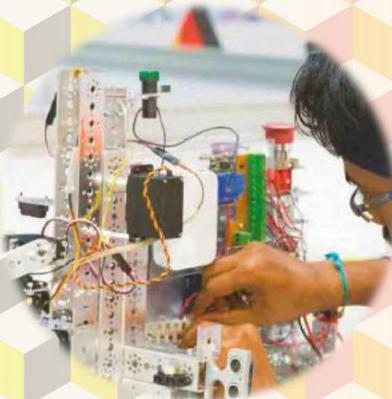




सत्यमेव जयते



YOUTH IN INDIA 2022



**Social Statistics Division
National Statistical Office
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
Government of India**

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Youth in India Publication, 2022

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Disclaimer

This publication captures diverse profiles of young people both at the national and sub-national levels and has been designed to act as a compendium of socio-economic indicators of Youth. The information is at macro-level only with an objective to enhance public access to information pertaining to the Youth of the country. The publication has been prepared on the basis of information received from/available at the websites of the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organizations of Govt. of India. Though effort has been made in preparing this publication to ensure correctness of information, NSO, MoSPI accepts no responsibility for the differences between the stated figures and those published elsewhere. Due to the dynamic changes in the datasets, users are requested to check for updates with the source agencies.

In this publication, unless otherwise indicated, the term “youth” refers to all those between the ages of 15 and 29, as reflected in the National Youth Policy, 2014, Government of India. The findings, analysis of this Publication does not represent the official position of NSO and the responsibility for the interpretation and the use of material lies with the reader. In no event shall NSO be liable for damages arising from its use. Neither NSO nor third-party data sources provide any warranty including as to accuracy, completeness or fitness for a particular purpose on use of such material and accept no responsibility or liability with regard to the use of this publication and material featured therein.

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2022

4th ISSUE



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Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
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महानिदेशक
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Director General



सत्यमेव जयते



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Foreword

India has one of the youngest populations in world. The share of working age population in India is larger than the non-working age population, thus provide a window of opportunity to lead the world. If this opportunity of demographic dividend can be utilized efficiently, it can prove to be highly significant for the country to achieve a higher economic growth. Therefore, it is essential to understand the dynamics of youth perception and their preferences to establish national policies and frame our actions that can facilitate an environment where youth are able to lead the development of country.

Youth in a country is the most viable and potential human resource not only in population structure but also in social structure. The need of youth development also reverberates through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where almost one-half of SDG targets reference young people explicitly or implicitly with a focus on empowerment, participation and well-being. Youth are a major force for sustainable development and key agents for social change, economic growth and technological innovation. From calling for urgent climate action to tackling inequalities and gender biases, young people are driving the Decade of Action for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) forward.

I hope this publication which is the fourth in the series, would be useful for the planners, policy makers, research workers, academicians and general public to have an idea about the present status of youth in the country. This publication will also prove to be immensely useful to the young people as it provides a lot of useful information, about various policies and programmes designed for welfare of youth.


(S. L. Menaria)

New Delhi
28 June, 2022



सत्यमेव जयते

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Preface

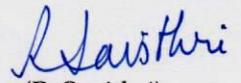
The National Youth Policy, 2014 defines youth as the persons in the age group of 15-29 years and India is in the unique phase of demographic transitions with the largest cohort of young population. This has provided a great opportunity for the country to convert this into a demographic dividend and make rapid economic growth. To reap the benefits of the youth bulge, the country currently has, families, educators, policymakers and the broader community all have an important role to play. Without developing appropriate policies / programmes, making substantial investments in youth and taking relevant steps to shape them into competent human resources, it may not be feasible to achieve the potential economic advancement which the country is expected to attain.

Various programmes for the development of youth are implemented by different Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments and the data generated by them are also in silos. The National Statistical Office (NSO) in its endeavour to bring all data at one place to facilitate the policy makers in evolving the best developmental policies, has been bringing out the publication "Youth in India". The publication portrays overall status of youth through crucial statistical indicators of socio-economic relevance. The current issue is fourth in the series of the publication.

The publication provides diverse profile of youth at State and Central level for various indicators as derived from published official data of different Ministries/Department/ Organisations. It makes available data at one place to serve as a single platform for accessing youth statistics by the users. The Division has made all efforts to enhance the coverage of the publication by incorporating latest available information.

I wish to place on record my appreciation to the efforts made by officers of Social and Welfare Unit of Social Statistics Division of this ministry led by Shri Rakesh Kumar Maurya, Deputy Director General and his team Dr. Ziaul Haque, Joint Director; Ms. Deepika Verma, Deputy Director; Ms. Neha Singh, Deputy Director; Ms. Kulpreet Sokhi, Senior Statistical Officer; Shri Jai Prakash Kushwaha, Senior Statistical Officer; Shri Ravi Kumar, Junior Statistical Officer and Ms. Dipika Gupta, Junior Statistical Officer associated in bringing out this publication. I believe this publication will be useful to planners, policy makers, researchers and academicians.

Suggestions for improvement in the content of the publication will be appreciated.


(R. Savithri)

New Delhi

28 June, 2022

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Abbreviations

ABBREVIATIONS

AFHC	Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BMI	Body Mass Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CONYP	Committee for National Youth Programmes
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna
EER	Eligible Enrolment Ratio
ESDP	Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes
FP	Family Planning
FPP	Family Planning Programme
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HECI	Higher Education Commission of India
HEGC	Higher Education Grants Council
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ITI	Industrial Training Institute
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MERU	Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOH&FW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NA	Not Applicable
NAC	National Accreditation Council
NAD	National Academic Depository
NAPS	National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme
NCC	National Cadet Corps
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDS	National Discipline Scheme
NEP	National Education Policy
NFHS	National Family Health Survey

NHERC	National Higher Education Regulatory Council
NMMSS	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme
NPSD	National Policy on Skill Development
NPYAD	National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development
NRF	National Research Foundation
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Service Scheme
NYC	National Youth Corps
NYKS	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
NYLP	National Young Leaders Programme
NYP	National Youth Policy
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PMEGP	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
RGI	Registrar General of India
RGNIYD	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLL	Special and Local Laws
SNA	System of National Accounts
SRS	Sample Registration System
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
UGC	University Grants Commission
UNDP	United National Development Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
W/D/S	Widowed/Divorced/Separated
WHO	World Health Organization
WIFSP	Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme
YDI	Youth Development Index
YH	Youth Hostels

Youth at a Glance

Indicator		Year	Value
Percentage Share of Youth Population in Total Population	Person	2021*	27.2
	Male		27.8
	Female		26.7
Percentage of women age 18-29 who were first married by exact age 18		2019-21	24.7
Percentage of men age 21-29 who were first married by exact age 21		2019-21	15.2
Mean age at effective marriage of Female, 2019	Total	2019	22.1
	Rural		21.7
	Urban		23.3
Age Specific Fertility Rate	15-19 years	2019	10.6
	20-24 years		114.9
	25-29 years		141.8
Age Specific Mortality Rate	15-19 years	2019	0.7
	20-24 years		1.0
	25-29 years		1.2
Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery either at Government hospitals or at Private hospitals		2019	82.8
Percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated using hygienic method of protection during their menstrual period	15-19 years	2019-21	78.0
	20-24 years		77.2
Percentage of Women and Men aged 15-29 years with normal Body Mass Index (BMI)	Male	15-19	52.6
		20-29	66.6
	Female	15-19	54.9
		20-29	61.9
Number of school education institutions in India at higher secondary level	Government		56857
	Government - Aided		19446
	Private Unaided Recognized		61967
	Others		1250
	Total		139520
Number of Private and Government Colleges	Private Unaided		26054
	Private Aided		5336
	Private Total		31390
	Government		8565
	Total		39955
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Secondary level of School Education	Boys	2020-21	53.0
	Girls		54.6
	Total		53.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education (18-23 years)	Male	2019-20	26.9
	Female		27.3
	Total		27.1

Indicator		Year	Value
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Higher Secondary Level of School Education		2020-21	1.03
Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Higher Education (18-23 Years)		2019-20	1.01
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Higher Secondary Level of School Education		2020-21	26
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Higher Education	All Institutions, Regular and Distance Mode	2019-20	26
Labour Force Participation Rate (15-29 years)	Male	2020-21	60.1
	Female		21.1
	Person		41.4
Unemployment Rate (15-29 years)	Male	2020-21	13.0
	Female		12.5
	Person		12.9
Percentage of persons of age 15-29 years in SNA activities, Non-SNA activities and residual other activities	SNA Production	2019	43.2
	Non-SNA Production		58.5
	SNA and non-SNA Production		78.5
	Residual other activities		100.0
Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant of age 15-29 years in SNA activities, Non-SNA activities and residual other activities where the activity was a major activity	SNA Production	2019	374
	Non-SNA Production		307
	SNA and non-SNA Production		435
	Residual other activities		1099
Number of Juveniles Apprehended	IPC (Indian Penal Code) Crimes	2020	31618
	SLL (Special and Local Laws) Crimes		3734
Crime Committed by Juveniles	IPC + SLL Crimes	2020	29768
Victims of Murder	12-16 years	2020	352
	16-18 years		317
	18-30 years		10840
	Total Victims (All ages)		30183
Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction	12-16 years	2020	21892
	16-18 years		29768
	18-30 years		22636
	Total Victims (All ages)		88590
Women and Girls Victims of Rape	12-16 years	2020	893
	16-18 years		1471
	18-30 years		17740
	Total Victims (All ages)		28153

Note: *Projected Figure.



Overview

Introduction

1.1 Youth is the most energetic and productive section of a society. A country's ability and potential for growth is determined by the size and strength of its youth population. It is believed that developing countries with large youth population could see tremendous growth, provided they invest in young people's education, health and protect and guarantee their rights. It can undoubtedly be said that today's young generations are tomorrow's innovators, creators, builders and leaders. As youth are increasingly demanding more just, equitable and progressive opportunities and solutions in their societies, the need to address the multifaceted challenges faced by young people (such as access to good education & health, better employment and gender equality) have become more pressing than ever.

1.2 Youth can be a positive force for development when provided with the knowledge and opportunities they need to thrive. In particular, young people should acquire the education and skills needed to contribute in a productive economy; and they need access to a job market that can absorb them into the labour force. But they need the required support in terms of good health, education, training and opportunities to transform the future. The economic trigger happens when a county has more hands available to work than more mouths to feed. To put it succinctly, working age population has to be larger than the dependent population.

1.3 Engagement of youth plays an important role because young people are:

- i) Critical thinkers:** Youth have the capacity to identify and challenge existing power structures and barriers to change, and to expose contradictions and biases.
- ii) Change-makers:** Young also have the power to act and mobilise others. Youth activism is on the rise the world over, bolstered by broader connectivity and access to social media.
- iii) Innovators:** For bringing fresh perspectives, young people often have direct knowledge of and insights into issues that are not accessible to adults.
- iv) Communicators:** Young people can be partners in communicating the agenda to their peers and communities at the local level, as well as across countries and regions.
- v) Leaders:** When young people are empowered with the knowledge of their rights and supported to develop leadership skills, they can drive change in their communities and countries. Youth-led organizations and networks in particular should be supported and strengthened, because they contribute to the development of civic and leadership skills among young people, especially marginalized youth.

Who are Youths

1.4 There is no universally agreed international definition of the youth age group. For statistical purposes, however, the United Nations defines ‘youth’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years without prejudice to any other definitions made by Member States. This definition, which arose in the context of preparations for the International Youth Year (1985) (see A/36/215), was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/28 of 1981. All UN statistics on youth are based on this definition, as is reflected in the annual yearbooks of statistics published by the UN system on demography, education, employment and health. This statistically oriented definition of youth, in turn, entails that children are considered those persons under the age of 14. Several UN entities, instruments, and regional organizations have differing definitions of youth, which the United Nations Secretariat recognizes. The following table summarizes these differences:

Entity/Instrument/ Organization	Age (years)
UN Secretariat/UNESCO/ILO	Youth: 15–24
UN Habitat (Youth Fund)	Youth: 15–32
UNICEF/WHO/UNFPA	Adolescent: 10–19 Young people: 10–24 Youth: 15–24
UNICEF/ The Convention on Rights of the Child	Child under 18
The African Youth Charter	Youth: 15–35

1.5 Many countries also draw the line on youth with regard to the age at which a person is given equal treatment under the law-often referred to as the ‘age of majority.’ This age is commonly 18 in many countries so that once a person attains this age, he or she is considered to be an adult. Nonetheless, the operational definition and nuances of the term ‘youth’ vary from country to country, depending on relative socio-cultural, institutional, economic and political factors.

1.6 In India, as per National Youth Policy-2003, ‘youth’ was defined as a person of age between 13-35 years but in the current Policy Document i.e. National Youth Policy 2014, the persons between the age group of 15 and 29 years are considered youth. Definition of youth as per 2014 policy has been adopted for this publication.

Youth Bulge

“India's demographic dividend in terms of youth population is a key factor that is expected to propel economic growth.”

1.7 Youth bulge refers to a demographic pattern where a large share of the population is comprised of children and young adults. It is a critical concept in thinking about the future, as understanding age-cohorts can help us understand emerging patterns. Age-cohorts experience a shared reality based on the economic and political conditions they have grown up in. With recent studies suggesting that a youth bulge can lead to civil conflict, creating social conditions to ensure that youth are employed or are linked to a purposeful national or global peace building or development agenda is crucial. This demographic bulge then passes through the body of the total population as a cohort in successive bulges until-as seen now in developed economies-the highest shares of the total population are made up of older workers and those of retirement age. The youth bulge, however, is not just a demographic trend, but part of an alternative way of seeing the future – that of the view of young people, their changing needs, their use of new digital technologies as digital natives and their views of the future.

1.8 Most developing countries, in particular the emerging economies, have seen their youth bulges peak. India's 1.3 billion people make it the second most populous country in the world, but with an average age of 29 years, it has one of the youngest populations globally. With this vast resource of young citizens entering the workforce, it could create a 'demographic dividend'. A demographic dividend is defined by the United Nations Population Fund as economic growth resulting from a shift in a population's age structure, mainly when the working-age population is larger than the number of dependents.

1.9 Also, as India is home to a fifth of the world's youth demographic and this population advantage could play a critical role in achieving the nation's ambitious target to become a US\$ 5 trillion economy. As India experiences demographic shift, along with changing social dynamics and technological advances, the youth population will contribute significantly in realizing the country's economic potential. India is experiencing a demographic window of opportunity, a **“youth bulge”**. However, youth come across various development challenges viz. access to education, gainful employment, gender inequality, child marriage, youth- friendly health services and adolescent pregnancy. Yet with the investments in their participation and leadership, young people can transform the social and economic fortunes of the country.

Youth and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1.10 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. In September 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an ambitious plan of action which includes a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals with 169 targets, to be achieved by the year 2030. The pledges made in the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind and to reach the furthest behind first, as well as its affirmation to be people-centred, ensure that youth are included in all parts of the agenda (UN General Assembly, 2017e, para 6)

1.11 By definition, “sustainable development” - development that meets the needs of the present without compromising those of the future - begins with the respect for the future generation as an important stakeholder. The young people of today will mature in the coming years right alongside SDGs. They are the people who will experience the success or failure of the 2030 Agenda and also play a crucial role in achieving the goals. This is why it is particularly important to engage with youth and empower them in our endeavour for a more sustainable future. Young people played a key role in shaping this agenda and experience first-hand many of the issues it seeks to address.

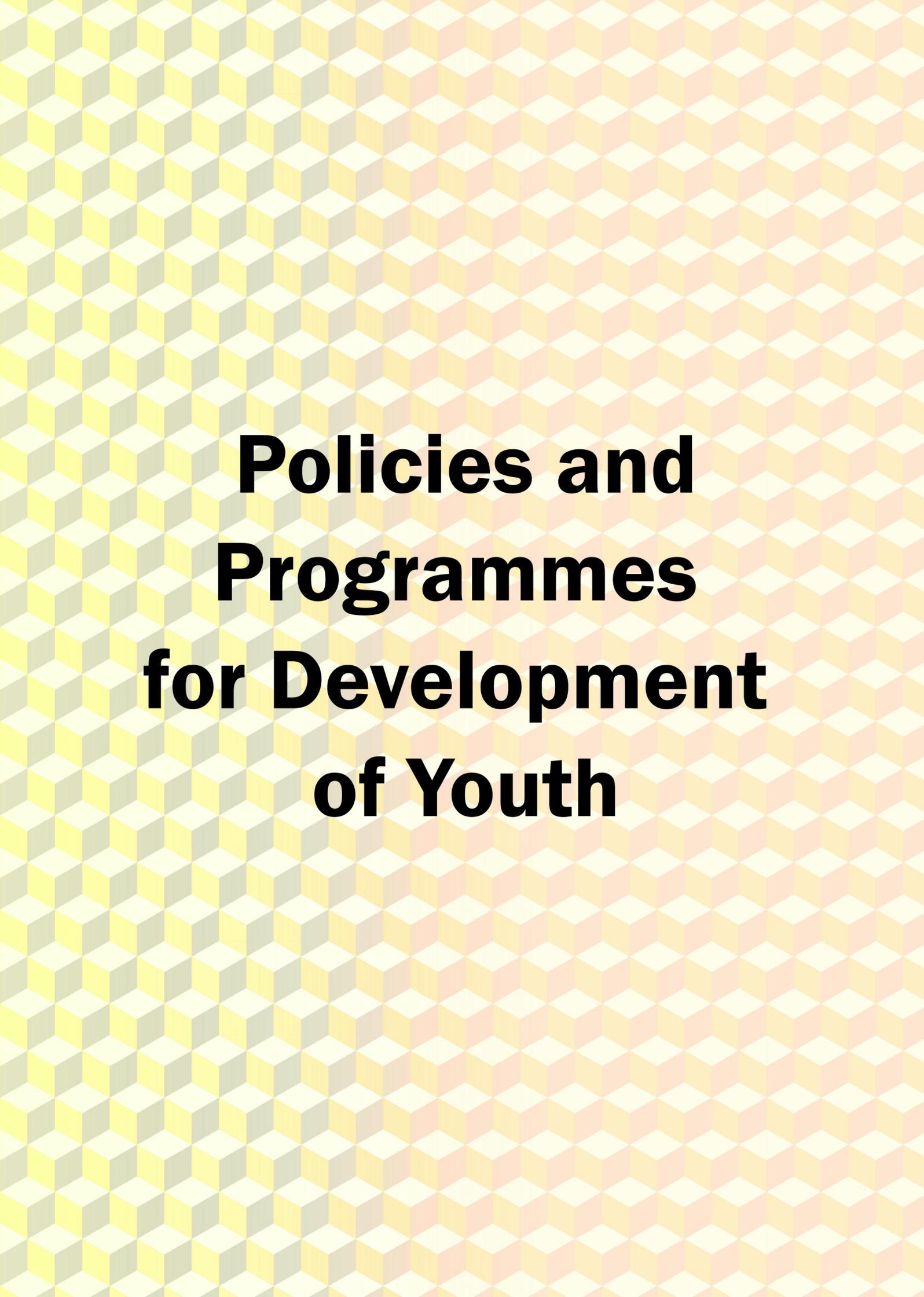
1.12 The goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda are interconnected, aiming to integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Explicitly or implicitly, young people are deeply embedded within their fabric. Their knowledge, reach and innovative solutions are essential if sustainable development is to be realized. The Sustainable Development Goals are integrated, indivisible and universal, but their long-term success is largely contingent upon how well youth development efforts are integrated into the policies, plans and actions adopted to bring about their realization.

