

75  
आज़ादी का  
अमृत महोत्सव



सत्यमेव जयते



भारत 2023 INDIA

# WOMEN AND MEN IN INDIA 2022



Data for Development

Social Statistics Division  
National Statistical Office  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Government of India  
[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)



# WOMEN AND MEN IN INDIA

(A Statistical Compilation of Gender related Indicators of India)

**2022**

**24<sup>th</sup> Issue**



**Social Statistics Division  
National Statistical Office  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Government of India  
[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)**



राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह  
RAO INDERJIT SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते



राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)  
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय;  
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) योजना मंत्रालय तथा  
राज्य मंत्री कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय  
भारत सरकार

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


### MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release this publication on "Women and Men in India 2022". It is an annual publication and the twenty fourth in the series.

Gender equality has been increasingly recognized as being essential to the process of sustainable development and to the formulation of effective national development policies and programmes. The Government is continuously promoting gender equality with a focus on alleviating gender gap in all sectors and at all levels of governance. Various initiatives are being taken from time to time improve the status of women in the country and reduce the disparities.

In this publication, I am told, a holistic view of the situation of women in India is presented and data on major indicators of socio-economic relevance pertaining to women and men is included. It combines data on various aspects available with different sources and brings them together at one place. Policy initiatives and schemes implemented by the different agencies of the government have also been consolidated and presented in this publication.

I hope this publication will be of immense value to the policy makers, researchers and other users.

  
(Inderjit Singh)







कतुंश्च कुटुम्बकम्  
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE



डॉ. जी.पी. सामंता  
सचिव एवं भारत के मुख्य सांख्यिकीविद्

**DR. G.P. SAMANTA**  
Secretary & Chief Statistician of India

भारत सरकार  
Government of India  
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय  
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
खुरशीद लाल भवन, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली-110001  
Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath,  
New Delhi-110001  
फोन/ Tel. : 011-23742150/23344689  
फैक्स/Fax : 011-23742067  
ईमेल/E-mail : secretary@mospi.gov.in

## FOREWORD



Gender equality is not only matter of human right but also basic of economic development. Gender inequality is a severe obstacle to socio-economic development, human capital development and income generation. Gender inequality is harmful to long term development and growth. Unequal gender will never alone be sufficient for poverty reduction and economic development.

Gender equality is one of the cross-cutting principles of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Along with SDG 5, specifically aimed at achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls, thirteen other Goals establish clear commitments towards equality between men and women.

Importance of data dissemination on such an important aspect needs no mention. Gender statistics is important for providing sufficient baseline information to policy makers to institute favourable changes to existing policies, for assessment of government's policies and programs. It also plays a vital role for bridging the gender inequalities and to raise public awareness on the prevailing conditions of women and men. Gender statistics is not just data disaggregated by sex, but includes gender specific indicators that capture the realities and the differences in the lives of women and men.

As a nodal agency for dissemination of statistical information through a number of regular or adhoc publications, the Ministry brings out an annual publication "**Women and Men in India**" which covers variety of available gender statistics at one place to serve as a single platform for accessing gender statistics by variety of users.

I hope that the present issue of the publication, which is 24<sup>th</sup> in the series, would be extremely useful to planners, policy makers, research scholars and academicians. Suggestions for improvement in the publication will be highly appreciated.

(G.P. Samanta)







निवेदिता गुप्ता, भारतीय सांख्यिकी सेवा  
महानिदेशक

**NIVEDITA GUPTA, I.S.S.**  
Director General



सत्यमेव जयते



भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

खुरशीद लाल भवन, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली-110001

Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi-110001

फोन/Tel : +91-11-23455409

ई-मेल/E-mail : dg-es.cso@mospi.gov.in

## PREFACE



Gender equality has been widely recognized as a prerequisite for achieving national and international development goals. Measuring the progress made in this regard also, then, assumes paramount importance. Gender equality underpins all aspects of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and gender disaggregated data plays a vital role for tracking the attainments of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In order to meet gender disaggregated data needs of policy makers & planners and other relevant stakeholders, the National Statistical Office has been bringing out annual publication entitled "Women and Men in India" since 1995 and the current issue is twenty fourth in the series. Efforts have been made to improve the coverage and presentation of the publication by incorporating latest available information in different domains of the Government. Information on "Minimum Set of Gender Indicators" prescribed by UNSC, has also been included in the publication so as to strengthen the efforts to generate internationally comparable gender indicators on economic empowerment, health, education, etc.

I would like to express my heartfelt compliments to the SSD team led by Ms. R. Savithri, Additional Director General and her team members, Sh. Siljo V.K. and other colleagues of the Division for their scrupulous and relentless efforts in compiling and publishing the report in a time bound manner.

I believe that this publication would be immensely useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians to recognise the impact of policy interventions and suggest measures to reduce gender disparities as India moves towards achieving the Sustainable Development goals. We look forward to comments and suggestions for improving the quality and coverage of information presented in this publication.

(Nivedita Gupta)







आर. सावित्री  
अपर महानिदेशक

R. Savithri  
Additional Director General  
e-mail : adg.ssdiv@mospi.gov.in



भारत सरकार

Government of India

सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

कमरा नंबर 108, खुरशीद लाल भवन, जनपथ

नई दिल्ली-110001

Room No. 108, Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath,  
New Delhi-110001

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Gender statistics provides meaningful insight into differences in wellbeing across women and men, and girls and boys, as well as actionable information for policy to address disparities. Gender statistics cut across economic, health, political, and social dimensions and statistics in one area can inform other areas as well. They elicit not only outcomes, but also the needs and capabilities of women across important policy areas. It is also vital for tracking the attainments of Sustainable Development Goals as gender equality and women's economic empowerment are central to the United Nation's (UN) vision of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030:

'Inclusive and sustainable growth for all', and is enshrined as Goal 5.

In this endeavour, Social Statistics Division (SSD), MoSPI has compiled crucial socio-economic indicators and put in this 24<sup>th</sup> issue of annual publication "Women and Men in India" that are deemed relevant in portraying gender situation. The engendered statistical tables of these indicators provide footprints of progress of the country.

I take this opportunity to express my deep gratitude to different Ministries/Departments for providing data related to their area of work. I am sure that this cooperation will continue and strengthen in future.

I also wish to place on record my appreciation to the SSD team led by Sh. Siljo V.K., DDG, Dr. Ziaul Haque, Director, Sh. Kuwar Alok Singh Yadav, Deputy Director, Ms. Deepika Verma, Deputy Director who worked hard in preparing this publication. Also, I would like to commend the supporting work done by Shri Rajesh Kumar Panwar, Senior Statistical Officer, Shri Ravi Kumar, Junior Statistical Officer and Shri Rajiv Roshan, Junior Statistical Officer in bringing out this publication. I am confident that this publication will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians.

I look forward for further suggestions and feedback from various Central Ministries/Departments, policy makers and other users for improvement in the content of the publication.

  
( R. Savithri )

Officers of Social Statistics Division Associated with the Publication

Ms. R. Savithri

**Additional Director General**

Shri Siljo V. K.

**Deputy Director General**

Dr. Ziaul Haque

**Director**

Shri Kuwar Alok Singh Yadav

Ms. Deepika Verma

**Deputy Director**

Shri Rajesh Kumar Panwar

**Senior Statistical Officer**

Shri Ravi Kumar

Shri Rajiv Roshan

**Junior Statistical Officer**

## Table of Contents

<b>1.</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>OVERVIEW</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND INITIATIVES</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>STATISTICAL PROFILE</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>4.1 Population Statistics</b>	<b>21</b>
	<b>4.2 Health Statistics</b>	<b>25</b>
	<b>4.3 Education Statistics</b>	<b>31</b>
	<b>4.4 Participation in Economy</b>	<b>37</b>
	<b>4.5 Participation in Decision Making</b>	<b>44</b>
	<b>4.6 Impediments in Empowerment</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND GENDER</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>STATISTICAL ANNEX</b>	<b>67</b>
	Table 1.1 : Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post Independence India	69
	Table 1.2 :Percentage Distribution of Projected Population by Age as on 1st March 2011-2036	70
	Table 1.3 : State-wise Sex Ratio in post Independent India	71
	Table 1.4 : State-wise sex ratio in various age-groups in the context of developmental planning	72
	Table 1.5 : Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events	73
	Table 1.6 : Sex ratio at birth for bigger States based on Sample Registration System	74
	Table 2.1: Important Women Related Vital Rates in India	75
	Table 2.2: State-wise Adolescent (15-19) Fertility Rates	77
	Table 2.3 : Age Specific Fertility Rate by level of education of women	78
	Table 2.4 : Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States	79
	Table 2.5: Infant Mortality Rate	80
	Table 2.6 : Infant Mortality Rates by sex and residence, 2020	81
	Table 2.7 : Under-Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) by sex in India and bigger States/UTs	82
	Table 2.8 (a): Life Expectancy at birth by sex	83
	Table 2.8 (b) : Life Expectancy at birth by sex and residence in bigger States/Union Territory	84
	Table 2.8 (c) : Life Expectation at age 60, India and bigger States/Union Territory	85
	Table 2.9: Maternal Mortality Ratio	86
	Table 2.10 : State-wise Maternity Care indicators	87
	Table 2.11 : Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	88
	Table 2.12: Anaemia among Women	89
	Table 2.13: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning	90



Table 2.14 : Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)	92
Table 2.15: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods	93
Table 2.16: State-wise current tobacco use among adults aged 15 or above, by Sex (in percentage)	94
Table 2.17 : Proportion of Adults who are Obese	95
Table 2.18 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population	96
Table 2.19 : Number of PLHIV alive and on ART at the end of September 2022	97
Table 3.1 : Literacy Rates for persons aged 7 years and above	98
Table 3.2 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate for persons of age 7 years and above for Rural & Urban population	98
Table 3.3 : State-wise Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among persons of age 7 years and above	99
Table 3.4 : Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years	100
Table 3.5 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education	101
Table 3.6 : Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by level of School Education	102
Table 3.7 : Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students	103
Table 3.8 : State-wise Gender Parity Indices (GPI)	104
Table 3.9 : Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects	106
Table 3.10 : Enrolment at Ph.D., M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects	108
Table 3.11 : Female per 100 Male Students in important Programmes at Under Graduate & Post Graduate Level in Regular mode of Education	110
Table 3.12 : Average number of years completed in formal education by persons with level of education pre-primary or above	111
Table 3.13 : Percentage of the population of age 25 years and above with at least Secondary Education as the highest level of education successfully completed for each State/UT	112
Table 3.14 : Examination Result Level-wise Out-turn/Pass out in Higher Education	113
Table 3.15 : Dropout Rate by Sex and Level of School Education	114
Table 3.16 : Average expenditure (Rs.) relating to basic course per student pursuing general course during the current academic year for each level of current attendance	115
Table 3.17 : Average expenditure (Rs.) per student in basic course in the current academic year by type of course pursuing (general course and technical/ professional course) for different States	116
Table 3.18 : Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education	117
Table 3.19 : State-wise Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	118
Table 3.20 : State-wise Number of Male & Female Teacher	120
Table 3.21: State-wise percentage of persons of age 5 years and above who used internet during the last 30 days	122
Table 4.1 : Age Group Wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss)	123
Table 4.2: State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons of all ages	124
Table 4.3 : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above	125
Table 4.4 : Worker Population Ratio for persons of all ages	126
Table 4.5 : State-Wise Worker Population Ratio for Persons Aged 15 Years & Above	128

Table 4.6 : Age Group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %)	129
Table 4.7.1 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works	130
Table 4.7.2 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works	131
Table 4.7.3 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works	132
Table 4.7.4 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works	133
Table 4.8.1 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Male	134
Table 4.8.2 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Female	136
Table 4.8.3 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Male	138
Table 4.8.4: Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Female	140
Table 4.9: State wise Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status (Jul.21-Jun.22)	142
Table 4.10: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment	144
Table 4.11: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division	145
Table 4.12: State-wise Proportion (in per cent) of worker in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among workers engaged in non-agriculture sector	146
Table 4.13 : Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status	147
Table 4.14 : Age-wise Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status	147
Table 4.15: State-wise Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15 years & above	148
Table 4.16: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day	149
Table 4.17: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in different activities	150
Table 4.18: Percentage of persons in different age groups participating in the activities in a day	151
Table 4.19: Percentage of persons participating in learning activities and average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in learning activities	152
Table 4.20: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities	153
Table 4.21: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in unpaid activities (SNA and Non-SNA), paid activities and residual other activities (6 years and above)	154
Table 4.22: Percentage of women employed in various Bank-Groups at various levels in Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs)	155
Table 4.23: State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Employee Category	156
Table 4.24: Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks	158

Table 4.25: State-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Broad Ownership Category	159
Table 5.1: Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers	160
Table 5.2: Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections	161
Table 5.3 : State-wise Women participation in 17 <sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 2019	162
Table 5.4: State-wise participation of women in State Assemblies	163
Table 5.5: Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	164
Table 5.6: Number of Electors and Percentage of Electors Voting in Various General Elections	165
Table 5.7: State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2019	166
Table 5.8: Women Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts	167
Table 5.9: State-wise Ratio (%) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions	168
Table 5.10: State-wise Ratio of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers (%)	169
Table 5.11 : Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management for each State/UT	170
Table 5.12: Strength of Female Police Officers in India	171
Table 6.1 : Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women	172
Table 6.2 : State-wise Rate (per Lakh Women) of Incidence of Various Crimes Committed against Women	173
Table 6.3 : State-wise and Age-wise Distribution of Rape Victims (by age-group)	175
Table 6.4 : Percentage of Ever Married Women Age 18-49 Years Who Have Ever Experienced Violence committed by their Husband	176
Table 6.5 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Police	177
Table 6.6 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Courts	178
Table 6.7 : Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years	179
Table 6.8 : Percentage of Men aged 25-29 years who were married before age 21 years	180
Table 6.9 : Adolescent Fertility Rate for women aged 15-19 years*	181
Table 6.10 : Year-wise Sex-wise Incidence of Suicides	182
Table 6.11 : Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters	183
Table 6.12 : Percentage of Disabled (Differently abled persons) by Sex and area	184
Table 6.13: Percentage of persons with broad type of disabilities	185
Table 6.14: State-wise Sex-wise percentage of Disabled persons to Total population	186

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AISHE</b>	All India Survey on Higher Education
<b>ANC</b>	Ante- Natal Care
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Treatment
<b>ASFR</b>	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
<b>ASHAs</b>	Accredited Social Health Activists
<b>BBBP</b>	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
<b>BPL</b>	Below Poverty Line
<b>BPRD</b>	Bureau of Police Research and Development
<b>BSR</b>	Basic Statistical Return
<b>CBR</b>	Crude Birth Rate
<b>CEDAW</b>	Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
<b>CWSN</b>	Children with Special Needs
<b>DPR</b>	Detailed Project Report
<b>ELR</b>	Effective Literacy Rate
<b>FIR</b>	First Information Report
<b>GB</b>	Gender Budgeting
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Ratio
<b>GFR</b>	General Fertility Rate
<b>GIF</b>	Global Indicator Framework
<b>GPI</b>	Gender Parity Index
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IAEG-GS</b>	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics
<b>IAEG-SDG</b>	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals Indicators
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IMR</b>	Infant Mortality Rate
<b>IPC</b>	Indian Penal Code
<b>IUD</b>	Intra Urine Device
<b>JSY</b>	Janani Suraksha Yojana
<b>LFPR</b>	Labour Force Participation Rate
<b>LHV/ANM</b>	Lady Health Visitor/Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
<b>M. Phil</b>	Master of Philosophy
<b>MGNREGA</b>	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
<b>MHA</b>	Ministry of Home Affairs
<b>MMR</b>	Maternal Mortality Rate



<b>MoHFW</b>	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
<b>MoSPI</b>	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
<b>MP</b>	Member of Parliament
<b>MWCD</b>	Ministry of Women and Child Development
<b>NACO</b>	National AIDS Control Organization
<b>NCO</b>	National Occupational Classification
<b>NCRB</b>	National Crime Records Bureau
<b>NDSO</b>	National Database on Sexual Offenders
<b>NEP</b>	National Education Policy
<b>NER</b>	Net Enrolment Rate
<b>NFHS</b>	National Family Health Survey
<b>NHP</b>	National Health Policy
<b>NIF</b>	National Indicator Framework
<b>NITI</b>	National Institute for Transforming India
<b>NSO</b>	National Statistical Office
<b>NSS</b>	National Sample Survey
<b>ORGI</b>	Office of Registrar General of India
<b>OSC</b>	One Stop Centre
<b>PG Diploma</b>	Post Graduate Diploma
<b>Ph.D.</b>	Doctor of Philosophy
<b>PLFS</b>	Periodic Labour Force Survey
<b>PLHIV</b>	People living with HIV
<b>PMAY-G</b>	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin
<b>PMEGP</b>	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
<b>PMGSY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
<b>PMMVY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
<b>PMUY</b>	Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna
<b>PPIUD</b>	Postpartum IUD
<b>PRIs</b>	Panchayati Raj Institutions
<b>PWD</b>	Persons with Disability
<b>RBI</b>	Reserve Bank of India
<b>RTE</b>	Rights to Education
<b>SAGY</b>	Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna
<b>SC/ST</b>	Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes
<b>SCB</b>	Scheduled Commercial Bank
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SHG</b>	Self Help Group
<b>SLL</b>	Special and Local Laws

<b>SNA</b>	System of National Accounts
<b>SRS</b>	Sample Registration System
<b>TFR</b>	Total Fertility Rate
<b>TS/TG</b>	Transgender/Transsexual
<b>TUS</b>	Time Use Survey
<b>U5MR</b>	Under five Mortality Rate
<b>UDISE+</b>	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNSC</b>	United Nations Statistical Commission
<b>UNSD</b>	United Nations Statistics Division
<b>UR</b>	Unemployment Rate
<b>UT</b>	Union Territory
<b>VAWG</b>	Violence against women and girls
<b>VDP</b>	Village Development Plan
<b>WHL</b>	Women Helpline
<b>WPR</b>	Worker Population Ratio



# **OVERVIEW**





**2.1.** India has become one of the fastest-growing major economy in the world with growth expected to continue upward over the next decade. Half of India's population, women represent a significant portion of the nation's untapped economic potential. Empowering women in India through providing equal opportunities would allow them to contribute to the economy thereby ensuring inclusive growth of the economy which is need of the hour in view of the predicted 'global recession' by many international economists and organisations. Protecting women and girls from violence and abuse and thus creating a safer environment will allow women in nation building. Considering this, their safety should be given paramount importance not only by the law enforcing agencies, but also by the civil society. The women in the country should be made aware about their rights from childhood onwards and the society should support them to overcome the stigmas against reporting crimes. Improving the female political representation rate would enable more women to serve as role models for young girls and allow a platform to bring awareness to the issues affecting women in India. Overall, gender equality allows for women to live a better quality of life, allowing them to determine their futures beyond traditional expectations.

**2.2.** Women are among the most vulnerable population groups in society. Every effort aimed to advance the status of women requires timely and accurate information on the situations of women and men. Understanding where, why and how gender inequality arises is a vital step in addressing problems and issues related to gender and development. The root causes of Gender Inequality can also be tackled by addressing women's condition relative to that of men and doing so is essential for achieving equality between women and men, girls and boys in all aspects of life. Women's empowerment, though closely related to gender equality, goes beyond it to include women's power to make choices and decisions and to have the ability to use their rights, access to and control over resources.

**2.3.** Gender equality is a development goal in its own right, as well as a precondition for the achievement of many other developmental goals. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for a new and transformative vision. It establishes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are integrated and indivisible, with gender equality as a central priority. Gender equality and women's empowerment are addressed as explicit priorities through the stand-alone Goal 5 and by mainstreaming gender equality across the SDGs. In recognizing multi-dimensional inequality within and between countries, the 2030 Agenda is a commitment to "leaving no one behind".

**2.4.** While recognizing the importance of achieving gender equality in the nation's development, it has also been well realized that gender statistics plays a key role in promoting this equality and implement a gender mainstreaming approach. They provide the benchmarks against which progress are measured. They make the similarities and differences between women and men visible, by measuring them in numbers which are comparable and easily understandable. In this way, gender statistics have the potential to contribute significantly to the achievement of sustainable and inclusive economic growth and development of the country.

**2.5.** Further, gender statistics play an essential role in the elimination of stereotypes and raising consciousness about gender inequalities and the need for policies to promote equality between women and men. They are useful resources for persuading policy makers and inspiring the formulation of policies for change. They are also essential tools for monitoring and evaluating the impact of policies and measures and progress towards equality. They can help identify topics that need to be investigated and the data and statistics required in order to understand and address gender issues in society.

**2.6.** The publication "Women and Men in India" is prepared with the objective to provide variety of available gender statistics at one place to serve as a single platform for accessing gender statistics by users which is a clear commitment to intensify efforts to strengthen statistical capacities and to disaggregate data. Improving the availability and use of gender statistics to inform policy is crucial for achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Gender analysis that reveals differences and similarities between women and men, girls and boys relies on disaggregated data. Issues can be examined by a range of characteristics – age, geographic location, marital status, education level, employment status and the list goes on. Investing in gender statistics will result in better quality statistics to support informed decisions in all development fields.

**2.7.** The publication provides critical information through gender-equality indicators to help fast track progress in the country for a more gender-equitable society including those indicators in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It evaluates women's status compared to that of men to identify challenges and impediments that our societies face in becoming more inclusive in socio-economic contexts. The report is divided into four chapters illustrated by charts and tables in addition to infographics. The report, where the latest data were available, has used disaggregation by age and location to provide in-depth information on dimensions of inequality that contribute to the gaps that exist between women and men.

**2.8.** The publication “**Women and men in India 2022**”, 24<sup>th</sup> in series is comprised of four chapters. *Chapter 1* provides overview of the publication. *Chapter 2* of the publication gives the details of the policies and programmes of Government of India. *Chapter 3* provides the data on population and related statistics, health and well-being, reproductive health, access to health services, literacy status, enrolment in all levels of education, drop out, availability of teachers under gender lens. Also, information/indicators on labour force participation, worker population, unemployment, employment status, time use, participation of women in decision-making, information related to impediments in empowerment particularly on early marriage, spousal violence, etc. are also included in the chapter. In the current year’s publication, a new chapter (*chapter 4*) on SDGs and gender has been added.





# **GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND INITIATIVES**



**3.1** Indian economy is growing fast with rapid urbanization and an increasing youth population. To convert this youth bulge into a demographic dividend, it is highly necessary to support both the boys and girls equally to reach their full potential. This requires empowering the women and girls economically and socially. Economic and social empowerment puts women and girls in a stronger position and gives them the authority to make decisions that promote their own health and wellbeing, as well as that of their families. It is believed that social and economic empowerment is a key factor in improving sexual and reproductive health of women. It enhances their ability to have a voice in decision making processes.

**3.2** While equality between men and women is in itself an important development goal, women's economic participation is also a part of the growth and stability equation. Higher female labor force participation can boost growth by mitigating the impact of a shrinking workforce. Better opportunities for women can also contribute to broader economic development in developing economies, for instance through higher levels of school enrollment for girls.

**3.3** Violence against women and girls has been identified as the highest priority in the fight for gender equality. Harmful practices, such as early marriage remain a significant problem driving up the fertility rate and maternal mortality, & impacting the health and education of young women. Further, providing a safe and secure environment will go a long way in enabling women to move out of their houses freely and thus increase their economic participation.

**3.4** Recognizing the need for gender equality and admitting the gender disparity that exists in the various facets of the society, Government of India has been taking various measures to move towards attaining gender equality. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. To uphold the constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services specially to working women. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime against Women' and have exclusive sections in the Indian Penal Code. Some acts have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests like the Maternity Benefit Act, Equal Remuneration Act etc. Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of laws affecting women significantly are reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. One most crucial such amendment is the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament to reserve one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or in urban areas. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

**3.5** The legal provisions have helped ending many practices against women and improving the status of women. Government of India is committed to promoting gender equality in all sectors and at all levels of governance. Safety and security of women and children in the country is utmost priority for the Government. This commitment is prominently exhibited in the various policies and schemes initiated that directly or indirectly contribute towards ensuring social, economic and political empowerment of women.

**3.6** Educating the girls is the most important aspect of women's empowerment. An educated woman will be fully empowered to take care of not only her requirements but of the entire family. The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 prioritizes gender equity and envisions ensuring equitable access to quality education to all students with a special emphasis on socially and economically disadvantaged groups. The Samagra Shiksha launched from 2018-19 has now been aligned with the recommendations of NEP, 2020 to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

**3.7** Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education and promoting vocationalisation of Education are some of the major objectives of the Samagra Shiksha. Further, Samagra Shiksha attempts to reach out to girls, and children belonging to SC, ST, Minority communities and transgender. In order to ensure greater participation of girls in education, Samagra Shiksha includes various interventions like opening of schools in the neighbourhood, provision of free textbooks, provision of two sets of uniform to all girls, SC, ST children and Below Poverty Line (BPL) children, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, stipend to CWSN girls from pre-primary to class XII, and self-defense training for girls.

**3.8** In order to enhance the employability of female workers, the Government is providing training to them through a network of Women Industrial Training Institutes, National Vocational Training Institutes and Regional Vocational Training Institutes. To ensure economic independence of women through skill development and vocational training, the Government has also introduced skill India Mission. The National Skill Development Policy focuses on inclusive skill development, with the objective of increased women participation for better economic productivity. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Kendras lay emphasis on creating additional infrastructure both for training and apprenticeship for women; flexible training delivery mechanisms, flexible afternoon batches on local need-based training to accommodate women; and ensuring safe and gender sensitive training environment, employment of women trainers, equity in remuneration, and complaint redressal mechanism. There are schemes like Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana and Stand Up India, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), for helping the women to set up their own enterprise.

**3.9** Further, in order to encourage employment of women, a number of enabling provisions have been incorporated in the recently enacted Labour Codes viz. the Code on Wages, 2019, the industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the Code on Social Security, 2020 for creating



congenial work environment for women workers. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) mandates that at least one third of the jobs generated under the scheme (MGNREGS) should be given to women. Government has also made enabling provisions for allowing women's participation in non-conventional sectors such as fighter pilots in Indian Air Force, Commandos, Central Police Forces, admissions in Sainik Schools, etc.

**3.10** The Startup India initiative has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 16<sup>th</sup> January, 2016. It, inter alia, assists in strengthening the women entrepreneurship ecosystem, through policies and initiatives, and creation of enabling networks.

**3.11** The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has launched 'Mission Shakti', an umbrella scheme in mission mode which aims at strengthening interventions for women safety, security and empowerment. It seeks to realise the Government's commitment for "women-led development" by addressing issues affecting women on a life-cycle continuum basis and by making them equal partners in nation-building through convergence and citizen-ownership. It seeks to focus on proposing strategies for improving convergence across Ministries/Departments and at different levels of governance. It also seeks to promote greater participation and support of Panchayats and other local level governance bodies, apart from strengthening digital infrastructure support, last mile tracking and Jan Sahabhagita.

**3.12** Mission Shakti has two sub-schemes 'Sambal' and 'Samarthya'. While the "Sambal" sub-scheme is for safety and security of women, the "Samarthya" sub-scheme is for empowerment of women. "Sambal" sub-scheme includes the existing schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC) to provide integrated services like legal counselling and help, psycho-social counselling and support, providing information about help and facilities available for women etc., Women Helpline (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) with modifications and a new component of Nari Adalat - women collective for providing women with an alternate grievance redressal mechanism for resolving cases of petty nature has been added. In the "Samarthya" sub scheme, existing schemes of Ujjwala, Swadhar Greh and Working Women Hostel have been included with modifications. In addition, the existing schemes of National Creche Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) for compensating for loss of wages due to pregnancy and childbirth and inducing health seeking behaviour have been included in Samarthya. Under PMMVY, now benefit will be given for second child also if the child is girl child. Earlier the scheme covered only one child. A new component of Gap Funding for Economic Empowerment has also been added in the Samarthya Scheme.

**3.13** Besides the above initiatives of MWCD, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has also taken a number of initiatives for safety of women and girls, which are given below:

- i. The Government has set up Nirbhaya Fund for projects for safety and security of women.
- ii. In order to facilitate States/UTs, MHA has launched an online analytic tool for police on 19th February 2019 called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.

- iii. MHA has launched the “National Database on Sexual Offenders” (NDSO) on 20th September 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies. NDSO has data of over 5 lakh sexual offenders.
- iv. Emergency Response Support System, which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in States/ UTs.
- v. MHA has launched a cyber-crime portal on 20th September 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States
- vi. Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase I in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai).
- vii. In order to improve investigation, MHA has taken steps to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories.
- viii. In order to coordinate various initiatives for women safety, MHA has set up a Women Safety Division.
- ix. Apart from above, MWCD in collaboration with MHA has envisaged engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who will act as a link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.

**3.14** In addition to education, employment and safety & security related activities, the government has taken initiatives in the other aspects also that will facilitate in the empowerment of women. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) is one of the flagship Programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development which aims to achieve the objective "Housing for All" by providing 2.95 Crore pucca houses with basic amenities by convergence with other Schemes to all houseless households and households living in kutchha and dilapidated house in rural areas by 2024. Focusing on women empowerment in PMAY-G, allotment of house is made jointly in the name of husband and wife except in the case of a widow/unmarried/separated person. The scheme allows the State to also choose to allot it solely in the name of the woman. Owning the PMAY-G house partially or completely ensures their economic stability.

**3.15** As the part of poverty reduction strategy, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY-I) was launched in 2000 as a Centrally sponsored Scheme to assist the States. PMGSY is not an individual/ community/gender specific scheme, however, has significant impact on living conditions of rural women in terms of providing the rural roads, enhancing the opportunities for girl child to have an access to the educational facilities, better access for women to health and marketing hubs. Roads built under PMGSY have contributed to bridging the gender gap in terms of improving the accessibility of basic services like health, education, etc. and opportunities for raising the standard of living of rural poor through better market access, farm and non-farm livelihood avenues for rural women. A progressive step has been taken under PMGSY by engaging women from the Panchayati Raj Institutions and representatives from Self Help Groups (SHGs) along with Junior Engineer, Panchayat Pradhan, local patwari in the transect walk to prepare Detailed Project Report (DPR). Women are also involved in planning of the rural road network.

**3.16** Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) framework envisages development of Gram Panchayats through effective convergence and implementation of existing development schemes of Government under the administrative control of respective Ministries without allocation of any additional fund. Gender equality and ensuring respect for women are amongst the core values of SAGY. The activities suggested under Village Development Plan include a strong focus on the special needs of Persons with Disability (PWD), especially children and women for achieving human development. Towards social development, VDP activities for honoring village elders, local role models specially women, freedom fighters and martyrs may be organized. SAGY aims at instilling certain values, including re-affirming the gender equality and respect for women in the villages so that such villages become models for others. SAGY explores a holistic development of women in the society through emphasizing upon the human developments viz. 100% institutional delivery, improving nutritional status of the adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers; social development indicators viz. promoting activities for honoring local role models especially women, etc. The SAGY guidelines suggest conducting of Mahila Gram Sabha before every normal Gram Sabha.

**3.17** Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission (NHM). It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women. JSY integrates cash assistance with delivery and post-delivery care. The Scheme has identified Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) as an effective link between the government and pregnant women.

**3.18** Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna (PMUY) aims to safeguard the health of women by providing them with clean cooking fuel and also reduce burden on them from drudgery of collecting firewood.

**3.19 Gender Budgeting:** Gender Budgeting (GB) is concerned with gender responsive formulation of legislation, policies, plans, programs and schemes; resource allocation; implementation; monitoring review, audit and impact assessment of programs and schemes. The adoption of GB in India since 2005-2006 was a result of the recognition that budgetary allocations and outcomes have a differential impact on diverse genders. The manner in which Government plans and budgets for women and girls also have the potential to mitigate gender inequalities. Financing for gender equality is vital for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and ensuring that budgetary commitments translate into gender commitments. GB has thereby emerged as an important area of macroeconomic policy to incorporate gender perspective in public spending and meet differential gender needs.

**3.20** Over the years, Government has put in place various fiscal, regulatory and structural policies and programs to improve gender equality. Today, India is looked upon as a pioneer in the adoption and advancement of Gender Budgeting globally. GB, has emphasized that Gender Budgeting is not merely the earmarking of funds for

women and girls but creating a positive impact in the lives of women and girls, and diverse genders through transformative financing. A Gender Budget Statement (Statement 13) is published annually along with the Union Budget since 2005- 06. The Gender Budget Statement is a gender-specific accountability document produced by the Government of India with the Union Budget. It is a reporting mechanism for Ministries/Departments to review their programmes from a gender perspective and present information on allocations for women and girls. In 2021-22, 43 Ministries/Departments/Union Territories reported an amount of Rs. 1,53,326.28 Crore in the Gender Budget Statement, an increase of approximately 7% over 2020-21 (Budget Estimates). At the subnational level, 16 States and 6 Union Territories published Gender Budget Statements in 2021- 22.

# **STATISTICAL PROFILE**





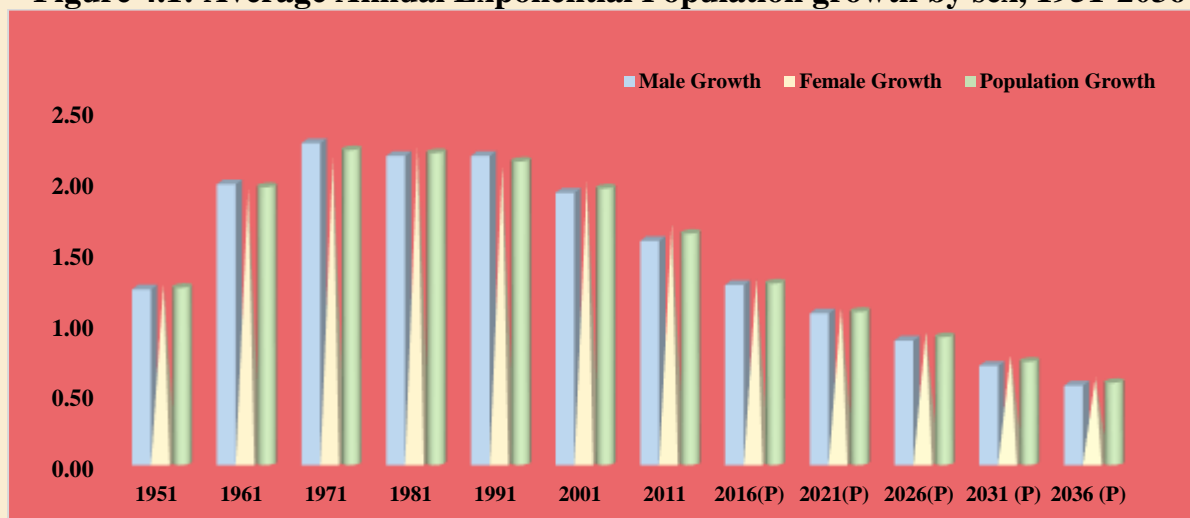
## 4.1 Population Statistics

**4.1.1** A country's development is shaped to a considerable extent by its population demographics and dynamics, which are, or should be, shaped by development policy and progress. Understanding the interplay between gender and population demographics and dynamics is essential for formulating and implementing policies and programmes that aim to change a country's environmental, socio-political and economic demographics, dynamics and development prospects. Analysis of population composition from gender perspective is very central in understanding the nitty-gritty of social structure of a society. Two major factors play a critical role in shaping the population composition, one attributes to biological or natural causes and other attributes to human behavior.

### Population demographics and dynamics

**4.1.2** As per Census 2011, India's population was 121.1 Crore with 48.5% female population and the total population is expected to reach to 152.2 crore during 2036 with a slightly improved percentage of female population (48.8). Population growth has been slowing down from an average annual growth rate of 2.2% in 1971 to 1.1 % in 2021 which is projected to further fall to 0.58% in 2036. Similar trend is observed in case of both males and females during this period except for a small increase in respect of females from 1971 to 1981. (**Table 1.1**).

