

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 of 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 question of producing and disseminating gender statistics. Governments agreed on a set of important actions to *"generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation"* (Platform for Action and the 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 programmes 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 women workers. In the past, statistics offices and researchers have presented only aggregate labour force 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 service sector, while a higher proportion of the male labour force is employed in 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 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 shows 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 and policy issues relating to gender. Gender statistics allow for a systematic study of gender differentials and gender issues.

A gender issue is any issue or concern determined 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, analysis, 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. It increases the awareness about the status of women in relation to men in the ECE region.
- 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 Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.

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 livelihood **(Article 39(a))**; and equal pay for equal work for both men and women **(Article 39(d))**
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities **(Article 39 A)**
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief **(Article 42)**
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation **(Article 46)**
- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people **(Article 47)**
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women **(Article 51(A) (e))**

- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))
- (xii) Not less than one- third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243 D (4))
- (ix) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Municipality (Article 243 T (3))
- (x) Reservation of offices of Chairpersons in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4))

2.2 LEGAL PROVISIONS

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women.

Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against

women, are characterized as 'Crime against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

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

- a) *Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)*
- b) *Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (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 provisions 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 a son;
- c) The daughter shall be subject to the same liability in the said coparcenary property as that of son; and any reference to a Hindu Mitakshara coparceners 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 a 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 a 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 Rs. 11001/- is given to the parents/guardians of the girl or to the girl herself to solemnize her marriage provided their annual income does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-

3.2 Widow/Destitute/Single Woman Pension Scheme

Pension @ Rs. 330/- per month is provided to the following:

- (i) Widows;
- (ii) Destitute women (legally separated from husband);
- (iii) Single women above 45 years of age i.e. women (above 45 years of age) whose husbands are missing for the last 7 years or are living separately from their husbands or are living with their parents/elsewhere or are unmarried; provided their own annual income does not exceed Rs. 9000/- or their family income does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-

3.3 Widow Re-Marriage Scheme

The State Government is implementing Widow Re-marriage Scheme for rehabilitation of young widows by encouraging them to enter into

wedlock. Under this scheme an amount of Rs. 25,000/- is provided as a grant for the couple.

3.4 Mother Teresa Asahay Matri Sambal Yojna

Annual grant of Rs. 2500/- is provided to all BPL, widow, divorcee and deserted women for upbringing of their children (only for 2 children upto the age of 18 years) in addition to widow pension provided their annual income does not Exceed Rs. 18,000/-

3.5 Self Employment Scheme for women

Under this scheme, Rs. 2500/- are provided to the women whose annual income is less than Rs. 7500/- for carrying income generating activities.

3.6 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 Rs. 10,000/- per woman is also provided.

3.7 Awareness Campaign

To mobilize public opinion against social evils like dowry, child marriage, female foeticide, domestic violence against women etc. and to make the women aware about their legal rights and constitutional

safeguards, awareness camps are organized by the department at level of State, District, Block Panchayat and village.

3.8 State Level Council for Empowerment of Women:

For effective implementation and monitoring of National Policy for Empowerment of Women, a State Level Council for Empowerment of women has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh.

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 grievances of women and to make them aware about their legal rights. This commission is providing counselling 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 mother and to improve enrolment and retention of girl children in school, Beti Hai Anmol scheme is being implemented in the state w.e.f. 05.07.2010 for girls (2 girls only) belonging to the BPL families. Under the scheme post

birth grant of Rs. 5100/- and scholarships ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1500 is provided from class 1 to Class 10+2.

3.12 Kishori Shakti Yojna

To improve the nutrition and health status of adolescent girls and to promote self awareness and enhance life/vocational skills, Kishori Shakti Yojna is being implemented in 8 Districts.

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. This scheme has been launched on 19.11.2010 for 2 years on pilot basis.

- 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 “**Indira 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 infants by promoting appropriate practices, care and service utilization during pregnancy, delivery and lactation period.

3.15 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, 27,706 SHGs have been formed out of which 11,514 have been linked with banks.

3.16 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 directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

GENDER STATISTICS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

4.1 Current Population of India

India, with 1,210,193,422 (1.21 billion) people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,350,044,605 (1.35 billion) 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, Indian 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 940 in 2011 census of India.

Total Male Population in India 2011	62,37,00,000
Total Female Population in India 2011	58,65,00,000
Total Population in India 2011	1,21,02,00,000
Sex Ratio	940

4.3 Current Population of Himachal Pradesh

The current population of Himachal Pradesh is 68, 56,509. The figures show that *Himachal Pradesh* represents almost 0.57% of the India's population,

and ranked 20th in India. The female population constitutes 49.33 per cent of the total population in *Himachal Pradesh* as per 2011 census.

4.4 Sex Ratio of Himachal Pradesh

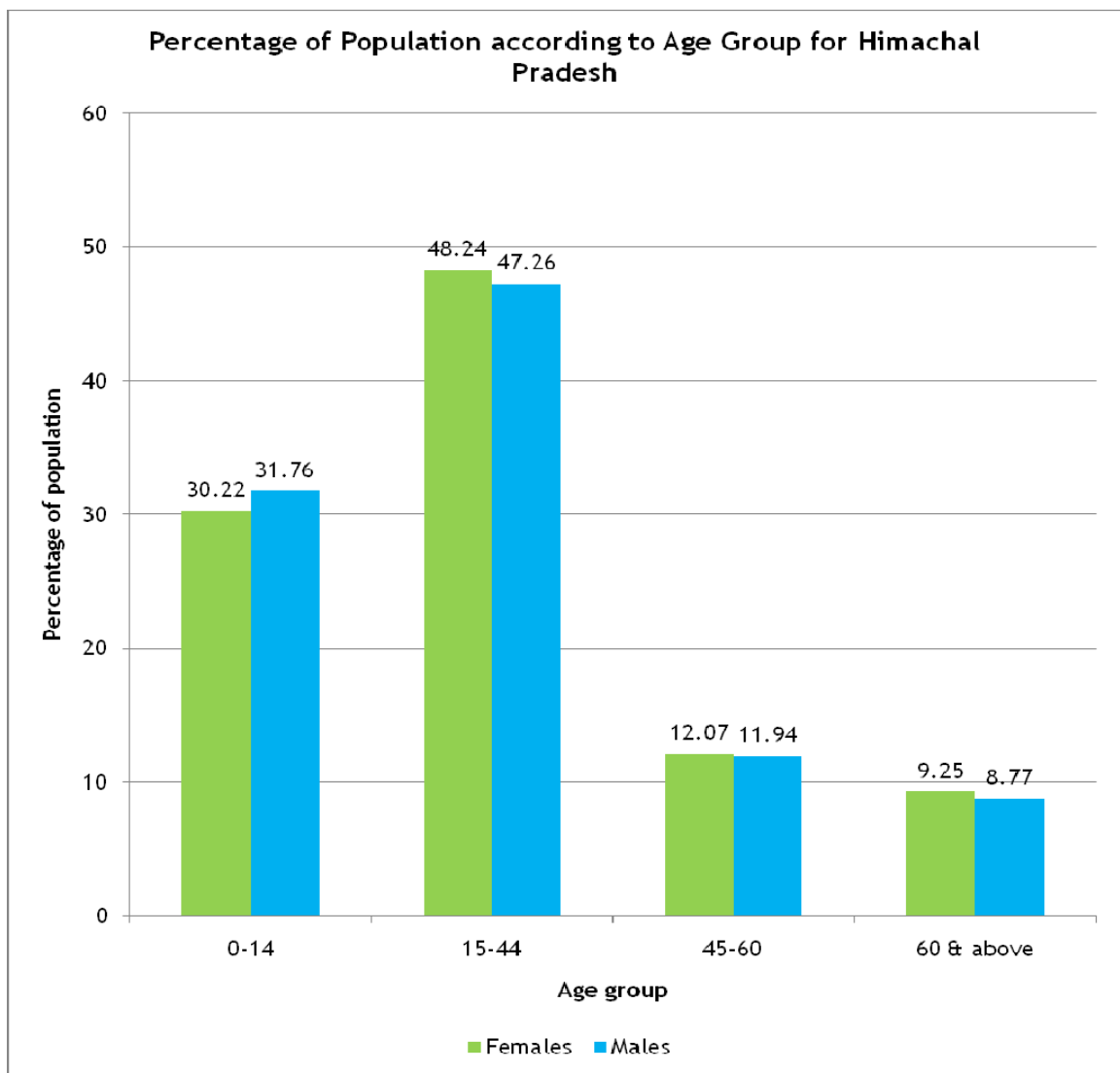
It is a widely known fact that women live longer than men. At the same time it is also a fact that there is less number of women than men. In the last about 100 years Himachal had shown an increasing trend in the number of women per thousand men barring for the decades 1911-1921 and 1931-1941, when sex 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 has 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(P) has shown an increase in Sex ratio by 6 points i.e. 968 to 974 and as regards Sex ratio (0-6) years it has improved in Himachal Pradesh i.e. from 896 to 906 during 2001 to 2011 Census (P). The sex ratio is high in Himachal Pradesh as compared to neighbouring states.

SEX RATIO IN HP & NEIGHBOURING STATES (2011)	
Punjab	893
Haryana	877
Jammu and Kashmir	883
Uttarakhand	963
Himachal Pradesh	974
INDIA	940

The changes in the mortality and fertility patterns affect the age distribution of population which in turn affects the family structures and the situation in the labour market. According to 2001 census in Himachal Pradesh

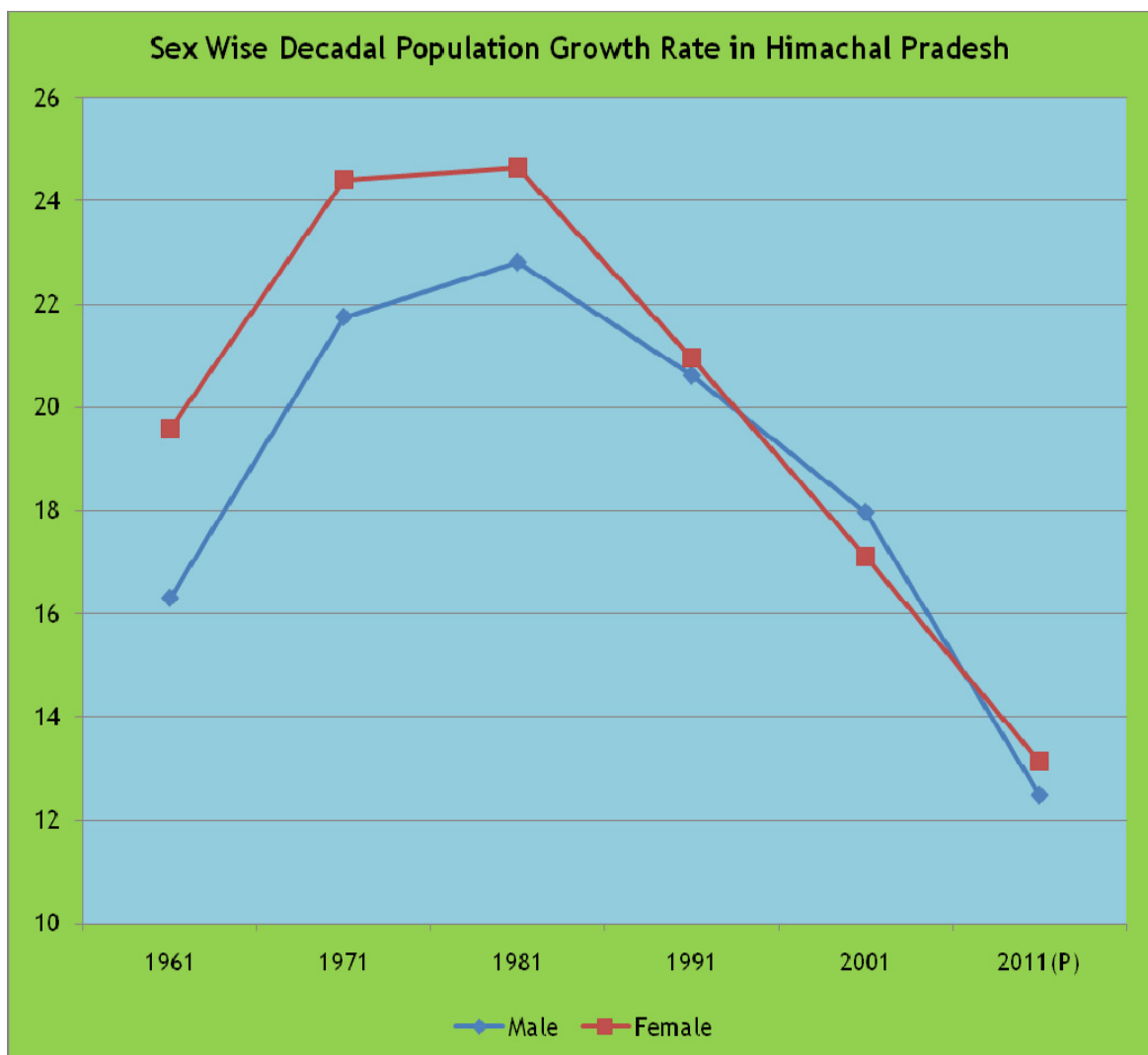
30.22 percent of women and 31.76 per cent men were in the age group of 0-14 years. There were 48.24 per cent of women in the reproductive age group viz. 15-44 years. The fact that more women live longer as compared to men is evident as percentage of women in the age- group 60 years and above has always been higher than that for men. According to 2001 census, 9.25 per cent of women in this age-group as compared to 8.77 per cent of men (Fig-1).