1.13 While all the Sustainable Development Goals are critical to youth development, almost one-half of SDG targets reference young people explicitly or implicitly with a focus on empowerment, participation and well-being. These are No Poverty (Goal 1), Health (Goal 3), Education (Goal 4), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Employment and Decent Work (Goal 8), Reducing Inequality (Goal 10), Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements (Goal 11), Sustainable Consumption and Production patterns (Goal 12) and Climate Change (Goal 13).

1.14 Young people are a major human resource for development, key agents of social change and the driving force of economic development and technological innovation. Connected to each other like never before, young people want to and already contribute to the resilience of

their communities, proposing innovative solutions, driving social progress and inspiring political change. They are also agents of change, mobilizing to advance the Sustainable Development Goals to improve the lives of people and the health of the planet. As young leaders of today and tomorrow, youth will not only directly experience the outcome of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and plans, but will also be the key driver for their successful implementation. Hence, it is pivotal that youth are informed and engaged with the global vision for the future. It is also vital to raise awareness about the 17 SDGs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development among youth, build a platform for discussion, and create the conditions for active engagement.

1.15 Realizing the fact that youth form the backbone of any economy and India which is still considered to have a young population, it is necessary to strengthen the policies that address the youth and to design appropriate youth development programmes at various levels. This requires a strong database on the youth, cutting across various sectors, so as to systematically identify the gaps and clearly delineate the needs and suitable interventions. Reliable data will not only facilitate designing programmes and policies but also enable to evolve measurable indicators and serve as benchmarks for assessing the development. Hence the Ministry brought out Youth in India as an ad-hoc publication in 1998 first followed by its second edition in 2006 and third in 2017. This publication, 4th in series, attempts to cull out data on different aspects of youth population from different sources and put them together at one place along with the national policy on youth population and the national programmes for them. **Chapter-2** gives the details of the policies and programmes of Government of India for the welfare of youth population while **Chapter-3** provides the data on youth population and certain vital statistics, social status and economic status of youth population as available from different data sources.



**Policies and
Programmes
for Development
of Youth**

Introduction

2.1 The Youth represent the most dynamic and vibrant segment of the population. India has the largest youth population in the world. As per the Report of Technical Group on Population Projections, constituted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, youth in the age group of 15-29 years comprise 27.2% of the population for year 2021 which is expected to decrease to 22.7 by 2036 but still huge in absolute numbers of 345 million.

2.2 This large number, in the light of its impact on work participation and dependency ratios, has been called a window of opportunity in terms of growth and development of our country, an opportunity which would need to be seized before the window closes. This poses its own challenges with reference to inclusive growth and the need to bridge divides. The requirements for this will transcend sectoral programmes, and would require a variety of interventions and programmes aimed at addressing the youth in a multi-dimensional manner.

2.3 In order to capture this demographic dividend, it is essential that the economy has the ability to support the increase in the labour force and the youth have the appropriate education, skills, health awareness and other enablers to productively contribute to the economy. The Government of India makes significant investment on programmes for the youth, through its various Ministries/ Departments. In addition, the State Governments and a number of other stakeholders are also working to support youth development and to enable productive youth participation.

2.4 The Department of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India is nodal agency for framing the policies/programmes and rules/regulations for the welfare of youths. In order to optimally tap constructive and creative energies of the youth, the Department of Youth Affairs pursues the twin objectives of personality - building and nation-building, that is, developing the personality of youth and involving them in various nation-building activities. The Department has also recognized "Adolescents" as an important segment of the Youth. Most of the issues concerning the Youth are the functions of other Ministries/Departments, like Education, Employment & Training, Health and Family Welfare etc. The role of the Department of Youth Affairs is to act as a facilitator and catalytic agent.

2.5 Realising the fact that, the growth of the economy isn't possible without the active involvement of youth of the country who form more than a quarter of the entire population, government has framed policies and is implementing various schemes to make the best of this available opportunity. These initiatives of the government are briefly described in the forthcoming sections of this chapter.

Youth Policy Initiatives

2.6 There was no national youth policy in India till 1987. However, youth has always been the concern of the Government of India. Various youth development programmes undertaken by the Union Government after Independence, like National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and the schemes for financial assistance to NGOs engaged in youth development bear ample testimony to this fact.

2.7 With the adoption of International Year of Youth in 1985, a separate Department of Youth Affairs and Sports was created in Government of India. This Department took initiative to formulate a National Youth Policy. After wide ranging consultations with all the concerned agencies including the voluntary organizations, a Draft National Youth Policy was formulated and discussed in the conference of State Ministers in-charge of Youth Affairs and Sports in June, 1987 and also by the National Advisory Committee. A comprehensive National Youth Policy was first evolved and laid on the Table of both houses of Parliament in November- December, 1988 and adopted by the Government.

2.8 The main features of the policy were that the Youth have a right as well as an obligation to participate actively in shaping the destiny of the Nation. It emphasized the need to create increasing opportunities for them to develop their personalities and their functional capability and thus make them economically productive and socially useful.

2.9 A Committee for National Youth Programmes (CONYP) was also set up as per the guidelines of National Youth Policy with the Prime Minister as its Chairperson which led to the formation of a National level committee constituted by the Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for preparation of the National Perspective Plan for the Youth, 1996-2020 with the following terms of references:

- (i) To examine the constitutional, legal, social and administrative provision that have a bearing on the status of youth, their education, development, employment, leisure time and recreations.
- (ii) To consider the youth scenario in the country and recommend development measures for mainstreaming the youth and making them functionally efficient, economically productive and socially integrated.
- (iii) To recommend steps and measures for the development and empowerment of youth in the areas of health, education, training, employment and participations; and
- (iv) To prepare a National Perspective Plan for the Youth Till 2020 AD with an appropriate strategy of implementation.

2.10 The committee identified various areas of concern for youth which inter-alia include:

- i) Youth in Academic Institutions,
- ii) Out of School/Non-Student Rural Youth,
- iii) Out of School/Non -Student Urban Youth and Youth in Slum Areas,
- iv) Training, Employment, Vocational Guidance and Career Counseling,
- v) Youth-Culture and Creative,
- vi) Sports, Adventure and Recreation for Youth,
- vii) Youth and Adolescence,
- viii) Youth Health including Drug Abuse, Alcohol and HIV/ AIDs,
- ix) Youth-Sanitation and Environment,
- x) Youth with Special Needs
- xi) Youth and Gender Justice
- xii) Youth, Media and Communication
- xiii) Youth in Urban Areas
- xiv) Youth and Population
- xv) Youth in the North East

National Youth Policy, 2003

2.11 The National Youth Policy, 2003 replaced the erstwhile National Youth Policy 1988. The policy reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to the composite and all-round development of youth. The thrust of the Policy enters on “Youth Empowerment” in different spheres of national life. This Policy defined youth as persons in the age group of 13 to 35 years. The policy aims to ensure the effective pursuit of youth development programmes which promote personality development and qualities of citizenship and enhanced commitment to community service, social justice, self-reliance, national integration and humanism, an exclusive of the entire universe as enshrined in our ancient scriptures. The objectives of the National Youth Policy, 2003 were

- i)** To instill in the youth, at large, an abiding awareness of, and adherence to, the secular principles and values enshrined in the Constitution of India, with unswerving commitment to Patriotism, National Security, National Integration, Non-violence and Social Justice;
- ii)** To develop qualities of Citizenship and dedication to Community Service amongst all sections of the youth;
- iii)** To promote awareness, amongst the youth, in the fields of Indian history and heritage, arts and culture;

- iv) To provide the youth with proper educational and training opportunities and to facilitate access to information in respect of employment opportunities and to other services, including entrepreneurial guidance and financial credit;
- v) To facilitate access, for all sections of the youth, to health information and services and to promote a social environment which strongly inhibits the use of drugs and other forms of substance abuse, wards off disease (like HIV/AIDS), ensures measures for de-addiction and mainstreaming of the affected persons and enhances the availability of sports and recreational facilities as constructive outlets for the abundant energy of the youth; and
- vi) To promote a major participatory role for the youth in the protection and preservation of nature, including natural resources, to channelize their abundant energies in community service so as to improve the environment and foster a scientific, inquisitive reasoning and rational attitude in the younger generation and to encourage the youth to undertake such travel excursions as would better acquaint them with cultural harmony, amidst diversity, in India, and overseas.

National Youth Policy, 2014

2.12 The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) reiterates the commitment of the entire nation to all-round development of the youth of India, so that they can realize their full potential and contribute productively to the nation-building process. The National Youth Policy, 2014 (NYP-2014) was launched in February, 2014, replacing the erstwhile National Youth Policy, 2003. NYP-2014 has been finalized after extensive consultations with all the stakeholders. The Policy defines 'youth' as persons in the age-group of 15-29 years.

2.13 The NYP-2014 proposes a holistic 'vision' for the youth of India, which is "*To empower youth of the country to achieve their full potential, and through them enable India to find its rightful place in the community of nations*". In order to realize this Vision, the NYP-2014 identifies 5 clearly defined 'Objectives' which need to be pursued and the 'Priority Areas' under each of the Objectives. The objectives and priority areas identified under the NYP-2014 are summarized below. The NYP-2014 also recommends policy interventions under each of the 11 identified Priority Areas.

NYP-2014: Objectives and Priority Areas

Objectives	Priority Areas
Create a productive workforce that can make a sustainable contribution to India's economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education• Employment and skill development• Entrepreneurship
Develop a strong and healthy generation equipped to take on future challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health and healthy lifestyle• Sports
Instil social values and promote community service to build national ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promotion of social values• Community engagement
Facilitate participation and civic engagement at all levels of governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation in politics & governance• Youth engagement
Support youth at risk and create equitable opportunity for all dis advantaged and marginalized youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inclusion• Social justice

Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

"Today, the world and India need a skilled workforce. If we have to promote the development of our country then our mission has to be 'skill development' and 'Skilled India'. Millions and millions of Indian youth should acquire the skills which could contribute towards making India a modern country. I also want to create a pool of young people who are able to create jobs and the ones who are not capable of creating jobs and do not have the opportunities, they must be in a position to face their counterparts in any corner of the world while keeping their heads high by virtue of their hard work and their dexterity of hands and win the hearts of people around the world through their skills. We want to go for the capacity building of such young people. My brothers and sisters, having taken a resolve to enhance the skill development at a highly rapid pace, I want to accomplish this."

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi

2.14 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is an integral part of the government policy on "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikaas, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas" and its commitment to overall human resource development to take advantage of the demographic profile of our country's population in the coming years. Developing a comprehensive and holistic policy document is an integral part of the process. Given the vast paradigm shift in the skilling and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country and

the experience gained through implementation of various skill development programmes, a need was felt to revisit the existing policy i.e., National Policy on Skill Development (NPSD), 2009 to align the policy framework with the emerging trends in the national and international milieu.

2.15 The Government framed the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship in 2015. The primary objective of this policy is to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality) and sustainability. It aims to provide an umbrella framework to all skilling activities being carried out within the country, to align them to common standards and link the skilling with demand centres. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, the effort will also be to identify the various institutional frameworks which can act as the vehicle to reach the expected outcomes. The national policy will also provide clarity and coherence on how skill development efforts across the country can be aligned within the existing institutional arrangements. This policy will link skills development to improved employability and productivity.

2.16 Skills development is the shared responsibility of the key stakeholders viz. Government, the entire spectrum of corporate sector, community-based organizations, those outstanding, highly qualified and dedicated individuals who have been working in the skilling and entrepreneurship space for many years, industry and trade organizations and other stakeholders. The policy links skills development to improved employability and productivity in paving the way forward for inclusive growth in the country. The skill strategy is complemented by specific efforts to promote entrepreneurship in order to create ample opportunities for the skilled workforce.

2.17 The core objective of the Policy is to empower the individual, by enabling her/him to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accumulated via instruments such as credible certifications, credit accumulation and transfer, etc. As individuals grow, the society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth. The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives. The framework outlines eleven major paradigms and enablers (Aspiration and Advocacy, Capacity, Quality, Synergy, Mobilization and Engagement, Global Partnerships, Outreach, ICT Enablement, Trainers and Assessors, Inclusivity and Promotion of skilling among women) to achieve these objectives of skilling India.

Government Schemes / Programmes for Youth in India

2.18 Till 2015-16, the Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports was implementing 10 schemes/programmes for the welfare of youths. However, all the Scheme implemented by the Department has been restructured into 3 Schemes with

effect from 1st April 2016 for better synergy and more effective utilization of resources. The details of mergers of schemes are given in the Table-1.

Table-1: Details of Restructured Schemes, 2016-17

Name of Schemes (Before Restructuring)	Name of Schemes (After Restructuring)
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	Merged into a new 'umbrella' Scheme called " Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) ".
National Youth Corps (NYC)	
National Programme for Youth & Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	
International Cooperation	
Youth Hostels (YH)	
Assistance to Scouting & Guiding Organizations	
National Discipline Scheme (NDS)	
National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)	
National Service Scheme (NSS)	National Service Scheme (NSS)
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)

2.19 The umbrella scheme 'Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)' will now act as the flagship programme of the Department for empowerment of the youth to enable them to realize their potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process. The details of schemes under the umbrella scheme 'Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK)' are given below:

- i. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**, launched in 1972, is one of the largest youth organizations in the world. NYKS has presence in 623 Districts through Nehru Yuva Kendras (NYKs). The objective of the programme is to develop the personality and leadership qualities of the youth and to engage them in nation-building activities. The areas of focus of the NYKS activities include literacy and education, health and family welfare, sanitation and cleanliness, environment conservation, awareness on social issues, women empowerment, rural development, skill development and self-employment, entrepreneurship development, civic education, disaster relief and rehabilitation, etc. The youth

associated with Nehru Yuva Kendras are not only socially aware and motivated, but are also inclined towards social development work through voluntary efforts. Programs and activities of NYKS are implemented with participation and active involvement of district NYKS affiliated Youth Clubs (there were 1.79 Lakh Youth Clubs with Membership of 35.06 Lakh youth across the country as of 2020-21), National Youth Volunteers and various Development Departments, Agencies, elected local bodies and other stakeholders at District and State level.

ii. The scheme of **National Youth Corps** was launched during 2010-11 and the same is being implemented through NYKS. The objective of the scheme is to setup a group of disciplined and dedicated youth who have the inclination and spirit to engage in the task of nation building, to facilitate the realization of inclusive growth (both social and economic), to act as points for dissemination of information, basic knowledge in the community, to act as group modulators and peer group educators and to act as role models for the younger cohort especially towards enhancement of public ethics, probity and dignity of labour. Under the scheme, youth in the age group 18-29 years are engaged as volunteers to serve upto maximum 2 years in nation-building activities at block level. A total of 12,245 volunteers in 706 districts have been deployed against the target of 13,206 during 2020-21.

iii. **National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme** is a component of the Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram (RYSK) under which financial assistance is provided to Government/ non-Government organizations for taking up activities for youth and adolescent development. The assistance under NPYAD is provided under 5 major components, namely,

- a) Youth Leadership and Personality Development Training;
- b) Promotion of National Integration (National Integration Camps, Inter-State Youth Exchange Programmes, Youth Festivals, multi-cultural activities, etc.)
- c) Promotion of Adventure; Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards
- d) Development and Empowerment of Adolescents (Life Skills Education, Counselling, Career Guidance, etc.)
- e) Technical and Resource Development (Research and Studies on Youth issues, Documentation, Seminars/ Workshops)

The Scheme beneficiaries are Youth in the age group of 15-29 years and Adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years.

iv. **National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP)** was launched in December, 2014, with a view to develop leadership qualities among the youth. The schemes aim at developing leadership qualities among the youth to enable them to realize their full potential and in the process, to contribute to the nation-building process. The Programme aims at motivating the youth to strive for excellence in their respective fields and to bring them to the forefront of the development process. It seeks to

harness the immense youth energy for national-building. The youth in the age-group of 15-29 years are the beneficiaries of the scheme.

- v. **Youth Hostels (YH)** are built to promote youth travel and to enable the young people to experience the rich cultural heritage of the country. The construction of the Youth Hostels is a joint venture of the Central and State Governments. While the Central Government bears the cost of construction, the State Governments provide fully developed land free-of-cost, with water supply, electricity connection and approach roads. Youth Hostels are located in areas of historical and cultural value, in educational centres, in tourist destinations, etc. Youth Hostels provide good accommodation for the youth at reasonable rates. A total of 84 Youth Hostels have been constructed across the country.
- vi. The Scheme of **Assistance to Scouting and Guiding Organizations** was launched in the early 1980's, to promote the Scouts and Guides movement in the country. This is an international movement aimed at building character, confidence, idealism and spirit of patriotism and service among young boys and girls. The activities, inter alia, include programmes related to adult literacy, environment conservation, community service, health awareness and promotion of hygiene and sanitation.
- vii. The Department endeavours to create an international perspective among youth in collaboration with other countries and international agencies/ organizations on various youth issues. The Department also collaborates with UN Agencies like United Nations Volunteers (UNV)/ United National Development Fund (UNDP) and the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) on various youth related issues. The Department has initiated collaboration with The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) since July, 2020 for imparting skill training & for providing gainful employment to the youth.

National Service Scheme (NSS)

2.20 National Service Scheme (NSS) was introduced in 1969 with the primary objective of developing the personality and character of the student youth through voluntary community service. 'Education through Service' is the purpose of the NSS. The ideological orientation of the NSS is inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. Very appropriately, the motto of NSS is "NOT ME, BUT YOU". An NSS volunteer places the 'community' before 'self'. NSS aims at developing the following qualities/ competencies among the volunteers:

- i. To understand the community in which the NSS volunteers work and to understand themselves in relation to their community;
- ii. To identify the needs and problems of the community and involve themselves in problem-solving exercise;
- iii. To develop among themselves a sense of social and civic responsibility;

- iv. To utilize their knowledge in finding practical solutions to individual and community problems;
- v. To gain skills in mobilizing community participation;
- vi. To acquire leadership qualities and democratic values;
- vii. To develop capacity to meet emergencies and natural disasters; and
- viii. To practice national integration and social harmony.

NSS attempts to establish meaningful linkages between 'Campus and Community', 'College and Village' and 'Knowledge and Action'. NSS, was launched in 1969 in 37 Universities involving about 40,000 volunteers which has as of 2020-21 spread over 479 Universities and 51 +2 Councils/ Directorates, covering 17,676 Colleges/ Technical Institutions and 12,087 Senior Secondary Schools. Since inception, over 7 crores students have benefited from NSS.

Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)

2.21 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, is an 'Institute of National Importance' under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, by virtue of enactment of RGNIYD Act, 2012. The RGNIYD has been conferred the status of 'Deemed to be University' under 'De-novo' category in 2008, by the Ministry of Education. RGNIYD functions as a vital resource centre with its multi-faceted functions of offering academic programmes at Post Graduate level encompassing various dimensions of youth development, engaging in seminal research in the vital areas of youth development and conducting Training/ Capacity Building Programmes in the area of youth development, besides the extension and outreach initiatives across the country. The Institute functions as a think-tank of the Ministry and premier organization of youth-related activities in the country. As the apex institute at the national level, it works in close cooperation with the NSS, NYKS and other youth organizations in the country. It has a wide network with various organizations working for the welfare and development of young people and also serves as a mentor.

2.22 To examine the current status of progress among the youth of India that can provide an opportunity to foster youth development through the realization of their needs and capabilities, RGNIYD has brought out the India Youth Development Index - YDI 2010 followed by 2017. The aim of YDI is to capture the multidimensional properties that indicate progress in youth development at the sub-national level i.e., state level. The Index offers state-wise comparison of the factors that affect young people aged 15 to 29 years, across six key domains: Education, Health, Work, Political Participation, Civic Participation and Social Inclusion. It is a composite index of 19 indicators that reflect the socio-economic and political status of youth besides their health and well-being. The first five Domains i.e., Education, Health, Work, Political Participation and Civic Participation

were in line with “Commonwealth's Global Youth Development Index”. The last domain i.e., Social Inclusion was felt necessary for a country like India to incorporate its structure in the index and was thus included. Indicators and weights are modified based on the availability of data at sub-national level and the importance of the indicators in explaining Youth Development.

Skill Development of Youth

2.23 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy over the last five decades. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly in the inclusive industrial development of the country. The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. The Ministry of MSME runs various schemes aimed at financial assistance, technology assistance and upgradation, infrastructure development, skill development and training, enhancing competitiveness and market assistance of MSMEs.

2.24 The Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) was launched by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) during the year 2008 - 09 (September, 2008), by merging the erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) implemented by District Industries Centers. The scheme aims to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through setting up of new self-employment ventures/projects/micro enterprises. Besides, the scheme also seeks to provide continuous and sustainable employment to all segments of traditional and prospective artisans and rural / urban unemployed youth in the country, so as to help arrest migration of rural youth to urban areas. The scheme also focuses to increase the wage-earning capacity of artisans and contribute to increase in the growth rate of rural and urban employment. The Scheme is implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), as the nodal agency at the National level. At the State level, the Scheme is implemented through State KVIC Directorates, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centres (DICs), Coir Board (for coir units) and banks. Any individual above 18 years of age can apply under the scheme.

2.25 Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP): Entrepreneurship development is the process of improving the skills and knowledge of entrepreneurs, enhancing the capacity to develop, manage and organize a business venture while keeping in mind the risks associated with it. The O/o DC-MSME under “Development

of MSMEs” vertical has launched the “Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme (ESDP)”. The objective of the programme is to motivate young persons (Men and Women) representing different sections of the society. The ultimate objective is to promote new enterprises, build capacity of existing MSMEs and inculcate entrepreneurial culture in the country. This scheme (ESDP) is implemented across the length and breadth of the country.

The Activities/programme under the ESDP Scheme includes the following modules:

- i. One day Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme (EAP)
- ii. Six weeks’ Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme(E-SDP)
- iii. One-Week Advance E-SDP (New component has been added during the 15th FC)
- iv. One-week duration Management Development Programme (MDP) and
- v. Advance MDP (New component has been added during the 15th FC.

2.26 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): The scheme launched on 15 July, 2015, on the occasion of World Youth Skills Day, is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). PMKVY is implemented by National Skills Development Corporation (NSDC) under the guidance of MSDE. The scheme was designed as a skill certification and reward scheme with an aim to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youths to take up skill training and become employable for sustainable livelihood. Under the scheme, monetary reward was provided to successfully trained candidates. Under this Scheme, Training and Assessment fees are completely paid by the Government. Owing to its successful first year of implementation, the Union Cabinet has approved the PMKVY 2.0 for another four years (2016-2020) to impart short term skilling to 10 million youth of the country under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). As on 31.12.2020, 45.45 lakh candidates have been trained under STT and 60.44 lakh candidates have been oriented under RPL. PMKVY 3.0 is a new and modified version of PMKVY 2.0 (2016-20) to train 8.00 lakh people pan India during the year 2020-21. The scheme shall encourage and promote skill development throughout the country under short term skilling space. The new scheme shall be upgraded based on learning from the previous schemes with the basic premise of creating a skilled and certified Indian workforce, who not only contribute towards the growth of India but also drive India to become the global skill capital.

2.27 Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY): The scheme is a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) implemented by Ministry of Rural Development, tasked with the dual objectives of adding diversity to the incomes of rural poor families and cater to the career aspirations of rural youth. The is uniquely focused on rural youth between the ages of 15 and 35 years from poor families. As a part of the

Skill India campaign, it plays an instrumental role in supporting the social and economic programs of the government like the Make In India, Digital India, Smart Cities and Start-Up India, Stand-Up India campaigns. DDU-GKY is present in 28 States and UTs, across 689 districts, impacting youth from over 7,426 blocks.

2.28 Craftsmen Training through Industrial Training Institute (ITI): The scheme was initiated by the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) in 1950 by establishing about 50 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). It aims to provide craftsman training to youth (age greater than 14 years) to ensure supply of semi-skilled workers. Presently, training courses under Craftsmen Training Scheme are being offered through a network of 15,154 ITIs (Govt. 3262 + Private 11892) located all over the country with total seating capacity 26.58 lakhs (in the trades of 1 year and 2-year durations) on National Council of Training in Vocational Trades-Management Information System (NCTVT-MIS) portal with an objective to provide skilled work force to the industry in 137 National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant trades. The educational qualification varies from class VIII pass to Class XII pass depending upon the trades and the duration of training varies from six months to three years. 30% seats are reserved for women candidates.

2.29 On the Job Training - Apprenticeship Training through Industry: The apprenticeship training scheme of DGE&T is imparted under the Apprentices Act, 1961. The scheme focuses on school - dropouts and ITI graduates with an aim to provide skilled workers for the industry. The educational qualification ranges from class VIII pass to Class XII pass depending upon the trades and the duration of training varies from six months to four years. It issues National Apprenticeship Certification to successful trainees. However, there has not been any significant improvement in respect of seat location as well as utilization of this Act. The scheme suffers from some issues such as “low participation of workers and employers, low rates of stipend, strict regulatory requirements for employers including penalties for non-compliance, less coverage of trades in the services sector and lack of progression into higher qualifications” (Skill Development in India 2015, pp - 7). As a result, the act has been amended in December 2014 to make it more attractive for both industry and youth. Directorate General of Training (DGT) through Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDSDE) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing and monitoring the Act in respect of designated trade and optional trades respectively, for the Central Government Departments & Undertakings and Establishments which is operating business or trades from different locations situated in four or more States. Apprentice must possess minimum of 14 years age, educational and physical qualifications as prescribed for the trade and other requirements of the Apprentices Act,

1961. For trades in hazardous areas, the minimum age is 18 years. The Apprenticeship Training consists of Basic Training and On-the-Job-Training (OJT)/Practical Training at workplace in the industry and also they are eligible to receive monthly stipend depending the qualifications. Under the scheme, the central government subsidises small firms for half the stipend paid to apprentices, or on-the-job trainees, during the first two years of training.

2.30 National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS): The main objective of the scheme is to promote apprenticeship training and to increase the engagement of apprentices by establishments. Components of the Scheme: The scheme has two components namely (i) Sharing of 25% of prescribed stipend subject to a maximum of Rs. 1500/- per month per apprentice with the employers. The stipend support would not be given during the basic training period for fresher apprentices, and (ii) Sharing of basic training cost in respect of apprentices who come directly to apprenticeship training without any formal trade training, limited to 20% of the yearly target under NAPS. Government share in basic training cost is limited to Rs.7500/- for a maximum of 500 hours (calculated @ Rs 15 per hour). The Regional Directorates of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (RDESE) under the control of Directorate General of Training (DGT) are the implementing agencies in their regions in respect of all “Designated Trades” under the Act for all establishments falling under the Central Government jurisdiction. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and CEOs of the Sector Skill Councils under the control of NSDC are the implementing agencies in their sectors in respect of “Optional Trades” for the establishment under the Central Government jurisdiction. The respective State Governments are the appropriate authorities in respect of any establishments other than those falling under the Central Govt. jurisdiction. Till December,2020 around 10.7 lakh youth have availed/undergoing apprenticeship training under NAPS. Presently more than 2.2 lakh apprentices are engaged in various companies and more than 16 lakh youth have registered themselves on the apprenticeship portal to be engaged by various companies as apprentices. As on December,2020, around 97,000 companies have registered on the portal to engage apprentices under NAPS.

2.31 Startup India: The Government launched the ‘Startup India’ program on 16th January 2016 with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building a robust startup ecosystem, and transforming India into a country of job creators instead of job seekers. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry acts as the nodal Department for coordinating the efforts of all central government departments and state governments in carrying this plan forward. It comprised of 19 action items spanning across three key areas of ‘simplification and handholding’, ‘funding support and incentives’, and ‘industry academia partnerships

and incubation'. The definition of startups was modified vide notification G.S.R. 127 (E) dated 19th February 2020 issued by DPIIT. An entity is now considered as a Startup up to ten years from the date of its incorporation/ registration, with an annual turnover not exceeding INR100 crore for any of the financial years since incorporation/ registration. As on 2.12.2021, 59,593 startups across the country have been recognized by DPIIT, spread across 633 districts in India, across all 36 states and Union Territories. More than 6.4 lakh jobs have been reported by more than 57,000 startups with an average number of 11 employees per startup. 46% of the recognized startups have at least one-woman director. Now, 30 states and UTs have a dedicated startup policy.

2.32 Make in India Programme: The Make in India initiative was launched on 25th September 2014 to create a conducive environment for investments. It is aimed at fostering innovation, building world class infrastructure, and making India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It was one of the first 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that showcased India's manufacturing prowess to the world. Since its launch, Make in India has made significant achievements and is now focusing on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. DPIIT is coordinating Action Plans for the manufacturing sectors, while the Department of Commerce is the nodal for the service sectors. Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner. Ministry of Commerce has identified 24 sub- sectors, in which India can truly become self-reliant by strengthening its domestic manufacturing, which will translate into more employability, greater potential for exports and a sound manufacturing domestic base within the country to meet its own demand. These 24 sub- sectors are Air Conditioners, Electronics, Textiles, Furniture, Leather and Footwear, Fisheries, Agri Produce (Potato & Mango), Ready to Eat, Agro Chemicals, Auto Components, Aluminium, Steel, Set top Boxes, EV Components and Integrated Circuits, Ethanol, Ceramics & Glass, Robotics, Drones, Televisions, Closed Circuit Cameras, Toys, Medical Devices, Sporting Goods & Gym Equipment and Bicycles & E-cycles.

Ensuring Healthy Youth

2.33 Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK): In order to ensure holistic development of adolescent population, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK) in 2014. The program expands the scope of adolescent health programming in India - besides sexual and reproductive health, it includes in its ambit nutrition, injuries and violence (including gender-based violence), non-communicable diseases, mental health and substance misuse. It is a paradigm shift from clinic-based services to promotion and prevention and reaching adolescents in their own environment, such as in schools, families and communities. The various interventions under RKSK can be broadly grouped as follows:

i. Community and School based interventions: The details are given below:

- **Peer Education Programme:** Peer Educators (PEs) form groups of 15-20 boys and girls -in the community and conduct weekly one to two-hour participatory sessions on adolescent health. The PEs can be selected from the community or from the schools. Significant progress has been made in implementation of Peer Education Programme. Adolescent Health & Wellness Day (AHD) is a quarterly village /community level activity being conducted to create awareness about adolescent health issues and about the available services among adolescent care givers and influencers.
- **Weekly Iron Folic Acid Supplementation Programme (WIFSP):** WIFS entails provision of weekly supervised IFA tablets to in-school boys and girls and out-of-school girls for prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency anaemia, and biannual albendazole tablets for helminthic control. The programme is being implemented across the country in both rural and urban areas, covering government and government aided schools and Anganwadi centres. It is implemented through convergence with key stakeholder ministries- the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Department and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The programme aims to cover a total of 11.3 crore beneficiaries including 9.8 crore in-school and 1.5 crore out-of-school beneficiaries.
- **Scheme for Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent Girls:** The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing the Scheme for **Promotion of Menstrual Hygiene** among adolescent girls in the age group of 10-19 years since 2011, with specific reference to ensuring health for adolescent girls. The major objectives of the scheme are:
 - i. To increase awareness among adolescent girls on Menstrual Hygiene
 - ii. To increase access to and use of high-quality sanitary napkins to adolescent girls
 - iii. To ensure safe disposal of sanitary napkins in an environmentally friendly manner.

The distribution platforms for the sanitary napkins are both the community and schools as per selection of the State/UT. Community awareness is done through mass media activities. Menstrual Hygiene Scheme covered adolescent girls in 21 States under NHM.

- ii. **Facility Based Interventions:** The **Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs)** is implemented through establishment of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics (AFHCs) at various levels of health system. These act as the first level of contact of primary health care services with adolescents. Total 7134 Adolescent Friendly

Health Clinics (AFHCs) have been established in the country to provide Adolescent Friendly Health Services till March 2022.

2.34 Ayushman Bharat School Health & Wellness Programme: In a close partnership between the Ministries of Health & family Welfare and Ministry of Education, the School Health & Wellness Programme (launched in Feb 2020) is being implemented in government and government aided schools in districts (including the aspirational districts) of the country in the first phase of the implementation. Two teachers, preferably one male and one female, in every school, designated as “Health and Wellness Ambassadors” shall be trained to transact health promotion and disease prevention information on 11 thematic areas in the form of interesting joyful activities for one hour every week. States have trained 2.15 Lakh Health and Wellness Ambassadors (HWAs) and about 1.12 Lakh principals have also been oriented under the Programme up to March 2022. HWA sessions are gradually starting in the States with reopening of schools.

Quality Education to Youth

2.35 National Education Policy (NEP), 2020: The National Education Policy 2020 is the first education policy of the 21st century and aims to address the growing developmental imperatives of our country. The Policy proposes the revision and revamping of all aspects of the education structure, including its regulation and governance, to create a new system that is aligned with the aspirational goals of 21st century education, including Sustainable Development Goal 4, while building upon India’s traditions and value systems. The National Education Policy lays particular emphasis on the development of the creative potential of each individual. It is based on the principle that education must develop not only cognitive capacities - both the ‘foundational capacities’ of literacy and numeracy and ‘higher-order’ cognitive capacities, such as critical thinking and problem solving - but also social, ethical, and emotional capacities and dispositions. The purpose of the education system is to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy, courage and resilience, scientific temper and creative imagination, with sound ethical moorings and values. It aims at producing engaged, productive, and contributing citizens for building an equitable, inclusive, and plural society as envisaged by our Constitution. Some salient features of NEP 2020 which address the youth are:

- i. Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
- ii. Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
- iii. Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
- iv. Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
- v. Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);
- vi. Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);

- vii. Single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);
- viii. Expansion of open and distance learning to increase GER.
- ix. Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand- alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi- disciplinary institutions.
- x. Teacher Education - 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject- specific Bachelor of Education
- xi. Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy.

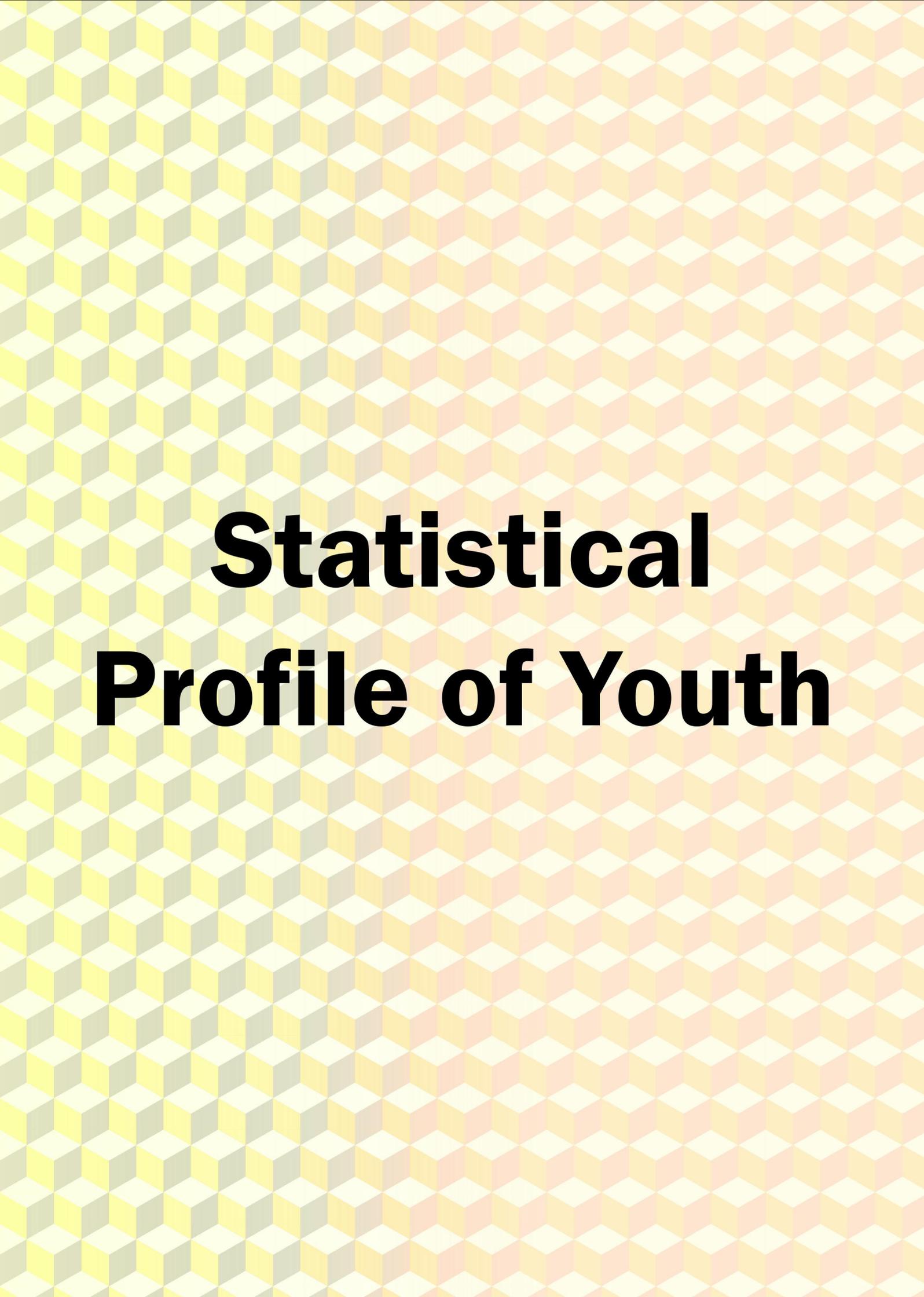
2.36 National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS): The Central Sector Scheme 'National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme' was launched in May, 2008 with the objective to award scholarships to meritorious students of economically weaker sections @ Rs. 6000/- per annum (Rs. 500/- per month) per student to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage. The rate of scholarship has been enhanced from Rs. 6000/- to Rs. 12000/- per year with effect from 1st April, 2017. The students whose parental income from all sources is not more than Rs.1,50,000/- per annum are eligible to avail the scholarship. The scheme envisages award of 1,00,000 scholarships every year to the selected students of Class IX and their continuation/renewal in classes X to XII for study in a State Government, Government-aided and Local body schools under the scheme. Students of NVS, KVS and residential schools are not entitled for the scholarships. There is quota of scholarships for different States/UTs. There is reservation as per State Government norms. The selection of students for award of scholarships under the scheme is made through an examination conducted by the State Governments and the list of eligible students is provided by the respective State Government/UTs. 100% funds are provided by the Central Government for the Scheme. As on 2.12.2020, 1.76 lakhs on-line applications of 2020-21 (fresh + renewal) received against the target of 2.05 lakhs under National Scholarship Portal (NSP). Further, 0.54 lakhs off-line proposals upto 2017-18 have been received from State and UT Governments against the Target of 1 lakh.