**Figure 4.1: Average Annual Exponential Population growth by sex, 1951-2036**



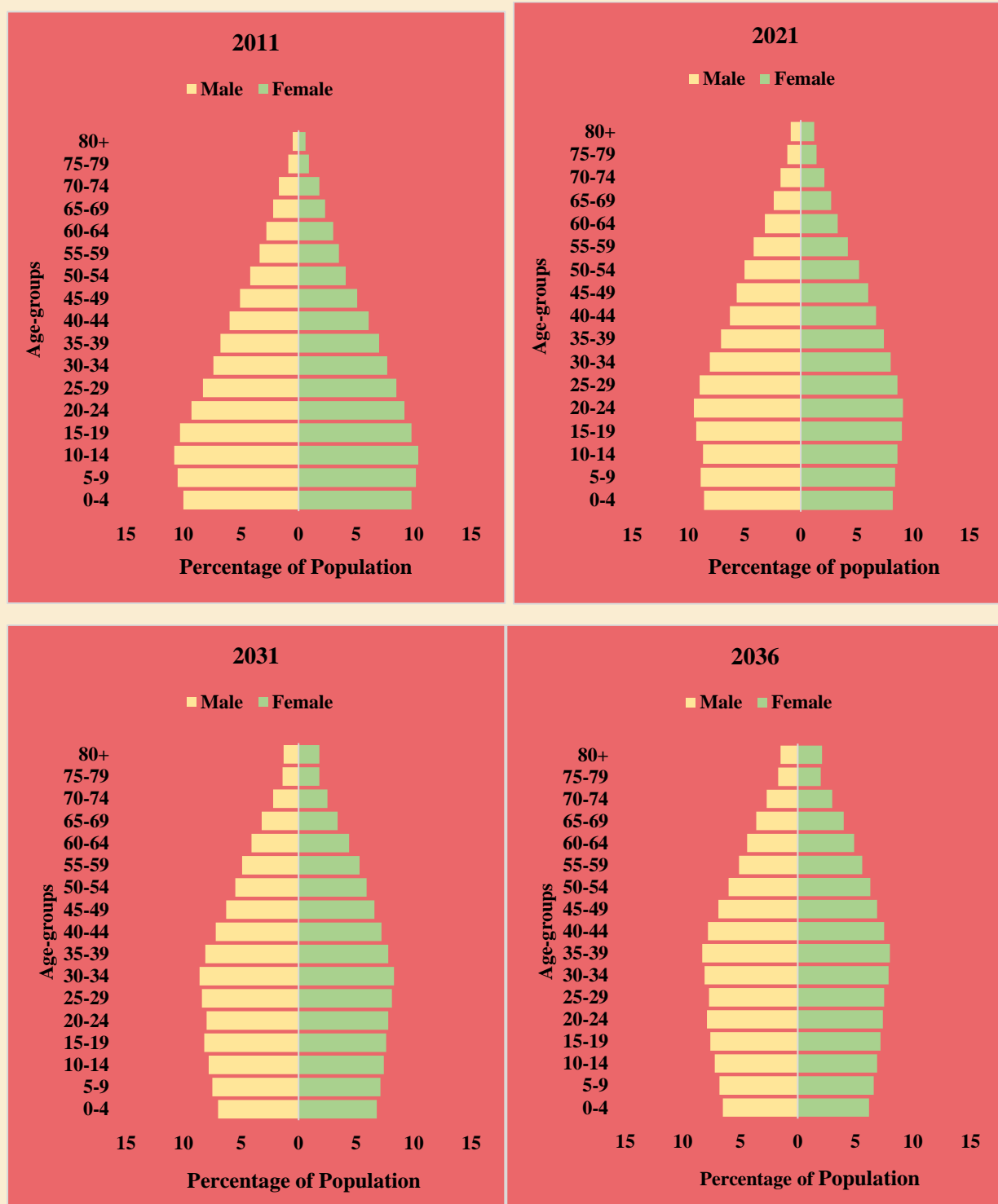
Source: Census, O/o RGI; Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July, 2020

P: projected figures

**4.1.3** The age and sex structure of a country's population can affect gender issues in a variety of ways. Age structure impacting various aspects of societies is determined primarily by trends in fertility and mortality. The proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline during the period 2011 to 2036 probably due to declining

fertility whereas the proportion of the population in the older ages (60 years and above) are projected to increase considerably during this period (Table 1.2). Accordingly, the population pyramid will undergo a shift as the base of the pyramid in 2036 would narrow down, while the middle would be broadened. This is true for both the sexes. Changes in the composition of the projected population by sex have been depicted in Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.2: Age-wise Profile of Population by sex (%)



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

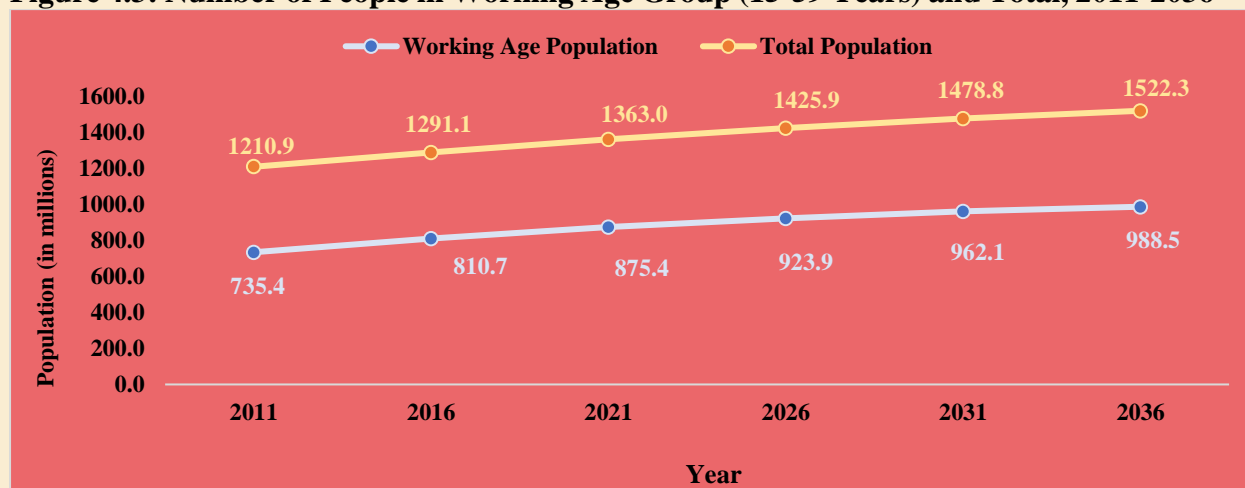
### Trend of Working Age-Population

**4.1.4** Changes in the size of working-age population plays a key role in determining the size of labour force and direction of inter-state labour migration. Given changing age composition, India’s working-age population will continue to increase through 2036. According to Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, 735 million people or 60.7% of India’s population was in the working age group i.e. 15-59 years in 2011 and this population group is expected to increase over the years and would reach 988.5 million in 2036 (Statement 4.1, **Figure 4.3**).

**Statement 4.1: Projected Population Characteristics as on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2011-2036**

Indicator/ Year	Population by broad age-group (000')			Proportion (percent)			Median age (years)	Dependency Ratio (%)		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+		Young (0-14)	Old (60+)	Total (Young and old)
2011	373,893	735,424	101,538	30.9	60.7	8.4	24.92	50.8	13.8	64.6
2016	362,202	810,687	118,185	28.1	62.8	9.2	26.55	44.7	14.6	59.3
2021	349,990	875,446	137,570	25.7	64.2	10.1	28.34	40.0	15.7	55.7
2026	339,222	923,857	162,829	23.8	64.8	11.4	30.27	36.7	17.6	54.3
2031	323,258	962,091	193,426	21.9	65.1	13.1	32.38	33.6	20.1	53.7
2036	306,374	988,476	227,438	20.1	64.9	14.9	34.48	31.0	23.0	54.0

**Figure 4.3: Number of People in Working Age Group (15-59 Years) and Total, 2011-2036**



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

### Dependency Ratio

**4.1.5** The dependency ratio is the number of children (age 0-14 years) and older persons (age 60 years and above) per 100 working age population (15-59 years). Changes in the dependency ratio provide an indication of the potential social support requirements resulting from changes in population age structures. In addition, the ratio highlights the potential dependency burden on working population and indicates the

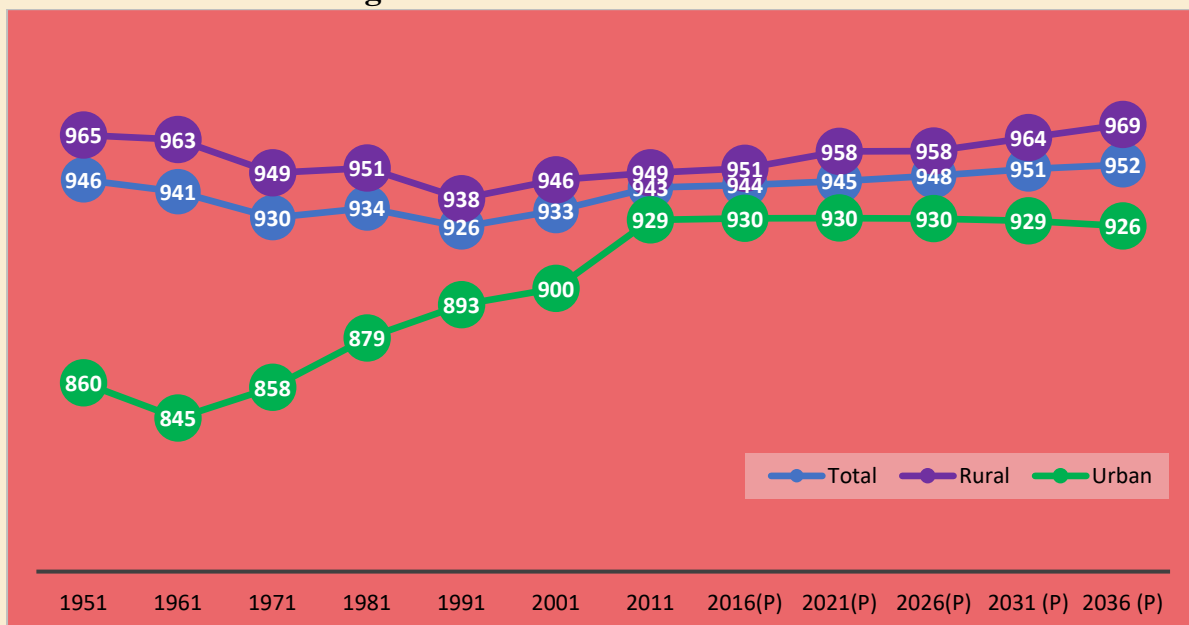
shifts in dependency, as we are going from a situation in which children are dominant to the situation in which older persons outnumber children (i.e, the transition from high mortality and high fertility, to low mortality and low fertility). A high dependency ratio indicates that the economically active population and the overall economy face a greater burden to support and provide the social services needed by children and by older persons who are often economically dependent. It is clear without saying that a high dependency ratio will increase the burden of unpaid care work, which most often falls upon women due to gender roles ascribed by societies.

**4.1.6** Due to increasing longevity, population 60 years and above are projected to increase from 101.5 million in 2011 to 227.4 million in 2036. Simultaneously, with India having made significant progress in achieving population control with TFR below replacement level of 2.1, the young age (0-14 years) population is projected to fall from 373.9 million to 306.4 million during the same period. These amount to a fall in dependency ratio from 65% in 2011 to 54% in 2036.

**Sex Ratio**

**4.1.7** As per Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in 2036 is expected to be more favourable to women compared to the 2011. (**Table 1.1**).

**Figure 4.4: Sex Ratio in India:1951-2036**



Source: Census, O/o RGI and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, MoHFW; P: projected figures

**4.1.8** During the post-independence period from 1951 to 2011, sex ratio in rural areas show a wavering trend, reaching to its lowest (938) in 1991 with an increasing trend in the next two census years. In urban areas, it has been increasing during the period 1971 to 2011. However, sex ratio in case of rural areas is expected to increase from 949 in 2011 to 969 in 2036 whereas in urban areas it is expected to hover around 929 with a

decline to 926 in 2036. A lower sex ratio in urban areas than rural areas can be attributed to migration of males from rural to urban. The only States/UTs with a favorable sex ratio in 2011 are Kerala and Puducherry (**Table 1.3**).

**4.1.9** As per Census 2011, Sex ratio in the age-groups 0-6, 15-59 and 60+ has been observed as 918, 944 and 1033 respectively (**Table 1.4**).

**4.1.10** Sex Ratio at Birth for the country has gone up by 3 points to 907 in 2018-20 from 904 in 2017-19. Kerala has reported the highest Sex Ratio at Birth (974) while Uttarakhand, the lowest (844). Only 3 States viz., Kerala, Chhatisgarh and Himachal Pradesh have sex ratio at birth close to or more than national sex ratio at birth (**Table 1.6**).

## **4.2 Health Statistics**

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

**4.2.2** Information on current and cumulative fertility is essential in monitoring the progress and evaluating the impact of the population program in the country. The data on birth intervals are important since short intervals are strongly associated with child mortality as well as poor health condition of the mother. The age at which childbearing begins can also have a major impact on the health and well-being of both the child and the mother. The level of current fertility is one of the most important parameter because of its direct relevance to population policies and programs. Measures of current fertility presented in this section include age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), the total fertility rate (TFR), the general fertility rate (GFR), and the crude birth rate (CBR).

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

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{No. of Live Births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-Year Female Population of the same age-group}} * 100$$

**4.2.3** ASFR are useful in understanding the age pattern of fertility. It is evident that from 2016 to 2020, ASFR (**Table 2.1**) in the age group of 20-24 and 25-29 has reduced from 135.4 and 166.0 to 113.6 and 139.6 respectively which may probably be because of the awareness of economic independency by attaining proper education and securing a job. If this is the case, it can be treated as a symbol of breaking the barriers created by the society around women on the misconception of “early marriage and have children”. The ASFR for the age 35-39 for the above period has increased from 32.7 to 35.6 which shows that after settling in the life, women are thinking of expansion of family. Even though the adolescent fertility rate (15-19 years) showed a random trend but the rate being 11.3 in 2020 is a problem to be addressed through awareness and augmentation of existing policies and programs, considering that ASFR is the most sensitive fertility index. The mean age at marriage has slightly gone up from 22.1 years in 2017 to 22.7 years in 2020. For rural areas, it has increased from 21.7 years to 22.2 years while in urban areas it has increased from 23.1 to 23.9 years (**Table 2.4**). The ASFR in the age group of 15-19 years (**Table 2.3**), i.e. adolescent fertility rate was 33.9 for illiterate population whereas 11.0 for the literate. This rate, obviously, is zero for graduates and above and considerably lower for even those who are literate but without any formal education (20.0) as compared to illiterate women re-emphasising the importance of imparting education to women

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

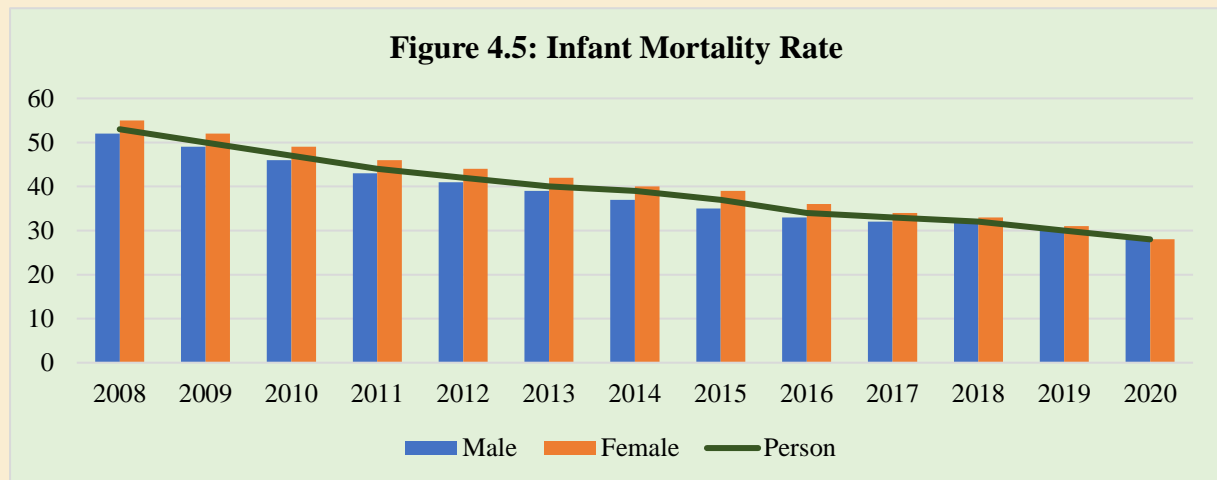
$$TFR = 5 \times \frac{\sum_{15-19}^{45-49} ASFR}{1000}$$

**4.2.4** The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a useful measure for examining the overall level of fertility. It may be noted that TFR has reduced from 2.3 in 2016 to 2.0 in 2020, slightly lower than the replacement level fertility (**Table 2.1**). In rural areas, TFR has reduced from 2.5 to 2.2 while in urban area it has reduced from 1.8 to 1.6. TFR tabulated by educational level of the mother shows, as expected, that the rate for illiterate mothers at 3.1 is far higher than that of the literate mothers (1.9). It was as low as 1.6 for graduate



mothers, reemphasising the importance of imparting education to women, which at present the government is focusing on through its various programmes and policies. This will help ensuring a stable population.

**4.2.5** The infant mortality rate (IMR), the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births, is positively correlated to fertility. Reduction in IMR brings down the number of



Source: Sample Registration System, RGI

children born also. Further, the infant mortality rate also reflects the social, economic and environmental conditions in which children (and others in society) live, including their health care. It provides a snapshot of current health problems, suggest persistent patterns of risk in specific communities, and show trends in specific causes of death over time. Many causes of death are preventable or treatable and, therefore, warrant the attention of public health prevention efforts. Furthermore, because mortality data allow us to identify leading causes of premature death, they provide a valuable benchmark for evaluating progress in increasing years of healthy life for the residents. It can be observed that (**Table 2.5**), Infant Mortality Rate has been decreasing over the years for both male and female. Female IMR had always been higher than that of male but in 2020, both were equal at the level of 28 infants per 1000 live births. As per SRS, 2020, Kerala has the lowest IMR of 6 infants per 1000 live births whereas Madhya Pradesh has the highest IMR of 43. (**Table 2.6**)

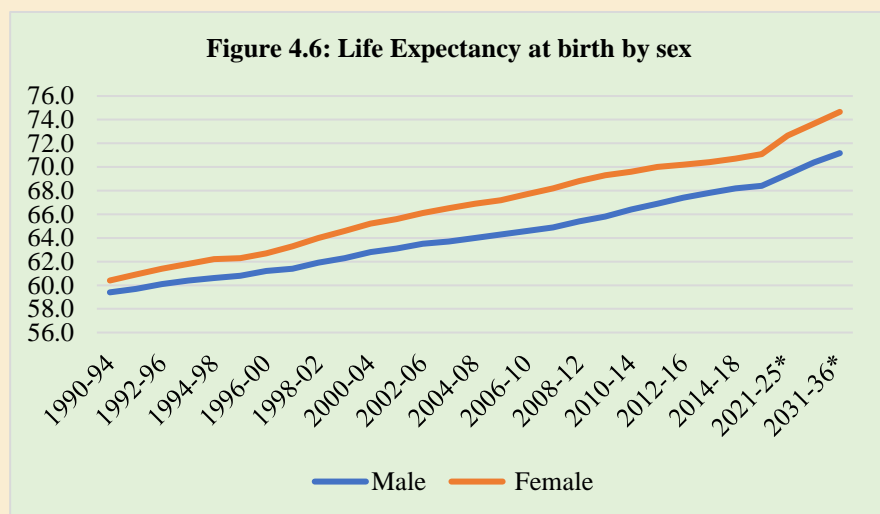
*Infant mortality Rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year*

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

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

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

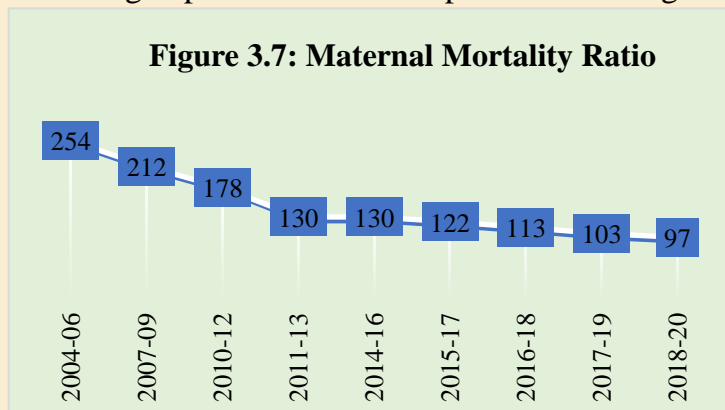
**4.2.7** Various government interventions have not only had an impact on reducing mortality among children but have also resulted in a considerable increase in the longevity of life. Life expectancy at birth reflecting the overall mortality level of a population, is derived from life tables and is based on sex- and age-specific death rates using mortality data from Sample Registration System. It is evident that from 1990 onwards, the life expectancy has been steadily increasing and has reached 68.4



and 71.1 years for males and females respectively during 2015- 19 and is expected to reach 71.2 and 74.7 years respectively by 2031-36 (**Table 2.8a**). Such a remarkable improvement in the life expectancy is evidence of medical and healthcare advancements in the country. During 2015-19, the latest period for which data on life expectancy at birth has been made available through SRS, the number varies from 63.7 to 74.3 years for males and from 66.2 to 78.0 years for females among the States. (**Table 2.8b**).

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

**4.2.8** Maternal mortality in a region is a measure of the reproductive health of women in the area. Many women in reproductive age-span die due to complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth or abortion. Maternal mortality is considered as a key health indicator and the direct causes of maternal deaths are well known and largely preventable and treatable. Maternal mortality has been an issue of concern in India for many years, and one of the country’s endless endeavours has been to improve maternal health and bring down the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR). The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 laid down the target to bring the MMR in India below 100/lakh live births by 2020. MMR is also included as one of the SDG indicators and to bring it down to 70 by 2030 is explicitly laid down in SDG framework. Owing to ceaseless efforts by the Government, India has successfully achieved the major milestone of bringing down its MMR (97/lakh live births in 2018-20), well in time and it should be possible to achieve the SDG target as well. The rate is already below 70 in eight States (**Table 2.9**).



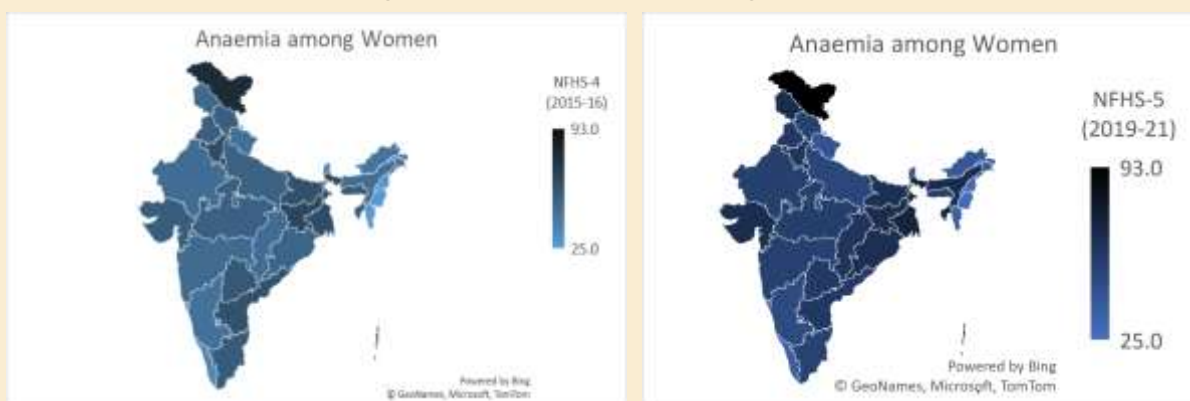
*Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year*

**4.2.9** Better Ante and postnatal care as also increase in births attended by skilled health personnel is expected to bring down maternal mortality. These data are being monitored through the National Family Health Survey (NFHS). Only 58.6 percent of mothers had antenatal check up in the first trimester and 51.2 percent of mothers had at least 4 antenatal care visits during 2015-16. As per the 5<sup>th</sup> Round during 2019-21, these numbers went up to 70 percent and 58.5 percent respectively. Further, while 62.4 percent of mothers received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/other health personnel within 2 days of delivery in 2015-16, the percent rose to 78 during 2019-21 (**Table 2.10**). While in 2015-16, 78.9 percent of deliveries took place in health institutions and among the births that took place in home, 4.3 percent were attended by skilled health personnel, in 2019-21, the figures on the same parameters were 88.6 percent and 3.2 percent respectively (**Table 2.11**). The difference shows that 16.8% non institutional deliveries/absence of skilled persons in deliveries in 2014-15 has been reduced to 8.2% in 2019-21. During 2019-21, around 90% of the births were attended by skilled health personnel which is a remarkable achievement attained

through various programmes implemented by Central/State Governments. However, maternity care needs to be further stepped up.

**4.2.10** Anaemia is a major public health issue to be focused on. Among pregnant women, iron deficiency anaemia is also associated with adverse reproductive outcomes such as preterm delivery, low-birth-weight infants, and decreased iron stores for the baby, which may lead to impaired development. Failure to reduce anaemia may result in millions of women experiencing impaired health and quality of life, and may impair children’s development and learning. Anaemia is an indicator of both poor nutrition and poor health and the figures for anaemia among women of India (**Table 2.12**) shows a deep concern. During 2015-16, 53.2 percent of non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years were anaemic which increased to 57.2 percent during 2019-21. Among pregnant women aged 15-49 years, 50.4 percent were anaemic during 2015-16 which rose to 52.2 percent during 2019-21. To address this issue, pregnant women are given iron & folic acid. This might be the reason that anaemia is more prevalent among non-pregnant women (57.2%) than pregnant women (52.2) (as per NFHS-5).

**Figure 4.8: Anaemia among Women**



Source: National Family Health Survey, MoHFW

### **General Health Indicators**

**4.2.11** The tobacco epidemic is one of the biggest public health threats ever faced. All forms of tobacco are harmful, and there is no safe level of exposure to tobacco. As per NFHS-5(**Table 2.16**) during 2019-21, 38 percent of males and 8.9 percent of females above the age of 15 years used tobacco. This percent was more than 50% among male adults in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha and Tripura. Among female adults, it is more than 50% in Mizoram and Tripura and less than 1% in Punjab and Chandigarh.

**4.2.12** Obesity, another health problem is not just a cosmetic concern. It's a medical problem that increases the risk of other diseases and health problems, such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and certain cancers. Proportion of adult male who are obese increased from 18.9% in 2015-16 (NFHS-4) to 22.9% in 2019-21 (NFHS-5).

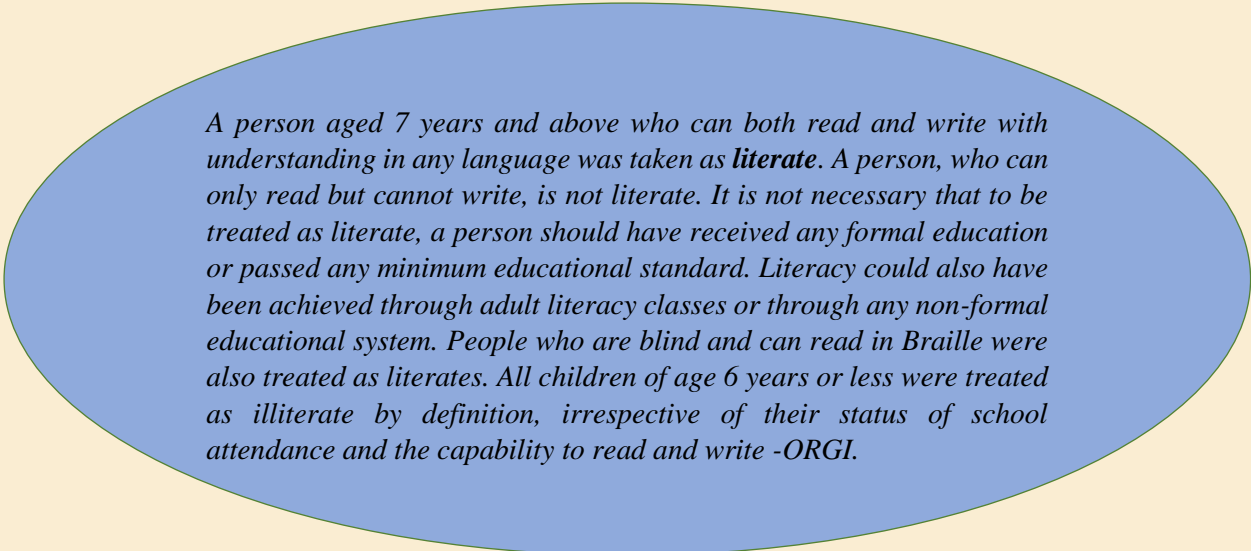
Similarly, in adult females also, the proportion increased from 20.6% to 24.0% during the same reference period (**Table 2.17**). Specific measures to address this problem need to be taken.

### 4.3 Education Statistics

**4.3.1** Education imparts skills and competencies that are central to human development and enhanced quality of life, bringing wide-ranging benefits to both individuals and societies. Investing in girls' and women's education in particular produces exceptionally high social and economic returns. Educated women invest more in their children and contribute to the welfare of the next generation. They are more likely to participate in the labour force, allowing them to earn an income, know and claim their rights, and attain greater influence in the household and public life. Education is essential for empowering women and for closing the gap between women and men in respect of socio-economic opportunities; it can reduce inequalities based on gender and alter the historical legacy of disadvantage faced by women.

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

#### Literacy



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

**4.3.3** Literacy Rate is a key indicator of socio-economic progress of a country. Over the years, progress has been achieved by the country in raising literacy levels for both women and men in the country. Data on literacy rate in India shows that the rate

increased from 43.6% in 1981 to 77.7% in 2017 with the highest increase of 12.2 % in 6 years (2011 to 2017) experienced by rural women, but there is still a long way to achieve universal literacy in the country (**Table 3.1**). As per data of National Sample Surveys conducted by MoSPI, gender gap in literacy rate went down from 18.2 in 2007-08 to 14.4 in 2017-18. It can be seen that the gender gap in rural area is 16.5 and is 9.4 percentage points in urban area. (**Table 3.2**). Surprisingly, only in urban Assam, literacy rate of female is more than that of male. Gender Gap is the lowest in Kerala at 2.2 (**Table 3.3**). Though, the literacy rates for persons aged 7 years and above are not very encouraging, it is not the case with youth. Literacy rate in the age group of 15-24 years is more than 90% for both males and females with the gender gap of less than 5 percentage points as per 75<sup>th</sup> Round of NSS (**Table 3.4**).

*Effective Literacy rate is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding. Here the denominator is the population aged seven years or more- ORGI*

## **Enrolment**

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

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



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

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

**4.3.6** GER is widely used to show the general level of participation in and capacity of a level of education. High GER indicates high degree of participation, regardless of age. **Table 3.5** presents data on GER at various levels of education according to which, at primary level, GER was recorded at 103.4 in 2021-22 which indicates that India, in principle, is able to accommodate all of its primary school-age population, but does not necessarily mean universal primary educations. Enrolment number considered for GER also includes students outside the prescribed age-group as well as repeaters. GER of female child has always been higher than that of male child at primary level from 2012-13 onwards. A decreasing trend can be seen in GER as we move to higher levels of education viz. Upper primary, secondary and higher secondary in case of both males as well as females. Female GER at higher secondary level was 58.2 in 2021-22 (39.4 in 2012-13). Further, there is not much difference in GER of male and female population at higher education level. At this level, during 2020-21, GER of female was recorded at 27.9 which was slightly more than male GER of 26.7.

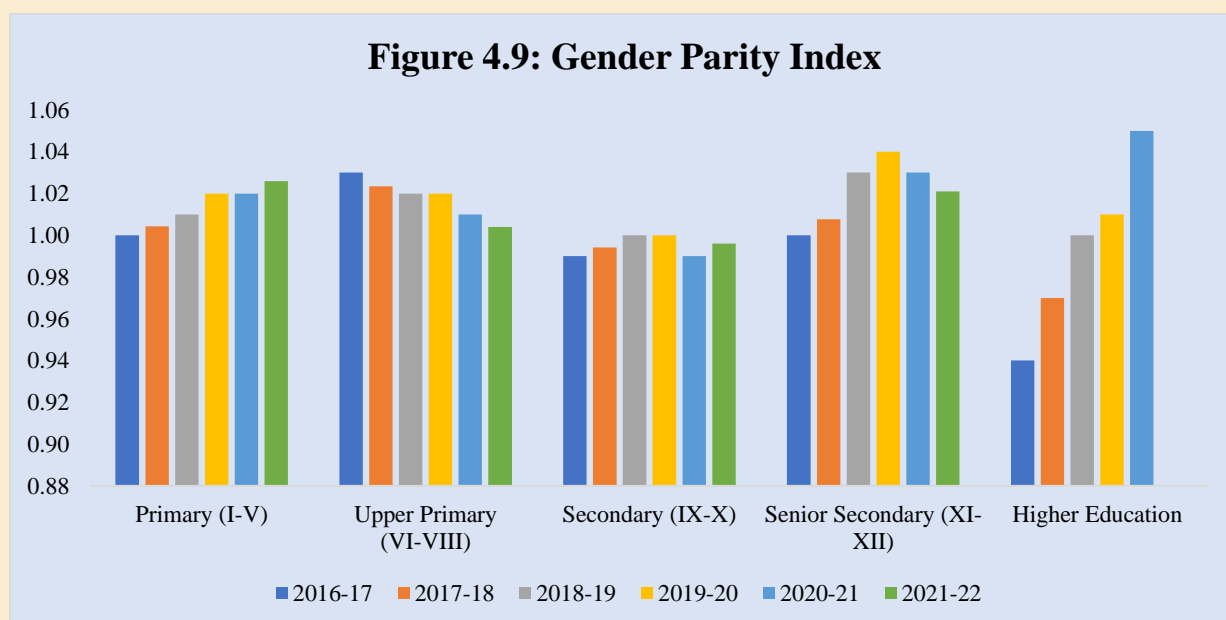
**4.3.7** Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (NER) gives a better measurement of the extent of participation in a level of education since the older children though enrolled in that level are excluded. However, early entrants are included. As per data presented in **Table 3.6**, Adjusted NER has always been higher of female students in all the levels of education over the years.

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

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

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

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



Source: UDISE+, Ministry of Education

**4.3.9** The figure above on Gender Parity index retrieved from **Table 3.7** shows an increasing trend in GPI at Primary and Higher Education level, declining trend at upper primary level and mixed trend at secondary and senior secondary level over the years. In 2021-22, Chandigarh, Assam and Delhi had the highest GPI at primary, secondary and senior secondary level respectively.

**Statement 4.2 Enrolment at under graduate level in major disciplines/Subjects**

2020-21			
S.No.	Discipline	Male	Female
1	Arts	49,88,246	54,17,424
2	Science	23,12,602	25,05,224
3	Commerce	22,27,036	20,96,418
4	Engineering & Technology	26,17,155	10,69,136
5	Education	6,08,888	10,40,305
6	Medical Science	6,32,069	8,94,178
7	Social Science	5,48,423	5,57,689
8	IT & Computer	5,33,445	3,44,492
9	Management	5,16,273	2,98,594
10	Law	3,16,115	1,61,897
11	Others	6,69,319	6,92,057
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,59,69,571</b>	<b>1,50,77,414</b>

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

**4.3.10** Statement 3.2 is an abstract from **Table 3.9** which shows that in the Under Graduate level of higher education, enrolment of female out number that of male in Arts, Science, Education, Medical Science and Social Science. In medical Science, while female enrolment is higher than males in most of the fields of medicine but the major difference is reflected in nursing. Female enrolment lags behind that of male enrolment in Commerce, engineering, IT& Computer, Management and Law. In engineering the difference in enrolment is quite striking as female enrolment is just 40 percent of that of male enrolment. As per results of AISHE on the indicator viz. Number of Females per 100 males in important programmes at under graduate & post graduate level in regular mode of education, presented in **Table 3.11**, female students outnumbered male students in Arts, Education, Nursing, Science, M.A, M.Com and M.Sc.

## **Dropout**

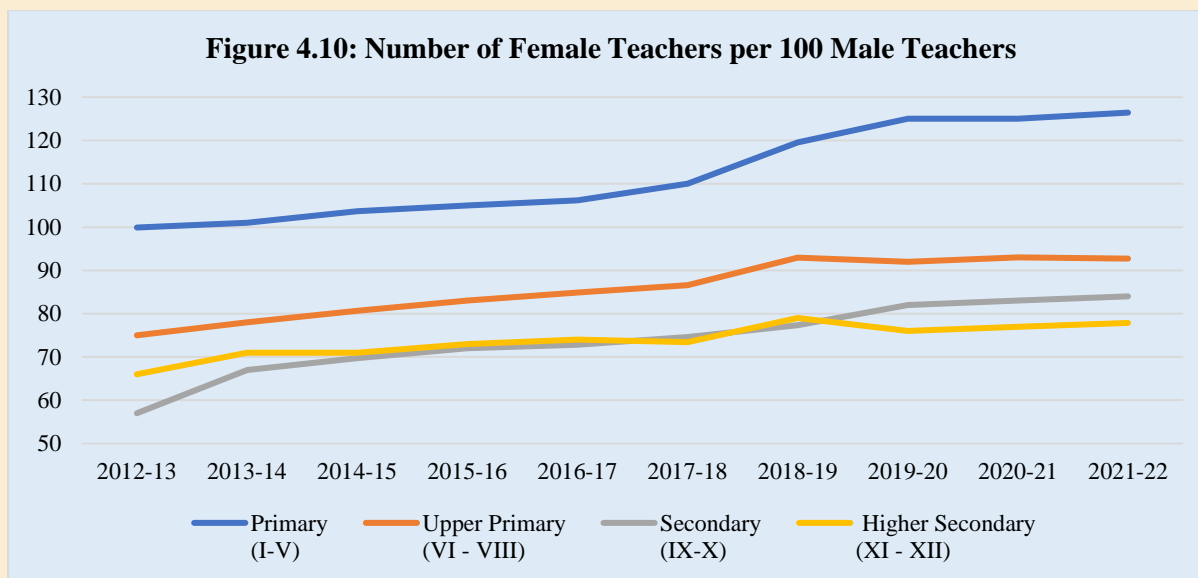
**4.3.11** After achieving the desired enrolment rate in education, retention of the students in education system becomes an important area of concern. Proper education provides stability in life, by being well educated and holding a degree, chances for better career opportunities get increased and new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

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

**4.3.12** The percentage of Male population of age 25 years and above with at least secondary education successfully completed increased from 58.7 in 2019-20 to 60.0 in 2020-21. However, an improvement of only 0.6 percentage points was seen in case of females (**Table 3.13**). However, if we look at the dropout rate of children in the school going age, it may be seen that the rate for secondary level of education has decreased from 21% in 2013-14 to 13% in 2021-22 and it is interesting to see that drop out rate of female from secondary education has been slightly lower than that of males over the years but has been higher than that of males in Upper primary level. (**Table 3.15**).

## **Teachers**

**4.3.13** In India, females are more attracted towards the profession of teaching than males especially at primary level, as can be seen from **Table 3.18** which shows that from 2012-13 to 2021-22, number of female teachers per 100 male teachers at primary level increased from 100 to 126. At higher levels also, a similar trend was seen. However, representation of female in tertiary education teachers is quite low at 41 % as per 2020-21 data (**Table 3.19**). This is also reflected in the enrolment in education.



Source: *Educational Statistics at Glance and UDISE+*

## 4.4 Participation in Economy

**4.4.1** Greater gender equality can enhance economic productivity, improve development outcomes and make institutions and policies more representative. But the presence of gender disparity in any economy, both developing and developed, requires attention and corrective measures for achieving the overall development in terms of “society”. Women’s economic empowerment is central in realizing women’s rights and gender equality. Women’s economic empowerment includes women’s ability to participate equally in existing markets; their access to and control over productive resources, access to decent work, control over their own time, lives and bodies; and increased voice and meaningful participation in economic decision-making at all levels from the household to international institutions. The full participation and partnership of both women and men is required in productive and reproductive life, including shared responsibilities for the care and nurturing of children and maintenance of the household.

