

Women and Men in India

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Preface

It is well recognised that societies which discriminate by gender tend to experience less rapid economic growth and poverty reduction than societies which treat men and women more equally. Ending of gender based inequities, discrimination and all forms of violence against girls and women has been accorded overriding priority in the Twelfth Plan. This is fundamental to enabling women to participate fully in development processes and in fulfilling their social, economic, civil and political rights, for more inclusive growth. In the present context, importance of gender mainstreaming cannot be overemphasised. Gender mainstreaming is a continuous, dynamic process of integrating a gender perspective into each stage of the development process, with a view to enabling equality and equity between men and women. This includes incorporating gender sensitivity into policy formulation, legislation, planning, budgeting, programmes and schemes, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, auditing, research and advocacy. Statistics helps us understand where we are and where actually we want to go while guiding the way all along.

Sex disaggregated data is the fundamental requirement for understanding the gender situation in a country. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) has been bringing out the publication “Women and Men in India” on a regular basis since 1995. The endeavour in this publication is to focus on such crucial statistical indicators of socio-economic relevance which best portray gender inequality, gender bias and gender discrimination in the Indian society. The present publication brings gender statistics at one place on a wide range of issues - violence against women, economic empowerment, leadership & participation, health, education and human rights. With a view to providing the users with latest data on the issues included in this publication, the publication has been updated with the most recent data available from the official sources.

I hope that the present issue of the publication, which is 15th in the series, would be extremely useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and academicians. Suggestions for improvement in the publication will be highly appreciated.

I wish to place on record my sincere appreciation for the team of officers - Shri Hiranya Borah, Deputy Director General, Shri Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari, Director and Shri

Mool Chand Bhaskar, Deputy Director - led by Smt. S. Jeyalakshmi, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division for their valuable contribution in bringing out this publication.

(T. C. A. Anant)
Chief Statistician and Secretary
Ministry of Statistics and
Programme Implementation

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Officers of Social Statistics Division Associated with the Publication

Smt. S. Jeyalakshmi

Additional Director General

Shri Hiranya Borah

Deputy Director General

Shri Dhrijesh Kumar Tiwari

Director

Shri Mool Chand Bhaskar

Deputy Director

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

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. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. 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.

1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The Constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensure equality before the law and equal protection of law; prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantee equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

Constitutional Privileges

- (i) Equality before law for **women (Article 14)**
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, **sex**, place of birth or any of them **(Article 15 (i))**
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of **women** and children **(Article 15 (3))**
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State **(Article 16)**
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and **women** equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood **(Article 39(a))**; and equal pay for equal work for both men and **women (Article 39(d))**
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities

for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (**Article 39 A**)

- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (**Article 42**)
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (**Article 46**)
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people (**Article 47**)
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of **women** (**Article 51(A) (e)**)
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Panchayat** to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Panchayat** (**Article 243 D(3)**)
- (xii) Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the **Panchayats** at each level to be reserved for **women** (**Article 243 D (4)**)
- (ix) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for **women** belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every **Municipality** to be reserved for **women** and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a **Municipality** (**Article 243 T (3)**)
- (x) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in **Municipalities** for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and **women** in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (**Article 243 T (4)**)

2. LEGAL PROVISIONS

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 especially 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'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

(1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)

(2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- (vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- (ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (x) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiii) The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- (xviii) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

3. SPECIAL INITIATIVES FOR WOMEN

(i) **National Commission for Women**

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.

(ii) **Reservation for Women in Local Self -Government**

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

(iii) **The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000)**

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

(iv) **National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001**

The Department of Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a “**National Policy for the Empowerment of Women**” in the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