FIG-1



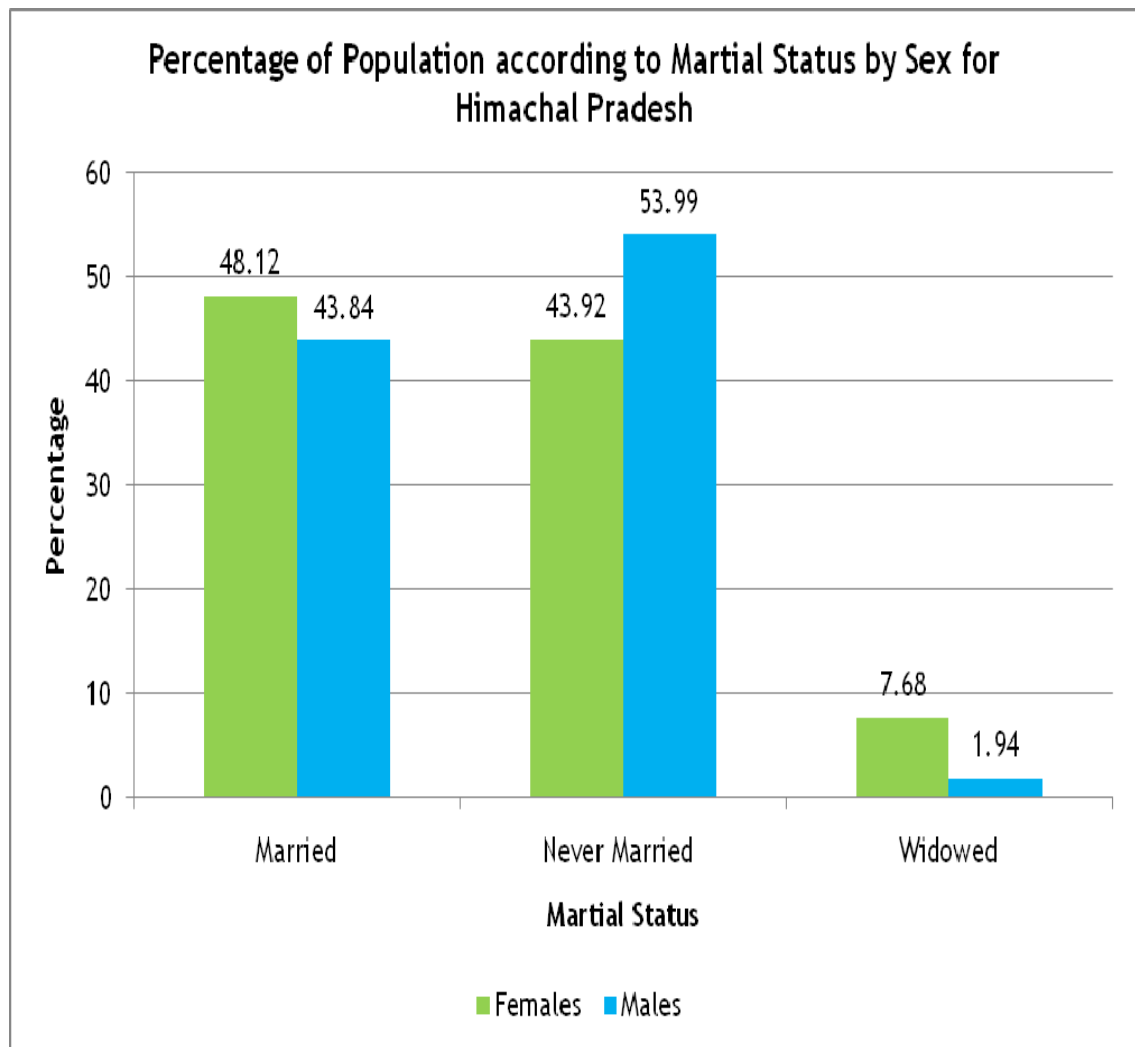
The growth of female population (2.10%) was slightly higher than that of the male population (2.06%) during the decade 1981-1991. But over the last decade viz. 1991-2001, the female population growth rate was 1.71 percent slightly lower as compared to the 1.80 percent growth rate of the male population. During the decade viz 2001-2011 the female population growth rate is 1.13 which is slightly more as compared to 1.12 percent growth rate of male population (Fig-2 & Table-1.5).

Fig-2



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 females were married as compared to 43.84 percent of males and 43.92 percent of females 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 females are either divorced/separated as compared to only 0.23 percent males (Fig-3).

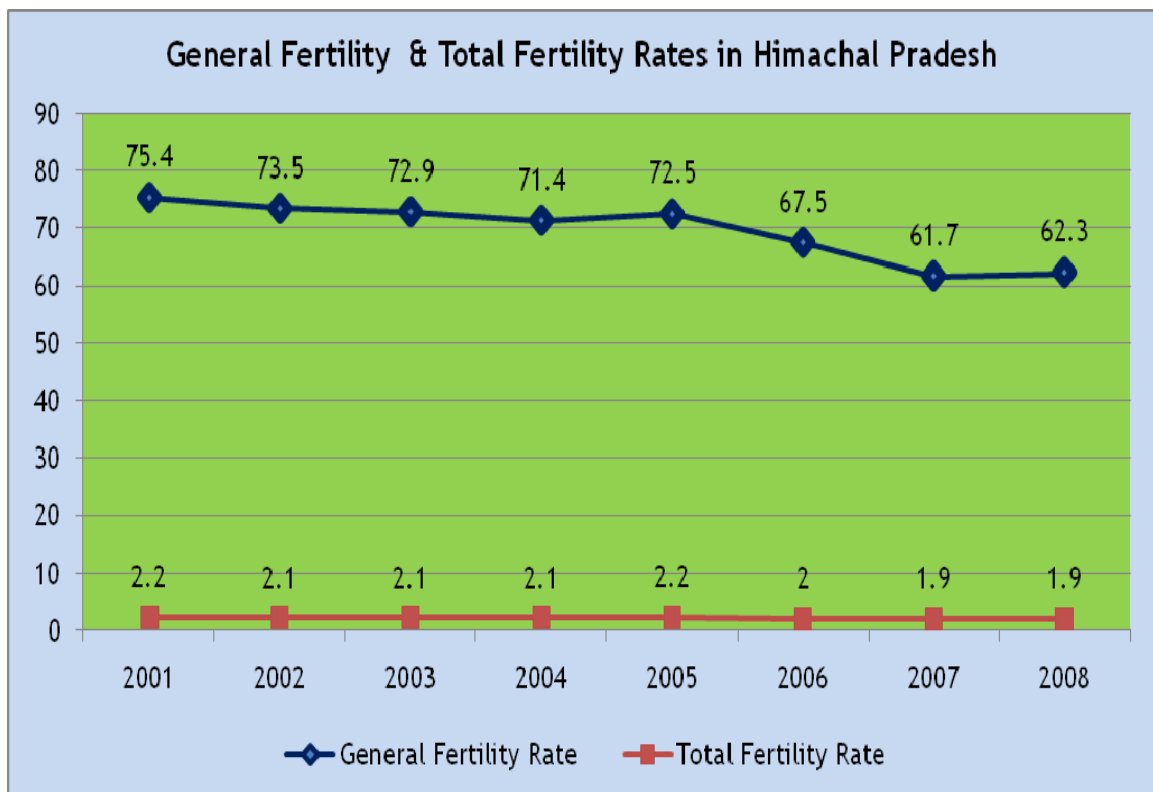
FIG-3



4.5 Vital statistics

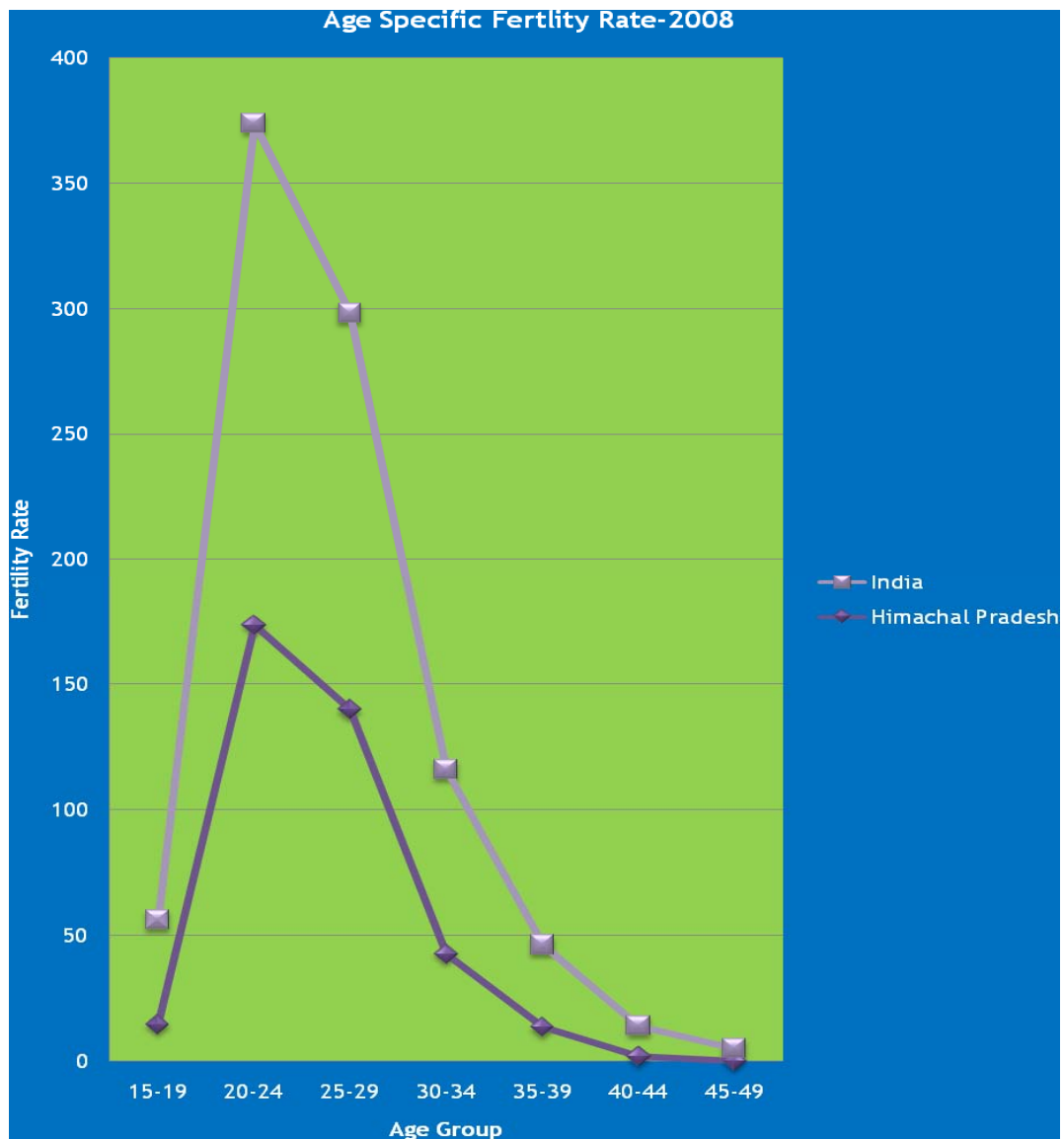
With greater awareness about the family planning, increased availability of the family planning methods and more freedom in its use, the age-specific fertility rates have shown an increasing trend over years in all age-groups. In 2008, there were about 62.3 percent live births Per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years (General Fertility Rate) as compared to about 61.7 live births per 1000 women in the same age group in 2007. The average number of children that a women 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 2008 was 1.9 with the figure for rural areas being slightly higher (2.0%) than that in urban areas (Fig.4 Table-1.17 & 1.18).

Fig.4



Age specific fertility rate in Himachal Pradesh have shown an increasing trend over years in all age-groups. In 2008, there were about 173.7 percent live births per 1000 women in the age group 20-24 years as compared to about 140.1 live births per 1000 women in the 25-29 age groups (Fig.5 Table-1.19).

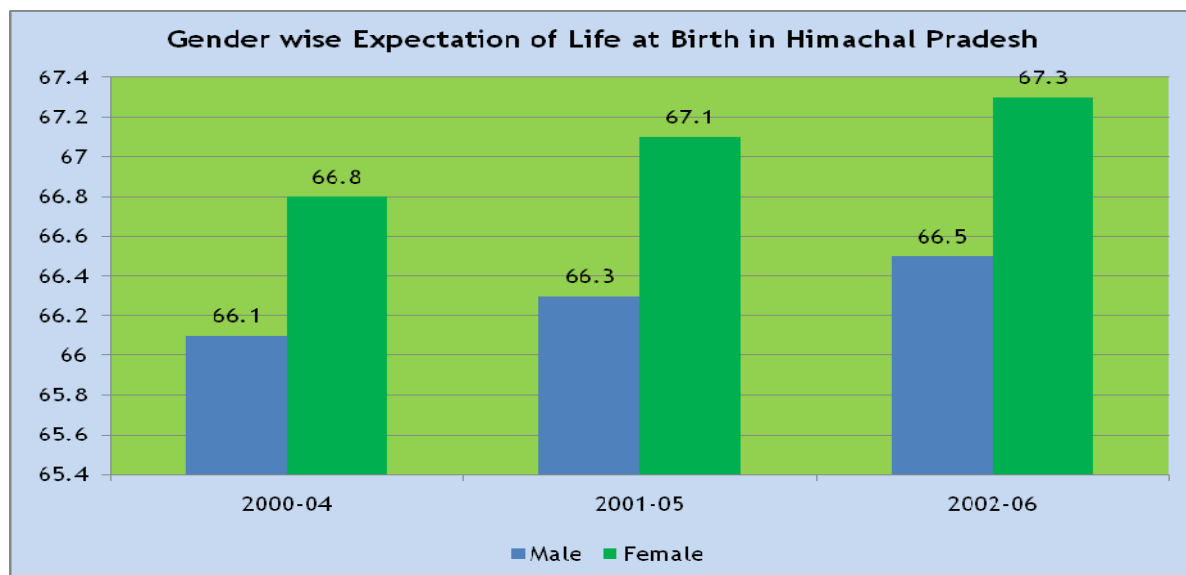
Fig-5



4.6 Health Status

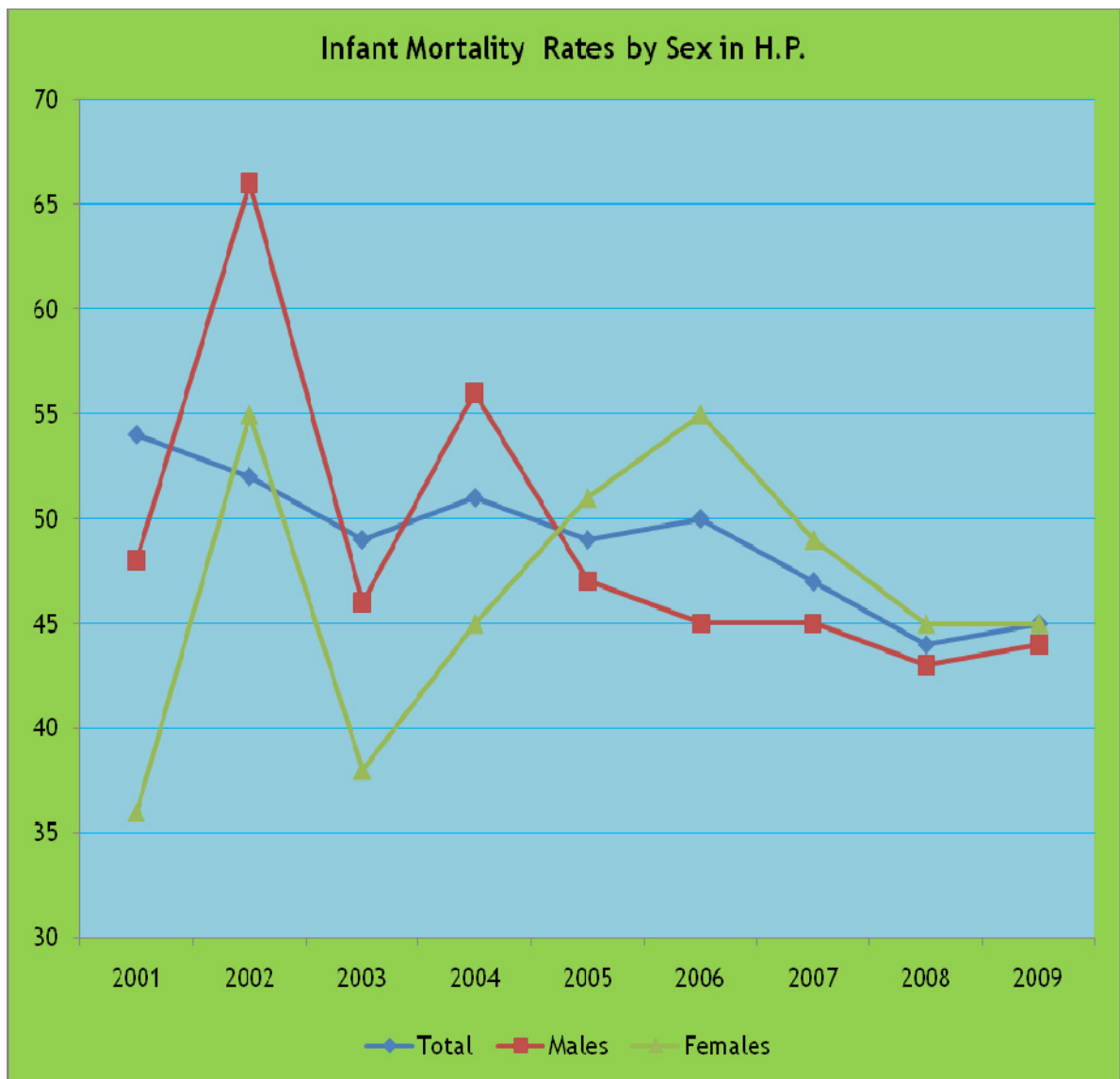
Women and men have somewhat different kind of health risks throughout their life span. Women were expected to a peculiar and major health risk due to child bearing. Good health and family planning services are important for the general well-being of the women, children and the entire family-giving women, 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 2009, the female infant mortality rate was observed to be 45 as compared to male infant mortality rate of 44. Life expectancy at birth has increased continuously over years. For the period 2002-06, the male life expectancy at birth was 66.5 years as compared to 67.3 years for females (Fig-6 and Table-1.32).