**4.4.2** India is celebrating the progressive 75 years after independence under ‘Azaadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav’ and propagating the mission of ensuring women as “Empowered women- Empowered Nation”. Investing in women’s economic empowerment sets a direct path towards gender equality, poverty eradication and inclusive economic growth. Women make enormous contributions to the economy by way of doing businesses, on farms, as entrepreneurs, as employees or by doing unpaid care work at home.

**4.4.3** But they also remain disproportionately affected by poverty, discrimination and exploitation. Gender discrimination means women often end up in insecure, low-wage jobs, and only a minority are able to secure senior positions. The lower job position of

women curtails access to economic assets such as loans etc. All the other social barriers limits women in activities related to shaping of economic and social policies. Moreover, women perform the bulk of household work, they often have little time left to pursue economic opportunities.

### **Participation in Work Force**

**4.4.4** The decision of ability for women to participate in the labour force is the outcome of various economic and social factors that interact in a complex fashion both at the household level and at macrolevel. Based on global evidence, some of the most important drivers include educational attainment, fertility rates and the age of marriage, economic growth/cyclical effects and urbanization. In addition to these issues, social norms (framed by the male dominated community) which determine the role of women in the public domain continue to affect outcomes.

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

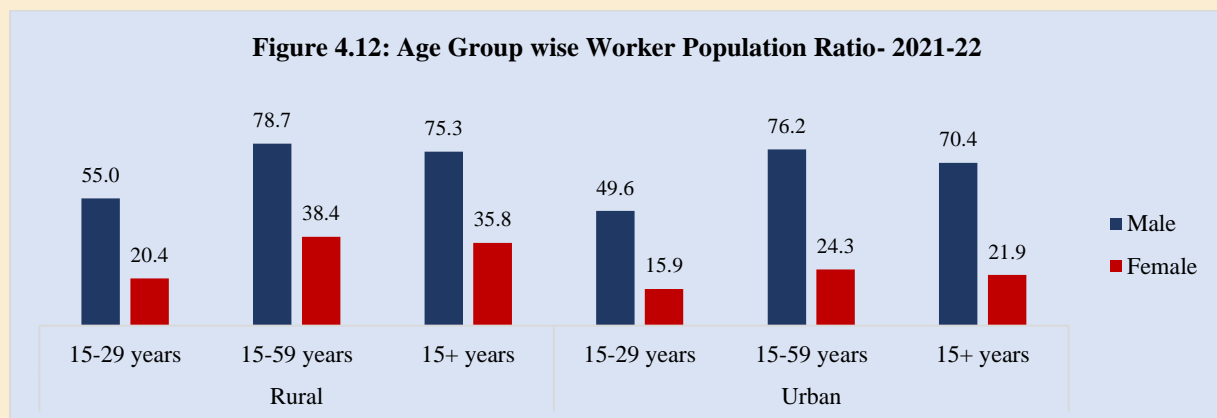
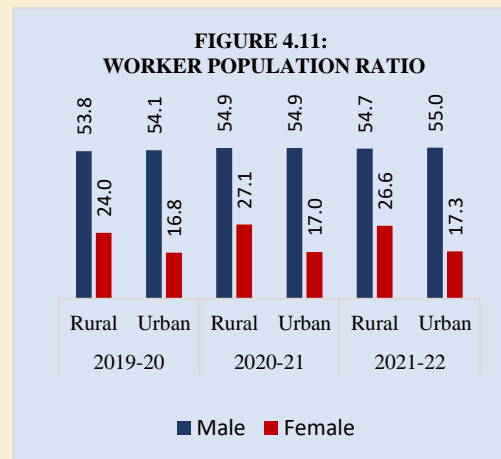
$$LFPR = \frac{\text{No. of Employed Persons} + \text{No. of Unemployed Persons}}{\text{Total Population}} * 100$$

**4.4.5** The **Labour Force Participation Rate** indicates the percentage of all people of working age who are employed or are seeking work. The rate excludes individuals who are neither working nor looking for work like students, pensioners, housewives, etc. As per the Periodic Labour Force Survey, LFPR of the persons aged 15 years and above has been increasing from 2017-18 onwards for both male and female population. However, LFPR of female population is far behind than that of male population in the age group of 15 years and above (77.2 for males and 32.8 for females in 2021-22) and the disparity has remained almost the same over the years (**Table 4.1**). The gap in male and female LFPR is wider in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Such a low participation of women as compared to men in India's labour force may be due to the social factors, educational qualifications and gender discrimination in terms of wages and opportunities at work place.

**4.4.6** The **Worker Population Ratio (WPR)** is an indicator used to assess the country's employment situation. The ratio informs us about the proportion of a country's population that actively contributes to the production of goods and services. In 2021-2022, WPR was 54.7 in rural area and 55.0 in urban area for male population but 26.6



& 17.3 respectively for female population. In case of WPR also, disparity between women and men is still high (Table 4.4). For the population of age group 15 years and above (Table 4.5), WPR was 75.3 in rural area and 70.4 in urban area for male population whereas the ratio stood at 35.8 and 21.9 respectively for female population. It is visible from the data that the situation of women is much lower as compared to men (WPR of female population is less than half that of male in rural areas and in urban areas it is lesser than one-third that of male population). This indicates that the number of working women is far less in comparison to men which could be due to various socio-economic factors mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2021-22, NSO, MoSPI

**4.4.7** Women’s labour force participation and access to decent work are important and necessary elements of an inclusive and sustainable development process. Women continue to face many barriers to enter labour market and to access decent work and disproportionately face a range of multiple challenges relating to access to employment, choice of work, working conditions, employment security, wage parity, discrimination and balancing the competing burdens of work and family responsibilities. In addition, women are heavily represented in the informal economy where their exposure to the risk of exploitation is usually greatest and they have the least formal protection. This wide gap in male and female representation in workforce may be reduced by taking some steps to introduce better incentive mechanism, training, job reservations and safe workplace environment.

**4.4.8** Average Wage Earning received per day by Casual Labourers in work other than Public works in different quarters during July 2021 to June 2022 at the national level is given in the table below. Tables 4.7.1 to 4.7.4 provides this data state-wise. Average

wage of women is lower than that of men and the disparity is more in urban than in rural areas. This disparity is found in all occupations (**Tables 4.8.1 to 4.8.4**)

**Statement 4.3: Average Wage Earning received per day by Casual Labourers in work other than Public works**

Quarter	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Jul.-Sep 2021	381	261	450	317
Oct.-Dec. 2021	387	261	466	322
Jan.-Mar. 2022	392	258	473	325
Apr.-Jun. 2022	393	265	483	333

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

**4.4.9** Now, if we consider Percentage distribution of Workers according to broad employment status, in rural area major proportion of males (58.6%) and females (67.8%) were self-employed and least were engaged in regular wage/salaried employment. Though a higher proportion of women than men are self-employed, 42.7% of rural women were helper in household enterprise as compared to just 11% for males. In urban areas, 50.3% of female workers were in regular wage/salary employment (**Tables 4.9 and 4.10**). Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division in 2020-21 is as below (**Table 4.11** may be referred to for time series data):

**Statement 4.4: Percentage distribution of workers in usual status (ps+ss) by broad industry division**

Broad Industry Division	2021-22			
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	51.0	75.9	5.4	11.1
Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	7.9	7.9	21.5	24.3
Electricity, Water, etc.	0.5	0.1	1.4	0.5
Construction	16.6	5.3	12.9	3.9
Trade, Hotel & restaurants	10.6	3.7	25.2	14.8
Transport, Storage & Communications	5.6	0.3	12.5	4.6
Other Services	7.5	6.8	20.7	40.7

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

**4.4.10** It is evident from the table above that agriculture is the major source of employment in rural areas wherein three-fourth of the total female workers and half of

the male workers are engaged. In Construction, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants proportion of male workers was more than that of female workers. In Urban areas, greater proportion of female workers (65%) were engaged in other services and manufacturing and major proportion of male workers were engaged in manufacturing, trade, hotel & restaurant and other services. It can also be seen that in agricultural sector and other services, more women were engaged as compared to men whereas in construction, Trade, Hotel & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communications, more men were engaged than women. Surprisingly, a greater proportion of urban females are engaged in manufacturing than the urban males.

**4.4.11** While no single number captures all the nuances in the health of the labour market, the unemployment rate is considered one of the most important economic indicators. The unemployment rate is a useful measure of the underutilization of the labour supply. It is by definition those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work, thus reflecting the inability of an economy to generate suitable employment.

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

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

**4.4.12 Table 4.13** shows that in rural area female unemployment rate has been lower than that of male over the years while in urban area, the scenario is other way round. One key reason behind such data may be that lower number of females seek work in rural areas and there are more opportunities for work in agricultural and other informal sector in rural areas. Further such opportunity may not be available for women in urban area. It needs to be highlighted that unemployment rate is the maximum for urban females in the 15-29 years' age group followed by urban males in that age group (**Table 4.14**). When we look in to the state wise unemployment rate for the year 2021-22(**Table 4.15**), in Rural India, Unemployment Rate is the lowest in Jharkhand (1.2) followed by Sikkim & Madhya Pradesh (1.3 each) and Meghalaya & Chhattisgarh (1.5 each). In Urban India, the lowest Unemployment Rate can be seen in Gujarat (2.8) followed by Sikkim (3.0), Tripura (4.3) and West Bengal (4.4). In all the States in urban areas, unemployment rate of female is more than that of male except Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal whereas in rural areas, female unemployment rate is less than that of male in most states/UTs.

## **Time Disposition**

**4.4.13** LFPR and WPR of women is far below that of men. These rates do not cover the invisible work of women like unpaid household work and care giving work. This, although unpaid and hence is not part of national accounting, is equally important for sustenance of the economy. It is measured through time use surveys which capture disposition of time on various activities, be it paid or unpaid. Importance of time use statistics is highlighted by the SDG target 5.4: **Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.** To measure the invisible work of women, “Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location” is included as one of the indicators in the SDGs.

**4.4.14** Time Use Survey was conducted by MoSPI in 2019. It includes information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. It also provides information on time spent on learning, socializing, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc., by the household members. As per this survey 81% of females engaged themselves in unpaid domestic services for household members devoting 5 hours per day (**Table 4.16 and 4.17**). This percentage is still higher at 92 for the age group 15-59 years. Even in the ages of 60 years and above, 78% of women rendered this service. Against these, only 29% of the males in the age group 15-59 years involved themselves in unpaid domestic services for household members. Proportion of women engaged in unpaid care giving services is also twice (33%) that of men (16%) in this age group. Interestingly, a higher proportion of older (60+) men engaged themselves in unpaid domestic services (35%) compared to those in the 15-59 years age group (29%) (**Table 4.18**). It is very clear that a large proportion of women in the working age group have to engage themselves in unpaid services for household members spending more than six hours in a day. This, in a way limits their access to paid work. This is also evidenced by the fact that average time spent in a day on unpaid domestic services is the maximum for women not in labour force.

**4.4.15** The activities covered in the survey also include learning. It covers formal and non-formal education, private studies, courses taken in relation to hobbies, sports, yoga etc and travel time related to learning. In the 6-14 years of age group, while an almost equal proportion of males and females participated in learning activities but in the age group of 15-29 years, there is a drastic decline in the percentage of persons participating in learning activities, irrespective of location/ sex and the decline is more for females in rural areas. There is hardly any difference between males and females in the average time spent on learning activities for both the age groups in rural and urban areas. However, in 15-29 age group, average time spent by urban female participants is 429 minutes per day as against 448 by male participants. (**Table 4.19**)

**Method of deriving time spent per participant and per person:**

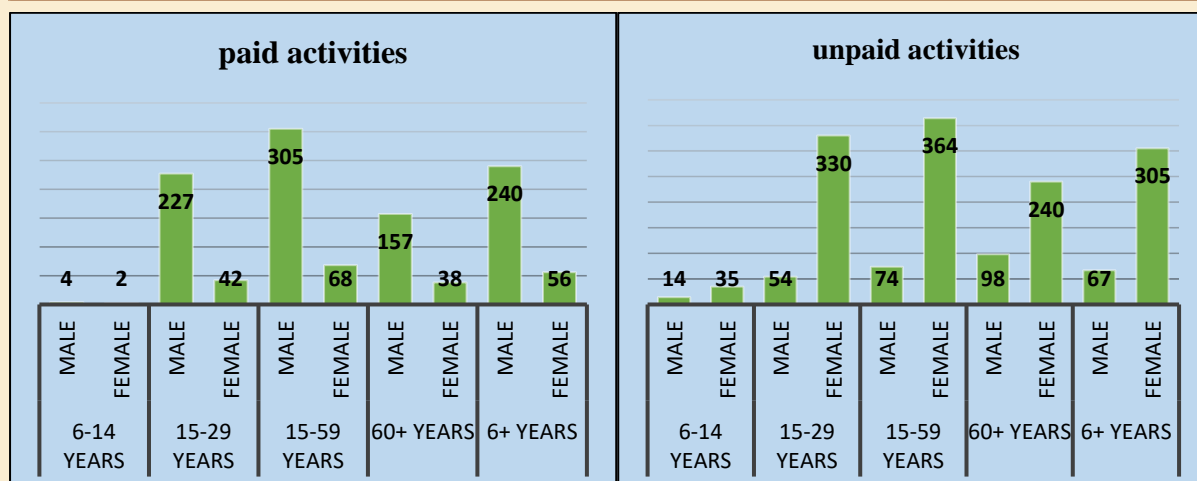
1. **Average time spent per participant in an activity (say, activity A)**  

$$\frac{\text{total time spent by the participants in activity 'A'}}{\text{total number of persons participating in activity 'A'}}$$
2. **Average time spent per person in an activity (say, activity 'A')**  

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

**4.4.16** Activities covered have been grouped into paid, unpaid and residual other activities. At All-India level, male population of age 6 years and above spent 67 minutes in unpaid activities, 240 minutes in paid activities and 1133 minutes in residual other activities (self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance etc.) while female population spent 305 minutes in unpaid activities, 56 minutes in paid activities and 1079 minutes in residual other activities. These numbers are self-explanatory that women spent more time in unpaid activities than men and men devote more time on self-care and self-development than women. Though men spend more time on paid activity than women, if we look at any activity irrespective of paid or unpaid, then more time is spent by women than men. Also, women spending 1/4th of the time spent by men in paid activities indicate the low participation of women in the employment sector. (**Table 4.20**)

**Figure 4.13: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in paid/unpaid activities**



Source: Time Use Survey, 2019, MoSPI

**4.4.17** Percentage share of average time spent on these activities out of the total time in a day per person shows that percent share of time spent on residual other activities

was more for males (79.1%) than females (74.1%) in rural areas, the difference being more prominent in the 15-29 years age group. It was almost the same in urban areas.

**4.4.18** When the unpaid activities are further disaggregated as those in SNA production and non-SNA production, it is seen that activities among the total paid and unpaid activities on which a major part of time is spent by females fall under Non-SNA production. At all-India level, in SNA production unpaid activities, men spent 29 minutes while women spent 24 minutes. In Non-SNA production unpaid activities, men spent 38 minutes while women spent 281 minutes of a single day. (**Table 4.21**).

## **4.5 Participation in Decision Making**

**4.5.1** Women's participation in decision making accounts for development and standardization of a country. Women's increased participation in decision-making contributes to positive transformative processes for societies, such as changes in laws, policies, services, institutions, and social norms. It is important to make sure that women's voices on decisions affecting their lives, the lives of their families and the wider community are heard for the improvement of quality of their life at every layers of the society. It is evident that these decisions affect women as much as they affect men. Therefore, women must be a part of the decision-making process, in every area and have equal power and number with men. It is the responsibility of the society to ensure that women are given the opportunity to participate equally in all decision-making levels and that the institutions have a variety of people and communities that they represent.

### **Participation of women in Political Decision Making**

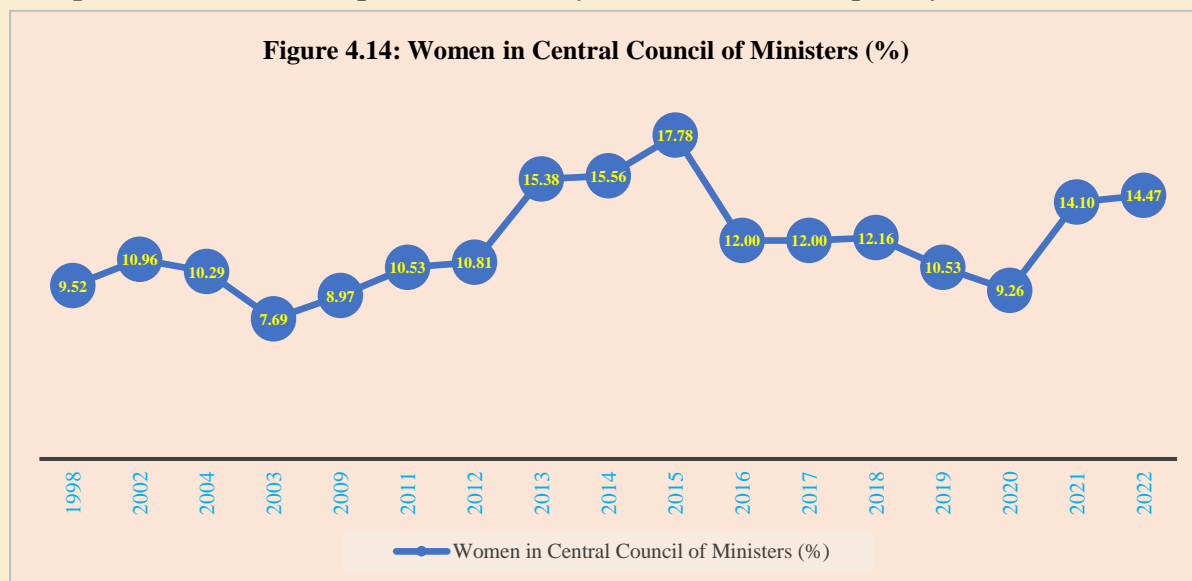
**4.5.2** The 2011 UN General Assembly resolution on women's political participation reiterated that "*women in every part of the world continue to be largely marginalised from the political sphere, often as a result of discriminatory laws, practices, attitudes and gender stereotypes, low levels of education,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

**4.5.3** Achieving gender parity in representative politics is required not only to uphold social justice and women's rights, but as an important condition of effective democracy and good governance that strengthens and enhances the democratic system. Involvement of women in all levels of political posts are important not only because of the fact that women constitute half of the population, but also because of the fact that realisation of balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision making is a matter of full enjoyment of human rights and social justice which is a necessary condition for the better functioning of a democratic society. The realisation of equal participation of women and men in political and public decision-making leads



to better and more efficient policy making through the redefinition of political priorities and the placement of new issues on the political agenda. Political empowerment could lead to opening more opportunities for women and as a result, create a level playing field for them.

**4.5.4** The participation of women in decision-making in India has been discussed many times before, however, very little has changed or improved. The data on percentage of women in central council of Ministers as given in **Table 5.1** shows that except in 1996 when the percent was only 2.56, in the subsequent years women’s



Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat

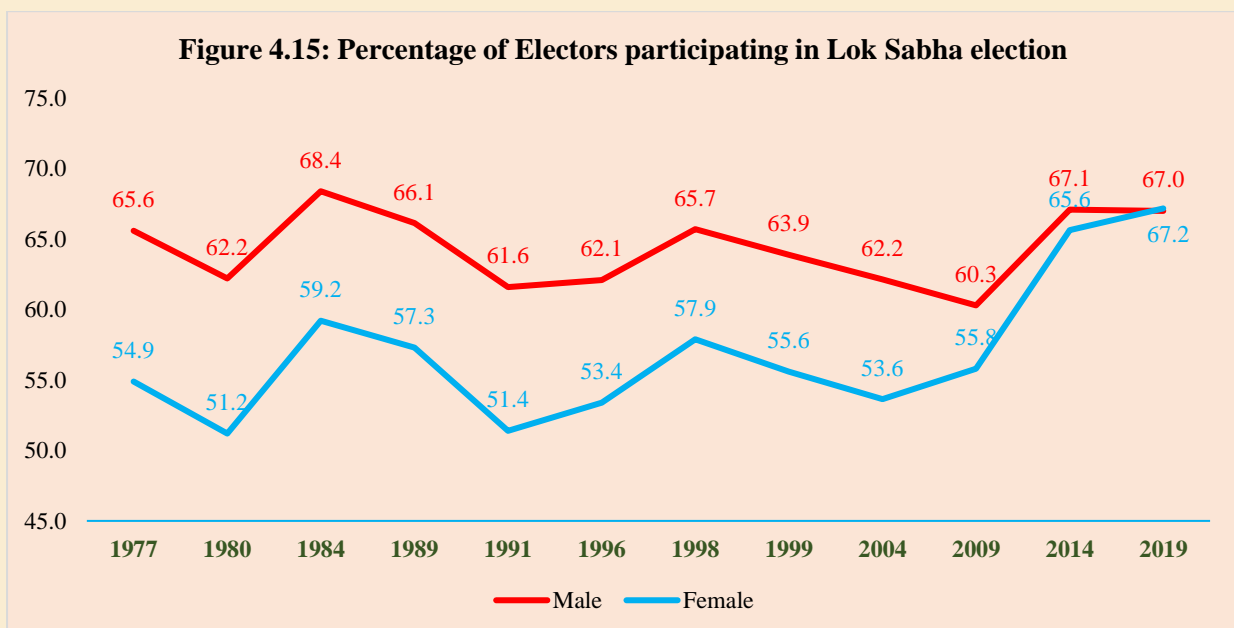
representation in Central Council of Ministers has been wavering around 12 reaching its peak in 2015 (17.8%). The current percentage is 14.5. **Table 5.2** reflects upon another important aspect that in comparison to percentage of men elected to Lok Sabha (out of total men candidates), the percentage of women elected (out of total women candidates) has always been higher. This indicates that further steps must be taken to ensure that a wide range of women are encouraged to be contesters as the probability of winning the election is more in comparison to men. If we consider State-wise Women participation in 17th Lok Sabha Election (**Table 5.3**), among States with more than ten seats, the percentage of women MPs out of total seats is the highest in Odisha at 33 percent and lowest in Kerala (5%). Considering the share of women (49.5%) in the total population of India, their representation in Parliament represents a skewed statistic, which needs to be worked upon for the better representation of women in the world’s largest demography.

**4.5.5** However, since the early 1990’s, the 73rd and 74th amendments, which necessitates 33 per cent reservation for women in rural and urban local bodies made it possible for lakhs of women to enter in the political decision making of the country. Since then, there has been a dramatic change in women’s representation in local



administration. Twenty states have made provision of 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions which is a welcome step. All these states except Punjab and Tripura have achieved this mandate. Further, in Manipur also, 50.7% of the elected representatives are women even though the state has no such legal provision. As on date, the three tyre local bodies had more than 1 million women as elected representatives from various facets of social background and become part of the political decision-making process. (Table 5.5)

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



Source: Election Commission of India

### **Participation of women in Judicial System**

**4.5.7** No one can deny the fact that more representation of women in the judicial system will tend the women community to seek justice and enforce their rights through the courts. Achieving equality, in terms of representation at all levels of the judiciary

should be the goal, not only because it is right for women, but because it is to ensure a more just rule of law. Women judges also live their lives as women, with all the social and cultural norms and obligations of the society. So, women judges are more likely to bring those lived experiences to their judicial actions, experiences that tend toward a more comprehensive and empathetic perspective- one that encompasses not only the legal basis for judicial action, but also awareness of consequences on the people affected.

**4.5.8** As per **Table 5.9** pertaining to the year 2022, in Supreme court of India, out of 29 judges sitting in the office, only 3 are women. In high courts also, only 13% of the judges are women. Such a small representation of women in Judicial decision-making process of the country forces us to think about the need to bring about **institutional, social and behavioural change** by sensitising India's population on inclusion of women in every sector. This poor representation of women in judicial systems is a global phenomenon. Noting that a relatively small number of women have been judges including at senior judicial leadership positions at all level, 10th march was proclaimed as the International Day of Women Judges in 2021 by the UN. The UN Resolution was supported by India which is a positive step.

### **Participation of women in Management**

**4.5.9** When women become leaders, they provide a different set of skills and imaginative perspectives. More importantly, female leaders bring structural and cultural differences to the table, which drive effective solutions. This creative standpoint and unique sense of awareness will also allow them to study and uncover the finer details that may go missed by others. As we've established, the working landscape is changing, and the business world is no longer just a man's game. However, competing in this challenging environment is no walk in the park. In case of participation in Management, there are several barriers for women such as lack of education, awareness, criminal and violent acts, health problems and illnesses, lack of participation, discriminatory treatment, etc.

**4.5.10** As per data of Periodic Labour Force Survey, among the officials working at managerial positions in India, 18.8% were women in 2020 and 18.1% in 2021. In 2021, the highest percentage is seen in Mizoram (41.5%) followed by Sikkim (32.5%), Manipur (31.1%), Meghalaya (30.9%) and Andhra Pradesh (30.3%). The lowest representation of women at managerial position was seen in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (1.8%), Uttarakhand (3.4%), Jammu & Kashmir (4.6%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (7.2%) and Bihar (7.3%) (**Table 5.11**) Among the workers working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers in India, 22.2 percent were females in 2022. Among the states, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya and Andhra Pradesh are better off

whereas Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Uttarakhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Punjab and Nagaland are lagging behind with a wide margin (**Table 5.12**).

## **4.6 Impediments in Empowerment**

**4.6.1** Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in the world and remains largely unreported due to the impunity, silence, stigma and shame surrounding it.

In general terms, it manifests itself in physical, sexual and psychological forms, encompassing:

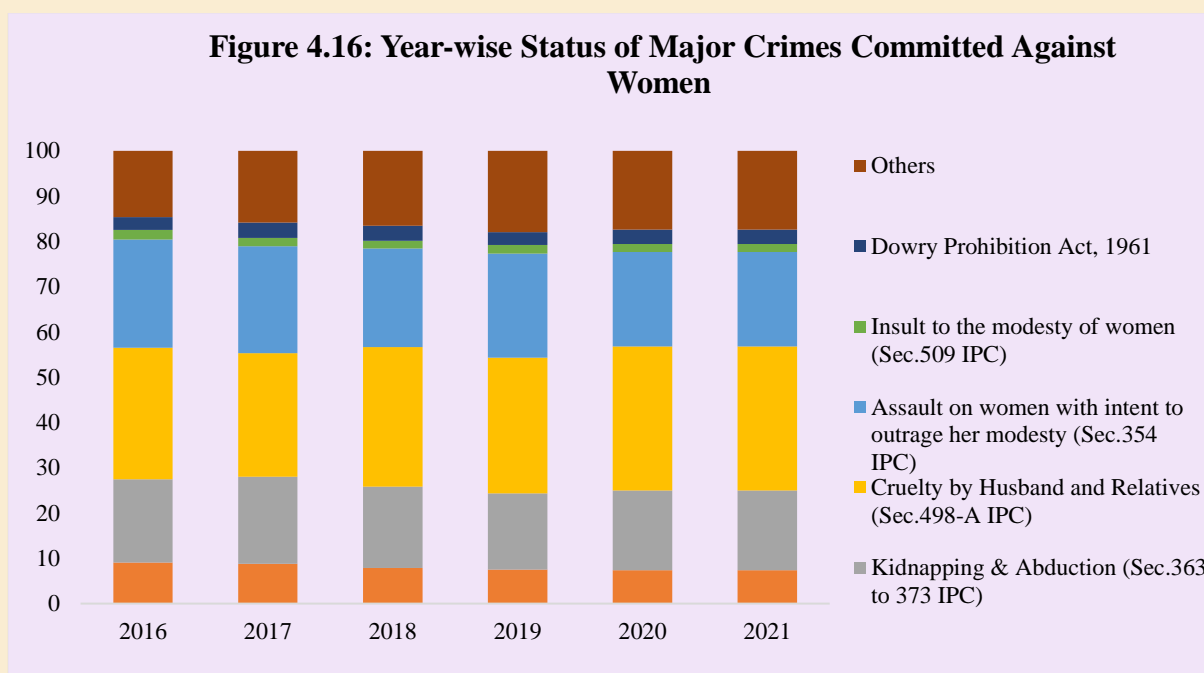
- Intimate partner violence (battering, psychological abuse, marital rape, femicide);
- Sexual violence and harassment (rape, forced sexual acts, unwanted sexual advances, child sexual abuse, forced marriage, street harassment, stalking, cyber-harassment);
- Human trafficking (slavery, sexual exploitation);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

**4.6.2** In this Chapter, occurrence rates of various crimes against women have been compiled to understand the impact of the various existing legal provisions. Status of disposal of cases of crime against women by Police as well by Courts of Law has also been included. A special focus has been laid on rape victims, suicide victims and Disability.

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

**4.6.4** The adverse psychological, sexual and reproductive health consequences of VAWG affect women at all stages of their life. While gender-based violence can happen to anyone, anywhere, some women and girls are particularly vulnerable - for instance, young girls and older women, women who identify as lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex, migrants and refugees, indigenous women and ethnic minorities or women and girls living with HIV and disabilities, and those living through humanitarian crises.

**4.6.5** Violence against women continues to be an obstacle to achieving equality, development, peace as well as to the fulfilment of women and girls’ human rights. All in all, the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - to leave no one behind - cannot be fulfilled without putting an end to violence against women and girls.



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

**4.6.6** On examination of the data for the years 2016 to 2021 it can be observed that three major crimes viz. Cruelty by Husband and Relatives, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and Kidnapping & Abduction constituted more than 70% of the total crime committed against women with the rate of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives faced by women in their own house accounting for one-third of all crimes. The data shows that compromising the safety of women starts from home itself. The policy makers can address this issue by enforcing the existing laws and spreading awareness on their provisions among both men and women. It may also be noted that the above analysis and interpretation is on the basis of FIRs registered (gathered by NCRB) and the number could be on a higher side if the unregistered cases are also taken in to account (**Table 6.1**).

**4.6.7** Data on distribution of rape victims by age-group show that (**Table 6.3**) majority of the rape victims are in the age group of 18-30 years. The probable reason behind the high numbers in this specific age group may be that the females in this age group are coming under “labour force” category requiring travel between workplace and home. Further, late working hours and site work place could also be a reason. However, the fact is that such conditions should not be a burden or barrier to women in their fundamental right to “work and earn”. Various measures have already been taken by the government viz. an act to prevent sexual harassment at work place, women help line etc. Still, more needs to be done in the area of gender sensitisation. Lower percent in the less than 16 years age group could also be due to non-reporting in the fear of social-stigma.

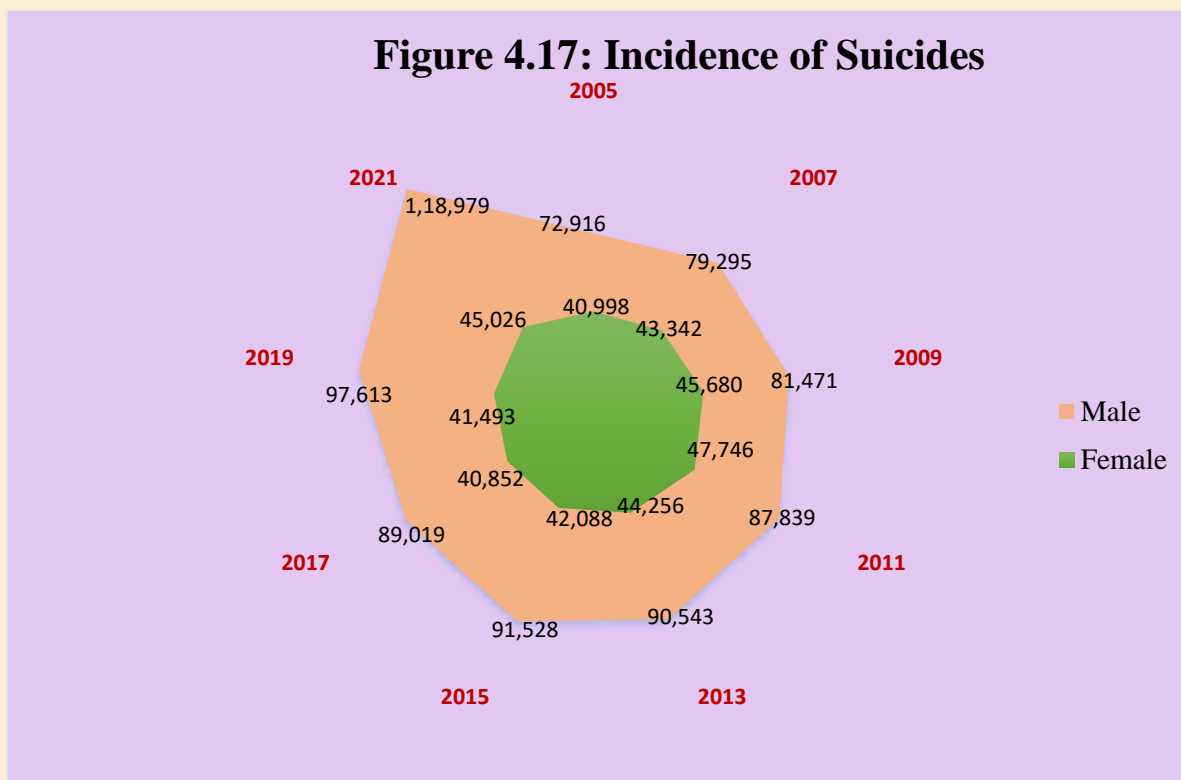
**4.6.8** Data provided by NCRB covers only reported cases of crime. Besides this administrative data, incidence of violence is also captured by the National Family Health

Survey. As per this survey also, one-third of the women in the country are facing violence from their husband. Percentage of ever married women age 18-49 years (**Table 6.4**) who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband, however, has slightly decreased from 33.3% in 2015-16 to 31.9% in 2019-21 but it is still quite high.

**4.6.9** To bring down violence and crime rate, it is of utmost importance that the perpetrator is punished and timely. It is aptly said that justice delayed is justice denied. NCRB maintains data on disposal of cases of crimes committed against women by both the police and the courts. As per the latest data published by NCRB, 68% of the total cases for investigation were disposed by the police. Disposals were maximum in the category of “the Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty” (74%) followed by those in categories “Rape (71%)”, “Cruelty by husband or relatives (71%)” and “Attempt to commit rape (70%)” (**Table 6.5**). Total cases for trial in 2021 were 21.22 lakh of which 83536 cases (3.93%) have been disposed off. During the year, 1.1% cases were convicted and 2.84% acquitted. These clearly indicate the high pendency in courts and the need for quicker disposal (**Table 6.6**).

**4.6.10** As mentioned earlier, child marriage is one of the components of crime against women; it robs the childhood and threatens their lives and health. Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence and less likely to remain in school. As per NFHS, the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years has decreased from 26.8 in 2015-16 to 23.3% in 2019-21. (**Table 6.7**). Prevalence of child marriage is more than 40% in Bihar, Tripura and West Bengal and between 30 to 40 percent in Assam and Jharkhand. It is disheartening to note that marriage of girls below the age of 18 years is prevalent in all the States & UTs despite legal provisions against it. This calls for creating more awareness in the public on the ill effects of early marriage on girls.

**4.6.11** One of the consequences of child marriage is adolescent birth rate which adversely affects the health of women and make her more vulnerable. Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15-19 years. Having children in the early life of women acts as an impediment in health, education, economic independence and socio-economic condition. The data from NFHS shows (**Table 6.9**) adolescent fertility rate for women age 15-19 years has decreased from 51 in 2015-16 to 43 in 2019-21.



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

**4.6.12** In India, suicide is an emergency and serious public health issue. Physical and mental illness, disturbed interpersonal relationships and economic difficulties could be the major reasons for suicide. From 2004 onwards, a mixed trend was observed in suicide rate in India. The highest ever suicide rate of 12 per lakh population was recorded in 2021. From 2004 to 2011, the ratio of male to female suicide incidence remained constant at 1.8 but from 2012 onwards, it started rising and reached at 2.6 in 2021. (**Table 6.10**)

**4.6.13** Women and girls with disabilities face systemic marginalization and attitudinal and environmental barriers that lead to their lower economic and social status; increased risk of violence and abuse, including sexual violence; discrimination as well as harmful gender-based discriminatory practices; and barriers to access education, health care, including sexual and reproductive health, information and services, and justice as well as civic and political participation. This hinders their participation on an equal basis with others. For addressing their problems through focussed policies and programmes, there is need to have a robust system of data collection mechanism on disability. Compared to health, education, employment etc, data on disability is very scarce. Administrative records like the disability certificate etc have partial coverage. Disability questions are included in the population census but we have had no census after 2011. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation conducted a Survey of Persons with Disabilities during July 2018 to December 2018 as a part of 76th round of National Sample Survey (NSS). In NSS 76th round survey, for classification of disabilities, all the specified disabilities as stated in *The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016* were considered. As per this survey, percentage of differently abled person was 1.9% for females and 2.4% for males. (**Table 6.12**).





# **Sustainable Development Goals and Gender**



**5.1** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations General Assembly during its 70<sup>th</sup> Session, on 25th September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of **17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets**. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2016. The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level till 2030.

**5.2** The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

### **Global Indicator Framework**

**5.3** The Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) of United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) was, created in March 2015 to develop and implement the Global Indicator Framework (GIF) for monitoring the Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. The GIF was developed by the IAEG-SDGs and agreed upon, by United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2017 which was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly in July 2017. At present, the GIF includes 248 indicators, with 231 unique indicators.

### **National Indicator Framework**

**5.4** India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programs, at national level, NITI Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programs of different Central Ministries/Departments. The integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda requires governments to work across policy silos and set ambitious and interrelated economic, social and environmental objectives that go beyond short-term political cycles. Monitoring and evaluation are essential for assessing the extent to which policies and resource allocations for implementing the SDGs result in meaningful outcomes. It

is evident that reliable data is the backbone for better monitoring of SDGs and also require for data driven decision making policies. Towards this endeavor, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) in 2018 consisting of 306 national indicators along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders.

