



WOMEN AND MEN

IN

HIMACHAL PRADESH

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS GOVERNMENT
OF HIMACHAL PRADESH, SHIMLA

PREFACE

Significant importance is being given to women empowerment and related issues. As such the need for sensitizing the data collection system toward the gender statistics has been felt deeply. In order to capture the social and structural changes in the economy and to meet out the needs of planners, policy makers, research scholars and others data users, the Department of Economics and Statistics has brought out the publication '**Women & Men in Himachal Pradesh**' which presents a holistic view of the situation of women in Himachal Pradesh. It delineates the strides made and the challenges that persist in relation to the violence against women, economic and political empowerment, health, education etc. It is well known that women's issues are complex, not easily recognized and often reflect conditions of grievous social evils. Furthermore, when one takes into account the multiple roles of women, one tends to ignore women's non-domestic roles working double-shifts with their unpaid domestic work.

The department has endeavored to focus in this publication on such crucial statistical indicators of socio-economic relevance as are deemed best in portraying Gender inequality, gender bias and gender discrimination. In present publication, concerted efforts have been made to incorporate the latest available information on the various issues in this regard.

This publication has been brought out with the active cooperation of various departments in making available the statistical data presented in this publication. I am grateful to all of them for their cooperation. I hope the publication would be extremely useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and academicians. Suggestions for improvement in the in the publication will be highly appreciated.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 A BRIEF HISTORY OF GENDER STATISTICS:

The UN observed 1975 as International Women's Year and held that same year the first World Conference on Women in Mexico City. This World Conference was the first international forum to recognize the importance of producing statistics on women. Women's machinery and women's advocates were the main forces behind the initial efforts in this area and focused prevalently on making better use of existing data. Over the years, the compilation on existing statistics and indicators necessary to address the demand of those concerned with women's issues revealed many data gaps and problems in data collection methods. Subsequently, two other UN conferences on women were held: Copenhagen (1980) and Nairobi (1985). By the time of the Third World Conference in Nairobi in 1985, the international statistical system had initiated some work in this area, including training programmes to strengthen the cooperation between policy makers and data producers. After the conference in Nairobi, the general approach in development strategy moved from "women in development" to "gender and development". In statistics, the focus likewise moved from "**statistics on women**", to "**statistics on women and men**" and to the mainstreaming of gender issues into the overall statistical system.

Internationally, efforts to develop guidelines and recommendations for the production of statistics that take into consideration women and men's different roles in society were initiated by all relevant agencies. By the time of the Fourth World Conference in Beijing in 1995, many national statistical offices had already prepared user-friendly publications on statistics concerning women and men and had shown considerable effort to improve data collection and adapt their concepts, definitions, and methods to international standards.

The Beijing Conference on women in 1995 marked an important step in the development of gender statistics. For the first time, an international instrument comprehensively addressed the questions of producing and disseminating gender statistics. Government agreed on a set of important actions to "**generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation**" (platform for Action and Beijing Declaration, Strategic objective H.3, United Nations 1996). International and national work on gender statistics gained new momentum with the Beijing Conference, and over the last few years, many countries' statistical offices have created gender statistics units and developed

specific programs for the mainstreaming of gender issues into the overall production of official data. Examples of work done in countries show that national statisticians have developed a good understanding of those gender issues that need to be addressed and have begun to produce adequate statistical outputs. The increased availability and dissemination of statistical outputs has in turn generated more demand by users for data and for more refined statistics and indicators to inform and monitor gender-related policies.

1.2 WHAT ARE GENDER STATISTICS?

The term gender statistics refers to two separate but related dimensions of statistical data: disaggregation by sex for all individual-level statistics to show the different roles and activities of women and men; and the specific collection of statistics that relate to important gender issues. Depending on individual country circumstances, these might include statistics on unpaid domestic work and childcare, gender-based violence on women, trafficking in women, and /or migrant workers. In the past, statistics offices and researchers have presented only aggregate labour forces data, for example, for the entire population. However, labour force participation for women (defined as the proportion of the total population of women aged 15-60 who are actually in the work force) is usually much lower than for men. Similarly, the distribution of the male and female labour force by sector is usually quite different. In many countries, a higher proportion of the female labour force is employed in the services sector, while a higher proportion of the male labour is employed in the industry, and particularly in heavy industries. There are also clear differences by occupation, with some “feminized” occupations such as teaching or nursing being dominated by women while others, such as engineering, tend to be dominated by men. A consequence of the failure to recognize and routinely distinguish the different patterns for women and men is that the situation of men tends to be regarded as the norm or standard, and the different situation of women is overlooked. Furthermore, policies and programmes may be based on stereotypes that are significantly different from the empirical reality. For example, agricultural programmes continue to assume that “farmers are men” even in the countries such as Thailand and Vietnam where sex-disaggregated data show that a majority of

farmers in many rural areas are actually women. For these reasons, the early work on gender statistics focused primarily on ensuring that individual-level data are collected, tabulated, presented and analyzed by sex.

While sex disaggregation is important, it is not sufficient because traditional statistical systems have collected data on the issues that government officials and development analysts—most of whom were men—considered to be important. Issues that are important to women rather than men were overlooked. As a result, most developing countries do not collect data on issues such as domestic violence or on unpaid household and domestic work and child care. Thus, later work on gender statistics has also encouraged statistical agencies to collect data on gender issues and has provided technical support for the collection of data on violence against women and on time use, which show how much time women and men spend on paid work, unpaid household work, child care, recreation, commuting etc. Gender statistics is a field of statistics that cuts across the traditional fields to identify, produce and disseminate statistics that reflect the realities of the lives of women and men policy issues relating to gender. Gender statistics allow for a systematic study of gender differentials and gender issues.

A gender issue in any issue or concern is determinate by gender (The term gender refers to socially constructed differences between the sexes and to the social relationships between women and men. These differences between the sexes are shaped over the history of social relations and change over time and across cultures. Gender identity depends on the circumstances in which women and men live and include economic, cultural, historical, ideological, and religious factors. Gender relations also vary according to the economic and social conditions of the society and differ between social and ethnic groups) based and/ or sex (The term sex refers to biological differences between women and men. Biological differences are fixed and (mostly) unchangeable and vary little across cultures and over time (the age of menarche for instance). Gender does not necessarily refer to differences or concerns linked to biological characteristics of women and men, although gender-based differences and sex-based differences are often interrelated. While sex-based differences are unchangeable, gender-based differences and gender relations are affected by policies, regulations, and (legislations, and can be changed) based

differences between women and men. Gender issues are all aspects and concerns with how women and men interrelate, their differences in access to and use of resources, their activities and how they react to changes, interventions and policies.

Gender issues exist in all spheres of society and are therefore relevant to the production of statistics in all fields and intervene at every step of the production process. Gender statistics are not necessarily and not only statistics disaggregated by sex. Producing statistics that adequately reflect gender issues imply that all statistics are produced taking into consideration the different socio-economic realities women and men face in society. This means that all data - both those on individuals as well as those not directly related to individuals - are collected, compiled, and analysed, taking into consideration that gender-based factors influence women and men differently - this can be called the gender - mainstreaming of statistics.

The impact on women and men needs to be considered in every step of statistical production and in all statistical fields. Concepts and methods used in data collection need to be adequately formulated to ensure that they reflect existing gender concerns and differentials. Additionally, social and cultural factors must be taken into consideration as they can result in gender-based biases in data collection, analytics, and presentation.

1.3 IMPORTANCE OF GENDER STATISTICS:

As noted above, failure to disaggregate statistics by sex meant that the differences between women and men were largely overlooked in the design and implementation of development policies, plans and programmes. In particular, women's specific needs tended to be neglected. Thus, gender statistics were essential in order to assist policy makers and planners and development projects and programmes to identify and meet women's needs equally with those of men.

- (a) Statistics and indicators on the situation of women and men are needed
- to formulate and monitor policies and plans
 - to monitor changes
 - to inform the public

- (b) Statistical information on the situation of women and men in all spheres of society is an important tool in promoting equality and in monitoring progress towards full equality.
- (c) Gender statistics can help eliminate gender-based stereotypes by providing evidence on the actual situation of women and men.
- (d) Gender statistics provide an impartial and comparable basis for evaluating progress towards the internationally agreed goals to improve the situation of women.
- (e) Gender statistics are a valuable tool for gender advocates, policy makers, and others working on gender related issues. The importance of statistics was further strengthened at the fourth World Conference on women (Beijing 1995) in setting the generation and dissemination of gender-disaggregated data and information as strategic objectives for planning and evaluation.

IMPORTANT CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the India 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 policy, 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.

2.1 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.

2.1.1 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 live hood (**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 39A**)
- 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))**
- 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 Panchayat at each level to be reserved for women **(Article 243 D (4))**
- xiii. Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Casts 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 **Municipality (Article 243 T(3))**
- xiv. 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))**

2.2 LEGAL PROVISIONS:

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measure 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.

2.2.1 The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code: (IPC)

- (a) Rape (Sec.376 IPC)
- (b) Kidnapping & Abduction for different purpose (Sec.363-373)

- (c) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec.302/304-B IPC)
- (d) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec.498-A IPC)
- (e) Molestation (Sec.354 IPC)
- (f) Sexual Harassment (Sec.509 IPC)
- (g) Importation of girls (up to 21 Years of age)

2.2.2 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:

- a. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- b. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- c. The Family Courts Act, 1954
- d. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- e. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- f. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005
- g. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- h. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
- i. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- j. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- k. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976
- l. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- m. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- n. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- o. The Factories (Amendment) Act 1986
- p. Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- q. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- r. The Protection of women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

2.3 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.

v. **Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005:**

The Hindu succession (Amendment) Act is to remove gender discriminatory provision in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and gives the following rights to daughters under Section 6:

- (a) The daughter of coparcener shall by birth become a coparcener in her own right in the same manner as the son;
- (b) The daughter has the same rights in the coparcenary property as she would have had if she had been son;
- (c) The daughters shall be subject to the same liability in the said coparcenary property as that of son; and any reference to a Hindu Mitakshara coparcener shall be deemed to include a reference to a daughter of a coparcener;
- (d) The daughter is allotted the same share as is allotted to a son;
- (e) The share of the Pre-deceased son or a pre-deceased daughter shall be allotted to the surviving child of such pre-deceased son or of such pre-deceased daughter;

- (f) The share of the pre-deceased child of pre-deceased son or of a pre-deceased daughter shall be allotted to the child of such pre-deceased child of the pre-deceased son or pre-deceased daughter.

vi. **The Protection of women from domestic Violence Act, 2005:**

This is an Act to provide for more effective protection of the rights of women guaranteed under the Constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HIMACHAL PRADESH STATE GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR GENDER EMPOWERMENT

Government of Himachal Pradesh also initiated Programmes/schemes for gender empowerment these programmes - schemes appended below:

3.1 Mukhya Mantri Kanyadan Yojna:

Under this scheme, marriage grant of ₹25,000 is given to the parents/guardians of the girls or to the girl herself to solemnize her marriage provided their annual income does not exceed ₹20,000.

3.2 Window/Destitute/Single Woman Pension Scheme:

Pension @ ₹ 500 per month are provided to the following:

- i. Widows;
- ii. Destitute Women (Legally separated from husband);
- iii. Single women above 45 year of i.e women (above 45 years of age) whose individual annual income does not exceed ₹ 9000 or their family income does not exceed ₹15,000

3.3 Widow Re-Marriage Scheme:

The State Government is implementing Widow Re-Marriage Scheme for rehabilitation of young widows by increasing them to enter into wedlock. Under this scheme and amount of ₹50,000 is provided as a grant for the couple.

3.4 Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojana:

Under this scheme ₹3,000 per child per annum given to the destitute women belonging to the BPL families or having income less than ₹18,000 for the maintenance of their children till they attain the age of 18 years. The assistance will be provided only for two children.

3.5 Matri Seva Yojna:

Under this scheme free institutional deliveries of expectant mothers, irrespective of their income are being done in all Government hospitals in the State.

3.6 Self-Employment Scheme for Women:

Under this scheme ₹2,500 provided to the women whose annual income is less than ₹ 7,500 for carrying income generating activities.

3.7 State Homes:

For destitute women and wayward girls/women State Home is being run at Mashobra (Shimla) by the department. The inmates of this home are provided free education, clothes, boarding and lodging facilities. Besides, training in various vocation trades is also imparted to them. For rehabilitation of such women, after leaving State Home, financial Assistance of ₹10,000 per women is also provided.

3.8 State Level Council for Empowerment of women:

State Level Council for Empowerment of women has been set up in the State for effective implementation and monitoring of National Policy for Empowerment of women.

3.9 Women Development Corporation:

Women Development Corporation has been set up in the State. This corporation helps needy women to avail loan from banks for setting up self-employment ventures on low rate of interest.

3.10 State Commission for Women:

State women Commission has been set up in the State for redressal of grievance of women and to make them aware about their legal rights. This

commission is providing counseling services and legal aid to women. The Commission also looks into the complaints of violence and atrocities against women.

3.11 Beti Hai Anmol:

With a view to change negative family and community attitudes towards the girl child at birth and towards her mothers and to improve enrollment and retention of girls (2 girls only) are belonging to the BPL families. Under the Scheme post birth grant of ₹10,000 and scholarships ranging from ₹300 to ₹1,500 is provided from class 1 to class 10+2.

3.12 Kishori Shakti Yojna:

This scheme is implemented to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group of 11-18 years, to provide the required literacy and numeracy skills through non-formal education to train and equip the adolescent girls to improve/ upgrade home-based and vocational skills and to promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family welfare, home management/ child care and to take all measure as to facilitate their marrying only after attaining the age of 18 years and if possible, even later; The scheme is being implemented in 8 Districts (46 Projects).viz. Shimla, Sirmaur, Kinnaur, Mandi, Hamirpur, Bilaspur, Una and Lahaul & Spiti.

3.13 Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls:

This scheme has been started in 4 districts viz Solan, Kullu, Chamba, and Kangra in place of Kishori Shakti Yojna and also Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) in Kangra District.

- a. 11-14 years age – Out of school adolescent girls.
- b. 15-18 years age – all AGs (school going plus out of school).

3.14 Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojna:

During the financial year 2010-11 Government of India has approved the implementation of 100%Centrally Sponsored Scheme “India Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojna” on Pilot basis in Hamirpur District.Main objective of the Scheme is to improve the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and infant by promoting appropriate practice, care and service utilization during pregnancy,

delivery and lactation period.

3.15 Mata Shabri Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojna:

This scheme has been benefitting women belonging to BPL families of SC category. Under the scheme, 50 percent subsidy, subject to a maximum of ₹1,300 is given to eligible women for purchase of gas connection. As per schematic norms every year 75 SC BPL women will be benefited in each Vidhan Sabha Constituency.

3.16 Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna:

State Government has started “**Vishesh Mahila Utthan Yojna**” as 100% State Plan Scheme for training and rehabilitation of women in moral danger in the State. There is a provision to provide stipend @ ₹3,000 per month per trainee and test fee of ₹ 800 per trainee through the department of Women and Child Development. Further, for those women who intend to start their own self employment projects, a back ended subsidy is provided @ 20% of the project cost subject to maximum of ₹10,000 per beneficiary, on loan arranged through HP Mahila Vikas Nigam.

3.17 Financial Assistance and Support Services to Victims of Rape Scheme 2012:

The scheme aims to provide financial assistance and support services such as counseling, medical aid, legal assistance, education and vocational training; depending upon the needs of rape victims. An affected woman shall be entitled to financial assistance and restorative support/ services adding up to a maximum amount of ₹75,000. Additional assistance of ₹25,000 can also be given in special cases.

3.18 Self Help Groups:

With a view to empower poor women, the state is forming Self Help Groups of women through Anganwari workers. These SHGs are doing income Generating activities. So far, 66,106 SHGs have been formed out of which 64,451 SHGs have been linked with banks.

3.19 Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work Place:

Mechanism has been created in the State by forming committees for prevention of Sexual Harassment of women at work Places as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

GENDER STATISTICS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

4.1 Current Population of India:

India, with 1,21,05,69,573 crore people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,35,00,44,605 crore people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. The female population constitutes 48.46 per cent of the total population in India as per 2011 census.

4.2 Sex Ratio of India:

Sex Ratio is a term used to define number of females per 1000 males. It's a great source to find the equality of males and females in a society at a given period of time. In India sex Ratio was okay till the time of independence, thereafter it has declined regularly: According to Census of India 2011, India sex ratio has shown some improvement in the last 20 years. It has gone up from 927 in 1991 census to 933 in 2001 and 943 in 2011 census of India.

