



Status of Women in India

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Organisation of presentation

Sources of data

- Census data 2001-2011
- Sample Registration System
- Annual Health Survey
- Housing Census 2011

Introduction

- The Indian Census has been traditionally presenting data separately by sex on various socio-cultural, economic and demographic aspects of the population
- Census is the only source that provides the basic counts of males and females right up to the village level and ward level in towns
- Presents invaluable and interesting insights into the existing imbalance in the society between men and women and between different groups so vital for policy and planning.

Population growth 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth 2001-2011
Persons	1,02,87,37,436	1,21,01,93,422	18,14,55,986	17.64
Males	53,22,23,090	62,37,24,248	9,15,01,158	17.19
Females	49,65,14,346	58,64,69,174	8,99,54,828	18.12

Female population has recorded higher population growth as compared to male population in two successive censuses - 1991-2001 and 2001-2011



2011

Our Census, Our Future

Gender composition of Population 2011

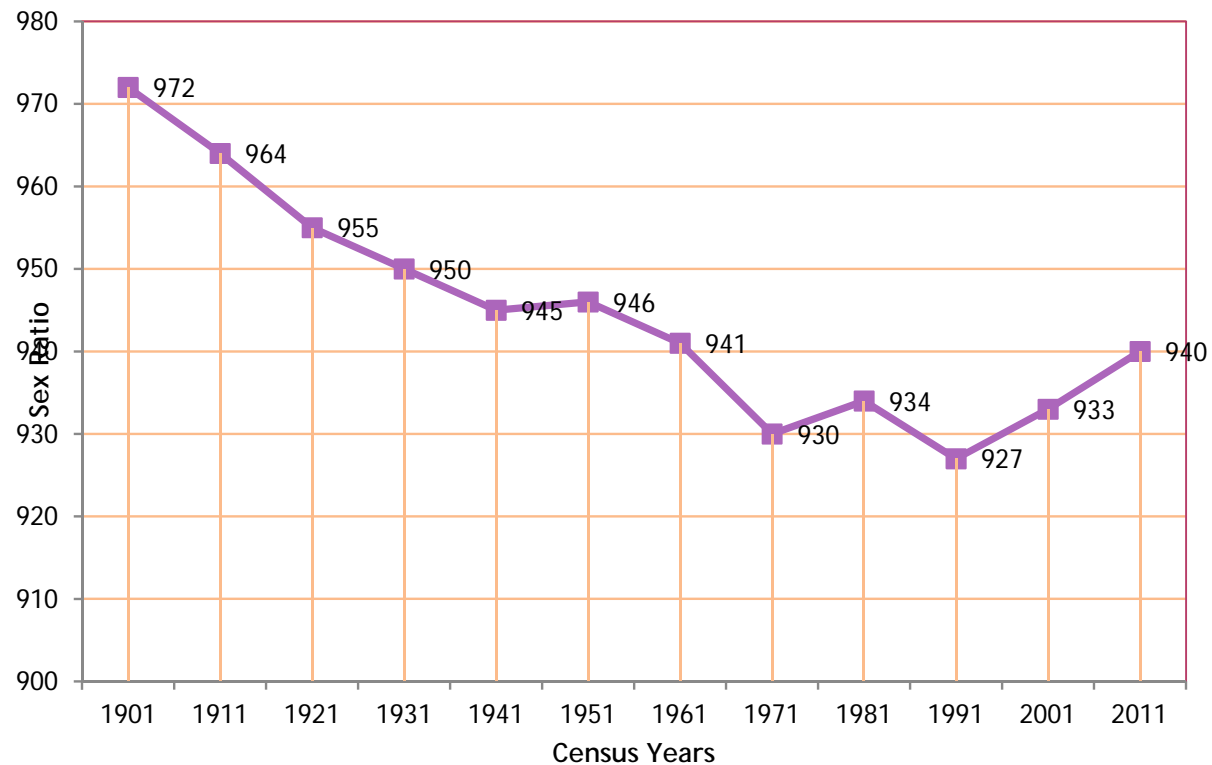
	2001		2011 (Provisional)	
	Population (in million)	Proportion (in %)	Population (in million)	Proportion (in %)
Males	532.2	51.74	623.7	51.54
Females	496.5	48.26	586.4	48.46
Sex Ratio	933		940	

Proportion of female population has increased slightly in 2011

Gender composition- Sex ratio

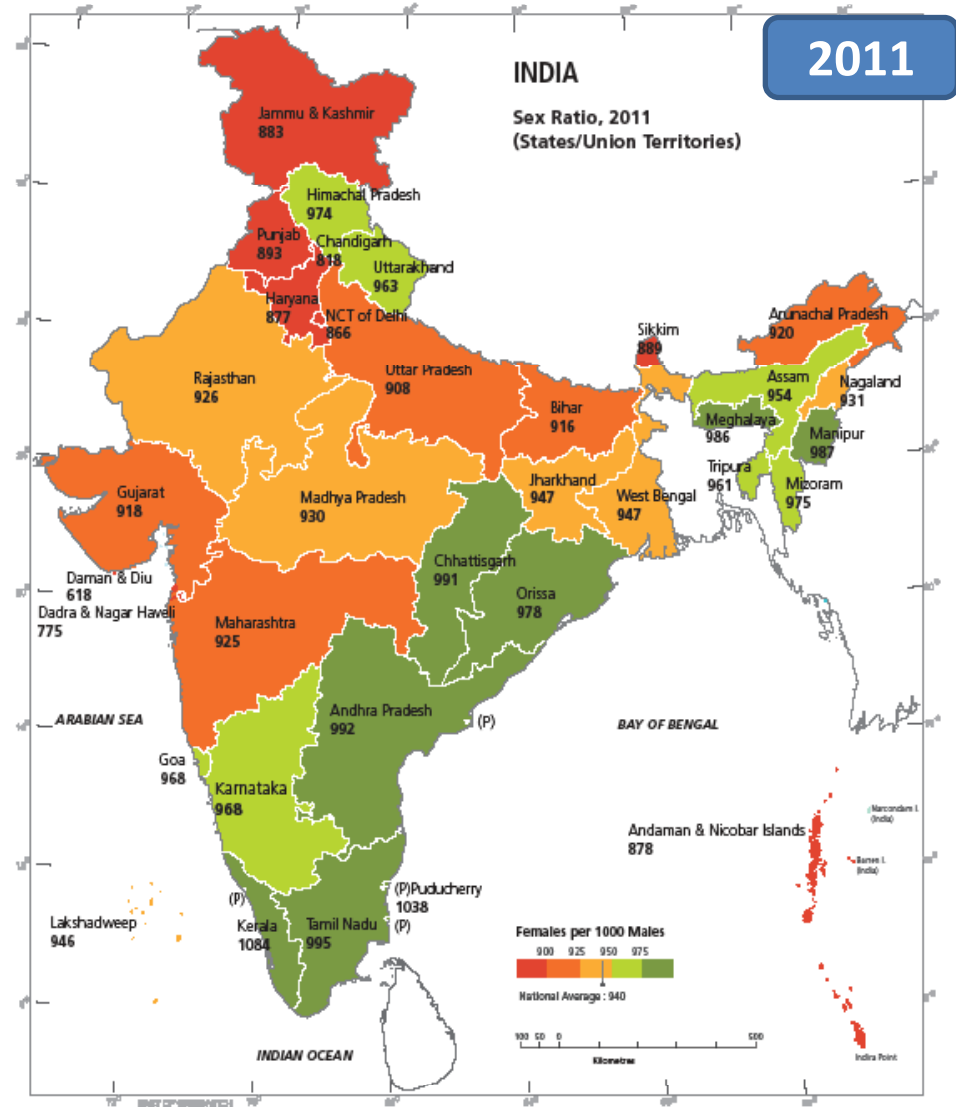
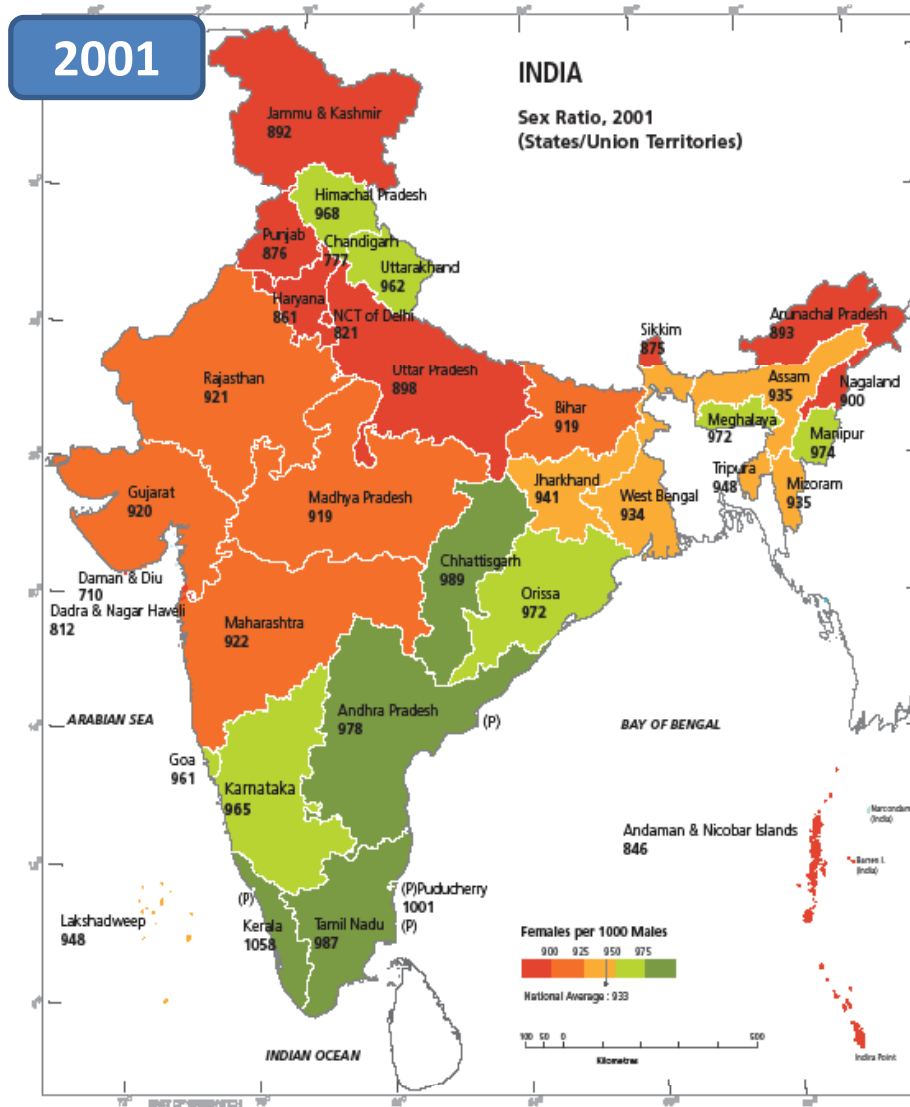
- Overall Sex ratio at the National level has increased by 7 points since Census 2001 to reach 940 at Census 2011
- This is the highest Sex Ratio recorded since Census 1971 and a shade lower than 1961
- Increase in Sex Ratio is observed in 29 States/UTs
- Three major States (J&K, Bihar & Gujarat) have shown decline in Sex Ratio as compared to Census 2001.