**5.5** NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level and provides appropriate direction to the policy makers and the implementing agencies of various schemes and programmes. At present, there are 286 indicators in the NIF, 2022. A comparative statement showing the indicators in the GIF and NIF is given below:

**Statement 5.1: SDG indicators in GIF and NIF**

Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)	Number of Indicators	
	GIF	NIF
<b>SDG 1: No Poverty</b>	13	17
<b>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</b>	14	19
<b>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being</b>	28	39
<b>SDG 4: Quality Education</b>	12	19
<b>SDG 5: Gender Equality</b>	14	28
<b>SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</b>	11	13
<b>SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</b>	6	5
<b>SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</b>	16	25
<b>SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</b>	12	17
<b>SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities</b>	14	11
<b>SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</b>	15	13
<b>SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production</b>	13	15
<b>SDG 13: Climate Action</b>	8	6
<b>SDG 14: Life Below Water</b>	10	11
<b>SDG 15: Life on Land</b>	14	14
<b>SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>	24	21
<b>SDG 17: Partnership for the Goals</b>	24	13
<b>Total Number of Indicators</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>286</b>

## **Gender Equality**

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

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

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

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

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

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

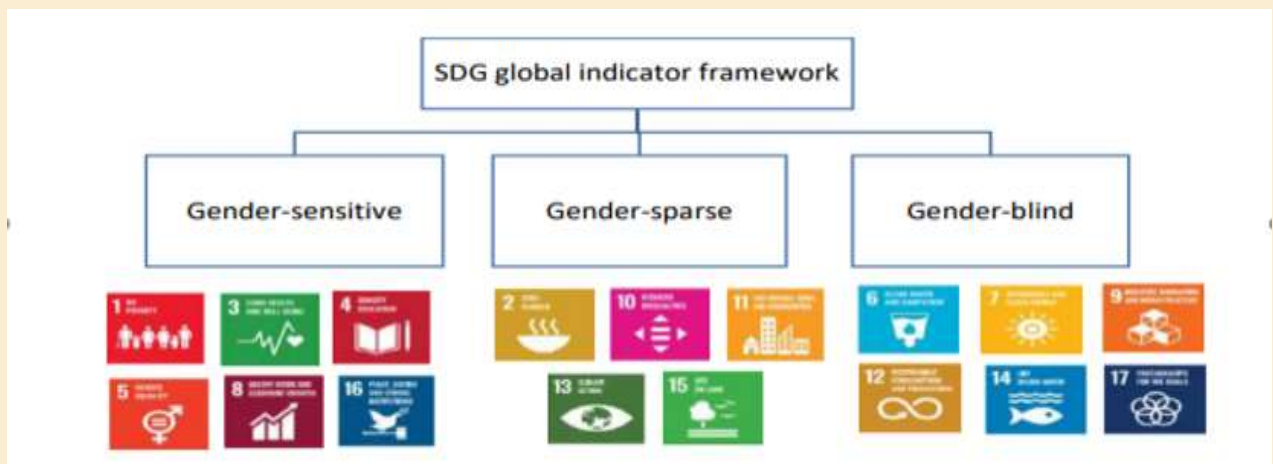
**Target 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

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

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

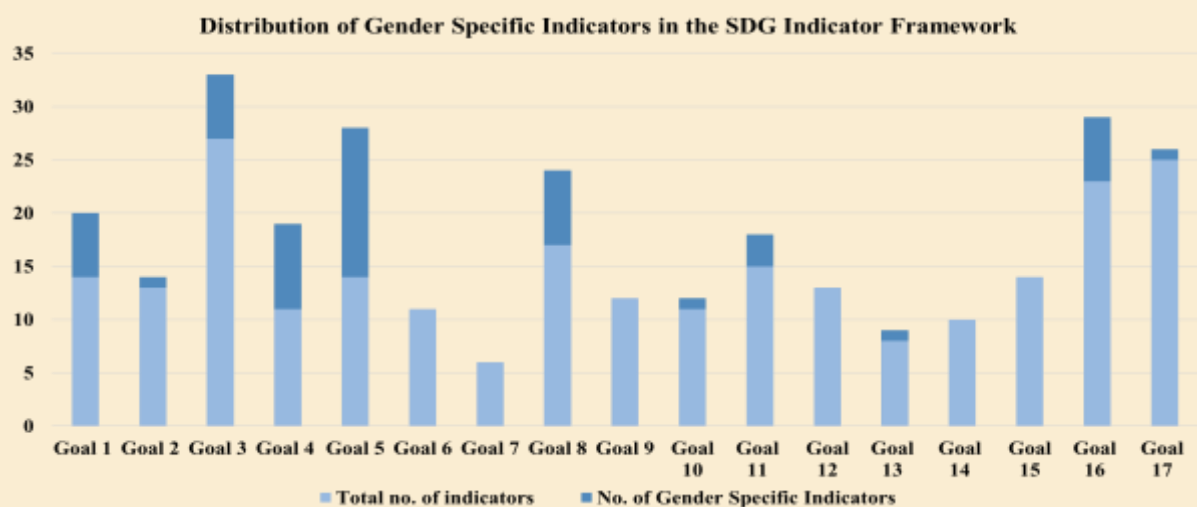
**Target 5.c:** Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

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



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

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



Source: <https://data.unwomen.org/resources/gender-statistics-training-curriculum>, Module 1

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

### **Minimum Set of Gender Indicators**

**5.8** The Minimum set of Gender Indicators has been developed by Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) constituted by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). It was agreed by the United Nations Statistical Commission (decision 42/102) in 2013 as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics. The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is a collection of 51 quantitative indicators and 11 qualitative indicators measuring and collecting information on issues relevant for gender equality and women's empowerment. Out of 51 quantitative indicators, 24 are aligned with Global SDG indicators. The purpose of the Global Minimum Set of Gender Indicators is to develop a common statistical measurement framework that could be used for the national production and international compilation of gender statistics and to track progress across countries and regions.

**5.9** The indicators are organized into five themes: **Economic empowerment; Education; Health and related services; Public life and decision-making; and Human rights of women and girl children.** Each domain addresses one or more critical areas of concern of the Beijing Platform for Action, and is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator framework.

**5.10** Data have been compiled on 30 of these indicators and included in Women & Men in India, 2022, the mapping of which has been given in **Annex-II.**



Annex-I

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

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
15	4.2.1	Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex
16	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
17	4.3.1	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
18	4.5.1	Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
19	4.6.1	Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
20	4.7.1	Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
21	4.a.1	Proportion of schools offering basic services, by type of service
22	5.1.1	Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
23	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
24	5.2.2	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
25	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
26	5.3.2	Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
27	5.4.1	Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
28	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
29	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions
30	5.6.1	Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
31	5.6.2	Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
32	5.a.1	(a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or
		rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
33	5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control
34	5.b.1	Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
35	5.c.1	Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment
36	8.3.1	Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex
37	8.5.1	Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities
38	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
39	8.7.1	Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
40	8.8.1	Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status
41	8.8.2	Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
42	8.9.2	Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs

S. No.	Indicators	Description of the indicators
43	10.2.1	Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
44	11.2.1	Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
45	11.7.1	Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
46	11.7.2	Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
47	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
48	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
49	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
50	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
51	16.2.3	Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
52	16.7.1	Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups
53	16.7.2	Proportion of population who believe decision- making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
54	17.18.1*	Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

\*: The indicator is currently under review in IAEG-SDG

Green colour represents the indicators which are partially or completely mapped with NIF of SDG

## Annex-II

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
<b>I. Economic structures, participation in productive activities and access to resources</b>					
1	Average number of hours spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location (note: separate domestic work and care work, if possible)	2	5.4.1	5.4.1	4.17
2	Labour force participation rate for persons aged 15-24 and 15+, by sex	1			4.1 Age 15 years and above- 4.3
3	Proportion of employed who are own-account workers, by sex	1			4.10
4	Percentage distribution of employed population by sector, each sex (sectors here refer to Agriculture; Industry; Services)	1			4.11
5	Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	2	8.3.1		4.12
6	Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	1	8.5.2		4.13 (by sex) 4.14 (by age)
7	Gender gap in wages, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	2	8.5.1		4.8.1, 4.8.2, 4.8.3, 4.8.4
8	Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex	1	17.8.1		3.21
<b>II. Education</b>					
9	Adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education, by sex	1		4.1.2	3.6
10	Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education, by sex	1		4.1.3	3.5
11	Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education, by sex	1		4.3.3	3.5
12	Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors	1			3.19

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
13	Youth literacy rate of persons (15-24 years), by sex	1		4.6.1	3.4
<b>III. Health and related services</b>					
14	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	1	3.7.1		2.15
15	Under-five mortality rate, by sex	1	3.2.1	3.2.1	2.7
16	Maternal mortality ratio	1	3.1.1	3.1.1	2.9
17	Antenatal care coverage	1		3.1.4	2.10
18	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	1	3.1.2	3.1.2, 3.1.3	2.11
19	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex	1	3.a.1	3.a.1	2.16
20	Proportion of adults who are obese, by sex	1			2.17
21	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations	1	3.3.1	3.3.1	2.18
22	Life expectancy at age 60, by sex	1			2.8(c)
<b>IV. Public life and decision-making</b>					
23	Women's share of government ministerial positions	1			5.1
24	Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	1 (a)/ 2 (b)	5.5.1	5.5.1	5.3, 5.5
25	Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	5.5.2	5.5.2	5.9, 5.10, 5.11
26	Percentage of female police officers	2			5.12

S. No.	Indicator	Tier	Corresponding Global SDG indicators	Corresponding National SDG indicators	Related Tables
27	Percentage of female judges	2			5.8
<b>V. Human rights of women and girl children</b>					
28	Percentage of ever-married women age 18-49 who have ever experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husband.	2	5.2.1	5.2.1	6.4
29	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2	5.3.1	5.3.2	6.7 (before 18 years)
30	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	1	3.7.2		2.2 [15-19 years]



# **STATISTICAL ANNEX**



तालिका 1.1: स्वतंत्रता के बाद जनसंख्या, लिंगानुपात और जनसंख्या की औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर में रुझान  
Table 1.1 : Trend in Population, Sex Ratio and Average Annual Growth Rate of Population of Post Independence India

(Population In Millions)

वर्ष	ग्रामीण जनसंख्या			लिंगानुपात	शहरी जनसंख्या			लिंगानुपात	कुल जनसंख्या			लिंगानुपात	औसत वार्षिक घातीय वृद्धि दर		
	Rural Population			Sex Ratio	Urban Population			Sex Ratio	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Average annual Exponential growth rate		
Year	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
	Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person		Male	Female	Person
1951	151.98	146.66	298.64	965	33.57	28.87	62.44	860	185.55	175.54	361.09	946	1.24	1.26	1.25
1961	183.51	176.79	360.30	963	42.79	36.15	78.94	845	226.29	212.94	439.23	941	1.98	1.93	1.96
1971	225.32	213.73	439.05	949	58.73	50.38	109.11	858	284.05	264.11	548.16	930	2.27	2.15	2.22
1981	268.50	255.37	523.87	951	84.87	74.59	159.46	879	353.37	329.96	683.33	934	2.18	2.23	2.20
1991	324.45	304.41	628.86	938	114.91	102.65	217.56	893	439.36	407.06	846.42	926	2.18	2.10	2.14
2001	381.67	360.95	742.62	946	150.55	135.57	286.12	900	532.16	496.45	1028.61	933	1.92	1.99	1.95
2011	427.78	405.97	833.75	949	195.49	181.62	377.11	929	623.27	587.58	1210.85	943	1.58	1.69	1.63
2016*	444.64	422.80	867.44	951	219.54	204.09	423.63	930	664.18	626.89	1291.07	944	1.27	1.30	1.28
2021*	457.41	436.25	893.66	958	243.21	226.13	469.34	930	700.62	662.38	1363.00	945	1.07	1.10	1.08
2026*	465.98	446.47	912.45	958	266.09	247.36	513.45	930	732.07	693.83	1425.90	948	0.88	0.93	0.90
2031*	470.26	453.28	923.54	964	287.89	267.35	555.24	929	758.15	720.63	1478.78	951	0.70	0.76	0.73
2036*	471.07	456.66	927.73	969	308.63	285.93	594.56	926	779.70	742.59	1522.29	952	0.56	0.60	0.58

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

टिप्पणियाँ / Notes : Sex ratios have been calculated as the proportion of females to 1000 males.

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

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

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

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

तालिका 1.2: 1 मार्च 2011-2036 को आयु के अनुसार अनुमानित जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत वितरण  
Table 1.2 :Percentage Distribution of Projected Population by Age as on 1st March 2011-2036

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

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

तालिका 1.3: स्वतंत्र भारत में राज्यवार लिंगानुपात  
Table 1.3 : State-wise Sex Ratio in post Independent India

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

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

तालिका 1.4 : विकास योजना के संदर्भ में विभिन्न आयु-वर्गों में राज्यवार लिंगानुपात  
Table 1.4 : State-wise sex ratio in various age-groups in the context of developmental planning

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

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

तालिका 1.5 : पंजीकृत घटनाओं के आधार पर जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात  
Table 1.5 : Sex Ratio at Birth based on registered events

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

स्रोत/Source : Civil Registration System, Office of the Registrar General of India  
NA:- Not Available.



तालिका 1.6 : सैंपल रजिस्ट्रेशन सिस्टम के आधार पर बड़े राज्यों में जन्म के समय लिंगानुपात  
Table 1.6 : Sex ratio at birth for bigger States based on Sample Registration System

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

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

तालिका 2.1: भारत में महिला संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जन्म-मृत्यु दरे  
Table 2.1: Important Women Related Vital Rates in India

संकेतक	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Indicators
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
<b>सामान्य प्रजनन दर/General Fertility Rate</b>																
निरक्षर	80.2	51.7	75.2	77.0	54.7	73.1	78.4	51.6	73.7	25.9	23.7	25.4	72.3	55.0	69.2	Illiterate
साक्षर	82.7	60.4	74.6	80.7	58.6	72.6	77.6	57.3	70.3	58.9	51.1	56.3	74.2	53.8	67.0	Literate
बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	72.2	51.2	67.7	72.1	54.7	68.4	73.8	58.4	70.6	35.3	30.3	33.9	67.5	48.9	63.6	Without any formal education
प्राथमिक से नीचे	90.6	68.3	85.4	96.5	78.1	92.2	89.0	68.4	84.2	35.3	62.2	40.6	72.1	46.3	66.1	Below primary
प्राथमिक	91.1	67.5	84.8	87.9	68.3	82.5	83.9	58.9	77.0	34.8	34.9	34.8	72.6	46.2	65.5	Primary
मध्य	80.5	59.5	74.2	76.8	59.3	71.5	73.2	51.3	66.6	44.0	43.5	43.9	70.2	48.8	63.9	Middle
कक्षा X	76.4	56.5	68.9	75.7	52.9	67.0	69.6	52.3	63.2	82.4	60.5	74.8	77.7	55.4	69.7	Class X
कक्षा XII	81.3	56.4	70.2	78.0	57.3	68.6	78.4	55.9	68.4	86.7	53.0	73.0	80.1	59.1	70.9	Class XII
स्नातक और ऊपर	89.8	64.3	73.2	80.8	54.7	63.6	89.3	65.5	73.7	88.9	56.4	69.4	81.2	59.4	67.1	Graduate and above
<b>आयु-विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर/ Age-specific Fertility rate</b>																
15 - 19	12.3	6.7	10.7	14.9	8.5	13.0	13.5	8.4	12.2	12.3	6.5	10.6	13.2	6.6	11.3	15 - 19
20 - 24	152.3	98.2	135.4	153.2	101.9	137.1	135.9	91.5	122.9	128.8	84.8	114.9	128.1	81.8	113.6	20 - 24
25 - 29	180.2	139.1	166.0	171.4	130.4	157.1	160.1	119.1	146.4	156.0	115.3	141.8	152.5	115.2	139.6	25 - 29
30 - 34	100.3	76.5	91.7	90.1	74.1	84.3	101.3	81.7	94.7	97.3	80.3	91.2	89.4	75.5	84.4	30 - 34
35 - 39	35.6	27.2	32.7	33.6	23.8	30.1	40.7	30.2	36.9	43.3	33.4	39.8	38.9	29.5	35.6	35 - 39
40 - 44	12.8	8.4	11.3	12.9	7.3	10.9	14.8	9.1	12.7	15.4	10.0	13.5	13.5	8.5	11.7	40 - 44
45 - 49	5.0	2.5	4.1	3.9	2.3	3.3	5.5	2.4	4.4	5.5	2.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	4.7	45 - 49
कुल प्रजनन दर	2.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	Total fertility rate
सकल प्रजनन दर	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	Gross reproduction rate
सामान्य वैवाहिक प्रजनन दर	123.8	92.1	113.4	120.4	89.9	110.3	119.1	89.3	109.2	119.2	89.2	109.2	118.0	88.5	108.3	General marital fertility rate

तालिका 2.1: भारत में महिला संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण जन्म-मृत्यु दरे  
Table 2.1: Important Women Related Vital Rates in India

संकेतक	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			Indicators
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
कुल वैवाहिक प्रजनन दर	5.3	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.2	Total marital fertility rate
महिलाओं के लिए प्रभावी विवाह की औसत आयु	21.7	23.1	22.2	21.7	23.1	22.1	21.8	23.4	22.3	21.7	23.3	22.1	22.2	23.9	22.7	Mean age at effective marriage for females
माँ की शिक्षा के स्तर द्वारा कुल प्रजनन दर/ Total fertility rate by level of education of the mother																
निरक्षर	3.0	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.1	2.1	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.1	Illiterate
साक्षर	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	Literate
बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.4	Without any formal education
प्राथमिक से नीचे	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.5	Below primary
प्राथमिक	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	Primary
मध्य	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	Middle
कक्षा X	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	Class X
कक्षा XII	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	Class XII
स्नातक और ऊपर	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	Graduate and above
जन्म क्रम द्वारा जीवित जन्मों का प्रतिशत वितरण/ Percentage distribution of live births by birth order																
1	47.5	55.8	49.7	46.0	54.5	48.3	47.3	55.2	49.5	50.6	58.8	52.9	56.9	65.4	59.2	1
2	28.1	29.2	28.4	29.7	30.6	30.0	29.5	30.7	29.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	25.6	25.1	25.5	2
3	13.9	10.0	12.9	14.1	10.0	12.9	13.7	9.8	12.6	12.7	9.0	11.7	11.0	6.9	9.9	3
4+	10.6	4.9	9.0	10.2	4.9	8.8	9.5	4.3	8.1	8.1	3.8	6.9	6.6	2.7	5.5	4+

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

तालिका 2.2: राज्यवार किशोर (15-19) प्रजनन दर  
Table 2.2: State-wise Adolescent (15-19) Fertility Rates

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

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

तालिका 2.3 : महिलाओं की शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार आयु विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर  
Table 2.3 : Age Specific Fertility Rate by level of education of women

2020											
शिक्षा का स्तर Level of Education											
संकेतक	निवास / आयु वर्ग	निरक्षर	साक्षर/ Literate								Indicator
			कुल साक्षर	बिना किसी औपचारिक शिक्षा के	प्राथमिक से नीचे	प्राथमिक	मध्य	कक्षा X	कक्षा XII	स्नातक और ऊपर	
	Residence / Age Group	Illiterate	Total literate	Without any formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate and above	
ग्रामीण	15-19	33.7	12.9	17.7	12.1	12.7	11.5	13.0	20.1	0.0	Rural
	20-24	222.9	125.1	178.0	190.6	166.9	129.5	111.9	90.8	103.8	
	25-29	195.2	149.0	167.6	173.7	170.1	158.4	153.4	123.3	112.8	
	30-34	116.1	84.7	90.4	90.7	85.4	81.3	86.7	83.2	78.9	
	35-39	56.4	33.7	40.5	43.4	34.3	29.4	28.9	32.5	32.5	
	40-44	18.7	11.6	12.8	15.5	12.3	10.5	9.0	6.6	14.0	
	45-49	7.8	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.7	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.7	
शहरी	15-19	34.8	6.4	29.8	5.5	4.9	4.6	7.7	9.1	0.0	Urban
	20-24	174.3	80.3	134.1	133.8	112.6	83.6	77.1	63.0	82.0	
	25-29	167.4	113.6	121.4	121.7	131.0	137.1	130.1	102.2	93.5	
	30-34	77.0	75.5	61.0	74.3	65.9	76.1	76.5	81.0	76.7	
	35-39	36.0	29.0	32.0	25.5	20.9	26.7	32.1	34.1	29.7	
	40-44	13.4	7.9	8.7	6.3	9.4	7.8	7.5	10.6	5.9	
	45-49	5.6	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.0	7.0	1.1	2.6	5.3	
कुल	15-19	33.9	11.0	20.0	10.5	10.6	9.6	11.3	15.6	0.0	Total
	20-24	213.4	110.9	169.0	179.2	154.7	118.1	101.1	79.5	92.2	
	25-29	190.3	136.3	158.4	162.0	160.2	152.8	145.8	114.7	101.4	
	30-34	109.5	81.2	84.5	86.8	80.2	79.7	82.7	82.3	77.4	
	35-39	53.1	31.9	38.8	39.3	30.5	28.5	30.2	33.3	30.5	
	40-44	17.7	10.0	11.9	13.3	11.4	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	
	45-49	7.4	3.8	4.0	5.0	3.2	5.0	2.0	2.2	4.8	

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

तालिका 2.4: प्रमुख राज्यों में विवाह के समय महिलाओं की औसत आयु  
Table 2.4 : Women's Mean Age at Marriage in Major States

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

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

तालिका 2.5: शिशु मृत्यु दर  
Table 2.5: Infant Mortality Rate

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

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



तालिका 2.6 : लिंग और निवास के आधार पर शिशु मृत्यु दर, 2020  
Table 2.6 : Infant Mortality Rates by sex and residence, 2020

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

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

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

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

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019			2020			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
आंध्र प्रदेश	37	42	39	36	38	37	35	34	35	34	32	33	32	30	31	26	27	27	Andhra Pradesh
असम	58	66	62	48	57	52	45	51	48	44	51	47	41	45	43	38	43	40	Assam
बिहार	43	54	48	35	51	43	39	43	41	34	39	37	31	37	34	28	33	30	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	45	51	48	49	48	49	49	44	47	46	45	45	46	42	44	37	45	41	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	18	23	20	22	23	22	20	22	21	19	18	19	13	14	13	16	13	14	Delhi
गुजरात	38	41	39	34	33	33	33	33	33	32	29	31	29	27	28	25	23	24	Gujarat
हरियाणा	41	46	43	34	42	37	32	38	35	36	36	36	31	32	31	33	33	33	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	34	32	33	26	29	27	24 <sup>#</sup>	27 <sup>#</sup>	25 <sup>#</sup>	22 <sup>*</sup>	25 <sup>*</sup>	23 <sup>*</sup>	27	20	23	28	19	24	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	25	31	28	25	28	26	25	24	24	23	23	23	20	23	21	16	19	17	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	35	44	39	31	35	33	30	38	34	30	39	34	28	33	31	26	28	27	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	32	31	26	31	29	28	28	28	26	30	28	25	27	26	21	22	21	Karnataka
केरल	12	14	13	10	12	11	12	11	12	11	9	10	9	8	9	12	4	8	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	63	61	62	58	52	55	56	54	55	58	53	56	56	49	53	51	50	51	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21	26	24	20	23	21	21	22	21	21	23	22	20	23	21	18	19	18	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	56	55	56	49	51	50	46	48	47	44	43	44	45	40	43	38	40	39	Odisha
पंजाब	27	26	27	24	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	21	21	21	20	24	22	Punjab
राजस्थान	44	56	50	42	49	45	41	45	43	40	41	40	41	41	41	37	43	40	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	20	21	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	18	17	17	17	15	16	13	13	13	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	33	35	34	33	34	34	31	33	32	29	30	30	26	26	26	23	24	23	Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश	49	53	51	46	49	47	43	48	46	46	48	47	47	50	48	43	44	43	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	36	41	38	38	45	41	38	32	35	34	32	33	29	31	30	25	26	26	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	28	31	30	27	28	27	25	27	26	26	26	26	25	24	24	22	22	22	West Bengal
भारत	40	45	43	37	41	39	36	39	37	36	37	36	35	35	35	31	33	32	India

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

# Based on three-year period 2015-17

\*Based on three-year period 2016-18

तालिका 2.8 (क): लिंगानुसार जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा  
Table 2.8 (a): Life Expectancy at birth by sex

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

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

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

तालिका 2.8 (ख): बड़े राज्यों / केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में लिंग और निवास के अनुसार जीवन प्रत्याशा  
Table 2.8 (b) : Life Expectancy at birth by sex and residence in bigger States/Union Territory

2015-19										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
आंध्र प्रदेश	67.7	71.2	69.4	71.8	73.5	72.7	68.9	71.8	70.3	Andhra Pradesh
असम	65.6	67.0	66.2	73.3	74.9	74.1	66.8	68.3	67.5	Assam
बिहार	69.2	68.4	68.8	72.5	71.4	72.0	69.6	68.8	69.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	62.8	66.0	64.4	67.0	69.8	68.3	63.7	66.9	65.3	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	71.3	75.6	73.6	74.4	77.6	75.9	74.3	77.5	75.9	Delhi
गुजरात	65.7	72.5	68.9	70.8	73.2	72.0	67.9	72.8	70.2	Gujarat
हरियाणा	66.3	71.4	68.6	70.1	75.0	72.4	67.7	72.6	69.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	69.4	76.8	72.8	74.9	82.3	77.8	69.9	77.1	73.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	71.2	74.6	72.8	75.7	79.6	77.6	72.6	76.1	74.2	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	69.6	67.7	68.6	71.8	72.6	72.2	70.2	68.8	69.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	66.0	70.0	67.9	71.7	73.9	72.8	67.9	71.3	69.5	Karnataka
केरल	72.4	78.1	75.2	72.1	78.0	75.1	72.3	78.0	75.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	63.8	68.1	65.9	69.4	72.2	70.7	65.2	69.1	67.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	70.2	72.5	71.4	73.2	76.0	74.5	71.6	74.0	72.7	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	68.0	70.7	69.3	71.3	73.1	72.2	68.5	71.1	69.8	Odisha
पंजाब	69.7	73.3	71.3	73.0	78.6	75.4	71.1	74.7	72.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	65.4	70.6	67.9	71.8	73.3	72.6	66.8	71.3	69.0	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	68.3	72.7	70.4	73.0	77.1	74.9	70.6	74.9	72.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	66.6	70.1	68.3	71.7	72.1	71.9	68.6	71.1	69.8	Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश	63.8	65.3	64.6	68.8	69.0	68.9	65.0	66.2	65.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	67.1	73.9	70.4	68.7	73.7	71.0	67.6	73.9	70.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	69.5	72.2	70.9	73.6	75.1	74.3	71.0	73.2	72.1	West Bengal
भारत	66.9	69.7	68.3	71.8	74.2	73.0	68.4	71.1	69.7	India

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

तालिका 2.8 (ग): 60 वर्ष की आयु में जीवन की प्रत्याशा, बड़े राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश  
Table 2.8 (c) : Life Expectation at age 60, India and bigger States/Union Territory

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2012-16			2013-17			2014-18			2015-19			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
आंध्र प्रदेश	17.7	19.3	18.5	17.6	18.8	18.2	17.9	18.8	18.4	18.1	18.9	18.5	Andhra Pradesh
असम	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.4	17.5	16.9	16.5	17.6	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.1	Assam
बिहार	17.2	16.7	17.0	17.0	16.6	16.8	16.8	16.3	16.6	16.6	16.1	16.3	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	14.5	16.7	15.6	14.5	16.4	15.5	14.4	16.3	15.4	14.5	16.4	15.5	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	19.4	21.3	20.4	19.7	21.8	20.8	19.9	22.2	21.0	20.1	22.5	21.3	Delhi
गुजरात	17.7	20.3	19.0	17.6	20.3	18.9	17.5	20.3	18.9	17.4	20.6	19.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	17.7	20.4	18.9	17.8	20.4	19.0	17.8	20.2	18.9	17.8	20.2	18.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18.5	22.5	20.4	18.4	22.3	20.3	18.0	22.7	20.1	18.0	22.8	20.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20.1	24.0	21.8	20.4	24.3	22.1	20.3#	23.6#	21.8#	20.3	23.0	21.6	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.0	17.2	18.1	16.8	17.4	18.1	16.6	17.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	16.6	18.3	17.5	16.7	18.1	17.4	16.6	18.1	17.3	16.5	18.3	17.4	Karnataka
केरल	18.1	22.0	20.1	18.1	21.9	20.1	17.9	21.9	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.7	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	15.9	18.0	16.9	16.3	18.1	17.2	16.6	18.3	17.4	16.8	18.4	17.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	18.7	19.6	19.2	18.8	19.8	19.3	18.8	19.7	19.2	18.9	19.8	19.3	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	17.3	19.0	18.1	17.6	19.5	18.5	18.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	19.9	19.3	Odisha
पंजाब	20.1	21.5	20.8	20.0	21.4	20.7	20.2	22.0	21.1	20.5	21.7	21.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	17.0	20.5	18.7	17.0	20.3	18.6	17.0	20.1	18.6	16.9	20.4	18.6	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	17.6	19.6	18.6	17.9	19.7	18.7	18.1	20.0	19.0	18.7	20.4	19.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	\$						17.3	18.2	17.7	17.3	18.3	17.8	Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश	16.1	17.4	16.7	16.3	17.7	17.0	16.2	17.5	16.8	16.3	17.6	17.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	17.9	22.1	20.0	17.6	21.7	19.6	17.3	21.4	19.2	17.1	20.9	18.9	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.4	18.6	18.0	17.7	18.9	18.2	17.9	19.2	18.5	18.1	19.5	18.8	West Bengal
भारत	17.3	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.1	17.4	18.9	18.2	17.5	19.0	18.3	India

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

# : Includes the present-day Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh; \$ : Included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 2.9: मातृ मृत्यु दर  
Table 2.9: Maternal Mortality Ratio

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

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

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

तालिका 2.10 : राज्यवार मातृत्व देखभाल संकेतक  
Table 2.10 : State-wise Maternity Care indicators

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	जिन माताओं की पहली तिमाही में प्रसवपूर्व जाँच हुई (%) Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)		जिन माताओं ने कम से कम 4 प्रसवपूर्व देखभाल के लिए दौरा किया (%) Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)		जिन माताओं ने गर्भवती होने पर 100 दिनों या उससे अधिक के लिए आयरन फोलिक एसिड का सेवन किया (%) Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)		प्रसव के 2 दिनों के भीतर डॉक्टर / नर्स / एलएचवी / एएनएम / दाई / अन्य स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों से प्रसव के बाद देखभाल प्राप्त करने वाली माताएँ Mothers who received postnatal care from a doctor/nurse/LHV/ANM/midwife/ other health personnel within 2 days of delivery		State/ Union Territory
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	68.4	77.1	92.1	83.4	58.4	80.9	75.0	88.9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	82.3	81.7	76.3	67.5	56.1	70.3	79.7	90.7	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36.9	53.1	26.7	36.5	8.3	23.8	28.8	56.4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	55.1	63.8	46.4	50.7	32.0	47.5	54.0	65.3	Assam
बिहार	34.6	52.9	14.4	25.2	9.7	18.0	42.3	57.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	67.4	82.3	64.5	78.7	44.9	73.9	89.0	90.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.8	65.7	59.1	60.1	30.3	45.0	63.6	84.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	66.9	77.7	71.9	86.2	42.3	59.8	64.8	91.6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	63.0	76.4	67.9	77.2	53.8	69.1	62.3	85.4	Delhi
गोवा	84.4	70.3	89.0	93.0	67.4	87.5	92.1	95.4	Goa
गुजरात	73.8	79.3	70.5	77.2	36.8	60.0	63.3	89.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.2	85.2	45.1	60.9	32.5	51.2	67.3	91.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.5	72.4	69.1	70.6	49.4	67.2	70.2	86.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	76.7	86.6	81.2	81.1	30.2	29.8	74.7	84.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	52.0	68.0	30.3	38.7	15.3	28.2	44.4	69.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	65.9	71.0	70.1	70.9	45.2	44.7	65.5	87.4	Karnataka
केरल	95.1	93.6	90.2	81.3	67.1	80.0	88.7	93.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	79.5	85.7	87.5	78.9	29.5	14.3	83.3	79.6	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	90.6	99.6	82.3	92.1	81.7	80.1	92.7	92.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	53.0	75.4	35.7	57.5	23.5	51.4	54.9	83.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	67.6	70.9	72.2	71.4	40.6	48.2	78.5	85.4	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	77.0	79.9	69.0	79.4	39.2	52.3	64.6	73.4	Manipur
मेघालय	53.3	53.9	50.0	52.2	36.2	43.1	47.5	43.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	65.6	72.7	61.4	58.1	53.6	61.9	64.5	68.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	24.7	49.5	15.0	20.7	4.4	10.2	22.3	43.9	Nagaland
ओडिशा	64.0	76.9	61.9	78.1	36.5	60.8	73.2	88.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	80.6	82.4	87.7	87.4	66.3	84.1	84.9	93.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.6	68.5	68.5	59.7	42.6	55.4	87.2	86.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	63.0	76.3	38.5	55.4	17.3	33.9	63.7	85.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	76.2	63.7	74.7	58.4	52.8	54.7	74.2	69.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	64.0	77.4	81.1	90.6	64.0	82.5	74.0	93.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	83.1	88.5	74.9	70.5	52.7	57.9	81.7	87.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	66.4	63.2	64.3	55.2	13.4	26.6	62.1	71.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.9	62.5	26.4	42.4	12.9	22.3	54.0	72.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	53.5	68.8	30.9	61.8	24.9	46.5	54.8	78.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	54.9	72.6	76.4	76.7	28.0	62.5	61.1	68.0	West Bengal
भारत	58.6	70.0	51.2	58.5	30.3	44.1	62.4	78.0	India

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



तालिका 2.11: कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों की उपस्थिति में जन्म का प्रतिशत  
Table 2.11 : Percentage of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	संस्थागत जन्म (%)		कुशल स्वास्थ्य कर्मियों द्वारा की गई ग्रह प्रसूति (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Institutional births (%)		Home births that were conducted by skilled health personnel (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	96.4	98.9	1.0	0.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	91.5	96.5	3.7	1.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	52.2	79.2	2.1	4.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	70.6	84.1	3.9	2.6	Assam
बिहार	63.8	76.2	8.2	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	91.6	96.9	1.7	0.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	70.2	85.7	8.4	5.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	88.5	96.5	1.7	1.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	84.4	91.8	3.6	2.3	Delhi
गोवा	96.9	99.7	1.8	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	88.5	94.3	2.2	1.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	80.4	94.9	5.8	1.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	76.4	88.2	3.4	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	85.5	92.4	2.2	3.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	61.9	75.8	8.0	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	94.0	97.0	3.1	1.6	Karnataka
केरल	99.8	99.8	0.1	0.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	90.8	95.1	2.0	2.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	99.3	99.6	0.7	0.4	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	80.8	90.7	2.3	2.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	90.3	94.7	3.6	2.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	69.1	79.9	8.0	5.8	Manipur
मेघालय	51.4	58.1	2.6	6.6	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	79.7	85.8	3.9	3.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	32.8	45.7	8.8	10.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	85.3	92.2	3.3	1.9	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	99.9	99.6	0.1	0.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	90.5	94.3	4.5	2.6	Punjab
राजस्थान	84.0	94.9	3.2	1.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	94.7	94.7	2.4	2.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	98.9	99.6	0.6	0.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	91.5	97.0	2.8	1.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	79.9	89.2	1.2	1.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	67.8	83.4	4.1	4.7	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	68.6	83.2	4.6	3.4	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	75.2	91.7	6.8	2.6	West Bengal
भारत	78.9	88.6	4.3	3.2	India

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

तालिका 2.12: महिलाओं में एनीमिया  
Table 2.12: Anaemia among Women

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	15-49 वर्ष की वो महिलाएं जो गर्भवती नहीं हैं एवं एनेमिक हैं (<12.0 g/dl) (%)		15-49 वर्ष की गर्भवती एनीमिक महिलाएं (<11.0 g/dl) (%)		15-49 वर्ष की सभी एनीमिक महिलाएं (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<12.0 g/dl) (%)		Pregnant women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)		All women aged 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	65.8	57.6	61.4	(53.7)	65.7	57.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	60.2	59.0	52.9	53.7	60.0	58.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	43.5	40.8	37.8	27.9	43.2	40.3	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	46.1	66.4	44.8	54.2	46.0	65.9	Assam
बिहार	60.4	63.6	58.3	63.1	60.3	63.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	75.9	60.1	*	*	75.9	60.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	47.3	61.2	41.5	51.8	47.0	60.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	73.4	62.6	62.3	60.7	72.9	62.5	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	54.7	50.2	46.1	42.2	54.3	49.9	Delhi
गोवा	31.4	38.9	26.7	(41.0)	31.3	39.0	Goa
गुजरात	55.1	65.1	51.3	62.6	54.9	65.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.1	60.6	55.0	56.5	62.7	60.4	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	53.6	53.4	50.4	42.2	53.5	53.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	49.0	67.3	46.9	44.1	48.9	65.9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	65.3	65.7	62.6	56.8	65.2	65.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	44.8	47.8	45.4	45.7	44.8	47.8	Karnataka
केरल	34.7	36.5	22.6	31.4	34.3	36.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	78.4	93.7	79.3	78.1	78.4	92.8	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	46.3	26.0	39.0	(20.9)	46.0	25.8	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	52.4	54.7	54.6	52.9	52.5	54.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	47.9	54.5	49.3	45.7	48.0	54.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	26.4	29.3	26.0	32.4	26.4	29.4	Manipur
मेघालय	56.5	54.4	53.1	45.0	56.2	53.8	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	24.7	34.8	27.0	34.0	24.8	34.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	27.7	29.3	32.7	22.2	27.9	28.9	Nagaland
ओडिशा	51.2	64.4	47.6	61.8	51.0	64.3	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	53.4	55.5	26.0	42.5	52.4	55.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	54.0	58.8	42.0	51.7	53.5	58.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	46.8	54.7	46.6	46.3	46.8	54.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	35.2	42.1	23.6	40.7	34.9	42.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	55.4	53.6	44.4	48.3	55.0	53.4	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	56.9	57.8	48.2	53.2	56.6	57.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	54.5	67.4	54.4	61.5	54.5	67.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	52.5	50.6	51.0	45.9	52.4	50.4	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	45.1	42.4	46.5	46.4	45.2	42.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	62.8	71.7	53.6	62.3	62.5	71.4	West Bengal
भारत	53.2	57.2	50.4	52.2	53.1	57.0	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Surveys - NFHS-5, Factsheets (2019-21), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare  
 Notes: \*Haemoglobin in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Among children, prevalence is adjusted for altitude. Among adults, prevalence is adjusted for altitude and for smoking status, if known. As NFHS uses the capillary blood for estimation of anaemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.  
 ( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; \* Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted case;