Fig-6



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 (Fig-7 & Table-1.29). 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.

Fig-7



4.7 Planning the Family

The provision of contraceptives information is fundamental to the ability of women and men 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.

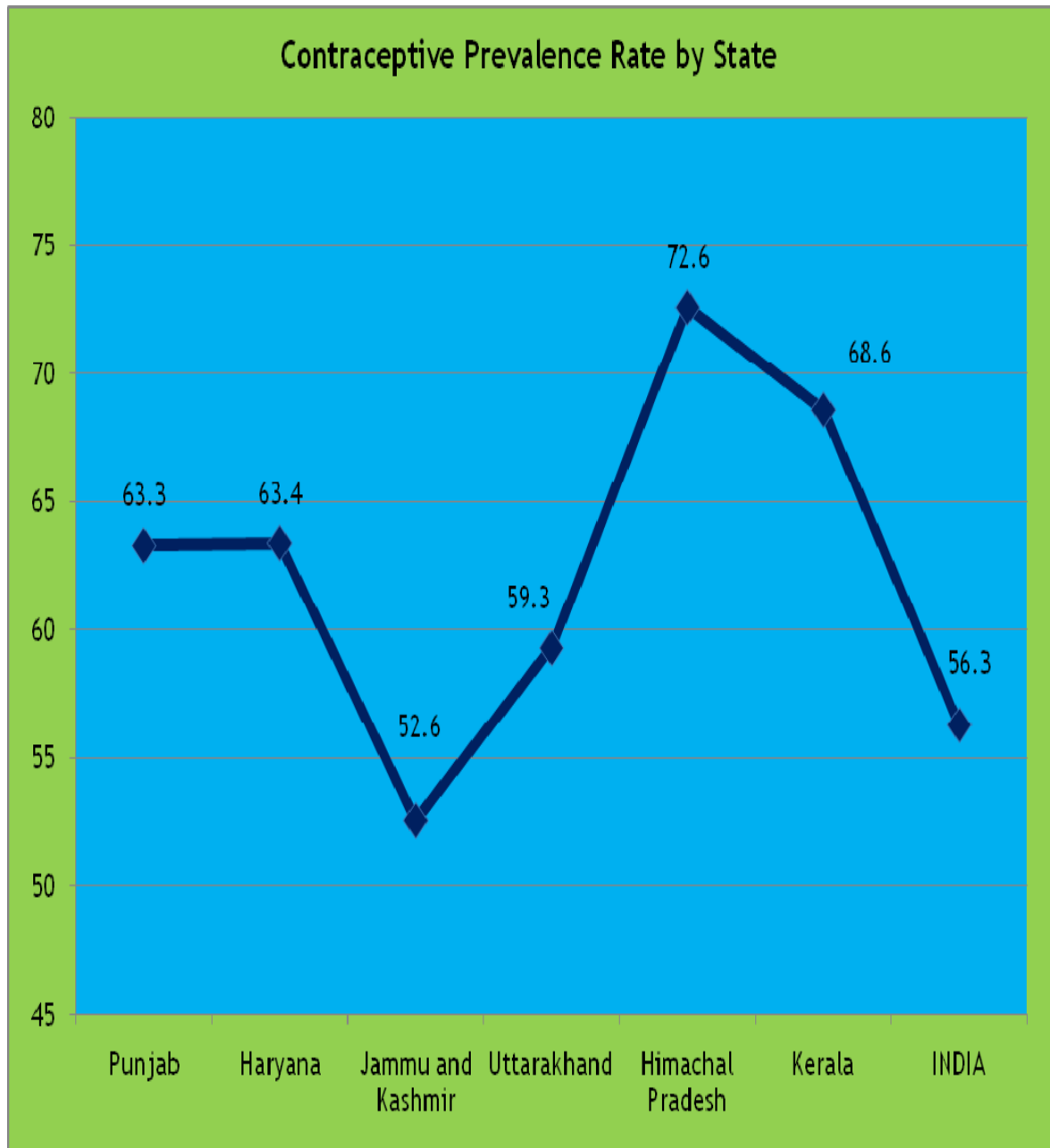
Female sterilization is the widely known family planning method followed by male sterilization during 2009-10. It has been observed that three out of four users rely on sterilization in Himachal Pradesh. Sterilization accounts for roughly 99% of all modern contraceptive methods used. Although reported 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. Table-1.33 provides a breakdown of the contraceptive methods used by married women & men in Himachal Pradesh in last 20 years.

Out of the total accepters of family planning methods only 1.73 percent adopted vasectomy during the year 2009-10, 13.33 percent adopted tubectomy, 13.19 per cent adopted IUD Insertion, 55.70 per cent were CC users and 16.03 per cent adopted oral pills as family planning methods.

The contraceptive prevalence rate, one of the important proximate determinants of fertility. Contraceptive prevalence rate is highest (73 per cent)

(Fig-8) in Himachal Pradesh as compared to neighbouring states as well as rest of the states in India. More than two thirds of women use modern methods only in Himachal Pradesh (NFHS-3, India, 2005-06).

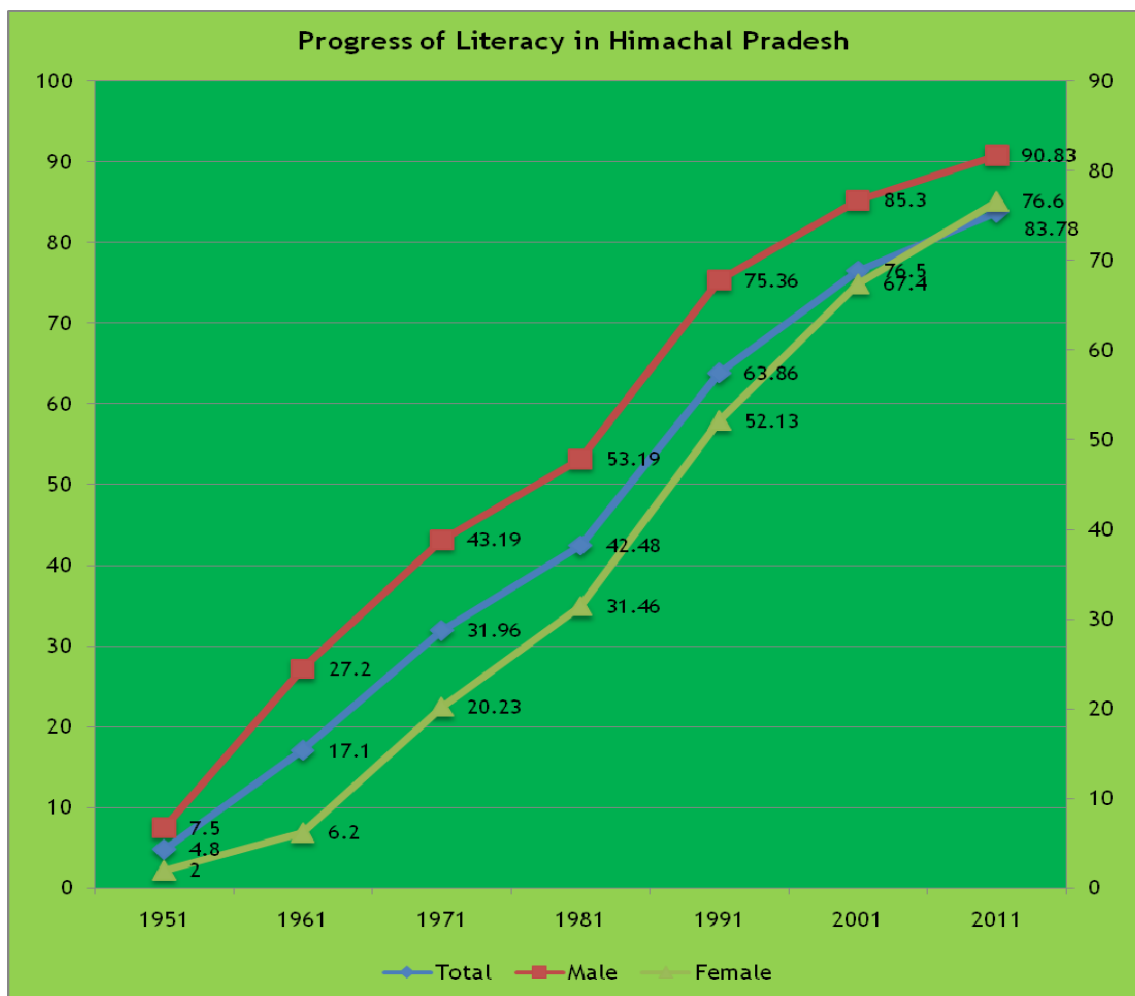
Fig-8



4.8 Educational Achievements

Literacy is very important indicator of development of a particular country or state. The literacy rate increases 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 dramatically from only 4.8 per cent in 1951 (male 7.5 per cent and female 2 per cent) to 83.87 per cent in 2011 (male 90.83 per cent and female 76.6 per cent) Fig-9 & Table-1.1.