Trends of Sex Ratio in India :1901-2011*



Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males

Sex Ratio



29 States show upward trend

Child Population (0-6 years) 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth
Persons	16,38,37,395	15,87,89,287	-50,48,108	-3.08
Males	8,50,08,267	8,29,52,135	-20,56,132	-2.42
Females	7,88,29,128	7,58,37,152	-29,91,976	-3.80

Child population has declined in 2011 but it is higher in female children

Child Sex Ratio

- **Child sex ratio is the number of girl children per 1,000 boys children**
- **For provisional population totals of Census 2011, child sex ratio has been compiled for the age-group 0-6 years only.**
- **In the final population series (PCA) this will be available up to village level for rural areas and ward level for towns**





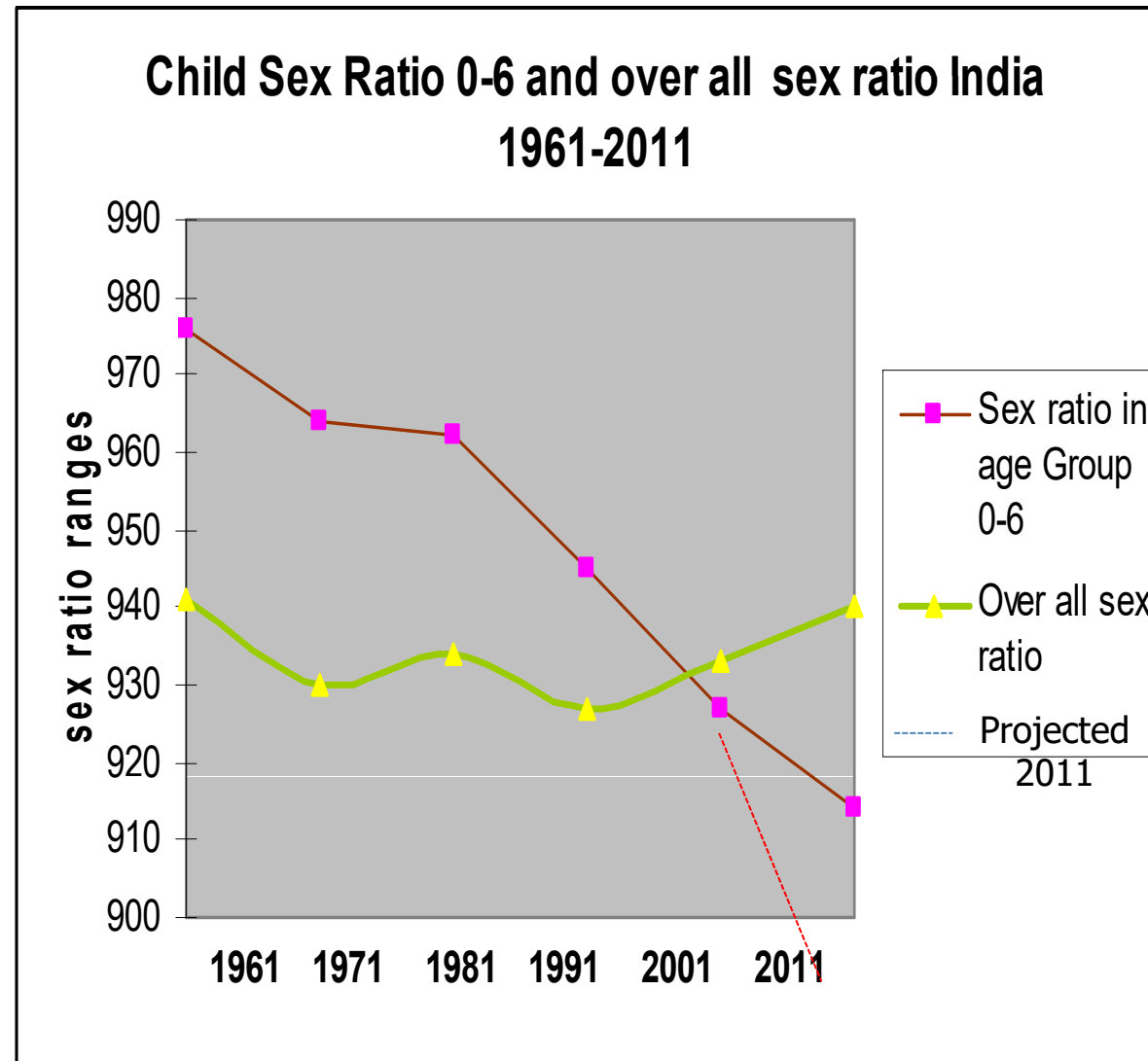
Child Sex Ratio 0-6 years 1981-2011

Census	Total	Rural	Urban
1981	962	963	931
1991	945	948	935
2001	927	933	906
2011	914	919	902

- This decline in Rural India is more than three times as compared to drop in Urban India in 2011 – a matter of great concern.

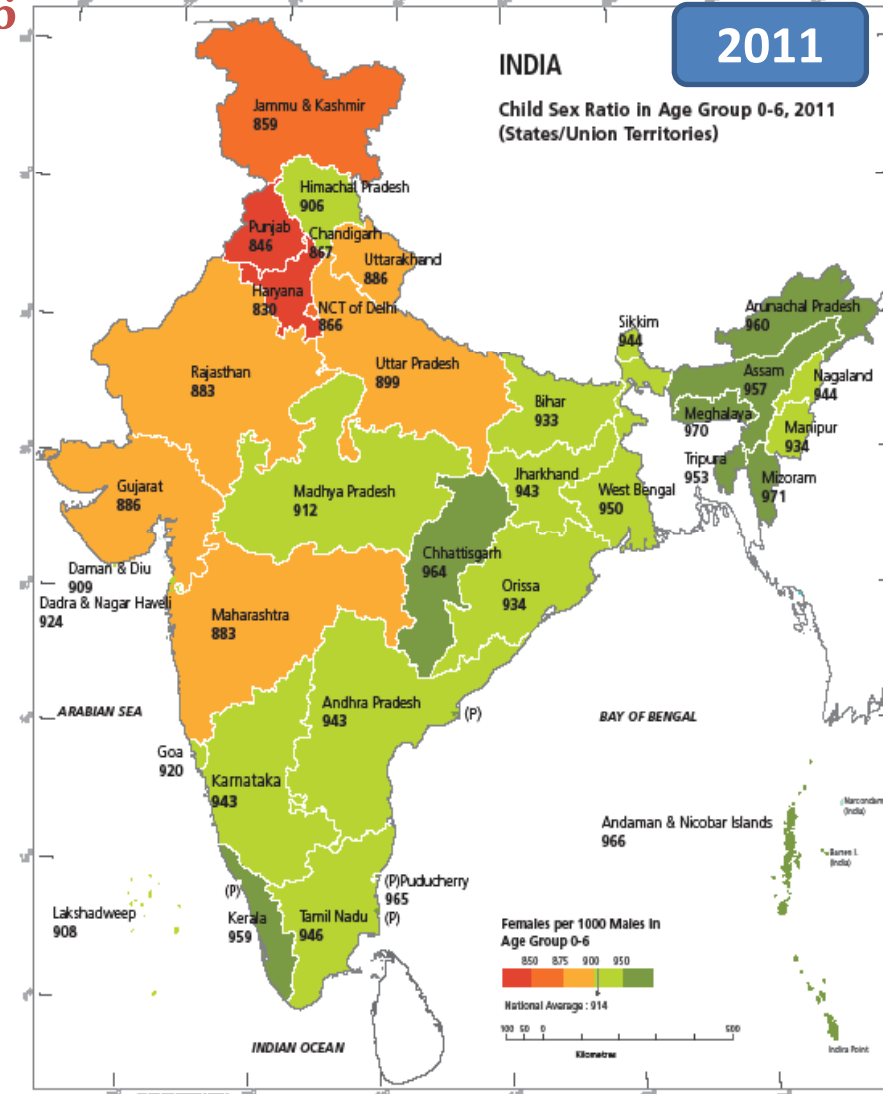
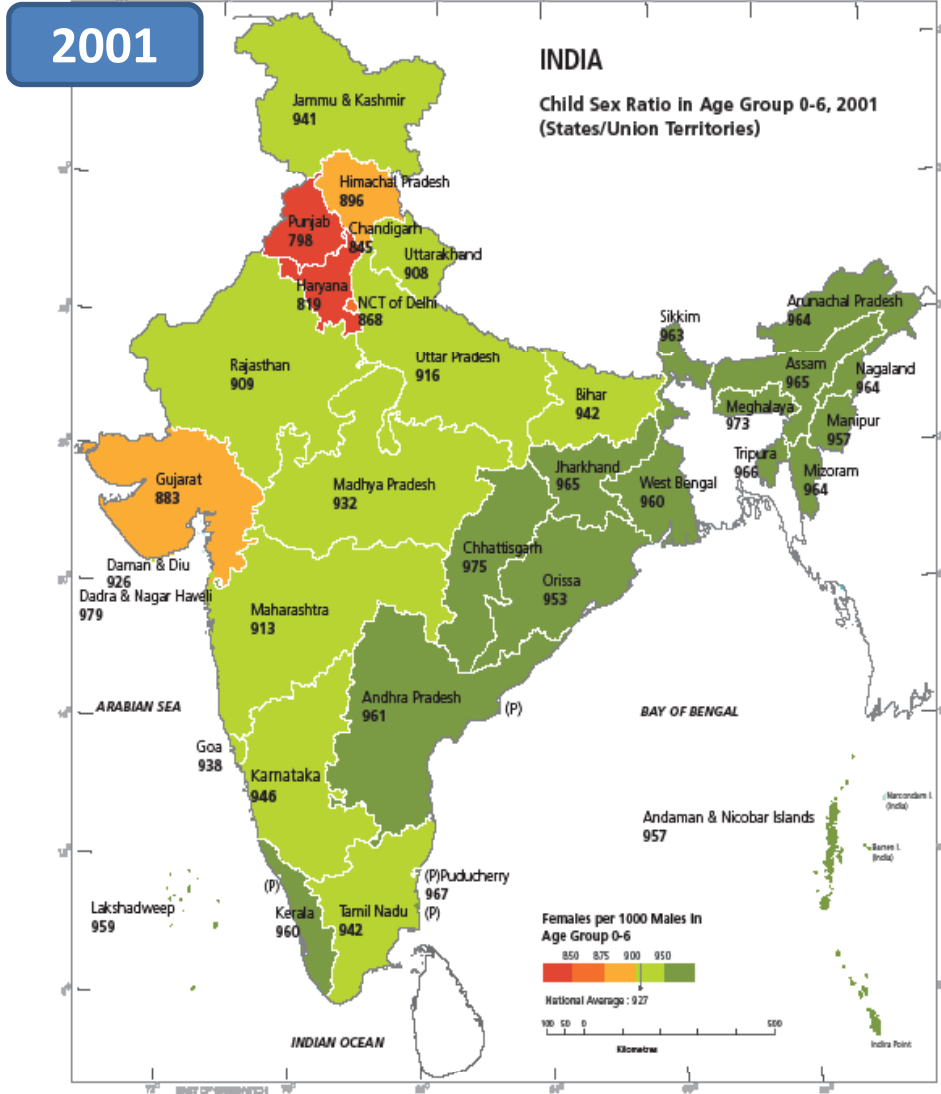
Trends in over all & Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs): 1961-2011