HIGHLIGHTS

Population and Vital Statistics

1. As per Census 2011, the final population of India is 1210.57 million (excluding the estimated population of 3 sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur) comprising 587.45 million (48.5%) females and 623.12 million (51.5%) males.
2. The sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) at the national level is 943. Rural sex ratio is 949 and the urban is 929. Among the States, Kerala at 1084 has the highest sex ratio followed by Puducherry at 1037. Daman and Diu has the lowest sex ratio of 618 in the country.
3. In the age-group 0-6 years, the share of female child population is 47.9% of the total child population in that age-group.
4. There are 78.75 million girl children in the age group 0-6 years, 95.55 million in the age-group 11-18 years and 234.58 million in the age-group 0-19 years.
5. As per the Sample Registration System, of the total females in 2011, 42.9% were never married, 48.9% were married and 8.2% were widowed, divorced or separated.
6. The mean age at effective marriage for females stood at 21.2 years in 2011. Among the major States, the highest mean age at effective marriage was 22.6 years for Kerala and the lowest was 20.3 years for West Bengal.
7. The age-specific fertility rate was the highest for women in the age-group 20-24 years followed by age-group 25-29 years and 30-34 years.
8. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 2.4 and the General Fertility Rate (GFR) was 81.2 in 2011.
9. Historically, the age-specific mortality rate is the lowest for both males and females in the age-group 10-14 years. The mortality rate among females across all ages was 6.3 and that among males was 7.8 in the year 2011.
10. As per National Sample Survey (66th Round), out of 162.83 million households in the rural areas in 2009-10, 19.16 million (11.8%) were Female Headed Households. In the urban sector, out of the total of 68.27 million households, 7.93 million (11.6%) were Female Headed.

11. Keeping with the past trend, the share of rural female migrants stood at a high level of 47.7% compared with a meagre 5.4% of their male counterparts in 2007-08. The share of urban female migrants was 45.6% compared with 25.9% for males during the same period.

12. 60.8% of the rural female migrants migrated due to marriage followed by 29.4% due to movement of parents/earning member in 2007-08. A high 55.7% of the male migrants migrated due to employment reasons followed by 25.2% due to movement of parents/earning member in the same period.

Health and Well-Being

13. The female Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was 46 compared with the male IMR of 43 and the overall IMR of 44 in 2011. Among the major States, the highest overall IMR of 59 was observed in Madhya Pradesh and the lowest of 12 in Kerala in 2011.

14. The Maternal Mortality Ratio was 212 during 2007-09. Among the States, it was highest in Assam (390) followed by Uttar Pradesh (359) and Rajasthan (318).

15. As per the Annual Health Survey 2010-11, the Underfive Mortality Rate was the highest in Madhya Pradesh (89) followed by Odisha (82) and Rajasthan (79) among the 9 Empowered Action Group States of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

16. 47.0% of the deliveries took place at a health facility in 2007-08. Share of women who received ante natal care was 76.9% during this period.

17. The share of deliveries in hospitals, maternity/ nursing homes, health centers, etc. is 40.8% while the deliveries assisted by doctors, trained 'dais', trained midwives, trained nurses, etc. constitute another 48.8%.

18. 57.4% women in rural areas and 50.9% women in urban areas suffered from anaemia during 2005-06. The share of anaemic women across the age-groups 15-19 years, 20-29 years, 30-39 years and 40-49 years is centred around 55% during the same period. Among the States, prevalence of anaemia was the highest in Assam and Jharkhand, both at 69.5%, and it was the lowest in Kerala at 32.8%.

19. Over 99% of married women know about any of the methods of contraception. The awareness about the female sterilization is very high in both urban and rural areas. The rural women are found to be less aware about the traditional methods of contraception (55.5%) compared with the urban women (62.4%).

20. During 2012-13, the pattern of acceptance of different family planning methods in India was as follows: vasectomy – 0.4%, tubectomy – 14.8%, IUD insertion – 17.9%,

equivalent conventional contraceptive users – 46.2% and equivalent oral pills users – 20.7%.

21. 2.2% women in India drink alcohol, 10.8% chew paan masala and 1.4% women smoke currently.

Participation in Economy

22. As per Census 2011, the workforce participation rate for females at the national level stands at 25.51% compared with 53.26% for males. In the rural sector, females have a workforce participation rate of 30.02% compared with 53.03% for males. In the urban sector, it is 15.44% for females and 53.76% for males.

23. As per Census 2011, 41.1% of female main and marginal workers are agricultural labourers, 24.0% are cultivators, 5.7% are household industry workers and 29.2% are engaged in other works.

24. As per National Sample Survey (68th Round), the worker population ratio for females in rural sector was 24.8 in 2011-12 while that for males was 54.3. In Urban sector, it was 14.7 for females and 54.6 for males. Among the States/UTs, worker population ratio for females in the rural sector was the highest in Himachal Pradesh at 52.4% and in the urban sector, it was the highest in Sikkim at 27.3%.