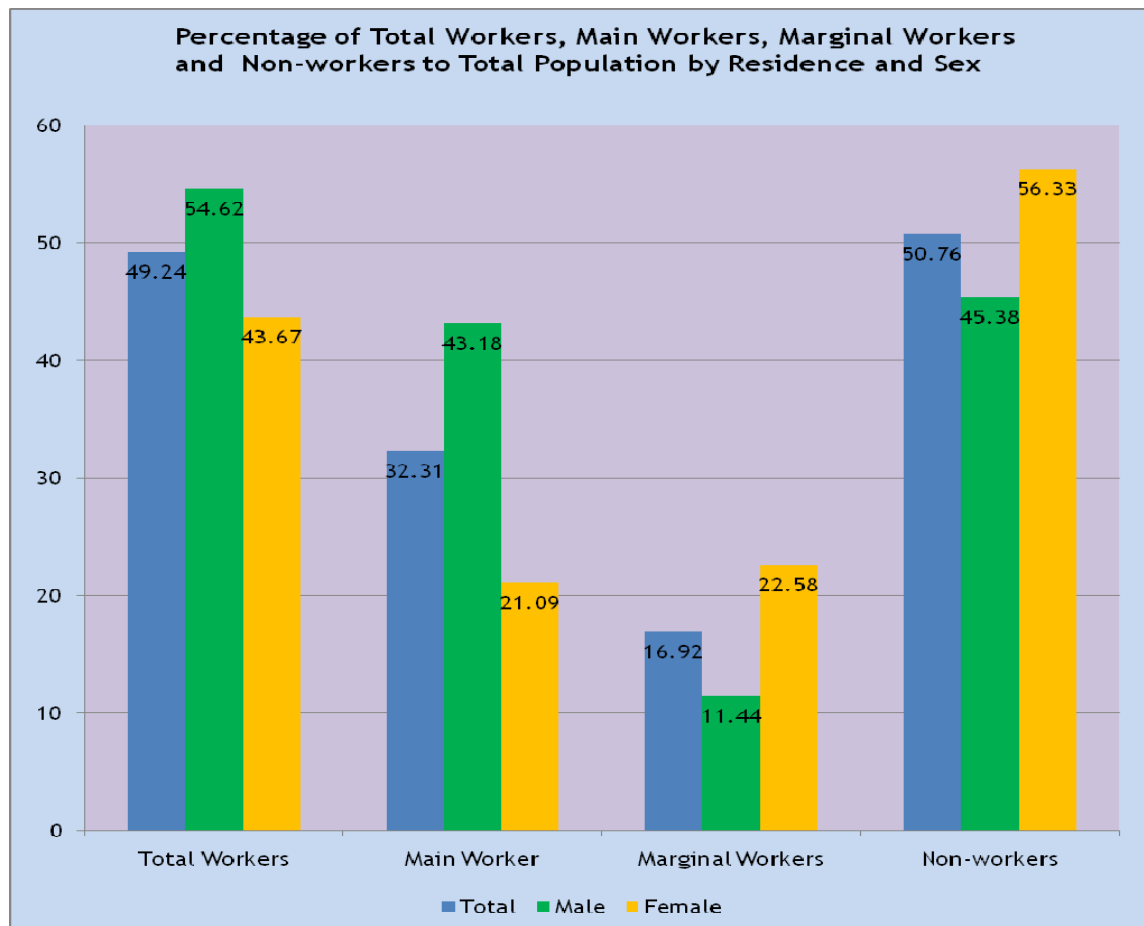
Fig-9



4.9 Participation of Women and Men in the Economy

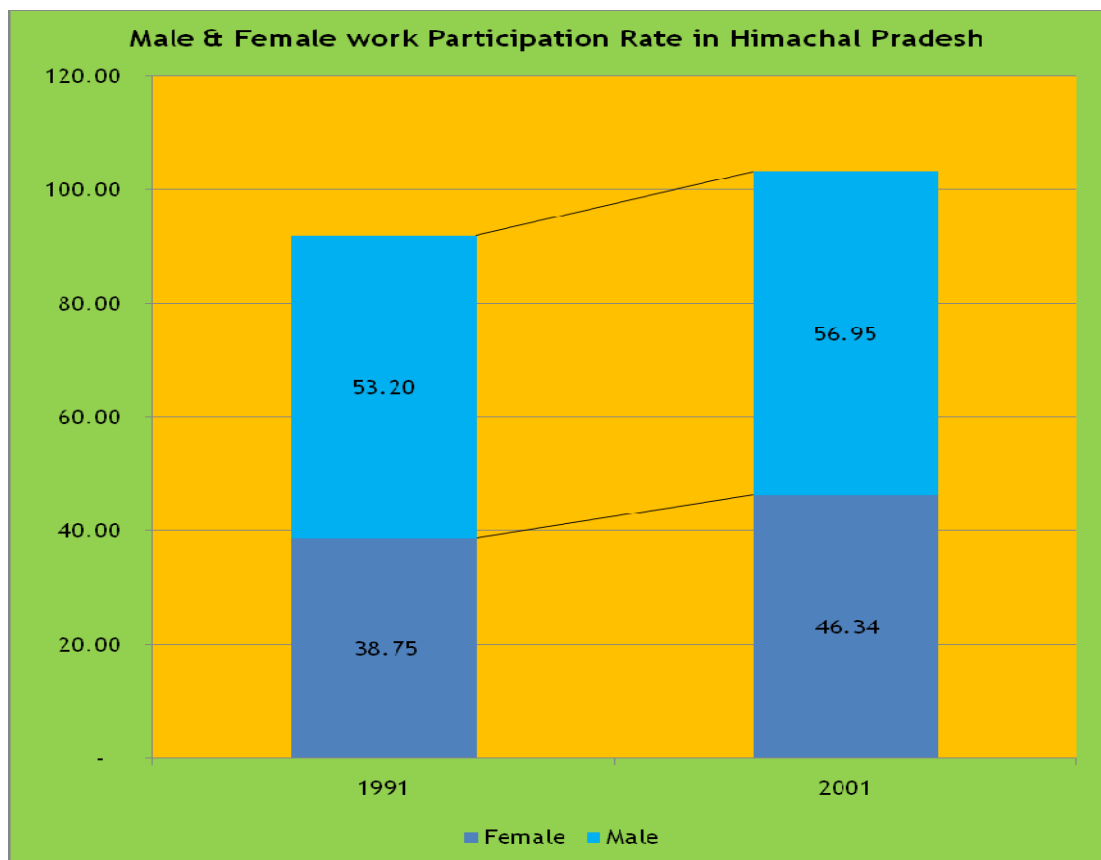
According to census, 2001 the total worker population In Himachal Pradesh was 29.92 lakh of which 13.05 lakh were women and 16.86 lakh were men out of total women workers, 21.09 per cent were main workers, 22.58 per cent were marginal workers and 56.33 percent were non-workers. Similarly out of total men workers, 43.18 per cent were main workers, 11.44 per cent were marginal workers and 45.38 percent non-workers respectively (Fig-10). This clearly indicates the wide difference in the participation of women and men in the economy.

Fig-10



The female workforce participation rate (WPR) on an average in 1991 was 38.75 per cent which has increased to 46.34 per cent in 2001. There has been remarkable improvement in the work force participation rate of women as evident from various censuses. Similarly the male workforce participation rate (WPR) on an average in 1991 was 53.20 per cent which has increased to 56.95 per cent in 2001 (Fig-11).

Fig-11



In respect of women employment in the government services it reveals from the *Census of Himachal Pradesh Government Employees-2009-10* that only 19.7 (Fig-12) percent of total government employees were women.

However, this share of women government employees during 2010 has moderately improved from 19.5 per cent in 2009. It also revealed that women employed in the class III and IV non-gezzeted category of government services shared the major share (95.8 per cent) among the women in Himachal Government Services only 4.2 per cent were in gazetted category (Fig-13).

Fig-12

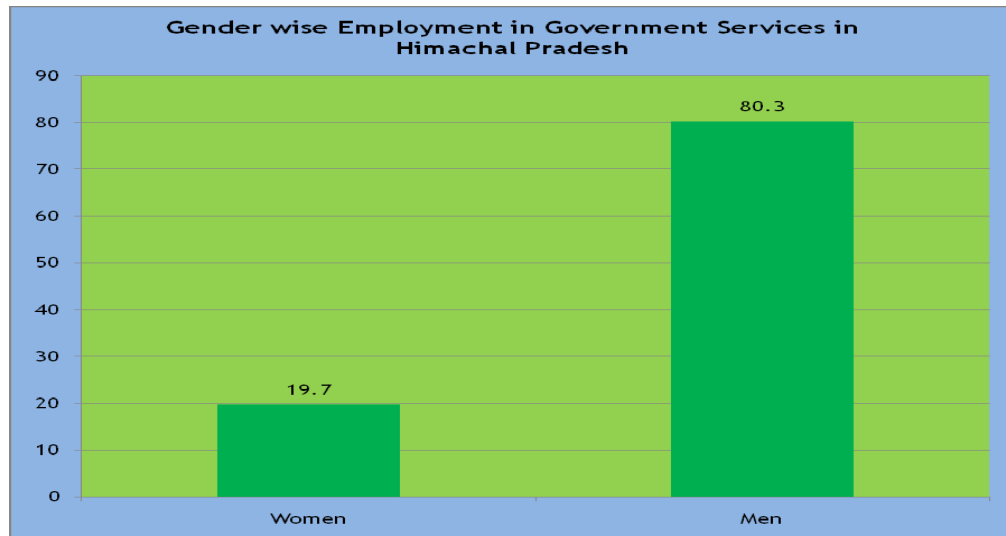
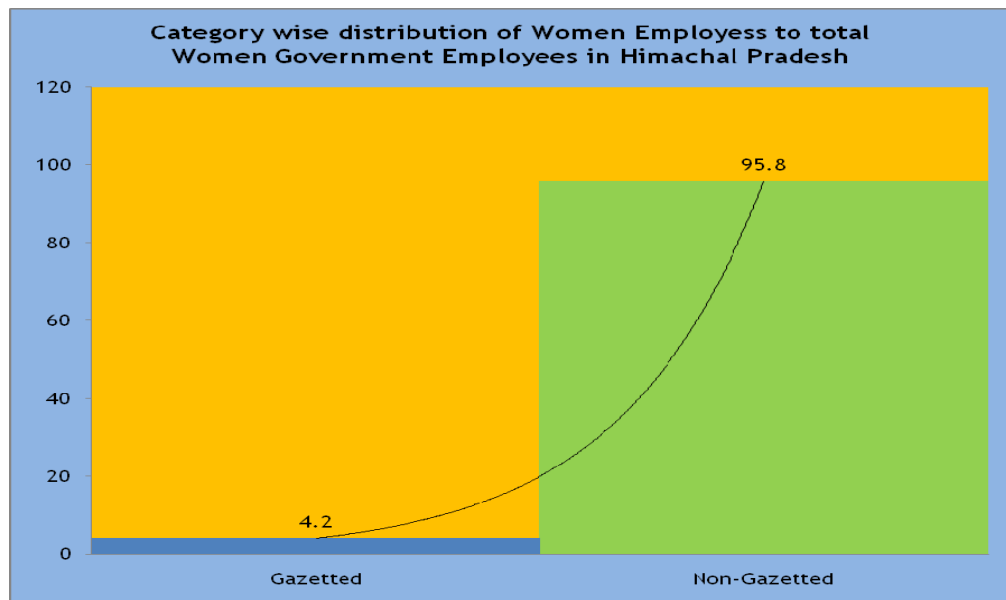


Fig-13



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 per cent of parliament seats, less than 11 per cent 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 18 women judges out of 548 in the country. Only one female judge is there in Supreme Court of India out of 29. In Himachal Pradesh high court on 1st April, 2011 there is no woman judge. In Himachal Pradesh there is one woman minister out of 11 ministers.

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 women members in the state legislative assembly is five, only seven per cent to the total elected representatives.

ASSEMBLY	WOMEN
ELEVENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-(Current Assembly)	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
THIRDLLEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY-(1977-1982)	5

However, elected women representative in the Panchyati 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 Panchyati Raj institutions in Himachal Pradesh for the term 2011-2016. In Himachal Pradesh there are 3243 Gram Panchyats, out of which 1639 (50.54 per cent) seats have been occupied by women in 2011 Panchyat elections. Out of total seats occupied by women, 987 (60.21 per cent) occupied by general women, 421 (25.68 percent) scheduled caste women, 104 (6.34 per cent) scheduled tribes women and 127 (7.74 per cent) occupied by OBC women.

Similarly, out of total 77 Chairman Panchyat Simities seats, 42 seats (54.55 per cent) of the seats in this category have been occupied by women. Among total seats occupied by women in Chairman Panchyat 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

Crime 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.

In India there has been a continuous rise in the total incidence of crimes committed against women over the years. The crime against women in Himachal Pradesh is depicted in Fig-14. The incidence of crime against women during 2010 has increased by 5.7 per cent.

Fig-14

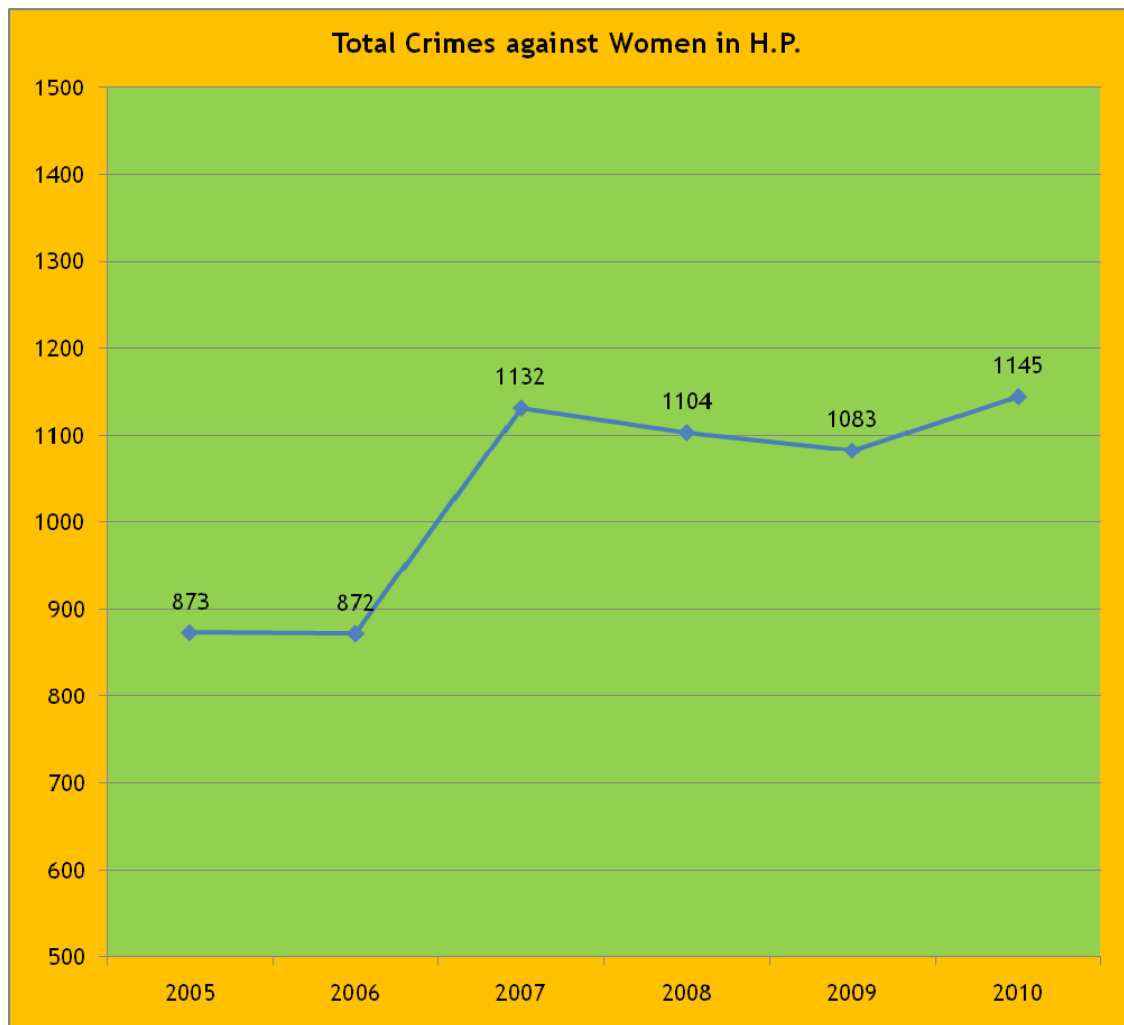


Table: 1.1
Population and no of Literates and Literacy Rate 2011 Census (P)

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Population</i>			<i>No of Literates</i>			<i>Literacy Rate</i>		
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	382056	192827	189229	291647	157835	133812	85.67	92.39	78.90
<i>Chamba</i>	518844	260848	257996	328940	189641	139299	73.19	84.19	62.14
<i>Hamirpur</i>	454293	216742	237551	361909	182350	179559	89.01	95.28	83.44
<i>Kangra</i>	1507223	748559	758664	1164461	613281	551180	86.49	92.55	80.62
<i>Kinnaur</i>	84298	46364	37934	61639	37356	24283	80.77	88.37	71.34
<i>Kullu</i>	437474	224320	213154	310487	176552	133935	80.14	88.80	71.01
<i>L&S</i>	31528	16455	15073	22040	13018	9022	77.24	86.97	66.50
<i>Mandi</i>	999518	496787	502731	736661	401990	334671	82.81	91.51	74.33
<i>Shimla</i>	813384	424486	388898	619427	347013	272414	84.55	90.73	77.80
<i>Sirmaur</i>	530164	276801	253363	369651	209608	160043	79.98	86.76	72.55
<i>Solan</i>	576670	306162	270508	433877	247323	186554	85.02	91.19	78.02
<i>Una</i>	521057	263541	257516	403767	215575	188192	87.23	92.75	81.67
H.P.	6856509	3473892	3382617	5104506	2791542	2312964	83.78	90.83	76.60

Source: Census of India, 2011(P)

Table: 1.2
Rural-Urban/Male-Female Population of H.P

Year	Rural				Urban				Combined			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1951	2232154	1155384	1076770	932	153827	92442	61385	664	2385981	1247826	1138155	912
1961	2634188	1343271	1290917	961	178275	108063	70212	606	2812463	1451334	1361129	938
1971	3218544	1628623	1589921	976	241890	138334	103556	749	3460434	1766957	1693477	958
1981	3954847	1988331	1966516	989	325971	181600	144371	795	4280818	2169931	2110887	973
1991	4721681	2372193	2349488	990	449196	245274	203922	831	5170877	2617467	2553410	976
2001	5482319	2756073	2726246	989	595581	331867	263714	795	6077900	3087940	2989960	968
Projections as on 1st October												
2006	5818034	2927700	2890334	987	680960	382976	297984	778	6498994	3310676	3188318	963
2011	6080638	3064037	3019601	985	761856	433152	328704	759	6845494	3497189	3348305	957
2016	6309855	3180175	3129680	984	844800	485376	359424	741	7154655	3665551	3489104	952

Table: 1.3
District wise Male-Female Population (2001 Census)

District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Bilaspur	340885	171263	169622	318934	159488	159446	21951	11775	10176
Chamba	460887	235218	225669	426345	216704	209641	34542	18514	16028
Hamirpur	412700	196593	216107	382494	180366	202128	30206	16227	13979
Kangra	1339030	661254	677776	1266745	623259	643486	72285	37995	34290
Kinnaur	78334	42173	36161	78334	42173	36161	--	--	--
Kullu	381571	198016	183555	351478	181131	170347	30093	16885	13208
Lahaul Spiti	33224	18441	14783	33224	18441	14783	--	--	--
Mandi	901344	447872	453472	840362	415676	424686	60982	32196	28786
Shimla	722502	380996	341506	555269	285305	269964	167233	95691	71546
Sirmaur	458593	241299	217294	410923	215656	195267	47670	25643	22027
Solan	500557	270291	230266	409362	214150	195212	91195	56141	35054
Una	448273	224524	223749	408849	203724	205125	39424	20800	18624
H.P.	6077900	3087940	2989960	5482319	2756073	2726246	595581	331867	263714

Source: Census of India, H.P. Final Population.