तालिका 2.13: वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत, जो परिवार नियोजन के किसी भी आधुनिक तरीके का उपयोग करती हैं

Table 2.13: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कोई भी तरीका * (%)		कोई भी आधुनिक तरीका * (%)		महिला नसबंदी (%)		पुरुष नसबंदी (%)		आईयूडी / पीपीआईयूडी (%)		गोली (%)		कंडोम (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Any method * (%)		Any modern method * (%)		Female sterilization (%)		Male sterilization (%)		IUD/ PPIUD (%)		Pill (%)		Condom (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	50.8	65.8	48.3	57.7	39.9	39.2	0.0	0.2	2.1	3.9	2.2	3.6	4.2	9.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	69.5	71.1	69.4	70.8	68.3	69.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	31.7	59.1	26.6	47.1	11.2	18.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	6.2	10.2	15.5	1.4	4.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.4	60.8	37.0	45.3	9.5	9.0	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.9	22.0	27.5	2.7	4.9	Assam
बिहार	24.1	55.8	23.3	44.4	20.7	34.8	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	4.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	74.0	77.4	58.2	55.6	20.6	19.0	1.3	0.3	5.4	4.2	3.6	0.5	27.3	31.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	57.7	67.8	54.5	61.7	46.2	47.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	3.9	4.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	36.2	68.0	35.8	59.8	29.7	41.6	0.0	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	3.1	3.2	11.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	54.9	76.4	48.6	57.7	19.8	18.0	0.2	0.2	5.4	6.7	2.9	2.7	20.0	28.3	Delhi
गोवा	26.3	66.9	24.8	60.1	16.3	29.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.4	0.3	2.7	7.1	23.2	Goa
गुजरात	46.9	65.3	43.1	53.6	33.6	35.9	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.1	1.4	2.3	4.9	11.4	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.7	73.1	59.4	60.5	38.1	32.3	0.6	0.9	5.7	4.9	2.7	2.8	12.0	18.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	57.0	74.2	52.1	63.4	34.5	37.7	2.4	3.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	12.7	19.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	57.1	59.8	45.8	52.5	24.4	21.1	0.4	0.3	2.4	5.9	6.3	9.0	11.3	11.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	40.4	61.7	37.5	49.5	31.1	37.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	51.8	68.7	51.3	68.2	48.6	57.4	0.1	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	2.1	1.3	4.1	Karnataka
केरल	53.1	60.7	50.3	52.8	45.8	46.6	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	3.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	66.6	51.3	64.7	48.0	21.8	16.7	0.1	0.4	30.1	7.9	3.4	6.6	7.4	9.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	29.7	52.6	15.7	30.1	10.7	20.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.2	4.1	4.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	51.4	71.7	49.6	65.5	42.2	51.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.9	4.9	8.1	Madhya Pradesh

तालिका 2.13: वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत, जो परिवार नियोजन के किसी भी आधुनिक तरीके का उपयोग करती हैं

Table 2.13: Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 years who use any modern method of family planning

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कोई भी तरीका * (%)		कोई भी आधुनिक तरीका * (%)		महिला नसबंदी (%)		पुरुष नसबंदी (%)		आईयूडी / पीपीआईयूडी (%)		गोली (%)		कंडोम (%)		State/ Union Territory
	Any method * (%)		Any modern method * (%)		Female sterilization (%)		Male sterilization (%)		IUD/ PPIUD (%)		Pill (%)		Condom (%)		
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
महाराष्ट्र	64.8	66.2	62.6	63.8	50.7	49.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	7.1	10.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	23.6	61.3	12.7	18.2	3.1	3.7	0.1	0.0	3.7	4.9	4.2	4.4	1.3	4.8	Manipur
मेघालय	24.3	27.4	21.9	22.5	6.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.4	11.7	8.3	1.3	2.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	35.3	31.2	35.2	30.8	17.4	13.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.8	13.2	12.9	1.3	1.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	26.5	57.4	21.3	45.3	9.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	19.8	4.0	6.4	1.3	3.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	57.3	74.1	45.4	48.8	28.2	28.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.6	12.0	10.8	3.4	5.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	61.9	66.0	61.2	62.1	57.4	53.8	0.0	0.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.8	5.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	75.8	66.6	66.3	50.5	37.5	22.8	0.6	0.5	6.8	3.0	2.5	1.5	18.9	22.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	59.7	72.3	53.5	62.1	40.7	42.4	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	3.1	8.7	13.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	46.7	69.1	45.9	54.9	17.6	14.5	3.4	1.7	6.3	6.2	11.6	18.2	5.2	9.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	53.2	68.6	52.6	65.5	49.4	57.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	4.8	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	57.2	68.1	57.0	66.7	54.2	61.9	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	64.1	71.2	42.8	49.1	13.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	26.3	32.7	1.9	3.3	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	45.5	62.4	31.7	44.5	17.3	16.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	4.4	10.8	19.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	53.4	70.8	49.3	57.8	27.4	26.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	3.2	2.6	16.1	25.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	70.9	74.4	57.0	60.7	29.3	29.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	2.2	20.0	20.3	5.9	7.0	West Bengal
भारत	53.5	66.7	47.8	56.4	36.0	37.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.1	4.1	5.1	5.6	9.5	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Health Profile 2017 and National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheets), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: \* includes other methods that are not shown separately; IUD: Intra Urine device, PPIUD: Postpartum IUD

तालिका 2.14: परिवार नियोजन के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता ( वर्तमान में विवाहित 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाएं )					
Table 2.14 : Unmet Need for Family Planning (currently married women age 15-49 years)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Total unmet need (%)		Unmet need for spacing (%)		State/ Union Territory
	कुल अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		रिक्ति के लिए अपूर्ण आवश्यकता (%)		
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15.5	13.5	8.1	6.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	21.5	12.5	12.7	7.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	14.2	11.0	5.8	4.1	Assam
बिहार	21.2	13.6	9.4	6.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6.3	6.9	1.8	2.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	11.1	8.3	5.3	3.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	19.5	11.9	10.7	5.3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	15.0	6.1	4.5	2.0	Delhi
गोवा	17.5	8.4	8.3	4.0	Goa
गुजरात	17.0	10.3	6.7	4.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9.3	7.6	3.8	3.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	15.7	7.9	4.8	2.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	12.4	7.8	5.8	3.9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	18.4	11.5	9.0	4.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	10.4	6.5	6.0	3.8	Karnataka
केरल	13.7	12.5	8.3	7.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	9.6	7.9	5.9	4.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	16.9	12.3	12.7	8.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	12.1	7.7	5.7	3.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	9.7	9.6	4.3	3.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	30.1	12.2	12.7	4.7	Manipur
मेघालय	21.2	26.9	15.3	18.3	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	20.0	18.9	12.4	12.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	22.3	9.1	11.3	4.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	13.6	7.2	4.7	2.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	8.3	10.5	4.8	3.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	6.2	9.9	2.4	3.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	12.3	7.6	5.7	3.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21.7	11.9	8.9	4.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	10.1	7.5	4.8	3.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.4	6.4	3.8	2.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	10.7	8.2	4.1	2.5	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	18.1	12.8	6.8	4.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	15.5	8.8	5.2	3.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	7.5	7.0	3.0	3.0	West Bengal
भारत	12.9	9.4	5.7	4.0	India

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

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

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

तालिका 2.15: प्रजनन काल की महिलाओं का अनुपात, जिनकी परिवार नियोजन की आवश्यकता आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट हुई

Table 2.15: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age who have their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-4 (2015-16)		NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	परिवार नियोजन की कुल मांग	आधुनिक तरीकों से संतुष्ट मांग का प्रतिशत	
	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	Total Demand for Family Planning	Percentage of demand satisfied by modern methods	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	66.4	72.0	79.3	72.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	74.2	93.6	75.8	93.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	53.2	50.0	71.6	65.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	66.5	55.6	71.8	63.2	Assam
बिहार	45.2	51.4	69.3	64.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	80.3	72.5	84.3	65.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	68.8	79.3	76.1	81.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	57.4	66.0	79.9	74.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	52	60.8	82.5	69.9	Delhi
गोवा	69.9	69.5	76.3	78.7	Goa
गुजरात	43.8	56.5	75.6	70.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	63.9	67.4	80.7	75.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	73.1	81.3	82.1	77.3	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	72.7	71.7	67.6	77.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	69.6	66.3	73.2	67.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	58.7	63.8	75.2	90.7	Karnataka
केरल	62.2	82.5	73.2	72.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	66.8	75.3	59.2	81.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	46.6	33.6	64.9	46.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	63.5	78.0	79.4	82.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	74.4	84	75.7	84.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	53.6	23.6	73.5	24.7	Manipur
मेघालय	45.5	48.1	54.3	41.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	55.2	63.8	50.1	61.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.8	43.5	66.5	68.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	70.9	64	81.3	60	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	70.3	87.1	76.5	81.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	82	80.9	76.4	66	Punjab
राजस्थान	72	74.3	79.9	77.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	68.4	67.1	81.1	67.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63.3	83	76	86.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4.6	88.2	74.5	89.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4.8	57.2	79.3	61.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	63.5	49.9	75.3	59.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	69	71.6	79.6	72.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	78.4	72.7	81.4	74.6	West Bengal
भारत	66.4	71.9	76.1	74.1	India

स्रोत: / Source: National Family Health Survey 2015-21 (NFHS-5 Factsheet), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

तालिका 2.16: राज्यवार 15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के वयस्कों में लिंगानुसार वर्तमान तंबाकू का उपयोग (प्रतिशत में)

Table 2.16: State-wise current tobacco use among adults aged 15 or above, by Sex (in percentage)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-5 (2019-21)		State/ Union Territory
	Male	Female	
	पुरुष	महिला	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	58.7	31.3	Andaman & Nicobar
आंध्र प्रदेश	22.6	3.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	50.3	18.8	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	51.8	22.1	Assam
बिहार	48.8	5.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	12.1	0.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	43.1	17.3	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	38.6	2.9	Dadra & Nagar
दमन और दीव	38.6	2.9	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.3	2.2	Delhi
गोवा	18.2	2.6	Goa
गुजरात	41.1	8.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	29.1	2.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	32.3	1.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	38.3	3.6	Jammu & Kashmir
लद्दाख	35.7	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	28.5	17.5	Lakshadweep
झारखंड	47.4	8.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	27.1	8.5	Karnataka
केरल	16.9	2.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	46.5	10.2	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	33.8	10.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	58.1	43.1	Manipur
मेघालय	57.7	28.2	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	72.9	61.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	48.4	13.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	51.6	26.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	14.8	2.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	12.9	0.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	42.0	6.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	41.3	11.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	20.1	4.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	22.3	5.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	56.9	50.4	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	44.1	8.4	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	33.7	4.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	48.1	10.8	West Bengal
भारत	38.0	8.9	India

स्रोत: / Source: Ministry of Health & FW (Global Adult Tobacco Survey-2, 2016-17); NFHS-5, 2019-21 Factsheets



तालिका 2.17 : मोटापे से ग्रस्त वयस्कों का अनुपात  
Table 2.17 : Proportion of Adults who are Obese

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष Male		महिला Female		State/ Union Territory
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	38.2	45.3	31.8	38.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	33.5	31.1	33.2	36.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	20.6	27.6	18.8	23.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	12.9	16.2	13.2	15.2	Assam
बिहार	12.6	14.7	11.7	16.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	32.0	34.4	41.5	44.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	10.2	15.0	11.9	14.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	26.3	21.4	23.3	26.9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	24.6	38.0	33.5	41.4	Delhi
गोवा	32.6	32.6	33.5	36.1	Goa
गुजरात	19.7	20.0	23.7	22.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	20.0	28.3	21.0	33.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22.0	30.6	28.6	30.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20.5	31.7	29.3	29.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	11.1	15.1	10.3	11.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	22.1	30.9	23.3	30.2	Karnataka
केरल	28.5	36.4	32.4	38.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	18.8	37.8	16.3	28.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	24.1	41.3	40.6	33.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	10.9	15.6	13.6	16.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	23.8	24.7	23.4	23.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	19.8	30.3	26.0	34.1	Manipur
मेघालय	10.1	13.9	12.2	11.5	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	20.9	32.1	21.0	24.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	13.2	23.9	16.2	14.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	17.2	22.2	16.5	23.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	37.1	43.3	36.7	46.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	27.8	32.3	31.3	40.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	13.2	15.0	14.1	12.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	34.8	36.3	26.7	34.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	28.2	37.1	30.9	40.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	24.2	32.4	28.6	30.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	15.9	23.5	16.0	21.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.5	18.5	16.5	21.4	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	17.7	27.1	20.4	29.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	14.2	16.2	19.9	22.7	West Bengal
<b>भारत</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>India</b>

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

तालिका 2.18 : प्रति 1,000 असंक्रमित जनसंख्या में नए एचआईवी संक्रमितों की संख्या							
Table 2.18 : Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population							
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020			2021			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.10	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.08	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	Assam
बिहार	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	Dadra & Nagar and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.14	Delhi
गोवा	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	Goa
गुजरात	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.07	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर एवं लद्दाख	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
झारखंड	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.06	Karnataka
केरल	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.32	Manipur
मेघालय	0.35	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.37	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.63	1.25	1.44	1.49	1.13	1.31	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.56	0.54	0.55	0.52	0.50	0.51	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.11	0.13	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	West Bengal
भारत	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	India

स्रोत: / Source: (HIV Estimations 2021), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

तालिका 2.19 : सितंबर 2022 के अंत में जीवित और एआरटी पर पीएलएचआईवी की संख्या  
Table 2.19 : Number of PLHIV alive and on ART at the end of September 2022

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	TS/TG TS/TG	बच्चे / Children		कुल Total	State/ Union Territory
				पुरुष Male	महिला Female		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	78	64	0	7	5	154	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	88972	111084	655	4103	3775	208589	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	236	102	0	4	6	348	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6394	3601	14	291	264	10564	Assam
बिहार	36299	31505	99	3047	1862	72812	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	2947	1604	23	279	154	5007	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	8830	7254	119	711	547	17461	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	144	85	0	4	1	234	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दिल्ली	22287	11970	405	1000	568	36230	Delhi
गोवा	1494	1441	4	117	105	3161	Goa
गुजरात	43686	30176	332	2369	1584	78147	Gujarat
हरियाणा	15267	10197	87	465	317	26333	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2442	2327	3	198	154	5124	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1785	1288	12	130	84	3299	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	6563	6258	29	657	456	13963	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	72308	92567	504	5555	4725	175659	Karnataka
केरल	8106	6833	20	336	298	15593	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	18030	13932	98	1262	919	34241	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	121513	126612	853	8307	6515	263800	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6457	6663	109	458	466	14153	Manipur
मेघालय	1813	2211	1	116	143	4284	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	7849	5333	0	248	214	13644	Mizoram
नागालैंड	5314	5474	8	343	339	11478	Nagaland
ओडिशा	11526	9068	368	810	668	22440	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	585	600	5	45	43	1278	Puducherry
पंजाब	34649	16035	138	833	586	52241	Punjab
राजस्थान	25995	23164	76	2281	1586	53102	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	157	114	0	4	9	284	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	56952	61888	412	2609	2246	124107	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	39670	46643	455	2074	1833	90675	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2620	776	1	54	53	3504	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	50988	43453	284	4204	2606	101535	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	2872	2157	19	202	123	5373	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	26375	19435	252	1789	1476	49327	West Bengal
भारत	731203	701914	5385	44912	34730	1518144	India

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

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

तालिका 3.1: स्वतंत्र भारत में साक्षरता दर  
Table 3.1 : Literacy Rates for persons aged 7 years and above

वर्ष Years	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person
1981	49.6	21.7	36.0	76.7	56.3	67.2	56.4	29.8	43.6
1991	57.0	30.2	36.0	81.1	64.1	67.2	64.1	39.3	52.2
2001	71.4	46.7	59.4	86.7	73.2	80.3	75.3	53.7	64.8
2011	77.2	57.9	66.8	88.8	79.1	84.1	80.9	64.6	73.0
2017*	81.5	65.0	73.5	92.2	82.8	87.7	84.7	70.3	77.7
2011 से 2017 में वृद्धि (%) / Increase in 2017 over 2011 (%)	5.6	12.2	10.1	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.7	8.8	6.5

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

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

Notes:

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

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

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

तालिका 3.2: ग्रामीण और शहरी जनसंख्या के लिए 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों में साक्षरता दर  
Table 3.2 : Gender Gap in Literacy Rate for persons of age 7 years and above for Rural & Urban population

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

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

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

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

तालिका 3.3: 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों में साक्षरता दर में राज्यवार लैंगिक अंतर  
Table 3.3 : State-wise Gender Gap in Literacy Rate among persons of age 7 years and above

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

स्रोत: / Source: NSS 75<sup>th</sup> Round, Jul. 2017-Jun. 2018, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
\* Literacy Rate in percent.

तालिका 3.4 : 15-24 वर्ष की आयु समूह में युवाओं की साक्षरता दर  
Table 3.4 : Literacy Rate of Youth in the Age Group of 15-24 Years

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

स्रोत: / Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and NSS 75th Round July, 2017-June, 18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation  
Note: \*Figures included in Andhra Pradesh

तालिका 3.5 : शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों में सकल नामांकन अनुपात  
Table 3.5 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education

वर्ष/ Year	प्राथमिक Primary			उच्च प्राथमिक Upper primary			माध्यमिक Secondary			उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary			उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education		
	I-V			VI-VIII			IX-X			XI-XII			Graduation and above		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person
2012-13	106.8	109.1	107.9	82.2	86.2	84.1	69.2	68.2	68.7	40.8	39.4	40.1	22.8	20.2	21.6
2013-14	106.5	107.9	107.2	85.0	88.6	86.7	74.2	73.5	73.8	44.8	44.1	44.5	23.6	21.9	22.8
2014-15	106.4	107.4	106.9	86.7	90.0	88.2	75.8	75.5	75.7	46.7	46.0	46.4	24.5	22.9	23.7
2015-16	106.6	107.3	106.9	87.9	91.1	89.4	77.4	77.0	77.2	48.4	48.3	48.3	24.2	23.0	23.7
2016-17	103.7	103.7	103.7	86.8	89.4	88.1	76.6	76.2	76.4	43.8	43.7	43.8	24.3	23.8	24.1
2017-18	102.6	103.0	102.8	87.3	89.3	88.3	76.7	76.2	76.5	48.0	48.3	48.1	24.5	24.6	24.6
2018-19	100.8	101.8	101.3	87.0	88.5	87.7	76.9	76.9	76.9	49.5	50.8	50.1	24.4	25.5	24.9
2019-20	101.9	103.7	102.7	88.9	90.5	89.7	78.0	77.8	77.9	50.5	52.4	51.4	24.8	26.4	25.6
2020-21	102.2	104.5	103.3	91.6	92.7	92.2	80.1	79.5	79.8	53.0	54.6	53.8	26.7	27.9	27.3
2021-22	102.1	104.8	103.4	94.5	94.9	94.7	79.7	79.4	79.6	57.0	58.2	57.6	-	-	-

स्रोत: / Source: UDISE Plus, Ministry of Education

Note- "-": Not Available



तालिका 3.6 : स्कूल शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार समायोजित निवल नामांकन अनुपात  
Table 3.6 : Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by level of School Education

स्तर	लिंग	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Gender	Level
प्राथमिक (I-V)	लड़कियां	97.1	96.8	95.0	98.4	99.9	100.0	Girls	Primary (I-V)
	लड़के	96.6	96.0	93.6	96.3	97.4	97.6	Boys	
	कुल	96.8	96.4	94.3	97.3	98.6	99.1	Total	
उच्च प्राथमिक (VI-VIII)	लड़कियां	81.5	81.8	79.4	82.4	84.9	87.5	Girls	Upper Primary (VI-VIII)
	लड़के	79.3	80.1	77.6	80.9	84.0	87.0	Boys	
	कुल	78.4	78.8	76.6	79.6	84.4	87.3	Total	
प्रारंभिक (I-VIII)	लड़कियां	94.2	93.9	92.8	95.3	96.9	97.5	Girls	Elementary (I-VIII)
	लड़के	93.1	92.8	91.4	93.6	95.1	95.6	Boys	
	कुल	93.6	93.3	92.1	94.4	96.0	96.5	Total	
माध्यमिक (IX-X)	लड़कियां	60.9	62.4	58.0	60.3	61.9	64.7	Girls	Secondary (IX-X)
	लड़के	60.8	62.1	57.2	59.7	61.8	64.9	Boys	
	कुल	60.9	62.2	57.6	60.0	61.9	64.7	Total	
उच्च माध्यमिक (XI-XII)	लड़कियां	26.9	30.3	31.7	33.3	35.6	35.0	Girls	Higher Secondary (XI-XII)
	लड़के	26.5	29.7	29.9	31.4	33.9	33.5	Boys	
	कुल	26.7	29.9	30.8	32.3	34.7	34.2	Total	

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

तालिका 3.7 : सभी श्रेणियों के छात्रों का वर्ष-वार लिंग समानता सूचकांक (जी पी आई)  
Table 3.7 : Year-wise Gender Parity Index (GPI) for all Categories of Students

स्तर Level	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	प्राथमिक Elementary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education
वर्ष/ Year	(I-V)	(VI-VIII)	(I-VIII)	( IX-X)	(XI-XII)	
2005-06	0.94	0.88	0.92	0.80	0.80	0.69
2006-07	0.94	0.90	0.93	0.81	0.83	0.69
2007-08	0.98	0.91	0.96	0.85	0.84	0.70
2008-09	0.99	0.93	0.97	0.86	0.85	0.72
2009-10	1.00	0.94	0.98	0.88	0.87	0.74
2010-11	1.01	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.86	0.86
2011-12	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.93	0.92	0.88
2012-13	1.02	1.05	1.03	0.99	0.97	0.89
2013-14	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.99	0.98	0.92
2014-15	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	0.98	0.92
2015-16	1.01	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.00	0.92
2016-17	1.00	1.03	1.01	0.99	1.00	0.94
2017-18	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.01	0.97
2018-19	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.00
2019-20	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.01
2020-21	1.02	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.03	1.05
2021-22	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	-

स्रोत: /Source: from 2005-06 to 2011-12, Educational Statistics at a Glance and from 2012-13 onwards, UDISE+ , All India Survey on Higher Education, Ministry of Education  
Note- "-": Not Available

तालिका 3.8 : राज्यवार लिंग समानता सूचकांक (जी पी आई)  
Table 3.8 : State-wise Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2017-18					2020-21					2021-22				State/ Union Territory
	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.06	1.02	1.07	1.18	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.03	1.31	1.26	1.05	1.06	1.12	1.02	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.93	0.98	1.00	1.10	0.78	0.98	0.96	0.98	1.06	0.94	1.00	0.96	0.98	1.13	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.00	1.07	1.01	1.02	0.88	1.03	1.09	1.10	1.12	0.94	1.01	1.09	1.05	1.06	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.03	1.11	1.13	1.01	0.96	1.05	1.10	1.19	1.05	1.09	1.06	1.10	1.20	1.09	Assam
बिहार	1.03	1.10	1.10	0.92	0.79	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.03	0.91	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.11	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.39	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.21	1.33	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.02	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.99	1.01	1.07	1.07	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.21	1.18	1.00	1.01	1.08	1.17	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	1.03	0.99	1.05	1.27	1.72	1.06	1.05	1.13	1.68	1.97	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.17	Dadar & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	1.03	1.02	1.25	2.04	2.21										Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.02	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.58	Delhi
गोवा	1.03	0.99	1.00	1.18	1.28	1.05	1.03	0.99	1.13	1.21	1.05	1.03	1.06	1.09	Goa
गुजरात	1.01	0.98	0.83	0.92	0.83	1.05	1.00	0.90	1.01	0.87	1.06	1.00	0.94	1.07	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.96	1.13	1.00	0.99	0.96	1.04	1.16	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.98	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.24	1.01	1.02	0.99	1.07	1.33	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.06	1.04	0.99	0.98	1.10	1.02	1.06	1.01	0.96	1.18	1.01	1.06	1.02	1.03	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.98	1.04	1.05	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.01	1.04	1.06	0.99	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.11	1.05	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.13	1.07	1.00	0.99	1.00	1.07	Karnataka
केरल	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.15	1.26	1.00	1.00	0.99	1.09	1.52	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.08	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	-	-	-	1.07	1.18	1.17	1.32	2.20	0.88	1.18	1.01	1.09	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.01	0.94	1.10	1.00	3.79	1.03	0.80	0.98	0.91	3.48	1.03	0.80	0.96	0.92	Lakshadweep

तालिका 3.8 : राज्यवार लिंग समानता सूचकांक (जी पी आई)  
Table 3.8 : State-wise Gender Parity Indices (GPI)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2017-18					2020-21					2021-22				State/ Union Territory
	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	उच्च शिक्षा Higher Education	प्राथमिक Primary	उच्च प्राथमिक Upper Primary	माध्यमिक Secondary	उच्च माध्यमिक Higher Secondary	
मध्य प्रदेश	0.98	0.97	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.00	0.98	0.94	1.00	0.98	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.98	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.99	0.99	0.95	0.95	0.91	1.03	0.99	0.97	1.00	0.92	1.05	0.99	0.98	0.98	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.00	1.02	1.02	0.92	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.03	0.98	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.00	Manipur
मेघालय	1.01	1.13	1.19	1.16	1.04	1.03	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.28	1.04	1.15	1.24	1.34	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	0.97	0.99	1.07	1.12	0.85	0.99	1.01	1.13	1.11	1.05	1.00	1.01	1.10	1.15	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.26	1.06	1.10	1.16	1.18	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1.00	0.97	1.01	1.01	0.85	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.07	0.94	1.00	0.98	1.01	1.09	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	1.00	1.01	1.05	1.25	1.12	1.02	1.01	1.07	1.17	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.08	1.13	Puducherry
पंजाब	1.01	1.01	0.98	1.02	1.22	0.99	1.01	0.98	1.04	1.22	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.02	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.98	0.93	0.87	0.80	0.91	1.02	0.95	0.89	0.89	1.00	1.03	0.95	0.92	0.90	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.92	1.06	1.14	1.20	1.21	0.93	1.02	1.10	1.28	1.21	0.94	1.02	1.07	1.27	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.21	0.98	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.17	1.07	1.02	0.99	1.00	1.11	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.99	1.01	1.03	1.16	0.92	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.08	1.09	1.01	0.99	1.01	1.06	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.01	1.02	1.08	0.99	0.79	1.04	1.03	1.11	1.12	0.92	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.15	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.02	0.90	0.93	1.09	1.04	1.02	0.92	0.92	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.05	1.08	0.93	0.98	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.09	1.14	1.05	1.03	1.02	1.04	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.99	1.10	1.27	1.17	0.88	1.00	1.04	1.23	1.20	1.10	1.01	1.04	1.12	1.31	West Bengal
भारत	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.02</b>	India

स्रोत: / Source: UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & All India Survey on Higher Education, M/o Education

तालिका 3.9 : स्नातक स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन  
Table 3.9 : Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects

2020-21				
(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित)/ (based on actual response)				
विषय Discipline	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
कला/ Arts	4988246	5417424	10405670	
विज्ञान/ Science	2312602	2505224	4817826	
वाणिज्य/ Commerce	2227036	2096418	4323454	
इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी / Engineering & Technology	2617155	1069136	3686291	
शिक्षा/ Education	608888	1040305	1649193	
चिकित्सा विज्ञान/ Medical Science	नर्सिंग/ Nursing	89923	286411	376334
	फार्मसी/ Pharmacy	220210	147827	368037
	सामान्य दवा/ General Medicine	92771	92376	185147
	चिकित्सा विज्ञान/ Medical Science	73823	98237	172060
	दंत चिकित्सा/ Dentistry	25735	70475	96210
	आयुर्वेद/ Ayurveda	38252	50795	89047
	फिजियोथेरेपी/ Physiotherapy	30158	57200	87358
	होम्योपैथी/ Homeopathy	22032	35912	57944
	अन्य चिकित्सा विज्ञान/ Other Medical Science	13342	16610	29952
	Indian Medicine	8334	10007	18341
	यूनानी चिकित्सा/ Unani	3189	4190	7379
	नेत्र विज्ञान/ Ophthalmology	2354	4172	6526
	Bio-Technology	2000	3617	5617
	चिकित्सा व्यवस्था/ Medical Management	2089	3196	5285
	Microbiology	1425	2928	4353
	व्यावसायिक चिकित्सा/ Occupational Therapy	1182	2763	3945
	Bio-Chemistry	1334	1577	2911
	विकृति विज्ञान/ Pathology	811	1951	2762
	जनरल सर्जरी/ General Surgery	289	765	1054
	Radiology	548	359	907
	Lab Medicine	360	326	686
	ENT	251	360	611
	Physiology	228	369	597
	Anatomy	190	261	451
	Gynaecology	153	183	336
	Pediatrics	153	183	336
	Public Health	163	172	335
	Forensic Medicine/ Toxicology	144	166	310
	Haematology	244	44	288
	Anesthesiology	87	151	238
	Psychiatry	33	158	191
Cardiology	60	102	162	
Bio-Physics	35	65	100	
Nephrology	43	56	99	

तालिका 3.9 : स्नातक स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन				
Table 3.9 : Enrolment at Under Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects				
2020-21				
(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित)/ (based on actual response)				
विषय Discipline		पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total
	Nuclear Medicine	45	49	94
	Medical Physics	30	45	75
	Hepatology	0	71	71
	Neurology	30	40	70
	Radiotherapy	19	9	28
<b>चिकित्सा विज्ञान कुल/ Medical Science Total</b>		632069	894178	1526247
<b>सामाजिक विज्ञान/ Social Science</b>		548423	557689	1106112
<b>आईटी और कंप्यूटर/ IT &amp; Computer</b>		533445	344492	877937
<b>प्रबंधन/ Management</b>		516273	298594	814867
<b>विधि/ Law</b>		316115	161897	478012
<b>भारतीय भाषा/ Indian Language</b>		109159	193950	303109
<b>कृषि/ Agriculture</b>		203536	86860	290396
<b>विदेशी भाषा/ Foreign Language</b>		74198	92992	167190
<b>गृह विज्ञान/ Home Science</b>		7053	67089	74142
<b>शारीरिक शिक्षा/ Physical Education</b>		44907	19190	64097
<b>ओरिएंटल लर्निंग/ Oriental Learning</b>		35811	25476	61287
<b>पुस्तकालय और सूचना विज्ञान/ Library &amp; Information Science</b>		29061	21257	50318
<b>ललित कला/ Fine Arts</b>		23822	24742	48564
<b>अध्ययन का क्षेत्र/ Area Studies</b>		22037	26025	48062
<b>पैरामेडिकल साइंस/ Paramedical Science</b>		23149	20408	43557
<b>डिजाइन/ Design</b>		12430	28156	40586
<b>पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार/ Journalism &amp; Mass Communication</b>		16179	16416	32595
<b>सामाजिक कार्य/ Social Work</b>		15457	16416	31873
<b>पशु चिकित्सा और पशु विज्ञान/ Veterinary &amp; Animal Sciences</b>		13971	9218	23189
<b>आतिथ्य और पर्यटन/ Hospitality and Tourism</b>		17024	4706	21730
<b>फैशन तकनीक/ Fashion Technology</b>		3773	14303	18076
<b>भाषा विज्ञान/ Linguistics</b>		4966	9457	14423
<b>सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन/ Cultural Studies</b>		3013	5026	8039
<b>मत्स्य विज्ञान/ Fisheries Science</b>		4038	3660	7698
<b>धार्मिक अध्ययन/ Religious Studies</b>		2312	2611	4923
<b>फुटवियर डिजाइन/ Footwear Design</b>		815	1103	1918
<b>समुद्री विज्ञान / समुद्र विज्ञान/ Marine Science / Oceanography</b>		1252	254	1506
<b>महिला अध्ययन/ Women Studies</b>		31	1449	1480
<b>अपराध विज्ञान और फोरेंसिक विज्ञान/ Criminology &amp; Forensic Science</b>		441	765	1206
<b>रक्षा अध्ययन/ Defence Studies</b>		780	229	1009
<b>गांधीवादी अध्ययन/ Gandhian Studies</b>		104	299	403
<b>कुल योग/ Grand Total</b>		15969571	15077414	31046985

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

तालिका 3.10 : पीएचडी, एम.फिल एवं स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन  
Table 3.10 : Enrolment at Ph.D., M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects

2020-21

(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित)/ (based on actual response)

विषय	पीएच.डी. Ph.D.			एम.फिल M.Phil.			पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट Post Graduate			Discipline
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
कृषि	3780	2971	6751	26	3	29	20785	11785	32570	Agriculture
अध्ययन का क्षेत्र	1954	2030	3984	394	405	799	45401	66174	111575	Area Studies
वाणिज्य	2714	3762	6476	359	586	945	179813	356747	536560	Commerce
अपराध विज्ञान और फॉरेंसिक विज्ञान	40	27	67	0	1	1	819	828	1647	Criminology & Forensic Science
सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन	237	259	496	70	62	132	5041	8482	13523	Cultural Studies
रक्षा अध्ययन	60	3	63	135	3	138	1108	519	1627	Defence Studies
डिजाइन	260	183	443	2	0	2	2141	2815	4956	Design
विकलांगता अध्ययन	2	2	4	6	18	24	134	170	304	Disability Studies
शिक्षा	2538	3233	5771	275	327	602	73367	133027	206394	Education
इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिकी	37750	18875	56625	9	9	18	118012	59267	177279	Engineering & Technology Total
फैशन तकनीक	37	44	81	0	7	7	311	1669	1980	Fashion Technology
ललित कला	309	391	700	106	57	163	4203	4823	9026	Fine Arts Total
मत्स्य विज्ञान	160	115	275				872	709	1581	Fisheries Science
जूते डिजाइन							26	25	51	Footwear Design
विदेशी भाषा	2076	3014	5090	474	1385	1859	77281	145182	222463	Foreign Language
गांधीवादी अध्ययन	57	23	80	6	7	13	732	630	1362	Gandhian Studies
गृह विज्ञान	61	942	1003	2	24	26	899	12231	13130	Home Science
आतिथ्य और पर्यटन							231	195	426	Hospitality and Tourism
भारतीय भाषा	5230	4392	9622	832	1448	2280	110134	210042	320176	Indian Language
आईटी और कंप्यूटर	1872	2158	4030	102	246	348	106592	93899	200491	IT & Computer



तालिका 3.10 : पीएचडी, एम.फिल एवं स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर प्रमुख विषयों में नामांकन  
Table 3.10 : Enrolment at Ph.D., M.Phil. & Post Graduate Level in Major Disciplines/ Subjects

2020-21

(वास्तविक उत्तर पर आधारित)/ (based on actual response)

विषय	पीएच.डी. Ph.D.			एम.फिल M.Phil.			पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट Post Graduate			Discipline
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
पत्रकारिता और जनसंचार कुल	615	507	1122	70	56	126	11017	10354	21371	Journalism & Mass Communication
कानून कुल	1755	1678	3433	11	4	15	21775	17072	38847	Law
पुस्तकालय और सूचना विज्ञान	419	374	793	90	98	188	6439	6636	13075	Library & Information Science
भाषाविज्ञान	377	378	755	78	104	182	49	186	235	Linguistics
प्रबंधन	6495	5646	12141	119	107	226	390256	295745	686001	Management
समुद्री विज्ञान / समुद्र विज्ञान	227	269	496	3	15	18	376	702	1078	Marine Science / Oceanography
चिकित्सा विज्ञान	6709	6354	13063	50	281	331	90040	132690	222730	Medical Science
ओरिएंटल लर्निंग	788	314	1102	177	194	371	14015	9205	23220	Oriental Learning
पैरामेडिकल साइंस							1173	2271	3444	Paramedical Science
शारीरिक शिक्षा	677	266	943	121	33	154	8009	3965	11974	Physical Education
धार्मिक अध्ययन	287	149	436	32	22	54	3522	2787	6309	Religious Studies
विज्ञान	24890	23710	48600	959	2246	3205	262860	416318	679178	Science
सामाजिक विज्ञान	10829	10287	21116	1701	2412	4113	409444	532204	941648	Social Science
सामाजिक कार्य	458	501	959	69	108	177	27155	32310	59465	Social Work
पशु चिकित्सा और पशु विज्ञान	472	442	914				2181	1699	3880	Veterinary & Animal Sciences
महिला अध्ययन	26	107	133	35	89	124	880	9696	10576	Women Studies
अखिल भारतीय	114161	93406	207567	6313	10357	16670	1997093	2583059	4580152	All India

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

तालिका 3.11 : शिक्षा की नियमित प्रणाली में पूर्वस्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर स्तर पर महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्रमों में प्रति 100 पुरुष छात्रों पर महिला छात्र  
Table 3.11 : Female per 100 Male Students in important Programmes at Under Graduate & Post Graduate Level in Regular mode of Education

वर्ष	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Year
बी.ए.-कला में स्नातक	118	121	124	126	127	109	B.A. - Bachelor of Arts
बी.सी.ए. - कंप्यूटर एप्लीकेशन में स्नातक	65	75	73	70	73	59	B.C.A. - Bachelor of Computer Applications
बी.बी.ए. - बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में स्नातक	76	66	67	67	68	62	B.B.A. - Bachelor of Business Administration
बी कॉम. - वाणिज्य में स्नातक	90	93	96	99	100	94	B. Com. - Bachelor of Commerce
बी. एड.- शिक्षा में स्नातक	197	203	200	207	215	182	B. Ed. - Bachelor of Education
बी फार्म - फार्मसी में स्नातक	85	83	82	79	93	67	B. Pharm. - Bachelor of Pharmacy
बी. एससी (नर्सिंग)- नर्सिंग विज्ञान में स्नातक	445	384	379	358	385	308	B. Sc. (Nursing)- Bachelor of Science in Nursing
बी एस सी - विज्ञान में स्नातक	93	94	100	106	113	110	B. Sc. - Bachelor of Science
बीटेक - प्रौद्योगिकी में स्नातक	38	39	38	40	42	40	B. Tech. - Bachelor of Technology
एल.एल.बी. - कानून या कानून में स्नातक	44	47	47	49	53	49	L.L.B. - Bachelor of Law or Laws
एम.बी.बी.एस. - बैचलर ऑफ मेडिसिन और बैचलर ऑफ सर्जरी	97	99	101	106	110	100	M.B.B.S. - Bachelor of Medicine & Bachelor of Surgery
एम. ए. - कला में परास्नातक	165	169	173	180	190	150	M.A. - Master of Arts
एम. बी. ए. - बिजनेस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में परास्नातक	61	62	70	75	76	77	M.B.A. - Master of Business Administration
एम. कॉम. - वाणिज्य में परास्नातक	148	158	168	179	186	198	M. Com. - Master of Commerce
एम. एससी - विज्ञान में परास्नातक	157	167	171	174	180	156	M.Sc. - Master of Science
एम. टेक. - प्रौद्योगिकी में परास्नातक	64	67	55	54	63	47	M. Tech. - Master of Technology

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

तालिका 3.12 : पूर्व-प्राथमिक या उससे ऊपर के शैक्षिक स्तर वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा औपचारिक शिक्षा में पूर्ण किए गए वर्षों की औसत संख्या  
 Table 3.12 : Average number of years completed in formal education by persons with level of education pre-primary or above

आयु वर्ग	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total			Age Group
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक	9.2	8.6	9.0	11.2	10.6	10.9	9.9	9.4	9.7	15 years and above
25 वर्ष और उससे अधिक	8.8	7.9	8.4	11.1	10.3	10.8	9.7	8.9	9.3	25 years and above

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

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

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

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

स्रोत: / Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, PLFS 2019-20 and 2020-21, NSO, MoSPI

Note: \* : Includes third gender.