25. In the rural sector, 59.3% females were self-employed, 5.6% females had regular wage/salaried employment and 35.1% females were casual labours compared with 54.5%, 10.0% and 35.5% males in the same categories respectively in 2011-12.

26. A total of 20.5% women were employed in the organized sector in 2011 with 18.1% working in the public sector and 24.3% in the private.

27. With 9.7 lakh employees, manufacturing sector occupies the first place for women employment in the organised sector. The second and third places are held by 'community, social and private services' (8.5 lakh women employees) and 'agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting' (4.3 lakh women employees).

28. The labour force participation rate for women across all age-groups was 25.3 in rural sector and 15.5 in urban sector compared with 55.3 and 56.3 for men in the rural and urban sectors respectively in 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round).

29. The unemployment rate for women of all ages was at par with men at 1.7 in the rural areas in 2011-12. It was 5.2 for women and 3.0 for men in urban areas during the same period.

30. In 2011-12, the average wage/salary received by regular wage/salaried employees of age 15-59 years was Rs. 201.56 per day for females compared with Rs. 322.28 per day for males in rural areas. For urban areas, it was Rs. 366.15 and Rs. 469.87 per day for females and males respectively.

31. In 2012-13, the share of women swarojgaris in the total swarojgaris assisted under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (SGSY) stood at 81.4%.

32. The share of women in the person days employed through MGNREGA stood at 51.0% in 2012-13 (all districts with rural areas).

33. According to the pilot Time Use Survey conducted in 18,620 households spread over six selected States, namely, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya during the period June 1998 to July 1999, women spent about 2.1 hours per day on cooking food and about 1.1 hours on cleaning the households and utensils. Men's participation in these activities was nominal. Taking care of children was one of the major responsibilities of women, as they spent about 3.16 hours per week on these activities as compared to only 0.32 hours by males.

Literacy and Education

34. As per Census 2011, 73.0% of the population is literate comprising 64.6% females and 80.9% males. The incremental increase over Census 2001 of 10.5% for females is higher than 5.0% for males.

35. Among the States/UTs, the female literacy rate is the highest in Kerala at 92.1% followed by Mizoram at 89.3%. The highest male literacy rate is also observed in Kerala at 96.1% followed by Lakshdweep at 95.6% as per Census 2011.

36. As per NSS 64th Round, 2007-08, of the currently attending students aged 5-29 years, 69.2% females in primary schools, 65.6% females in the middle schools and 56.8% females in secondary and higher secondary schools were attending Government schools. The share of males is across the board lower at 65.4%, 64.0% and 55.6% in the respective categories.

37. Share of females getting free education/ exemption from tuition fee and receiving different types of incentives is higher than that for males in all the three levels of school education. However, the average annual expenditure for females is lower than that of males.

38. The main reasons of females never attending school are 'expensive cost of education', 'not interested in studies', 'education is not considered necessary' and 'required for household work'.

39. THE GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO (GER) FOR FEMALES AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL STOOD AT 116.7 COMPARED WITH 115.4 FOR MALES IN 2010-11. AT THE MIDDLE CLASSES LEVEL, THE GER FOR FEMALES WAS 83.1 WHILE THAT FOR MALES WAS 87.7.

40. THE GROSS ATTENDANCE RATIO FOR FEMALES IN THE CLASSES I-V IN RURAL AREAS WAS 103 COMPARED WITH 106 FOR MALES IN 2007-08 (NSS 64TH ROUND). THE NET ATTENDANCE RATIO WAS OBSERVED TO BE 83 AND 86 FOR FEMALES AND MALES RESPECTIVELY IN THE RURAL AREAS IN THE CLASSES I-V.

41. THERE WERE 92 GIRLS PER 100 BOYS IN PRIMARY CLASSES, 89 IN MIDDLES CLASSES AND 82 IN SECONDARY CLASSES DURING 2010-11.

42. THERE WERE 76 FEMALE TEACHERS PER 100 MALE TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS, 80 IN MIDDLES SCHOOLS AND 65 IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS DURING 2010-11.

43. THE DROP-OUT RATES WERE OBSERVED TO BE 25.1 AND 28.7 FOR FEMALES AND MALES RESPECTIVELY IN THE CLASSES I-V IN 2010-11. THESE WERE 41.0 AND 43.0 IN CLASSES I-VIII AND 47.9 AND 50.4 IN CLASSES I-X FOR FEMALES AND MALES RESPECTIVELY.