Total Male Population in India 2011	62,31,21,843
Total female population in India 2011	58,74,47,730
Total Population in India 2011	1,21,05,69,573
Sex Ratio	943

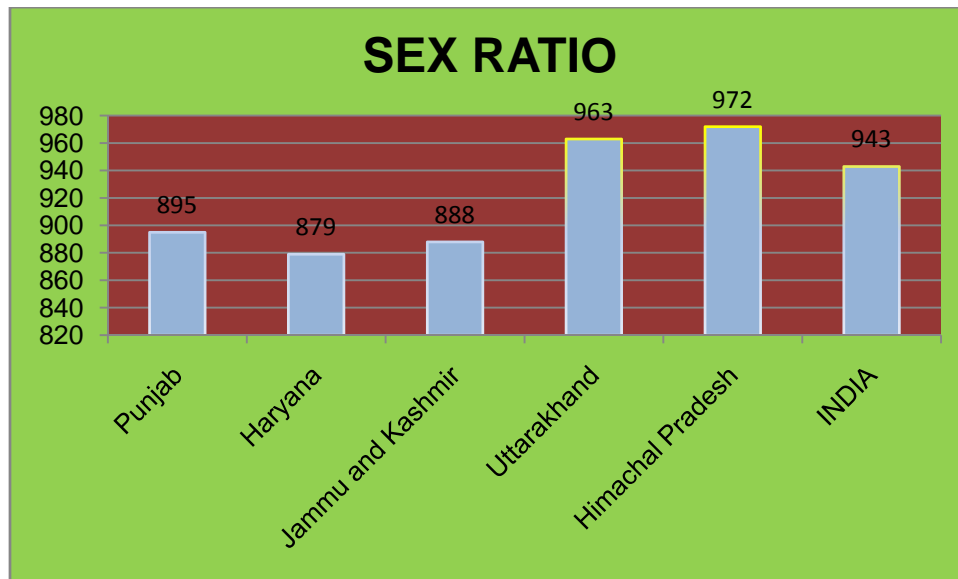
4.3 Current Population of Himachal Pradesh:

The Current population of Himachal Pradesh is 68,64,602. The figures show that **Himachal Pradesh** represents almost 0.57% of the India. Population and ranked 21st in India. The female population constitutes 49.28 per cent of the total population in **Himachal Pradesh** as per 2011 census.

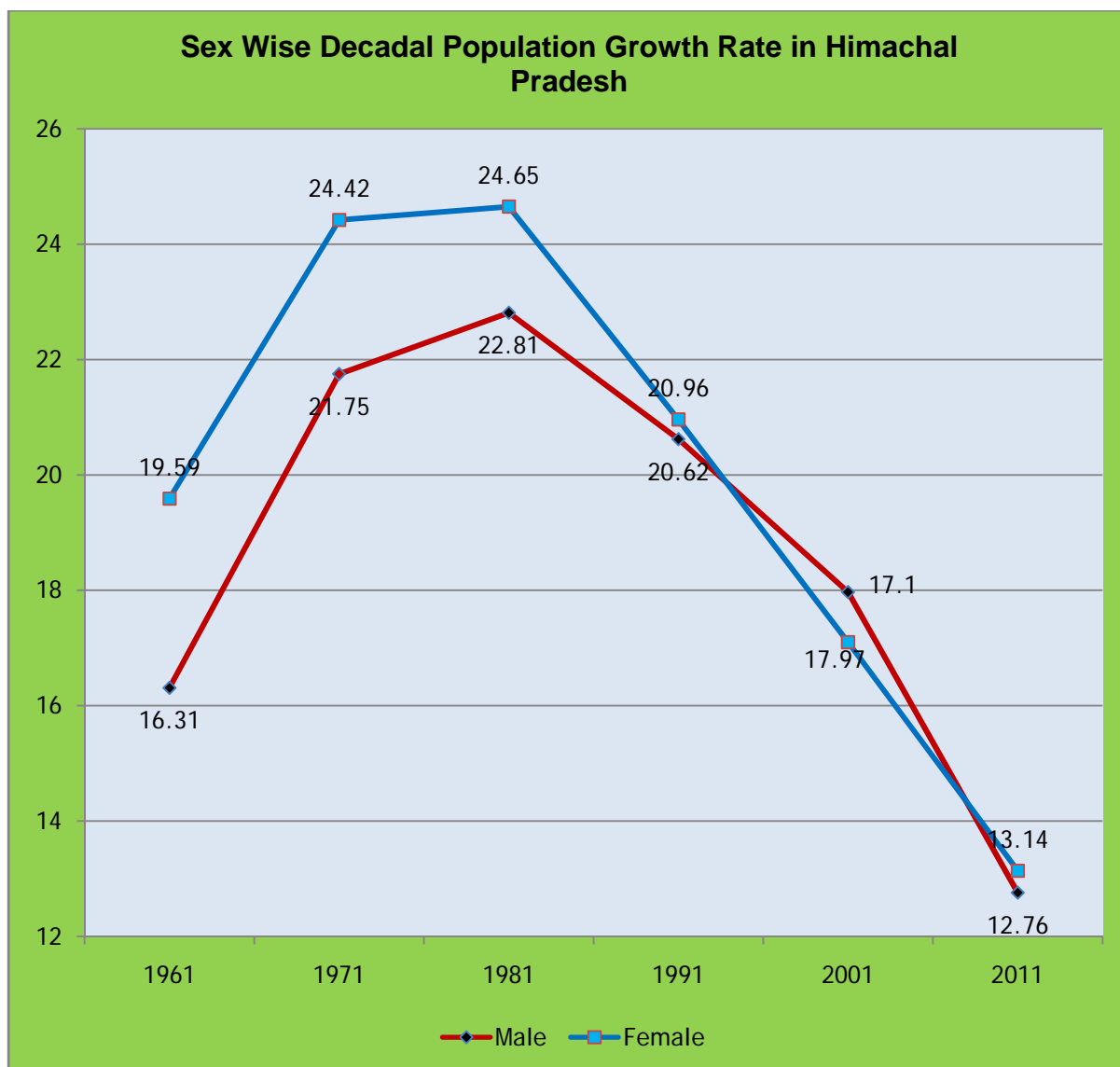
4.4 Sex Ratio of Himachal Pradesh:

It is a widely known fact that women live longer than men. At the same time it is also a fact that there is less number of women than men. In the last about 100 years Himachal Pradesh had shown an increasing trend in the number of women per thousand men barring for the decades 1911-1921 and 1931-1941, when sex ratio dropped from 904 to 902 and from 906 to 897 but the next decades witnessed the recovery and it reached to 976 in 1991. The census results of 2001 had shown decline in sex ratio by eight points i.e. from 976 to 968 which has quite serious socio economic implication if Data analyzed more closely. The census results of 2011 has shown an increase in sex ratio by 4 points i.e. 968 to 972 and as regards sex ratio (0-6) years it has improved in Himachal Pradesh i.e. from 896 to 909 during 2001 to 2011 Census. The sex ratio is high in Himachal Pradesh as compared to neighboring states.

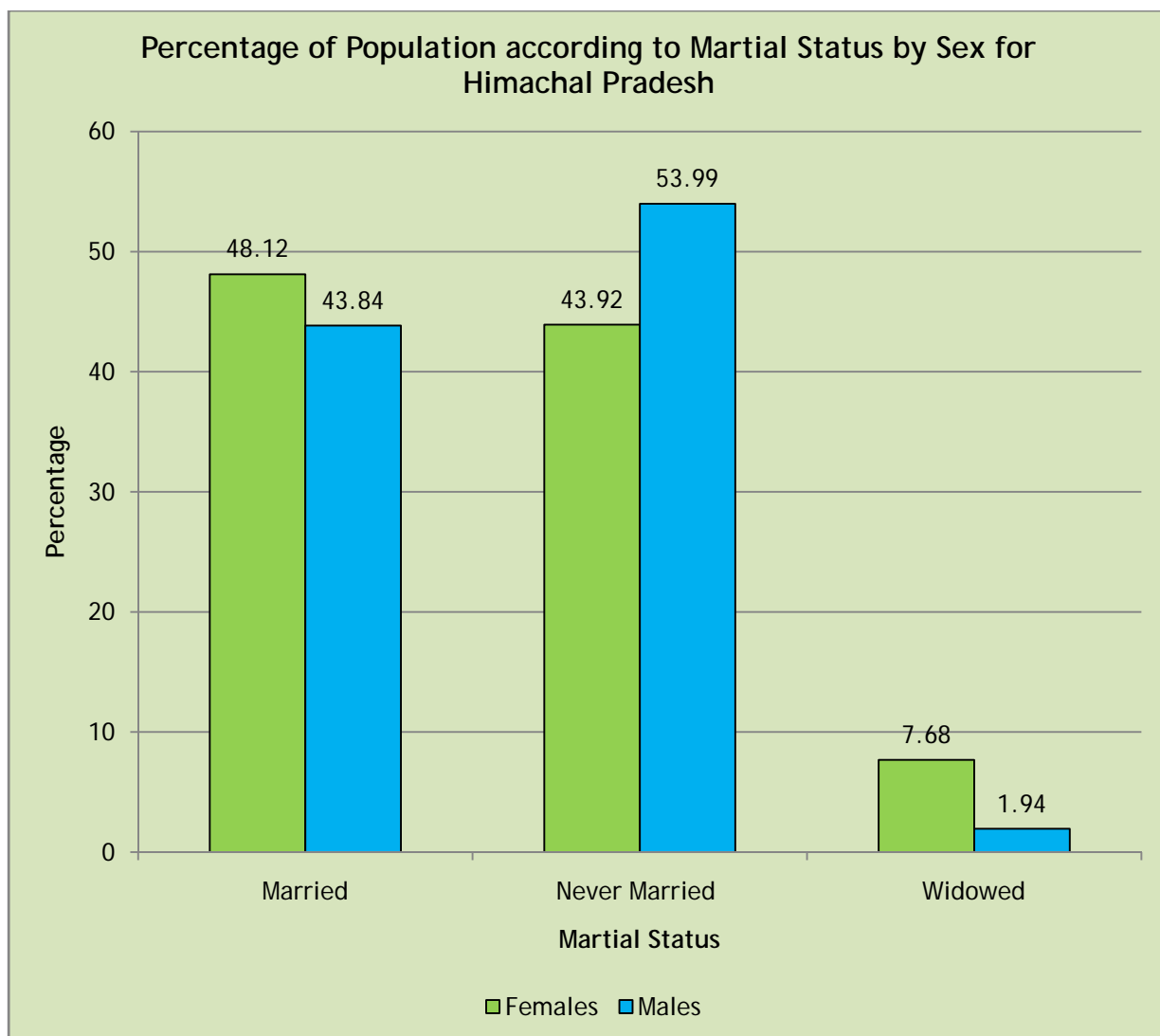
SEX RATIO IN HP&NEIGHBOURING STATES (2011)	
Punjab	895
Haryana	879
Jammu and Kashmir	888
Uttarakhand	963
Himachal Pradesh	972
INDIA	943



The growth of female population (2.10%) was slightly higher than that of the male population (2.06%) During the decade 1981-1991. but over the last decade viz. 1991-2001, the female population growth rate was 1.17 percent slightly lower as compared to the 1.80 percent growth rate of the male population. During the decade viz 2001-2011 the female population growth rate of male population.

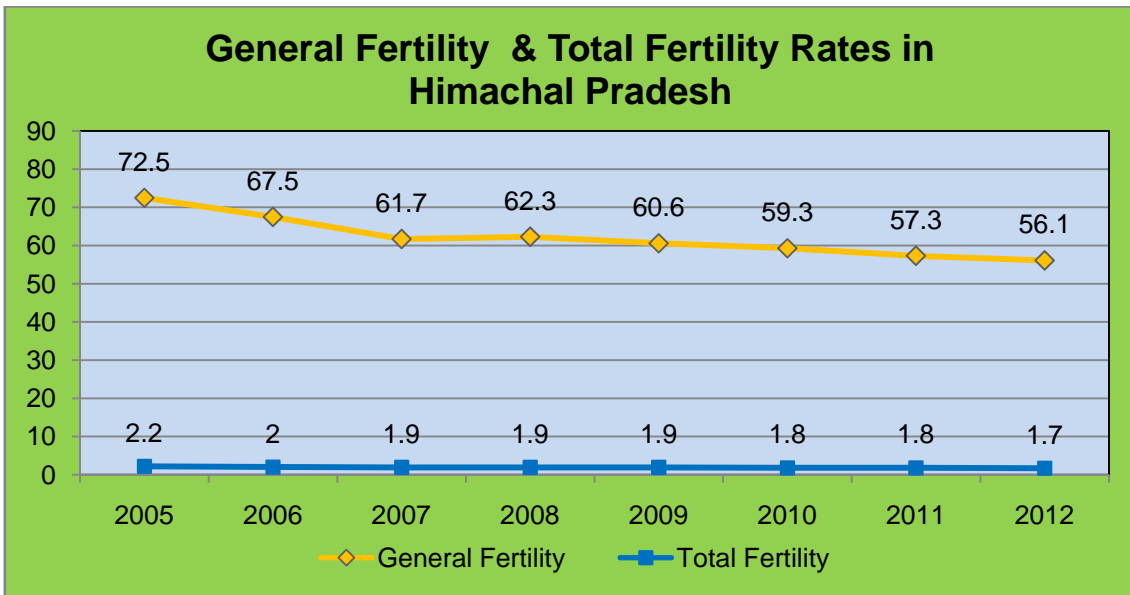


An interesting comparison highlighting gender differences in the Himachal Pradesh can be observed by looking at the distribution of male and female population according to marital status. According to 2001 census, 48.12 percent female were married as compared to 43.84 percent of males and 43.92 percent of female were never married as compared to 53.99 percent of males. Moreover, 7.68 percent of females were widows as compared to 1.94 percent of males and 0.28 percent female are either divorced/separated as compared to only 0.23 percent males.

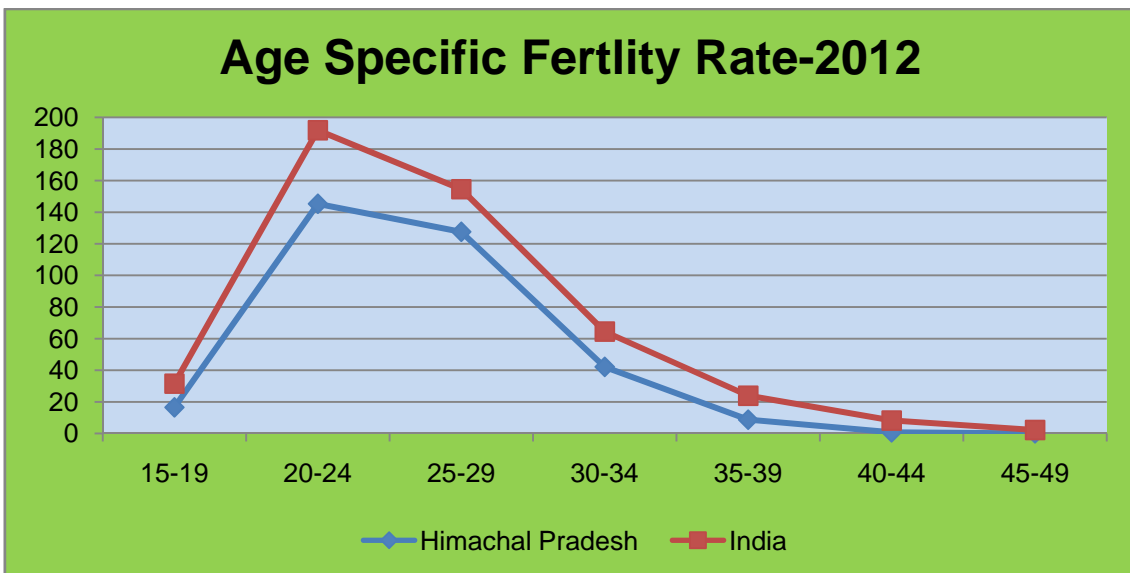


4.5 Vital Statistics:

With greater awareness about the family planning, increased availability of the family planning methods and more freedom in its use, the age-specific fertility rates have shown an increasing trend over years in all age-groups. In 2012, there were about 56.1 percent live births per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years (General Fertility Rate) as compared to about 57.3 live births per 1000 women in the same age group in 2011. The average number of children that a woman is expected to give birth to (Total Fertility Rate), during the entire child bearing age-group, if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout, has been decreasing over the years. The total Fertility Rate for 2012 was 1.7.