2.37 Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students: Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for pursuing higher studies to eligible

meritorious students. Students who are in top 20th percentile of successful candidates in class XII and having family income of up to Rs. 6 lakhs per annum, which has been increased up to Rs. 8 lakh per annum, are eligible to apply. 82,000 fresh scholarships are provided every year (41000 for boys and 41000 for girls) and have been divided amongst the State Education Boards based on the State's population in the age group of 18-25 years. The rate of scholarship is Rs. 10,000/- per annum for the first three years and Rs. 20,000/- per annum for the fourth and fifth year. The scheme is covered under the DBT w.e.f. 1.1.2013 wherein the scholarship is disbursed directly into the bank account of beneficiaries. The scheme has on-boarded the National Scholarship portal (www.scholarships.gov.in) with effect from 1.8.2015. The eligible students from the Academic Year 2015 onwards are required to apply online for fresh and renewal scholarship through the portal. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the portal was opened late in the month of August, 2020 and was progressively extended up to 30.11.2020, 31.12.2020 and finally to 20.01.2021. Accordingly, the verification dates by Institute/Board has also been extended. During 2020 (1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020), financial assistance had been released for disbursement of scholarship of 1,10,281 (fresh and renewal).

2.38 National Academic Depository (NAD): The Government of India is committed towards bringing administrative and academic reform through the use of technology for delivery of efficient services to all stakeholders. Education engages with almost every citizen of the country and the Government is keen to create quality infrastructure that will facilitate delivery of services to citizens and will also facilitate academic institutions in performing their core functions. A step in this direction is the initiative of digital depository of academic awards known as National Academic Depository (NAD). The NAD has been launched by Hon'ble President of India on 9th July, 2017. NAD is an online store house of academic awards (degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark sheets etc.) lodged by the academic institutions / boards / eligibility assessment bodies in a digital format. NAD is on 24X7 online mode for making available academic awards and help in validating their authenticity, their safe storage and easy retrieval. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is the authorized implementing body of National Academic Depository (NAD). Users of NAD are:

- Students and other academic award holders
- Academic Institutions/Boards/Eligibility assessment bodies
- Verification seeking entities i.e. banks, employer companies (domestic & overseas),
Government entities, academic institutions/boards/eligibility assessment bodies (domestic and overseas) etc.



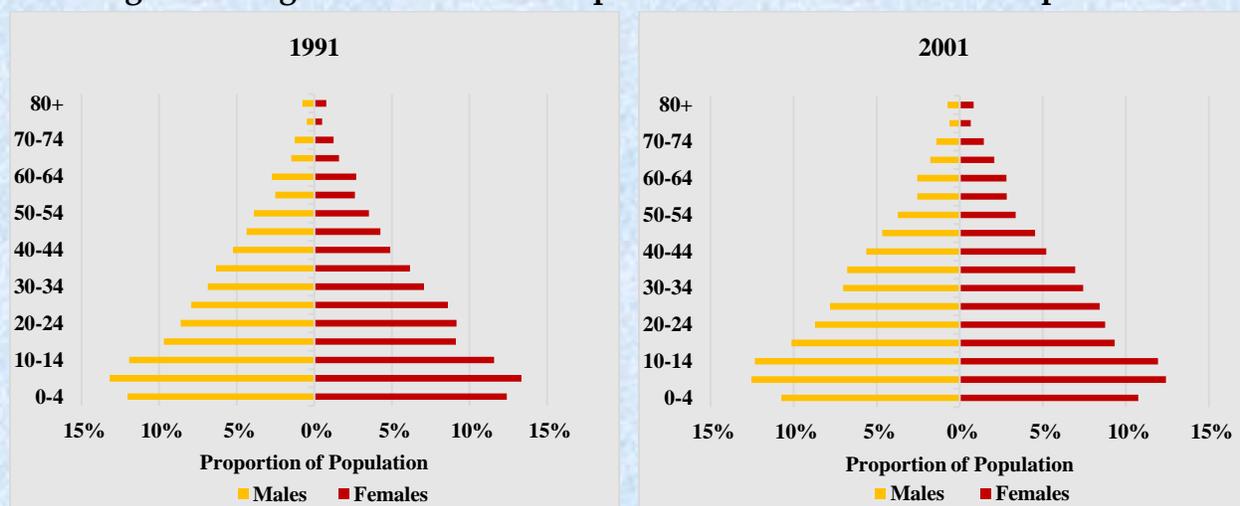
Statistical Profile of Youth

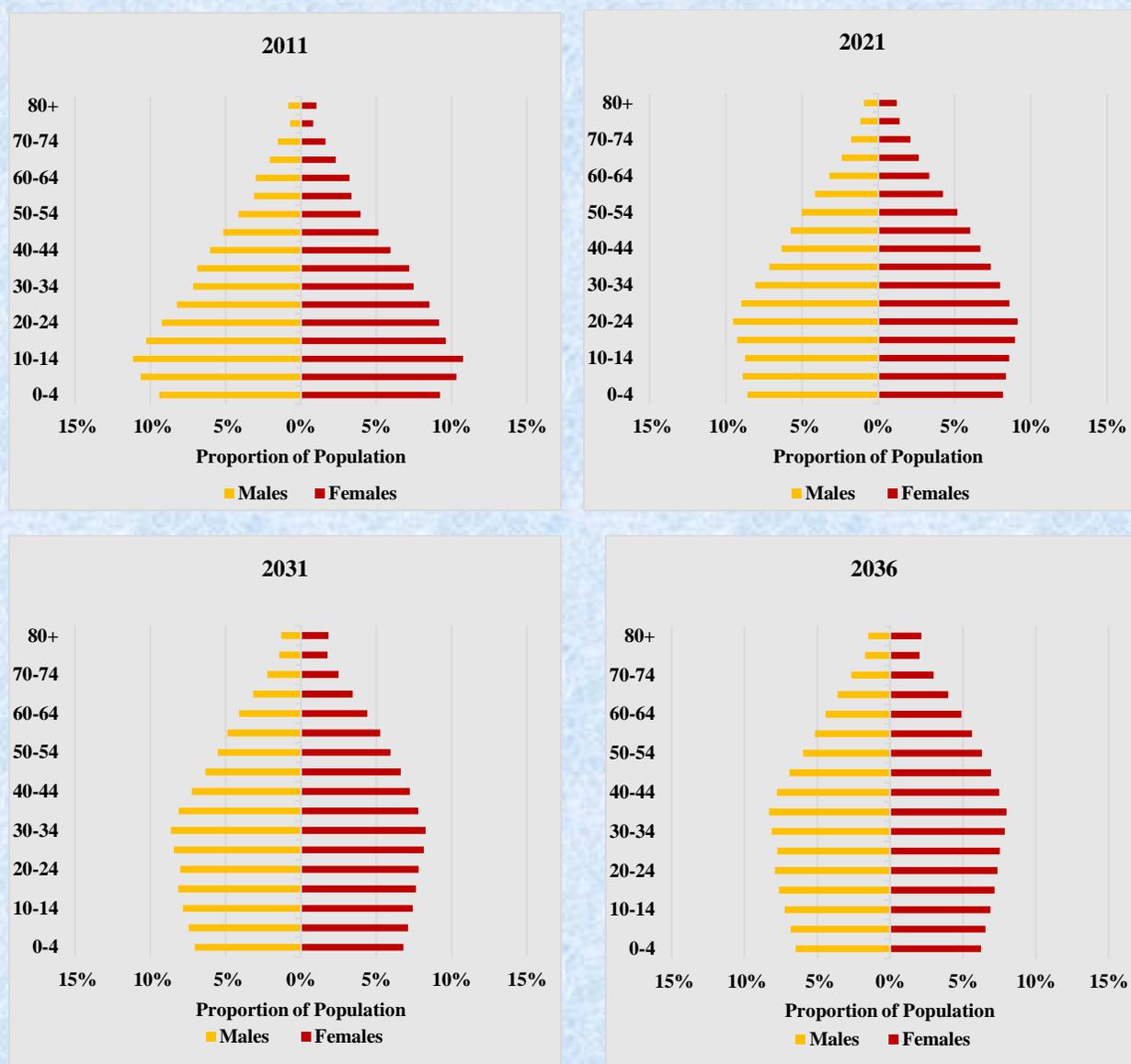
3.1 Population Statistics

3.1.1 Composition of population of a country is one of the prime determinants of the Economic status of the country. The age structure of population and the relative size of the youth cohort are important because they serve as determining factors in the growth of the labour force and pressures on the economy in terms of job creation. Indeed, Governments and policymakers often view young people not as an asset but as a source of labour market pressures that are difficult to address, and large numbers of unemployed youth are viewed as potential causes of political instability and civil unrest. Still, the active engagement of youth is prime to achieve sustainable, inclusive and stable societies, and to averting the worst threats and challenges to sustainable development, including the impacts of climate change, unemployment, poverty, gender inequality, conflict, and migration.

3.1.2 India's population, which reached 1211 million in 2011 and projected to reach 1363 million in 2021 makes India one of the youngest countries in the world, with 27.3 percent of its population aged 15–29 years, i.e., youth (Report of Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare). In terms of absolute numbers, between 2011 and 2036, because of the declining fertility and increasing life-expectancy, the population pyramid of the country will undergo a shift. While the proportion of population aged under 15 years is projected to decline, the elderly in the population is expected to increase. The youth population is expected to increase initially but will start to decline in the latter half of 2011-2036 period. The total youth population increased from 222.7 Million in 1991 to 333.4 Million in 2011 and is projected to reach 371.4 Million by 2021 and thereafter decrease to 345.5 million by 2036. Changes in the age structure of the population have been depicted by population pyramids (Figure -3.1).

Figure 3.1: Age-wise Profile of Proportion of Male and Female Population





Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011. Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July 2020

3.1.3 The change in the level of fertility and mortality has an impact on the distribution of population among different age groups in the subsequent years (Table-1 provides year-wise TFR, CDR and IMR). As may be seen from the table, both the TFR and CDR show a declining trend resulting in a shift from young population (up to 29 years) to middle aged population (30-59 years) and elderly population. Proportion of youth to total population had increased from 26.6 percent in 1991 to 27.9 percent in 2016 and then projected to start downward trend and to reach 22.7 percent by year 2036. On the contrary, proportion of elderly population has increased from 6.8 percent in 1991 to 9.2 percent in 2016 and further projected to reach 14.9 percent in 2036 (Figure 3.2). Therefore, it can be predicted that a greater proportion of youth at present will result in a greater proportion of elderly in the population in future. This will create a demand for better

health care facilities and development of welfare schemes/programmes for elderly people. The sex ratio of population expressed as number of females per 1000 males has declined from 949 in 1991 to 928 in 2011.

Table-1: Year-wise TFR, CDR and IMR in India

Years	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 population)
2006	2.8	7.5	57
2007	2.7	7.4	55
2008	2.6	7.4	53
2009	2.6	7.3	50
2010	2.5	7.2	47
2011	2.4	7.1	44
2012	2.4	7.0	42
2013	2.3	7.0	40
2014	2.3	6.7	39
2015	2.3	6.5	37
2016	2.3	6.4	34
2017	2.2	6.3	33
2018	2.2	6.2	32
2019	2.1	6.0	30

Source: Sample Registration System, O/o RGI

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

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 * \sum_{15-49} \text{ASFR}}{1000}$$

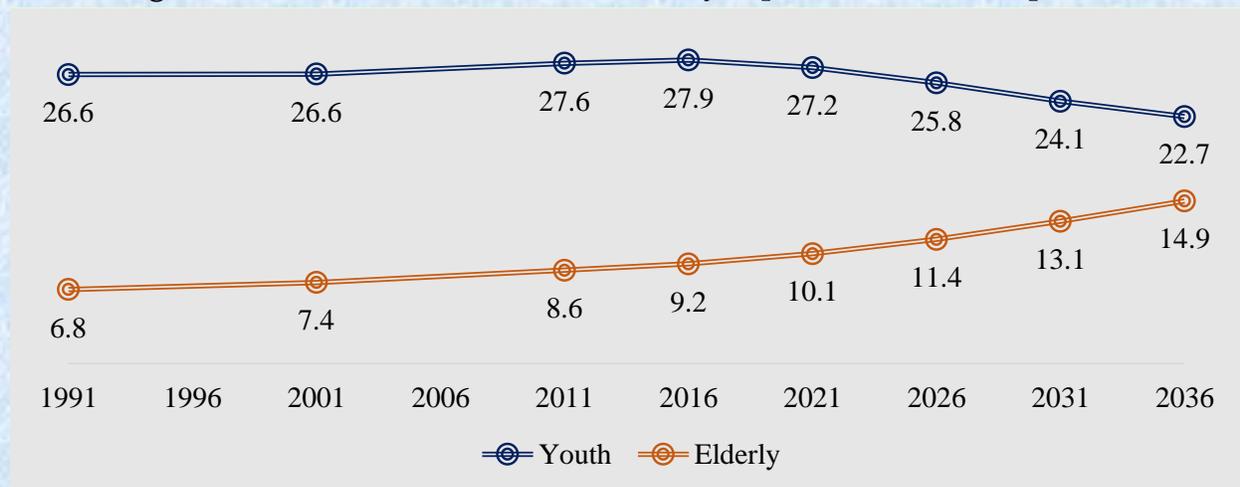
Crude Death Rate (CDR) is defined as Number of deaths per thousand population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} * 1000$$

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

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} * 1000$$

Figure 3.2: Percent Share of Youth & Elderly Population in Total Population



Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011. Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July 2020

3.1.4 Worldwide, while the population of young people is growing overall, the age structure of the population and the relative size of the youth population vary widely. As countries develop economically, shifting towards more industrialization, urbanization, and skills dependent economic production, they experience a demographic transition wherein fertility and the share of the population made up of child-age dependents decline. As the relative number of children decreases, populations experience a growth in youth as a share of the total population, resulting in what is known as a youth bulge. This demographic bulge then passes through the body of the total population as a cohort in successive bulges until – as seen now in developed economies – the highest shares of the total population are made up of older population and those of retirement age.

3.1.5 Statement 2 gives percentage distribution of population in broader age groups by sex. According to this, the maximum population lies in the age group 0-14 years till 2001, then, from 2011 onwards the maximum population shifts to the age group 30-59 years and is projected to reach to 42.2% by 2036.

3.1.6 As far as State wise scenario is concerned, it is visible from the Statements 3 and 4 that the proportion of youth population to total population reached the peak in 2011 and then started to decline in most of the States of the country but in Kerala, the peak was attained in 1991, and the decline is predicted to be by 11 percentage points from 1991 to 2036. In Tamil Nadu also, youth population is lower in 2011 as compared to 2001 and shows a declining trend since then. Elderly population for the state of Kerala has been projected to be 16.5 percent in comparison to 22.1 percent of youth population in 2021 and their share (22.8%) is projected to cross the share of youth (19.2%) in total population by 2036. Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh are also projected to experience elderly population more than the youth by 2036. States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh experienced rise in proportion of youth population to total population till 2021 and then is expected to start declining. These two states along with Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are projected to have more than half (52%) the country's youth. As per projection of 2021 population, the States with lower proportion of youth population as compared to All India are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and West Bengal. It can be seen that in almost all the states, proportion of female population is below the proportion of male population in youth but in elderly, the proportion of female population surpasses the proportion of male population. One of the main reasons responsible for the pattern is better life expectancy of females in the country.

3.2 Health

3.2.1 Health is pivotal for the growth, development and productivity of a society and is vital for a happy and healthy life anywhere in the world. The World Health Organisation (WHO) definition of health, includes physical, social, spiritual and mental health, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Since ancient times, India, has given importance to the health of people and has highlighted the need for a healthy society. As evidenced from statistics and experience, youth who are healthy and happy are better equipped to contribute to their communities as young citizens despite the major shifts occurring in the world they are about to inherit.

3.2.2 Most young people are healthy however, a much greater number of young people suffer from illnesses which hinder their ability to grow and develop to their full potential. And a still great number of young people engage in behaviors that jeopardize not only their current state of health, but often their health for years to come. Promoting healthy practices during adolescence, and taking steps to better protect young people from health risks is critical to the future of countries' health and social infrastructure and to the prevention of health problems in adulthood.

3.2.3 Adolescence is a critical transitional period that includes the biological changes of puberty and developmental tasks such as normative exploration and learning to be independent. Young adults who have reached the age of majority also face significant social and economic challenges with few organizational supports at a time when they are expected to take on adult responsibilities and obligations. Early marriage and pregnancy contribute to further excluding young women from schooling due to health issues, stigma, social roles and expectations for young women.

“Investment in youth can derive a “triple dividend” by improving health now, enhancing it throughout the life course and contributing to the health of future generations”.

3.2.4 Healthy adolescents who contribute fully to society are key to sustainable development. Adolescent girls who give birth have a much higher risk of dying from maternal causes, and babies born to adolescents face a significantly higher risk of death compared to those born to older women. Investment in youth can derive a “triple dividend” by improving health now, enhancing it throughout the life course and contributing to the health of future generations. Investing in adolescent health will also fuel economic growth by contributing to increased productivity, reduced health expenditure, and the interruption of intergenerational transmission of poor health, poverty and discrimination. For every dollar invested in adolescent health, there is an estimated tenfold social and economic return.