Table: 1.4
District-wise Male-Female Percentage of Population
(2001 Census)

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	50.24	49.76	50.01	49.99	53.64	46.36
<i>Chamba</i>	51.04	48.96	50.83	49.17	53.60	46.40
<i>Hamirpur</i>	47.64	52.36	47.16	52.84	53.72	46.28
<i>Kangra</i>	49.38	50.62	49.20	50.80	52.56	47.44
<i>Kinnaur</i>	53.84	46.16	53.84	46.16	--	--
<i>Kullu</i>	51.89	48.11	51.53	48.47	56.11	43.89
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	55.51	44.49	55.51	44.49	--	--
<i>Mandi</i>	49.69	50.31	49.46	50.54	52.80	47.20
<i>Shimla</i>	52.73	47.27	51.38	48.62	57.22	42.78
<i>Sirmaur</i>	52.62	47.38	52.48	47.52	53.79	46.21
<i>Solan</i>	54.00	46.00	52.31	47.69	61.56	38.44
<i>Una</i>	50.09	49.91	49.83	50.17	52.75	47.25
H.P.	50.81	49.19	50.27	49.73	55.72	44.28

Source: Census of India, 2001, Series-3, H.P. Final Population.

Table: 1.5
Decadal Population Growth Rate

Year	Male	Female	Total
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(P)	12.50	13.13	12.81

Source: Census of India

Table: 1.6
Age-wise Distribution of Female Population
(2001 Census)

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

Table: 1.7
District-wise Females per Thousand Males

<i>District</i>	<i>1981 Census</i>	<i>1991 Census</i>	<i>2001 Census</i>	<i>2011 Census(P)</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	1002	1002	990	981
<i>Chamba</i>	936	949	959	989
<i>Hamirpur</i>	1146	1105	1099	1096
<i>Kangra</i>	1016	1024	1025	1013
<i>Kinnaur</i>	885	856	857	818
<i>Kullu</i>	918	920	927	950
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	767	817	802	916
<i>Mandi</i>	999	1013	1013	1012
<i>Shimla</i>	878	894	896	916
<i>Sirmaur</i>	873	897	901	915
<i>Solan</i>	929	909	852	884
<i>Una</i>	1028	873	997	977
H.P.	973	976	968	974

Source: Census of India .

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

<i>District</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2011(P)</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	952	923	882	893
<i>Chamba</i>	979	965	955	950
<i>Hamirpur</i>	972	938	850	881
<i>Kangra</i>	978	939	836	873
<i>Kinnaur</i>	993	958	976	953
<i>Kullu</i>	970	966	960	962
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	965	951	961	1013
<i>Mandi</i>	986	968	918	913
<i>Shimla</i>	983	958	929	922
<i>Sirmaur</i>	975	973	934	931
<i>Solan</i>	944	951	900	899
<i>Una</i>	924	923	837	871
H.P.	971	951	896	906

Source: Census of India

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

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

Source: Census of India, 2001, H.P.

*Age groups referred to in the context of developmental planning

Table: 1.10
Sex-wise Scheduled Castes Population
(2001 Census)

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of females to total population</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	44041	42540	86581	49.13
<i>Chamba</i>	46940	45419	92359	49.17
<i>Hamirpur</i>	48742	49797	98539	50.53
<i>Kangra</i>	139858	139682	279540	49.97
<i>Kinnaur</i>	3972	3653	7625	47.91
<i>Kullu</i>	55346	52551	107897	48.70
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	1386	1219	2605	46.79
<i>Mandi</i>	131083	130150	261233	49.82
<i>Shimla</i>	97178	91609	188787	48.53
<i>Sirmaur</i>	70314	65460	135774	48.21
<i>Solan</i>	73016	67626	140642	48.08
<i>Una</i>	51457	49131	100588	48.84
H.P.	763333	738837	1502170	49.18

Source: Census of India, 2001, Series-3, Final Population of H.P.

Table: 1.11
Sex-wise Scheduled Tribes Population
(2001 Census)

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of females to total population</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	4739	4441	9180	48.38
<i>Chamba</i>	58850	58719	117569	49.94
<i>Hamirpur</i>	92	63	155	40.65
<i>Kangra</i>	869	728	1597	45.59
<i>Kinnaur</i>	27583	28685	56268	50.98
<i>Kullu</i>	5664	5687	11351	50.10
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	11952	12286	24238	50.69
<i>Mandi</i>	5307	5257	10564	49.76
<i>Shimla</i>	2312	1800	4112	43.77
<i>Sirmaur</i>	3189	2771	5960	46.49
<i>Solan</i>	1952	1590	3542	44.89
<i>Una</i>	40	11	51	21.57
H.P.	122549	122038	244587	49.90

Source: Census of India, 2001, Series-3, Final Population of H.P.

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
< 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	1797399	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 H.P

Table: 1.13
Death by Age and Sex 2009

Age Group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
< 1Year	243	266	509	296	219	515	539	485	1024
1-4Years	180	199	379	35	38	73	215	237	452
5-14Years	283	225	508	57	57	114	340	282	622
15-24Years	605	473	1078	172	155	327	777	628	1405
25-34Years	938	527	1465	259	148	407	1197	675	1872
35-44Years	1440	676	2116	399	171	570	1839	847	2686
45-54Years	2338	1206	3544	525	235	760	2863	1441	4304
55-64Years	3466	1957	5423	660	329	989	4126	2286	6412
65-69Years	2200	1312	3512	308	182	490	2508	1494	4002
70&above	9108	7496	16604	986	694	1680	10094	8190	18284
Age not Stated	612	506	1118	120	92	212	732	598	1330

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.14
Mean Age at Marriage – H.P.
(1991 Census)

District	No. of Currently Married Women			Mean Age at Marriage			Percentage of Currently Married Women with age at Marriage below 18 years		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Bilaspur	68390	3711	72101	16.94	18.51	17.02	65.96	44.35	64.84
Chamba	78917	6203	85120	18.28	19.78	19.39	44.45	28.14	43.26
Hamirpur	85851	4979	90830	17.38	18.97	17.47	57.00	36.14	55.83
Kangra	255114	12714	267828	18.46	19.70	18.51	41.29	27.55	40.64
Kinnaur	14598	--	14598	19.66	--	19.66	28.09	--	28.09
Kullu	62486	4299	66785	18.74	19.79	18.81	37.01	27.11	36.37
Lahaul Spiti	5984	--	5984	20.32	--	20.32	20.46	--	20.46
Mandi	172491	12125	184616	17.54	19.21	17.65	56.66	36.01	55.30
Shimla	108178	25453	133631	18.30	19.67	18.56	45.21	28.69	42.07
Sirmaur	74643	8118	82761	17.62	19.34	17.79	54.79	32.36	52.57
Solan	74854	10279	85133	17.12	19.54	17.42	60.63	31.03	56.98
Una	78867	7213	86080	18.59	19.38	18.65	40.07	31.25	39.33
H.P.	1080373	95094	1175467	18.01	19.48	18.13	48.78	31.13	47.35

Source: Census of India, 1991 H.P. District Profile 1991.

Table: 1.15
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
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.16
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
<i>Bilaspur</i>	0.9	9.6	69.3	72.8	61.7	39.8	18.6	17.2	50.5
<i>Chamba</i>	1.1	12.0	69.8	69.8	48.5	32.1	17.9	12.4	43.8
<i>Hamirpur</i>	1.0	7.5	66.2	71.3	58.3	35.3	16.0	14.2	50.5
<i>Kangra</i>	1.0	5.5	53.9	67.1	31.9	35.8	18.6	18.2	48.3
<i>Kinnaur</i>	0.5	14.2	59.9	65.1	58.2	43.1	26.0	22.4	44.7
<i>Kullu</i>	0.8	14.6	70.5	71.6	54.0	40.2	25.2	21.1	46.7
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	0.9	10.0	55.0	61.4	57.1	44.6	34.3	15.6	44.6
<i>Mandi</i>	1.0	12.4	74.0	73.1	59.1	40.3	21.8	16.2	50.0
<i>Shimla</i>	1.3	8.4	54.3	67.2	58.2	40.5	25.0	20.1	47.8
<i>Sirmaur</i>	0.9	10.3	66.9	69.9	59.7	40.7	28.1	17.5	45.3
<i>Solan</i>	1.0	10.4	69.6	72.9	56.3	35.9	19.7	19.6	49.1
<i>Una</i>	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 H.P.

Table: 1.17
General Fertility Rates of H.P. and India (Since 1988 SRS)

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P

Table: 1.18
Total Fertility Rates of H.P. and India (Since 1986 SRS).

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1986	3.7	2.2	3.6	4.5	3.1	4.2
1987	3.7	2.5	3.6	4.4	3.2	4.1
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.19
Estimated Age Specific Fertility Rate
(SRS-2008)

Age group	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
15-19	15.5	6.2	14.8	47.8	24.5	41.6
20-24	180.9	100.2	173.7	218.6	154.4	200.1
25-29	143.0	110.9	140.1	169.7	132.3	158.3
30-34	42.7	43.1	42.8	80.7	55.0	73.3
35-39	13.8	12.7	13.7	39.2	17.8	32.7
40-44	2.1	1.0	2.0	15.3	5.1	12.3
45-49	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.3	1.9	4.9

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.20
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	382056	189229	49.53	981
Chamba	518844	257996	48.73	989
Hamirpur	454293	237551	52.29	1096
Kangra	1507223	758664	50.34	1013
Kinnaur	84298	37934	45.00	818
Kullu	437474	213154	48.72	950
Lahaul Spiti	31528	15073	47.41	916
Mandi	999518	502731	50.29	1012
Shimla	813384	388898	47.81	916
Sirmaur	530164	253363	47.79	915
Solan	576670	270508	46.91	884
Una	521057	257516	49.42	977
H.P.	6856509	3382617	49.33	974

Source: Census of India- 2011, H.P

Table: 1.21
Sex Ratio at Birth (2009)

Items	Rural			Urban			Total		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Births	50886	47050	97936	20581	18811	39392	71467	65861	137328
Deaths	21413	14843	36256	3817	2320	6137	25230	17163	42393

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.22
Sex Wise Registration of Births & Deaths (2009)

Year Wise Registration	Births		Deaths		Sex Ratio at Birth
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
1993	39155	35175	9996	7667	898
1994	43740	38411	11771	8178	876
1995	51671	45664	13742	9354	883
1996	58933	51808	16088	11395	879
1997	62206	53417	17097	11574	858
1998	62220	52848	17771	11944	849
1999	64646	56010	18746	12838	784
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.23
Vital Statistics by Sex 2009
Rural

District	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Bilaspur	3128	2934	6062	1126	806	1932	5	8	13	1	0	0	0
Chamba	4737	4609	9346	1639	1099	2738	45	40	85	3	0	0	0
Hamirpur	3262	3019	6281	1742	1166	2908	6	11	17	1	0	0	0
Kangra	13169	11668	24837	5667	3867	9534	22	28	50	1	6	5	11
Kinnaur	529	487	1016	304	159	463	5	6	11	0	0	0	0
Kullu	2744	2793	5537	1133	840	1973	13	21	34	2	0	0	0
L& Spiti	145	161	306	125	75	200	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Mandi	7207	6665	13872	2915	2127	5042	40	49	89	0	0	0	0
Shimla	3879	3701	7580	1861	1308	3169	29	31	60	2	0	0	0
Sirmaur	3808	3708	7516	1509	982	2491	35	26	61	0	0	0	0
Solan	3590	3211	6801	1400	993	2393	14	15	29	1	0	0	0
Una	4688	4094	8782	1992	1421	3413	27	29	56	0	28	22	50
H.P.	50886	47050	97936	21413	14843	36256	243	266	509	11	34	27	61

Table: 1.24
Vital Statistics by Sex 2009
Urban

District	Live Births			Deaths			Infant Deaths			Maternal Deaths	Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
Bilaspur	1163	1141	2304	207	116	323	35	20	55	0	0	0	0
Chamba	1027	944	1971	258	187	445	31	32	63	0	0	0	0
Hamirpur	2451	2277	4728	311	175	486	37	15	52	0	8	7	15
Kangra	2210	1928	4138	443	276	719	5	13	18	0	2	2	4
Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kullu	1616	1465	3081	287	167	454	29	16	45	0	10	4	14
L& Spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandi	2985	2680	5665	492	298	790	29	37	66	0	0	0	0
Shimla	4800	4373	9173	1091	658	1749	97	67	164	0	0	0	0
Sirmaur	1494	1414	2908	253	128	381	17	13	30	0	0	0	0
Solan	2344	2042	4386	315	190	505	15	4	19	0	0	0	0
Una	491	547	1038	160	125	285	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
H.P.	20581	18811	39392	3817	2320	6137	296	219	515	0	20	13	33

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.25
Population Sex Ratio in the Age Group (0-6 years), 1991 & 2001 Census