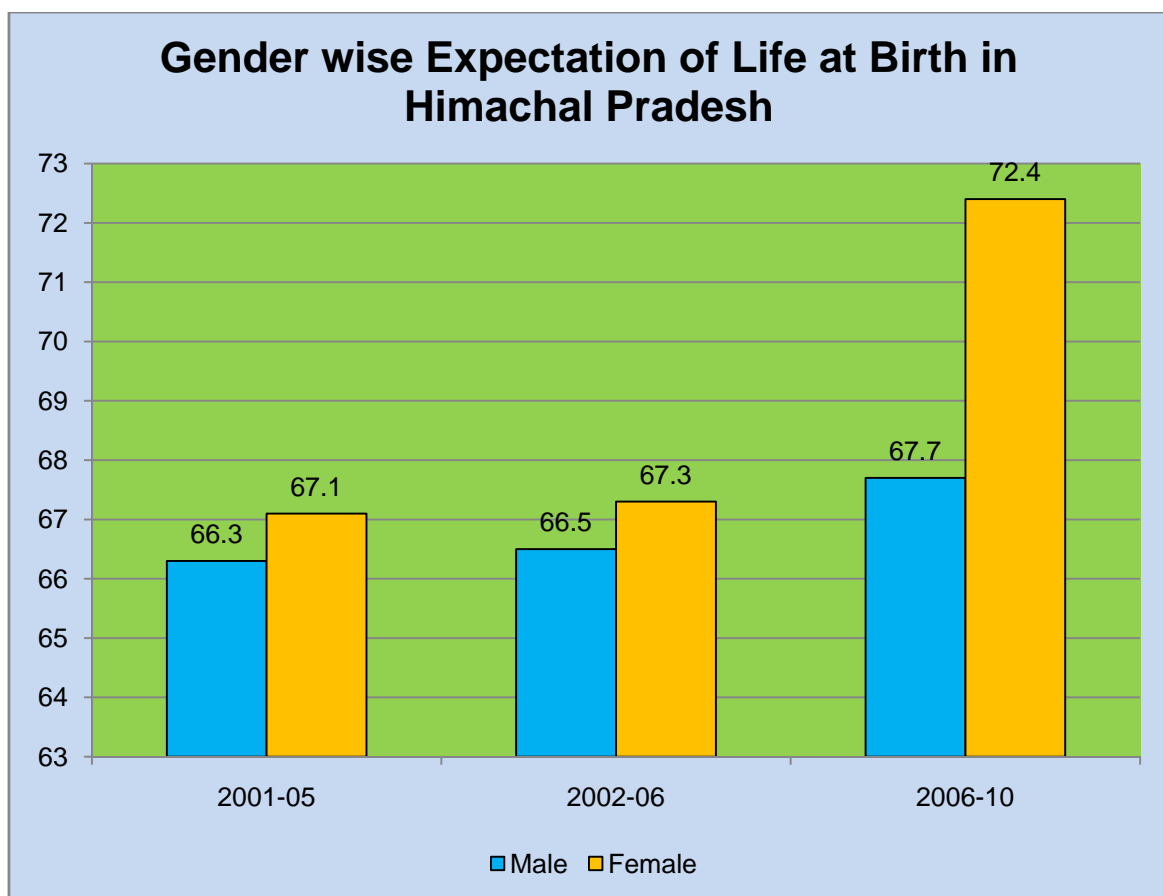
Age specific fertility rate in Himachal Pradesh have shown an increasing trend over years in all age-groups. In 2012, there were about 145.3 percent live births per 100 women in the age group 20-24 years as compared to about 127.6 live births per 1000 women in the 25-29 age groups.



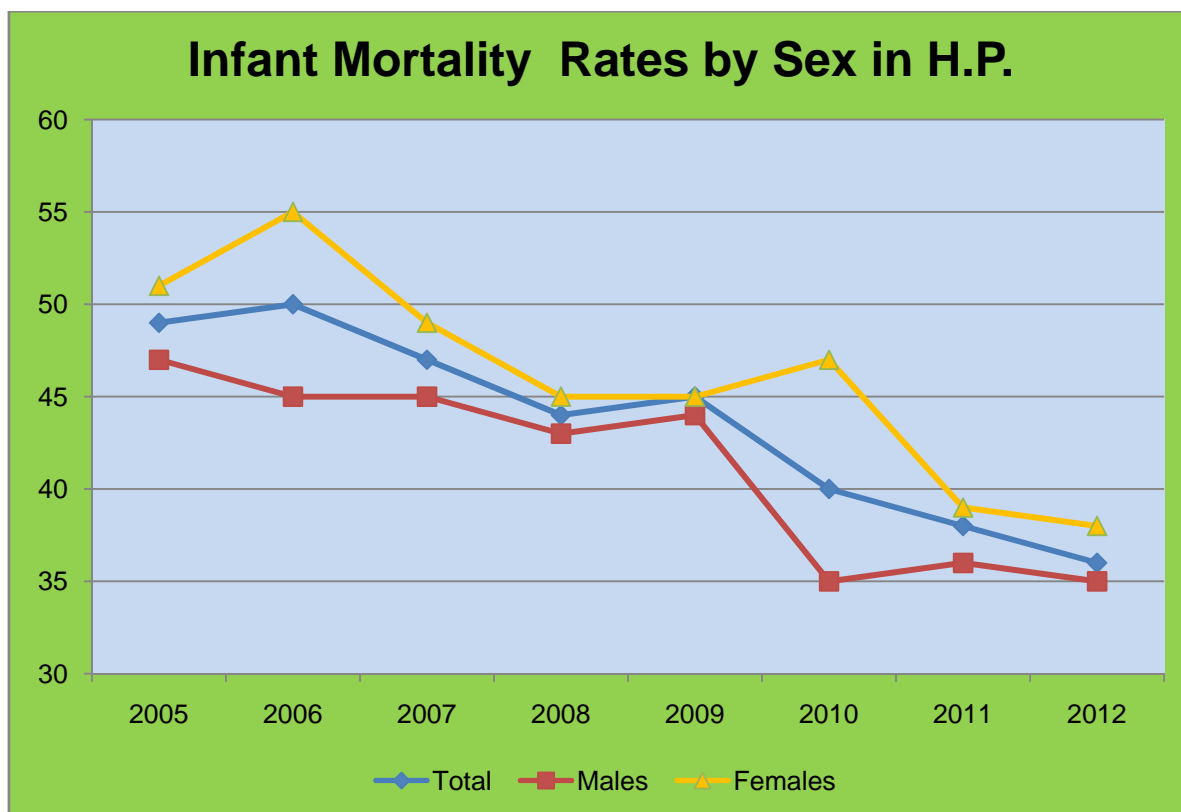
4.6 Health Status:

Women and men have somewhat different kind of health risks throughout their life span. Women were expected to a peculiar and major health risk due to child bearing. Good health and family planning services are important for the general well-being of the women, children and the entire family-giving women, in

particular, an opportunity to decide when and how many children do they want. Reduced infant Mortality would give women better chance to have the desired size of the family with few numbers of pregnancies. Discrimination against a female child is evident from the fact that girls experience higher rate of mortality in younger age-groups as compared to the boys. In 2012, the female infant mortality rate was observed to be 38 as compared to male infant mortality rate of 35. Life expectancy at birth has increased continuously over years. For the period 2006-10, the male life expectancy at birth was 67.7 years as compared to 72.4 years for females.



Health of women is an important factor in determining the overall health of the society. If pregnant women are not well nourished they are more likely to give births to weaker babies leading to a higher infant mortality rate. It is also observed that wherever the infant and child mortality is higher the birth rates are also higher. Women are exposed to a high risk of death due to pregnancy.



4.7 Planning the Family:

The provision of contraceptives information is fundamental to the ability of women and man to make informed choices about reproductive health decisions. The use of contraceptives and family Planning methods has been increasing uniformly over the years. This would not only give better chances to women to achieve the desired size of the family with the reduced number of pregnancies but would also help her to ensure desired spacing of the consecutive pregnancies. This would go a long way for the well-being of the mother as well as the entire family.

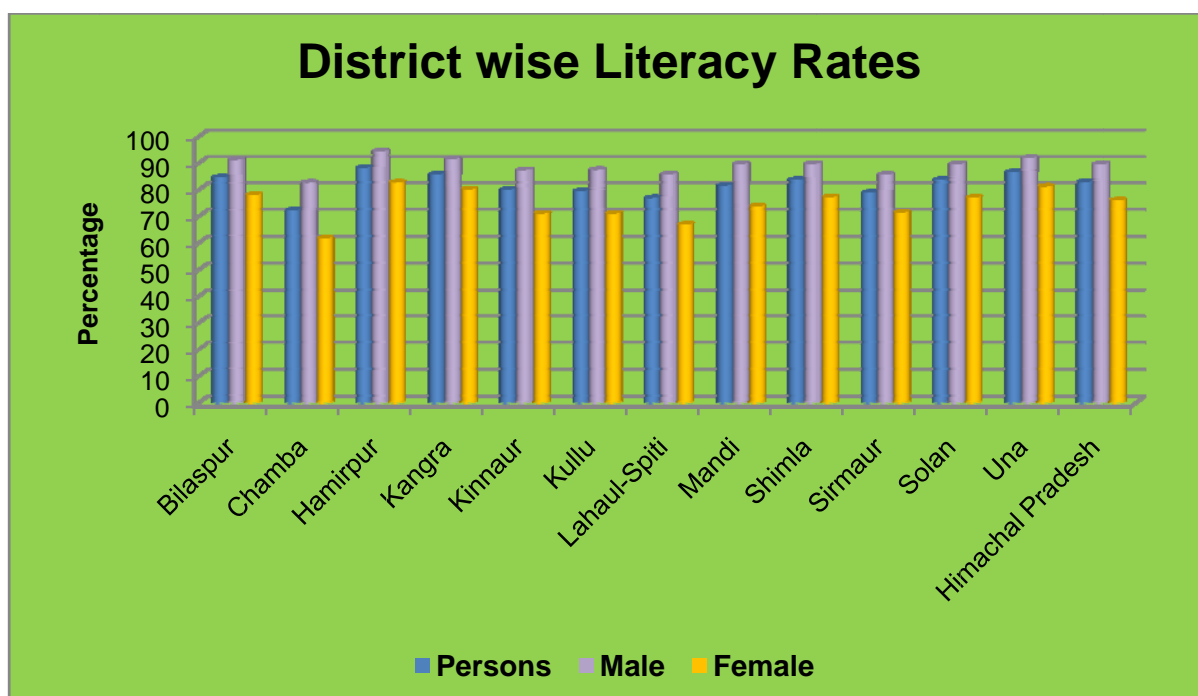
Female sterilization is the widely know family planning method followed by male sterilization during 2009-10. It has been observed that three out of four users rely on sterilization in Himachal Pradesh. Sterilization accounts for roughly 99% of all modern contraceptive methods used. Although reported by a negligible minority, sterilization is the most common method used even among married women and men. The reported use of traditional contraceptive methods and male/couple dependent methods is negligible.

In the year 2013-14, Out of the total accepters of family planning methods only 1.42 percent adopted vasectomy, 13.07 percent adopted tubectomy, 14.03 percent adopted IUD insertion, 57.54 per cent were CC users and 13.93 per

cent adopted oral pills as family planning methods.

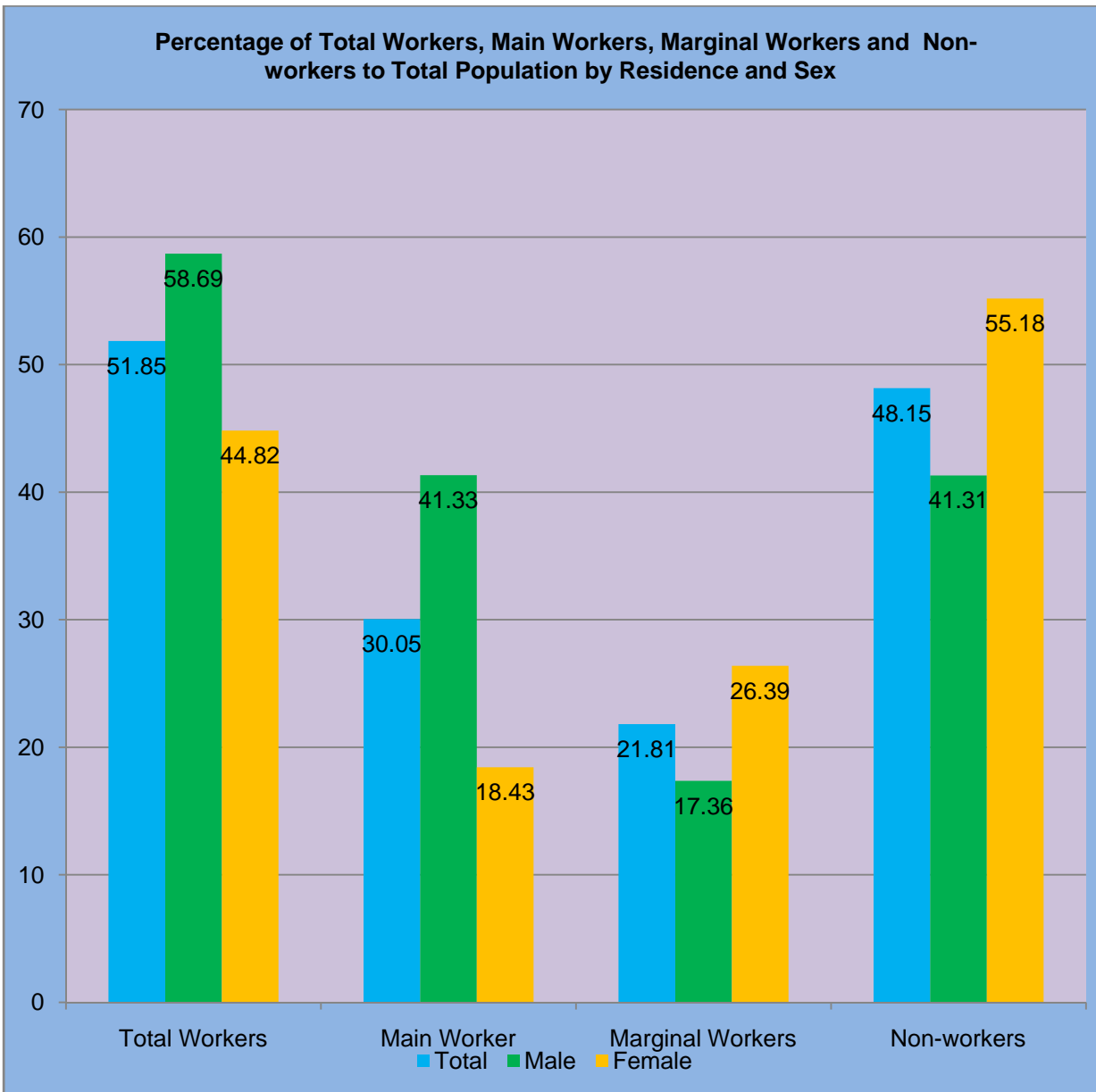
4.8 Educational Achievements:

Literacy is very important indicator of development of particular country or state. The literacy rate increase either due to the increase in number of literates or due to the decrease in population. Special attention is being laid to these aspects by the state Government. Literacy rates in the state have risen drastically from only 4.8 per cent in 1951 (male 7.5 percent and female 2 percent) to 82.80 percent in 2011. (Male 89.53 percent and Female 75.93 per cent) District wise Literacy Rates have been shown in this graph:



4.9 Participation of women and Men in the Economy:

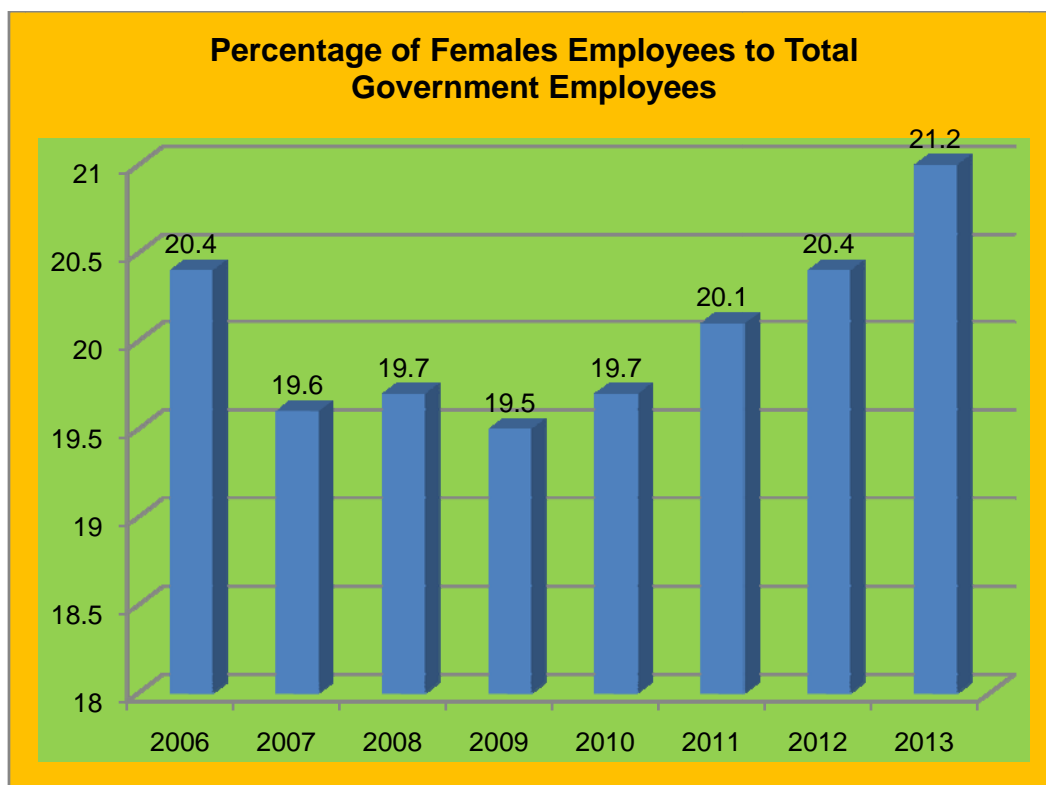
According to census, 2011 the total worker population In Himachal Pradesh was 35.59 lakh of which 15.16 lakh were women and 20.43 lakh were men. Out of total women workers, 41.13 percent were main workers, 58.87 per cent were marginal workers. Similarly out of total men workers, 70.42 percent were main workers, 29.58 percent were marginal workers. Out of total population of women and men, there were 55.18 & 41.31 percent non-workers respectively. This clearly indicates the wide difference in the participation of women and men in the economy.



The female workforce participation rate (WPR) on an average in 2001 was 43.67 percent which has increased to 44.82 percent in 2011. There has been evident from various censuses. Similarly the male workforce participation rate (WPR) on an average in 2001 was 54.62 percent which has increased to 58.69 percent in 2011.



In respect of women employment in the government services it reveals from the census of Himachal Pradesh Government employees-2012-13 that only 21.2 percent of total government employees were women. However, this share of women government employees during 2013 has moderately improved from 20.4 percent in 2012.