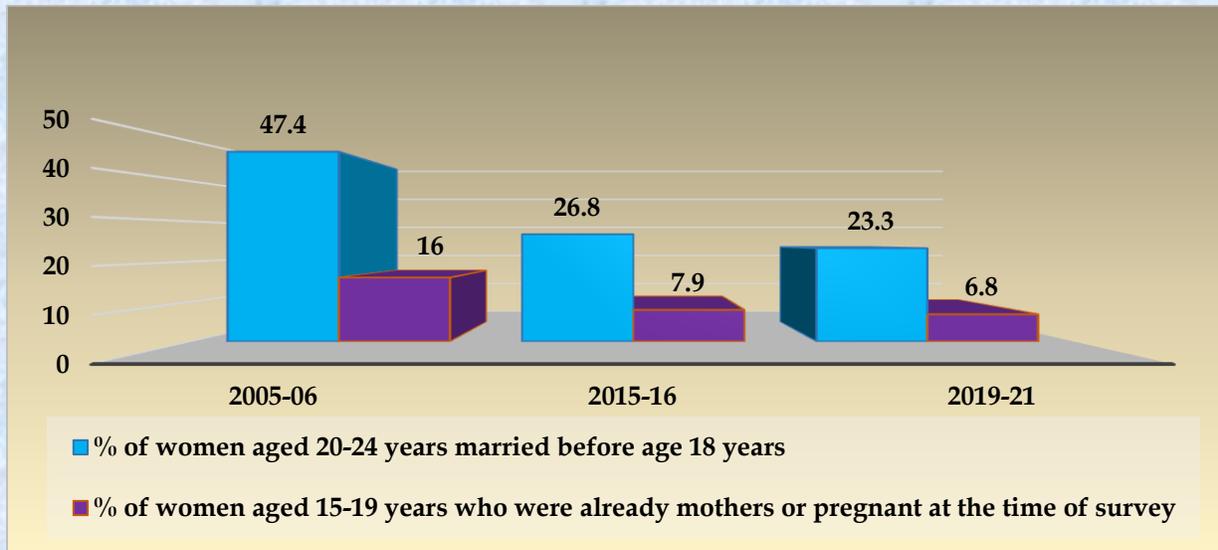
3.2.5 Marriage is a prime social instrument in all societies to promote reproduction activity, though reproduction and child bearing biologically continue to be almost exclusive privilege of youth. High prevalence of early marriage and childbearing is associated with higher maternal mortality and morbidity in adolescents as well as neonatal and infant mortality.

3.2.6 Early marriage in India has been declining over time. Statement 7 shows that among the adolescent women (15-19 years), 1.7 percent women have been first married by the age of 15 years during 2019-21 as compared to 11.9 percent in 2005-06. Age at marriage also seems to have increased over the years. Significant reduction has been observed in the level of age at first marriage for women in the 25-29 years age cohort as only 52.8 percent women have been first married by the age of 20 years during 2019-2021 as compared to 72.4 percent in 2005-06. Men tend to marry considerably later than women in India since against 42.9 percent of male in the 25-29 years age cohort being first married by the age of 25 years in 2019-21. This percentage was almost double at 83 percent for females. Percentage of population never married also has increased among both males and females in all age-groups over the years. Interestingly, even in the 25-29 years age group, this percentage has almost doubled among females and increased by 12 percent points among males between NFHS 3 and NFHS 5.

3.2.7 The median age at first marriage increased steadily from 17.4 years in 2005-06 to 19.7 years in 2019-21 for women in 25-29 age cohort. A similar trend has also been observed for the median age at first cohabitation in the same age cohort during the same period. **Statement 8** shows that the more educated the woman is, higher is the median age at first marriage, with the median among women aged 25-29 who have completed 12 or more years of education exceeding the median age among women having no schooling by 5.5 years during 2019-21. This trend is observed in all the three time points. Further, one good thing is the median age at marriage has increased by 2 years for women with no schooling and by 1.2 years for those who have not even completed their primary education during this period (**Statement 7**).

3.2.8 During the past decades, India has put enormous efforts to prevent early marriage and early childbearing among young women, the results of which are visible in recent times which also shows a welcome shift in the age group of early marriage and early childbearing. Schemes implemented by Union Government and State Governments are Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, Mukhyamantri Laadli Yojana, Nanda Devi Kanya Yojana, etc. Median age at marriage of women, as per NFHS 5, is more than 18 years, the legal age at marriage in both the rural and urban areas. **Figure 3.3** shows that the percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years in the country has halved in the last 15 years from 47 percent in 2005-2006 to 23 percent in 2019-21. Similarly, teenage pregnancy and motherhood has declined from 16 percent to 7 percent during the same period.

Figure 3.3: Early Marriage & Early Childbearing



Source: NFHS-3, NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 Factsheet

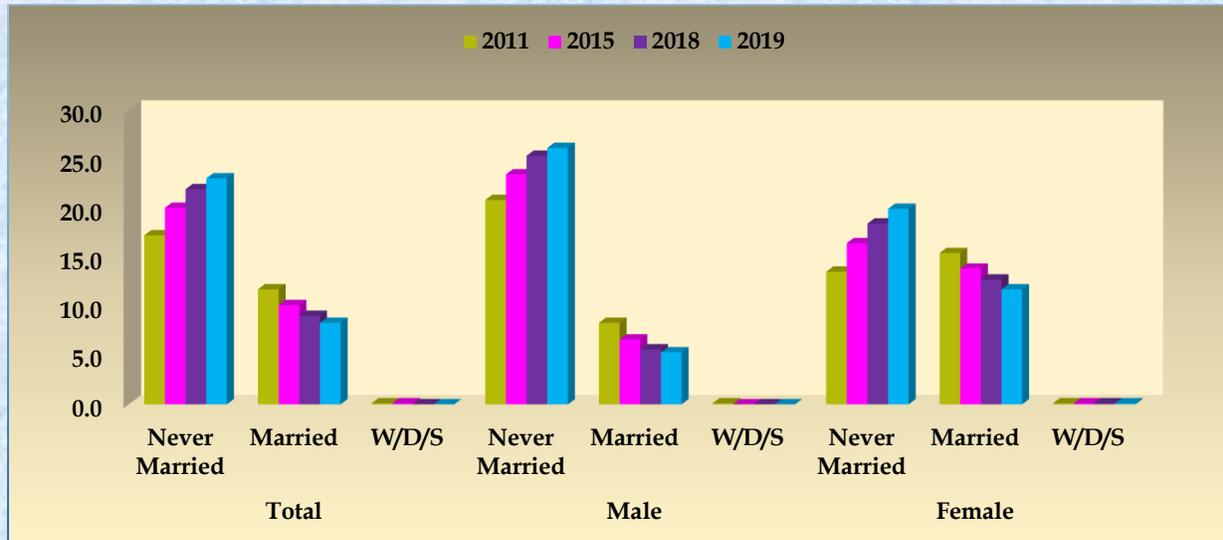
3.2.9 Statement 9 shows that 24.7 percent women in 18-29 years of age cohort and 15.2 percent of men in 21-29 years of age cohort during 2019-21 had married by the exact legal minimum age of marriage in comparison to 45.6 percent women and 26.6 percent men in the same age cohort during 2005-06. However, state-wise variations in the first marriage by exact age for women and men still exists with 9 states/UTs exceeding the all-India percentage in case of women and 12 states/UTs in case of men implying that, focused interventions are required in these States/UTs to further address the issue of early marriage and early childbearing.

3.2.10 Mean age at effective marriage is an important determinant of the reproductive behavior of the women. Statements 10(a) to 10(c) show that mean age at effective marriage for females in India was 22.1 years in 2019 as compared to 21.2 years in 2011. The mean age at effective marriage of female in 2019 is 1.6 years more in urban areas (23.3 years) as compared to rural areas (21.7 years) in 2019. Mean age at effective marriage for females in 2019 was the lowest in West Bengal (21years) followed by Bihar (21.4 years) and Madhya Pradesh (21.6 years) and highest age at marriage was observed in Jammu & Kashmir (25.3 years) followed by Punjab (24.2 years), Delhi (24.1 years) and Himachal Pradesh (23.7 years).

3.2.11 The percentage share of youth population (15-29 years) who are never married has shown an increasing trend in male population from 20.8 percent in 2011 to 26.1 percent in 2019 (Figure 4.2). Similar trend has been observed in case of female population. State-wise distribution is given in Statement **12(a) to 12(c)**. In 2019, highest percentage share of

youth population who are never married have been observed in the States/UTs of Jammu & Kashmir followed by Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Punjab and the lowest have been observed in the States/UTs of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Figure 3.4 : Share of Youth (%) by Marital Status and Sex



Source: Sample Registration System, O/o RGI

Fertility

3.2.12 Age of women is an important factor affecting the fertility levels. The age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) measures the annual number of births to women of a specified age group per 1,000 women in that age group. The ASFR provides a measure of the age pattern of fertility, that is of the relative frequency of childbearing among women of different ages within the reproductive years. The cumulative value of the age specific fertility rates at the end of the child bearing ages gives a measure of fertility known as Total Fertility Rate (TFR). It indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period assuming that the age specific fertility rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality.

The number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female populations of that age group.

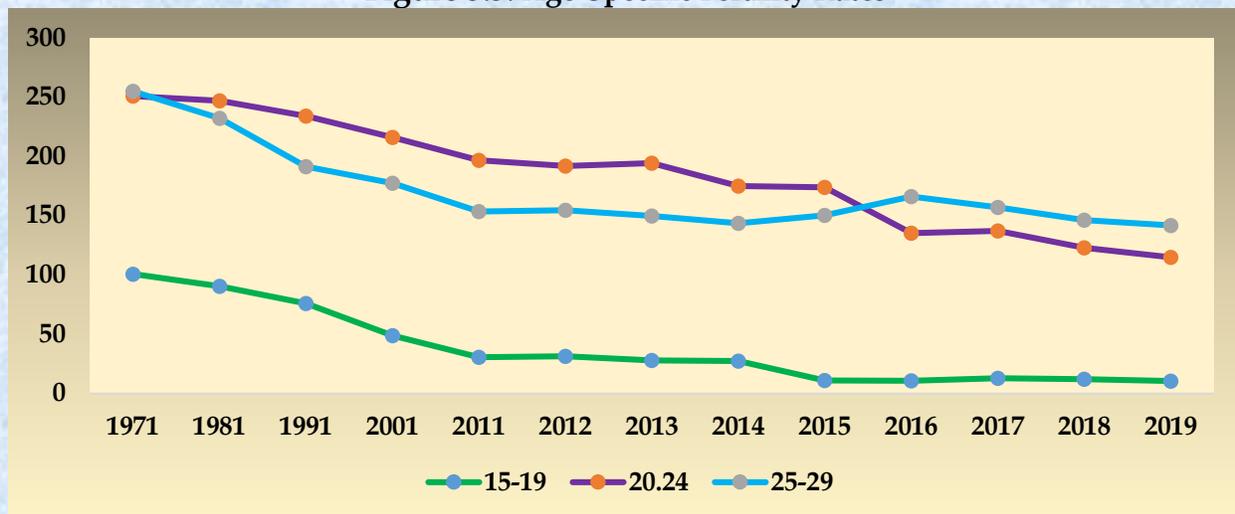
$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} * 1000$$

Age-Specific Fertility Rate for women aged 15-19 is termed as Adolescent Fertility Rate.

3.2.13 The shift towards postponement of the first birth in 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 years of age cohort and the effect of the delay in childbearing are reflected in trends in adolescent fertility rates. It may be observed from **Figure 3.5** that adolescent fertility rate has fallen over the last few decades and current fertility rate for women aged 15-19 stand at 10.6 births per 1000 women. Fertility rates among the age groups 20-24 years and 25-29 years are much lower today (in 2019) than they were in 1971 (**Statement 13**). Among States/UTs, West Bengal has the highest ASFR in the 15-19 years age group whereas the rate is the highest in Madhya Pradesh for the other two age groups of the youth population (**Statement 14**).

3.2.14 Total Fertility Rate, as per **Statement 13**, has also fallen significantly from 5.2 in 1971 to 2.1 in 2019 after being stable at 2.2 for the previous two years 2017 and 2018. TFR in urban areas (1.7) has fallen below two children per woman as compared to rural areas (2.3). TFR has now reached at the population-stabilizing "replacement level" of 2.1 children per woman. Decreased fertility rates may be associated with higher levels of education among women, higher participation rates in the labour force for women, prevention of unwanted pregnancies, need for better standard of living, etc.

Figure 3.5: Age-Specific Fertility Rates



Source: Sample Registration System, O/o RGI

Population Control

3.2.15 Family planning (FP) is key for reducing unintended pregnancies and their health consequences and is also associated with improvements in economic outcomes. It is an essential cross-sectoral intervention that can speed up progress in every aspect of development. While family planning is important to attain most of the Sustainable

Development Goals, specific references to family planning are included in Goal 3 on guaranteeing good health and well-being for all and in Goal 5 on promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. FP has been recognized as one of the most cost-effective solutions¹ for achieving gender equality and equity by empowering women with knowledge and agency to control their bodies and reproductive choices by accessing contraceptive methods. India is the first country in the world which adopted an official Family Planning Programme (FPP), as early as in 1950. According to Census of India, the total population of India has increased from 548 million in 1971 to 1,211 million in 2011 census and further projected to 1363 million in 2021 mainly due to improvement in medical facilities, reduction in death and improvement in quality of life.

3.2.16 Among the currently married women in the reproductive age group with 2 living children, 86 percent reported that they wanted no more children (as per NFHS 5). However, there is no change in the percentage of mothers aged 15-24 years who do not want more children with 2 living children from 2005-06 to 2019-21. But there is a small decline in the mothers aged 25-34 who do not want more children with 2 living children from 86.5 percent in 2005-06 to 83.4 percent in 2019-21. In the younger age-group (15 - 24 years), there is a sharp decline of 10 percent points among mothers with 4 or more children, not wanting any more children (**Statement 16**).

Table 2: Percentage of currently married women age 15 -49 years who want no more children by number of living children and more

Age of Mother	Number of living children ¹					
	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
15-24	2.7	9.8	64.5	75.1	77.2	25.1
25-34	3.4	25.3	83.4	86.9	86.2	65.8
35 and over	19.0	73.1	93.2	93.5	91.9	88.5
Total NFHS-5 (Age 15-49)	5.4	30.9	85.8	90.3	90.4	70.1
Total NFHS-4 (Age 15-49)	5.6	29.4	83.6	88.0	88.3	68.2

Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 National Report, Note: ¹ includes current pregnancy of women.

3.2.17 Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 with two living children who wanted no more children during 2005-06 was the highest in Himachal Pradesh (96.3) followed by Sikkim (95.8) and Tamil Nadu (94.6); lowest in the States of Meghalaya (36.0) followed by Mizoram (43.0) and Nagaland (57.8). Corresponding percentage during 2019-21 was highest in the States/UTs of Himachal Pradesh (94.5) followed by Andaman

¹Global SDG Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

& Nicobar Islands (94.2) and Tamil Nadu (93.5) whereas the percentage was found lowest in Mizoram (29.1) followed by Meghalaya (33.1) and Lakshadweep (53.7). **(Statement 17)**

Use of Contraceptive Methods

3.2.18 Expanding access to contraception and ensuring that demand for family planning is satisfied using effective contraceptive methods are essential for achieving universal access to reproductive health-care services, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As per NFHS-5, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), expressed as percentage of all women, currently married women, and sexually active unmarried women aged 15-49 years who use any contraceptive method, is 67 percent of currently married women aged 15-49 years. Modern methods are more prevalent than the traditional methods with more than half (56 percent) of currently married women using any modern method. The family planning scenario in India is dominated by the use of female sterilization with 38 percent followed by condom/Nirodh with around 10 percent. Prevalence of male sterilization in the age group 25-29 continues to be low. There is significant increase in the percentage of currently married women using any contraceptive method in all age groups. However, among youth age 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29, Condom/Nirodh is more prominent with 10 percent, 12 percent and 13 percent respectively during 2019-21. The CPR among currently married women aged 15-49 has increased from 54 percent in 2015-16 to 67 percent in 2019-21.

Table 3: Percentage of Currently Married Women in India in 15-49 Age Group by Contraceptive Methods currently used

Age Group	Years	Contraceptive Methods Used							
		Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	Pill	IUD/ PPIUD	Condom /Nirodh
15-19	2015-16	14.9	10	4.9	0.9	0	3.9	0.5	4.4
	2019-21	28.1	18.8	9.4	0.4	0	4.9	2.1	9.5
20-24	2015-16	28.9	23.5	5.4	9.1	0	5.5	1.6	6.8
	2019-21	42.5	31.8	10.7	7.9	0	6.1	3.1	11.7
25-29	2015-16	47.9	41.8	6.1	25.7	0.2	5.4	2.1	8
	2019-21	60.9	49.4	11.5	24.5	0.1	6.5	3	13
15-49	2015-16	53.5	47.7	5.8	36.0	0.3	4.1	1.5	5.6
	2019-21	66.7	56.4	10.3	37.9	0.3	5.1	2.1	9.5

Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 National Report

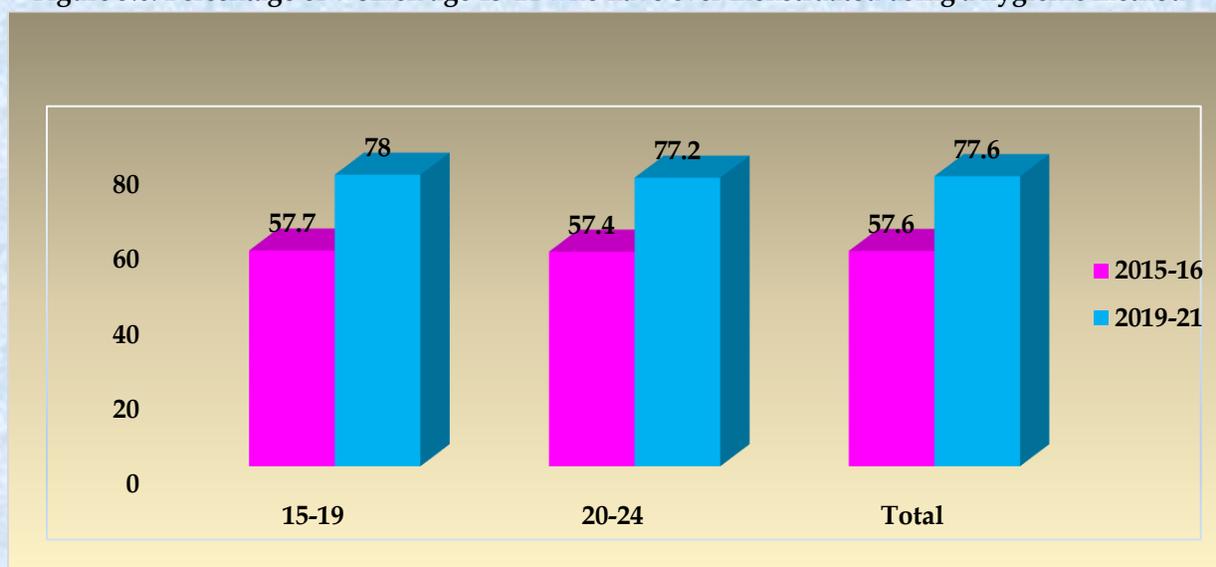
3.2.19 Although the contraceptive prevalence rate is growing, yet the need for family planning has not been fully met. Statement 19 shows that during 2019-21, 18 percent of currently married women aged 15-19 years have an unmet need for family planning while 17 percent and 13 percent of currently married women aged 20-24 years and 25-29 years respectively have an unmet need for family planning. However, there are still improvements in the met need of family planning. Percentage of demand satisfied has

shown an increase over the years. Unmet need may suggest that family planning services are not available, or are not adequately utilized. The reasons that women with unmet need do not intend to use contraception include lack of knowledge; ambivalence about future childbearing; and disapproval of family planning, fear of side-effects and low risk of conception, the price of contraceptives and their unavailability, etc.