तालिका 3.14 : उच्च शिक्षा में परीक्षा परिणाम-वार आउट-टर्न / पास आउट  
Table 3.14 : Examination Result Level-wise Out-turn/Pass out in Higher Education

स्तर	2017-18				2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				Level
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	कुल पास में से महिला (%) Female among total pass out (%)	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	कुल पास में से महिला (%) Female among total pass out (%)	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	कुल पास में से महिला (%) Female among total pass out (%)	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	कुल पास में से महिला (%) Female among total pass out (%)	
सर्टिफिकेट	32406	42977	75383	57.01	35576	39782	75358	52.79	33895	47032	80927	58.12	45191	40101	85292	47.02	Certificate
डिप्लोमा	451831	285246	737077	38.70	465467	318447	783914	40.62	469931	337399	807330	41.79	526325	321725	848050	37.94	Diploma
इंटीग्रेटेड	14598	11811	26409	44.72	17593	13957	31550	44.24	21585	17479	39064	44.74	25855	21548	47403	45.46	Integrated
एम.फिल	8655	19404	28059	69.15	7829	17958	25787	69.64	6018	12202	18220	66.97	3299	6598	9897	66.67	M.Phil.
पीजी डिप्लोमा	71625	71551	143176	49.97	79047	80650	159697	50.50	89919	99689	189608	52.58	66518	64652	131170	49.29	PG Diploma
पीएच.डी.	20179	14221	34400	41.34	23765	17048	40813	41.77	21577	17409	38986	44.65	14422	11128	25550	43.55	Ph.D.
स्नातकोत्तर	656776	847627	1504403	56.34	637265	862799	1500064	57.52	656690	921014	1577704	58.38	620664	863164	1483828	58.17	Post Graduate
पूर्वस्नातक	3067201	3352438	6419639	52.22	3042301	3432414	6474715	53.01	3099051	3551020	6650071	53.40	3349549	3560297	6909846	51.52	Under Graduate
कुल	4323271	4645275	8968546	51.80	4308843	4783055	9091898	52.61	4398666	5003244	9401910	53.22	4651823	4889213	9541036	51.24	Total

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

तालिका 3.15 : स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर तथा लिंग के आधार पर स्कूल छोड़ने की दर  
Table 3.15 : Dropout Rate by Sex and Level of School Education

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

स्रोत: / Source: UDISE Plus, Ministry of Education

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

Table 3.16 : Average expenditure (Rs.) relating to basic course per student pursuing general course during the current academic year for each level of current attendance

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

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

तालिका 3.17 : विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए पाठ्यक्रम के प्रकार (सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम और तकनीकी / व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम) द्वारा चालू शैक्षणिक वर्ष में मूल पाठ्यक्रम में प्रति छात्र औसत व्यय (रु.)  
Table 3.17 : Average expenditure (Rs.) per student in basic course in the current academic year by type of course pursuing (general course and technical/ professional course) for different States

राज्य	पुरुष Male			महिला Female			व्यक्ति Person			State
	आम अवधि general course	तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course	कोई भी कोर्स any course*	आम अवधि general course	तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course	कोई भी कोर्स any course*	आम अवधि general course	तकनीकी/ व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम technical/ professional course	कोई भी कोर्स any course*	
आंध्र प्रदेश	10969	39983	13434	8976	32634	10709	10045	36869	12179	Andhra Pradesh
असम	5399	17002	5522	4632	29346	4783	5075	20656	5210	Assam
बिहार	4795	27919	5062	3720	46230	3826	4379	30092	4587	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	3627	29612	4163	3511	24544	3832	3575	27726	4016	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	25712	71303	28443	22666	72905	24886	24407	71867	26934	Delhi
गुजरात	9730	38427	11489	7588	56673	9125	8782	43575	10461	Gujarat
हरियाणा	15827	44100	17759	14316	38137	15439	15215	42224	16832	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12857	41611	14528	10506	39529	11694	11698	40774	13144	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9839	30235	10713	9563	30775	10464	9720	30466	10606	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	5308	31640	5751	4265	31100	4452	4840	31505	5172	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	9561	47357	12710	9783	45754	11578	9658	46860	12225	Karnataka
केरल	11139	39967	14128	11300	41570	14469	11214	40720	14287	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	6385	50174	7845	4994	36580	5789	5769	45104	6938	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	11916	59685	15219	10593	64460	12932	11335	61229	14230	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	5687	36938	6718	4552	31553	5014	5175	35345	5956	Odisha
पंजाब	16095	61289	19065	13790	51211	15848	15131	57529	17728	Punjab
राजस्थान	8306	40441	9365	7221	40778	8000	7835	40558	8775	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	12551	52873	16826	10966	61681	14087	11799	55807	15559	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	13847	46986	15690	12106	47884	13885	13095	47348	14913	Telangana
उत्तराखंड	9883	42887	11285	7972	27674	8677	9019	36678	10111	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	6741	85528	8899	5744	44979	6363	6301	72959	7788	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	8546	53075	9595	8088	46724	8660	8319	50670	9135	West Bengal
भारत	8797	51844	10721	7742	47421	8955	8331	50307	9948	India

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

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



**तालिका 3.18 : विभिन्न शैक्षिक स्तरों पर प्रति 100 पुरुष शिक्षकों पर महिला शिक्षकों की संख्या**  
**Table 3.18 : Number of Female Teachers per 100 Male Teachers at Different Levels of Education**

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

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

तालिका 3.19 : उच्चतर शिक्षा के शिक्षकों या प्रोफेसरों में महिलाओं का राज्यवार अनुपात  
Table 3.19 : State-wise Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2017-18				2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	
	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	128	50	178	28.09	187	61	248	24.60	182	67	249	26.91	176	61	237	25.74	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	56224	26618	82842	32.13	61569	29961	91530	32.73	60821	30488	91309	33.39	61451	32357	93808	34.49	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	709	363	1072	33.86	921	518	1439	36.00	1177	762	1939	39.30	1198	866	2064	41.96	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10902	6735	17637	38.19	12295	7921	20216	39.18	12364	8152	20516	39.73	12388	8535	20923	40.79	Assam
बिहार	16974	4227	21201	19.94	19772	4930	24702	19.96	21676	5542	27218	20.36	25323	6880	32203	21.36	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1368	1770	3138	56.41	1402	1933	3335	57.96	1531	1991	3522	56.53	1445	1881	3326	56.55	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	8963	6685	15648	42.72	9359	7121	16480	43.21	9723	7837	17560	44.63	9507	7866	17373	45.28	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	102	87	189	46.03	107	93	200	46.50	114	108	222	48.65	289	186	475	39.16	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	136	67	203	33.00	147	55	202	27.23	143	59	202	29.21					Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	7199	8847	16046	55.14	8733	10115	18848	53.67	9295	10518	19813	53.09	9533	10813	20346	53.15	Delhi
गोवा	1202	1279	2481	51.55	1475	1583	3058	51.77	1581	1687	3268	51.62	1342	1842	3184	57.85	Goa
गुजरात	29327	16326	45653	35.76	30717	17589	48306	36.41	31490	18693	50183	37.25	31398	19052	50450	37.76	Gujarat
हरियाणा	13884	14254	28138	50.66	16022	16450	32472	50.66	17405	18274	35679	51.22	17349	18296	35645	51.33	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5098	3847	8945	43.01	5111	4029	9140	44.08	5325	4239	9564	44.32	5200	4244	9444	44.94	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	4885	3188	8073	39.49	5274	3441	8715	39.48	5401	3632	9033	40.21	5454	3684	9138	40.32	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	7377	2952	10329	28.58	7806	3119	10925	28.55	8558	3390	11948	28.37	8719	3784	12503	30.26	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	58314	41557	99871	41.61	63163	46323	109486	42.31	68755	51830	120585	42.98	69515	54664	124179	44.02	Karnataka
केरल	19520	27929	47449	58.86	20652	30233	50885	59.41	21298	31601	52899	59.74	21052	32608	53660	60.77	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	51	148	34.46	80	43	123	34.96	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	25	20	45	44.44	25	20	45	44.44	25	20	45	44.44	12	13	25	52.00	Lakshadweep

तालिका 3.19 : उच्चतर शिक्षा के शिक्षकों या प्रोफेसरों में महिलाओं का राज्यवार अनुपात  
Table 3.19 : State-wise Proportion of females among tertiary education teachers or professors

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2017-18				2018-19				2019-20				2020-21				State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	महिला (%)	
	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	Male	Female	Total	Female (%)	
मध्य प्रदेश	28436	18718	47154	39.70	30896	20247	51143	39.59	33808	22343	56151	39.79	40091	26505	66596	39.80	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	84735	52146	136881	38.10	86110	54069	140179	38.57	86632	56092	142724	39.30	85562	57293	142855	40.11	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1761	1485	3246	45.75	2477	2223	4700	47.30	2591	2389	4980	47.97	2738	2575	5313	48.47	Manipur
मेघालय	1200	1398	2598	53.81	1357	1659	3016	55.01	1492	1837	3329	55.18	1482	1865	3347	55.72	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	814	622	1436	43.31	856	662	1518	43.61	891	703	1594	44.10	920	738	1658	44.51	Mizoram
नागालैंड	951	1200	2151	55.79	1010	1244	2254	55.19	1006	1276	2282	55.92	997	1280	2277	56.21	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21204	10453	31657	33.02	21920	11178	33098	33.77	22652	11995	34647	34.62	23264	12710	35974	35.33	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	2828	1911	4739	40.32	3042	2006	5048	39.74	3203	2198	5401	40.70	3295	2443	5738	42.58	Puducherry
पंजाब	17736	22751	40487	56.19	19766	25296	45062	56.14	19905	25711	45616	56.36	19069	24781	43850	56.51	Punjab
राजस्थान	35442	20887	56329	37.08	42155	24452	66607	36.71	45785	26721	72506	36.85	47854	27402	75256	36.41	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	836	515	1351	38.12	888	562	1450	38.76	962	625	1587	39.38	962	644	1606	40.10	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	95485	85499	180984	47.24	95930	87897	183827	47.82	97751	91484	189235	48.34	97027	92937	189964	48.92	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	44207	26311	70518	37.31	46498	28494	74992	38.00	46850	29907	76757	38.96	46662	30964	77626	39.89	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1204	579	1783	32.47	1214	563	1777	31.68	1128	515	1643	31.35	1217	554	1771	31.28	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	66480	30122	96602	31.18	88233	39516	127749	30.93	99582	44109	143691	30.70	106141	47240	153381	30.80	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	8957	4843	13800	35.09	9766	5526	15292	36.14	10137	6009	16146	37.22	10475	6326	16801	37.65	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	28343	12843	41186	31.18	30767	13996	44763	31.27	33866	15396	49262	31.25	36549	17002	53551	31.75	West Bengal
भारत	682956	459084	1142040	40.20	747622	505085	1252707	40.32	785202	538251	1323453	40.67	805736	560934	1366670	41.04	India

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

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

तालिका 3.20 : राज्यवार पुरुष और महिला शिक्षक की राज्य-वार और पद- वार संख्या

Table 3.20 : State-wise Number of Male &amp; Female Teacher

2020-21																			
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्रोफेसर और समकक्ष			रीडर एंड एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर			व्याख्याता / सहायक प्रोफेसर			डेमोंस्ट्रेटर / ट्यूटर			अस्थायी शिक्षक आदि			विजिटिंग टीचर			State/Union Territory
	Professor & Equivalent			Reader & Associate Professor			Lecturer/Assistant Professor			Demonstrator/Tutor			Temporary Teacher etc			Visiting Teacher			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	25	2	27	52	12	64	99	47	146	12	8	20	50	112	162	11	23	34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	7261	2150	9411	6633	2687	9320	47557	27520	75077	885	4019	4904	2212	1564	3776	60	64	124	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	167	40	207	192	58	250	839	768	1607	17	37	54	17	20	37	1	3	4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1220	379	1599	2205	1276	3481	8963	6880	15843	442	381	823	662	858	1520	18	18	36	Assam
बिहार	2149	500	2649	3050	711	3761	20124	5669	25793	1051	1123	2174	880	348	1228	191	69	260	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	439	318	757	271	323	594	735	1240	1975	17	8	25	79	211	290	10	12	22	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1233	686	1919	947	651	1598	7327	6529	13856	525	1835	2360	1186	1074	2260	81	89	170	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली तथा दमन और दीव	22	11	33	35	18	53	232	157	389	17	63	80	10	1	11	5	6	11	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	2404	1415	3819	1838	2519	4357	5291	6879	12170	136	401	537	464	620	1084	63	41	104	Delhi
गोवा	202	65	267	245	278	523	895	1499	2394	18	44	62	137	106	243	22	46	68	Goa
गुजरात	4096	1619	5715	5094	2554	7648	22208	14879	37087	1605	3879	5484	1139	1316	2455	1266	950	2216	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2435	1157	3592	2168	2016	4184	12746	15123	27869	334	1229	1563	538	1025	1563	246	239	485	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	845	284	1129	810	400	1210	3545	3560	7105	202	728	930	119	195	314	36	28	64	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	824	289	1113	664	400	1064	3966	2995	6961	324	511	835	834	501	1335	49	35	84	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	829	207	1036	895	295	1190	6995	3282	10277	301	472	773	614	393	1007	68	35	103	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	12912	5238	18150	10306	6707	17013	46297	42719	89016	4734	9302	14036	5873	5821	11694	978	906	1884	Karnataka
केरल	3112	1991	5103	2827	2768	5595	15113	27849	42962	932	2253	3185	1118	3022	4140	48	47	95	Kerala
लद्दाख	3	2	5	4	0	4	73	41	114	5	0	5	19	18	37	0	0	0	Laddakh
लक्षद्वीप	1	1	2	0	0	0	11	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lakshadweep

तालिका 3.20 : राज्यवार पुरुष और महिला शिक्षक की राज्य-वार और पद- वार संख्या

Table 3.20 : State-wise Number of Male &amp; Female Teacher

2020-21																			
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्रोफेसर और समकक्ष			रीडर एंड एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर			व्याख्याता / सहायक प्रोफेसर			डेमोस्ट्रेटर / ट्यूटर			अस्थायी शिक्षक आदि			विजिटिंग टीचर			State/Union Territory
	Professor & Equivalent			Reader & Associate Professor			Lecturer/Assistant Professor			Demonstrator/Tutor			Temporary Teacher etc			Visiting Teacher			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
मध्य प्रदेश	5566	3066	8632	4385	2647	7032	30140	20792	50932	1916	3485	5401	2425	2168	4593	304	228	532	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	10921	4421	15342	12082	6131	18213	62559	46741	109300	2356	4596	6952	4615	4821	9436	1812	1618	3430	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	290	117	407	448	322	770	2000	2136	4136	23	184	207	130	102	232	55	12	67	Manipur
मेघालय	170	82	252	213	203	416	1099	1580	2679	34	111	145	42	68	110	2	8	10	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	118	34	152	260	208	468	542	496	1038	28	102	130	112	109	221	13	11	24	Mizoram
नगालैंड	114	55	169	69	100	169	814	1125	1939	40	61	101	19	31	50	3	2	5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2479	771	3250	3159	1269	4428	17626	10670	28296	1440	2428	3868	919	937	1856	164	111	275	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	751	328	1079	528	347	875	2016	1768	3784	306	508	814	52	52	104	1	0	1	Puducherry
पंजाब	2448	1517	3965	2181	2038	4219	14440	21226	35666	545	4078	4623	419	1135	1554	184	267	451	Punjab
राजस्थान	5528	2113	7641	4555	2778	7333	37771	22511	60282	2794	1245	4039	555	298	853	156	116	272	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	97	32	129	137	62	199	728	550	1278	25	75	100	6	7	13	3	2	5	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	11698	6208	17906	11938	9102	21040	73391	77627	151018	2302	5626	7928	2247	2779	5026	300	197	497	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	5597	1828	7425	4884	2783	7667	36181	26353	62534	778	2258	3036	1387	951	2338	82	32	114	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	120	30	150	163	82	245	934	442	1376	222	249	471	91	65	156	32	32	64	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	12040	3568	15608	11193	5389	16582	82908	38283	121191	3208	4339	7547	7213	2834	10047	415	196	611	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1813	613	2426	1407	755	2162	7255	4958	12213	406	657	1063	632	421	1053	39	24	63	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	4540	1143	5683	4410	2488	6898	27599	13371	40970	1349	1957	3306	7001	5942	12943	541	352	893	West Bengal
भारत	104469	42280	146749	100248	60377	160625	601019	458277	1059296	29329	58252	87581	43816	39925	83741	7259	5819	13078	India

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

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

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

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

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

तालिका 4.1 : सामान्य स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) में आयु समूह वार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर (एलएफपीआर) (प्रतिशत में)  
Table 4.1 : Age Group Wise Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) (in percent) in usual status (ps+ss)

आयु-वर्ग (वर्षों में) / Age- Group (in years)	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल		
	Rural			Urban			Total		
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
<b>2021-22 (PLFS)</b>									
15-29	62.1	22.3	42.6	58.9	20.2	40.6	61.2	21.7	42.0
15+	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2
सभी उम्र/ All ages	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39.0	57.3	24.8	41.3
<b>2020-21 (PLFS)</b>									
15-29	60.6	22.0	42.0	59.0	19.0	39.9	60.1	21.1	41.4
15+	78.1	36.5	57.4	74.6	23.2	49.1	77.0	32.5	54.9
सभी उम्र/ All ages	57.1	27.7	42.7	58.4	18.6	38.9	57.5	25.1	41.6
<b>2019-20 (PLFS)</b>									
15-29	60.8	20.7	41.3	58.3	20.3	40.0	60.0	20.6	40.9
15+	77.9	33.0	55.5	74.6	23.3	49.3	76.8	30.0	53.5
सभी उम्र/ All ages	56.3	24.7	40.8	57.8	18.5	38.6	56.8	22.8	40.1
<b>2018-19 (PLFS)</b>									
15-29	58.8	15.8	37.8	58.6	17.1	38.7	58.8	16.2	38.1
15+	76.4	26.4	51.5	73.7	20.4	47.5	75.5	24.5	50.2
सभी उम्र/ All ages	55.1	19.7	37.7	56.7	16.1	36.9	55.6	18.6	37.5
<b>2017-18 (PLFS)</b>									
15-29	58.9	15.9	38.1	58.5	17.5	38.5	58.8	16.4	38.2
15+	76.4	24.6	50.7	74.5	20.4	47.6	75.8	23.3	49.8
सभी उम्र/ All ages	54.9	18.2	37.0	57.0	15.9	36.8	55.5	17.5	36.9

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

तालिका 4.2: राज्यवार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर  
Table 4.2: State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons of all ages

							2021-22
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	63.7	39.5	51.8	65.0	31.8	48.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	64.2	39.8	51.8	58.3	23.1	40.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51.9	23.3	37.9	49.6	18.1	34.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	56.3	21.3	39.4	59.0	18.4	39.3	Assam
बिहार	46.3	6.6	27.0	48.7	7.5	29.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	55.9	11.1	34.4	54.7	13.7	35.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	60.4	42.2	51.2	61.3	25.8	43.6	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	73.9	47.7	61.7	68.0	22.7	49.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	63.7	6.0	35.6	57.2	9.5	34.8	Delhi
गोवा	62.1	16.2	39.0	56.9	17.5	37.9	Goa
गुजरात	61.9	34.1	48.5	61.5	17.3	40.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	53.5	14.3	35.0	54.7	15.3	36.2	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	64.6	54.3	59.3	61.0	31.5	47.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	58.0	36.6	47.7	57.4	23.9	41.1	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	56.0	36.8	46.3	53.0	16.0	34.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	61.9	28.2	45.1	59.8	18.7	39.4	Karnataka
केरल	61.1	33.4	46.4	57.1	27.2	41.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	54.0	36.6	45.6	52.2	26.7	39.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	60.3	12.1	34.8	54.9	13.8	35.2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	62.3	34.1	48.5	57.1	18.0	38.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	59.6	36.4	48.3	59.5	21.7	41.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	47.3	16.6	32.4	48.1	19.3	33.9	Manipur
मेघालय	46.9	32.9	39.8	49.3	28.2	38.5	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	53.1	26.5	40.0	51.7	23.8	37.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	56.0	36.9	46.5	51.1	27.2	39.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	58.7	26.4	42.6	59.3	17.8	39.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	59.8	38.4	48.6	57.4	22.1	39.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	60.6	20.0	41.2	62.2	17.8	41.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	54.6	34.9	44.8	55.2	15.4	36.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	69.2	52.4	61.0	62.4	28.2	46.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	60.6	39.4	49.7	61.8	24.4	43.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	58.9	43.3	51.3	57.6	21.8	40.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	60.9	22.8	42.5	59.8	15.5	37.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	52.8	20.8	37.0	54.1	10.1	32.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	54.0	29.7	42.3	55.0	15.1	36.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	63.1	22.8	43.5	63.7	21.1	42.4	West Bengal
भारत	56.9	27.2	42.2	58.3	18.8	39	India

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

Notes: 1. Figures are based on usual status approach and includes principal status and subsidiary status persons of all ages.  
2. The figures represent size of labour force as percentage of population



तालिका 4.3: 15 वर्ष या उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य-वार श्रम बल सहभागिता दर  
Table 4.3 : State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate for persons aged 15 years & above

2021-22										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total			State / Union Territory
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	83.4	50.9	67.2	80.7	40.2	61.0	82.0	45.7	64.1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	79.6	49.4	64.2	74.9	29.4	51.3	78.2	43.3	60.4	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	70.3	32.4	52.0	66.0	25.1	46.4	69.5	31.2	51.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	80.1	29.0	54.9	74.9	22.5	48.9	79.5	28.2	54.2	Assam
बिहार	72.6	10.1	41.9	68.7	10.4	41.1	72.2	10.2	41.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	75.8	15.6	47.4	70.2	16.8	44.9	70.4	16.8	45.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	82.4	55.8	68.8	79.5	33.3	56.5	81.9	51.6	66.5	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	88.9	57.6	74.4	88.3	31.1	66.0	88.5	43.0	69.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	78.7	8.8	47.4	72.4	12.3	44.5	72.6	12.2	44.6	Delhi
गोवा	75.3	19.6	47.2	72.5	21.4	47.3	73.6	20.7	47.3	Goa
गुजरात	80.4	43.7	62.5	79.2	21.7	52.0	79.9	34.4	58.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	71.6	18.7	46.5	71.2	19.7	47.0	71.4	19.1	46.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	83.5	68.8	75.9	76.4	38.8	58.9	82.7	66.1	74.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	78.3	48.5	63.9	72.3	30.4	52.0	77.1	44.9	61.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	81.4	51.9	66.3	71.8	20.2	45.7	79.3	45.2	61.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	78.6	36.3	57.7	74.7	23.7	49.6	77.2	31.8	54.7	Karnataka
केरल	75.2	40.4	56.6	71.6	33.5	51.5	73.4	37.0	54.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	75.0	48.0	61.6	62.3	34.5	48.5	73.6	46.5	60.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	82.4	15.6	46.1	70.2	17.3	44.5	73.2	16.8	44.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	84.8	46.9	66.3	73.5	23.2	49.4	81.9	41.0	62.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	77.4	46.7	62.5	75.2	27.6	52.0	76.4	38.4	57.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	65.8	22.7	44.5	64.9	25.2	44.9	65.5	23.4	44.7	Manipur
मेघालय	76.0	53.0	64.4	66.1	37.0	51.0	74.4	50.2	62.1	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	69.7	37.2	54.3	64.7	32.0	48.7	67.4	34.7	51.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	78.1	56.5	67.9	69.2	37.7	53.8	75.8	51.5	64.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	79.5	34.7	56.9	75.2	22.2	49.1	78.9	32.9	55.8	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	76.7	51.8	63.9	73.0	26.9	49.0	74.3	35.7	54.4	Puducherry
पंजाब	77.2	24.7	51.8	77.4	22.4	51.8	77.2	24.0	51.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	75.4	47.4	61.3	72.5	19.4	46.7	74.6	40.0	57.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	84.2	63.9	74.3	81.0	34.3	58.4	83.5	57.8	71.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	78.5	49.5	63.4	76.3	29.4	52.7	77.5	40.7	58.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	77.7	53.6	65.6	74.6	27.9	51.5	76.6	44.7	60.7	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	77.4	28.7	53.6	73.7	18.6	45.7	76.7	26.7	52.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	77.9	29.5	53.4	73.6	13.5	44.4	77.0	26.3	51.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	72.3	38.0	55.3	70.2	18.8	45.5	71.7	33.1	52.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	81.9	29.0	55.9	77.6	25.3	51.2	80.7	27.9	54.6	West Bengal
भारत	78.2	36.6	57.5	74.7	23.8	49.7	77.2	32.8	55.2	India

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

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

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

तालिका 4.4: कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात  
Table 4.4 : Worker Population Ratio for persons of all ages

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				State/Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	55.4	21.9	62.1	20.2	62.7	35.5	66.1	25.3	61.7	35.4	61.5	25.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	59.6	34.9	55.4	21.1	58.9	40.8	55.4	23.7	61.6	38.8	54.9	21.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	50.2	16.0	43.4	11.1	51.9	19.1	45.5	14.8	48.6	21.4	44.9	14.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	51.4	10.5	55.3	12.0	57.7	17.9	56.7	13.3	54.6	20.6	55.2	14.8	Assam
बिहार	44.5	6.4	43.3	5.3	43.6	7.5	44.2	3.7	43.5	6.5	43.9	6.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	57.2	13.6	53.1	14.6	51.4	12.0	49.8	19.0	52.7	11.0	51.5	12.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	58.1	44.1	55.7	18.9	56.0	46.2	52.7	19.7	59.2	41.7	57.3	23.5	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	67.4	59.3	66.3	17.0	54.1	41.2	59.0	12.4	69.4	45.3	66.1	19.6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	57.6	20.2	70.5	29.7	57.6	20.2	70.5	29.7					Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	41.5	14.6	53.0	11.4	52.3	6.8	54.4	10.1	61.0	6.0	54.3	8.9	Delhi
गोवा	57.5	17.9	54.6	21.3	48.1	23.1	52.0	17.1	55.4	13.1	51.6	14.0	Goa
गुजरात	59.5	29.6	59.9	16.2	59.1	33.8	60.1	14.5	60.8	33.9	59.8	16.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	50.1	9.6	52.5	14.1	50.5	14.3	50.1	12.8	48.6	13.0	50.0	13.8	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	61.6	53.5	58.1	27.9	61.5	52.2	57.2	24.6	61.6	52.8	58.0	26.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	51.7	27.7	52.9	15.1	53.3	33.4	52.6	16.9	56.6	34.4	53.0	17.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	49.5	29.2	48.6	11.3	53.4	36.0	49.5	13.5	54.9	36.8	50.0	14.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	59.9	30.4	56.1	16.9	59.5	32.8	57.4	20.1	60.2	27.9	57.1	17.5	Karnataka
केरल	53.7	25.3	50.8	19.3	55.9	25.6	50.7	20.8	56.8	29.3	52.6	23.1	Kerala
लद्दाख	51.1	39.1	56.7	31.2	55.9	55.9	58.0	25.7	51.8	36.4	48.3	23.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	69.3	22.4	55.8	16.8	44.7	11.2	49.4	9.3	56.9	10.8	46.3	7.7	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	58.5	31.4	52.9	17.2	60.1	34.7	56.4	17.4	61.2	34.0	54.3	17.1	Madhya Pradesh

तालिका 4.4: कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात  
Table 4.4 : Worker Population Ratio for persons of all ages

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22				State/Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
महाराष्ट्र	57.2	37.4	55.8	19.4	58.2	34.1	54.2	18.5	57.8	35.8	56.6	20.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	47.3	18.3	46.8	25.2	45.2	14.1	44.4	18.4	43.6	14.2	44.8	17.4	Manipur
मेघालय	47.0	30.0	47.3	17.6	46.6	33.2	46.9	23.0	46.4	32.1	45.9	24.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	56.4	30.8	49.7	26.5	57.5	35.0	50.0	29.2	51.6	24.8	48.7	21.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	47.5	27.9	40.3	16.7	48.6	35.4	42.1	16.9	51.7	34.2	45.1	21.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	54.0	26.3	52.9	17.1	57.9	26.8	56.6	18.5	54.9	25.6	54.2	14.8	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	54.9	27.7	49.3	20.3	62.6	22.6	54.8	20.7	53.3	37.4	54.9	21.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	56.9	18.7	55.9	15.2	55.3	17.9	57.6	15.4	57.0	18.2	58.8	16.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	51.1	32.2	49.2	13.1	51.4	33.6	49.5	11.9	52.3	34.6	49.6	13.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	62.2	53.2	62.6	33.5	68.5	60.8	66.8	29.8	68.5	51.4	61.3	26.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	57.7	36.7	58.4	24.3	58.2	41.8	59.7	23.9	57.6	38.2	58.3	23.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	57.3	42.7	52.7	20.5	58.4	45.1	54.8	19.7	57.0	41.9	54.6	19.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	58.7	19.3	58.9	15.7	59.2	25.7	56.5	18.1	59.3	21.8	57.3	14.7	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	49.9	13.3	50.2	9.0	52.0	18.0	51.5	8.9	51.5	20.6	50.7	9.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	52.1	27.7	52.2	11.8	50.0	27.5	50.7	13.6	49.1	28.9	50.0	12.7	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	59.7	17.0	59.2	21.2	62.6	23.6	60.5	21.0	60.7	22.5	60.7	20.4	West Bengal
भारत	53.8	24	54.1	16.8	54.9	27.1	54.9	17	54.7	26.6	55	17.3	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22), National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

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

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

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

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

2021-22

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State / Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	80.7	45.6	63.2	76.3	32.5	55.0	78.5	39.2	59.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	76.4	48.1	62.0	70.4	27.3	48.1	74.6	41.8	57.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	65.7	29.9	48.4	59.7	20.2	40.8	64.7	28.2	47.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	77.6	27.9	53.1	70.1	18.1	44.3	76.8	26.8	52.1	Assam
बिहार	68.2	10.0	39.6	61.8	9.1	36.8	67.7	9.9	39.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	71.5	15.5	45.0	66.0	15.5	42.1	66.3	15.5	42.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	80.9	55.3	67.8	74.2	30.4	52.4	79.6	50.6	64.9	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	83.5	54.7	70.1	85.9	26.8	62.9	85.0	39.4	65.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	75.3	8.8	45.6	68.7	11.6	42.2	68.9	11.5	42.3	Delhi
गोवा	67.3	15.8	41.3	65.8	17.1	41.8	66.3	16.6	41.6	Goa
गुजरात	78.9	43.4	61.6	77.0	21.1	50.5	78.1	33.9	56.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	65.1	17.1	42.3	65.0	17.9	42.8	65.0	17.4	42.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	79.7	67.0	73.1	72.7	32.1	53.8	78.9	63.8	71.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	76.4	45.7	61.6	66.7	22.5	45.3	74.5	41.1	58.3	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	79.7	51.9	65.5	67.8	18.6	42.9	77.2	44.8	60.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	76.4	35.9	56.4	71.3	22.2	47.1	74.6	31.0	53.0	Karnataka
केरल	70.0	35.4	51.5	66.0	28.5	46.1	68.0	32.0	48.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	71.9	47.7	59.9	57.6	29.8	43.8	70.3	45.8	58.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	77.8	13.8	43.0	59.1	9.7	35.1	63.7	10.9	37.2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	83.2	46.8	65.4	69.9	22.1	47.0	79.7	40.6	60.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	75.1	45.9	60.9	71.6	26.1	49.4	73.6	37.3	55.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	60.6	19.4	40.3	60.5	22.7	41.5	60.6	20.3	40.6	Manipur
मेघालय	75.3	51.7	63.4	61.6	32.4	46.5	73.0	48.4	60.5	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	67.7	34.9	52.2	61.0	28.7	45.2	64.6	32.0	48.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	72.1	52.3	62.8	61.0	30.3	45.9	69.3	46.4	58.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	74.5	33.6	53.9	68.7	18.4	43.9	73.6	31.4	52.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	68.3	50.4	59.2	69.8	25.6	46.8	69.2	34.4	51.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	72.6	22.5	48.4	73.1	20.6	48.7	72.8	21.9	48.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	72.2	46.9	59.5	65.2	16.9	41.7	70.2	39.0	54.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	83.4	62.6	73.3	79.5	32.3	56.7	82.6	56.5	69.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	74.7	48.0	60.8	72.0	27.7	49.7	73.5	39.1	55.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	75.3	52.0	63.6	70.6	24.8	47.9	73.6	42.6	58.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	75.8	27.4	52.2	70.7	17.7	43.7	74.9	25.5	50.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	75.9	29.2	52.3	69.0	12.3	41.4	74.5	25.8	50.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	65.6	36.9	51.4	63.7	15.8	40.7	65.1	31.6	48.7	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	78.9	28.6	54.2	73.9	24.4	49.0	77.5	27.4	52.7	West Bengal
भारत	75.3	35.8	55.6	70.4	21.9	46.6	73.8	31.7	52.9	India

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

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

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

तालिका 4.6: आयु समूह वार कामगार जनसंख्या अनुपात (डब्ल्यूपीआर) (% में)  
Table 4.6 : Age Group wise Worker Population Ratio (WPR) (in %)

2021-22							
क्षेत्र	लिंग	आयु वर्ग Age-group				Gender	Area
		15-29	15-59	15+	सभी All		
ग्रामीण	पुरुष	55.0	78.7	75.3	54.7	Male	Rural
	महिला	20.4	38.4	35.8	26.6	Female	
	व्यक्ति	38.0	58.6	55.6	40.8	Person	
शहरी	पुरुष	49.6	76.2	70.4	55.0	Male	Urban
	महिला	15.9	24.3	21.9	17.3	Female	
	व्यक्ति	33.6	50.9	46.6	36.6	Person	
कुल	पुरुष	53.5	77.9	73.8	54.8	Male	Total
	महिला	19.1	34.3	31.7	24.0	Female	
	व्यक्ति	36.8	56.3	52.9	39.6	Person	

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

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

तालिका 4.7.1: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)					
Table 4.7.1 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works					
(Jul.-Sep, 2021)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य Works other than Public Works				State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	618	-	578	348	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	488	273	519	379	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	469	450	420	385	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	395	311	397	304	Assam
बिहार	381	296	407	333	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	500	-	487	-	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	252	150	276	214	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	410	-	582	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	500	-	493	-	Delhi
गोवा	434	-	689	-	Goa
गुजरात	273	224	357	265	Gujarat
हरियाणा	448	384	467	402	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	431	400	485	400	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	498	-	526	458	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	351	258	377	369	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	378	190	459	288	Karnataka
केरल	758	440	813	490	Kerala
लद्दाख	498	-	513	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	834	-	895	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	249	190	327	231	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	310	256	376	237	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	554	400	474	449	Manipur
मेघालय	373	329	391	289	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	406	-	428	410	Mizoram
नागालैंड	466	400	484	500	Nagaland
ओडिशा	341	220	373	266	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	306	130	528	515	Puducherry
पंजाब	407	284	424	390	Punjab
राजस्थान	383	334	404	286	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	528	500	581	478	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	543	313	545	331	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	418	302	527	425	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	426	387	423	386	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	385	272	395	337	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	452	421	459	450	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	386	282	362	206	West Bengal
भारत	381	261	450	317	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, NSO, MoSPI

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

तालिका 4.7.2: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)  
Table 4.7.2 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Oct.-Dec., 2021)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य Works other than Public Works				State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	596	200	560	257	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	474	295	539	355	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	400	300	427	400	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	428	490	426	352	Assam
बिहार	387	319	406	286	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	-	-	500	495	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	289	166	293	166	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	413	-	425	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	600	-	509	-	Delhi
गोवा	451	383	718	-	Goa
गुजरात	305	239	364	240	Gujarat
हरियाणा	435	286	472	415	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	459	400	482	400	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	500	600	543	355	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	349	305	404	350	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	401	237	482	320	Karnataka
केरल	825	452	821	412	Kerala
लद्दाख	500	-	535	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	680	-	687	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	292	225	338	226	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	309	236	417	271	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	472	482	479	475	Manipur
मेघालय	363	289	404	303	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	431	-	431	451	Mizoram
नागालैंड	497	-	451	-	Nagaland
ओडिशा	367	196	370	300	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	548	309	604	431	Puducherry
पंजाब	390	354	426	372	Punjab
राजस्थान	387	334	407	361	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	584	-	560	510	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	511	283	556	342	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	419	279	547	430	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	422	379	430	354	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	384	225	394	348	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	461	313	469	450	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	333	220	370	235	West Bengal
भारत	387	261	466	322	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, NSO, MoSPI