District		1991 Census				2001 Census			
		Person	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Person	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Bilaspur	Total	42765	24577	22688	923	42890	22795	20095	882
	Rural	45058	23401	21657	925	40403	21441	18962	884
	Urban	2207	1176	1031	877	2487	1354	1133	837
Chamba	Total	73598	37453	36145	965	69579	35594	33985	955
	Rural	69087	35063	34024	970	65902	33610	32292	961
	Urban	4511	2390	2121	887	3677	1984	1693	853
Hamirpur	Total	56975	29400	27575	938	50699	27398	23301	850
	Rural	53865	27769	26096	840	47466	25643	21823	851
	Urban	3110	1631	1479	907	3233	1755	1478	842
Kangra	Total	179460	92547	86913	939	164566	89635	74931	836
	Rural	170822	87964	82858	942	157047	85574	71473	835
	Urban	8638	4583	4055	885	7519	4061	3458	852
Kinnaur	Total	11476	5862	5614	958	9304	4701	4603	979
	Rural	11476	5862	5614	958	9304	4701	4603	979
	Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kullu	Total	54541	27743	26798	966	52820	26955	25865	960
	Rural	51787	26323	25464	967	49661	25252	24409	967
	Urban	2754	1420	1334	939	3159	1703	1456	855
Lahaul Spiti	Total	4331	2220	2111	951	3664	1868	1796	961
	Rural	4331	2220	2111	951	3664	1868	1796	961
	Urban	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mandi	Total	128086	65091	62995	968	119949	62535	57414	918
	Rural	121443	61672	59771	969	113933	59266	54667	922
	Urban	6643	3419	3224	943	6016	3269	2747	840
Shimla	Total	94936	48477	46459	958	85089	44105	40984	929
	Rural	79378	40328	39050	968	69146	35404	33742	953
	Urban	15558	8149	7409	909	15943	8701	7242	832
Sirmaur	Total	69926	35439	34487	973	68431	35376	33055	934
	Rural	64475	32503	31972	984	62772	32290	30482	944
	Urban	5451	2936	2515	857	5659	3086	2573	834
Solan	Total	61659	31606	30053	951	99434	34959	31475	900
	Rural	54944	28143	26801	952	56506	29666	26840	905
	Urban	6715	3463	3252	939	9928	5293	4635	876
Una	Total	58168	30251	27917	923	59712	32505	27207	837
	Rural	53305	27671	25634	926	54824	29819	25005	839
	Urban	4863	2580	2283	885	4888	2686	2202	820
H.P.	Total	840421	430666	409755	951	793137	418426	374711	896
	Rural	779971	398919	381052	955	730628	384534	346094	900
	Urban	60450	31747	28703	904	62509	33892	28617	844

Source: Census of India-1991 & 2001, H.P

Table: 1.26
Population Sex Ratio in the Age Group (0-6 years) 2011 (P) Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Total Population</i>			<i>Sex Ratio</i>	<i>Population in age group 0-6</i>			<i>Sex Ratio</i>
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
<i>Bilaspur</i>	382056	192827	189229	981	41612	21983	19629	893
<i>Chamba</i>	518844	260848	257996	989	69409	35591	33818	950
<i>Hamirpur</i>	454293	216742	237551	1096	47708	25357	22351	881
<i>Kangra</i>	1507223	748559	758664	1013	160865	85888	74977	873
<i>Kinnaur</i>	84298	46364	37934	818	7987	4090	3897	953
<i>Kullu</i>	437474	224320	213154	950	50041	25504	24537	962
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	31528	16455	15073	916	2994	1487	1507	1013
<i>Mandi</i>	999518	496787	502731	1012	109963	57496	52467	913
<i>Shimla</i>	813384	424486	388898	916	80778	42018	38760	922
<i>Sirmaur</i>	530164	276801	253363	915	67958	35202	32756	931
<i>Solan</i>	576670	306162	270508	884	66349	34948	31401	899
<i>Una</i>	521057	263541	257516	977	58200	31117	27083	871
H.P.	6856509	3473892	3382617	974	763864	400681	363183	906

Source: Census of India- 2011, H.P

Table: 1.27
Age-wise Distribution of Population 1991 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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0-9	1203192	615015	588177	1114452	568393	546059	88740	46622	42118
10-14	634842	324783	310059	586040	298957	287083	48802	25826	22976
15-19	560275	285603	274672	513074	260149	252925	47201	25454	21747
20-24	468553	229356	239197	422765	205110	217655	45788	24246	21542
25-29	411936	200474	211462	368394	177783	190611	43542	22691	20851
30-34	331172	163791	167381	293553	143076	150477	37619	20715	16904
35-39	316272	156210	160062	282198	136960	145238	34074	19250	14824
40-44	244306	121512	122794	218599	106407	112192	25707	15105	10602
45-49	229040	116375	112665	207156	103162	103994	21884	13213	8671
50-54	188078	96765	91313	171026	86270	84756	17052	10495	6557
55-59	146165	75691	70474	134116	68452	65664	12049	7239	4810
60-64	150457	78076	72381	141089	73038	68060	9359	5038	4321
65-69	95481	51196	44285	89697	48043	41654	5784	3153	2631
70-74	79400	42723	36677	75153	40457	34696	4247	2266	1981
75-79	36722	20187	16535	34612	19070	15542	2110	1117	993
80+	57943	30060	27883	55037	28553	26484	2906	1507	1399
Age Not Stated	17043	9650	7393	14711	8313	6398	2332	1337	995
All Ages	5170877	2617467	2553410	4721681	2372193	2346488	449196	245274	203922

Source: Census of India-1991 H.P

Table: 1.28
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	527760	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, H.P.

Table: 1.29
Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and Residence of H.P.
1990-2009 (SRS Rates)

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
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	..	..	28	..	..

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.30
Sex-wise Infant Mortality Rates (SRS)

Year	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>			<i>India</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Combined</i>
1994	75	64	67	73	75	74
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.31
Death Rates by Sex and Residence of H.P.
1990-2009 (SRS Rates)

Year	Combined			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table: 1.32
Expectation of Life at Birth
(SRS)

Year	Himachal Pradesh			India		
	Males	Females	Combined	Males	Females	Combined
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	.

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P

Table: 1.33
Family Planning Acceptors by Methods

Year	Sterilization		I.U.D Insertion	CC Users	Oral Pills Users	Total Acceptors
	Vasectomy	Tubectomy				
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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table 1.34***Percentage of Couples Protected by Family Welfare Methods in H.P.***

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

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department H.P.

Table 1.35
Fertility Indicators by Level of education of Women 2008(SRS)

Indicators	Age group	Educational Level								
		Illiterate				Literate				
			Total literate	Without any Formal education	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Class x	Class XII	Graduate and above
Total										
Age specific fertility rates	15-19	55.1	14.8	0.0	55.2	27.3	13.7	10.5	14.1	0.0
	20-24	219.0	176.9	67.9	282.7	231.3	215.9	190.6	120.0	113.1
	25-29	168.6	139.3	173.4	74.6	128.6	130.0	145.6	161.4	137.7
	30-34	59.2	40.2	12.2	27.5	9.7	32.0	41.2	71.8	87.2
	35-39	13.3	13.9	32.5	28.3	14.1	6.8	5.8	24.8	22.9
	40-44	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	17.4
	45-49	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		34.0	68.8	27.1	48.1	53.2	56.4	73.7	98.2	91.8
Total fertility rates		2.6	1.9	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Rural										
Age specific fertility rates	15-19	51.2	15.6	0.0	57.1	27.3	14.1	11.4	15.9	0.0
	20-24	221.8	184.4	0.0	287.6	233.6	216.2	193.3	128.1	132.4
	25-29	171.7	142.2	155.2	77.5	127.1	132.0	149.3	168.7	140.9
	30-34	59.7	39.8	7.1	28.7	9.6	32.1	42.3	73.8	106.5
	35-39	13.3	14.0	36.0	30.2	14.2	7.4	5.7	30.9	18.9
	40-44	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	37.0
	45-49	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		34.1	72.0	22.4	50.0	53.7	57.7	78.5	107.4	112.1
Total fertility rates		2.6	2.0	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Urban										
Age specific fertility rates	15-19	101.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	27.0	7.6	1.8	4.5	0.0
	20-24	172.7	100.5	505.5	134.9	161.2	209.3	148.3	63.5	62.1
	25-29	96.6	111.4	500.0	27.2	164.3	94.6	98.8	92.9	127.1
	30-34	49.1	42.7	67.6	0.0	11.7	30.6	32.2	62.8	50.8
	35-39	11.2	12.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	6.7	12.1	26.6
	40-44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
	45-49	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General fertility rates		30.5	42.5	94.8	11.7	42.2	36.7	34.2	46.7	54.1
Total fertility rates		2.2	1.4	5.4	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.4

Table: 1.36**Distribution of Total Workers by Sex
(2001 Census)**

<i>District</i>	Total			Rural			Urban		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	166708	89425	77283	158420	83379	75041	8288	6046	2242
<i>Chamba</i>	230452	126718	103734	218883	117617	101266	11569	9101	2468
<i>Hamirpur</i>	205405	100067	105338	195324	92307	103017	10081	7760	2321
<i>Kangra</i>	588994	335497	253547	565258	316896	248362	23736	18551	5185
<i>Kinnaur</i>	47811	28041	19770	47811	28041	19770	-	-	-
<i>Kullu</i>	216513	119395	97118	204659	109794	94865	11854	9601	2253
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	21088	12604	8484	21088	12604	8484	-	-	-
<i>Mandi</i>	454292	235754	218538	433628	219861	213767	20664	15893	4771
<i>Shimla</i>	370223	219133	151090	305882	166062	139820	64341	53071	11270
<i>Sirmaur</i>	225872	136209	89843	211374	123082	87572	14498	12227	2271
<i>Solan</i>	263445	165277	98168	221603	128196	93407	41842	37081	4761
<i>Una</i>	201658	118768	82890	188421	108152	80269	13237	10616	2621
H.P.	2992461	1686658	1305803	2772351	1506711	1265640	220110	179947	40163

Source: - Census of India, 2001.

Table: 1.37
Percentage of Total Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and
Non-workers to Total Population by Residence and Sex
State and District: 2001

District	Total Workers			Main Worker			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Bilaspur	48.95	52.22	45.56	32.46	40.50	24.35	16.44	11.72	21.22	51.10	47.78	54.44
Chamba	50.00	53.87	45.97	27.87	40.27	14.95	22.13	13.60	31.02	50.00	46.13	54.03
Hamirpur	49.77	50.90	48.74	29.05	35.35	23.31	20.73	15.55	25.43	50.23	49.10	51.26
Kangra	43.99	50.73	37.41	25.14	36.63	13.93	18.85	14.10	23.48	56.01	49.27	62.59
Kinnaur	61.03	66.49	54.67	51.46	59.36	42.26	9.57	7.13	12.42	38.97	33.51	45.33
Kullu	56.74	60.30	52.91	43.69	50.57	36.27	13.05	9.72	16.64	43.26	39.70	47.09
Lahaul Spiti	63.47	68.35	57.39	57.82	63.96	50.17	5.66	4.39	7.24	36.53	31.65	42.61
Mandi	50.40	52.64	48.19	29.85	39.43	20.39	20.55	13.20	27.80	49.60	47.36	51.81
Shimla	51.24	57.52	44.24	42.31	51.63	31.92	8.93	5.89	12.32	48.76	42.48	55.76
Sirmaur	49.25	56.37	41.35	38.36	48.84	26.73	10.90	7.54	14.62	50.75	43.63	58.65
Solan	52.63	61.15	42.63	34.42	50.76	15.22	18.21	10.38	27.40	47.37	38.85	57.37
Una	44.99	52.90	37.05	26.57	41.07	11.99	18.43	11.83	25.05	55.01	47.10	62.95
H.P.	49.24	54.62	43.67	32.31	43.18	21.09	16.92	11.44	22.58	50.76	45.38	56.33

Source: Census of India, 2001. H.P.

Table: 1.38
District-wise Female Work Participation Rate
(1991 & 2001 Census)

District	Female work participation rate		Rank in	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Bilaspur	40.82	45.56	7	7
Chamba	42.89	45.97	3	6
Hamirpur	39.81	48.74	8	4
Kangra	22.94	37.41	11	11
Kinnaur	43.48	54.67	2	2
Kullu	41.28	52.91	6	3
Lahaul Spiti	60.07	57.39	1	1
Mandi	42.38	48.19	4	5
Shimla	41.29	44.24	5	8
Sirmaur	36.50	41.35	9	10
Solan	35.06	42.63	10	9
Una	18.50	37.05	12	12

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001.

Table: 1.39
District-wise Male Work Participation Rate
(1991 & 2001 Census)

District	Male work participation rate		Rank in	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Bilaspur	48.39	52.22	10	10
Chamba	53.99	53.87	7	7
Hamirpur	44.15	50.90	12	11
Kangra	46.08	50.73	11	12
Kinnaur	60.08	66.49	2	2
Kullu	54.05	60.30	6	4
Lahaul Spiti	68.90	68.35	1	1
Mandi	49.11	52.64	8	9
Shimla	55.18	57.52	4	5
Sirmaur	55.63	56.37	3	6
Solan	54.14	61.15	5	3
Una	48.66	52.90	9	8

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001.

Table: 1.40
Distribution of Main Workers by Industrial Categories

<i>Industrial category</i>	<i>Percent of workers</i>			
	<i>1981</i>		<i>1991</i>	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<i>1. Cultivators</i>	<i>89.57</i>	<i>60.19</i>	<i>86.91</i>	<i>54.15</i>
<i>2. Agricultural Labourers</i>	<i>1.71</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>1.98</i>	<i>3.81</i>
<i>3. Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.</i>	<i>0.87</i>	<i>3.13</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>3.15</i>
<i>4. Mining and Quarrying</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.35</i>
<i>Primary</i>	<i>92.17</i>	<i>66.77</i>	<i>89.63</i>	<i>61.46</i>
<i>5. (a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs in Household Industries.</i>	<i>0.73</i>	<i>2.24</i>	<i>0.72</i>	<i>1.70</i>
<i>5. (b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and repairs in other than Household Industries.</i>	<i>0.85</i>	<i>4.48</i>	<i>0.94</i>	<i>4.78</i>
<i>6. Construction</i>	<i>1.24</i>	<i>6.88</i>	<i>0.79</i>	<i>6.41</i>
<i>Secondary</i>	<i>2.82</i>	<i>13.60</i>	<i>2.45</i>	<i>12.89</i>
<i>7. Trade and Commerce</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>0.59</i>	<i>5.86</i>
<i>8. Transport, Storage and Communications</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>2.46</i>	<i>0.15</i>	<i>2.61</i>
<i>9. Other Services</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>12.39</i>	<i>7.18</i>	<i>17.18</i>
<i>Tertiary</i>	<i>5.01</i>	<i>19.63</i>	<i>7.92</i>	<i>25.65</i>
<i>All Categories</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

Source: Registrar General of India, Census of 1981 & 1991.

Table: 1.41
Employment in State Government

<i>Year as on 31st March</i>	<i>State Government Employees</i>		
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female (Percent)</i>
1987	15878	101395	15.7
1988	16591	103211	16.1
1989	18120	107669	16.8
1990	19220	111700	17.2
1991	19794	113851	17.4
1992	20387	114831	17.8
1993	20131	112717	17.9
1994	20373	113039	18.0
1995	21241	115493	18.4
1996	22150	117944	18.8
1997	23290	120703	19.3
1998	24905	123626	20.1
1999	27682	131919	21.0
2000	29218	136085	21.5
2001	30422	139882	21.7
2002	31193	144446	21.6
2003	31649	147039	21.5
2004	32001	146933	21.8
2005	31836	145556	21.9
2006	33087	161803	20.4
2007	34197	174388	19.6
2008	36026	182746	19.7
2009	36848	189065	19.5
2010	37555	190560	19.7

Source: Economics & Statistics Department, H.P.