Use of hygienic method of menstrual protection

3.2.20 Using a hygienic method of menstrual protection is important for women's health and personal hygiene. In NFHS 4 and 5, women aged 15-24 years who have ever menstruated were asked what method or methods they use for menstrual protection. The locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic method of menstrual protection. Overall, 58 percent of women in this age group used a hygienic method of menstrual protection during 2015-16 which increased to 77.6 percent during 2019-21 (**Statement 20**). Use of hygienic method in the women aged 15-24 years is far higher in urban than rural areas. However, the percentage use in rural areas shows a drastic improvement in 2019-21 (72.6) as compared to 2015-16(48.2). It has increased with increasing levels of women's education. During 2019-21, Women with 12 or more years of schooling are more than twice as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling (90 percent versus 44 percent). Use of cloth is still highly prevalent among women with no schooling or with less than 5 years of schooling. There is a need to impart knowledge on using hygienic method during menstruation among this group.

Figure 3.6: Percentage of women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated using a hygienic method



Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5 National Report

Mortality

3.2.21 Mortality is one of the basic components of population change and the related data is essential for demographic studies and public health administration. Mortality statistics provide a valuable measure for assessing community health status. The importance of mortality statistics derives both from the significance of death in an individual's life as well as their potential to improve the public's health when used to systematically assess and monitor the health status of a whole community. One of the most commonly used measures of mortality is Crude Death Rate (CDR) which indicates the total number of deaths per year per 1,000 people. As per Sample Registration Report (SRS) report, CDR at the National level for 2019 is 6 per thousand populations and it varies from 6.5 in rural areas to 5 in urban areas.

3.2.22 In India, adolescent mortality rates remain low for those aged 15-19 years old, the mortality rate has declined from 2.4 in 1971 to 0.7 in 2019 (Statement 21). A decreasing trend can also be seen among 20-24 years old and 25-29 years old from 3.6 and 3.7 in 1971 to 1 and 1.2 in 2019 respectively. Similar trends are observed in 2019 among both the sexes with the rates slightly lower among females in all the three age groups. An important observation here is that the mortality rate in the age group 15-19 years was higher for females than males in the earlier period (up to 2015). More decline in death rate among women in the age group of 15-19 years could be attributed to increase in the age of conception and better medical facilities. **(Statement 22).**

Adolescent Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths in age group 15-19 years per thousand populations in the same age-group in a given year.

Medical Attention received by mother at delivery

3.2.23 India has seen better medical care facilities over the years in case of either birth or death. During 2019, at the National level, 83 percent births received Institutional support (Government or Private Hospitals) and vary from 79 percent in rural areas to 95 percent in urban areas **(Statement 24)**. About 10 percent of births were attended by Qualified Professional. However, about 8 percent births were attended by untrained functionary with 10 percent in rural areas and 0.7 percent in urban areas.

Figure 3.7: Percentage distribution of live births by type of Medical Attention received by mother at delivery



Source: Sample Registration System, O/o RGI.

Nutrition

3.2.24 Adults in India suffer from a dual burden of malnutrition (abnormal thinness and overweight or obesity). As per NFHS 5 report, 43 percent of Indian women aged 15-49 years and 39 percent of Indian men aged 15-49 years have one of these two nutritional problems. Malnutrition in adults can be assessed using the body mass index (BMI), which is defined as weight in kilograms divided by height in metres square (kg/m^2). A BMI below 18.5 indicates chronic energy deficiency or undernutrition. Adults with a BMI below 18.5 are considered to be too thin for their height. Adults with a BMI of 25 or higher are considered to be overweight or obese. A normal weight for height is indicated by a BMI of 18.5-24.9.

3.2.25 Statement 27 shows that during 2019-21, almost 40 percent of women and men aged 15-19 years are undernourished, with a BMI less than 18.5, indicating a high prevalence of nutritional deficiency. Similarly, about 21 percent of women and 15 percent of men aged 20-29 years are undernourished, with a BMI less than 18.5. There is a decline in the undernourished youth aged 15-29 years in 2019-21 as compared to 2015-16. However, there is a slight increase in the overweight/obese, in 2019-21 as compared to 2015-16 for both women and men in the age groups 15-19 years and 20-29 years.

BMI is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2).

3.2.26 Iron deficiency anaemia is one of the most common forms of malnutrition in the world. Characterized by a low level of haemoglobin in the blood it can have detrimental effects on an individual 's health. A low level of haemoglobin interferes with the ability of the blood to carry oxygen from the lungs to other organs and tissues. Anaemia in young children results in increased morbidity from infectious diseases, and it can result in impairments in coordination, cognitive performance, behavioural development, language development, and scholastic achievement. Anaemia can be caused by a nutritional deficiency of iron and other essential minerals and vitamins, as well as infections such as malaria and sickle cell disease. Anaemia is of particular concern for female youth since it can become an underlying cause for maternal and perinatal mortality and is associated with an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight for children.

3.2.27 Statement 28 shows that during 2019-21, 59 percent of women and 31 percent of men aged 15-19 years are anaemic. 26 percent of women are mildly anaemic, 30 percent are moderately anaemic, and 2.6 percent are severely anaemic which is higher than anaemia in men aged 15-19 years (mild -25 percent, moderate - 5 percent, severe - 0.3 percent). Prevalence of anaemia is almost the same among both adolescent girls aged 15-19 years and women aged 20-29 years, but among males, the prevalence is more among adolescent boys than men aged 20-29 years. As expected, prevalence of anaemia is more among women than men. While there is an increase in mild anaemia among men between the period 2015-16 and 2019-21, moderate and severe anaemia has increased during this period among women. This is a cause of concern and need to be addressed.

3.3 Education

3.3.1 Education is fundamental for achieving full human potential, developing an equitable and just society, and promoting national development. Education is the most powerful tool which can lead to positive changes in different sectors like economic development, improvement in health conditions, better environment, etc. Household investment² in children's education is of central importance to policy makers in both developing and developed countries. Education is important in eradicating poverty and hunger and in promoting sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development. Increased efforts towards accessible, quality and affordable education are central to global development efforts.

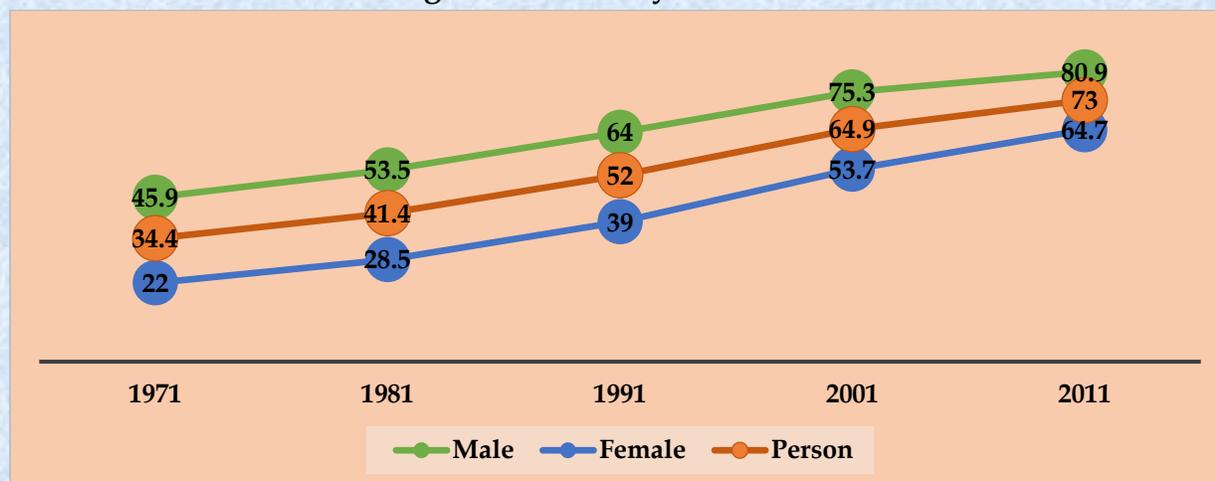
²National Youth Index, 2017 Report, Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

3.3.2 Development of a country since the late 1980s is defined in terms of human development. Human development is the end and the economic growth the means. It entails enlargement of choices that development is an end in itself (Sen, 1999). Literacy and education have a direct role in human development and are intrinsic and instrumental in facilitating other achievements. It attempts to assess whether economic growth has been effectively translated into improvements in various aspects of life and then propose to measure development by results or achievements in different spheres of life such as the acquisition of knowledge, enjoyment of a healthy and long life. It was believed in the initial stages that economic growth will have a trickle-down effect on reducing poverty. Later, it was realized that poverty reduction may not be possible if we rely only on a trickle-down approach. The human development approach emphasized ensuring the rights and entitlements for building capabilities in improving the basic human choices for living a dignified life. From the human rights perspective, article 13 and 14 of the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) aptly states that “Secondary education in its different forms, including technical and vocational secondary education, shall be made generally available and accessible to all by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of education”. At the same time, the Education Commission (1966) in India recognized the role of education in nation-building, human capital formation and overall growth of human capabilities. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which has been ratified by the Government of India, in its Article 28 lays down that countries shall “encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need; make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means”. The 2013/14 GMR reported the evidence of the positive impact of secondary education attainment on other important attitudes and values - for example, tolerance for diversity and support for democratic institutions, etc. Evidence show that literacy and educational attainment have positive externalities on political efficacy, democracy, crime reduction and civic engagement (McMahon, 2004).

3.3.3 Educational attainment not only affects the economic potential of youth, but also their effectiveness as informed citizens, parents, and family members. Today’s children are tomorrow’s youth. Hence to make the most of the young population that the country has, it is highly required that quality education is provided to all and is made accessible and affordable. Literacy is a step towards education and is an easy measure of education.

3.3.4 Literacy rate (**Figure 3.8**) in India has been growing consistently over the years and stands at 73% as per 2011 census. Female literacy rate (64.7%) is still much lower than male literacy rate (80.9%). The broad age group-wise literacy rate in India is given in the **Statement 29**.

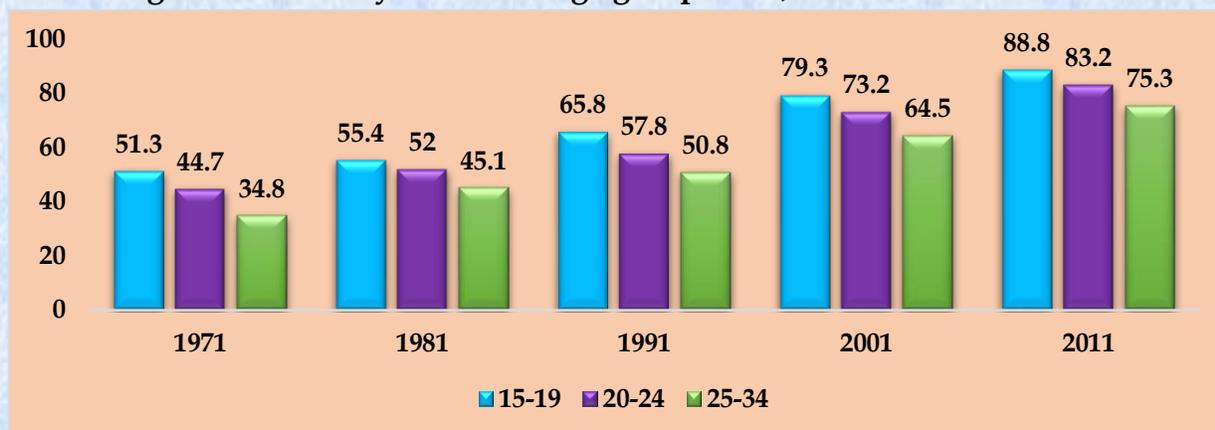
Figure 3.8: Literacy Rate Trends



Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

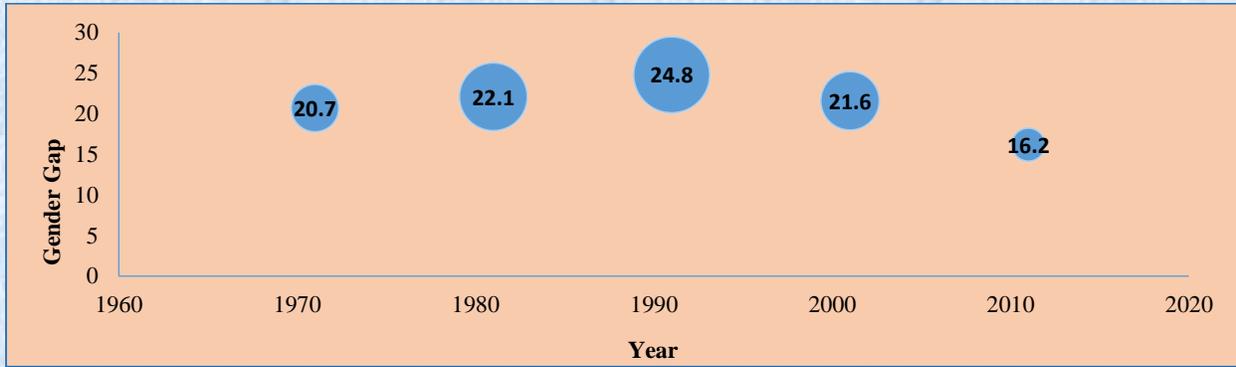
3.3.5 Amongst the age group 15-19, 20-24 & 25-34, the percentage of literate remains highest in the age group 15-19 throughout the census years 1971, 1981, 2001 and 2011(**Figure 3.9**). However, the increase in literacy rate is comparatively higher in case of females in all age groups and thus, the gender gap in literacy rate is gradually decreasing over years. **Figure 3.10** shows that gender gap in literacy has come down from 24.8 percent in 1991 to 16.2 percent in 2011.

Figure 3.9: Literacy rate in the age group 15-19, 20-24 & 25-34



Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

Figure 3.10: Gender Gap in Literacy



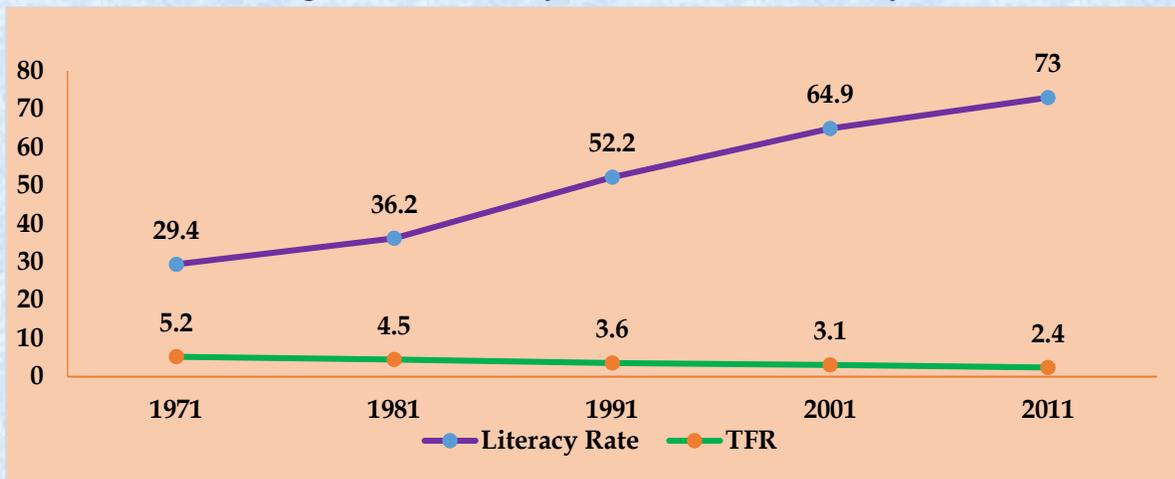
Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

Literacy Rate is the total percentage of the population of an area at a particular time aged seven year or above who can read and write with understanding.

Gender Gap in Literacy Rate = Literacy Rate of Male - Literacy Rate of Female

3.3.6 Also, it is evident from the **Figure 3.11** that literacy rate has been on a continuous rise and the total fertility rate has taken a continuous fall. Thus, education has a role to play in empowering women to take decisions because they are more aware of good health practices, and they tend to live in better circumstances.

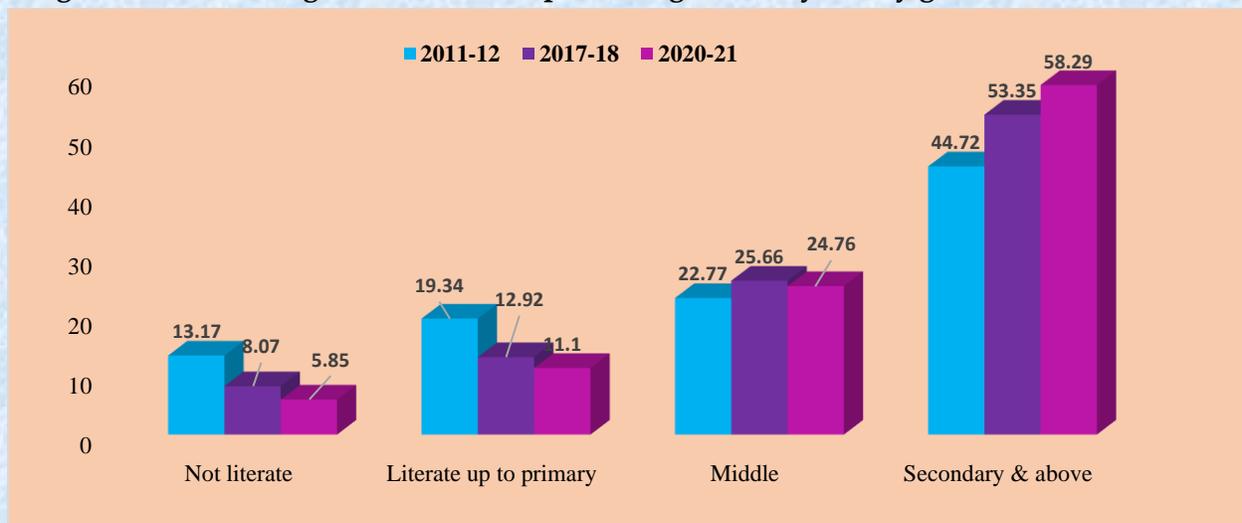
Figure 3.11: Literacy Rate and Total Fertility Rate



Source: Office of Registrar General of India.

3.3.7 Educational level of persons aged 15-29 years by area (Rural/Urban/Total) collected through 68th Round NSS-Employment and Unemployment Survey data in 2011-12, and Periodic Labour Force Surveys (PLFS) 2017-18 and 2020-21 are given in the **statements 30 (a) to (c)**. As per that, there has been a decline in percentage terms in case of persons who are not literate and those who are literate up to primary from 2011-12 to 2020-21. An impressive increase has been observed in case of secondary level of education from 2011-12 to 2020-21 (**Figure 3.12**). A similar trend has been observed in both rural and urban areas. During 2020-21, the percentages are far better in urban than rural areas. Kerala has the highest percentage of persons aged 15-29 years having general education level secondary and above at 87.94 percent followed by Lakshadweep at 84.64 percent and Himachal Pradesh at 83.64 percent. However, the lowest percentage of persons aged 15-29 years having general education level secondary and above is in Meghalaya at 31.64 percent followed by Tripura at 39.40 percent and Assam at 42.61 percent.