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

44. In 2013, women occupied only 12 out of 78 Ministerial positions in the Central Council of Ministers. There were 2 women judges out of 26 judges in the Supreme Court and there were only 52 women judges out of 614 judges in different High Courts.

45. According to National Family Health Survey–III (2005-06) in the rural sector currently married women take 26% decisions regarding obtaining health care for herself and 7.6% in case of purchasing major household items. 10% decisions are taken by females in respect of visiting their family or relatives. For urban areas, these figures are 29.7 %, 10.4 % and 12.2 % respectively.

46. In the age group of 15-19 years, 46% of women are not involved in any kind of decision making. In the rural sector, 23.4% females are not involved in any decision-making while, in the urban sector, only 13.9% of urban resident women are not involved in any decision making. It is found that 32.7% illiterate women, 21.6% unemployed women are not involved in any decision making. For the country as a whole, 59.6% have access to money.

47. There were 342.2 million female electors in the Fifteenth General Elections in 2009 out of which 55.8% exercised their voting rights. There were 374.7 million male electors and 60.3% exercised their voting rights.

48. In the Fifteenth General Elections, 2009, 556 female candidates contested the elections and 59 got elected giving them a winning percentage of 10.6. The winning percentage for male candidates stood at 6.4 with 7514 candidates contesting and 484 getting elected.

Crimes against Women

49. 'Cruelty by husband and relatives' continues to occupy the highest share (43.6%) among the crimes committed against women in 2012 followed by 'assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty' (18.6%). 15.7% cases were that of kidnapping and abduction, 10.2% of rape, 3.8% of 'insult to the modesty of women' and 3.7% of 'dowry prohibition act'.

50. 10.8% cases of 'cruelty by husband and relatives' underwent trial by the Courts of Law in 2012 and conviction was done in 1.6% cases. The highest conviction rate of 7.8% was observed for the crime 'insult to the modesty of women'.

51. Out of a total 24915 victims of rape in 2012, there were 1051 victims who were less than 10 years of age, 2074 in the age-group 10-14 years, 5957 in the age-group 14-18 years, 12511 in the age-group 18-30 years, 3187 in the age-group of 30-50 years and 135 in the age-group greater than 50 years.

52. In 2012, of the total Juvenile Delinquency, 5.9% were girls. Also, the rate of incidence of the crime per lakh population was 2.3.

India in International Arena

53. According to the Human Development Report 2013, India ranks 136 in 2012 among 186 countries in terms of the Human Development Index (HDI).

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = (\text{Ln } P(t+10) - \text{Ln } P(t)) / 10$$

Where Ln stands for natural logarithm

P (t) = Initial population

P (t+10) = Population after 10 years

General Fertility Rate

General fertility rate is defined as number of live births per thousand women in the age group (15-49 years) in a given year.

Age- Specific Fertility Rate

Age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female population of that age group.

Total Fertility Rate

Total fertility rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 years).

Age- Specific Mortality Rate

Age-specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age group per thousand population in the same age-group in a given year.

Infant Mortality Rate

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.

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Ratio is the number of maternal deaths per 100000 live births.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women (15-49 years)}}{\text{Number of live births to women (15-49 years)}} * 100000$$

Expectation of Life at Birth

The expectation of life at birth is the average number of years expected to be lived at the time of birth if current mortality trends were to continue.

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

Singulate mean age at marriage is average age at the first marriage. It is derived by using method of Decade Synthetic Cohort. The method consists of calculating the proportions of single persons in a hypothetical cohort exposed to inter-census first marriage rates. In the next step the person years lived in a single state are derived by summing the proportions for various five years age-groups. This figure is then adjusted for persons who remain unmarried and thus mean age at marriage is derived.

Couples Effectively Protected

Couples effectively protected are defined as the use effectiveness levels of different methods, which is indicative of the effective coverage of the eligible couple of all the methods of contraception under family planning. The effectiveness is taken to be 100 % in case of sterilisation and oral pills, 95 % in case of IUD and 50 % in case of conventional contraceptives.