4.10 Women and Decision Making:

Decision making is the foremost step to the ladder of empowerment. Women is under-represented in the governance and decision making positions. At present women occupy less than 12 percent of parliament seats, less than 11 percent of Rajya seats and less than 4 per cent of seats in High Courts and the Supreme courts. As on May 2011, out of 34 cabinet Ministers there are only 2 women cabinet ministers, out of 37 Ministers of States there are only 4 women Ministers. There are only 44 women judges out of 512 in the country. Only two female judges are there in Supreme Court of India out of 31. In Himachal Pradesh high Court there is no woman judge as on 1st April, 2011.

Women's political participation is an important input to their empowerment. In the political participation and decision making position women are under-represented. At present in Himachal Pradesh the number of woman members in the state legislative assembly is 3 only 4.41 per cent to the total elected representatives.

ASSEMBLY	WOMEN
----------	-------

TWELEWTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (2012-2017)	3
ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (2007-2012)	5
TENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (2003-2007)	4
NINTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1998-2003)	7
EIGHTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1993-1998)	4
SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1990-1992)	4
SIXTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1985-1990)	3
FIFTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1982-1985)	3
FOURTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1977-1982)	1
THIRD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY- (1977-1982)	5

However, elected women representative in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and urban local bodies have significantly increased due to good number of women which have actively entered in Politics in Himachal Pradesh. With the representation of seats a good number of women have been elected to Panchayati Raj institutions in Himachal Pradesh for the term 2011-2016. In Himachal Pradesh there are 3243 Gram Panchayats, out of which 1639(50.54 per cent) seats have been occupied by women in 2011 Panchayat elections. Out of total seats occupied by women, 987 (60.21 per cent) occupied by general women, 421,(25.68 per cent) scheduled caste women, 104 (6.34 per cent) scheduled tribes women and 127 (7.74 per cent) occupied by OBC women.

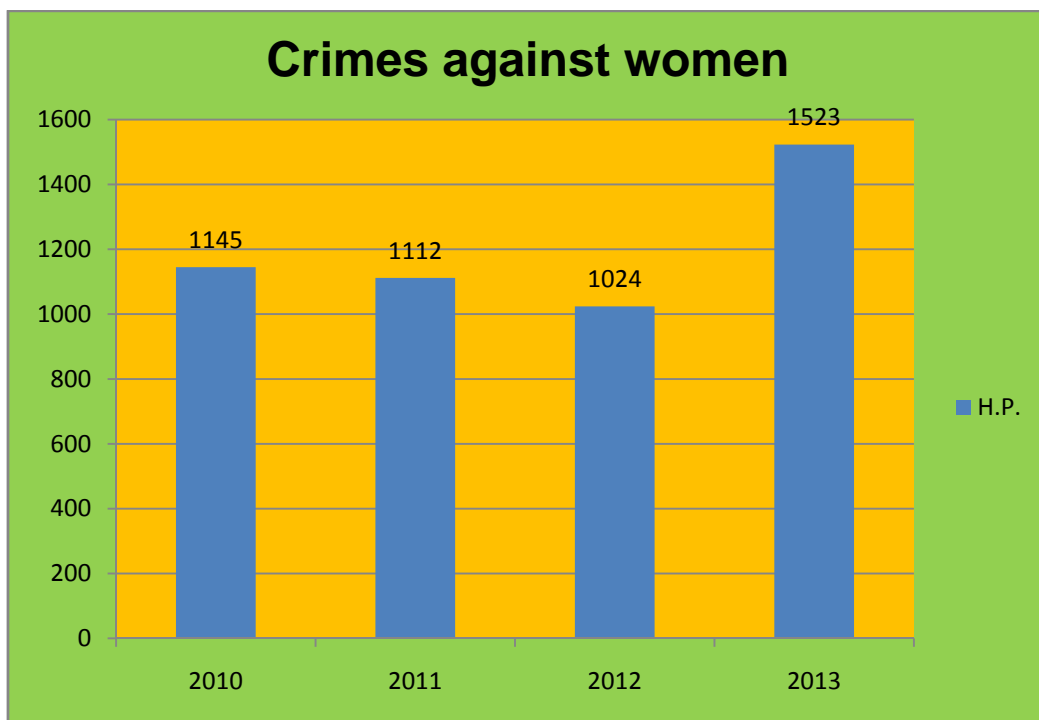
Similarly, out to total 77 Chairman Panchayat Simities seats, 42 seats (54, 55 percent) of the seats in this category have been occupied by women. Among total seats occupied by women in Chairman Panchayat Simities category, 20 (48 per cent) occupied by general women, 13(31 per cent) by scheduled caste women, 4 (9 per cent) by scheduled tribes women and 5 (12 per cent) occupied by OBC women.

Out of the total 12 seats chairpersons of Zila Parisad seats, 6 (50 per cent) of the seats have been occupied by women in 2011 elections.

4.11 Social Obstacles in Women's Empowerment:

Crimes against women is a universal phenomenon prevalent in every society irrespective of the social or economic class to which the women belong crime

and Violence committed against women in the society is the prime obstacle for women to go forward and achieve the goal of success in her life Gender violence is the greatest manifestation of gender bias and gender inequality. It is difficult to acquire accurate data on violence against women because of the social, cultural and legal barriers, lack of evidences and amount of secrecy and sensitivity involved. The crime against women in the year 2012-13 is 1523 in Himachal Pradesh.



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Table: 1.1

Population and number of Literates and Literacy Rate - 2011 Census.

District	Total Population			Number of Literates		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur	381956	192764	189192	287620	155599	132021
Chamba	519080	261320	257760	323842	186064	137778
Hamirpur	454768	217070	237698	358091	180555	177536
Kangra	1510075	750591	759484	1152640	606443	546197
Kinnaur	84121	46249	37872	60699	36697	24002
Kullu	437903	225452	212451	307672	174550	133122
Lahaul-Spiti	31564	16588	14976	21845	12897	8948
Mandi	999777	498065	501712	723747	393669	330078
Shimla	814010	425039	388971	612642	342846	269796
Sirmaur	529855	276289	253566	362645	205617	157028

Solan	580320	308754	271566	428578	244372	184206
Una	521173	263692	257481	399715	213281	186434
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	5039736	2752590	2287146

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.2

Rural-Urban/Male-Female Population of Himachal Pradesh.

Ye ar	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	Total	Male	Fem ale	Se x Ra tio	Tot al	Mal e	Fem ale	Se x Ra tio	Total	Male	Fem ale	Se x Ra tio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	2232	1155	1076	93	153	924	613	66	2385	1247	1138	91
51	154	384	770	2	827	42	85	4	981	826	155	2
19	2634	1343	1290	96	178	108	702	60	2812	1451	1361	93
61	188	271	917	1	275	063	12	6	463	334	129	8
19	3218	1628	1589	97	241	138	103	74	3460	1766	1693	95
71	544	623	921	6	890	334	556	9	434	957	477	8
19	3954	1988	1966	98	325	181	144	79	4280	2169	2110	97
81	847	331	516	9	971	600	371	5	818	931	887	3
19	4721	2372	2349	99	449	245	203	83	5170	2617	2553	97
91	681	193	488	0	196	274	922	1	877	467	410	6
20	5482	2756	2726	98	595	331	263	79	6077	3087	2989	96
01	319	073	246	9	581	867	714	5	900	940	960	8
20	6176	3110	3065	98	688	371	317	85	6864	3481	3382	97
11	050	345	705	6	552	528	024	3	602	873	729	2

Table: 1.3**District wise Rural-Urban/Male-Female Population - 2011 Census.**

District	Total			Rural		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur	381956	192764	189192	356827	179653	177174
Chamba	519080	261320	257760	482972	241963	241009
Hamirpur	454768	217070	237698	423338	200748	222590
Kangra	1510075	750591	759484	1423794	705365	718429
Kinnaur	84121	46249	37872	84121	46249	37872
Kullu	437903	225452	212451	396512	203269	193243
Lahaul-Spiti	31564	16588	14976	31564	16588	14976
Mandi	999777	498065	501712	937140	466050	471090
Shimla	814010	425039	388971	612659	314295	298364
Sirmaur	529855	276289	253566	472690	246175	226515
Solan	580320	308754	271566	478173	249736	228437
Una	521173	263692	257481	476260	240254	236006
Himachal Pradesh	6864602	3481873	3382729	6176050	3110345	3065705

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.4**District-wise Male-Female Percentage of Population.
2011 Census**

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur	50.47	49.53	50.35	49.65	52.17	47.83
Chamba	50.34	49.66	50.10	49.90	53.61	46.39
Hamirpur	47.73	52.27	47.42	52.58	51.93	48.07
Kangra	49.71	50.29	49.54	50.46	52.42	47.58
Kinnaur	54.98	45.02	54.98	45.02	0	0
Kullu	51.48	48.52	51.26	48.74	53.59	46.41
Lahaul-Spiti	52.55	47.45	52.55	47.45	0	0
Mandi	49.82	50.18	49.73	50.27	51.11	48.89
Shimla	52.22	47.78	51.30	48.70	55.00	45.00
Sirmaur	52.14	47.86	52.08	47.92	52.68	47.32
Solan	53.20	46.80	52.23	47.77	57.78	42.22
Una	50.60	49.40	50.45	49.55	52.19	47.81
H.P.	50.72	49.28	50.36	49.64	53.96	46.04

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.5**Decadal Population Growth Rate**

Year	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1961	16.31	19.59	17.87
1971	21.75	24.42	23.04
1981	22.81	24.65	23.71
1991	20.62	20.96	20.79
2001	17.97	17.10	17.54
2011	12.76	13.14	12.94

Source: - Census of India.

Table: 1.6**Age-wise Distribution of Female Population 2001 Census.**

District	0-6	7-10	11-14	15-19	20-24	25-59	60& above	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	20095	14073	14871	16170	15711	69997	18403	302	169622
Chamba	33985	23215	22736	23650	20405	84688	16173	817	225669
Hamirpur	23301	16340	18057	21119	20220	89849	26883	338	216107
Kangra	74931	53846	59162	70991	66489	281464	69436	1457	677776
Kinnaur	4603	3108	3374	3387	3154	14622	3855	58	36161
Kullu	25865	17695	18204	18577	17294	72020	13587	313	183555
Lahaul-Spiti	1796	1192	1140	1476	1392	6287	1468	32	14783
Mandi	57414	38183	41044	45197	44874	183722	41874	1164	453472
Shimla	40984	29470	30765	35091	34046	143783	26726	641	341506
Sirmaur	33055	22179	21651	22638	19416	82565	15412	378	217294
Solan	31475	20064	20376	22347	23547	94470	17461	526	230266
Una	27207	18829	19235	21663	20778	90107	25440	490	223749
H.P.	374711	258194	270615	302306	287326	1213574	276718	6516	2989960

Source: - Census of India-2001

Table: 1.7**District-wise Females per Thousand Males.**

District	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	1002	1002	990	981
Chamba	936	949	959	986
Hamirpur	1149	1105	1099	1095
Kangra	1016	1024	1025	1012
Kinnaur	885	856	857	819
Kullu	918	920	927	942
Lahaul Spiti	767	817	802	903
Mandi	999	1013	1012	1007
Shimla	878	894	896	915
Sirmaur	873	897	901	918
Solan	929	909	852	880
Una	1028	1006	997	976
H.P.	973	976	968	972

Source: - Census of India.

Table: 1.8**District-wise Population of Females per Thousand Males
in the Age Group of 0-6 Years.**

District	1981 Census	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	952	923	882	900
Chamba	979	965	955	953
Hamirpur	972	938	850	887
Kangra	978	939	836	876
Kinnaur	993	958	979	963
Kullu	970	966	960	962
Lahaul Spiti	965	951	961	1033
Mandi	986	968	918	916
Shimla	983	958	929	925
Sirmaur	975	973	934	928
Solan	944	951	900	899
Una	924	923	837	875
H.P.	971	951	896	909

Source: - Census of India.

Table: 1.9**District-wise Population of Female Target Groups. * 2001 Census**

District	Early Child- hood (0-6 years)	Girl Child (0-19 years)	Adolescent Girl (11-18 years)	Reprodu- ctive Age (15-44 years)	Economi- cally Active (15-59 years)	Old Age (60 + years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bilaspur	20095	65209	28393	80784	101878	18403
Chamba	33985	103586	42750	104539	128743	16173
Hamirpur	23301	78817	35701	102110	131188	26883
Kangra	74931	258930	118443	330958	418944	69436
Kinnaur	4603	14472	6213	16905	21163	3855
Kullu	25865	80341	33738	87751	107891	13587
Lahaul Spiti	1796	5604	2380	7234	9155	1468
Mandi	57414	181838	78497	219035	273793	41874
Shimla	40984	136310	60197	172438	212920	26726
Sirmaur	33055	99523	40989	100831	124619	15412
Solan	31475	94262	39076	114986	140364	17461
Una	27207	86934	37606	104790	132548	25440
H.P.	374711	1205826	523983	1442361	1803206	276718

*Age groups referred to in the context of developmental planning

Source: - Census of India.

Table: 1.10
Sex-wise Scheduled Castes Population- 2011 Census.

District	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of SC females to total SC population
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	50271	48718	98989	49.22
Chamba	56154	55536	111690	49.72
Hamirpur	53727	55529	109256	50.82
Kangra	159697	159688	319385	50.00
Kinnaur	7433	7317	14750	49.61
Kullu	62686	59973	122659	48.89
Lahaul Spiti	1154	1081	2235	48.37
Mandi	147250	146489	293739	49.87
Shimla	110828	104949	215777	48.64
Sirmaur	83017	77728	160745	48.35
Solan	85482	79054	164536	48.05
Una	58601	56890	115491	49.26
H.P.	876300	852952	1729252	49.32

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.11
Sex-wise Scheduled Tribes Population- 2011 Census.

District	Male	Female	Total	Percentage of ST females to total ST population
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	5485	5208	10693	48.70
Chamba	67900	67600	135500	49.89
Hamirpur	1531	1513	3044	49.70
Kangra	41745	42819	84564	50.64
Kinnaur	23609	25137	48746	51.57
Kullu	8493	8329	16822	49.51
Lahaul Spiti	12748	12959	25707	50.41
Mandi	6345	6442	12787	50.38
Shimla	4554	4201	8755	47.98
Sirmaur	5912	5350	11262	47.50
Solan	13351	12294	25645	47.94
Una	4445	4156	8601	48.32
H.P.	196118	196008	392126	49.99

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.12

Marital Status by Age and Sex. 2001 Census.

Age Group	Never Married			Married			Widow			Divorced/ Separated		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
< 10	1175391	619613	559738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-14	698661	359007	339654	5521	1993	3528	639	152	487	218	105	113
15-19	591844	317720	274124	33940	6349	27591	521	129	392	319	120	199
20-24	336870	232763	104107	243715	62312	181403	1372	300	1072	1072	328	744
25-29	104713	88234	16479	407754	166992	240762	3470	728	2742	1570	578	992
30-34	19838	15769	4069	405267	197774	207493	5853	1140	4713	1717	718	999
35-39	8686	6221	2465	390477	191238	199239	9896	1530	8366	2003	857	1146
40-44	5355	3900	1455	310719	160727	149992	12818	2046	10772	1777	732	1045
15-44	2945318	1643227	1302029	17973993	787385	1010008	34569	6025	28544	8676	3438	5238
45-49	4162	3143	1019	278154	144199	133955	18997	2951	16046	1569	730	839
50-54	3746	2925	821	208842	115280	93562	24312	4191	20121	1345	679	666
55-59	2688	2085	603	159516	87295	72221	25365	4814	20551	968	527	441
60-64	3238	2486	752	129231	75499	52732	40620	7405	33215	1041	560	481
65-69	2353	1779	574	88258	51958	36300	37639	7348	30291	656	371	285
70-74	3133	2298	835	62068	41928	20140	41023	8961	32062	483	299	184
75-79	1697	1240	457	32253	21679	10574	22669	5941	16728	246	161	85
80+	2331	1580	751	34161	25849	8312	44167	12317	31850	297	187	110
Age not Stated	11585	6433	5152	2769	1668	1101	342	86	256	20	13	7
All Ages	2980251	1667196	1313055	2792645	1353740	1438905	289703	60039	229664	15301	6965	8336

Source: - Census of India-2001.