Figure 3.12: Percentage distribution of persons aged 15-29 years by general education level



Source: EUS 2011-12 (NSS 68th Round) and PLFS 2017-18, 2019-20, MoSPI.

Educational Institutions

3.3.8 The level of education is determined by the size of institutional capacity of education system in the country. The Indian school education system is one of the largest in the world with more than 15 lakh schools. As per UDISE+ report during 2020-21, the number of schools at Higher Secondary level education has increased to 139520 from 92347 in 2015-16 and 85389 in 2011-12 (**Figure 3.13**).

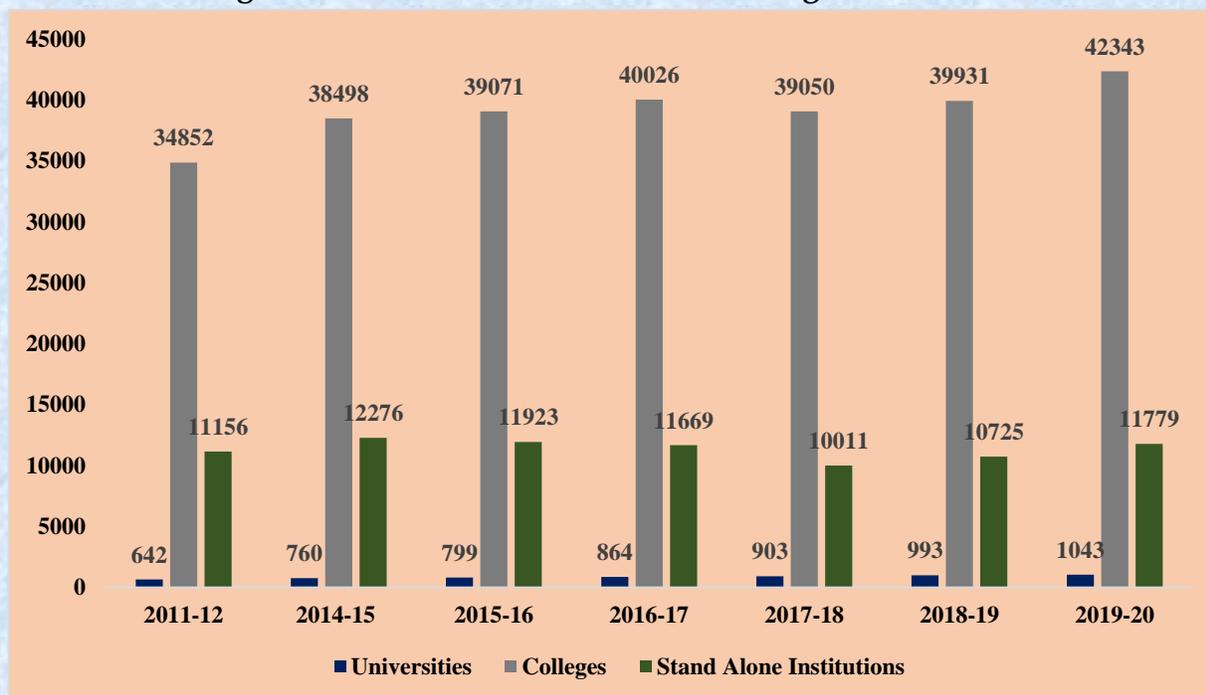
Figure 3.13: No. of Schools by level of School Education



Source: Statistics of School Education and UDISE Plus, D/o School Education, M/o Education

3.3.9 As per the **Statement 31**, India has also witnessed an unprecedented expansion in the higher education sector. As of 2019-20, the higher education sector comprised of 38.5 million students (**Statement 36**) studying across 1043 universities, 42,343 colleges and 11,779 standalone institutions as compared to 29.2 million students in about 642 universities, 34,852 colleges and 11,156 standalone institutions in 2011-12.

Figure 3.14: Number of Institutions of Higher Education



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education.

Institution by Management

3.3.10 During 2020-21, 56857 Higher secondary schools were run by Government as compared to 28208 in 2011-12 while 81413 schools were either running as Government aided or private during 2020-21 against 54807 in 2011-12. However, in the case of higher education institutions, large number of colleges in India are in private sector. As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20, 78.6% of colleges are Private as compared to 21.4% Government colleges. The private unaided recognized school education institutions have increased by more than 85% in higher secondary school education in 2020-21 and 96% in higher education in 2019-20 as compared to 2011-12. The state-wise number of Government and Private school education institutions/colleges at higher secondary school and higher education are given in **Statements 32 and 33**. During the period 2011-12 to 2019-20, despite the substantial increase in the number of colleges in higher education, there is marginal increase in the number of colleges per lakh population (18-23 years) (**Statement 34**). The number of colleges per lakh population is 30 in 2019-20 as compared to 25 in 2011-12.

Table- 4: Number of School Education Institutions at Higher Secondary level (XI-XII) and Higher Education

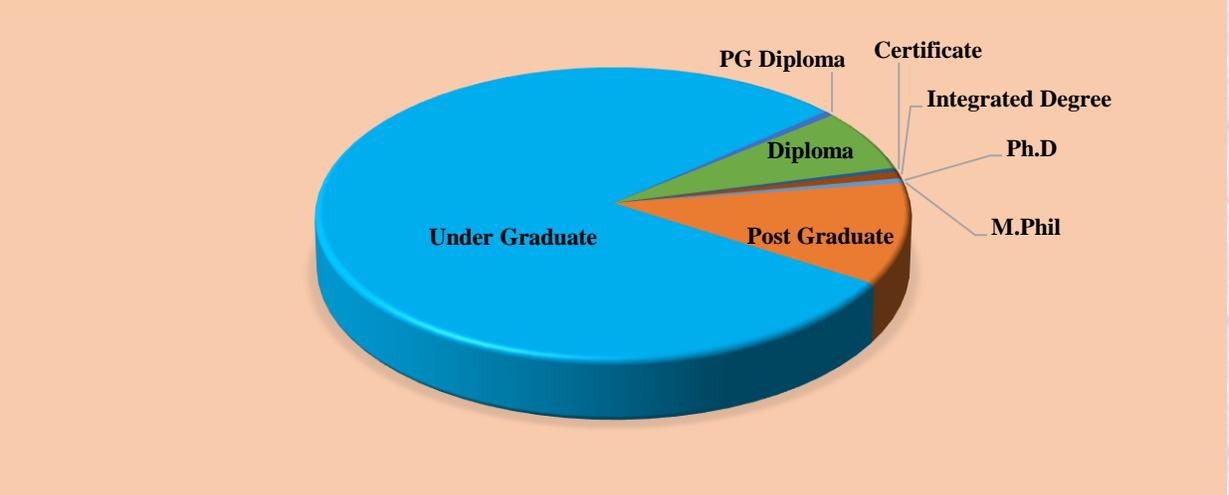
Year/ Management	Government	Government Aided / Private Aided	Private Unaided Recognized	Others	Total
Higher Secondary level (XI-XII)					
2011-12	28208	21381	33426	-	85389
2015-16	35135	17246	38800	1166	92347
2020-21	56857	19446	61967	1250	139520
Higher Education					
2011-12	6190	3498	13515	-	23203*
2015-16	7988	4924	22755	-	35667*
2019-20	8565	5336	26054	-	39955*

Source: Statistics of School Education and UDISE Plus, D/o School Education, M/o Education and All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education. Note: *Based on responses received by type of College

Enrolment

3.3.11 Enrolment of students in higher secondary level of school education shows an increasing trend from 21 million in 2011-12 to 26.92 million in 2020-21. The higher education system along with basic education system in India has grown at a fast pace to become one of the largest systems in the world. From the student enrolment statistics given by All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20, (**Statement 36**) the highest number of students are seen to be enrolled at Under Graduate level. Out of the total students enrolled, 80% (30.6 million) students are enrolled in Under Graduate level followed by Post Graduate, 11% students (4.3 million). The state-wise number of enrolments in various levels of higher education is given in the **Statement 37(a) to 37(c)**.

Figure 3.15: Percentage of Students Enrolled at various levels in Higher Education in 2019-20



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

3.3.12 Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is a statistical measure used to determine percentage of students enrolled in different level of education. This indicator shows the overall coverage of an educational system in relation to the population eligible for participation in the system. As per **Figure 3.16**, GER has improved by 7.9 percentage points in higher secondary between 2011-12 and 2020-21. GER for higher secondary has reached 53.8% in 2020-21, compared to 45.9% in 2011-12. GER for both boys and girls has gradually increased over the period. GER of girls at higher secondary level has increased by 10.7 percentage points between 2011-12 and 2020-21. As per the **Statement 38**, GER was found highest in Himachal Pradesh (85.6%) followed by Kerala (84.2%) and Delhi (82.1%) in 2020-21 whereas enrolment was observed lowest in the UTs of Assam (32.3%) followed by Nagaland (33.7%) and Bihar (34.0%).

Figure 3.16: Gross Enrolment Ratio by Gender in Higher Secondary Level of School Education



Source: Statistics of School Education and UDISE Plus, D/o School Education, M/o Education.

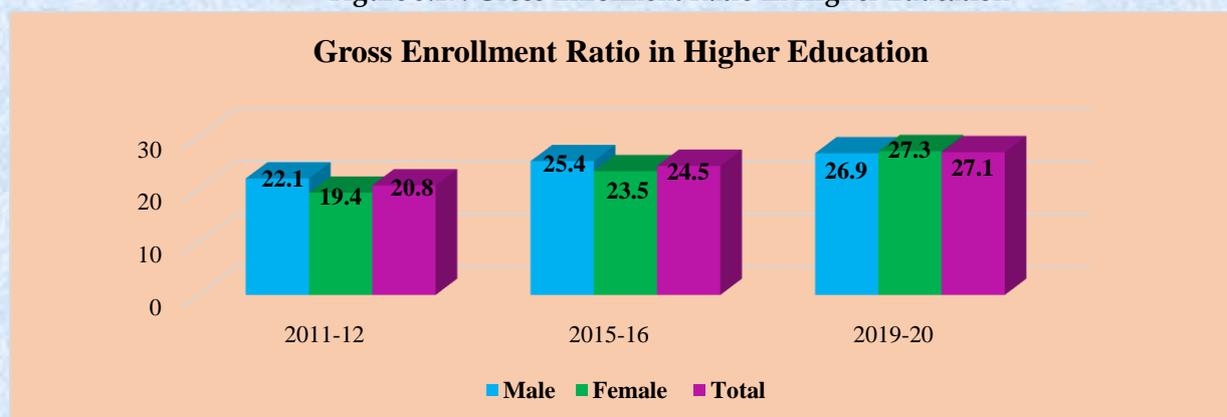
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is the total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year. Example: GER primary = Enrolment in class 1 to 5 ÷ projected population in age group 6-10 years.

3.3.13 Higher Education is an important educational tool much needed for growth of science and technology thereby benefitting both individual and society. It plays a vital role in developing a quality culture in an organization or in a society by encompassing structural, managerial, cultural and psychological attributes to act in synergy. As per the UNESCO classification, GER has been defined as the total enrolment in tertiary education programmes regardless of age expressed as percentage of total population in the five-year age group following the secondary education level. In India, GER is calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled in higher education out of the total population in the relevant age group of 18-23 years.

3.3.14 As per the report³ on “Measuring access to Higher Education through eligible enrolment ratio”, the development of higher education system is classified under three stages. With GER less than 15%, the higher education system is considered to be an elite system where access to higher education is limited and seen as a privilege. It indicates that the system is not massified nor wide access to higher education is there. When the GER is between 15% and 50%, the higher education system is a mass system where higher education is seen as a right for those who are formally qualified for entering into higher education. The system is considered to be a universal one when the GER is above 50% and higher education is an obligation of the state and well-articulated into its public policy.

3.3.15 According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2019-20 report, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is 27.1% against 24.5% in 2015-16 and 20.8 % in 2011-12. Though, GER for males and females has increased over the years, GER for females (27.3%) has recorded higher percentage compared to males (26.9%) during 2019-20. In view of the classification as mentioned above, India with its present GER of 27.1% is in the stage of ‘massification’.

Figure 3.17: Gross Enrolment Ratio in Higher Education



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education.

³AIU Research Report 1/2020: Measuring Access to Higher Education through Eligible Enrolment Ratio (EER) [<https://www.aiu.ac.in/documents/research/AIU%20Research%20Report-2020-2%20Feb.pdf>]

3.3.16 As per the **Statement 39**, GER in higher education during 2019-20, at the state-level was observed highest in the states of Sikkim (75.8), Chandigarh (52.1) and Tamil Nadu (51.4). Similarly, the GER was lowest in the UTs of Daman and Diu (6.1), Lakshadweep (7.5) and Ladakh (7.9).

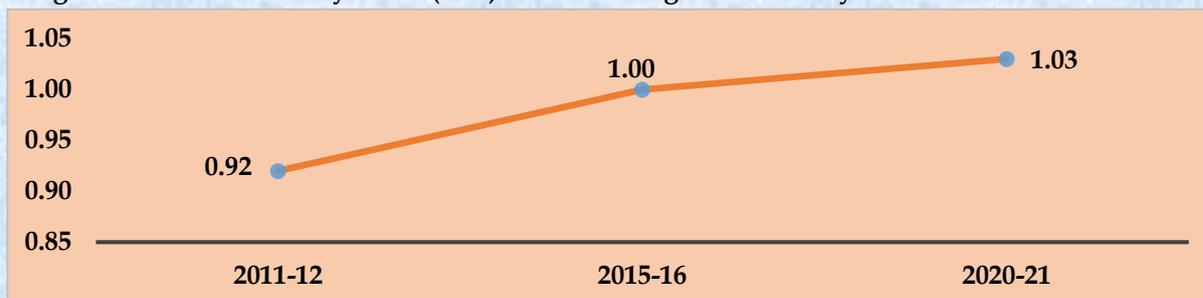
It is heartening to see that the enrolment ratio in higher secondary level of school education as well as that in higher education has increased with time. Almost 100% GER at elementary level has declined by half to 53.8% for higher secondary level and further to 27% for higher education. GER shows an increasing trend at all the levels of education. GER at elementary level has increased from 97.4 in 2011-12 to 99.1 in 2020-21 and at the secondary level, it has increased from 66.6 in 2011-12 to 79.8 in 2020-21. Improvement in GER is also seen at the Higher Secondary and Higher Education level with an increase from 45.9 in 2011-12 to 2020-21 and 20.8 in 2011-12 to 27.1 in 2020-21, respectively.

Gender Parity Index (GPI)

Gender Parity Index (GPI) of GER is the ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys.

3.3.17 The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socio-economic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females. A GPI of less than 1 suggests girls are more disadvantaged than boys in learning opportunities and a GPI of greater than 1 suggests the other way around. Eliminating gender disparities in education would help increase the status and capabilities of women. **Statement 40** shows that at all India level, Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Higher Secondary has increased from 0.92 in 2011-12 to 1.03 in 2020-21. During 2020-21, at State level, GPI value was observed highest in Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu each at 1.68 followed by Ladakh (1.32) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1.31) and was lowest in Rajasthan (0.89) which is much lower than the national value followed by Lakshadweep (0.91) and Uttar Pradesh (0.93). However, Rajasthan in terms of GPI has improved against 0.69 in 2011-12 and 0.77 in 2015-16.

Figure 3.18: Gender Parity Index (GPI) of GER in Higher Secondary Level of School Education



Source: Statistics of School Education and UDISE Plus, D/o School Education, M/o Education.

3.3.18 AISHE report revealed India witnessed improvement in Gender Parity Index in Higher Education for the age group 18-23 years over the years from 0.88 in 2011-12 to 1.01 in 2019-20 indicating an improvement in the relative access to higher education for females as compared to males (**Statement 41**). At state-level, GPI in 2019-20 was recorded lowest in Tripura (0.80) followed by Sikkim (0.81), Bihar (0.83) and Andhra Pradesh (0.84). However, these states have improved their position over the years.

Figure 3.19: Trend of GPI in Higher Education

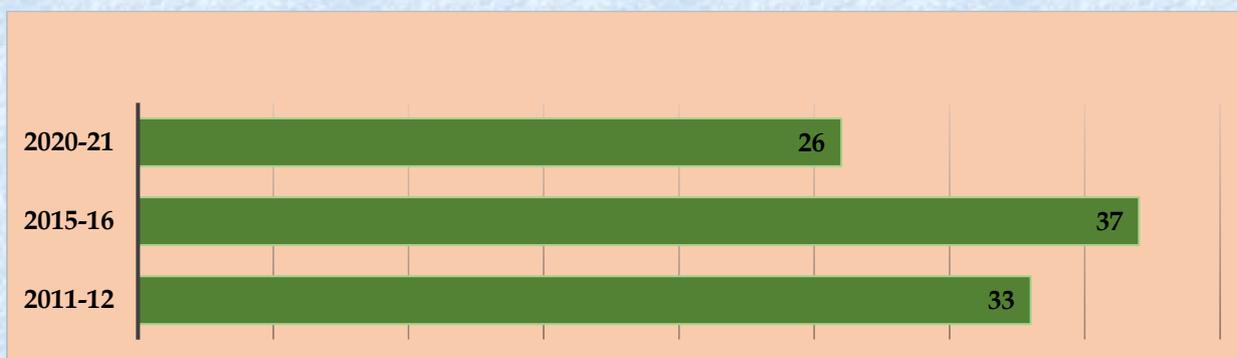


Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education

Pupil Teacher Ratio

3.3.19 The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school year. Reduction in the PTR indicates that number of students per teacher has reduced implying more focus of teacher on students in which ought to lead to an improvement in quality of teaching. **Statement 42** shows that in 2011-12, India had 33 pupils per teacher at Higher secondary level education against 37 in 2015-16 and 26 in 2020-21. At state-level, PTR was still high in the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh as against the all India PTR.