Projected value of Child Sex Ratio for India worked out on the basis of Census 2001 was 889



Child Sex Ratio in Age Group 0-6

0-6



Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2011*	Change in CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
India	927	914	-13
J & K	941	859	- 82
Himachal Pradesh	896	906	+10
Punjab	798	846	+48
Uttarakhand	908	886	-22
Haryana	819	830	+11
Delhi	868	866	-2
Rajasthan	909	883	-26

*Provisional population totals-Census 2011

Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6) 2011*	Change in CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
Uttar Pradesh	916	899	-17
Bihar	942	933	-9
Assam	965	957	-8
West Bengal	960	950	-10
Jharkhand	965	943	-22
Orissa	953	934	-19
Chhattisgarh	975	964	-9
Madhya Pradesh	932	912	-20

*Provisional population totals-Census 2011

Trends in Child Sex Ratio (0-6) in Major States (2001 & 2011)

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2001	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) 2011	Change CSR (0-6 yrs) 2001 to 2011
Gujarat	883	886	+3
Maharashtra	913	883	-30
Andhra Pradesh	961	943	-18
Karnataka	946	943	-3
Kerala	960	959	-1
Tamil Nadu	942	946	+4

* Provisional population totals-Census
2011

Districts by ranges of Child Sex Ratio - India, 2001 & 2011

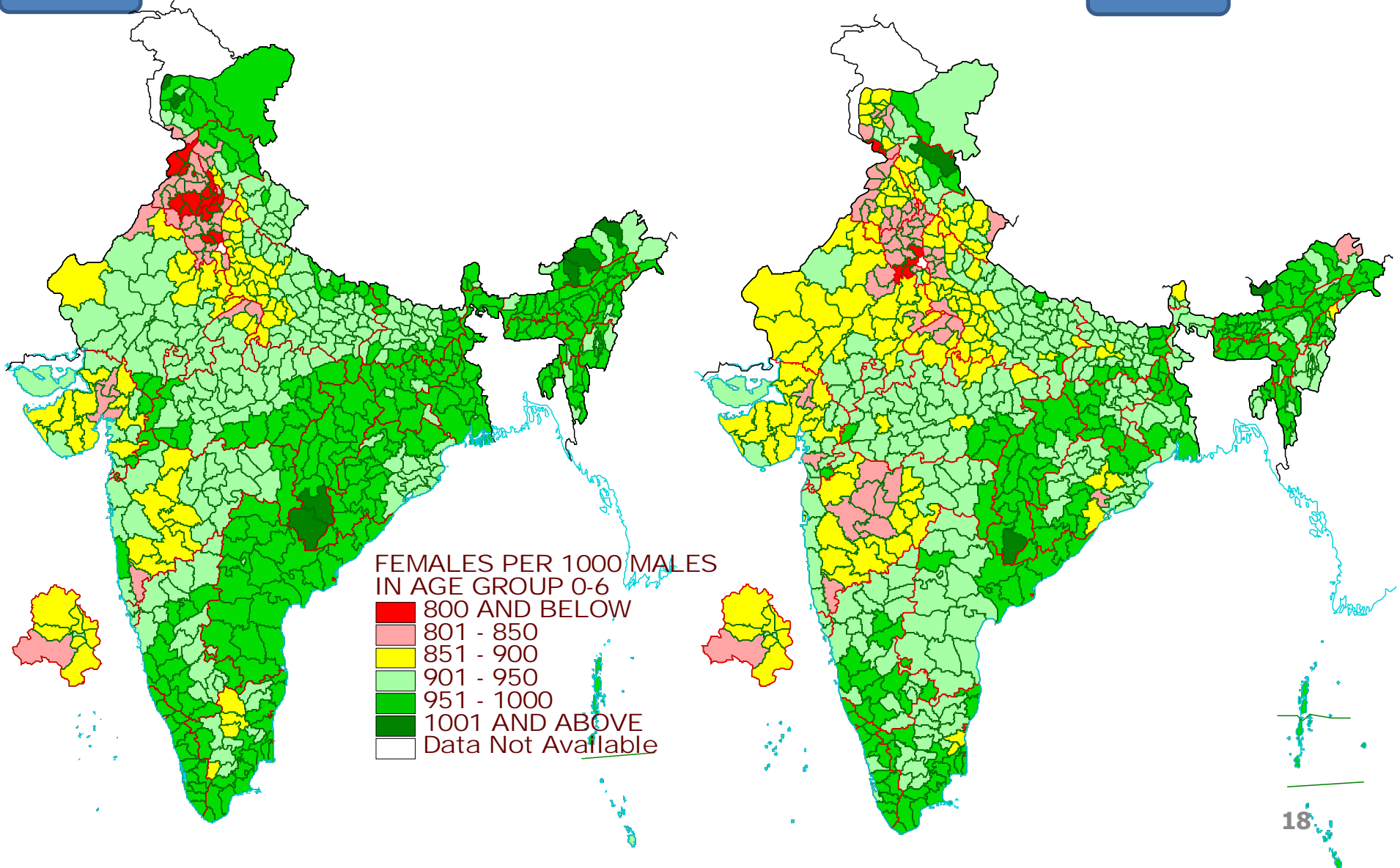
- Decline in the lowest range is due to increase in the child sex ratio in Punjab
- Increase in 900-949 is primarily due to decline in the next higher range categories

Ranges of CSR (0-6 years)	Census Year	
	2001	2011
Total	640	640
> 800	18	6
800-849	36	52
850-899	71	135
900-949	224	266
950-999	279	178
1000+	12	3

Child Sex Ratio (0-6) - District

2001

2011



Change in CSR (0-6) 2001-2011- Districts

- The child sex ratio declined in 461 districts which is about three fourth of total districts in the country
- In 38 districts decline has been more than 50 points
- **On positive side in 51 districts increase has been 20 or points**

Total number of districts	640
Decline	461
More than 100 points	7
50 to 99 points	31
20 to 49 points	178
1 to 19 points	245
No Change	20
Increase	159
Up to 10 points	74
11 to 20 points	34
21 to 30 points	17
31to 49 points	19
50+	15

Literacy scenario Literates 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Difference	% Growth
Person	56,07,53,179	77,84,54,120	21,77,00,941	38.82
Male	33,65,71,822	44,42,03,762	10,76,31,940	31.98
Female	22,41,81,357	33,42,50,358	11,00,69,001	49.10

Effective Literacy Rate 2001-2011

	2001	2011	Difference
Persons	64.83	74.04	9.2
Males	75.26	82.14	6.9
Females	53.67	65.46	11.8

A person age 7 or above who can read and write with understanding is literate

Literacy Status: Highlights



- The literacy rate for males 82.14 % and females 65.46 %. The increase in literacy rate in males and females during 2001-2011 is in the order of 6.88 and 11.79 percentage points respectively.
- It is encouraging to note that out of total of 217,700,941 literates added during the decade, female 110,069,001 outnumber male 107,631,940.

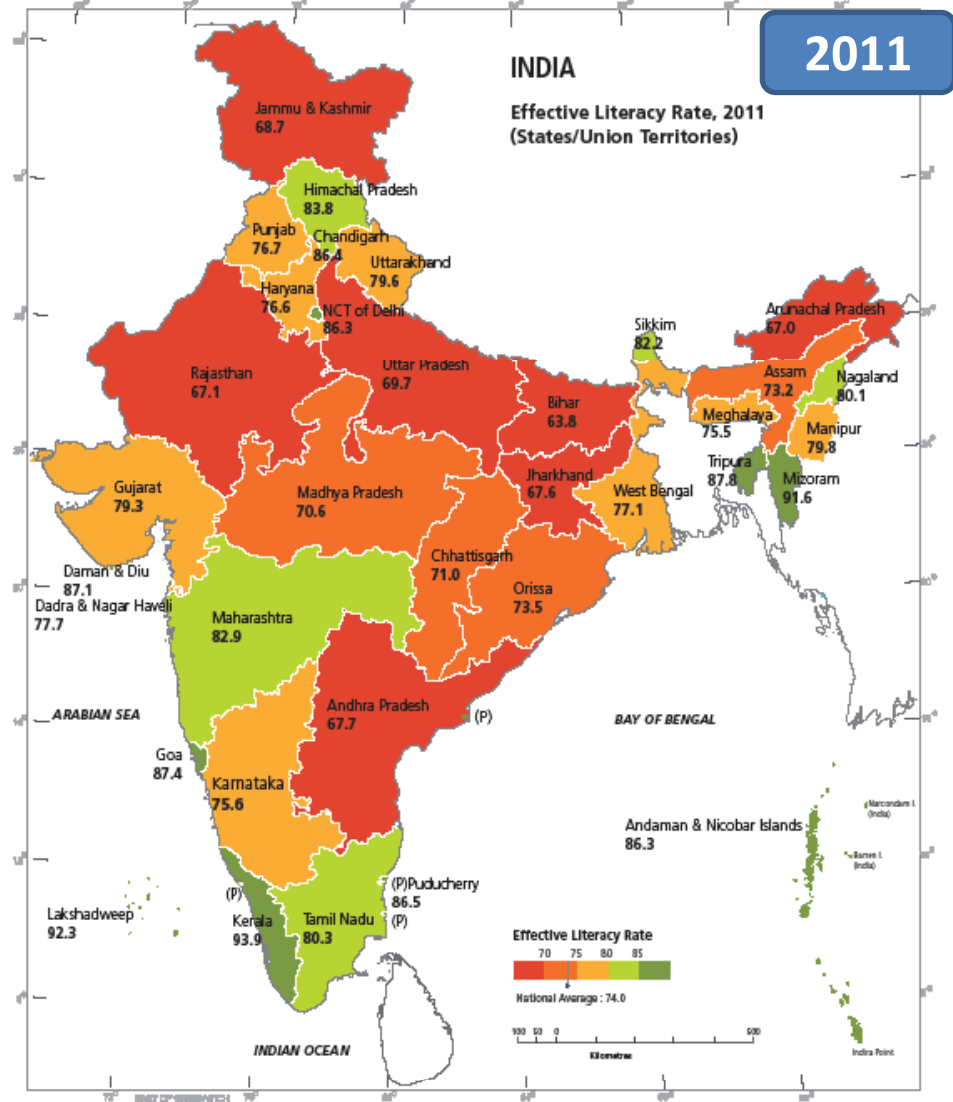
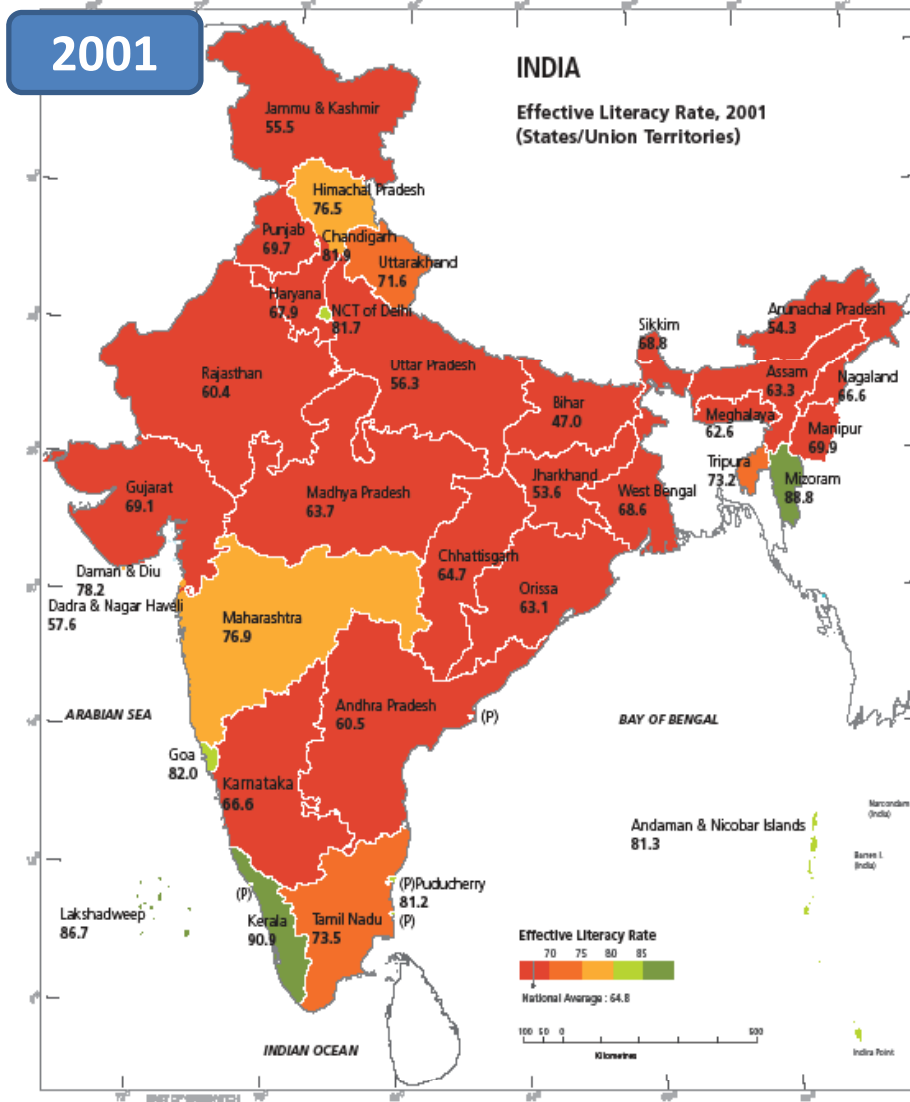
Literacy Status: gender gap