Table: 1.42
Regular State Government Employees by Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Status as on 31st March

<i>Year (as on 31st March)</i>	<i>Gazetted</i>			<i>Non-Gazetted</i>			<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
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

Source: Economics & Statistics Department

Table No.1.43
Employment by Activity and by type of Establishments

SNo	Major Activity Group	Total Number of Persons usually working				
		Adult Male	Adult Female	Child Male	Child Female	Total
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
<i>Total Agricultural Activities</i>		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, Maint & 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
<i>Total Non-Agricultural Activities</i>		541028	99189	111	35	640363
<i>Total Agricultural & Non-Agricultural Activities</i>		555436	103747	203	93	659479

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table No. 1.44
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Chamba	75	284	25	1	0	253	18	1	0
2	Kangra	184	828	46	1	1	620	34	1	1
3	Lahaul & Spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Kullu	10	95	37	0	0	41	10	0	0
5	Mandi	33	176	41	0	0	119	21	0	0
6	Hamirpur	25	75	2	0	0	58	1	0	0
7	Una	19	63	5	0	0	39	1	0	0
8	Bilaspur	32	213	12	0	0	173	7	0	0
9	Solan	21	148	20	0	0	132	20	0	0
10	Sirmaur	97	475	31	0	0	442	31	0	0
11	Shimla	187	1650	325	3	0	1556	300	3	0
12	Kinnaur	6	15	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
HP		689	4022	544	5	1	3445	443	5	1

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table No. 1.45
Principal Characteristics of Establishments Non-Agricultural
COMBINED

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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Chamba	2805	24654	5219	6	0	23292	5162	6	0
2	Kangra	7443	75890	17192	7	1	70346	16981	7	1
3	Lahaul & Spiti	115	4481	947	0	0	4324	926	0	0
4	Kullu	2056	27273	4589	8	2	24512	4383	8	2
5	Mandi	2629	49689	11305	11	2	45607	11123	9	2
6	Hamirpur	2894	24308	5300	1	1	22111	5175	1	1
7	Una	2125	25320	5796	0	1	23062	5752	0	1
8	Bilaspur	2331	22959	4133	7	0	20567	4065	7	0
9	Solan	3587	74842	11064	1	1	70383	10941	1	1
10	Sirmaur	2742	35465	5553	21	12	33538	5498	19	11
11	Shimla	6625	79106	14341	10	2	74211	14085	9	2
12	Kinnaur	432	8311	1611	1	0	7918	1586	1	0
HP		35784	452298	87050	73	22	419871	85677	68	21

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table No. 1.46
Number of Employment in Selected Characteristics Of Establishments
COMBINED

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

Source: Economic Census, 200

Table N: 1.47
Number of Employment in Selected Characteristics of Establishments
COMBINED

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

Source: Economic Census, 2005.

Table: 1.48
Percentage of Mandays Generated For Women in HP
Under MGNREGA

<i>District</i>	<i>2008-09</i>		<i>2009-10</i>		<i>2010-11</i>	
	<i>Mandays</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mandays</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Mandays</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	1.97	41	2.75	38	2.49	51
<i>Chamba</i>	15.71	53	24.19	54	9.81	33
<i>Hamirpur</i>	3.43	35	4.85	37	6.58	67
<i>Kangra</i>	29.87	53	40.6	54	27.09	51
<i>Kinnaur</i>	1.04	60	1.32	58	1.32	61
<i>Kullu</i>	3.12	46	5.36	39	5.5	42
<i>L&S</i>	0.41	39	0.72	65	0.86	58
<i>Mandi</i>	27.72	50	40.68	62	34.56	66
<i>Shimla</i>	3.03	27	6.15	33	6.21	48
<i>Sirmaur</i>	0.58	4	2.53	13.79	2.13	13
<i>Solan</i>	1	19	4.08	33	4.35	39
<i>Una</i>	3.18	35	6.29	49	5.00	49

Table: 1.49
Progress of Literacy

<i>Year</i>	<i>Percent of literate to total population</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1951</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<i>1961</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>21.3</i>
<i>1971</i>	<i>43.19</i>	<i>20.23</i>	<i>31.96</i>
<i>1981</i>	<i>53.19</i>	<i>31.46</i>	<i>42.48</i>
<i>1991</i>	<i>75.36</i>	<i>52.13</i>	<i>63.86</i>
<i>2001</i>	<i>85.35</i>	<i>67.42</i>	<i>76.48</i>
<i>2011(P)</i>	<i>90.83</i>	<i>76.60</i>	<i>83.78</i>

Source: Census of India-1951 to 2011 (P).

Table 1.50
District-wise Literacy Rates

<i>District</i>	<i>1991 Census</i>			<i>2001 Census</i>			<i>2011(P)</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Combined</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Combined</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	77.97	56.55	67.17	86.0	69.5	77.8	92.39	78.90	85.67
<i>Chamba</i>	59.96	28.57	44.70	76.4	48.8	62.9	84.19	62.14	73.19
<i>Hamirpur</i>	85.11	65.90	74.88	90.2	75.7	82.5	95.28	83.44	89.01
<i>Kangra</i>	80.12	61.39	70.57	87.5	73.0	80.1	92.55	80.62	86.49
<i>Kinnaur</i>	72.04	42.04	58.36	84.3	64.4	75.2	88.37	71.34	80.77
<i>Kullu</i>	69.64	38.53	54.82	84.0	60.9	72.9	88.80	71.01	80.14
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	71.78	38.05	56.82	82.8	60.7	73.1	86.97	66.50	77.24
<i>Mandi</i>	76.65	49.12	62.74	85.9	64.8	75.2	91.51	74.33	82.81
<i>Shimla</i>	75.96	51.75	64.61	87.2	70.1	79.1	90.73	77.80	84.55
<i>Sirmaur</i>	63.20	38.45	51.62	79.4	60.4	70.4	86.76	72.55	79.98
<i>Solan</i>	74.67	50.69	63.30	84.8	66.9	76.6	91.19	78.02	85.02
<i>Una</i>	81.15	61.01	70.91	87.7	73.2	80.4	92.75	81.67	87.23
<i>H.P.</i>	75.36	52.13	63.86	85.3	67.4	76.5	90.83	76.60	83.78

Source: (i) Census of India, 2011(P)

Table: 1.51
Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Castes Population
(2001 Census)

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	81.4	64.3	73.0
<i>Chamba</i>	71.4	45.0	58.5
<i>Hamirpur</i>	86.4	72.2	79.1
<i>Kangra</i>	82.8	65.8	74.2
<i>Kinnaur</i>	81.7	61.5	72.1
<i>Kullu</i>	76.8	52.4	64.9
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	86.2	64.0	76.0
<i>Mandi</i>	80.0	57.1	68.6
<i>Shimla</i>	80.6	60.2	70.7
<i>Sirmaur</i>	72.4	54.0	63.6
<i>Solan</i>	80.4	60.8	71.0
<i>Una</i>	84.2	67.3	75.9
H.P.	80.0	60.4	70.3

Source: Census of India, 2001, H.P.

Table: 1.52
Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Tribes Population
 (2001 Census)

<i>District</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>67.3</i>
<i>Chamba</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>42.7</i>	<i>57.1</i>
<i>Hamirpur</i>	<i>69.2</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>60.6</i>
<i>Kangra</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>64.0</i>
<i>Kinnaur</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>74.6</i>
<i>Kullu</i>	<i>87.8</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>79.2</i>
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>61.7</i>	<i>73.5</i>
<i>Mandi</i>	<i>78.5</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>68.0</i>
<i>Shimla</i>	<i>91.2</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>87.0</i>
<i>Sirmaur</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>53.0</i>
<i>Solan</i>	<i>79.9</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>70.2</i>
<i>Una</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>46.7</i>
<i>H.P.</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>65.5</i>

Source: Census of India, 2001, H.P

Table: 1.53
Enrolment in Various Schools in H.P.

('000 Nos.)

Year/District	Primary Schools*			Middle School (VI-VIII)			High/ Sr. Sec. Schools		
	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total	Boy	Girls	Total
2005-06	276.05	267.76	543.81	181.36	172.24	353.60	169.97	150.74	320.71
2006-07	265.35	258.26	523.61	171.71	163.76	335.47	204.90	168.65	373.55
2007-08	254.0	249.9	506.0	135.6	132.8	269.8	207.7	188.9	398.3
2008-09	212.7	207.5	422.3	149.4	142.5	293.2	215.3	191.3	408.2
2009-10	221.5	219.5	441.0	166.0	160.9	326.9	198.8	195.8	394.6
Bilaspur	10.5	10.4	20.9	8.7	8.6	17.3	11.4	12.7	24.1
Chamba	25.7	25.1	50.8	17.4	15.1	32.6	11.0	8.7	19.7
Hamirpur	10.6	10.6	21.2	9.4	9.1	18.5	18.7	18.8	37.5
Kangra	38.0	37.0	75.0	33.0	32.2	65.2	37.8	38.8	76.6
Kinnaur	2.8	3.1	5.9	1.8	2.0	3.8	1.9	2.0	3.9
Kullu	16.7	17.4	34.1	11.9	12.0	23.9	15.3	14.7	30.0
Lahaul Spiti	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5
Mandi	31.8	32.4	64.2	24.4	24.5	48.9	29.2	28.3	57.5
Shimla	26.1	26.5	52.6	17.5	17.7	35.3	27.4	26.3	53.7
Sirmaur	22.5	22.5	44.9	15.7	15.1	30.8	19.6	19.8	39.4
Solan	18.8	18.2	37.0	13.4	12.9	26.3	12.2	11.3	23.5
Una	17.0	15.3	32.3	12.3	11.0	23.3	13.5	13.7	27.2

Source: Primary and Secondary Education Department Himachal Pradesh.

* Govt. Institutions only.

Table: 1.54
Number of Teachers in Schools in Himachal Pradesh

Year/District	Primary School*			Middle School			High/ Sr. Sec. School		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2006-07	15335	11249	26584	14522	5514	20036	..	..	..
2007-08	13489	11126	25135	7685	4888	12763	17644	11476	29569
2008-09	13828	11491	25839	12495	7627	20312	16995	10568	27563
2009-10	15992	11189	27181	15508	6481	21989	17086	10314	27400
Bilaspur	770	633	1403	826	246	1072	1171	890	2061
Chamba	2268	823	3091	1789	596	2385	1257	636	1894
Hamirpur	565	653	1218	932	305	1237	1601	767	2368
Kangra	2650	2302	4952	2855	1455	4310	3537	2278	5815
Kinnaur	254	210	464	271	106	377	262	177	439
Kullu	1137	673	2010	765	262	1027	608	445	1053
Lahaul Spiti	295	148	443	236	57	293	166	53	219
Mandi	2348	1800	4148	2522	872	3394	2749	1256	4005
Shimla	2172	1373	3545	2456	1006	3462	3002	1924	4926
Sirmaur	1707	844	2551	1100	409	1509	974	507	1481
Solan	1058	919	1977	1017	706	1723	1260	1042	2302
Una	568	811	1379	739	461	1200	499	339	838

Source: Primary and Secondary Education Department Himachal Pradesh* Govt. Institutions only.

Table : 1.55
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Pradhan Gram Panchayat (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	151	19	20	0	0	4	5	51	76	50.33	25.83	0.00	5.96
Chamba	283	25	27	43	46	2	3	67	143	50.53	18.37	31.45	1.77
Hamirpur	229	26	29	0	0	11	11	75	115	50.22	24.02	0.00	9.61
Kangra	760	78	85	0	0	50	58	241	384	50.53	21.45	0.00	14.21
Kinnaur	65	0	0	32	33	0	0	0	33	50.77	0.00	100.00	0.00
Kullu	204	30	31	1	2	0	0	69	102	50.00	29.90	1.47	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	41	0	0	20	21	0	0	0	21	51.22	0.00	100.00	0.00
Mandi	473	68	72	0	0	9	11	157	240	50.74	29.60	0.00	4.23
Shimla	363	51	55	0	0	5	5	124	184	50.69	29.20	0.00	2.75
Sirmaur	228	35	39	1	2	9	11	63	115	50.44	32.46	1.32	8.77
Solan	211	32	35	0	0	4	5	67	107	50.71	31.75	0.00	4.27
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: Panchyati Raj Department, Himachal Pradesh

Table: 1.56
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Gram Panchayat (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	1011	90	171	5	22	0	0	388	581	57.47	25.82	2.67	0.00
Chamba	1585	77	228	176	278	0	0	428	934	58.93	19.24	28.64	0.00
Hamirpur	1341	94	242	0	0	0	0	543	785	58.54	25.06	0.00	0.00
Kangra	4554	271	761	0.	0	0	0	1893	2654	58.28	22.66	0.00	0.00
Kinnaur	359	8	34	133	165	0	0	12	211	58.77	11.70	83.01	0.00
Kullu	12.28	128	226	2	26	0	0	462	714	58.14	28.83	2.28	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	209	0	22	72	85	0	0	17	124	59.33	10.53	75.12	0.00
Mandi	28.77	289	570	1	34	0	0	1072	1676	58.26	29.86	1.22	0.00
Shimla	2077	205	401	0	3	0	0	813	1217	58.59	29.18	0.14	0.00
Sirmaur	1390	169	277	5	9	0	0	523	809	58.20	32.09	1.01	0.00
Solan	1345	162	262	0	0	0	0	513	775	57.62	31.52	0.00	0.00
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: Panchyati Raj Department. Himachal Pradesh

Table : 1.57
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Chairman Panchayat Samiti (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00
Chamba	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	4	57.14	14.29	28.57	0.00
Hamirpur	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	50.00	16.67	0.00	16.67
Kangra	15	1	2	0	0	1	1	5	8	53.33	20.00	0.00	13.33
Kinnaur	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	66.67	0.00	100.00	0.00
Kullu	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	60.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	50.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Mandi	10	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	5	50.00	30.00	0.00	10.00
Shimla	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	50.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
Sirmaur	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67
Solan	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	60.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
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: Panchyati Raj Department, Himachal Pradesh