Literate

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

Gross attendance ratio (GAR)

For each class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %), corresponding to normative age-group of 6-10, is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} * 100$$

For the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, the corresponding official age-groups are taken as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Net attendance ratio

For each education class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %) is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons of age 6-10 years currently attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} * 100$$

Similarly it can be obtained for the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, with the corresponding official age-groups as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

Gross enrolment ratio measures what percentage of the total population in the relevant age-group is being covered by the educational programmes being run in the country.

$$\text{GER at stage I} = \frac{\text{Enrolment at stage I}}{\text{Population in the age group corresponding to the I stage}} * 100$$

Two stages are: primary (Classes I-V) and middle (Classes VI-VIII).

The corresponding age-group for these stages are 6-10 years and 11-13 years respectively. Therefore, gross enrolment ratio for primary stage (I-V) is

$$= \frac{\text{Total Enrolment in Classes I-V}}{\text{Total population in the age group 6-11 years}} * 100$$

While interpreting these figures, it should be noted that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-10 enrolled in classes I-V. Therefore, gross enrolment ratios in some age groups can be more than 100.

Dropout Rate

Dropout at primary stage during a given year is defined as the ratio of the difference of enrolment in class I in the fourth year preceding and the enrolment in class V during the year to the enrolment in the class I in the fourth year preceding. In mathematical terms, these rates for primary (I-V), middle (I-VIII) and secondary (I-X) stages are explained below:

$$\text{Dropout rate at Primary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88) minus Enrolment in class V during the Year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding four years (i.e.1987-88)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Dropout rate at Elementary stage during 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85) minus Enrolment in class VIII during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 7 years (i.e.1984-85)}} * 100$$

$$\text{Dropout rates at Secondary stage during the year 1991-92} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 Year (i.e. 1982-83) minus Enrolment in class X during the year (1991-92)}}{\text{Enrolment in class I preceding 9 years (i.e.1982-83)}} * 100$$

Labour Force

Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed)

Work Force

Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered ‘workers’ (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine activity categories under the first broad activity category i.e. “working or employed”.

Workforce Participation Rate

Workforce participation rate is defined as the proportion of workers in the population.

Employed and Unemployed

According to usual status approach, (with a reference period of 365 days) adopted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) a person in the labour force is considered as working or employed if he/she is engaged relatively for a longer time, during the reference period of last 365 days in any one or more of the work activities. He/she was considered as seeking or available for work or unemployed if he/she was not working but was either seeking or available for work for a relatively longer period of the specified reference period.

Principal Status

The status of activity on which a person spent relatively longer time of the preceding 365 days prior to the date of survey was considered the principal usual activity status of the person.

Subsidiary Status

A 'non-worker' (on the basis of principal usual activity status) who pursued some gainful activity in a subsidiary capacity was considered to be usually working in a subsidiary capacity.

Juvenile

Till 1987, juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups (i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years)

Suicide Rate

Suicide rate is defined as the number of suicides per hundred thousand population.

Time Use Statistics (1998-99)

Classification of Activities

System of National Accounts (SNA) Activities

I. Primary Production Activities

- 11 Crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc.
- 12 Animal husbandry
- 13 Fishing, Forestry, Horticulture, Gardening
- 14 Collection of fruit, water, plants etc., storing and hunting.
- 15 Processing & Storage
- 16 Mining, quarrying, digging, cutting, etc.

II. Secondary Activities

- 21 Construction Activities
- 22. Manufacturing Activities

III. Trade, Business and Services

- 31 Trade and Business
- 32 Services

Extended SNA Activities

- IV. Household Maintenance, Management and Shopping for Own Household
- V. Care for children, the sick, elderly and disabled for own household
- VI. Community Services and Help to other Households

Non-SNA Activities

- VII. Learning
- VIII. Social and Cultural Activities, Mass Media, etc.
- IX. Personal Care and Self-Maintenance

Urban Area

An urban area is defined as follows:

- (a) All statutory towns i.e. all places within a municipality, corporation, municipal board, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:

(i) a minimum population of 5,000

(ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non- agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometer (1000 per sq. mile).The urban criterion of 1981 varies slightly from that of 1961 and 1971 censuses. In that the males working in activities such as fishing, logging etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activities whereas in 1981 they were treated as on par with cultivators and agricultural labourers. The definition adopted in 1991 census was similar to that of 1981 census.