- The gap of 21.59 percentage points recorded between male and female literacy rates in 2001 Census has reduced to 16.68 percentage points in 2011. **Planning Commission has set up target of reducing this gap to 10 percentage points by the year 2011-2012.**
- Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have achieved this target.

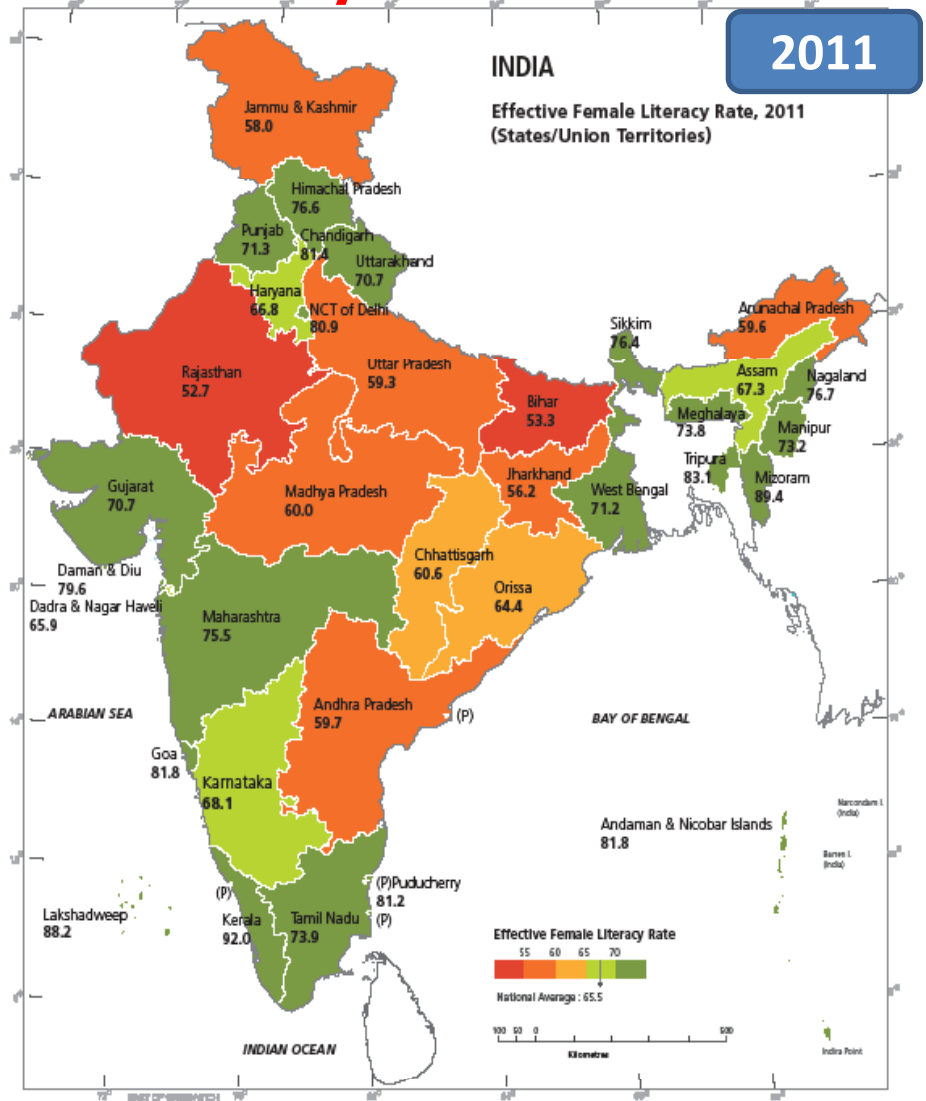
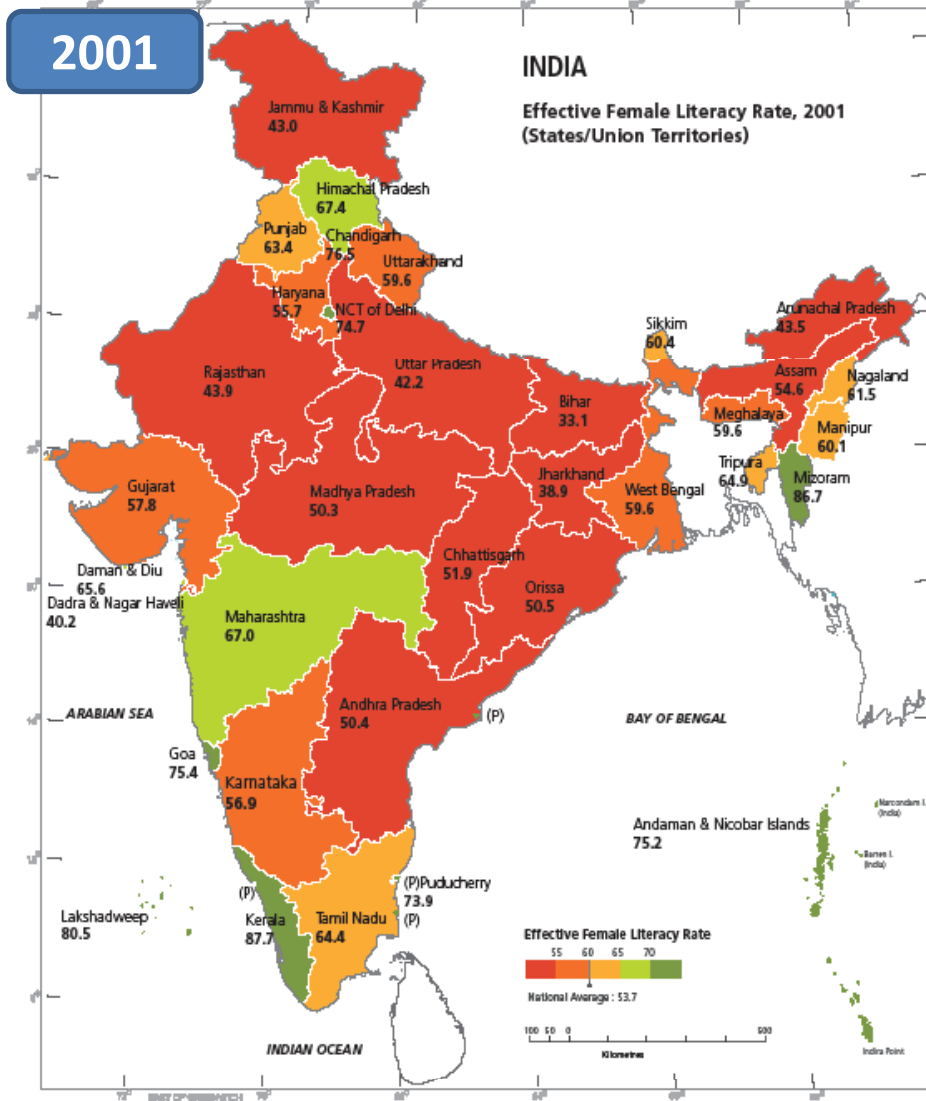
Literacy Status: Highlights

- As per 2011 Census there is decline of 31,196,847 among illiterates in the country.
- Out of total decrease of 31,196,847 in number of illiterates, the female 17,122,197 outnumber males 14,074,650.
- Ten States/Uts -Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Tripura, Goa, Daman & Diu, Puducherry, Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have achieved literacy rate of above 85 per cent -the target set by the Planning Commission to be achieved by 2011-2012.