Table: 1.13**Death by Age and Sex 2012**

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
< 1 Year	297	240	537	273	224	497	570	464	1034
1-4 Years	179	171	350	34	27	61	213	198	411
5-14 Years	233	191	424	49	41	90	282	232	514
15-24 Years	556	381	937	165	123	288	721	504	1225
25-34 Years	860	465	1325	259	126	385	1119	591	1710
35-44 Years	1296	596	1892	417	196	613	1713	792	2505
45-54 Years	2300	1194	3494	617	282	899	2917	1476	4393
55-64 Years	3652	1934	5586	787	400	1187	4439	2334	6773
65-69 Years	2311	1527	3838	394	211	605	2705	1738	4443
70 & above	9482	8219	17701	1163	812	1975	10645	9031	19676
Age not Stated	741	599	1340	154	93	247	895	692	1587

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.14**Mean Age at Effective Marriage of Females by Residence-HP (SRS)**

Year	Total				Rural				Urban			
	<18	18-20	21+	All ages	<18	18-20	21+	All ages	<18	18-20	21+	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2004	16.7	19.3	23.2	21.7	16.7	19.3	23.2	21.7	17.0	20.0	24.2	23.8
2005	16.1	19.3	23.5	22.0	15.9	19.3	23.4	21.9	16.6	19.1	24.3	22.6
2006	16.8	19.2	23.4	21.7	16.8	19.2	23.3	21.6	17.0	19.4	24.2	23.3
2007	17.0	19.4	23.3	22.1	17.0	19.4	23.2	22.0	17.0	19.5	24.0	22.7
2008	16.5	19.3	23.1	21.8	16.5	19.3	23.0	21.7	16.5	19.7	23.6	22.6
2009	16.7	19.2	23.4	22.2	16.6	19.2	23.3	22.1	17.0	19.8	25.0	23.9
2010	16.1	19.4	23.7	22.2	16.1	19.4	23.5	22.0	16.0	19.3	25.4	24.8
2011	17.0	19.4	23.6	22.4	17.0	19.4	23.5	22.2	17.0	19.5	24.9	24.1
2012	16.9	19.4	23.4	22.4	16.9	19.4	23.3	22.2	17.0	19.8	25.1	24.3

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.15**Proportion of Married Females in Selected Age Groups.
2001 Census.**

District	Percentage of married females to total females in the age groups								
	10-14	15-19	20-24	15-44	60-69	70-79	80+	Age not stated	All ages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	0.9	9.6	69.3	72.8	61.7	39.8	18.6	17.2	50.5
Chamba	1.1	12.0	69.8	69.8	48.5	32.1	17.9	12.4	43.8
Hamirpur	1.0	7.5	66.2	71.3	58.3	35.3	16.0	14.2	50.5
Kangra	1.0	5.5	53.9	67.1	31.9	35.8	18.6	18.2	48.3
Kinnaur	0.5	14.2	59.9	65.1	58.2	43.1	26.0	22.4	44.7
Kullu	0.8	14.6	70.5	71.6	54.0	40.2	25.2	21.1	46.7
Lahaul Spiti	0.9	10.0	55.0	61.4	57.1	44.6	34.3	15.6	44.6
Mandi	1.0	12.4	74.0	73.1	59.1	40.3	21.8	16.2	50.0
Shimla	1.3	8.4	54.3	67.2	58.2	40.5	25.0	20.1	47.8
Sirmaur	0.9	10.3	66.9	69.9	59.7	40.7	28.1	17.5	45.3
Solan	1.0	10.4	69.6	72.9	56.3	35.9	19.7	19.6	49.1
Una	1.2	5.1	53.5	68.0	61.7	39.3	18.5	13.1	47.9
H.P.	1.0	9.1	63.1	69.8	57.6	37.9	20.3	16.9	48.1

Source: - Census of India-2001.

Table: 1.16**General Fertility Rates of H.P. and India (since 1988 SRS)**

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1988	130.2	89.7	127.3	139.5	103.9	131.0
1989	113.0	80.8	110.7	135.7	97.6	126.5
1990	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	132.6	96.1	123.9
1991	114.0	70.8	110.9	127.2	93.3	119.2
1992	111.9	75.8	109.3	127.6	89.1	118.6
1993	105.8	74.9	102.8	125.2	93.5	116.6
1994	101.6	69.3	98.9	128.6	89.7	118.3
1995	95.0	65.4	92.7	126.7	87.3	117.0
1996	86.1	61.9	84.3	122.7	81.5	112.5
1997	82.9	61.4	81.3	119.5	80.7	109.9
1998	82.3	61.6	80.8	115.2	79.2	106.5
1999	86.7	59.8	84.7	112.8	77.6	103.2
2000	80.2	59.6	78.6	112.7	76.5	102.8
2001	76.6	60.7	75.4	108.6	74.4	99.5
2002	74.9	57.4	73.5	106.0	72.5	97.1
2003	74.2	56.4	72.9	103.5	71.9	95.3
2004	74.4	44.7	71.4	109.5	72.0	98.6
2005	75.5	45.8	72.5	106.2	70.9	95.8
2006	70.2	42.5	67.5	103.4	69.1	93.3
2007	63.8	43.0	61.7	98.6	67.3	89.5
2008	64.6	41.5	62.3	96.9	66.5	88.0
2009	62.8	39.7	60.6	94.9	65.9	86.5
2010	61.5	39.1	59.3	91.9	64.0	83.9
2011	59.3	37.8	57.3	88.9	62.0	81.2
2012	58.1	37.3	56.1	87.6	61.5	80.3

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.17
Total Fertility Rates of H.P. and India (since 1988 SRS)

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1988	3.7	2.5	3.7	4.3	3.1	4.0
1989	3.3	2.3	3.2	4.2	2.8	3.9
1990	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4.1	2.8	3.8
1991	3.2	2.0	3.2	3.9	2.7	3.6
1992	3.1	2.2	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.6
1993	2.9	2.2	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.5
1994	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.7	3.5
1995	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.9	2.6	3.5
1996	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.7	2.4	3.4
1997	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.6	2.4	3.3
1998	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.2
1999	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.2
2000	2.3	1.8	2.3	3.5	2.3	3.2
2001	2.2	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.3	3.1
2002	2.1	1.8	2.1	3.3	2.2	3.0
2003	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.0
2004	2.2	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.9
2005	2.2	1.5	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.9
2006	2.1	1.4	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.8
2007	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.0	2.0	2.7
2008	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.6
2009	1.9	1.3	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.6
2010	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.5
2011	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.4
2012	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.6	1.8	2.4

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.18
Estimated Age Specific Fertility Rate-(SRS-2012)

Age group	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15-19	17.9	1.0	16.5	36.3	16.7	31.5
20-24	152.6	69.2	145.3	210.6	140.4	191.9
25-29	130.9	95.6	127.6	164.8	131.4	154.6
30-34	39.7	65.7	42.1	68.3	55.6	64.5
35-39	8.5	10.4	8.7	27.5	15.4	23.9
40-44	0.5	2.6	0.7	10.1	3.7	8.2
45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.8	2.2

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.19
Total Population, Female population and its Share in Total Population and Sex Ratio 2011 Census.

District	Total Population	Female Population	Percentage Share of Female Population	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	381956	189192	49.53	981
Chamba	519080	257760	49.66	986
Hamirpur	454768	237698	52.27	1095
Kangra	1510075	759484	50.29	1012
Kinnaur	84121	37872	45.02	819
Kullu	437903	212451	48.52	942
Lahaul Spiti	31564	14976	47.45	903
Mandi	999777	501712	50.18	1007
Shimla	814010	388971	47.78	915
Sirmaur	529855	253566	47.86	918
Solan	580320	271566	46.80	880
Una	521173	257481	49.40	976
H.P.	6864602	3382729	49.28	972

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.20**Residence/Sex wise Births & Deaths in
Himachal Pradesh during, 2012.**

Items	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Births	43540	40018	83558	23066	20987	44053	66606	61005	127611
Deaths	21907	15517	37424	4312	2535	6847	26219	18052	44271

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.21**Sex Wise Registration of Births & Deaths**

Year Wise Registration	Births		Deaths		Sex Ratio at Birth
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1993	39155	35175	9996	7667	898
1994	43740	38411	11771	8178	878
1995	51671	45664	13742	9354	884
1996	58933	51808	16088	11395	879
1997	62206	53417	17097	11574	859
1998	62220	52848	17771	11944	849
1999	64646	56010	18746	12838	866
2000	67379	57771	19408	12805	857
2001	71993	61607	20932	14048	856
2002	70285	60872	21500	14269	866
2003	70885	62177	22512	14941	877
2004	73418	64055	21984	14402	872
2005	72167	62497	22453	15206	866
2006	74438	65891	24066	16271	885
2007	69971	63186	23710	16205	903
2008	71208	64367	24986	17400	904
2009	71467	65861	25230	17163	922
2010	70497	64222	24719	17079	911
2011	67409	61854	25079	17445	918
2012	66606	61005	26219	18052	916

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.22
Vital Statistics by Sex 2012
Rural

District	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bilaspur	2921	2577	5498	1119	773	1892	11	3	14	1	-	-	-
Chamba	4355	4251	8606	1507	1048	2555	17	19	36	-	-	-	-
Hamirpur	2042	1775	3817	1719	1249	2968	7	9	16	-	-	-	-
Kangra	11221	9939	21160	5915	4208	10123	126	96	222	2	3	2	5
Kinnaur	464	429	893	293	155	448	3	2	5	-	-	-	-
Kullu	2001	2055	4056	1173	831	2004	10	16	26	-	-	-	-
Lahaul Spiti	112	110	222	94	72	166	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mandi	5610	5077	10687	2977	2137	5114	32	23	55	-	-	-	-
Shimla	3434	3393	6827	1912	1349	3261	34	27	61	-	-	-	-
Sirmaur	3795	3507	7302	1542	998	2540	22	16	38	-	-	-	-
Solan	2930	2682	5612	1552	1142	2694	18	18	36	-	-	-	-
Una	4655	4223	8878	2104	1555	3659	15	11	26	-	48	42	90
H.P.	43540	40018	83558	21907	15517	37424	297	240	537	3	51	44	95

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

**Table: 1.23
Vital Statistics by Sex 2012
Urban**

District	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bilaspur	1275	1150	2425	230	135	365	25	14	39	-	-	-	-
Chamba	1054	1008	2062	306	194	500	21	23	44	-	1	-	1
Hamirpur	2736	2471	5207	324	213	537	18	17	35	-	2	-	2
Kangra	2822	2521	5343	441	214	655	12	5	17	-	-	-	-
Kinnaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kullu	2053	1971	4024	340	199	539	22	14	36	-	6	8	14
Lahaul Spiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mandi	3157	2871	6028	494	332	826	39	32	71	-	-	-	-
Shimla	4800	4427	9227	1293	733	2026	98	86	184	2	-	-	-
Sirmaur	1818	1568	3386	343	164	507	28	19	47	-	-	-	-
Solan	2830	2590	5420	379	234	613	10	13	23	-	-	-	-
Una	521	410	931	162	117	279	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
H.P.	23066	20987	44053	4312	2535	6847	273	224	497	2	9	8	17

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.24

**Population Sex Ratio in the Age Group (0-6 years).
2001 & 2011 Census.**

District		2001 Census				2011 Census			
		Persons	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Persons	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	Total	42890	22795	20095	882	41956	22084	19872	900
	Rural	40403	21441	18962	884	39501	20752	18749	903
	Urban	2487	1354	1133	837	2455	1332	1123	843
Chamba	Total	69579	35594	33985	955	70359	36024	34335	953
	Rural	65902	33610	32292	961	67015	34286	32729	955
	Urban	3677	1984	1693	853	3344	1738	1606	924
Hamirpur	Total	50699	27398	23301	850	48548	25722	22826	887
	Rural	47466	25643	21823	851	45625	24189	21436	886
	Urban	3233	1755	1478	842	2923	1533	1390	907
Kangra	Total	164566	89635	74931	836	164607	87741	76866	876
	Rural	157047	85574	71473	835	156586	83419	73167	877
	Urban	7519	4061	3458	852	8021	4322	3699	856
Kinnaur	Total	9304	4701	4603	979	8246	4200	4046	963
	Rural	9304	4701	4603	979	8246	4200	4046	963
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kullu	Total	52820	26955	25865	960	50431	25707	24724	962
	Rural	49661	25252	24409	967	46400	23575	22825	968
	Urban	3159	1703	1456	855	4031	2132	1899	891
Lahaul Spiti	Total	3664	1868	1796	961	3125	1537	1588	1033
	Rural	3664	1868	1796	961	3125	1537	1588	1033
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandi	Total	119949	62535	57414	918	112074	58486	53588	916
	Rural	113933	59266	54667	922	106402	55468	50934	918
	Urban	6016	3269	2747	840	5672	3018	2654	879
Shimla	Total	85089	44105	40984	929	81564	42376	39188	925
	Rural	69146	35404	33742	953	64881	33558	31323	933
	Urban	15943	8701	7242	832	16683	8818	7865	892
Sirmaur	Total	68431	35376	33055	934	69620	36107	33513	928
	Rural	62772	32290	30482	944	63387	32780	30607	934
	Urban	5659	3086	2573	834	6233	3327	2906	873
Solan	Total	66434	34959	31475	900	68137	35884	32253	899
	Rural	56506	29666	26840	905	57250	30029	27221	906
	Urban	9928	5293	4635	876	10887	5855	5032	859
Una	Total	59712	32505	27207	837	59231	31591	27640	875
	Rural	54824	29819	25005	839	54404	29061	25343	872
	Urban	4888	2686	2202	820	4827	2530	2297	908
Himachal Pradesh	Total	793137	418426	374711	896	777898	407459	370439	909
	Rural	730628	384534	346094	900	712822	372854	339968	912
	Urban	62509	33892	28617	844	65076	34605	30471	881

Source: - Census of India.

Table: 1.25

Population Sex Ratio in the Age Group (0-6 years) 2011 Census.

District	Total Population			Sex Ratio	Population in age group 0-6			Sex Ratio
	Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bilaspur	381956	192764	189192	981	41956	22084	19872	900
Chamba	519080	261320	257760	986	70359	36024	34335	953
Hamirpur	454768	217070	237698	1095	48548	25722	22826	887
Kangra	1510075	750591	759484	1012	164607	87741	76866	876
Kinnaur	84121	46249	37872	819	8246	4200	4046	963
Kullu	437903	225452	212451	942	50431	25707	24724	962
Lahaul Spiti	31564	16588	14976	903	3125	1537	1588	1033
Mandi	999777	498065	501712	1007	112074	58486	53588	916
Shimla	814010	425039	388971	915	81564	42376	39188	925
Sirmaur	529855	276289	253566	918	69620	36107	33513	928
Solan	580320	308754	271566	880	68137	35884	32253	899
Una	521173	263692	257481	976	59231	31591	27640	875
H.P.	6864602	3481873	3382729	972	777898	407459	370439	909

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.26**Age-wise Distribution of Population 2001 Census.**

Age Group (Years)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
0-4	560187	296555	263632	517539	273478	244061	42648	23077	19571
5-9	619164	323058	296106	566404	294317	272087	52760	28741	24019
10-14	705039	361257	343782	644995	329113	315882	60044	32144	27900
15-19	626624	324318	302306	564788	289354	275434	61836	34964	26872
20-24	583029	295703	287326	515945	256218	259727	67084	39485	27599
25-29	517507	256532	260975	458593	224315	234278	58914	32217	26697
30-34	432675	215401	217274	381339	187653	193686	51336	27748	23588
35-39	411062	199846	211216	362046	173247	188799	49016	26599	22417
40-44	330669	167405	163264	291109	144391	146718	39560	23014	16546
45-49	302882	151023	151859	270052	131634	138418	32830	19389	13441
50-54	238245	123075	115170	214098	108551	105547	24147	14524	9623
55-59	188537	94721	93816	171610	84952	86658	16927	9769	7158
60-64	174130	86950	87180	161344	80078	81266	12786	6872	5914
65-69	128906	61456	67450	119674	56746	62928	9232	4710	4522
70-74	106707	53486	53221	99721	49780	49941	6986	3706	3280
75-79	56865	29021	27844	53005	27014	25991	3860	2007	1853
80+	80956	39933	41023	76577	37801	38776	4379	2132	2247
Age not Stated	14716	8200	6516	13480	7431	6049	1236	769	467
All Ages	6077900	3087940	2989960	5482319	2756073	2726246	595581	331867	263714

Source: Census of India-2001.

Table: 1.27

Age-wise Distribution of Population 2011 Census.