Table: 1.58
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Panchayat Samiti (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	93	11	12	0	0	3	4	31	47	50.54	24.73	0.00	7.53
Chamba	136	11	14	20	25	1	1	30	70	51.47	18.38	33.09	1.47
Hamirpur	125	15	16	0	0	4	8	41	65	52.00	24.80	0.00	9.60
Kangra	374	36	43	0	0	20	27	115	185	49.47	21.12	0.00	12.57
Kinnaur	45	1	3	15	17	0	0	4	24	53.33	8.89	71.11	0.00
Kullu	103	14	17	1	1	0	0	36	54	52.43	30.10	1.94	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	30	0	2	11	12	0	0	3	17	56.67	6.67	76.67	0.00
Mandi	244	34	37	0	0	4	6	83	126	51.64	29.10	0.00	4.10
Shimla	179	24	27	0	0	2	3	63	93	51.96	28.49	0.00	2.79
Sirmaur	120	18	20	0	1	6	6	35	62	51.67	31.67	0.83	10.00
Solan	118	17	20	0	0	2	3	38	61	51.69	31.36	0.00	4.24
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: Panchyati Raj Department, Himachal Pradesh

Table : 1.59
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Chairman Zila Parishad (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chamba	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hamirpur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kangra	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Kinnaur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Kullu	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00
Mandi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Shimla	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sirmaur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
Solan	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00
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: Panchyati Raj Department

Table : 1.60
Number of Seats Reserved for Women Representatives in Panchayats,
Member Zila Parishad (Term 2011 to 2016)

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.
Bilaspur	14	2	2	0	0	0	1	4	7	50.00	28.57	0.00	7.14
Chamba	18	2	2	2	3	0	0	4	9	50.00	22.22	27.78	0.00
Hamirpur	18	2	2	0	0	1	1	6	9	50.00	22.22	0.00	11.11
Kangra	56	6	6	0	0	4	4	18	28	50.00	21.43	0.00	14.29
Kinnaur	10	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	5	50.00	10.00	70.00	0.00
Kullu	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	7	50.00	28.57	0.00	0.00
Lahaul Spiti	10	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	6	60.00	10.00	70.00	0.00
Mandi	36	5	6	0	0	1	1	11	18	50.00	30.56	0.00	5.56
Shimla	24	3	4	0	0	0	0	8	12	50.00	29.17	0.00	0.00
Sirmaur	17	2	3	0	0	1	1	5	9	52.94	29.41	0.00	11.76
Solan	17	2	3	0	0	0	1	5	9	52.94	29.41	0.00	5.88
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: Panchyati Raj Departmen

Table : 1.61
Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in Gram Panchayats,
(Term 2011 to 2016)

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

Source: Panchyati Raj Departmen

Table: 1.62
Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in Panchayats Samities,
(Term 2011 to 2016)

<i>District</i>	<i>No of Women Elected on Un-Reserved seats</i>		
	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	<i>Members</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Chamba</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Hamirpur</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Kangra</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Kinnaur</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Kullu</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Mandi</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Shimla</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Sirmaur</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Solan</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Una</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>H.P.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>25</i>

Source: Panchyati Raj Departmen

Table : 1.63
Number of Women Elected on Un-Reserved Seats in Zila Parishad
(Term 2011 to 2016)

District	No of Women Elected on Un-Reserved seats		
	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Vice-Chairman</i>	<i>Members</i>
<i>Bilaspur</i>	0	0	0
<i>Chamba</i>	1	0	1
<i>Hamirpur</i>	0	0	0
<i>Kangra</i>	0	0	1
<i>Kinnaur</i>	1	0	0
<i>Kullu</i>	0	1	1
<i>Lahaul Spiti</i>	0	0	0
<i>Mandi</i>	0	1	0
<i>Shimla</i>	0	0	0
<i>Sirmaur</i>	0	0	1
<i>Solan</i>	0	0	0
<i>Una</i>	0	0	0
H.P.	2	2	4

Source: Panchyati Raj Department

Table: 1.64
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
First	1952	..	..	531018	..	..	33.86*
Second	1957	..	..	676659	..	..	59.94*
Third	1962	..	..	710624	..	..	34.52*
Forth	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

* Calculated on the basis of valid votes polled.

Source: Election Department, H.P.

Table: 1.65
Year-wise Number of Different Crimes against Women in H.P.

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

Source: Director General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.66
District-wise No. of Total Crimes against Women in H.P.

District	Year					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Bilaspur	83	71	87	97	82	99
Chamba	55	40	59	72	85	77
Hamirpur	48	71	104	91	90	107
Kangra	154	142	186	180	192	202
Kinnaur	20	13	15	15	14	15
Kullu	81	63	85	99	84	59
Lahaul Spiti	4	3	4	3	5	4
Mandi	118	121	203	188	138	181
Shimla	130	145	163	113	134	114
Sirmaur	68	65	72	79	98	93
Solan	77	82	87	69	73	87
Una	35	56	67	98	88	107
H.P.	873	872	1132	1104	1083	1145

Source: Director General of Police, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.67
Year-wise Incidence of Cognizable Crime by Male and Female in H.P.

Head of Crime	2009		2010	
	Total	Female	Total	Female
Murder	191	24	193	24
Dacoity	28	-	1	-
Robbery	39	-	18	-
Burglary	513	50	450	33
Theft	605	06	680	12
Riots	3002	543	3359	636
Other Crimes	19999	2023	18847	2131
Total	24377	2646	23548	2836

Source: Director General of Police Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.68
District-wise/ Year-wise Disposal of Total Cognizable Crimes by Courts under IPC in H.P.

District	Year	Total Cases for trial during the year including cases carried over from previous year		No. of cases compounded and withdrawn		Cases in which trial were completed						Cases pending for trial at the end of the year	
						Total		Cases Convicted		Cases Acquitted			
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Bilaspur	2003	9357	1636	119	28	480	52	102	--	378	52	8758	1556
	2004	10831	982	323	18	427	19	71	6	356	13	10081	945
	2005	11738	1040	464	17	995	21	157	9	838	12	10279	1002
Chamba	2003	6658	834	113	11	751	121	104	8	647	113	5794	102
	2004	5146	566	180	9	535	40	34	1	501	39	4431	517
	2005	5241	632	189	9	524	53	49	7	475	46	4534	570
	2006	5478	676	195	34	413	41	62	5	351	36	4870	601
Hamirpur	2003	6172	602	157	15	533	29	49	5	484	24	5482	558
	2004	6789	321	176	11	632	50	108	14	524	36	5981	260
	2005	7335	230	139	13	582	44	105	6	477	38	6614	173
	2006	8363	302	192	7	849	31	125	3	724	28	7322	264
Kangra	2003	16207	1672	76	12	3025	342	630	8	2395	334	13106	1318
	2004	16920	1585	60	-	2450	158	268	21	2182	137	14410	1427
	2005	17778	1808	11	-	3158	201	378	13	2780	188	14609	1607
	2006	17319	1905	-	-	2636	193	634	19	2002	174	14683	1712
Kullu	2003	4712	137	129	19	511	51	157	3	354	48	4072	67
	2004	5533	375	195	40	514	105	149	2	365	103	4824	130
	2005	5968	230	238	37	857	83	184	10	673	73	4873	110
	2006	6277	268	268	48	626	145	139	8	487	137	5383	75
Kinnaur	2003	288	31	20	7	268	24	11	7	11	--	246	17
	2004	782	25	19	5	84	11	18	-	66	11	679	9
	2005	892	24	37	4	116	4	19	-	97	4	739	16
	2006	910	40	10	4	94	10	35	-	59	10	806	26

Table: 1.69
District-wise/ Year-wise Disposal of Total Cognizable Crimes by Courts under IPC in H.P.

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District	Year	Total Cases for trial during the year including cases carried over from previous year		No. of cases compounded and withdrawn		Cases in which trial were completed						Cases pending for trial at the end of the year	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total		Cases Convicted		Cases Acquitted		Total	Female
						Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female		
L&S	2003	336	55	--	--	24	2	12	2	12	--	312	53
	2004	357	9	12	-	39	3	16	2	23	1	306	6
	2005	360	11	4	-	33	4	14	4	19	-	323	7
	2006	380	10	15	-	89	1	48	-	48	1	276	9
Mandi	2003	14090	3051	275	77	779	130	140	15	509	115	13036	2844
	2004	15772	3354	1227	180	1528	220	191	-	1337	220	13017	2954
	2005	15751	3322	395	45	1887	278	260	-	1627	278	13469	2999
	2006	16409	3495	556	85	1607	252	312	-	1295	252	14246	3158
Shimla	2003	20837	1020	97	5	3079	185	843	42	2236	143	17661	830
	2004	16330	1403	870	49	5197	605	522	84	4675	521	10263	749
	2005	12784	1057	952	64	2791	392	623	73	2168	319	9041	601
	2006	11754	706	186	21	1456	277	349	48	1107	229	10112	408
Sirmaur	2003	6374	644	359	45	1266	113	144	3	1122	110	4749	486
	2004	5848	560	265	32	776	29	139	-	637	29	4807	499
	2005	5996	639	312	35	824	46	57	1	767	45	4860	558
	2006	6221	686	157	15	845	33	74	1	771	32	5290	638
Solan	2003	12652	1145	209	43	936	134	186	--	750	134	11507	968
	2004	11396	696	247	59	1247	105	184	14	1063	91	9902	532
	2005	11831	779	338	31	1295	82	182	9	1113	73	10198	666
	2006	12344	785	307	36	1325	101	340	19	985	82	10712	648
Una	2003	9821	352	148	18	1252	58	137	--	1115	58	8421	276
	2004	6800	486	223	27	423	53	116	19	307	34	6154	406
	2005	7285	513	187	23	761	73	239	31	523	42	6337	417
	2006	7623	612	238	29	600	61	168	17	432	49	6785	522 n

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.70**Strength of Armed Police Force in H.P., 2010**

<i>Establishment</i>	<i>DG/Addl. DG/ IG/ DIG</i>		<i>SP/Addl. SP/ DSP/ASP</i>		<i>Inspectors/ SIs/ASIs</i>		<i>Officers/Officials below ASI</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>
<i>1st HPAP Bn. Junga</i>	-	-	3	-	44	2	348	36	392	38
<i>1st IRB Bangarh</i>	-	-	7	1	48	1	449	28	497	29
<i>2nd HPAP Bn. Dharamshala</i>	-	-	6	1	48	3	449	46	497	49
<i>3rd HPAP Bn. Pandoh</i>	-	-	7	-	49	2	841	2	890	4
<i>4th IRBn Jangalberi</i>	-	-	7	-	33	-	750	-	783	-
<i>5th IRBn Bassi</i>	-	-	2	-	45	1	506	440	551	441
<i>6th IRBn Kolar</i>	-	-	3	-	15	-	32	-	47	-
<i>Total</i>	-	-	35	2	282	9	3375	552	3657	561

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.71
Strength of Un-armed Police Forces in H.P., 2010

District/Establishment	DG/Addl. DG/ IG/DIG		SP/Addl. SP/ DSP/ASP		Inspectors/ SIs/ASIs		Officers/Officials below ASI		Total	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Bilaspur	-	-	5	-	67	1	431	25	503	26
Chamba	-	--	5	-	85	-	578	44	668	44
Hamirpur	-	-	4	-	53	-	313	26	370	26
Kangra	-	-	10	-	147	1	1095	62	1252	63
Kinnaur	-	-	2	-	32	-	309	11	343	11
Kullu	-	-	5	-	68	-	379	37	452	37
Lahaul Spiti	-	-	3	-	24	-	197	6	224	6
Mandi	-	-	5	-	115	5	729	42	849	47
Shimla	-	-	11	1	160	4	1459	95	1630	100
Sirmaur	-	-	5	1	64	2	540	35	609	38
Solan	-	-	4	-	97	2	744	78	845	80
Una	-	-	4	1	59	4	405	25	468	30
Total District Police	-	-	63	3	971	19	7179	486	8213	508
Other Establishments										
Police Hqrs.	5	-	2	-	1	-	9	-	17	-
AP&T	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	7	-
DIG/SR	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
DIG/NR	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-
DIG/CR	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	-
State C.I.D.	4	-	10	1	153	7	349	27	516	34
F.S.L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	-
Wireless	-	-	3	-	219	1	117	9	339	10
Railways & Traffic	1	-	2	-	18	2	61	17	82	19
PTC	1	-	4	-	26	-	64	4	95	4
SV & ACB	2	-	18	1	96	4	169	20	285	24
HP Institute of Police Studies-	-	-	-	-	18	3	24	4	42	7
Total	18	-	39	2	532	17	816	81	1405	98
Grand Total	18	-	102	5	1503	36	7995	567	9618	608

* SP Crimes.

Source: Police Department, Himachal Pradesh.

Table: 1.72
Statement showing the cases Received by the HP State Women Commission

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases of Harassment by Husband/ Father-in-Law and Mother-in-Law</i>	<i>Cases of Harassment at Work Place</i>	<i>Cases of Harassment by Neighbors</i>	<i>Cases of Murder /Death</i>	<i>Cases of Dowry</i>	<i>Cases of Harassment By Wives</i>	<i>Rape Cases</i>	<i>Cases Related to Department</i>	<i>Other Cases</i>	<i>Total Cases</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>
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	141	18	62	22	25	42	20	75	90	495
2009-10	277	19	88	7	6	43	8	35	116	599
<i>Total Cases</i>	2618	90	283	68	85	155	66	335	1568	5268

Source: HP State Women Commission.

Table: 1.73
Representation of Women in the Rajya Sabha

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

Source: - Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Table: 1.74
Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers

<i>Representation of Women in the Central Council of Ministers</i>						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Ministers</i>			<i>Number of Women Ministers</i>		
	<i>Cabinet Minister</i>	<i>Minister of State</i>	<i>Deputy Minister</i>	<i>Cabinet Minister</i>	<i>Minister of State</i>	<i>Deputy Minister</i>
1985a	15	25	0	1	3	0
1990b	17	17	5	0	1	1
1995c	12	37	3	1	4	1
1996d	18	21	0	0	1	0
1997e	20	24	0	0	5	0
1998f	21	21	0	1	3	0
2002g	32	41	0	2	6	0
2004h	29	39	0	1	6	0
2011 i	34	37	0	2	4	0

a=As on 4th February

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 Source: - Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.

h=As on 25th May

i= Including Prime Minister

j= Including 2 MOS (independent Charge.

l=As on May2011

Total Number of Women Members in 15th Lok Sabha

60/542

Table: 1.75
Number of Judges by Sex in Supreme Court/High Courts, 1st April -2011

Name of the Court	Number of Judges		
	Female	Male	Total
Supreme Court	1	28	29
High Court			
Allahabad	3	62	65
Andhra Pradesh	1	28	29
Mumbai	5	34	39
Calcutta	2	40	42
Chattishgarh	0	6	6
Delhi	5	19	24
Gauhati	1	15	16
Gujrat	2	30	32
Himachal Pradesh	0	8	8
Jammu & Kashmir	0	9	9
Jharkhand	2	8	10
Karnataka	2	30	32
Kerala	2	25	27
Madhya Pradesh	3	24	27
Chennai	3	39	42
Orissa	2	11	13
Patna	5	18	23
Panjab & Haryana	2	35	37
Rajasthan	0	18	18
Sikkam	0	2	2
Uttranchal	0	6	6
Total	18	515	548

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

Table: 1.76
Females Employees in Central Govt. in India.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>		<i>Percentage of females employees out of Total employees</i>
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total(In Lakh)</i>	
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

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