Effective Literacy



Effective Female Literacy



Urban Rural differentials 2001-2011

Literacy Rate (in %)

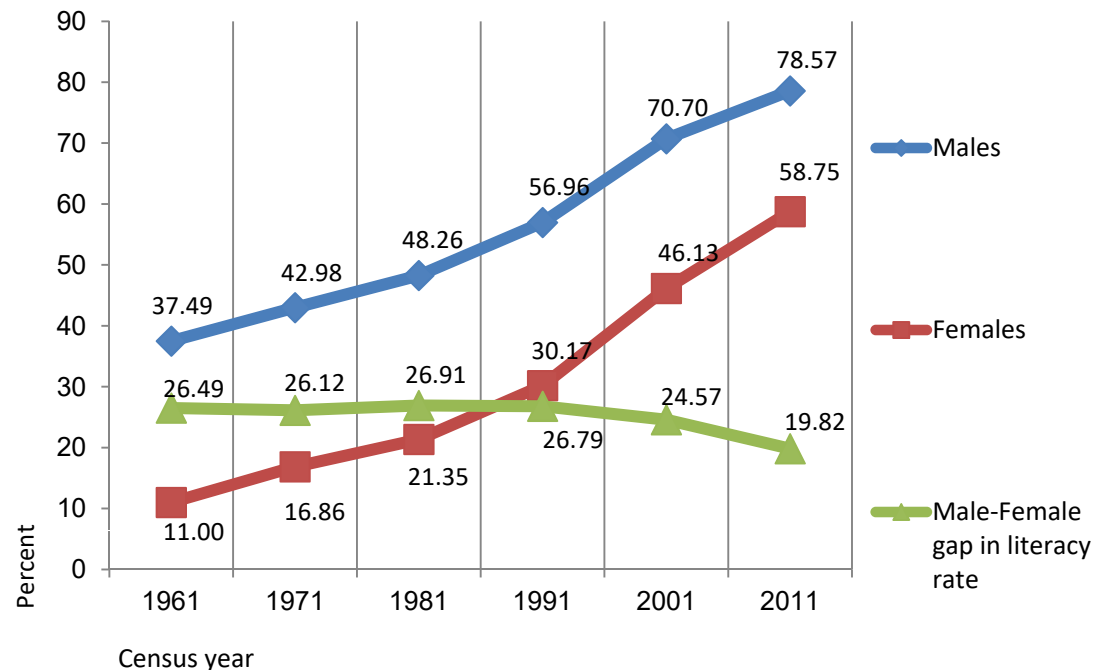
	2001	2011	Difference
Males			
India	75.3	82.1	+6.8
Rural	70.7	78.6	+7.9
Urban	86.3	89.7	+3.4
Females			
India	53.7	65.5	+11.8
Rural	46.1	58.8	+12.7
Urban	72.9	79.9	+7.0

- Improvement in female literacy is more than males in both rural and urban areas
- The gender gap in literacy has come down from **24.6 in 2001 to 19.8 in 2011** in rural areas and from **13.4 in 2001 to 9.8 in 2011** in urban areas

Source; PPT 2011

Literacy Rate : Rural – Census 2011

- Pace of increase in Female Literacy Rate is perceptibly higher in Rural areas.
- It has increased from 46.13% in 2001 to 58.75% in 2011
- Gender gap in Literacy Rate has narrowed down considerably over the Censuses but continue to be high (19.81).
- This gap is largest in Rajasthan (31.2 points)



Source: Census 2011 – Provisional Population Totals - India

Highlights –Census 2011

- India's population stands at 1210 million
- 624 million are males ,586 million are females
- Decadal population growth rate during 2001-2011 has been **17.64** which is lower than 21.54 noted in the previous decade 1991-2001
- Growth of female population is higher at **18.12** % than males **17.19%** during 2001-2011
- Overall Sex Ratio(females per 1000 males) up from 933 in 2001 to **940** in 2011-more women are part of Census (inclusive counting)

Highlights Continued

- Female literacy up from 53.7% in 2001 to 65.46 in 2011-Rural –urban differentials is high
- Male female gap in literacy reduced from 21.59 to 16.68-
- Still have huge backlog of rural female illiterates
- Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) is slumped from 927 in 2001 to 914 in 2011
- Unabated Declining trend in(0-6) child sex ratio since 1961 is distressing and call for more intensified and effective interventions

PART II

**Sample Registration System (SRS)
&
Annual Health Survey (AHS)
Highlights**

IMR Estimates 2010: Highlights

- IMR measures number of infant(< 1 year) deaths per 1000 live births.
- Every 6th death in the country pertains to an infant
- IMR in India has registered a 3 points decline to 44 in 2011 from 47 in 2010
- IMR 2011

	Total	Rural	Urban
– Male	43	47	27
– Female	46	50	31

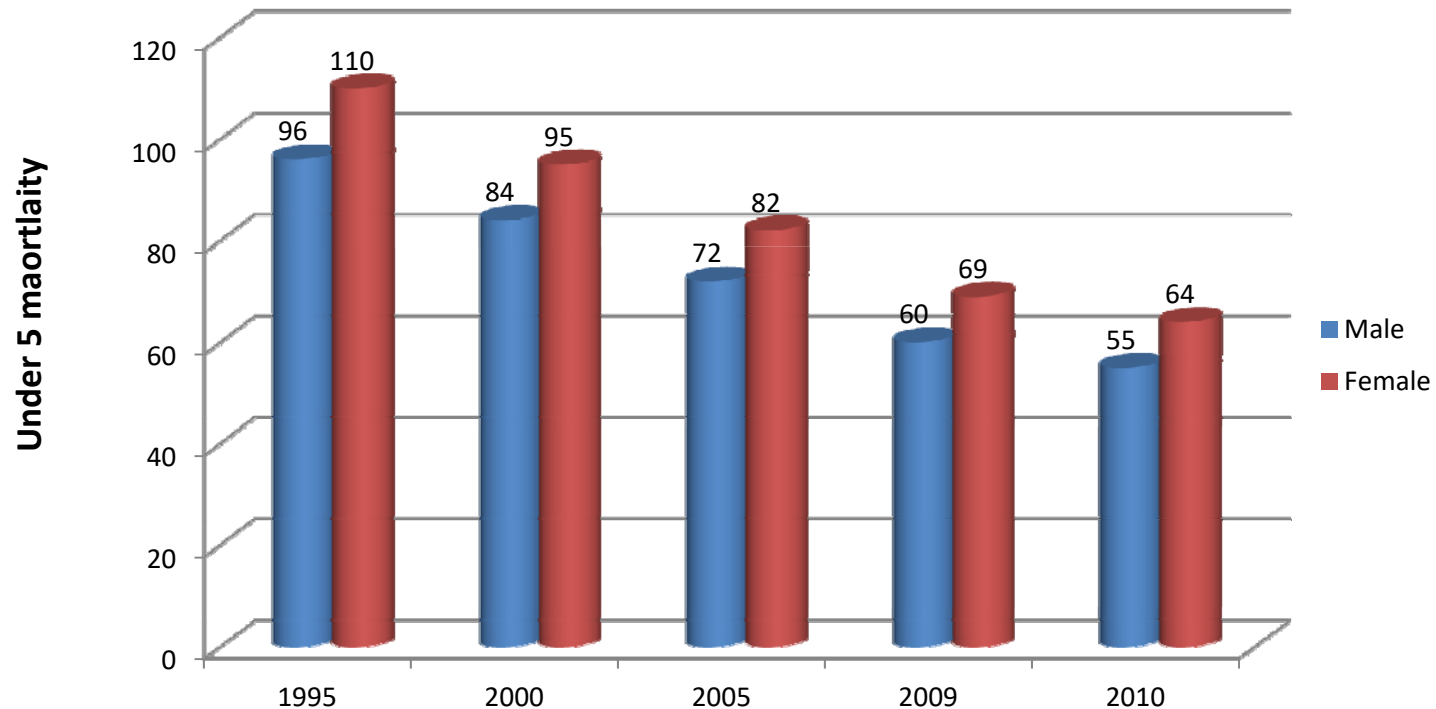
- Gender gap in IMR have reduced but persists indicating differentials health care of female child

Source –SRS-2009-2011

U5MR estimates 2010: Highlights

- U5MR denotes number of children (0-4 years) who died before reaching their fifth birthday per 1000 live births
- U5MR for the country has declined by 5 points over 2008 (59 in 2010 against 64 in 2009)
- A uniform decline of about 5 points is seen in male and female U5MRs.

Under Five Mortality Rates by Sex 1995-2010



- Male-female mortality differentials have narrowed down over the years, yet the gap remains significant
- Child deaths are falling, but still a long distance reaching MDG target”