Age Group (Years)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
0-4	544984	285011	259973	500931	261743	239188	44053	23268	20785
5-9	591177	311457	279720	537559	282441	255118	53618	29016	24602
10-14	639224	338240	300984	580265	305500	274765	58959	32740	26219
15-19	640461	336729	303732	575991	300554	275437	64470	36175	28295
20-24	643866	323720	320146	573439	285167	288272	70427	38553	31874
25-29	589160	290125	299035	523605	255016	268589	65555	35109	30446
30-34	546357	271253	275104	485375	239272	246103	60982	31981	29001
35-39	517966	258230	259736	459275	227906	231369	58691	30324	28367
40-44	445560	222269	223291	394635	195137	199498	50925	27132	23793
45-49	395128	197642	197486	350793	173489	177304	44335	24153	20182
50-54	330687	165724	164963	295411	145792	149619	35276	19932	15344
55-59	266860	135245	131615	240093	119998	120095	26767	15247	11520
60-64	231372	115464	115908	212263	105331	106932	19109	10133	8976
65-69	158607	78387	80220	146096	71950	74146	12511	6437	6074
70-74	130587	62119	68468	120932	57250	63682	9655	4869	4786
75-79	75706	36440	39266	69958	33561	36397	5748	2879	2869
80+	106737	48465	58272	100043	45339	54704	6694	3126	3568
Age Not Stated	10163	5353	4810	9386	4899	4487	777	454	323
All Ages	6864602	3481873	3382729	6176050	3110345	3065705	688552	371528	317024

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.28**Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and Residence of Himachal Pradesh
1994-2012 (SRS).**

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1995	61	68	56	63	70	57	39	37	43
1996	62	57	71	63	58	73	40	41	31
1997	63	64	61	64	65	63	38	46	28
1998	64	60	77	66	61	79	38	42	33
1999	62	57	51	43	58	52	38	39	35
2000	60	57	45	62	58	45	37	34	38
2001	54	48	36	56	49	38	32	25	14
2002	52	66	55	53	68	57	28	26	31
2003	49	46	38	51	47	39	26	26	9
2004	51	56	45	54	61	47	15	16	13
2005	49	47	51	53	48	53	20	27	14
2006	50	45	55	52	47	57	26	20	31
2007	47	45	49	49	47	51	25	22	28
2008	44	43	45	45	45	46	27	21	34
2009	45	44	45	46	46	46	28	28	29
2010	40	35	47	41	35	48	29	29	29
2011	38	36	39	38	37	40	28	20	35
2012	36	35	38	37	36	38	25	22	27

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P

Table: 1.29**Sex-Wise Infant Mortality Rates (SRS)**

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Combined	Males	Females	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1995	68	56	61	73	75	74
1996	57	71	62	73	72	72
1997	64	61	63	70	72	71
1998	59	76	64	70	74	72
1999	57	51	62	70	71	70
2000	57	45	60	67	69	68
2001	48	36	54	64	68	66
2002	66	55	52	62	65	63
2003	46	38	49	57	64	60
2004	56	45	51	58	58	58
2005	47	51	49	56	61	58
2006	45	55	50	56	59	57
2007	45	49	47	55	56	55
2008	43	45	44	52	55	53
2009	44	45	45	49	52	50
2010	35	47	40	46	49	47
2011	36	39	38	43	46	44
2012	35	38	36	41	44	42

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.30**Death Rates by Sex and Residence of Himachal Pradesh
1990-2012(SRS)**

Year	Combined			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1991	8.9	9.8	8.0	9.2	10.1	8.2	5.2	6.0	4.2
1992	8.8	9.6	8.0	9.1	10.0	8.3	4.6	5.2	3.9
1993	8.7	9.9	7.4	9.0	10.3	7.7	5.5	6.4	4.5
1994	8.6	11.0	6.3	8.9	11.6	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.8
1995	8.7	9.7	7.6	8.9	10.0	7.8	6.1	6.9	5.2
1996	8.0	8.9	7.2	8.2	9.1	7.3	6.0	6.9	4.9
1997	8.1	9.3	7.0	8.3	9.5	7.2	5.9	6.8	4.8
1998	7.7	8.8	6.8	7.9	9.0	6.9	5.4	6.2	4.6
1999	7.3	8.2	6.5	7.5	8.5	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.8
2000	7.2	8.2	6.2	7.3	8.4	6.3	5.5	6.0	4.8
2001	7.1	8.1	6.0	7.2	8.3	6.2	5.3	6.6	4.0
2002	7.5	9.1	6.1	7.7	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.9	4.1
2003	7.1	8.3	6.0	7.3	8.6	6.1	4.9	5.6	4.2
2004	6.8	7.7	5.8	7.0	8.0	6.0	4.5	4.9	3.9
2006	6.8	8.4	5.4	7.1	..	..	4.8	..	..
2007	7.1	8.1	6.1	7.3	..	..	5.0	..	..
2008	7.4	8.7	6.1	7.7	9.1	6.3	4.7	5.1	4.2
2009	7.2	8.4	6.0	7.4	8.7	6.2	4.9	5.5	4.2
2010	6.9	7.8	6.1	7.2	8.1	6.3	4.2	4.8	3.5
2011	6.7	7.7	5.7	7.0	8.1	6.0	3.6	4.1	3.1
2012	6.7	8.2	5.2	7.0	8.7	5.5	3.6	4.2	3.0

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.31**Expectation of Life at Birth (SRS)**

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Combined	Males	Females	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1970-75	54.8	50.9	..	50.5	49.0	49.7
1976-80	58.1	54.9	..	52.5	52.1	52.3
1981-85	58.5	62.9	..	55.4	55.7	55.4
1986-90	62.4	62.8	62.8	57.7	58.1	57.7
1993-97	64.6	65.2	65.1	60.4	61.8	61.1
1995-99	65.1	65.8	65.6	60.8	62.5	61.7
1997-01	65.5	66.1	65.9	61.3	63.0	62.2
1998-02	65.7	66.3	65.9	61.6	63.3	62.5
1999-03	65.8	66.6	66.2	61.8	63.5	62.7
2000-04	66.1	66.8	66.5	62.1	63.7	63.0
2001-05	66.3	67.1	..	62.3	63.9	..
2002-06	66.5	67.3	..	62.6	64.2	..
2006-10	67.7	72.4	70.0	64.6	67.7	66.1

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.32**Family Planning Acceptors by Methods**

Year	Sterilization		I.U.D Insertion	CC Users	Oral Pills Users	Total Accepters
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	6011	8961	6999	16422	165	38558
1981-82	8358	14241	7591	13288	174	43652
1982-83	7118	26349	9671	15112	524	58774
1983-84	7462	26498	12223	15030	1435	62648
1984-85	5359	22538	19847	24001	2899	74644
1985-86	6335	25956	25578	37680	6196	101745
1986-87	5481	27557	30761	40563	8936	113298
1987-88	5092	26484	31355	42211	7471	112613
1988-89	6271	28893	35287	58457	9000	137908
1989-90	4735	27856	37420	69482	9805	149298
1990-91	4375	28199	41796	74732	13002	162104
1991-92	4513	33630	47401	73901	14910	174355
1992-93	4697	35467	53886	81774	15616	191440
1993-94	4445	34051	46013	84076	19969	188554
1994-95	4807	36147	49750	90163	22007	202874
1995-96	3424	32432	47562	78769	23308	185495
1996-97	3483	28126	37797	67962	21944	159312
1997-98	2967	29507	36658	65886	23264	158282
1998-99	2894	27866	35897	64565	23494	154716
1999-00	2951	28832	34752	65917	24593	157045
2000-01	3187	31211	35088	69392	26505	165383
2001-02	3001	31507	32100	69441	22899	158948
2002-03	3054	30857	32920	71835	26136	164802
2003-04	3160	29177	32265	79744	24750	169096
2004-05	2956	30575	30941	88806	28036	181314
2005-06	2917	25466	30452	88080	26662	173577
2006-07	3144	23301	28963	92895	28368	176671
2007-08	5135	25345	27694	97163	28199	183536
2008-09	3940	26872	25663	99732	29803	186010
2009-10	3184	24432	24171	102058	29378	183223
2010-11	2616	21020	21220	81549	26308	152713
2011-12	2344	20514	19697	73042	30540	146137
2012-13	2522	20658	19892	79655	27383	150110
2013-14	2119	19569	20996	86104	20842	149630

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.33**Percentage of Couples Protected by Family Welfare Methods in Himachal Pradesh.**

Year	Sterilization	IUD	CC Users	OP Users	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1990-91	37.50	8.70	4.40	1.50	52.10
1991-92	38.50	9.50	4.30	1.70	54.00
1992-93	38.60	10.50	4.60	1.70	54.00
1993-94	39.90	10.30	4.60	2.20	57.00
1994-95	40.73	10.41	4.86	2.37	58.37
1995-96	40.86	10.25	4.16	2.46	57.73
1996-97	40.52	9.32	3.54	2.29	55.67
1997-98	39.76	8.55	3.33	2.37	54.00
1998-99	39.14	7.98	3.22	2.34	52.69
1999-00	38.13	7.81	3.23	2.41	51.57
2000-01	38.79	7.39	3.43	2.62	52.24
2001-02	38.10	6.91	3.37	2.22	50.60
2002-03	37.48	6.64	3.43	2.49	50.04
2003-04	36.62	6.37	3.73	2.32	49.04
2004-05	35.92	6.09	4.08	2.58	48.67
2005-06	34.77	5.84	3.98	2.41	47.01
2006-07	33.49	5.55	4.13	2.52	45.69
2007-08	32.95	5.46	4.07	2.48	44.97
2008-09	31.80	4.93	4.30	2.57	43.59
2009-10	30.76	4.59	4.33	2.49	42.17
2010-11	31.53	4.47	3.65	2.35	42.00
2011-12	30.28	4.09	3.23	2.70	40.30
2012-13	29.10	3.83	3.52	2.41	38.77

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.34

Family Indicators by level of education of Women 2012 (SRS)

Indicators	Age Group	Education Level								
		ILLit- erat- es	Illiterate			Literate				
			Total Literate	Without any Formal education	Below Primary	Prim- ary	Middle	Class X	Class XII	Graduate & Above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total										
Age specific Fertility rates	15-19	21.0	16.5	0.0	112.3	32.4	14.5	12.8	16.8	0.0
	20-24	246.7	142.7	0.0	324.1	195.1	149.6	149.0	105.7	136.1
	25-29	45.6	130.9	143.2	75.4	63.5	92.2	157.6	151.6	146.3
	30-34	28.9	43.6	0.0	11.4	28.2	16.6	55.5	58.9	66.8
	35-39	5.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.7	5.7	20.3	30.8
	40-44	0.3	0.8	7.1	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.6
	45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		16.5	61.5	10.5	38.8	35.3	39.9	72.7	86.3	87.1
Total fertility rates		1.7	1.7	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.9
Rural										
Age specific Fertility rates	15-19	24.6	17.9	0.0	124.6	33.5	15.6	14.0	19.1	0.0
	20-24	251.2	149.8	0.0	334.3	197.5	152.5	153.7	112.6	159.4
	25-29	46.4	134.4	131.3	74.1	62.7	92.0	159.4	159.4	163.8
	30-34	30.0	40.8	0.0	7.3	27.6	13.9	55.0	60.4	60.2
	35-39	6.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	10.3	4.2	24.4	39.9
	40-44	0.0	0.7	7.7	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
	45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		16.7	64.2	9.7	39.2	35.5	41.0	76.5	93.8	103.7
Total fertility rates		1.8	1.8	0.7	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.1
Urban										
Age specific Fertility rates	15-19	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0
	20-24	158.1	67.9	0.0	116.6	142.3	88.8	77.1	53.2	61.1
	25-29	32.8	97.3	255.6	109.8	83.8	95.0	129.6	78.4	93.3
	30-34	0.0	68.2	0.0	135.7	42.1	77.3	60.2	47.2	84.8
	35-39	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	4.7	16.9
	40-44	8.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.5
	45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		12.2	38.6	19.2	31.3	30.9	24.1	36.3	37.6	50.9
Total fertility rates		1.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.3

Table: 1.35**Distribution of Total Workers by Sex
2011 Census.**

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bilaspur	205871	111543	94328	195691	104537	91154	10180	7006	3174
Chamba	294035	158791	135244	280855	148335	132520	13180	10456	2724
Hamirpur	241931	118724	123207	230983	110846	120137	10948	7878	3070
Kangra	675170	403756	271414	645181	380728	264453	29989	23028	6961
Kinnaur	56273	33863	22410	56273	33863	22410	-	-	-
Kullu	269084	148829	120255	252150	136089	116061	16934	12740	4194
Lahaul Spiti	19295	10763	8532	19295	10763	8532	-	-	-
Mandi	572671	297464	275207	549714	280944	268770	22957	16520	6437
Shimla	430926	258628	172298	346311	194824	151487	84615	63804	20811
Sirmaur	280083	169399	110684	260263	153678	106585	19820	15721	4099
Solan	298737	190001	108736	253163	152576	100587	45574	37425	8149
Una	215346	141612	73734	199505	129175	70330	15841	12437	3404
H.P.	3559422	2043373	1516049	3289384	1836358	1453026	270038	207015	63023

Source: - Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.36

**Percentage of Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and
Non-workers to Total Male, Female Population
of State and District: 2011**

District	Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bilaspur	53.90	57.87	49.86	27.07	38.08	15.86	26.83	19.79	34.00	46.10	42.13	50.14
Chamba	56.65	60.76	52.47	23.05	33.41	12.54	33.60	27.35	39.93	43.35	39.24	47.53
Hamirpur	53.20	54.69	51.83	27.74	34.73	21.36	25.46	19.96	30.48	46.80	45.31	48.17
Kangra	44.71	53.79	35.74	20.79	32.74	8.98	23.92	21.06	26.76	55.29	46.21	64.26
Kinnaur	66.90	73.22	59.17	55.61	64.67	44.55	11.28	8.55	14.63	33.10	26.78	40.83
Kullu	64.45	66.01	56.60	44.27	52.81	35.22	17.17	13.21	21.38	38.55	33.99	43.40
Lahaul Spiti	61.13	64.88	56.97	48.12	52.64	43.12	13.01	12.24	13.85	38.87	35.12	43.03
Mandi	57.28	59.72	54.85	28.42	37.27	19.64	28.86	22.46	35.21	42.72	40.28	45.15
Shimla	52.94	60.85	44.30	38.30	50.58	24.88	14.64	10.27	19.41	47.06	39.15	55.70
Sirmaur	52.86	61.31	43.65	36.60	48.84	23.25	16.26	12.47	20.40	47.14	38.69	56.35
Solan	51.48	61.54	40.04	37.78	51.18	22.55	13.70	10.36	17.49	48.52	38.46	59.96
Una	41.32	53.70	28.64	25.80	40.17	11.09	15.52	13.53	17.55	58.68	46.30	71.36
H.P.	51.85	58.69	44.82	30.05	41.33	18.43	21.81	17.36	26.39	48.15	41.31	55.18

Source: Census of India, 2011.H.P.

Table: 1.37**District-wise Female Work Participation Rate
2001 & 2011 Census.**

District	Female work participation rate		Rank in	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	45.56	49.86	7	7
Chamba	45.97	52.47	6	5
Hamirpur	48.74	51.83	4	6
Kangra	37.41	35.74	11	11
Kinnaur	54.67	59.17	2	1
Kullu	52.91	56.60	3	3
Lahaul Spiti	57.39	56.97	1	2
Mandi	48.19	54.85	5	4
Shimla	44.24	44.30	8	8
Sirmaur	41.35	43.65	10	9
Solan	42.63	40.04	9	10
Una	37.05	28.64	12	12

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Table: 1.38**District-wise Male Work Participation Rate
2001 & 2011 Census.**

District	Male work participation rate		Rank in	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	52.22	57.87	10	9
Chamba	53.87	60.76	7	7
Hamirpur	50.90	54.69	11	10
Kangra	50.73	53.79	12	11
Kinnaur	66.49	73.22	2	1
Kullu	60.30	66.01	4	2
Lahaul Spiti	68.35	64.88	1	3
Mandi	52.64	59.72	9	8
Shimla	57.52	60.85	5	6
Sirmaur	56.37	61.31	6	5
Solan	61.15	61.54	3	4
Una	52.90	53.70	8	12

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Table: 1.39**Employment in State Government.**

Year as on 31 st March	State Government Employees		
	Female	Total	Female (Percent)
1	2	3	4
1987	15878	101395	15.66
1988	16591	103211	16.07
1989	18120	107669	16.83
1990	19220	111700	17.21
1991	19794	113851	17.39
1992	20387	114831	17.75
1993	20131	112717	17.86
1994	20373	113039	18.02
1995	21241	115493	18.39
1996	22150	117944	18.78
1997	23290	120703	19.30
1998	24905	123626	20.15
1999	27682	131919	20.98
2000	29218	136085	21.47
2001	30422	139882	21.75
2002	31193	144446	21.59
2003	31649	147039	21.52
2004	32001	146933	21.78
2005	31836	145556	21.87
2006	33087	161803	20.45
2007	34197	174388	19.61
2008	36026	182746	19.71
2009	36848	189065	19.49
2010	37555	190560	19.71
2011	37638	187604	20.06
2012	38221	187419	20.39
2013	39143	184761	21.19

Source: Economics & Statistics Department, H.P

Table: 1.40**Regular State Government Employees by Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Status as on 31st March.**

Year (as on 31 st March)	Gazetted			Non-Gazetted			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000	9063	1506	10569	97804	27712	125516	106867	29218	136085
2001	9182	1593	10775	100278	28829	129107	109460	30422	139882
2002	7404	1011	8415	105849	30182	136031	113253	31193	144446
2003	7785	1198	8983	107605	30451	138056	115390	31649	147039
2004	7920	1337	9257	107012	30664	137676	114932	32001	146933
2005	7890	1383	9273	105830	30453	136283	113720	31836	145556
2006	7463	1261	8724	121253	31826	153081	128716	33087	161803
2007	7573	1281	8854	132618	32916	165534	140191	34197	174388
2008	7752	1422	9174	138968	34604	173572	146720	36026	182746
2009	8476	1545	10021	143741	35303	179044	152217	36848	189065
2010	8233	1563	9796	144772	35992	180764	153005	37555	190560
2011	8201	1707	9908	141765	35931	177696	149966	37638	187604
2012	8382	1822	10204	140816	36399	177215	149198	38221	187419
2013	8119	1892	10011	137499	37251	174750	145618	39143	184761

Source: Economics & Statistics Department, H.P.