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

तालिका 4.7.3: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)  
Table 4.7.3 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Jan- Mar, 2022)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य Works other than Public Works				State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	627	-	571	249	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	494	309	541	364	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	439	385	421	400	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	417	287	457	294	Assam
बिहार	398	361	411	343	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	473	-	493	472	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	259	208	332	260	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	232	194	486	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	-	-	538	-	Delhi
गोवा	800	-	715	-	Goa
गुजरात	301	168	377	277	Gujarat
हरियाणा	463	313	459	383	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	467	408	503	450	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	509	-	510	421	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	340	220	387	320	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	442	232	495	305	Karnataka
केरल	818	414	839	416	Kerala
लद्दाख	700	-	723	500	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	859	550	718	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	281	213	331	244	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	324	201	415	270	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	505	468	494	516	Manipur
मेघालय	406	214	413	249	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	407	-	422	436	Mizoram
नागालैंड	476	475	463	-	Nagaland
ओडिशा	346	263	371	273	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	462	178	625	447	Puducherry
पंजाब	383	254	456	367	Punjab
राजस्थान	376	276	421	373	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	574	600	606	531	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	528	263	563	362	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	461	316	556	422	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	423	395	423	353	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	381	358	405	356	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	460	393	470	463	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	335	251	372	238	West Bengal
भारत	392	258	473	325	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, NSO, MoSPI  
Note: "-" indicates no sample observation in the respective category



तालिका 4.7.4: सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्यों में सामयिक मजदूरों की प्रति दिन औसत मजदूरी कमाई (रु में)  
Table 4.7.4 : Average Wage Earning (in Rs.) received per day by Casual Labourers in works other than Public Works

(Apr-Jun, 2022)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक कार्यों के अलावा अन्य कार्य Works other than Public Works				State/ Union Territory
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	625	558	587	275	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	485	285	558	405	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	422	381	432	420	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	383	243	465	317	Assam
बिहार	399	299	419	315	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	500	-	505	500	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	281	208	272	200	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	373	250	-	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	-	-	549	-	Delhi
गोवा	641	298	763	-	Goa
गुजरात	304	242	390	312	Gujarat
हरियाणा	444	380	472	392	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	467	411	534	450	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	495	-	519	413	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	321	283	394	348	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	422	278	506	297	Karnataka
केरल	842	434	846	404	Kerala
लद्दाख	707	-	741	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	500	-	749	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	283	243	350	279	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	352	226	436	274	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	518	415	502	474	Manipur
मेघालय	425	400	436	298	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	413	-	435	461	Mizoram
नागालैंड	466	-	480	497	Nagaland
ओडिशा	337	233	368	314	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	560	208	605	378	Puducherry
पंजाब	406	356	438	313	Punjab
राजस्थान	414	388	416	350	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	585	500	632	588	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	556	297	576	375	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	462	338	633	450	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	416	352	443	254	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	396	245	402	398	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	423	324	482	486	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	342	219	389	267	West Bengal
भारत	393	265	483	333	India

स्रोत / Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021- June 2022, NSO, MoSPI

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

तालिका 4.8.1: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - ग्रामीण पुरुष  
Table 4.8.1 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Male

2020-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	296	303	83	74	229	66	93	169	114	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	59	105	52	54	52	36	53	43	48	51	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	124	172	163	151	134	164	56	51	49	115	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	120	96	144	89	53	49	45	50	39	59	Assam
बिहार	104	117	131	103	46	33	46	39	41	47	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	-	93	82	67	48	31	55	53	43	53	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	87	122	139	44	42	29	40	39	28	42	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	40	48	65	45	49	52	42	73	39	46	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	-	120	63	130	78	-	73	73	55	76	Delhi
गोवा	24	143	114	94	70	94	60	89	64	81	Goa
गुजरात	149	171	103	65	33	37	40	40	28	43	Gujarat
हरियाणा	119	104	75	104	75	47	47	53	46	57	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	154	162	148	102	51	43	55	53	55	72	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	149	176	149	142	91	113	67	71	58	88	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	-	123	91	62	41	34	40	44	35	41	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	80	69	96	61	48	54	57	56	42	51	Karnataka
केरल	182	123	114	93	62	91	92	68	82	90	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	188	202	-	135	192	274	224	40	191	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	-	396	-	-	129	108	-	92	125	124	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	129	115	148	63	33	57	33	32	29	37	Madhya Pradesh

तालिका 4.8.1: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - ग्रामीण पुरुष  
Table 4.8.1 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Male

2020-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
महाराष्ट्र	88	154	81	90	41	37	51	50	36	49	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	108	150	96	124	119	89	53	55	53	96	Manipur
मेघालय	82	84	132	104	73	35	39	35	41	50	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	150	154	145	105	90	98	89	76	46	106	Mizoram
नागालैंड	104	112	158	132	130	84	79	69	91	121	Nagaland
ओडिशा	167	137	133	81	61	38	42	48	34	51	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	271	69	62	100	60	67	66	75	57	74	Puducherry
पंजाब	101	131	93	84	49	42	46	43	40	50	Punjab
राजस्थान	168	146	137	79	45	41	45	51	41	56	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	132	147	196	99	99	43	75	72	75	106	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	113	71	85	76	53	62	63	55	48	59	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	103	106	82	54	41	34	61	51	50	57	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	42	134	79	99	50	40	47	53	44	53	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	82	87	86	104	40	39	40	42	39	44	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	132	78	128	63	47	47	42	48	43	56	Uttrakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	79	89	75	54	44	36	40	38	34	40	West Bengal
भारत	118	118	105	80	49	48	49	48	39	51	India

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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

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

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

तालिका 4.8.2: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - ग्रामीण महिला  
Table 4.8.2 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Female

											2020-21
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	722	288	75	88	82	0	55	0	125	128	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	21	108	44	32	35	19	36	39	32	35	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	180	134	81	107	88	0	58	38	40	88	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	-	85	71	49	25	46	36	29	19	36	Assam
बिहार	11	57	53	104	8	0	36	38	34	38	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	-	93	-	43	18	-	-	33	18	45	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	-	47	56	15	20	36	35	0	24	28	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	-	-	38	41	42	-	25	42	34	36	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	-	146	-	175	-	-	-	-	52	121	Delhi
गोवा	-	113	126	81	83	60	42	52	43	83	Goa
गुजरात	104	55	64	38	55	27	32	30	26	32	Gujarat
हरियाणा	25	62	111	54	45	38	36	38	40	52	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	99	100	63	32	45	31	19	34	56	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	156	130	104	119	60	-	45	24	49	88	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	-	42	93	0	20	17	33	-	30	40	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	38	48	63	22	28	33	32	33	26	30	Karnataka
केरल	37	99	92	71	44	71	38	34	43	60	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	299	278	192	44	-	-	52	133	187	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	-	100	188	148	78	-	-	-	-	158	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	31	68	40	72	24	-	26	-	25	29	Madhya Pradesh

तालिका 4.8.2: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - ग्रामीण महिला  
Table 4.8.2 : Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004 - Rural Female

2020-21											
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
महाराष्ट्र	21	66	66	36	31	30	29	39	25	29	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	189	113	62	128	42	0	46	50	47	88	Manipur
मेघालय	63	28	52	45	47	26	29	23	28	33	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	-	157	106	81	104	-	-	-	61	99	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	146	164	49	44	50	194	-	62	122	Nagaland
ओडिशा	32	67	55	40	25	14	32	92	27	33	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	29	21	90	-	38	-	56	52	33	47	Puducherry
पंजाब	-	71	24	24	26	44	28	32	29	31	Punjab
राजस्थान	-	142	58	66	17	31	89	53	32	39	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	87	129	113	177	64	55	41	75	58	94	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	-	55	65	40	26	35	34	27	30	33	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	-	75	67	4	34	31	55	22	37	43	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	-	65	44	98	28	27	26	-	36	42	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	15	78	45	60	39	26	42	26	31	41	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	-	41	83	60	21	-	24	24	36	37	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	18	62	59	63	25	29	21	12	26	31	West Bengal
भारत	33	75	63	53	32	32	35	31	29	36	India

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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

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

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

तालिका 4.8.3: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी पुरुष  
Table 4.8.3 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Male

2020-21											
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	87	364	218	142	128	275	109	136	94	140	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	240	156	115	78	55	30	58	47	49	80	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	202	207	184	154	129	67	64	92	48	128	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	132	160	114	106	77	118	52	78	61	96	Assam
बिहार	157	132	110	97	61	80	45	49	48	70	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	141	144	116	111	59	-	49	62	43	81	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	135	143	124	83	44	137	52	70	30	67	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	129	136	93	91	80	-	38	55	35	54	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	202	121	119	107	63	82	62	67	55	75	Delhi
गोवा	155	138	100	100	96	48	87	70	65	103	Goa
गुजरात	109	97	76	74	49	35	52	48	37	60	Gujarat
हरियाणा	179	183	157	115	62	65	58	71	48	92	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	183	185	194	135	95	32	63	53	53	97	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	220	194	163	149	80	109	67	62	62	102	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	261	232	108	94	50	41	67	66	45	87	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	157	179	108	85	57	54	59	63	48	92	Karnataka
केरल	132	168	119	85	62	92	91	76	80	95	Kerala
लद्दाख	219	238	0	193	102	-	32	50	102	118	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	50	316	174	199	155	146	181	121	53	153	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	156	164	103	99	55	68	47	48	36	68	Madhya Pradesh

तालिका 4.8.3: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी पुरुष  
Table 4.8.3 :Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Male

2020-21											
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
महाराष्ट्र	174	144	118	94	57	61	58	61	48	83	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	193	154	105	109	108	63	53	60	60	102	Manipur
मेघालय	140	162	153	124	84	67	56	55	46	87	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	153	152	144	123	107	131	60	104	49	114	Mizoram
नागालैंड	189	203	157	146	114	119	87	93	85	132	Nagaland
ओडिशा	145	160	123	106	52	56	48	59	45	71	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	163	194	78	121	68	45	65	75	58	101	Puducherry
पंजाब	129	128	119	126	50	69	49	45	40	63	Punjab
राजस्थान	126	189	170	90	57	43	42	50	42	78	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	137	182	154	121	106	134	90	100	55	114	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	137	114	98	79	49	89	63	59	55	74	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	183	156	116	80	67	60	70	69	48	92	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	120	170	99	114	65	-	53	44	46	83	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	144	121	127	112	48	50	40	58	44	71	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	165	211	139	100	57	87	36	53	43	79	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	231	131	113	92	48	56	50	56	35	72	West Bengal
भारत	161	146	115	93	56	65	56	58	46	78	India

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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

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

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

तालिका 4.8.4: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी महिला											
Table 4.8.4: Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Female											
2020-21											
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	-	301	181	116	66	49	123	-	113	144	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	312	168	69	65	32	25	33	31	37	67	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	146	184	98	132	97	-	96	-	47	124	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	264	138	93	120	58	88	53	0	35	93	Assam
बिहार	-	105	113	96	29	-	66	-	31	70	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	111	109	104	91	50	-	20	185	36	77	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	206	102	110	68	45	92	28	-	24	56	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली, दमन और दीव	0	28	83	81	82	-	44	45	32	61	Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	161	158	173	93	68	-	105	-	47	102	Delhi
गोवा	106	158	165	72	41	-	-	-	49	106	Goa
गुजरात	123	108	78	84	42	47	32	38	27	61	Gujarat
हरियाणा	129	136	112	81	54	-	49	40	41	76	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	417	137	106	73	62	227	39	36	30	86	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	199	169	137	128	68	-	85	-	39	114	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	190	180	118	79	41	-	27	88	45	89	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	131	121	78	89	40	58	42	44	33	70	Karnataka
केरल	122	138	104	85	41	97	43	49	45	82	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	229	83	167	0	-	-	-	38	150	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	241	236	56	-	-	-	41	171	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	169	92	102	60	38	28	26	32	26	56	Madhya Pradesh



तालिका 4.8.4: राष्ट्रीय व्यवसायिक वर्गीकरण (एनसीओ) 2004 के अनुसार व्यवसायिक विभाजन के आधार पर अर्जित औसत वेतन प्रति घंटा (रु में) - शहरी महिला  
Table 4.8.4: Average Wage (in Rs.) Per Hour Earned by Occupation Divisions as per National Classification of Occupations (NCO) 2004- Urban Female

2020-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NCO Division										State / Union Territory
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	7*	8*	9*	सभी/ all (excl n.r.)	
महाराष्ट्र	154	116	98	73	42	34	37	51	34	71	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	243	140	84	93	81	-	45	-	51	105	Manipur
मेघालय	177	107	92	106	51	44	125	75	35	75	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	92	106	108	124	45	63	33	-	50	100	Mizoram
नागालैंड	29	192	140	127	150	-	167	-	65	152	Nagaland
ओडिशा	260	126	92	66	24	65	28	31	29	67	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	301	135	113	71	43	-	56	36	54	96	Puducherry
पंजाब	183	136	84	90	36	-	39	25	31	75	Punjab
राजस्थान	153	172	129	116	36	75	24	32	39	86	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	181	157	146	124	70	189	255	89	50	117	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	120	107	79	68	36	33	39	37	32	60	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	128	118	77	74	49	31	47	67	33	63	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	89	161	75	134	31	-	40	-	29	92	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	136	114	85	97	35	38	39	35	35	74	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	146	167	139	107	69	100	33	59	46	106	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	97	116	79	58	31	42	29	50	22	54	West Bengal
भारत	151	124	93	79	40	48	39	43	34	70	India

स्रोत/ Source: SDG NIF Progress Report, 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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

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

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

तालिका 4.9: व्यापक रोजगार की स्थिति के अनुसार कामगारों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत वितरण  
Table 4.9: State wise Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status

(Jul.21-Jun.22)													
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban						State / Union Territory
	स्वनियोजित Self-employed		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		सामयिक मजदूर Casual Labour		स्वनियोजित Self-employed		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		सामयिक मजदूर Casual Labour		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	45.7	78.0	18.3	14.4	36.0	7.6	24.6	25.7	40.6	40.1	34.8	34.3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	46.8	43.0	19.5	9.7	33.7	47.2	37.0	40.0	48.8	47.8	14.3	12.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	74.4	84.8	21.2	12.5	4.4	2.8	36.8	50.0	48.7	46.8	14.5	3.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	59.6	70.6	17.1	18.6	23.3	10.8	51.3	39.6	35.9	49.0	12.7	11.4	Assam
बिहार	59.9	58.4	8.2	8.1	32.0	33.5	52.2	45.4	28.4	40.4	19.4	14.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	19.3	35.3	73.2	64.7	7.5	0.0	26.2	30.6	60.9	67.9	12.9	1.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	68.7	77.1	13.8	6.3	17.5	16.6	37.5	37.2	45.5	48.3	17.0	14.6	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	21.8	68.0	72.0	24.3	6.2	7.7	8.9	23.5	91.1	76.5	0.0	0.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	27.1	4.0	65.1	96.0	7.8	0.0	33.3	17.3	63.3	82.7	3.4	0.0	Delhi
गोवा	42.8	43.9	51.5	35.3	5.7	20.9	33.5	32.8	59.0	67.2	7.6	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	59.0	71.4	23.5	9.8	17.5	18.8	37.2	53.2	55.5	37.7	7.3	9.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	49.0	55.9	27.4	14.5	23.6	29.6	36.5	24.6	52.0	59.9	11.5	15.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	58.2	86.5	24.0	10.1	17.8	3.4	34.2	46.9	58.6	50.4	7.2	2.7	Himachal Pr.
जम्मू और कश्मीर	49.4	93.4	26.1	6.1	24.5	0.5	42.8	60.5	41.8	32.2	15.4	7.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	57.1	88.6	12.0	3.1	30.8	8.2	43.3	56.4	39.3	38.7	17.3	4.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	56.2	52.1	15.8	9.0	27.9	38.9	36.2	25.6	47.6	63.5	16.2	10.9	Karnataka
केरल	41.1	35.0	24.6	31.2	34.3	33.8	38.0	36.6	30.6	45.1	31.4	18.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	42.5	79.5	28.7	20.5	28.8	0.0	31.8	42.1	42.5	54.7	25.7	3.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	28.2	34.0	42.6	61.8	29.2	4.2	21.9	14.6	46.4	85.4	31.7	0.0	Lakshadweep

तालिका 4.9: व्यापक रोजगार की स्थिति के अनुसार कामगारों का राज्यवार प्रतिशत वितरण  
Table 4.9: State wise Percentage Distribution of Workers According to Broad Employment Status

(Jul.21-Jun.22)													
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban						State / Union Territory
	स्वनियोजित Self-employed		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		सामयिक मजदूर Casual Labour		स्वनियोजित Self-employed		नियमित मजदूरी / वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी Regular wage/ Salaried Employee		सामयिक मजदूर Casual Labour		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
मध्य प्रदेश	66.4	72.6	7.9	2.8	25.6	24.6	42.3	43.4	44.2	38.7	13.5	17.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	52.8	53.9	16.3	5.5	30.9	40.6	34.6	31.7	54.8	61.7	10.5	6.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	64.7	75.7	26.2	20.8	9.2	3.6	52.9	66.0	36.3	32.7	10.8	1.3	Manipur
मेघालय	46.0	57.9	15.7	13.6	38.3	28.5	24.7	29.0	48.9	62.1	26.4	8.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	72.3	92.8	19.2	7.2	8.5	0.0	48.4	72.1	41.8	27.4	9.7	0.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	56.2	82.1	32.9	16.6	10.9	1.3	42.8	71.9	47.1	27.4	10.1	0.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	60.0	68.2	12.5	7.8	27.5	24.0	41.7	44.5	41.5	37.9	16.9	17.6	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	30.2	45.4	38.0	30.8	31.8	23.8	36.3	25.4	53.7	71.6	10.0	3.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	44.3	51.4	21.3	27.1	34.5	21.5	42.6	36.7	43.8	59.1	13.6	4.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	66.6	86.6	15.3	3.4	18.0	10.1	45.6	53.1	42.9	40.1	11.5	6.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	53.7	66.9	37.6	31.0	8.7	2.2	34.0	39.2	53.6	51.8	12.4	9.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	39.1	41.5	22.1	12.2	38.8	46.3	31.3	32.9	47.8	51.8	21.0	15.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	77.0	69.7	11.2	3.8	11.8	26.6	40.2	34.5	51.7	53.0	8.1	12.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	57.4	42.1	12.2	17.9	30.5	40.1	47.9	31.5	33.9	48.9	18.3	19.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	69.5	87.9	8.8	3.8	21.7	8.3	51.7	60.5	35.0	34.3	13.3	5.2	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	55.7	83.0	29.4	11.9	15.0	5.0	39.9	38.6	47.7	60.2	12.5	1.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	48.9	63.6	15.3	12.0	35.8	24.4	41.5	44.1	39.2	50.1	19.3	5.8	West Bengal
भारत	58.6	67.8	14.7	8.1	26.8	24.1	39.5	39.4	46.2	50.3	14.3	10.3	India

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

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

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

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

2021-22									
क्षेत्र	कामगार	स्वनियोजित Self-employed			नियमित मजदूरी / वेतन Regular wage/salary	आकस्मिक मजदूर Casual Labour	सभी All	Worker	Sector
		स्वयं खाता कर्मि, नियोक्ता Own account worker, employer	घरेलू उद्यम में सहायक Helper in household enterprise	सभी स्वनियोजित All self employed					
ग्रामीण	पुरुष	47.3	11.3	58.6	14.7	26.8	100	Male	Rural
	महिला	25.1	42.7	67.8	8.1	24.1	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	40.1	21.4	61.5	12.5	25.9	100	Person	
शहरी	पुरुष	35.0	4.6	39.5	46.2	14.3	100	Male	Urban
	महिला	26.7	12.7	39.4	50.3	10.3	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	33.1	6.4	39.5	47.1	13.4	100	Person	
कुल	पुरुष	43.8	9.4	53.2	23.6	23.2	100	Male	Total
	महिला	25.4	36.7	62.1	16.5	21.4	100	Female	
	व्यक्ति	38.3	17.5	55.8	21.5	22.7	100	Person	

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

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

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

व्यापक उद्योग विभाजन	कामगारों की श्रेणी	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Category of workers	Broad industry division		
कृषि	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	53.2	55.4	53.8	51.0	Male	Agriculture	
		महिला	71.1	75.7	75.4	75.9	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	Male		Urban
		महिला	7.8	8.2	10.4	11.1	Female		
खनन और उखनन	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	Male	Mining & Quarrying	
		महिला	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	Male		Urban
		महिला	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	Female		
विनिर्माण	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	7.3	7.3	7.7	7.9	Male	Manufacturing	
		महिला	9.0	7.3	7.4	7.9	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	21.9	20.3	19.5	21.5	Male		Urban
		महिला	24.5	22.4	23.0	24.3	Female		
बिजली, पानी आदि	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	Male	Electricity, Water, etc	
		महिला	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.4	Male		Urban
		महिला	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.5	Female		
निर्माण	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	15.4	15.0	15.6	16.6	Male	Construction	
		महिला	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	11.6	12.0	13.1	12.9	Male		Urban
		महिला	4.1	4.9	4.4	3.9	Female		
व्यापार, होटल और रेस्तरां	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	9.8	9.2	9.7	10.6	Male	Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	
		महिला	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	25.2	28.9	27.4	25.2	Male		Urban
		महिला	13.8	22.3	16.2	14.8	Female		
परिवहन, भंडारण और संचार	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	Male	Transport, Storage & Communications	
		महिला	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.5	Male		Urban
		महिला	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.6	Female		
अन्य सेवाएं	ग्रामीण	पुरुष	8.0	7.0	7.1	7.5	Male	Other Services	
		महिला	9.1	7.3	7.5	6.8	Female		Rural
	शहरी	पुरुष	22.3	19.8	20.7	20.7	Male		Urban
		महिला	45.6	37.9	41.6	40.7	Female		
सभी		100	100	100	100	All			

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

तालिका 4.12: राज्यवार गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र में लगे कामगारों के बीच अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में सामान्य स्तर (पीएस+एसएस) में कामगारों का अनुपात (प्रतिशत में)

Table 4.12: State-wise Proportion (in per cent) of worker in usual status (ps+ss) in informal sector among workers engaged in non-agriculture sector

2020-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total			State / Union Territory
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	74.5	44.0	67.2	63.5	40.0	56.7	67.8	41.3	60.6	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	81.1	59.4	74.7	70.9	65.0	69.2	76.9	61.7	72.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	36.2	54.3	40.7	39.6	40.9	39.9	37.3	50.3	40.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	72.4	63.9	71.3	70.6	49.7	66.4	72.2	60.7	70.5	Assam
बिहार	83.1	62.8	82.2	68.9	57.9	67.8	81.2	61.5	80.2	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	61.9	30.6	56.6	71.0	52.9	67.8	70.6	52.0	67.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	73.5	59.5	70.1	69.9	57.4	66.6	72.1	58.7	68.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	16.7	29.6	18.9	16.3	22.4	17.2	16.4	25.0	17.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	57.4	52.6	57.0	66.7	36.7	62.8	66.3	37.1	62.6	Delhi
गोवा	56.3	42.6	54.3	53.9	39.9	51.0	54.8	40.7	52.2	Goa
गुजरात	73.6	66.8	72.2	69.9	74.7	70.8	71.3	71.6	71.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	65.7	72.1	66.4	56.4	46.1	54.4	61.4	56.4	60.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	64.9	41.8	60.0	45.9	34.5	43.3	61.9	40.5	57.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	77.5	70.1	76.7	72.6	65.8	71.4	76.4	68.6	75.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	87.4	76.3	86.0	69.7	60.5	67.9	82.6	70.0	80.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	72.7	65.4	71.3	61.2	38.9	56.2	66.4	49.8	62.8	Karnataka
केरल	80.6	37.9	66.4	79.5	47.8	69.7	80.1	42.8	68.1	Kerala
लद्दाख	67.1	14.2	58.9	63.0	42.3	56.5	66.7	20.5	58.6	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	30.9	1.0	26.6	41.5	10.1	36.8	38.3	7.6	33.8	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	87.3	80.5	85.9	73.4	61.4	71.0	81.0	72.0	79.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	70.7	69.8	70.5	55.4	45.6	52.9	60.9	52.0	58.8	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	53.7	70.7	58.5	57.8	66.1	60.2	55.2	68.9	59.2	Manipur
मेघालय	39.7	34.8	37.9	36.1	34.6	35.5	38.9	34.7	37.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	53.1	73.3	57.6	47.1	65.4	52.4	49.6	68.0	54.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	21.3	34.4	24.3	25.8	43.5	30.7	22.7	37.7	26.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	88.0	75.1	85.3	68.8	63.8	67.9	83.9	72.9	81.6	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	63.1	61.4	62.4	56.7	42.2	52.5	58.6	49.6	55.7	Puducherry
पंजाब	82.5	48.5	76.1	78.2	58.1	74.2	80.6	52.9	75.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	85.6	42.4	78.3	73.9	58.4	71.4	80.8	48.8	75.5	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	41.9	23.0	36.1	56.8	52.7	55.6	46.0	30.4	41.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	76.6	41.9	64.8	60.2	55.2	58.9	67.5	48.2	61.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	80.7	85.3	82.3	67.8	63.9	66.9	73.3	75.3	73.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	85.4	23.2	69.7	72.8	35.2	65.7	82.4	25.3	68.8	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	88.9	75.7	87.5	81.4	72.1	80.2	86.3	74.3	84.9	Uttarakhand
उत्तराखंड	64.3	53.1	62.7	62.7	47.3	60.2	63.7	50.8	61.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	88.3	70.5	84.6	71.7	52.7	67.0	81.8	62.6	77.4	West Bengal
भारत	81	61.6	77.3	67.7	55	64.9	75.2	58.4	71.8	India

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

तालिका 4.13: श्रम बल में सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार बेरोजगारी दर  
Table 4.13 : Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status

वर्ष Year	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban	
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female
2017-18	5.8	3.8	7.1	10.8
2018-19	5.6	3.5	7.1	9.9
2019-20	4.5	2.6	6.4	8.9
2020-21	3.8	2.1	6.1	8.6
2021-22	3.8	2.1	5.8	7.9

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

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

तालिका 4.14: श्रम बल में सामान्य स्तर के अनुसार आयु वार बेरोजगारी दर  
Table 4.14 : Age-wise Unemployment rates in the labour force according to usual status

2021-22					
आयु वर्ग/Age- Group (वर्षों में)/ (in years)	15-29	15-59	15+	सभी उम्र/ All ages	
ग्रामीण/ Rural	पुरुष/ Male	11.4	4.2	3.8	3.8
	महिला/ Female	8.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
	व्यक्ति/ Person	10.6	3.6	3.2	3.3
शहरी/ Urban	पुरुष/ Male	15.8	6.1	5.8	5.8
	महिला/ Female	21.6	8.3	7.9	7.9
	व्यक्ति/ Person	17.2	6.6	6.3	6.3
कुल/ Total	पुरुष/ Male	12.6	4.8	4.4	4.4
	महिला/ Female	11.8	3.6	3.3	3.3
	व्यक्ति/ Person	12.4	4.4	4.1	4.1

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

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

तालिका 4.15: 15 वर्ष और उससे अधिक आयु के व्यक्तियों के लिए राज्य-वार बेरोजगारी दर  
Table 4.15: State-wise Unemployment Rate for Persons aged 15 years & above

2021-22										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	ग्रामीण			शहरी			कुल			State/ Union Territory
	Rural			Urban			Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति	
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	3.2	10.3	5.9	5.5	19.2	9.9	4.3	14.1	7.8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.1	2.5	3.5	6.0	7.2	6.3	4.6	3.5	4.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6.5	7.9	6.9	9.5	19.5	12.1	7.0	9.5	7.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	3.1	3.5	3.2	6.4	19.6	9.4	3.5	5.0	3.9	Assam
बिहार	6.0	1.8	5.5	10.0	12.8	10.3	6.4	2.8	5.9	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	5.7	1.0	5.0	5.9	8.3	6.3	5.9	8.0	6.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.9	0.8	1.5	6.6	8.8	7.2	2.8	1.8	2.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	6.1	5.1	5.7	2.7	13.7	4.7	4.0	8.5	5.2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	4.3	0.0	3.9	5.2	6.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.3	Delhi
गोवा	10.7	19.0	12.5	9.3	20.1	11.7	9.9	19.7	12.0	Goa
गुजरात	1.9	0.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9.1	8.8	9.0	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	17.3	8.7	4.6	3.4	4.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.4	5.8	3.7	7.8	25.8	12.9	3.4	8.5	5.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	2.0	0.1	1.2	5.6	8.0	6.1	2.7	0.8	2.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2.8	1.1	2.3	4.6	6.3	5.0	3.4	2.5	3.2	Karnataka
केरल	6.9	12.4	9.0	7.9	15.0	10.3	7.4	13.5	9.6	Kerala
लद्दाख	4.1	0.6	2.7	7.5	13.7	9.7	4.4	1.6	3.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	5.6	11.2	6.6	15.8	43.9	21.1	13.0	35.2	17.2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1.9	0.3	1.3	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.6	0.9	2.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	3.0	1.7	2.5	4.8	5.5	5.0	3.7	2.9	3.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	7.8	14.4	9.5	6.8	9.8	7.6	7.6	13.0	9.0	Manipur
मेघालय	0.9	2.4	1.5	6.9	12.3	8.9	1.8	3.7	2.6	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	2.9	6.1	4.0	5.7	10.1	7.1	4.1	7.9	5.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	7.7	7.3	7.5	11.8	19.8	14.6	8.6	9.8	9.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	6.4	3.0	5.4	8.6	17.2	10.5	6.7	4.4	6.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	10.9	2.7	7.5	4.4	4.8	4.5	6.8	3.7	5.8	Puducherry
पंजाब	5.9	8.9	6.6	5.5	8.3	6.1	5.7	8.7	6.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	4.2	0.9	3.0	10.1	13.2	10.8	5.8	2.5	4.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.9	5.7	3.0	1.1	2.3	1.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	4.9	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.2	4.0	4.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	3.1	3.0	3.1	5.4	11.3	6.9	3.9	4.8	4.2	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2.1	4.5	2.7	4.1	4.9	4.3	2.5	4.5	3.0	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.5	1.0	2.1	6.3	8.9	6.7	3.3	1.8	2.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	9.2	2.8	7.0	9.2	16.4	10.6	9.2	4.7	7.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	3.7	1.3	3.1	4.7	3.5	4.4	4.0	1.8	3.4	West Bengal
भारत	3.8	2.1	3.2	5.8	7.9	6.3	4.4	3.3	4.1	India

स्रोत/ Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2021 - June 2022, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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



तालिका 4.16: एक दिन में विभिन्न गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत  
Table 4.16: Percentage of persons participating in different activities in a day

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

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

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

तालिका 4.17: एक दिन में विभिन्न गतिविधियों में व्यतीत किया गया प्रति व्यक्ति औसत समय (मिनट में)  
Table 4.17: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in different activities

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

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

तालिका 4.18: एक दिन में गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न आयु समूहों में व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत  
Table 4.18: Percentage of persons in different age groups participating in the activities in a day

गतिविधि का विवरण	आयु वर्ग Age Group			Description of the activity
	15-29 years	15-59 years	60 years and above	
<b>पुरुष/ Male</b>				
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	9	70.9	43.5	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	11.0	15.6	21.4	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	24.2	28.9	34.7	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	11.5	16.2	11.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.6	2.9	3.2	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	32.9	14.3	0.6	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.9	93.4	96.7	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	88.3	86.9	88.0	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance
<b>महिला/ Female</b>				
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	9	21.8	13.8	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	18.1	22.7	20.8	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	85.8	92.3	78.3	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	39.8	32.8	17.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.1	2.2	2.0	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	25.4	10.9	0.3	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.3	92.6	96.2	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	84.2	83.8	84.9	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance
<b>व्यक्ति/ Persons</b>				
रोजगार और संबंधित गतिविधियाँ	34.1	46.4	29.0	Employment and related activities
स्वयं के अंतिम उपयोग के लिए माल का उत्पादन	14.6	19.2	21.1	Production of goods for own final use
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक घरेलू सेवाएं	55.0	60.6	56.0	Unpaid domestic services for household members
घर के सदस्यों के लिए अवैतनिक देखभाल सेवाएं	25.6	24.5	14.1	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
अवैतनिक स्वयंसेवक, प्रशिक्षु और अन्य अवैतनिक कार्य	2.4	2.5	2.6	Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work
सीखना	29.2	12.6	0.5	Learning
समाजीकरण और संचार, सामुदायिक भागीदारी और धार्मिक क्रियाकलाप	91.6	93.0	96.5	Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
संस्कृति, आराम, जन-मीडिया और खेल पद्धतियाँ	86.3	85.3	86.5	Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
स्वयं की देखभाल और रखरखाव	100.0	100.0	100.0	Self-care and maintenance

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

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

तालिका 4.19: सीखने की गतिविधियों में भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत और सीखने की गतिविधियों में प्रति प्रतिभागी एक दिन में बिताया गया औसत समय (मिनटों में)

Table 4.19: Percentage of persons participating in learning activities and average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in learning activities

Sex	Percentage of persons participating in learning activities		Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in learning activities		लिंग
	6-14 years	15-29 years	6-14 years	15-29 years	
	<b>Rural</b>				
Male	86.4	31.2	427	425	पुरुष
Female	85.4	22.6	427	423	महिला
Person	85.9	26.9	427	424	व्यक्ति
<b>Urban</b>					
Male	85.1	36.6	441	448	पुरुष
Female	86.4	32	437	429	महिला
Person	85.7	34.4	439	440	व्यक्ति
<b>Rural+Urban</b>					
Male	86	32.9	431	433	पुरुष
Female	85.6	25.4	430	425	महिला
Person	85.9	29.2	430	430	व्यक्ति

Reference: Time Use Survey 2019

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

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

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

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

Reference: Time Use Survey 2019

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

तालिका 4.21: अवैतनिक गतिविधियों (SNA और Non-SNA) वैतनिक गतिविधियों और शेष अन्य गतिविधियों में प्रति व्यक्ति द्वारा एक दिन में व्यतीत किया गया औसत समय (मिनट में) (6 वर्ष और उससे अधिक)

Table 4.21: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person in unpaid activities (SNA and Non-SNA), paid activities and residual other activities (6 years and above)

गतिविधि का विवरण		पुरुष	महिला	व्यक्ति		Description of the activity
		Male	Female	Person		
अवैतनिक गतिविधि	SNA	29	24	27	SNA	Unpaid activity
	Non-SNA	38	281	157	Non-SNA	
वैतनिक गतिविधि		240	56	150		Paid activity
शेष अन्य गतिविधियों		1133	1079	1106		Residual other activities
सभी		1440	1440	1440		all

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

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

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

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

(जनवरी, 2023 तक)/ (as on Jan, 2023)							
क्षेत्र	बैंक समूह	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	Bank Group	Area
		Officers	Clerks	Subordinates	Total		
ग्रामीण	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	16.48	16.54	14.69	16.22	Public Sector Banks	Rural
	विदेशी बैंक	25.30	42.86	42.86	25.78	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	16.65	17.58	13.02	16.75	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	10.96	26.51	18.77	12.31	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	11.46	2.41	2.17	9.90	Small Finance Bank	
अर्ध शहरी	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	22.98	29.76	15.31	24.40	Public Sector Banks	Semi Urban
	विदेशी बैंक	23.30	33.33	0.00	23.37	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	27.55	32.83	11.15	28.21	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	15.41	40.55	26.73	17.28	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	10.75	2.48	0.00	7.80	Small Finance Bank	
शहरी	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	28.60	39.50	16.02	30.65	Public Sector Banks	Urban
	विदेशी बैंक	28.84	23.13	0.00	28.34	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	29.12	46.47	15.87	32.70	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	19.42	44.71	21.44	20.43	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	12.38	6.00	0.00	10.64	Small Finance Bank	
महानगर	सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बैंक	31.60	44.88	18.44	34.17	Public Sector Banks	Metropolitan
	विदेशी बैंक	30.87	46.56	29.62	32.07	Foreign Banks	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक	32.39	51.69	10.28	36.52	Regional Rural Banks	
	निजी क्षेत्र के बैंक	27.33	47.10	16.63	27.58	Private Sector Banks	
	लघु वित्त बैंक	16.36	12.51	4.17	15.47	Small Finance Bank	
सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक		22.97	30.74	16.40	24.17	All Scheduled Commercial Banks	

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

तालिका 4.23: श्रेणी के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार वितरण  
Table 4.23: State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Employee Category

(जनवरी, 2023 तक)/ (as on Jan, 2023)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल कर्मचारी				महिला				State/ Union Territory
	Total Employees				Females				
	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	
	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	316	182	44	542	69	53	9	131	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	37536	19094	5506	62136	7635	6083	1358	15076	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	639	365	94	1098	135	79	21	235	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	20715	4944	2552	28211	3971	1389	259	5619	Assam
बिहार	40876	14073	5434	60383	4987	2324	323	7634	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	6925	1328	544	8797	2063	585	97	2745	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	15812	5595	1611	23018	2826	1503	164	4493	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	522	163	48	733	98	42	7	147	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	56266	8956	3496	68718	16478	2818	586	19882	Delhi
गोवा	3303	1348	508	5159	1082	681	209	1972	Goa
गुजरात	63788	21668	5863	91319	11114	5321	833	17268	Gujarat
हरियाणा	42559	10647	4148	57354	9845	2722	645	13212	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6790	3606	1706	12102	1329	716	430	2475	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9804	5715	3260	18779	2180	1583	354	4117	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	16938	7315	2537	26790	3611	2309	246	6166	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	78998	25434	9412	113844	20897	10102	2409	33408	Karnataka
केरल	43406	18501	5102	67009	16835	9983	2092	28910	Kerala
लद्दाख	320	178	110	608	121	77	45	243	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	81	35	108	224	13	4	5	22	Lakshadweep



तालिका 4.23: श्रेणी के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का राज्यवार वितरण  
Table 4.23: State-wise Distribution of Employees of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Employee Category