Maternal mortality (MMR) indicators

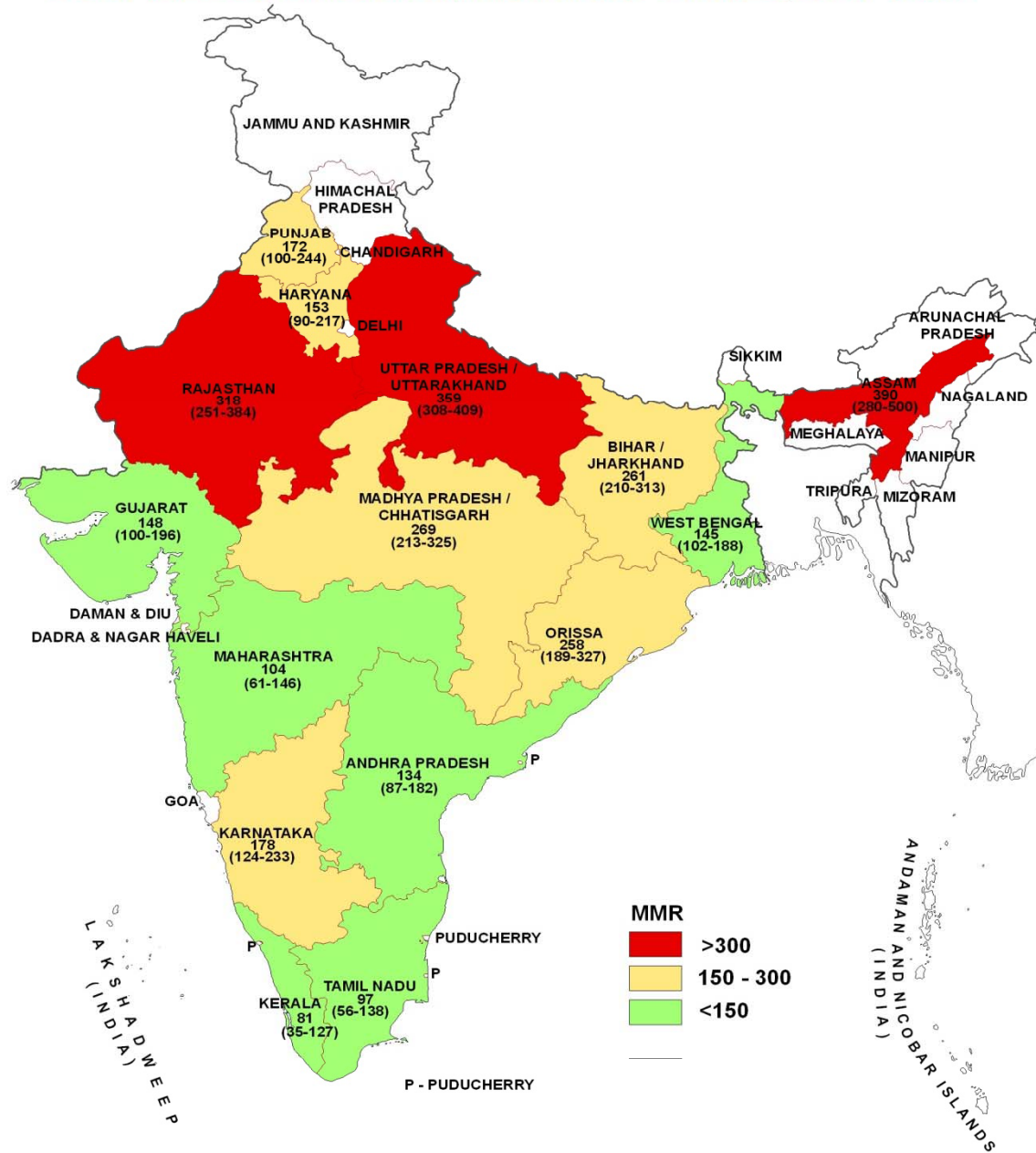
MMR estimates 2007-09: Highlights

- MMR measures number of women aged 15-49 years dying due to maternal causes per 1,00,000 live births.
- Decline in MMR estimates in 2007-09 over 2004-06:
 - For India: 212 from 254 (a fall of about 17%)
 - In Empowered Action Group (EAG) states & Assam: 308 from 375 (18%)
 - Among Southern States: 127 from 149 (15%)
 - In Other States: 149 from 174 (14%)
- Tamil Nadu & Maharashtra and Kerala have achieved the MDG target (109).
- Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Haryana are in closer proximity

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR); India, EAG & Assam, Southern States and Other States, 2004-06 and 2007-09

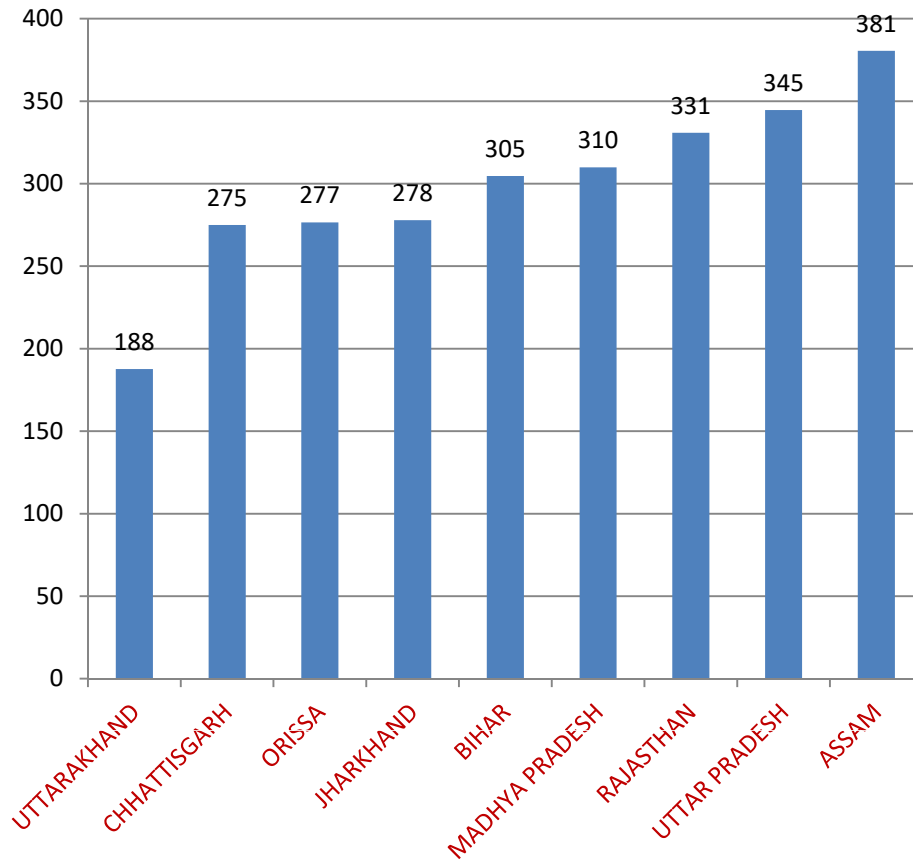
India & Major States	MMR 2004-06	MMR 2007-09
INDIA TOTAL	254	212
Assam	480	390
Bihar/Jharkhand	312	261
Madhya Pradesh/Chhattisgarh	335	269
Orissa	303	258
Rajasthan	388	318
Uttar Pradesh/Uttarakhand	440	359
EAG AND ASSAM SUBTOTAL	375	308
Andhra Pradesh	154	134
Karnataka	213	178
Kerala	95	81
Tamil Nadu	111	97
SOUTH SUBTOTAL	149	127
Gujarat	160	148
Haryana	186	153
Maharashtra	130	104
Punjab	192	172
West Bengal	141	145
Other	206	160
OTHER SUBTOTAL	174	149

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR) ALONG WITH 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL, INDIA AND STATES, 2007-2009



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO (MMR)

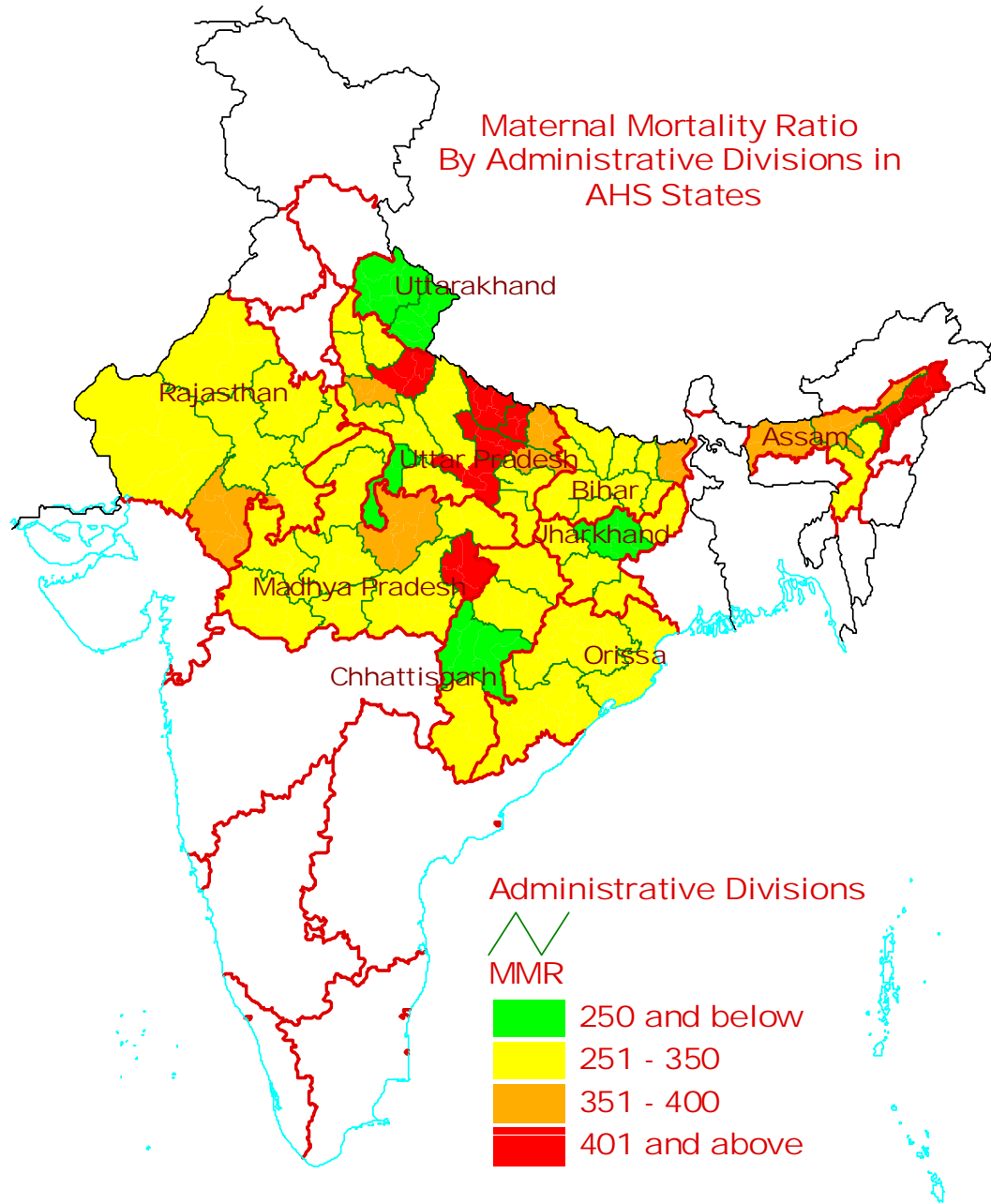
MMR - AHS States



- Uttarakhand has the lowest MMR whereas, Assam has the highest
- Maternal Deaths under AHS are based on response of relatives of the deceased
- There is a move to introduce tools of Verbal Autopsy under AHS

Source Annual Health Survey

Maternal Mortality Ratio By Administrative Divisions in AHS States



PART III

**Houses , Household Amenities and
Assets – Female Headed Households
Highlights**

About Female headed Household

- **First time separate table have been prepared on the female headed households in the first phase-House listing and Housing Census 2011**
- **These tables will help to provide an insight into the living conditions of the Female Headed Households in the country**

- *A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so.*
- *The persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both.*

Definition of a 'Head of the Household'

- **The head of the household for Census purposes is a person who is recognized as such in the household.**
- **She or he is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household.**
- **The head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member.**