**Table: 1.41
Employment by Activity and by type of Establishments.**

Sr.No.	Major Activity Group	Total Number of Persons usually working				
		Adult male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Farming of Animals	9564	4277	90	58	13989
2	Agricultural Services	4412	277	2	0	4691
3	Fishing etc.	432	4	0	0	436
	Total Agricultural Activities	14408	4558	92	58	19116
1	Mining and Quarrying	2838	133	3	0	2974
2	Manufacturing	107410	11358	14	8	118790
3	Electricity Gas & Water	19394	1182	3	0	20579
4	Construction	6622	318	0	0	6940
5	Sale, Maintenance & Repairs m/v m/c	12036	176	0	0	12212
6	Wholesale trade	3694	146	1	0	3841
7	Retail Trade	118912	6349	33	11	125305
8	Restaurants and Hotels	33698	1992	28	7	35725
9	Transport and Storage	29850	299	12	0	30161
10	Posts and Telecommunications	12019	1569	1	0	13589
11	Financial Intermediation	10256	1443	0	0	11699
12	Real Estate, Banking and Service	9293	620	2	0	9915
13	Public, Administration, Defence, Social Security	77865	11953	1	1	89820
14	Education	62855	49074	10	4	111943
15	Health & Social work	17945	8615	0	4	26564
16	Other community, personal Service	16043	3837	3	0	19883
17	Other activities	298	125	0	0	423
Total: Non-Agricultural Activities		541028	99189	111	35	640363
Total: Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Activities		555436	103747	203	93	659479

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.42

Principal Characteristics of Establishments Agricultural.

Sr.No.	District	Without power	Total number of employment				Hired employment			
			All	Female	Child Male	Child Female	All	Female	Child Male	Child Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bilaspur	32	213	12	0	0	173	7	0	0
2	Chamba	75	284	25	1	0	253	18	1	0
3	Hamirpur	25	75	2	0	0	58	1	0	0
4	Kangra	184	828	46	1	1	620	34	1	1
5	Kinnaur	6	15	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
6	Kullu	10	95	37	0	0	41	10	0	0
7	Lahaul Spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Mandi	33	176	41	0	0	119	21	0	0
9	Shimla	187	1650	325	3	0	1556	300	3	0
10	Sirmaur	97	475	31	0	0	442	31	0	0
11	Solan	21	148	20	0	0	132	20	0	0
12	Una	19	63	5	0	0	39	1	0	0
	H.P.	689	4022	544	5	1	3445	443	5	1

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.43

Principal Characteristics of Establishments Non-Agricultural.

Sr.No.	District	Without power	Total number of employment				Hired employment			
			All	Female	Child Male	Child Female	All	Female	Child Male	Child Female
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Bilaspur	2331	22959	4133	7	0	20567	4065	7	0
2	Chamba	2805	24654	5219	6	0	23292	5162	6	0
3	Hamirpur	2894	24308	5300	1	1	22111	5175	1	1
4	Kangra	7443	75890	17192	7	1	70346	16981	7	1
5	Kinnaur	432	8311	1611	1	0	7918	1586	1	0
6	Kullu	2056	27273	4589	8	2	24512	4383	8	2
7	Lahaul Spiti	115	4481	947	0	0	4324	926	0	0
8	Mandi	2629	49689	11305	11	2	45607	11123	9	2
9	Shimla	6625	79106	14341	10	2	74211	14085	9	2
10	Sirmaur	2742	35465	5553	21	12	33538	5498	19	11
11	Solan	3587	74842	11064	1	1	70383	10941	1	1
12	Una	2125	25320	5796	0	1	23062	5752	0	1
	H.P.	35784	452298	87050	73	22	419871	85677	68	21

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.44

Number of Employment in Selected Characteristics of Establishments.

Sr.No.	Characteristics	Number of Persons usually working (Agricultural)					
		Total				Hired	
		All	Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Non-Perennial	413	63	0	0	304	28
2	Without Premises	706	60	0	0	484	22
	Social Group						
3	i) SC	110	12	0	0	81	2
4	ii) ST	225	16	0	0	127	11
5	iii) OBC	270	14	0	0	172	9
6	Ownership (without Power)	2359	410	5	1	1959	340
7	i) Govt. & PSU	1967	152	0	0	1967	152
8	ii) Private Non-Profit inst.	56	11	1	1	48	10
9	iii) Private Unincorp Propri	1911	371	4	0	1343	271
10	iv) Private Unincorp Partner	1	0	0	0	1	0
11	iv) Private Corp non finance	14	0	0	0	13	0
12	iv) Private Corp finance	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	iv) Private Co-operative	73	10	0	0	73	10

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.45

Number of Employment in Selected Characteristics of Establishments.

Sr.No.	Characteristics	Number of Persons usually working (Non Agricultural)					
		Total				Hired	
		All	Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total	Female
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Non-Perennial	7061	1269	0	0	6371	1234
2	Without Premises	19829	780	8	0	15326	683
	Social Group						
3	i) SC	11285	795	2	0	8004	678
4	ii) ST	4426	419	5	1	3479	347
5	iii) OBC	14436	1168	2	0	11382	1060
6	No Power ownership	146464	28414	22	7	131092	27666
7	i) Govt. & PSU	264940	66787	16	7	264940	66787
8	ii) Private Non-Profit inst.	10267	3489	13	10	9602	3439
9	iii) Private Unincorp Propri	159848	13763	42	4	128833	12479
10	iv) Private Unincorp Partner	6884	878	0	0	6523	859
11	iv) Private Corp non finance	3978	564	0	0	3892	557
12	iv) Private Corp finance	841	78	0	0	767	77
13	iv) Private Co-operative	5540	1491	2	1	5314	1479

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.46**District wise number and Percentage of Mandays Generated
For Women in Himachal Pradesh Under MGNREGA.**

Sr.No.	District	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Mandays (In Lakh)	Percentage	Mandays (In Lakh)	Percentage	Mandays (In Lakh)	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bilaspur	3.74	56	6.94	56	6.74	55
2	Chamba	13.41	43	17.27	46	14.84	47
3	Hamirpur	9.91	75	9.28	74	9.35	75
4	Kangra	37.42	67	31.49	71	37.94	72
5	Kinnaur	2.11	77	2.55	75	3.50	69
6	Kullu	10.05	58	9.79	58	10.53	58
7	Lahaul Spiti	0.83	63	0.79	68	1.04	68
8	Mandi	54.38	75	54.7	75	50.94	76
9	Shimla	11.45	47	11.24	49	8.51	51
10	Sirmaur	4.33	24	4.82	28	5.24	32
11	Solan	6.69	42	4.92	42	4.46	44
12	Una	6.02	58	5.26	60	6.02	63

Source: Rural Development Department.

Table: 1.47

Progress of Literacy since 1951

Year	Literacy Rate		
	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4
1951	11.94	4.02	7.98
1961	30.94	11.12	21.03
1971	43.19	20.23	31.71
1981	53.19	31.46	42.33
1991	75.36	52.13	63.75
2001	85.35	67.42	76.48
2011	89.53	75.93	82.80

Source: Census of India.

Table: 1.48

District-wise Literacy Rates

Sr.No.	District	1991 Census			2001 Census			2011 Census		
		Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female	Combined	Male	Female	Combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bilaspur	77.97	56.55	67.17	86.0	69.5	77.8	91.16	77.97	84.59
2	Chamba	59.96	28.57	44.70	76.4	48.8	62.9	82.59	61.67	72.17
3	Hamirpur	85.11	65.90	74.88	90.2	75.7	82.5	94.36	82.62	88.15
4	Kangra	80.12	61.39	70.57	87.5	73.0	80.1	91.49	80.02	85.67
5	Kinnaur	72.04	42.04	58.36	84.3	64.4	75.2	87.27	70.96	80.00
6	Kullu	69.64	38.53	54.82	84.0	60.9	72.9	87.39	70.91	79.40
7	Lahaul Spiti	71.78	38.05	56.82	82.8	60.7	73.1	85.69	66.84	76.81
8	Mandi	76.65	49.12	62.74	85.9	64.8	75.2	89.56	73.66	81.53
9	Shimla	75.96	51.75	64.61	87.2	70.1	79.1	89.59	77.13	83.64
10	Sirmaur	63.20	38.45	51.62	79.4	60.4	70.4	85.61	71.36	78.80
11	Solan	74.67	50.69	63.30	84.8	66.9	76.6	89.56	76.97	83.68
12	Una	81.15	61.01	70.91	87.7	73.2	80.4	91.89	81.11	86.53
	H.P.	75.36	52.13	63.86	85.3	67.4	76.5	89.53	75.93	82.80

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.49

Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Castes Population -2011 Census.

Sr.No	District	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	88.0	74.2	81.2
2	Chamba	79.7	59.3	69.6
3	Hamirpur	91.9	80.3	85.9
4	Kangra	88.1	74.7	81.4
5	Kinnaur	85.6	69.0	77.3
6	Kullu	83.6	66.1	75.1
7	Lahaul Spiti	90.0	69.1	80.0
8	Mandi	85.9	69.1	77.5
9	Shimla	85.9	71.4	78.8
10	Sirmaur	81.4	67.5	74.7
11	Solan	86.7	72.6	79.9
12	Una	90.8	78.5	84.7
	H.P.	86.2	71.5	78.9

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.50

Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Tribes Population -2011 Census.

Sr.No	District	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	84.6	66.0	75.5
2	Chamba	80.3	58.0	69.1
3	Hamirpur	92.6	78.2	85.4
4	Kangra	82.8	65.7	74.1
5	Kinnaur	89.2	71.5	80.0
6	Kullu	90.2	76.0	83.2
7	Lahaul Spiti	86.9	67.2	76.9
8	Mandi	83.8	68.2	75.9
9	Shimla	79.8	70.8	75.5
10	Sirmaur	69.7	48.7	59.7
11	Solan	82.5	63.0	73.1
12	Una	87.8	71.8	80.0
	H.P.	83.2	64.2	73.6

Source: Census of India-2011.

Table: 1.51**Enrolment in Various Schools in Himachal Pradesh.**

Year/ District	Primary Schools			Middle Schools			High/Sr.Sec.Schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13	188357	192342	380699	132418	130360	262778	206316	200023	406339
2013-14	178303	182743	361046	126592	126649	253241	200682	192227	392909
District:									
Bilaspur	8750	8981	17731	6585	6484	13069	11095	10702	21797
Chamba	22200	22620	44820	13924	13424	27348	18901	16693	35594
Hamirpur	8095	8080	16175	6857	6686	13543	13359	12578	25937
Kangra	24618	25906	50524	22155	21821	43976	44793	41415	86208
Kinnaur	2124	2220	4344	1354	1567	2921	1595	1817	3412
Kullu	13872	14549	28421	9281	9913	19194	12286	12759	25045
Lahaul Spiti	764	843	1607	461	474	935	563	699	1262
Mandi	25820	27491	53311	19345	20047	39392	30290	30018	60308
Shimla	21458	22058	43516	13233	13828	27061	21198	21287	42485
Sirmaur	19903	20251	40154	12321	12615	24936	16204	16255	32459
Solan	16947	16736	33683	10907	10634	21541	14841	14313	29154
Una	13752	13008	26760	10169	9156	19325	15557	13691	29248

Source: Education Department, H.P.

Table: 1.52

Number of Teachers in Schools of Himachal Pradesh.

Year/ District	Primary Schools			Middle Schools			High/Sr.Sec.Schools		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13	14864	10375	25239	6821	2385	9206*	18388	10253	28641**
2013-14	14973	10261	25234	6717	2292	9009*	18686	10387	29073**
District:									
Bilaspur	768	633	1401	396	110	506	1403	577	1980
Chamba	2109	741	2850	833	217	1050	1425	598	2023
Hamirpur	549	634	1183	425	129	554	1463	673	2136
Kangra	2165	1896	4061	1043	465	1508	3517	2295	5812
Kinnaur	244	208	452	102	44	146	369	192	561
Kullu	1342	648	1990	381	115	496	990	489	1479
Lahaul Spiti	250	132	382	106	24	130	297	111	408
Mandi	2279	1659	3938	1173	340	1513	3011	1347	4358
Shimla	2053	1330	3383	1038	300	1338	2642	1441	4083
Sirmaur	1584	750	2334	486	165	651	1193	671	1864
Solan	1051	847	1898	443	225	668	1117	1036	2153
Una	579	783	1362	291	158	449	1259	957	2216

* Teachers of Middle Schools only.

**Teachers of Middle Schools functioning in High/Sr.Sec.schools are also included.

Source: Education Department, H.P.

Table: 1.53

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Pradhan Gram Panchayat (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reserv-ation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	151	19	20	0	0	4	5	51	76	50.33	25.83	0.00	5.96
2	Chamba	283	25	27	43	46	2	3	67	143	50.53	18.37	31.45	1.77
3	Hamirpur	229	26	29	0	0	11	11	75	115	50.22	24.02	0.00	9.61
4	Kangra	760	78	85	0	0	50	58	241	384	50.53	21.45	0.00	14.21
5	Kinnaur	65	0	0	32	33	0	0	0	33	50.77	0.00	100.00	0.00
6	Kullu	204	30	31	1	2	0	0	69	102	50.00	29.90	1.47	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	41	0	0	20	21	0	0	0	21	51.22	0.00	100.00	0.00
8	Mandi	473	68	72	0	0	9	11	157	240	50.74	29.60	0.00	4.23
9	Shimla	363	51	55	0	0	5	5	124	184	50.69	29.20	0.00	2.75
10	Sirmaur	228	35	39	1	2	9	11	63	115	50.44	32.46	1.32	8.77
11	Solan	211	32	35	0	0	4	5	67	107	50.71	31.75	0.00	4.27
12	Una	235	26	28	0	0	15	18	73	119	50.64	22.98	0.00	14.04
H.P.		3243	390	421	97	104	109	127	987	1639	50.54	25.01	6.20	7.28

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.54

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Gram Panchayat (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reserv-ation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	1011	90	171	5	22	0	0	388	581	57.47	25.82	2.67	0.00
2	Chamba	1585	77	228	176	278	0	0	428	934	58.93	19.24	28.64	0.00
3	Hamirpur	1341	94	242	0	0	0	0	543	785	58.54	25.06	0.00	0.00
4	Kangra	4554	271	761	0	0	0	0	1893	2654	58.28	22.66	0.00	0.00
5	Kinnaur	359	8	34	133	165	0	0	12	211	58.77	11.70	83.01	0.00
6	Kullu	1228	128	226	2	26	0	0	462	714	58.14	28.83	2.28	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	209	0	22	72	85	0	0	17	124	59.33	10.53	75.12	0.00
8	Mandi	2877	289	570	1	34	0	0	1072	1676	58.26	29.86	1.22	0.00
9	Shimla	2077	205	401	0	3	0	0	813	1217	58.59	29.18	0.14	0.00
10	Sirmaur	1390	169	277	5	9	0	0	523	809	58.20	32.09	1.01	0.00
11	Solan	1345	162	262	0	0	0	0	513	775	57.62	31.52	0.00	0.00
12	Una	1437	94	218	0	0	0	0	619	837	58.25	21.71	0.00	0.00
	H.P.	19413	1587	3412	394	622	0	0	7283	11317	58.30	25.75	5.23	0.00

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.55

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Chairman Panchayat Simiti (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reserv-ation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00
2	Chamba	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	57.14	14.29	28.57	0.00
3	Hamirpur	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	50.00	16.67	0.00	16.67
4	Kangra	15	1	2	0	0	1	1	5	8	53.33	20.00	0.00	13.33
5	Kinnaur	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00
6	Kullu	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	60.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
8	Mandi	10	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	50.00	30.00	0.00	10.00
9	Shimla	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	50.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
10	Sirmaur	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67
11	Solan	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
12	Una	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	60.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
H.P.		77	5	13	3	4	1	5	20	42	54.55	23.38	9.09	7.79

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.56

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Panchayat Samities (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reserv-ation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	93	11	12	0	0	3	4	31	47	50.54	24.73	0.00	7.53
2	Chamba	136	11	14	20	25	1	1	30	70	51.47	18.38	33.09	1.47
3	Hamirpur	125	15	16	0	0	4	8	41	65	52.00	24.80	0.00	9.60
4	Kangra	374	36	43	0	0	20	27	115	185	49.47	21.12	0.00	12.57
5	Kinnaur	45	1	3	15	17	0	0	4	24	53.33	8.89	71.11	0.00
6	Kullu	103	14	17	1	1	0	0	36	54	52.43	30.10	1.94	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	30	0	2	11	12	0	0	3	17	56.67	6.67	76.67	0.00
8	Mandi	244	34	37	0	0	4	6	83	126	51.64	29.10	0.00	4.10
9	Shimla	179	24	27	0	0	2	3	63	93	51.96	28.49	0.00	2.79
10	Sirmaur	120	18	20	0	1	6	6	35	62	51.67	31.67	0.83	10.00
11	Solan	118	17	20	0	0	2	3	38	61	51.69	31.36	0.00	4.24
12	Una	115	11	15	0	0	6	9	35	59	51.30	22.61	0.00	13.04
H.P.		1682	192	226	47	56	48	67	514	863	51.31	24.85	6.12	6.84

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.57

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Chairman Zila Parishad (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reservation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chamba	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Hamirpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Kangra	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
5	Kinnaur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
6	Kullu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
8	Mandi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
9	Shimla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Sirmaur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
11	Solan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
12	Una	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
H.P.		12	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	6	50.00	25.00	16.67	8.33