(जनवरी, 2023 तक)/ (as on Jan, 2023)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल कर्मचारी				महिला				State/ Union Territory
	Total Employees				Females				
	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	अधिकारी	क्लर्क	अधीनस्थ	कुल	
	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	Officers	Clerks	Subordinate	Total	
मध्य प्रदेश	46006	18411	5375	69792	7727	4744	357	12828	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	223945	36157	11765	271867	62790	12828	1546	77164	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1194	424	103	1721	328	142	12	482	Manipur
मेघालय	1438	746	369	2553	486	316	142	944	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	846	399	107	1352	318	157	21	496	Mizoram
नागालैंड	881	380	105	1366	251	142	26	419	Nagaland
ओडिशा	27965	10875	3455	42295	5599	2878	264	8741	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	1808	653	152	2613	394	295	46	735	Puducherry
पंजाब	41170	12331	5980	59481	9861	3824	1024	14709	Punjab
राजस्थान	52331	22997	6072	81400	7379	3919	672	11970	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	809	205	92	1106	270	64	20	354	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	93321	30952	7383	131656	23244	13913	1985	39142	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	42910	12754	4247	59911	9368	4362	1038	14768	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3443	863	396	4702	658	238	31	927	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	97653	35477	13507	146637	18415	7518	1226	27159	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	12378	4628	1981	18987	3005	1224	254	4483	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	72444	18170	7927	98541	12464	4361	1104	17929	West Bengal
भारत	1166136	355569	121099	1642804	267846	109299	19860	397005	India

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

तालिका 4.24: अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में जनसंख्या समूह-वार जमा  
Table 4.24: Population Group-Wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(जनवरी, 2023 तक)/ (as on Jan, 2023)

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

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

समूह/ Group	व्यक्तिगत		जिनमे से महिला		अन्य		कुल		कुल व्यक्तियों में महिला (%)	
	Individuals		of which Females		Others		Total		Female to Total Individuals (%)	
	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि	खातों की संख्या	राशि
	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount	No of Accounts	Amount
ग्रामीण/ Rural	741931	1514901	294821	523750	33095	287147	775026	1802048	38.04	29.06
अर्ध शहरी/ Semi-Urban	641465	1916400	230331	660945	31934	823276	673399	2739676	34.20	24.12
शहरी/ Urban	358239	2195069	131850	814797	21880	1450124	380119	3645192	34.69	22.35
महानगर/ Metropolitan	394195	3728062	137399	1414680	32261	5093816	426456	8821879	32.22	16.04
भारत/ India	2135830	9354432	794401	3414172	119170	7654363	2255000	17008795	35.23	20.07

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

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

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

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

तालिका 4.25: व्यापक स्वामित्व श्रेणी के अनुसार अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों में राज्य-वार जमा  
Table 4.25: State-wise Deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks by Broad Ownership Category

(जनवरी, 2023 तक) (as on Jan, 2023)  
खातों की संख्या (हजार में), राशि (करोड़ रुपये में)  
No. of Accounts (in thousand), Amount in (Rs. Crore)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	व्यक्तिगत Individuals				व्यक्ति (अन्य सहित)		State/ Union Territory
	पुरुष Male		महिला Female		Person (including others)		
	खातों की संख्या No of Accounts	राशि Amount	खातों की संख्या No of Accounts	राशि Amount	खातों की संख्या No of Accounts	राशि Amount	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	573.29	4171	214.80	1564	608.15	6773	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	93620.52	255725	41081.86	106857	98507.22	385881	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1544.41	10511	578.06	3710	1946.18	24121	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	50226.82	126922	20109.28	42631	51977.24	189483	Assam
बिहार	140908.94	313096	50974.08	96088	153926.49	442417	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	4165.10	49511	1516.60	19800	4526.15	89738	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	42751.32	117215	14144.16	39096	44757.76	197250	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1521.25	6868	274.26	1881	1631.46	13210	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	53233.59	623949	18365.72	250944	57771.00	1489930	Delhi
गोवा	5329.42	53098	2093.01	21366	6013.37	92900	Goa
गुजरात	102219.25	550500	29741.66	173492	108522.06	928468	Gujarat
हरियाणा	58066.81	376237	20442.14	142995	60376.43	614014	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14792.64	91586	5536.17	34600	15319.42	123672	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	22274.96	115130	8395.08	41382	23121.96	153229	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	51451.25	174002	18245.40	55752	52988.03	282989	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	127402.46	705627	51573.55	270147	133941.01	1382552	Karnataka
केरल	73019.06	315924	31898.44	132683	83172.71	670289	Kerala
लद्दाख	554.06	5214	184.34	1419	585.59	7455	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	87.81	740	35.01	238	91.57	1230	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	114660.36	340218	37001.63	120970	119624.58	510313	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	218588.11	1282963	74748.32	463042	233188.81	3491988	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	3285.63	7485	1496.71	2441	3471.55	13813	Manipur
मेघालय	3134.15	17628	1439.13	7435	3338.44	29441	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1056.56	7698	494.45	3116	1587.45	13102	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1625.86	8367	621.89	2657	1717.79	14579	Nagaland
ओडिशा	68608.98	222409	24250.21	73227	73806.89	421413	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	3009.96	15119	1256.65	5779	3245.20	24552	Puducherry
पंजाब	64726.31	387441	24394.29	145254	67768.16	510138	Punjab
राजस्थान	101831.53	371596	35618.06	131617	107916.44	530634	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1113.85	8531	447.80	2828	1152.76	12411	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	149489.07	628193	62457.33	238907	158085.49	1117412	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	70517.90	336119	27092.01	132232	74587.89	638949	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	5942.70	23487	2690.13	7596	6099.96	31304	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	296747.97	1016335	112377.80	354733	305323.73	1394177	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	20924.23	115743	7686.59	41048	21882.62	180784	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	166823.64	669074	64924.19	244643	172418.29	978185	West Bengal
भारत	2135829.78	9354432	794400.79	3414172	2254999.83	17008795	India

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

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

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

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

तालिका 5.1: केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिलाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व

Table 5.1: Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers

वर्ष	मंत्रियों की संख्या			महिला मंत्रियों की संख्या			केंद्रीय मंत्री परिषद में महिला (%)
	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers			
Year	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	कैबिनेट मंत्री	राज्य मंत्री	कुल	Women in Central Council of Ministers (%)
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Total	
1998	21	21	42	1	3	4	9.52
2002	32	41	73	2	6	8	10.96
2004	29	39	68	1	6	7	10.29
2003	30	48	78	1	5	6	7.69
2009	40	38	78	3	4	7	8.97
2011	32	44	76	2	6	8	10.53
2012	31	43	74	2	6	8	10.81
2013	31	47	78	3	9	12	15.38
2014	23	22	45	6	1	7	15.56
2015	23	22	45	6	2	8	17.78
2016	26	49	75	5	4	9	12.00
2017	27	48	75	6	3	9	12.00
2018	25	49	74	6	3	9	12.16
2019	24	33	57	3	3	6	10.53
2020	22	32	54	2	3	5	9.26
2021	31	47	78	2	9	11	14.10
2022	29	47	76	2	9	11	14.47

As on 1st January, 2023

स्रोत / Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

**तालिका 5.2: विभिन्न लोकसभा चुनावों में प्रत्याशी और निर्वाचित व्यक्ति**  
**Table 5.2: Persons Contesting and Elected in Various Lok Sabha Elections**

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

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

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

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

Table 5.3 : State-wise Women participation in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, 2019

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

स्रोत / Source: Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

तालिका 5.4: विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं की राज्यवार भागीदारी  
Table 5.4: State-wise participation of women in State Assemblies

राज्य	विधानसभा चुनाव का वर्ष	निर्वाचित Elected		महिलाएं* (%)	कुल	State
	Year of Assembly election	पुरुष	महिलाएं	Women* (%)	Total	
		Male	Female			
आंध्र प्रदेश	2019	161	14	8	175	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2019	57	3	5	60	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	2021	120	6	5	126	Assam
बिहार	2020	217	26	11	243	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	2018	77	13	14	90	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	2020	62	8	11	70	Delhi
गोवा	2022	37	3	8	40	Goa
गुजरात	2022	167	15	8	182	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2019	81	9	10	90	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2022	67	1	1	68	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2014	85	2	2	87	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	2019	71	10	12	81	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2018	216	7	3	223	Karnataka
केरल	2021	129	11	8	140	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	2018	209	21	9	230	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	2019	264	24	8	288	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2022	55	5	8	60	Manipur
मेघालय	2018	56	3	5	59	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	2018	40	14	26	40	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2018	59	0	0	59	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2019	133	13	9	146	Odisha
पंजाब	2022	104	13	11	117	Punjab
पुडुचेरी	2021	29	1	3	30	Puducherry
राजस्थान	2018	176	24	12	200	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2019	29	3	9	32	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2021	222	12	5	234	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2018	113	6	5	119	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2018	57	3	5	60	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2022	356	47	12	403	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	2022	62	8	11	70	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2021	252	40	14	292	West Bengal
कुल	-	3763	365	9	4114	Total

स्रोत / Source: Election Commission of India

\* Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integer.

तालिका 5.5: पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (पीआरआई) में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व की स्थिति

Table 5.5: Status of representation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पंचायतों की संख्या *			चुने गए प्रतिनिधि#			State/ Union Territory
	No of Panchayats*			Elected Representatives#			
	जिला स्तर	मध्यवर्ती स्तर	ग्राम स्तर	कुल	कुल महिलाएं	महिलाएं (%)	
	District Level	Intermediate Level	Village Level	Total	Total Women	Women	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	2	7	70	858	306	35.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	13	660	133325	156050	78025	50.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	25	N.A.	2108	9383	3658	39.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	27	192	2197	26754	14609	54.6	Assam
बिहार	38	534	8160	136573	71046	52.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	27	146	11659	170465	93392	54.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	3	N.A.	38	147	47	32.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव				192	92	47.9	
गोवा	2	N.A.	191	1555	571	36.7	Goa
गुजरात	33	248	14359	144080	71988	50.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	22	142	6220	70035	29499	42.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	12	81	3615	28723	14398	50.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	20	275	4291	39850	13224	33.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	24	264	4345	59638	30757	51.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31	233	5958	101954	51030	50.1	Karnataka
केरल	14	152	941	18372	9630	52.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	2	31	193	1661	515	31.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1	N.A.	10	110	41	37.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	52	313	23066	392981	196490	50.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	34	351	27923	240635	128677	53.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	6	N.A.	161	1736	880	50.7	Manipur
ओडिशा	30	314	6794	107487	56627	52.7	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	N.A.	10	108	-	-	-	Puducherry
पंजाब	22	151	13241	100312	41922	41.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	33	353	11279	126271	64802	51.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	6	N.A.	198	1153	580	50.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	37	388	12524	106450	56407	53.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	32	540	12769	103468	52096	50.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8	35	591	6646	3006	45.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	75	826	58189	913417	304538	33.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	13	95	7791	62796	35177	56.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	22	344	3339	59229	30458	51.4	West Bengal
कुल	666	6685	255653	3188981	1454488	45.6	Total

स्रोत / Source: Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Note: \* As on 14-11-2022, 11:30:03 AM

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

\*: Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

\*\* Total includes others

तालिका 5.7: आम चुनाव 2019 में राज्यवार महिला मतदाता टर्नआउट  
Table 5.7: State-wise Women Voters Turnout for General Election - 2019

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

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

\* Total includes others

तालिका 5.8: सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों में महिला न्यायाधीश

Table 5.8: Women Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts

न्यायालय	स्वीकृत न्यायाधीश संख्या	स्थायी	अतिरिक्त	पुरुष	महिला	महिला (%)	Court
	Approved Judge Strength	Permanent	Additional	Male	Female	Female (%)	
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	34	29	0	26	3	10	Supreme Court
उच्च न्यायालय							High Courts
इलाहाबाद	160	77	23	93	7	7	Allahabad
आंध्र प्रदेश (हैदराबाद)	37	27	3	28	2	7	Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)
बॉम्बे	94	43	18	53	8	13	Bombay
कलकत्ता	72	35	19	46	8	15	Calcutta
छत्तीसगढ़	22	8	6	13	1	7	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	60	45	1	35	11	24	Delhi
गुवाहाटी	24	16	8	20	4	17	Gauhati
गुजरात	52	28	0	22	6	21	Gujarat
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17	11	0	9	2	18	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17	12	4	14	2	13	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	25	20	1	20	1	5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62	36	12	43	5	10	Karnataka
केरल	47	28	9	31	6	16	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	53	33	0	30	3	9	Madhya Pradesh
मद्रास	75	44	10	45	9	17	Madras
मणिपुर	5	3	0	3	0	0	Manipur
मेघालय	4	3	0	3	0	0	Meghalaya
ओडिशा	33	23	0	22	1	4	Odisha
पटना	53	36	0	36	0	0	Patna
पंजाब और हरियाणा	85	39	17	48	8	14	Punjab & Haryana
राजस्थान	50	26	0	24	2	8	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	3	3	0	2	1	33	Sikkim
तेलंगाना	42	32	2	24	10	29	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	5	4	0	4	0	0	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	11	7	0	7	0	0	Uttarakhand
कुल	1108	639	133	675	97	13	Total

स्रोत / Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice As on 29.09.2022

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

तालिका 5.9: राज्यवार प्रबंधकीय पदों पर कार्यरत सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस + एसएस) में कुल श्रमिकों में महिला श्रमिकों का अनुपात (%)

Table 5.9: State-wise Ratio (%) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Managerial positions

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020	2021	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	9.0	7.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	32.3	30.4	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19.9	22.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6.9	13.8	Assam
बिहार	-	7.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	12.2	15.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	23.3	12.7	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	16.3	1.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	23.8		Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	7.9	19.1	Delhi
गोवा	18.5	21.9	Goa
गुजरात	15.5	18.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	7.5	11.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14.6	12.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.2	4.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	13.3	14.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.7	26.2	Karnataka
केरल	22.1	21.7	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	14.2	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	17.3	18.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.8	15.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	21.8	29.0	Manipur
मेघालय	34.1	31.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	33.3	40.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	13.9	8.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	17.6	19.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	29.7	26.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	32.1	7.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	16.0	10.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	33.5	32.5	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	22.5	22.0	Tamilnadu
तेलंगाना	16.7	17.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	17.3	16.1	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	10.6	9.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	11.7	3.3	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	18.0	14.4	West Bengal
भारत	18.7	18.0	India

स्रोत / Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force Survey, July 2019-20, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category.

तालिका 5.10: राज्यवार विधायक, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और प्रबंधकों के रूप में काम करने वाली सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस + एसएस) में पुरुष श्रमिकों के लिए महिला श्रमिकों का अनुपात (%)  
Table 5.10: State-wise Ratio of female workers to male workers in usual status (ps+ss) working as Legislators, Senior officials and Managers (%)

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020	2021	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	10.1	7.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	47.9	43.4	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	24.8	29.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6.2	16.1	Assam
बिहार	-	7.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	14.1	17.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	30.1	14.7	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	19.5	1.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दमन और दीव	31.2		
दिल्ली	9.2	28.2	Delhi
गोवा	23.1	28.3	Goa
गुजरात	18.4	23.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	7.7	13.8	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17.0	14.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10.4	4.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	14.5	16.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	28.1	36.0	Karnataka
केरल	28.4	27.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	16.5	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	21.0	23.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	28.0	19.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	51.8	45.1	Manipur
मेघालय	51.7	44.8	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	41.8	70.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	16.2	9.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21.4	24.3	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	42.2	35.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	47.3	8.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	19.3	11.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	50.4	48.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	29.2	28.6	Tamilnadu
तेलंगाना	20.3	21.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	21.8	21.4	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	11.8	10.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	13.3	3.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	22.4	17.1	West Bengal
भारत	23.2	22.2	India

स्रोत / Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force Survey, July 2019-20 and 2020-21, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category.

तालिका 5.11: राज्यवार वरिष्ठ और मध्य प्रबंधन में कार्यरत काम करने वाली सामान्य स्थिति (पीएस + एसएस) में पुरुष श्रमिकों के लिए महिला श्रमिकों का अनुपात (%)

Table 5.11 : Ratio (in per cent) of female workers to total workers in usual status (ps+ss) working in Senior and Middle management for each State/UT

राज्य / केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020	2021	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	9.2	7.2	Andaman & N. Island
आंध्र प्रदेश	32.4	30.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19.9	22.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	5.8	13.9	Assam
बिहार	-	7.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	12.4	15.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	23.2	12.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	16.3	1.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	23.8		Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	8.4	22.0	Delhi
गोवा	18.7	22.0	Goa
गुजरात	15.6	19.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	7.2	12.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	14.6	12.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.4	4.6	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	12.7	14.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.9	26.5	Karnataka
केरल	22.1	21.7	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	14.2	-	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	17.4	18.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.8	16.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	34.1	31.1	Manipur
मेघालय	34.1	30.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	29.5	41.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	13.9	8.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	17.6	19.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	29.7	26.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	32.1	7.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	16.2	10.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	33.5	32.5	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	22.6	22.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	16.9	17.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	17.9	17.7	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	10.6	9.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	11.7	3.4	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	18.3	14.6	West Bengal
भारत	18.8	18.1	India

स्रोत/ Source: Annual Bulletin on Additional Indicators, Periodic Labour Force Survey, July 2019-20 and 2020-21, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Note: "-" corresponding to a category implies that there are no sample persons in that particular category.

तालिका 5.12: भारत में महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों की संख्या  
Table 5.12: Strength of Female Police Officers in India

(as on 01.01.2021)

पुलिस विभाग / संगठन	कुल पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस संख्या (वास्तविक)	महिला पुलिस अधिकारियों का प्रतिशत (%)	Police Deptt./Organization
	Total Police Strength (Actual)	Female Police Strength (Actual)	Percentage of Female Police Officers (%)	
सिविल पुलिस	1373109	172764	12.58	Civil Police
जिला सशस्त्र रिजर्व पुलिस	233459	26124	11.19	District Armed Reserve Police
विशेष सशस्त्र पुलिस बटालियन	329555	11959	3.63	Special Armed Police Battalion
भारतीय रिजर्व बटालियन पुलिस	133439	6179	4.63	Indian Reserve Battalion Police
कुल (क)	2069562	217026	10.49	Total (A)
केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल				Central Armed Police Force
असम राइफल्स	58121	938	1.61	Assam Rifles
सीमा सुरक्षा बल	236158	5318	2.25	Border Security Force
केंद्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल	139192	8560	6.15	Central Industrial Security Force
केंद्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल	296393	8248	2.78	Central Reserve Police Force
भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस	82930	2106	2.54	Indo-Tibetan Border Police
राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रतिक्रिया बल *	12268	170	1.39	National Disaster Response Force*
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड #	9369	54	0.58	National Security Guard #
रेलवे सुरक्षा बल	67099	6003	8.95	Railway Protection Force
सशस्त्र सीमा बल	79147	2051	2.59	Sashastra Seema Bal
कुल (ख)	980677	33448	3.41	Total (B)
कुल योग (क+ख)	3050239	250474	8.21	Grand Total (A+B)

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

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

\*NDRF is a 100% Deputationist Force

तालिका 6.1: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए प्रमुख अपराधों की वर्षवार स्थिति  
Table 6.1 : Year-wise Status of Major Crimes Committed Against Women

अपराध शीर्ष	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Percentage share in year						Crime Head
							2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
बलात्कार (Sec. 376 IPC)	38947	32559	33356	32032	28046	31677	11	9	9	8	8	7	Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण (Sec.363 to 373 IPC)	64519	66333	72709	72681	62300	75369	19	18	19	18	17	18	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363 to 373 IPC)
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता (Sec.498-A IPC)	110378	104551	103272	124934	111549	136234	33	29	27	31	30	32	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec.498-A IPC)
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला (Sec.354 IPC)	84746	86001	89097	88259	85392	89200	25	24	24	22	23	21	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (Sec.354 IPC)
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर (Sec.509 IPC)	7305	7451	6992	6937	7065	7788	2	2	2	2	2	2	Insult to the modesty of women (Sec.509 IPC)
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	9683	10189	12826	13307	10366	13568	3	3	3	3	3	3	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
अन्य	23376	52765	59984	67176	66785	74442	7	15	16	17	18	17	Others
महिलाओं के खिलाफ कुल अपराध	338954	359849	378236	405326	371503	428278	100	100	100	100	100	100	Total Crime Against Women
आईपीसी + एसएलएल के तहत कुल संज्ञेय अपराध	4831515	5007044	5074635	5156158	6601285	6096310							Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC + SLL
कुल अपराध में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध (%)	7	7	7	8	6								Crime Against Women to Total Crime (%)

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

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

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

Percentage figures are rounded off to the nearest integers.



तालिका 6.2: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए विभिन्न अपराधों की घटनाओं की राज्यवार दर (प्रति लाख महिलाएं)  
Table 6.2 : State-wise Rate (per Lakh Women) of Incidence of Various Crimes Committed against Women

2021

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अपराधों की दर Rates of Crimes								अपराधों की घटना Incidence of Crimes		भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध (%) Total Crime against women in the State as a % of All India total Crime against Women	भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का राज्यवार (%) Crime against women to Total Crime within State (%)	State/ Union Territory
	बलासंग Rape	स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	दहेज हत्या Dowry deaths	स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता Cruelty by husband & his Relatives	स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर Insult to the modesty of Women	दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम Dowry Prohibition Act	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध Total crimes against women	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध Total crimes against women	कुल संज्ञेय अपराध Total cognizable crimes			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	7.9	0.0	0.5	2.1	16.8	2.1	0.0	88.9	169	1332	0.04	12.69	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.5	2.3	0.4	26.8	19.3	9.0	0.0	67.2	17752	222199	4.14	7.99	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.1	6.7	0.0	14.9	9.9	1.3	0.0	48.8	366	3039	0.09	12.04	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10.0	33.3	1.1	75.0	26.1	1.1	3.4	168.3	29046	133239	6.78	21.80	Assam
बिहार	1.3	14.6	1.7	3.5	0.7	0.0	5.7	30.2	17950	282083	4.19	6.36	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	13.2	21.4	0.7	17.0	6.6	1.1	0.2	61.3	343	2995	0.08	11.45	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	7.4	7.8	0.4	6.5	8.5	1.6	0.1	49.8	7344	110633	1.71	6.64	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.8	5.9	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	25.4	99	579	0.02	17.10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu +
दिल्ली	12.9	42.2	1.5	48.9	21.4	4.3	0.2	147.6	14277	306389	3.33	4.66	Delhi
गोवा	9.4	5.1	0.0	0.1	9.6	2.6	0.0	29.1	224	2991	0.05	7.49	Goa
गुजरात	1.8	2.6	0.0	6.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	7348	731738	1.72	1.00	Gujarat
हरियाणा	12.3	21.3	2.0	41.3	20.7	2.1	0.1	119.7	16658	206431	3.89	8.07	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9.8	9.4	0.1	6.1	13.3	2.6	0.0	43.8	1599	18833	0.37	8.49	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर*	4.9	14.1	0.3	7.8	28.9	0.2	0.1	61.5	3937	31675	0.92	12.43	Jammu & Kashmir*
झारखंड	7.6	6.1	1.5	4.9	7.1	0.0	9.6	43.0	8110	60765	1.89	13.35	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.7	2.7	0.5	7.1	15.5	0.2	5.6	43.8	14468	163697	3.38	8.84	Karnataka
केरल	4.2	1.0	0.0	27.1	22.0	2.7	0.2	73.3	13539	524960	3.16	2.58	Kerala
लद्दाख	1.5	0.8	0.0	6.9	3.8	0.8	0.0	13.8	18	559			Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	30.0	9	128	0.00	7.03	Lakshadweep

तालिका 6.2: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए विभिन्न अपराधों की घटनाओं की राज्यवार दर (प्रति लाख महिलाएं)  
Table 6.2 : State-wise Rate (per Lakh Women) of Incidence of Various Crimes Committed against Women

2021

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अपराधों की दर Rates of Crimes								अपराधों की घटना Incidence of Crimes		भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराध (%) Total Crime against women in the State as a % of All India total Crime against Women	भारत में हुए महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का राज्यवार (%) Crime against women to Total Crime within State (%)	State/ Union Territory
	बलासंग Rape	स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण Kidnapping & Abduction of Women	दहेज हत्या Dowry deaths	स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता Cruelty by husband & his Relatives	स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला Assault on Women with intent to outrage her modesty	स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर Insult to the modesty of Women	दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम Dowry Prohibition Act	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध Total crimes against women	महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध Total crimes against women	कुल संज्ञेय अपराध Total cognizable crimes			
मध्य प्रदेश	7.2	14.9	1.3	19.3	14.0	0.6	0.1	74.7	30673	475918	7.16	6.45	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	4.2	12.6	0.3	16.9	17.6	1.7	0.1	66.0	39526	540800	9.23	7.31	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.6	2.8	0.1	1.1	5.8	1.0	0.0	19.1	302	3204	0.07	9.43	Manipur
मेघालय	4.6	2.6	0.0	1.3	5.6	1.5	0.0	41.8	685	3428	0.16	19.98	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	29.3	176	3196	0.04	5.51	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	54	1478	0.01	3.65	Nagaland
ओडिशा	6.4	22.8	1.3	21.5	65.3	3.7	2.0	137.9	31352	155420	7.32	20.17	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	3.7	0.4	1.6	18.4	153	4595	0.04	3.33	Puducherry
पंजाब	3.2	11.2	0.5	11.9	4.7	0.3	0.1	39.2	5662	73581	1.32	7.69	Punjab
राजस्थान	16.4	15.4	1.2	43.8	23.5	0.2	0.0	105.3	40738	284569	9.51	14.32	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.9	5.3	0.0	0.0	40.6	130	728	0.03	17.86	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.1	1.7	0.1	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.7	22.2	8501	756753	1.98	1.12	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4.4	10.3	0.9	50.4	23.3	4.1	0.0	111.2	20865	158809	4.87	13.14	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3.0	5.7	1.1	17.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	40.1	807	4788	0.19	16.85	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.6	9.5	2.0	16.6	8.5	0.0	4.1	50.5	56083	608082	13.09	9.22	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	9.6	7.2	1.3	9.3	11.7	0.2	7.4	61.5	3431	34875	0.80	9.84	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2.3	15.3	0.9	41.5	5.2	0.9	0.0	74.6	35884	181821	8.38	19.74	West Bengal
भारत	4.8	11.3	1.0	20.5	13.4	1.2	2.0	64.5	428278	6096310	100.00	7.03	India

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

+1 Combined data of erstwhile D & N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2019.

\*1 Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for 2019.

तालिका 6.3: बलात्संग पीड़ितों की राज्यवार और आयु-वार वितरण  
Table 6.3 : State-wise and Age-wise Distribution of Rape Victims (by age-group)

2021

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	6 वर्ष से कम Below 6 years	6-12 वर्ष 6-12 years	12-16 वर्ष 12-16 years	16-18 वर्ष 16-18 years	18-30 वर्ष 18-30 years	30-45 वर्ष 30-45 years	45-60 वर्ष 45-60 years	60 साल से ऊपर Above 60 years	कुल Total	पीड़ित (%) Victims (%)	State/ Union Territory
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	0	15	0.05	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	17	50	259	288	463	108	14	5	1204	3.78	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1	3	15	35	13	5	11	0	83	0.26	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0	1	2	0	1306	470	56	0	1835	5.76	Assam
बिहार	0	0	0	0	592	176	18	0	786	2.47	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1	5	22	18	17	11	0	0	74	0.23	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0	0	769	278	40	6	1093	3.43	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव <sup>+</sup>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0.01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu <sup>+</sup>
दिल्ली	0	0	0	0	905	328	17	1	1251	3.92	Delhi
गोवा	2	3	24	20	17	8	0	0	74	0.23	Goa
गुजरात	0	0	2	5	422	147	12	1	589	1.85	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0	0	0	0	1045	636	31	4	1716	5.38	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	21	93	93	85	47	9	2	360	1.13	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर*	0	0	0	2	198	106	9	0	315	0.99	Jammu & Kashmir*
झारखंड	0	2	62	231	901	218	10	1	1425	4.47	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0	0	0	0	378	150	30	1	559	1.75	Karnataka
केरल	0	0	0	0	437	295	43	11	786	2.47	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0.01	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	1947	846	139	15	2947	9.24	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0	7	14	7	1605	795	69	9	2506	7.86	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	0	0	19	7	0	0	26	0.08	Manipur
मेघालय	0	0	0	1	47	24	2	1	75	0.24	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	2	0	0	11	11	2	0	26	0.08	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0.01	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0	0	0	0	1362	87	7	0	1456	4.57	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.01	Puducherry
पंजाब	0	1	3	6	343	138	13	4	508	1.59	Punjab
राजस्थान	18	64	442	929	3265	1305	315	4	6342	19.89	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	8	0.03	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0	0	0	0	301	87	26	8	422	1.32	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0	0	0	0	584	212	26	1	823	2.58	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0	0	45	16	0	0	61	0.19	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	4	24	92	136	1974	526	86	3	2845	8.92	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	0	0	0	0	322	185	27	0	534	1.68	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0	0	671	396	55	1	1123	3.52	West Bengal
भारत	53	183	1030	1772	20065	7627	1070	78	31878	100.00	All India
कुल आयु का %	0.2	0.6	3.2	5.6	62.9	23.9	3.4	0.2	100.0		% to All Age

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

<sup>+</sup> Combined data of erstwhile D & N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2019.

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

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

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

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Physical or Sexual		Emotional, Physical or Sexual		State/ Union Territory
	2015-16	2019-21	2015-16	2019-21	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	17.9	17.2	19.6	18.3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	43.0	30.0	45.2	33.4	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	30.8	24.8	34.8	26.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	24.4	32.0	26.6	34.3	Assam
बिहार	42.7	40.0	45.2	42.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	22.5	9.7	22.5	11.8	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	36.5	20.2	38.1	21.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	31.3	16.8	36.3	17.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	26.6		28.8		Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.8	22.5	29.6	25.8	Delhi
गोवा	12.3	8.3	14.8	9.7	Goa
गुजरात	20.0	14.0	23.0	16.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा	31.9	17.9	34.3	20.6	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.5	8.6	7.0	10.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.3	9.7	13.9	12.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	34.0	31.4	34.8	32.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.6	44.4	24.4	48.4	Karnataka
केरल	14.0	9.8	16.3	12.9	Kerala
लद्दाख	8.5	17.7	-	27.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	8.9	1.3	8.9	1.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	32.8	28.0	34.8	31.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	21.2	25.2	23.1	28.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	52.6	39.6	54.7	41.6	Manipur
मेघालय	27.9	15.0	31.0	21.1	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	15.2	10.3	17.5	11.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	12.8	6.5	16.6	11.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	34.9	30.3	36.4	32.4	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	34.6	30.0	40.3	31.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	20.1	11.6	21.2	13.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	24.8	24.1	26.4	26.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.2	12.4	3.5	21.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	40.7	38.1	44.6	39.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	42.9	37.2	46.0	40.4	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	27.7	20.7	29.7	23.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	36.4	34.9	38.3	37.3	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	12.6	15.3	14.4	17.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	32.6	26.9	35.0	29.7	West Bengal
भारत	30.9	29.2	33.3	31.9	India

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

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

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

						2021
अपराध शीर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान रिपोर्ट किये गए मामले Cases Reported during the year	जांच के लिए कुल मामले Total Cases for investigation	जिन मामलों में आरोप-पत्र प्रस्तुत किए गए Cases in which charge-sheets were submitted	पुलिस द्वारा निपटाए गए कुल मामले Total cases Disposed off by police	जांच के लिए निपटाए गए कुल मामलों का (%) Disposed of total cases for Investigation (%)	Crime Head
बलात्संग	31677	46127	26164	32542	71	Rape
बलात्संग करने का प्रयास	3800	5594	2740	3894	70	Attempt to commit Rape
स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	75369	127834	29518	76154	60	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women
दहेज हत्या	6753	10450	6209	6951	67	Dowry Deaths
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	89200	124206	77168	92069	74	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	7788	12973	6780	7768	60	Insult to the Modesty of Women
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता	136234	190727	114304	135427	71	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
महिलाओं को आत्महत्या करने के लिए उकसाना	5292	8881	4774	5264	59	Abetment of Suicides of Women
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	13568	21287	10703	12982	61	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
स्त्री अशिष्ट रूपण (प्रतिषेध अधिनियम) 1986	28	55	17	23	42	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005	507	855	419	453	53	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम (केवल महिला मामले)	1071	2653	934	977	37	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)
महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	428278	631052	332083	430718	68	Total Crimes against Women

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

तालिका 6.6: महिलाओं के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधो के मामलों का न्यायालयों द्वारा निपटान  
Table 6.6 : Disposal of Crimes Committed Against Women Cases by Courts

						2021
अपराध शीर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान मुकदमों के लिए भेजे गए मामले Cases Sent for Trial during the Year	मुकदमों के लिए मामलों की कुल संख्या Total no. of Cases for Trial	दोषी ठहराए गए मामले Cases Convicted	दोषमुक्त किये गए मामले Cases Acquitted	मुकदमों के लिए मामलों की कुल संख्या में दोषी ठहराए गए मामलों का प्रतिशत Percentage of cases convicted to total no. of cases for trial	Crime Head
बलात्संग	26164	185836	3368	7745	1.81	Rape
बलात्संग करने का प्रयास	2740	19222	158	567	0.82	Attempt to Commit Rape
स्त्री का व्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	29518	214428	1618	4405	0.75	Kidnapping & Abduction of Women
दहेज हत्या	6209	56720	964	1137	1.70	Dowry Deaths
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	77168	502938	6502	13056	1.29	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	6780	46784	253	789	0.54	Insult to the Modesty of Women
स्त्री के पति या पति के रिश्तेदारों द्वारा उसके प्रति क्रूरता	114304	765709	4315	19851	0.56	Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives
महिलाओं को आत्महत्या करने के लिए उकसाना	4774	25960	267	939	1.03	Abetment of Suicides of Women
दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961	10703	65186	513	1335	0.79	Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
स्त्री अशिष्ट रूपण (प्रतिषेध अधिनियम) 1986	17	542	4	17	0.74	Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
घरेलू हिंसा से महिलाओं का संरक्षण अधिनियम, 2005	419	2663	7	16	0.26	Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम (केवल महिला मामले)	934	9795	88	197	0.90	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Women Cases only)
महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	332083	2121755	23243	60293	1.10	Total Crimes against Women

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

तालिका 6.7: 20-24 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत जिनकी शादी 18 वर्ष से पहले हुई  
Table 6.7 : Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years

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

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



तालिका 6.8: 25-29 वर्ष की आयु के पुरुषों का प्रतिशत जिनकी शादी 21 वर्ष से पहले हुई  
Table 6.8 : Percentage of Men aged 25-29 years who were married before age 21 years

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

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

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

( ) Based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



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

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

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

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

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

## तालिका 6.10: वर्षवार लिंग-वार आत्महत्याओं की घटना

Table 6.10 : Year-wise Sex-wise Incidence of Suicides

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

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

तालिका 6.11: विभिन्न मापदंडों द्वारा आत्महत्या के शिकार लोगों की लिंग-वार रूपरेखा  
Table 6.11 : Sex-wise Profile of Suicide Victims by various Parameters

2021					
पेशा	आत्महत्याओं की संख्या No. of Suicides				Profession
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	ट्रांसजेंडर Transgender	कुल Total	
गृहिणी	0	23178	1	23179	House wife
पेशेवर / वैतनिक व्यक्ति:	14117	1752	1	15870	Professionals/Salaried Persons:
(i) सरकारी	1651	247	0	1898	(i) Government
(ii) निजी	10235	1196	0	11431	(ii) Private
(iii) पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग	2231	309	1	2541	(iii) Public Sector undertaking
छात्र	7396	5693	0	13089	Student
बेरोज़गार	11724	1981	9	13714	Unemployed
स्व-रोज़गार	18803	1426	2	20231	Self-employed:
(i) व्यावसायिक गतिविधि	11273	782	0	12055	(i) Business activity
(ii) अन्य	7530	644	2	8176	(ii) Others
(iii) खेती/ कृषि गतिविधि	10228	653	0	10881	(iii) Farming/Agriculture Activity
सेवानिवृत्त व्यक्ति	1371	147	0	1518	Retired Person
दैनिक वेतन अर्जक	37751	4246	7	42004	Daily Wage Earner
अन्य	17589	5950	8	23547	Others
कुल	118979	45026	28	164033	Total
वैवाहिक स्थिति/ Marital Status					
अविवाहित	27305	12096	20	39421	Un-Married
विवाहित	81063	28680	6	109749	Married
विधवा / विदुर	1470	1015	0	2485	Widowed/Widower
तलाकशुदा	494	294	0	788	Divorcee
विलग	626	243	2	871	Separated
अन्य	1419	773	0	2192	Others
स्थिति ज्ञात नहीं है	6602	1925	0	8527	Status not Known
कुल	118979	45026	28	164033	Total
शिक्षा का स्तर/Educational Level					
कोई शिक्षा नहीं	12242	5774	2	18018	No Education
प्राथमिक	18323	7552	3	25878	Primary
मध्य	22898	8501	5	31404	Middle
मैट्रिक / माध्यमिक	29241	10079	13	39333	Matriculate/ Secondary
उच्चतर माध्यमिक / इंटरमीडिएट / प्री-यूनिवर्सिटी	19479	7011	2	26492	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University
डिप्लोमा / सर्टिफिकेट / आईटीआई	1654	334	0	1988	Diploma/Certificate/ITI
स्नातक और ऊपर	5542	2070	1	7613	Graduate and above
पेशेवर (एमबीए आदि)	376	161	0	537	Professionals (MBA etc.)
स्थिति ज्ञात नहीं	9224	3544	2	12770	Status Not Known
कुल	118979	45026	28	164033	Total

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

तालिका 6.12 : लिंग और क्षेत्र के अनुसार दिव्यांगों का प्रतिशत  
**Table 6.12 : Percentage of Disabled (Differently abled persons) by Sex and area**

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

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

तालिका 6.13: व्यापक प्रकार की विकलांगता वाले व्यक्तियों का प्रतिशत  
Table 6.13: Percentage of persons with broad type of disabilities

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

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

तालिका 6.14 कुल जनसंख्या में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों का राज्यवार लिंग-वार प्रतिशत  
Table 6.14 State-wise Sex-wise percentage of Disabled persons to Total population

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

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

तालिका 6.15 विकलांगता के प्रकार के अनुसार महिलाओं का प्रतिशत  
Table 6.15 Percentage of females by type of disability

Jul-Dec, 2018

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

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



**Social Statistics Division  
National Statistical Office  
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation  
Government of India  
[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)**



[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)



GoStats



GoStats



GoStats