Highlights of FHH

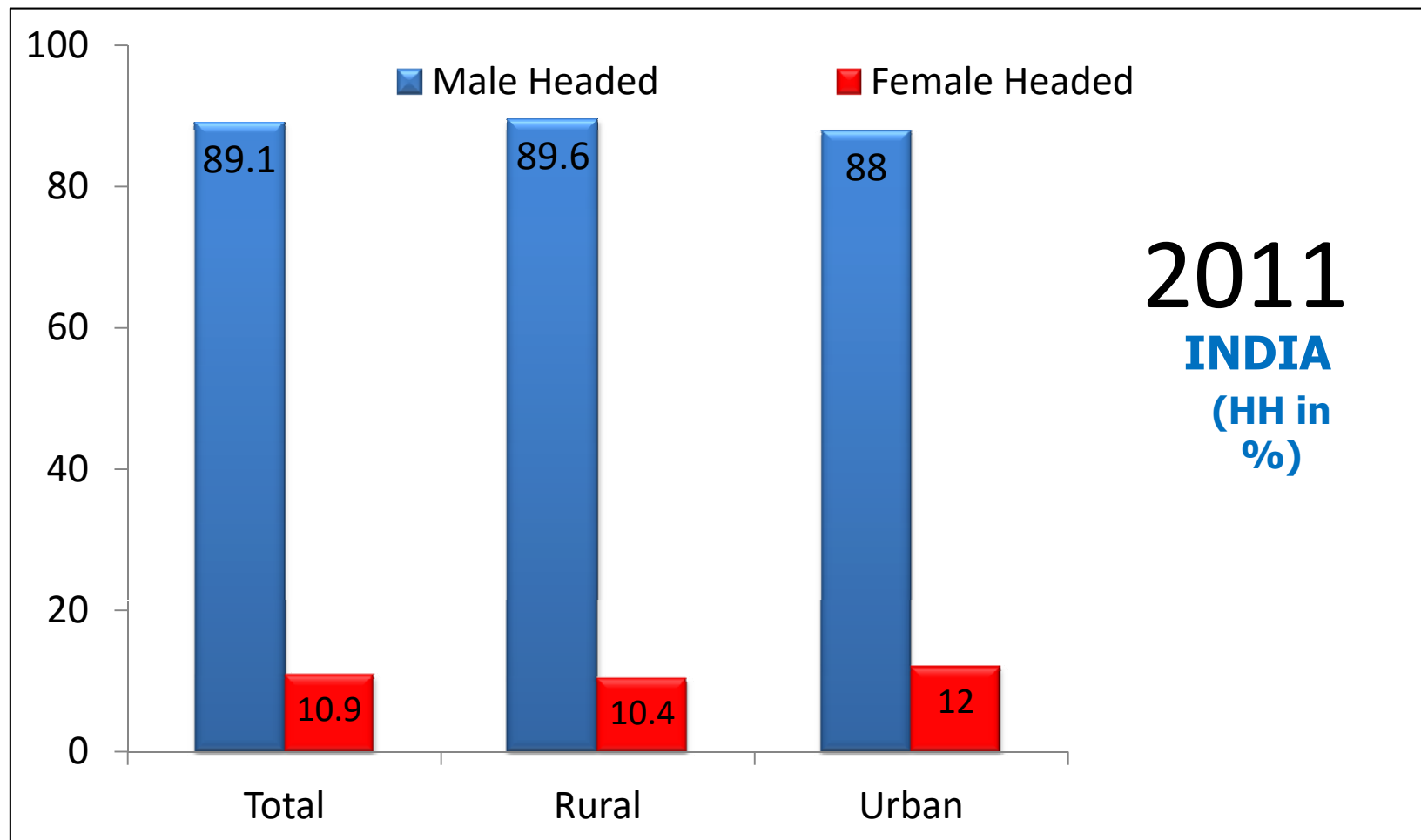
- There are about 27 million female headed households in the country. They constitute 10.9% of the total households in the country.

27 million female headed
HH

The diagram consists of two large, stylized arrows pointing towards each other. The left arrow is orange and contains the text '27 million female headed HH'. The right arrow is green and contains the text '10.9 % of total HHs of India'. The arrows are set against a blue background.

10.9 % of total HHs of
India

Classification of Households by Sex of the Head of the Households



Highlights

- 43.7% of households in Lakshadweep and 23% households in Kerala have a female as head

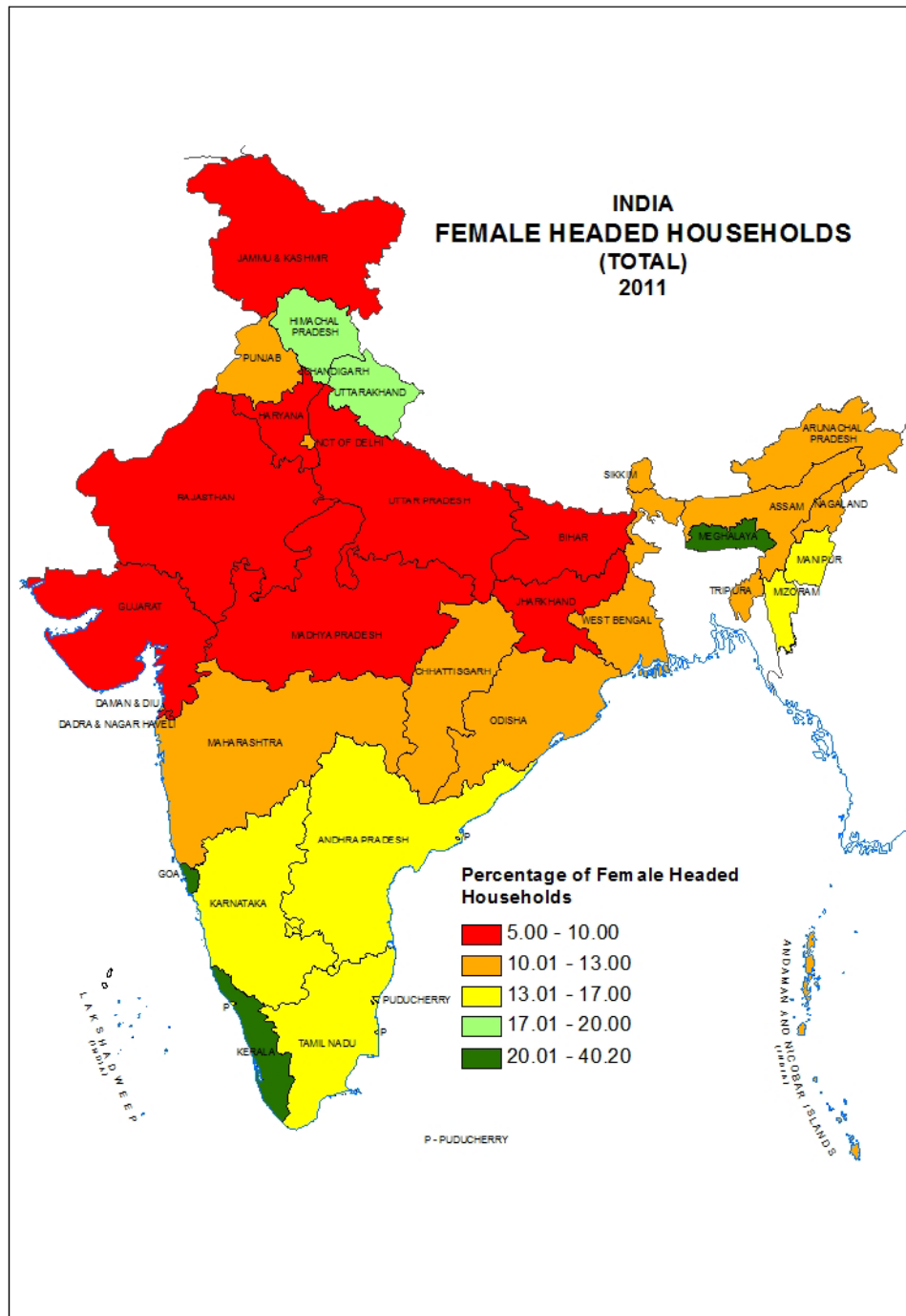
Female Headed households

23 %

Kerala

43.7%

Lakshadweep



**Less than 10.00%
Female Headed HHs
in:**

- Haryana (9.5%)
- Gujarat (9%)
- Chandigarh (8.9%)
- Jharkhand (8.6%)
- UP (8.3%)
- MP (8%)
- J&K (7.9%)
- Bihar (7.4%)
- DNH (5%)
- Rajasthan (4.0%)

Highlights

- About 49 lakh (5 million) Single Member Female HHs are there in the country. Three-fourth of them live in rural areas and the remaining in urban areas of the country.

Single Member Female households

4.9 million
India

75% in rural
area

Highlights-

- In seven major States, the proportion of Single Member Female Headed HH is more than 20%:

1.	Chhattisgarh	29.9%
2.	Madhya Pradesh	24.9%
3.	Tamil Nadu	26.1%
4.	Andhra Pradesh	27.1%
5.	Maharashtra	22.2%
6.	Odisha	22.1%
7.	Gujarat	20.4%

Housing Condition – India, 2011

TYPE OF CENSUS HOUSES

Type of Census Houses	Female Headed HH%	Male Headed HH%
Permanent	60.5	62.1
Semi permanent	26.2	25.0
Temporary	12.4	12.0
Serviceable	7.6	7.2
Non serviceable	4.8	4.8
Any other	0.9	1.0

Availability of Amenities – Number of Dwelling Rooms India

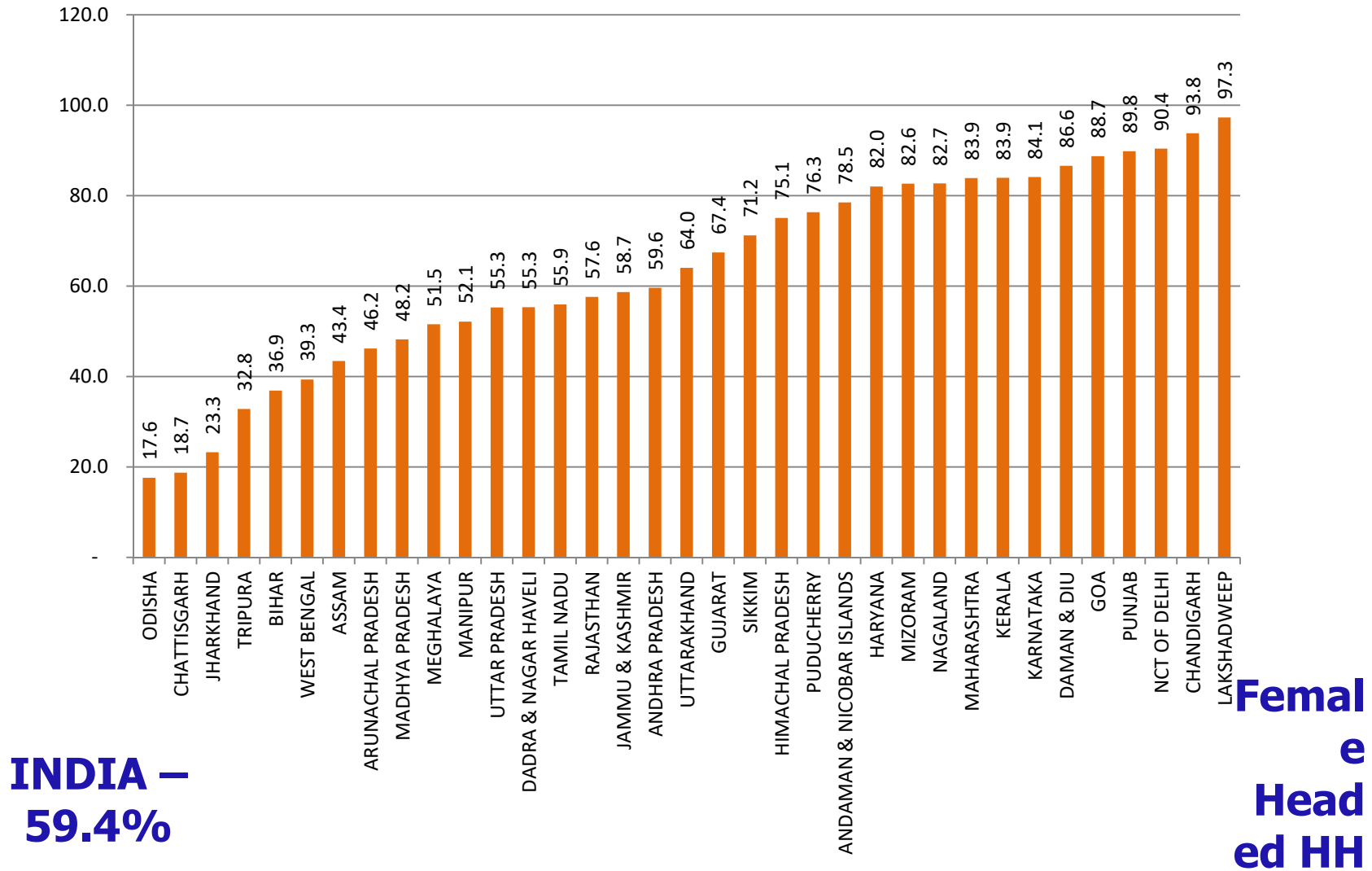
Number of dwelling rooms	Female Headed HH%	Male Headed HH%
Total	100.0	100.0
No exclusive room	5.2	3.8
One room	39.3	36.8
Two rooms	29.6	31.9
Three rooms	13.7	14.6
Four rooms	7.1	7.5
Five rooms	2.5	2.6
Six rooms and above	2.6	2.8