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.58

**Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Zila Parishad (Term 2011 to 2016)**

Sr. No	District	Total Posts	Posts Reserved For Scheduled Castes		Posts Reserved For Scheduled Tribes		Posts Reserved For OBC		Reser- vation For general Women	Reservation For Women		Reservation Percentage (%)		
			General	Women	General	Women	General	Women		Total	%	SC	ST	OBC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bilaspur	14	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	7	50.00	28.57	0.00	7.14
2	Chamba	18	2	2	2	3	0	0	4	9	50.00	22.22	27.78	0.00
3	Hamirpur	18	2	2	0	0	1	1	6	9	50.00	22.22	0.00	11.11
4	Kangra	56	6	6	0	0	4	4	18	28	50.00	21.43	0.00	14.29
5	Kinnaur	10	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	5	50.00	10.00	70.00	0.00
6	Kullu	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	7	50.00	28.57	0.00	0.00
7	Lahaul Spiti	10	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	6	60.00	10.00	70.00	0.00
8	Mandi	36	5	6	0	0	1	1	11	18	50.00	30.56	0.00	5.56
9	Shimla	24	3	4	0	0	0	0	8	12	50.00	29.17	0.00	0.00
10	Sirmaur	17	2	3	0	0	1	1	5	9	52.94	29.41	0.00	11.76
11	Solan	17	2	3	0	0	0	1	5	9	52.94	29.41	0.00	5.88
12	Una	17	2	2	0	0	1	1	6	9	52.94	23.53	0.00	11.76
H.P.		251	28	34	8	11	8	10	73	128	51.00	24.70	7.57	7.17

Source: Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.59**Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in
Gram panchayats (Term 2011-2016)**

Sr.No.	District	No of Women Elected on Un-Reserved seats		
		Pradhan	Up-Pradhan	Members
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	2	0	7
2	Chamba	5	0	2
3	Hamirpur	2	0	34
4	Kangra	13	5	186
5	Kinnaur	1	2	17
6	Kullu	0	1	1
7	Lahaul Spiti	0	1	6
8	Mandi	3	3	43
9	Shimla	2	1	13
10	Sirmaur	0	2	13
11	Solan	3	2	5
12	Una	1	3	25
H.P.		32	20	352

Source: - Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.60

**Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in
Panchayat Samities (Term 2011-2016)**

Sr.No.	District	No of Women Elected on Un-Reserved seats		
		Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Members
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	0	0	2
2	Chamba	0	0	1
3	Hamirpur	0	0	2
4	Kangra	3	6	8
5	Kinnaur	0	2	2
6	Kullu	0	0	1
7	Lahaul Spiti	0	0	3
8	Mandi	0	2	3
9	Shimla	0	0	1
10	Sirmaur	0	1	1
11	Solan	0	0	1
12	Una	0	0	0
H.P.		3	11	25

Source: - Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.61

**Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in
Zila Parishad (Term 2011-2016)**

Sr.No.	District	No of Women Elected on Un-Reserved seats		
		Chairman	Vice-Chairman	Members
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bilaspur	0	0	0
2	Chamba	1	0	1
3	Hamirpur	0	0	0
4	Kangra	0	0	1
5	Kinnaur	1	0	0
6	Kullu	0	1	1
7	Lahaul Spiti	0	0	0
8	Mandi	0	1	0
9	Shimla	0	0	0
10	Sirmaur	0	0	1
11	Solan	0	0	0
12	Una	0	0	0
H.P.		2	2	4

Source: - Panchayati Raj Department, H.P.

Table: 1.62

Number of Electors and Percentage Voting in Various General Election of the State

General Election	Year	Total number of electors			Percentage of electors participating in the election		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First	1952	..	..	531018	..	..	33.86*
Second	1957	..	..	676659	..	..	59.94*
Third	1962	..	..	710624	..	..	34.52*
Fourth	1967	..	..	1582103	..	..	51.22
Fifth	1972	..	..	1805448	..	..	49.95
Sixth	1977	969744	1027661	1997405	45.39	54.61	58.57
Seventh	1982	1109961	1101563	2211524	48.63	51.37	71.06
Eighth	1985	1183713	1173219	2356932	49.13	50.87	70.36
Ninth	1990	1511087	1547307	3058394	48.11	51.89	67.74
Tenth	1993	1624429	1643296	3267725	49.36	50.64	71.71
Eleventh	1998	1801571	1827293	3628864	50.35	49.65	71.23
Twelfth	2003	2019973	2081120	4101093	49.25	50.75	74.51
Thirteenth	2007	2267604	2336839	4604443	74.06	69.23	71.61
Fourteenth	2012	2373379	2234980	4608359	69.39	77.87	73.51

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

Source: Election Department, H.P.

Table: 1.63

Year-Wise Number of Different Crimes against Women in Himachal Pradesh

Year	Head of Crimes		
	Dowry Death	Rape	Murder
1	2	3	4
1998	7	128	40
1999	5	109	36
2000	3	129	34
2001	10	124	36
2002	6	137	28
2003	6	126	31
2004	8	153	29
2005	2	141	24
2006	3	113	24
2007	7	159	30
2008	3	157	36
2009	1	182	37
2010	2	160	27
2011	4	168	34
2012	2	183	30
2013	0	250	28

Source: Director General of Police, H.P.

Table: 1.64
District-wise Number of Total Crimes against Women in Himachal Pradesh.

District	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
Bilaspur	99	63	73	144
Chamba	77	77	54	77
Hamirpur	107	61	63	110
Kangra	202	229	204	298
Kinnaur	15	15	13	23
Kullu	59	96	65	135
Lahaul Spiti	4	1	3	3
Mandi	181	160	162	202
Shimla	114	120	125	185
Sirmaur	93	97	82	110
Solan	87	97	95	77
Una	107	96	85	159
H.P.	1145	1112	1024	1523

Source: Director General of Police, H.P.

Table: 1.65
Year-wise Incidence of Cognizable Crime by Female in Himachal Pradesh.

Head of crime	2011		2012	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5
Murder	132	17	112	19
Dacoity	1	0	2	0
Robbery	10	0	9	0
Burglary	861	9	782	3
Theft	1042	21	769	20
Riots	529	177	494	204
Other Crimes	11841	1247	10482	1176
Total	14416	1471	12650	1422

Source: Director General of Police, H.P.

Table: 1.66

District wise/year wise Disposal of Total Cognizable Crimes by Courts under IPC in Himachal Pradesh.

District	Year	Total Cases for Trial during the year including cases carried over from previous year		Number of cases compounded and withdrawn		Cases in which trial were completed						Cases pending for trial at the end of year	
						Total		Cases convicted		Cases Acquitted			
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bilaspur	2009	7287	563	98	23	289	37	73	0	216	37	6900	503
	2010	7848	683	38	9	316	48	70	0	246	48	7494	626
	2011	8346	737	58	22	308	67	59	2	249	65	7980	648
	2012	8787	756	77	27	327	72	52	0	275	72	8383	657
Chamba	2009	3555	506	109	14	338	29	85	7	253	22	3108	463
	2010	3651	546	85	9	315	37	66	5	249	32	3251	500
	2011	3763	569	88	12	261	41	54	10	207	31	3414	516
	2012	3889	571	98	14	360	39	79	10	281	29	3431	518
Hamirpur	2009	4203	672	136	28	505	35	70	5	435	30	3562	609
	2010	4348	733	110	32	330	29	67	3	263	26	3908	672
	2011	4620	782	105	18	310	47	108	7	202	40	4205	717
	2012	4931	837	289	26	332	63	66	4	266	59	4310	748
Kangra	2009	9845	2286	-	-	1151	39	275	4	876	35	8694	2247
	2010	10491	2466	-	-	540	45	74	6	466	39	9951	2421
	2011	11902	2649	-	-	743	35	131	5	612	30	11159	2614
	2012	13253	2878	-	-	472	7	103	1	369	6	12781	2871

Contd...

Table: 1.66

District wise/year wise Disposal of Total Cognizable Crimes by Courts under IPC in Himachal Pradesh.

District	Year	Total Cases for Trial during the year including cases carried over from previous year		Number of cases compounded and withdrawn		Cases in which trial were completed						Cases pending for trial at the end of year	
						Total		Cases convicted		Cases Acquitted			
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Kullu	2009	3863	962	92	20	244	45	49	6	195	39	3527	898
	2010	4145	1052	103	32	311	73	62	10	249	63	3731	947
	2011	4507	1070	142	33	342	70	109	10	233	60	4023	967
	2012	4610	1063	84	14	297	53	87	21	210	32	4229	996
Kinnaur	2009	1874	240	40	1	193	27	36	22	157	5	1641	212
	2010	2053	294	34	9	154	25	59	16	95	9	1865	260
	2011	2143	286	32	9	136	8	68	6	68	2	1975	269
	2012	2300	295	29	4	163	10	42	2	121	8	2108	281
Lahaul	2009	229	34	24	6	86	5	59	5	27	0	119	23
Spiti	2010	168	33	25	3	58	9	41	8	17	1	85	21
	2011	175	33	5	1	92	11	80	9	12	2	78	21
	2012	163	36	0	0	92	20	68	12	24	8	71	16
Mandi	2009	10098	1819	9	1	1190	310	246	12	944	297	8899	1508
	2010	10442	1822	17	1	996	29	159	4	837	25	9429	1792
	2011	10756	2034	223	5	796	35	168	2	628	33	9737	1994
	2012	11116	2254	49	12	1357	64	162	3	1195	61	9740	2178

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Table: 1.66

District wise/year wise Disposal of Total Cognizable Crimes by Courts under IPC in Himachal Pradesh.

District	Year	Total Cases for Trial during the year including cases carried over from previous year		Number of cases compounded and withdrawn		Cases in which trial were completed						Cases pending for trial at the end of year	
						Total		Cases convicted		Cases Acquitted			
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Shimla	2009	7997	128	276	2	1156	7	159	1	957	6	6556	119
	2010	7752	130	283	6	1162	12	159	5	1003	7	6307	112
	2011	7479	161	247	6	664	3	129	0	535	3	6575	152
	2012	8303	76	103	11	423	12	100	2	323	10	7777	53
Sirmaur	2009	3501	415	48	12	217	30	48	2	169	28	3226	373
	2010	3981	468	34	8	199	20	52	2	147	18	3748	440
	2011	4435	512	56	14	519	56	94	7	425	49	3860	442
	2012	4602	540	73	13	573	49	122	4	451	45	3956	478
Solan	2009	7054	738	156	9	985	21	430	2	555	19	5913	708
	2010	6861	820	93	11	768	46	301	13	467	33	6000	763
	2011	7163	857	140	20	886	48	367	8	519	40	6137	789
	2012	7237	840	178	33	1056	55	575	24	521	31	6003	752
Una	2009	4550	579	80	27	617	121	217	28	400	93	3853	431
	2010	4604	669	39	14	406	100	106	13	300	87	4159	555
	2011	4898	762	84	32	409	128	74	21	335	107	4405	602
	2012	5008	801	72	26	1242	216	189	19	1053	197	3694	559

Source: - Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.
Conclude.

Table: 1.67

Strength of Armed Police Force in Himachal Pradesh, 2014.

Establishment	DG/Addl. DG/ IG/ DIG		SP/Addl. SP/ DSP/ASP		Inspectors/ SIs/ASIs		Officers/Official s below ASI		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 st HPAP Bn. Junga	-	-	4	-	41	2	458	74	503	76
1st IRB Bangarh	-	-	5	1	44	1	588	85	637	87
2 nd HPAP Bn. Dharamshala	-	-	2	-	48	-	630	105	680	105
3 rd HPAP Bn. Pandoh	-	-	7	-	39	1	566	3	612	4
4 th IRBn Jangalberi	-	-	6	-	43	-	806	3	855	3
5 th IRBn Bassi	-	-	3	1	42	1	121	626	166	628
6 th IRBn kolar	-	-	4	2	43	1	816	3	863	6
PTC Daroh	1	-	4	-	29	-	68	-	102	-
HPIPS	-	-	4	-	26	-	50	-	80	-
AP & T Hdqrs.	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	1
Total	2	-	39	4	355	6	4109	900	4505	910

Source: - Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.68
Strength of Un-Armed Police Forces in Himachal Pradesh, 2014.

District/Establishment	Inspectors/ SIs/ASIs		Officers/Officials below ASI		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Bilaspur	69	1	530	35	599	36
Chamba	66	0	616	40	682	40
Hamirpur	61	3	324	25	385	28
Kangra	160	1	1120	63	1280	64
Kinnaur	34	0	322	15	356	15
Kullu	66	1	374	38	440	39
Lahaul Spiti	24	0	182	7	206	7
Mandi	113	3	794	46	907	49
Shimla	142	0	1341	78	1483	78
Sirmaur	52	3	538	41	590	44
Solan	98	4	715	71	813	75
Una	58	1	390	22	448	23
Total	943	17	7246	481	8189	498
Other establishments:						
Police Hqrs.	0	0	9	0	9	0
AP&T	0	0	7	1	7	1
IGP/SR	0	0	4	0	4	0
IGP /NR	0	0	4	0	4	0
IGP /CR	0	0	4	0	4	0
State C.I.D.	156	5	369	42	525	47
F.S.L.	0	0	8	0	8	0
Wireless	227	1	119	11	346	12
Railways & Traffic	16	1	63	16	79	17
PTC	24	0	60	0	84	0
Institution of Police studies	18	0	25	2	43	2
SV & ACB	89	3	172	22	261	25
Total	530	10	844	94	1374	104
Grand Total	1473	27	8090	575	9563	602

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.69**Statement showing the cases Received by the Himachal Pradesh State Women Commission.**

Year	Cases of Harassment by Husband/ Father-in-Law and Mother-in-Law	Cases of Harassment at Work Place	Cases of Harassment by Neighbours	Cases of Murder/ Death	Cases of Dowry	Cases of Harassment By Wives	Rape Cases	Cases Related to Department	Other Cases	Total Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1999-2000	44	2	11	4	3	2	2	8	53	129
2000-01	54	5	4	2	3	-	4	21	29	122
2001-02	185	4	5	-	-	8	3	34	146	385
2002-03	179	7	27	5	8	9	6	31	158	430
2003-04	320	7	14	4	4	9	5	20	203	586
2004-05	346	6	22	6	7	10	5	20	186	608
2005-06	365	5	19	6	8	9	5	20	167	604
2006-07	429	6	14	7	8	10	5	39	323	841
2007-08	278	11	17	5	13	13	3	32	97	469
2008-09	191	18	62	22	25	42	20	75	40	495
2009-10	277	19	88	7	6	43	8	35	116	599
2010-11	219	15	21	57	11	1	6	97	52	479
2011-12	197	13	49	3	1	54	4	8	127	456
2012-13	269	8	56	9	2	61	-	15	119	539
2013-14	288	9	85	8	-	74	-	13	112	589

Source: - H.P. State Women Commission.

Table: 1.70
Representation of Women in the Rajya Sabha.

Representation of Women in the Rajya Sabha		
Year	Number of all Members	Number of Women Members
1990	245	24
1994	245	20
1996	245	18
1997	245	18
1998	245	19
1999	245	19
2000	245	22
2001	245	22
2002	245	25
2003	245	25
2004	245	28
2011	241	26

Source: - Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

Table: 1.71
Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers.

Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers						
Year	Number of Ministers			Number of Women Ministers		
	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister	Cabinet Minister	Minister of State	Deputy Minister
1985 a	15	25	0	1	3	0
1990 b	17	17	5	0	1	1
1995 c	12	37	3	1	4	1
1996 d	18	21	0	0	1	0
1997 e	20	24	0	0	5	0
1998f	21	21	0	1	3	0
2002 g	32	41	0	2	6	0
2004 h	29	39	0	1	6	0

2011i	34	37	0	2	4	0
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a=As on 4th February
New Delhi.

b=As on 31st August

c=As on 31st January

d=As on 5th August

e=As on 10th June

f=As on 19th March

g= As on January

h=As on 25th May

i= Including Prime Minister

j= Including 2 MOS (independent Charge).

Source: - Lok Sabha Secretariat,

Total Number of Women Members in 15th Lok Sabha 60/542.

Table: 1.72

**Number of Judges by Sex in Supreme Court/High Courts,
As on 1st April, 2014.**

Name of the Court	Number of Judges		
	Female	Male	Total
1	2	3	4
Supreme Court	2	29	31
High Courts:			
Allahabad	3	63	66
Andhra Pradesh	1	19	20
Mumbai	6	37	43
Calcutta	3	28	31
Chhattisgarh	0	5	5
Delhi	5	22	27
Gauhati	1	11	12
Gujarat	3	21	24
Himachal Pradesh	0	5	5
Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	7
Jharkhand	1	8	9
Karnataka	2	29	31
Kerala	1	25	26
Madhya Pradesh	2	23	25
Chennai	5	33	38
Manipur	0	2	2
Meghalaya	0	3	3
Orissa	1	14	15
Patna	2	24	26
Punjab & Haryana	3	30	33
Rajasthan	3	17	20
Sikkim	0	2	2

Tripura	0	4	4
Uttaranchal	0	7	7
Total	44	468	512

Source: Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice, New Delhi.

Table: 1.73

Females Employees in Central Government in India.

Year	No. of employees		Percentage of females employees out of Total employees
	Female	Total(In Lakh)	
1	2	3	4
1971	67869	26.99	2.51
1972	70874	27.51	2.58
1973	72879	28.58	2.55
1974	80371	29.12	2.76
1975	84051	29.70	2.83
1976	99272	30.45	3.26
1978	102321	31.01	3.30
1979	107172	31.71	3.38
1980	117139	33.21	3.53
1982	132010	34.78	3.80
1984	142011	36.14	3.93
1988	238984	36.99	6.46
1989	247158	37.48	6.60
1990	283380	37.74	7.51
1991	288999	38.13	7.58
1995	295721	39.82	7.43
2001	291800	38.76	7.53
2004	306298	31.64	9.68
2006	320335	31.16	10.28
2008	314097	31.12	10.09
2009	311002	30.99	10.04

Source: Census of Central Govt. Employees, Directorate of Employment & Training,
Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.