Availability of Amenities— Source of Drinking Water, India

Source of drinking water	Female Headed HH%		
	Total	SC	ST
Source:			
Tap water	48.5	48.5	29.6
Well	12.6	8.7	19.5
Hand-pump	27.7	32.2	35.8
Tube well/ Bore hole	7.7	7.4	7.9
Other sources	3.6	3.3	7.3
Location:			
Within premises	45.0	34.3	20.5
Near the premises	37.2	44.7	47.2
Away	17.8	20.9	32.3

Availability of Amenities – INDIA

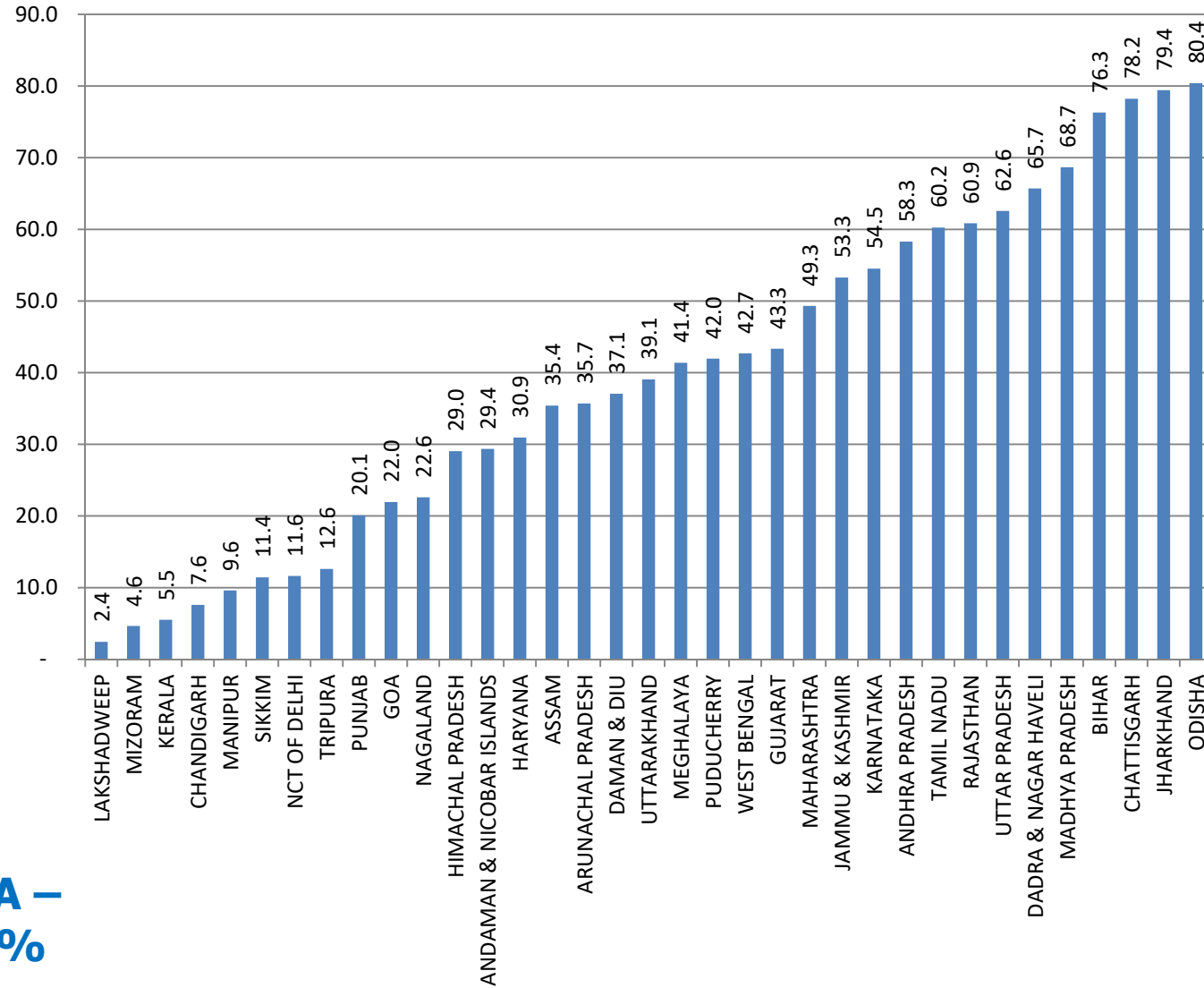
Having Bathing Facility Within Premises (HH %)



Availability of Amenities – INDIA

No Latrine Within Premises (HH %)

**INDIA –
51.7%**

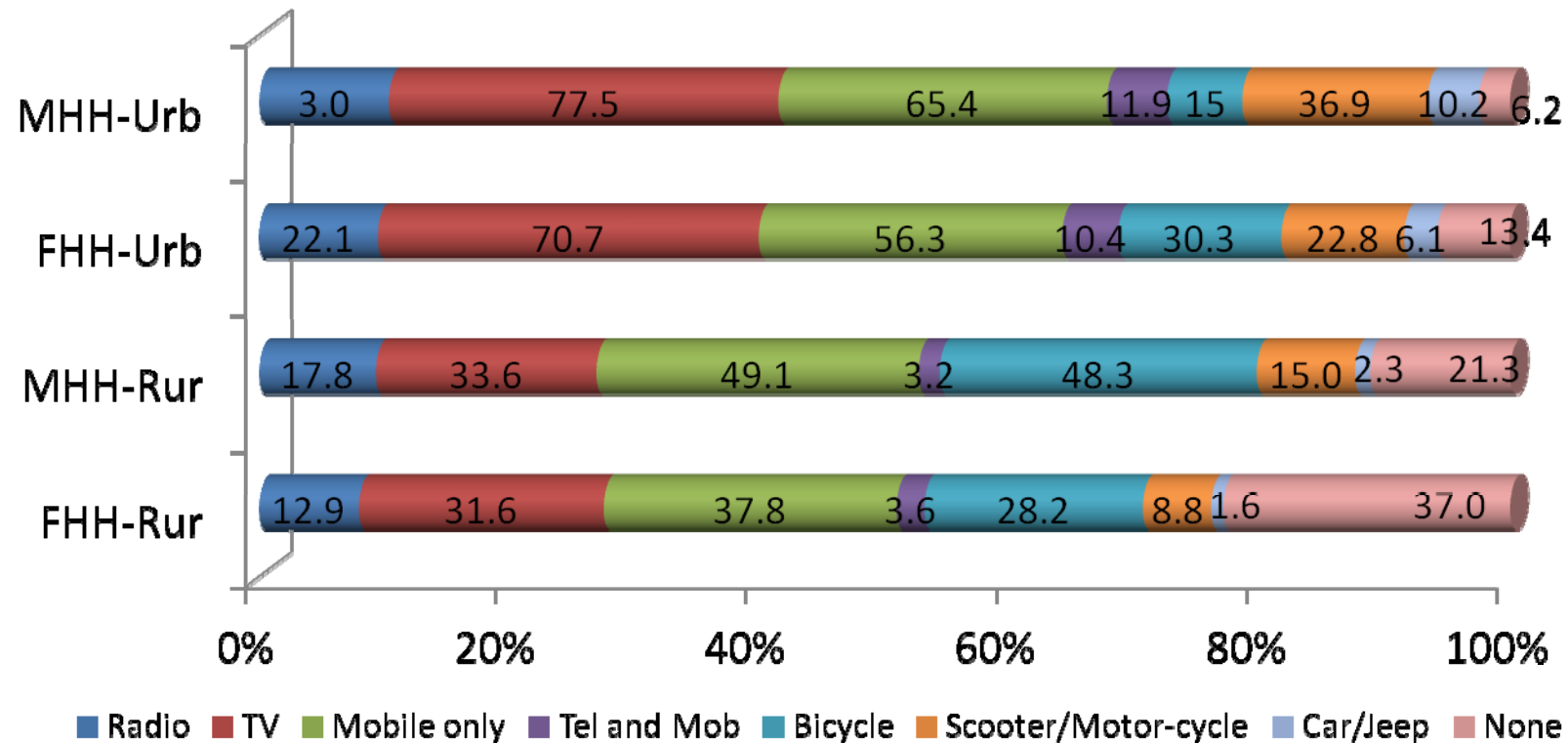


**Female
Headed
HH**

Possession of Assets - INDIA

Assets	Female Headed HH%	Male Headed HH%
Radio/ Transistor	16.1	20.3
Television	45.3	47.5
Computer/Laptop - With Internet	2.5	3.2
Computer/Laptop - Without Internet	6.0	6.4
Telephone (Land line only)	4.3	4.0
Mobile phone	44.3	54.3
Bicycle	28.9	46.8
Scooter/Motorcycle/Moped	13.7	21.9
Car/ Jeep/ Van	3.2	4.8
None of the specified assets	28.7	16.5

Availability of Assets by Place of Residence



**Asset ownership in FHH in NE States, Chhattisgarh, MP, Orissa and Bihar is minimal
Gap in no asset very wide in rural area**

In conclusion

- Larger proportion of Female Headed Households live in 'No exclusive room' and in 'One room' dwelling units compared to Male Headed Households.
- The household sizes in case of Female Headed Households tend to be smaller than the Male Headed Households.
- The proportions of households possessing different assets is lower in case of Female Headed HHs in comparison to Male Headed HH.
- None of the specified asset household are very high in rural FHH as compared to male headed households
- In back ward states FHH are more backward
- A large proportion of females (75%) are residing in single member households in rural areas . These households are most vulnerable



For more information please visit:
censusindia.gov.in

Thank you



Our Census, Our Future