Figure 3.20: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Higher Secondary (XI-XII) level of Education

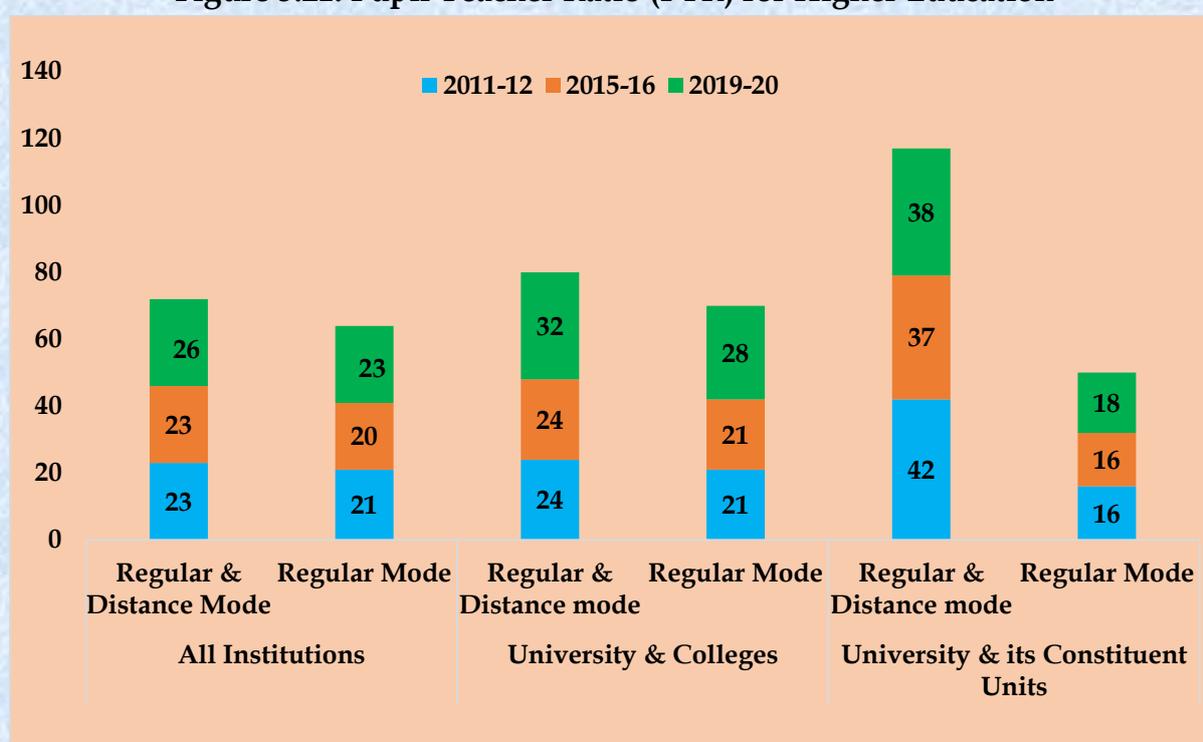


Source: Statistics of School Education 2011-12, Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus 2020-21.

3.3.20 Also, **Statement 43** shows that during 2011-12, PTR in Universities and Colleges was 21 and PTR for Universities and its constituent Units was 16 for regular mode whereas during 2019-20, the corresponding ratio was 28 and 18 respectively. As such, PTR of the “University & Constituent Units (regular mode)” remains lowest as compared to PTR of the “University & Colleges and All Institutions (regular mode)” throughout the years 2011-12, 2015-16 and 2019-20.

Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school-year.

Figure 3.21: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for Higher Education



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); D/o Higher Education, M/o Education

Skill Development and Education

3.3.21 Skill development is essential for achieving faster, sustainable and inclusive growth on the one hand and for providing decent employment opportunities to the youth on the other. Education and Skill are the powerful factors of economic growth and social development of a country. Skills in India are largely acquired through two main sources: formal training and informal. Nowadays, vocational courses are becoming quite popular among youth because it is believed that taking these courses would provide more and better employment opportunities than those provided by conventional academic courses.

3.3.22 Statement 44 shows that formal vocational and technical training among youth (age 15-29 years) has improved in 2020-21 over 2017-18. During 2020-21, 7.3 per cent of the male population between 15-29 years of age in urban India were imparted formal vocational or technical training against 4.6 percent in 2017-18, while 3.4 per cent in rural part of the country received the benefits of skill development as compared to 2 percent during the same period. In the same age bracket, the data for women showed a similar widening gap between rural and urban India. 6.5 per cent females received the training in urban areas during 2020-21 whereas 4.2 percent females received the training in 2017-18, and 2.6 per cent females received the training in rural India in 2020-21 as compared to 1.3 percent during 2017-18. This table indicates that around 86 percent of youth population did not receive any vocational/technical training during 2020-21, of these, 5% were illiterate and 2% had not even completed primary education. Around 50% has received (at the time of survey) education up to or beyond secondary school level.

3.4 Economic Participation

Economic Participation of Youth

3.4.1 The transition of young people into work marks a critical period in the life cycle. It signifies a crucial stage of independence, the application of academic learning, and social and economic productivity, as well as sets the stage for an individual's potential in terms of earning capacity, job options and the possibility of advancement. In effect, the manner in which a young person enters the work force influences his or her life-long employment experiences. When and how this transition occurs further impacts the well-being of that person as well as his/ her relationships with family, friends, community and society. With less experience and fewer skills than many adults, young people often encounter particular difficulty accessing work.

3.4.2 The challenges of securing and retaining decent work are even more serious and complex for vulnerable and marginalized youth including young women, those living in humanitarian settings, youth with disabilities, migrant youth, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth. While entrepreneurship offers opportunities for some youth, a diverse and robust employment strategy must include options and opportunities for all young people in society

3.4.3 India, is currently in the phase of youth bulge. This bulge will become a demographic dividend if the increase in the number of working age individuals can be fully employed in productive activities and thereby increase the per-capita income of the country. However, if a large cohort of young people cannot find employment and earn satisfactory income, the youth bulge will become a burden on the society.

Therefore, one basic measure of a country's success in turning the youth bulge into a demographic dividend is Labour Force Participation Rate of youth.

Participation of Youth in Labour Market

3.4.4 The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) indicates the percentage of the population who are already engaged in any kind of work and those who are ready to work given the employment opportunity. In other words, the labour force includes both the workers or the employed and the unemployed. The ideal situation would be when almost all persons up to the age of 24 years are able to complete their tertiary level of education, which would imply their reduced participation in the labour force as most of them would be studying. The reality, however, is that a large percentage of the youth in the country today are either working or seeking work, which makes them a part of the labour force.

3.4.5 Table-5 gives the area-wise and gender-wise LFPR for youth age 15-29 years and population of age 15 years and above. It can be seen that during 2017-18, young people's participation rate in the labour force was at low levels of 38.2% which rose

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

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

up slightly to 41.4% during 2020-21. It is also clearly visible that young women's labour force participation is far below the young men's in all the regions and also over all the years. However, LFPR of female youth rose by around 5 percentage points from 2017-18 to 2020-21 with the increase more in rural than urban areas. In the 15 years and above age group also, maximum increase in LFPR was of rural females, from 24.6 in 2017-18 to 36.5 in 2020-21.

Table-5: Labour Force Participation Rates (in per cent) in Usual Status (ps+ss)

Sector	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
15-29 Years												
Rural	58.9	15.9	38.1	58.8	15.8	37.8	60.8	20.7	41.3	60.6	22.0	42.0
Urban	58.5	17.5	38.5	58.6	17.1	38.7	58.3	20.3	40.0	59.0	19.0	39.9
Rural + Urban	58.8	16.4	38.2	58.8	16.2	38.1	60	20.6	40.9	60.1	21.1	41.4
15 years and above												
Rural	76.4	24.6	50.7	76.4	26.4	51.5	77.9	33.0	55.5	78.1	36.5	57.4
Urban	74.5	20.4	47.6	73.7	20.4	47.5	74.6	23.3	49.3	74.6	23.2	49.1
Rural + Urban	75.8	23.3	49.8	75.5	24.5	50.2	76.8	30.0	53.5	77.0	32.5	54.9

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; M: Male, F: Female, P: Person

3.4.6 Statements 46(a) and 46(b) give the Youth LFPR among the States/UTs during 2017-18 and 2020-21. Youth LFPR has increased by 15 percentage points in Jharkhand followed by Nagaland (14.6%), Himachal Pradesh (11.5%), Uttarakhand (10.6%) and Puducherry (8.4%). On the other hands, sharp decline in youth LFPR has also been observed in the States/UTs of Chandigarh (11.5%) followed by Lakshadweep (11.3%), Goa (11.1%) and Manipur (10.9). Similarly, decrease in female youth LFPR has also been observed in the States/UTs of Lakshadweep (13.4%) followed by Goa (13.1%), Manipur (8.1%) and Chandigarh (6.3%). It is also noted that the rise in youth LFPR was better in rural areas than urban areas. The similar pattern was recorded in almost all the States/UTs except in Lakshadweep, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Island, Manipur, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Puducherry and Bihar. It is interesting to note that the difference in the improvement in youth LFPR of rural areas is in the lead of urban areas by a wide gap in the States/UTs of Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Rajasthan.

3.4.7 Low rates of labour force participation among youth are natural, given that many young people are engaged in full-time studies or in training in preparation for future work. Inactivity is not in and of itself a reflection of poor labour market outcomes. Youth may be economically inactive by choice, spending their time on personal development or carrying out the responsibilities associated with marriage, household work, raising children, or providing care to older relatives. While there are concerns that young women, who still bear the primary responsibility for taking care of children and the home in most countries, are being excluded from economic opportunities outside the home, this remains an important personal choice. However, inactivity may also reflect aspects of economic exclusion among youth; for example,

there are young people who have exited the labour market out of frustration, those who have never actively sought work because they believe that decent jobs are not available, and youth who have been denied work because of discrimination. Other reasons for low LFPR of female youth may be about the working conditions such as law and order, inefficient public transportation, violence against women, societal norms etc.

3.4.8 While not being actively engaged in the labour force can be a choice, young people and women often remain out of the workforce because of perceptions that no jobs are available to them or because they are discouraged in their efforts to secure work. Differentiating disguised unemployment from voluntary inactivity can be difficult, but inactivity among young women that is the result of having given up the search for employment rather than having made a voluntary decision not to work should be considered disguised unemployment.

Youth in Unemployment

3.4.9 Unemployment status is only one marker of the difficult transition to work faced by young people around the world, but it is the most commonly cited and perhaps the most telling of the indicators used in analyses of labour market outcomes.

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

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

3.4.10 Table-6 gives area-wise, gender-wise unemployment rate for youth age 15-29 years and population 15 years and above. It shows that the country experienced a very high youth unemployment rate of 17.8% during 2017-18 which has reduced significantly to 12.9% in 2020-21 but it is still on the higher side. It can also be seen that urban area experienced worse unemployment scenario of youth than rural area and female youth experiencing higher unemployment rate as compared to male youth. Unemployment rate reduced in rural area at a greater pace than in urban area over the period of four years (5.9% points in rural and 2.1% points in urban). The improvement in the unemployment situation of female youth is better than males during 2020-21.

Table-6: Unemployment Rate (in per cent) according to Usual Status (ps+ss)

Area	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
15-29 Years												
Rural	17.4	13.6	16.6	16.6	13.8	16	13.8	10.3	12.9	11.6	8.2	10.7
Urban	18.7	27.2	20.6	18.7	25.7	20.2	18.2	24.9	19.9	16.6	24.9	18.5
Rural + Urban	17.8	17.9	17.8	17.2	17.7	17.3	15.1	14.6	15.0	13.0	12.5	12.9
15 years and above												
Rural	5.7	3.8	5.3	5.5	3.5	5.0	4.5	2.6	3.9	3.8	2.1	3.3
Urban	6.9	10.8	7.7	7.0	9.8	7.6	6.4	8.9	6.9	6.1	8.6	6.7
Rural + Urban	6.1	5.6	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.8	4.5	3.5	4.2

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; M: Male, F: Female, P: Person

3.4.11 The ratio of unemployment rate of youth to unemployment rate of population of age 15+ years was 2.96 in 2017-18 which increased to 3.07 in 2020-21. While striking, this difference in unemployment rate of youth and the population of 15+ years makes sense when one considers that young people are generally new entrants to the labour market with little or no job experience and are competing for entry-level positions. They are also exploring and experimenting with different types of work and are thus more prone to leave jobs that do not meet their goals and expectations or to move frequently to secure better positions. Moreover, for those able to depend on their families for housing and living costs, remaining unemployed may be a viable option as it gives them the freedom to pursue better opportunities.

3.4.12 Statements 47(a) and 47(b) show that youth unemployment rate has improved in almost all the States/UTs during 2017-18 and 2020-21. Steep improvement in the youth unemployment rate has been observed in the States/UTs of Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Manipur, Jharkhand, Assam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Further, in the States of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Uttarakhand, Tripura, Mizoram, Assam, the improvement in unemployment rate was due to the high improvement in unemployment rate of female youth population.

3.4.13 In addition, one more aspect that plays an important role in unemployment rate is the choice of public and private sector employment. The lure of the public sector has two institutional implications. First, the possibility of securing public sector work may incentivize youth who can afford it to delay labour market entry as they wait for public sector opportunities, which has a direct impact on unemployment rates. Second, it “plays a role in signaling the skills in which youth should invest: where the attraction is too strong, youth may make educational investments that aim to secure public sector jobs rather than acquiring the skills sought by private employers”. This reinforces skills gaps between what graduates bring to the marketplace and what is

needed in the private sector. Another aspect of the dichotomy between the public and private sectors is Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs), which are an economy's core engine of job creation. While large companies (and in some cases the public sector) may be the dominant employers in a country, most new jobs will come from SMEs.

3.4.14 Clearly, efforts to stimulate youth employment should focus on bolstering the SME sector and facilitating growth. This would require addressing the specific needs of SMEs, including issues relating to regulation and access to credit and financing. Particular attention should be given to promoting SMEs that provide policymakers with the most effective and efficient means of stimulating job-intensive economic growth.

Education and Employment

3.4.15 During the formative period between childhood and adulthood, young people begin to define their aspirations, pursue economic independence and establish their place in society. For many, this period includes the transition to the world of work. The reality is that for a substantial number of youths, the transition from school to work is not easy or smooth but instead represents a period marked by instability and frustration. For these young people, participation in the labour market is characterized not by decent work but by income insecurity and poor job quality. For those able to find a job, informal sector work and underemployment are common, while many others face prolonged periods of unemployment at the start of their transition to the workforce. During these extended periods without decent work, the skills young people acquired as students are eroding and declining in economic value. Many youths in developing economies can only find work in the informal sector, and with poor job security, low wages and limited opportunities for on-the-job learning, such youth often find themselves among the working poor. Education past primary school is often out of the reach of young people living in poverty and those who are otherwise vulnerable or marginalized, as they are expected to help cover their family's more immediate needs, and this early exit from education further limits their future employment options. The importance of education in expanding job opportunities in the school to-work transition period is particularly evident in these circumstances.

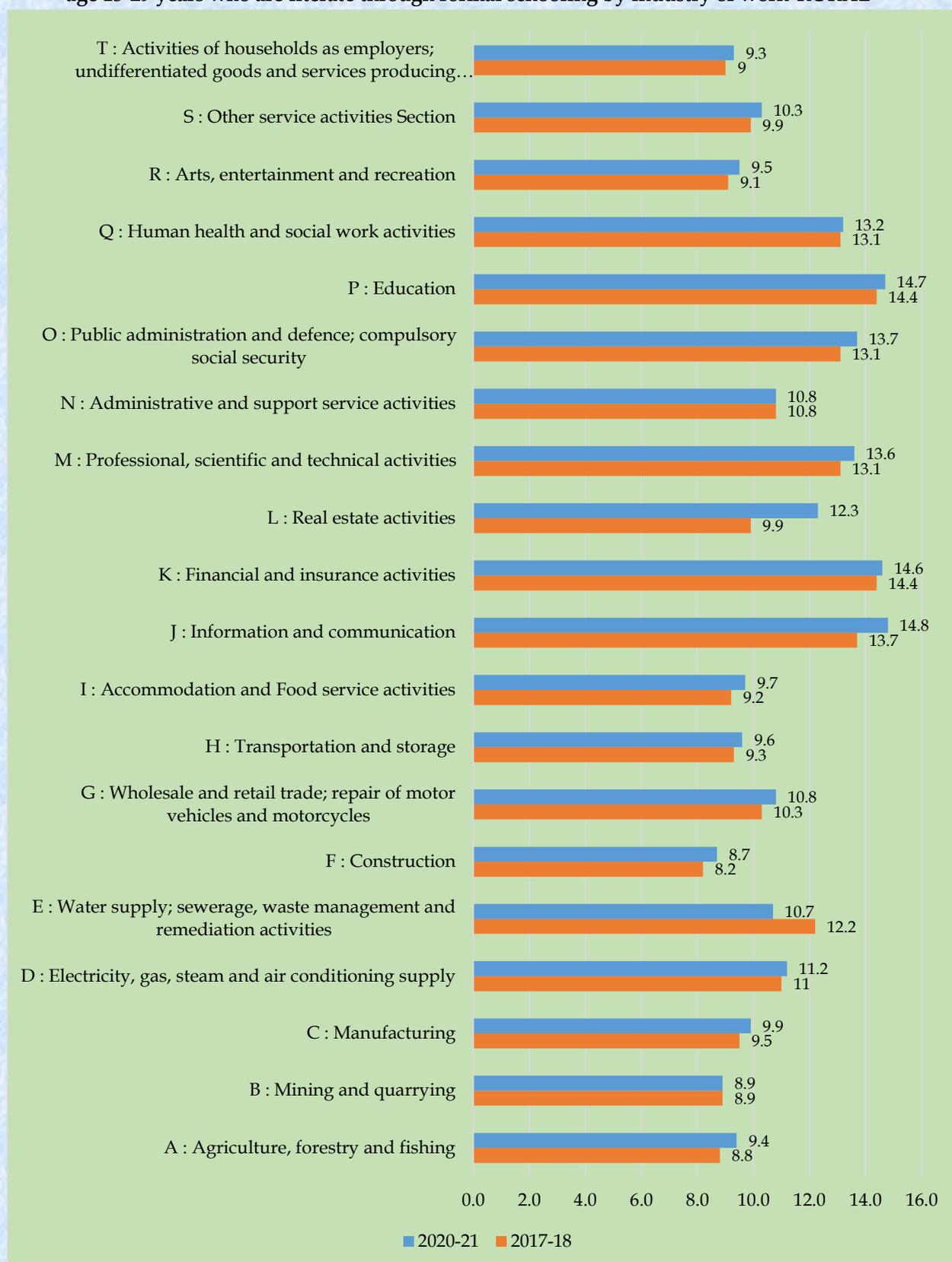
3.4.16 While youth in developing economies face unique and difficult challenges in this transition, youth in developed economies also often find the transition to work increasingly marked by frustration with poor labour market outcomes, unemployment, underemployment and prolonged periods of waiting for opportunities aligned with their expectations and educational investments. Although such frustration is temporary for most, prolonged unemployment and delays in securing a first job can impact career trajectories and economic, psychological and

emotional well-being. There is evidence that delays in transitioning from school to work can have a negative long-term impact on career development and even salaries (Nelson and Reiso, 2011; Gregg and Tominey, 2004).

3.4.17 Young people need relevant skills, knowledge, competencies and aptitudes to help them obtain jobs and establish career paths. As the demand for skilled labour rises owing to globalization, technological advancements and the changing organization of work, quality education and appropriate training will be key to addressing employment challenges. Ensuring that present and future generations of youth have the tools they need to successfully navigate the school-to-work transition and secure decent work is essential for the well-being of both young people and the economy as a whole. Work is the foundation on which economic stability and prosperity are built. Putting the skills and talents of young people to productive use contributes to economic prosperity for entire populations and helps to reduce economic inequality and eliminate poverty. The alignment of education and skills with the needs of the labour market enhances opportunities for decent work.

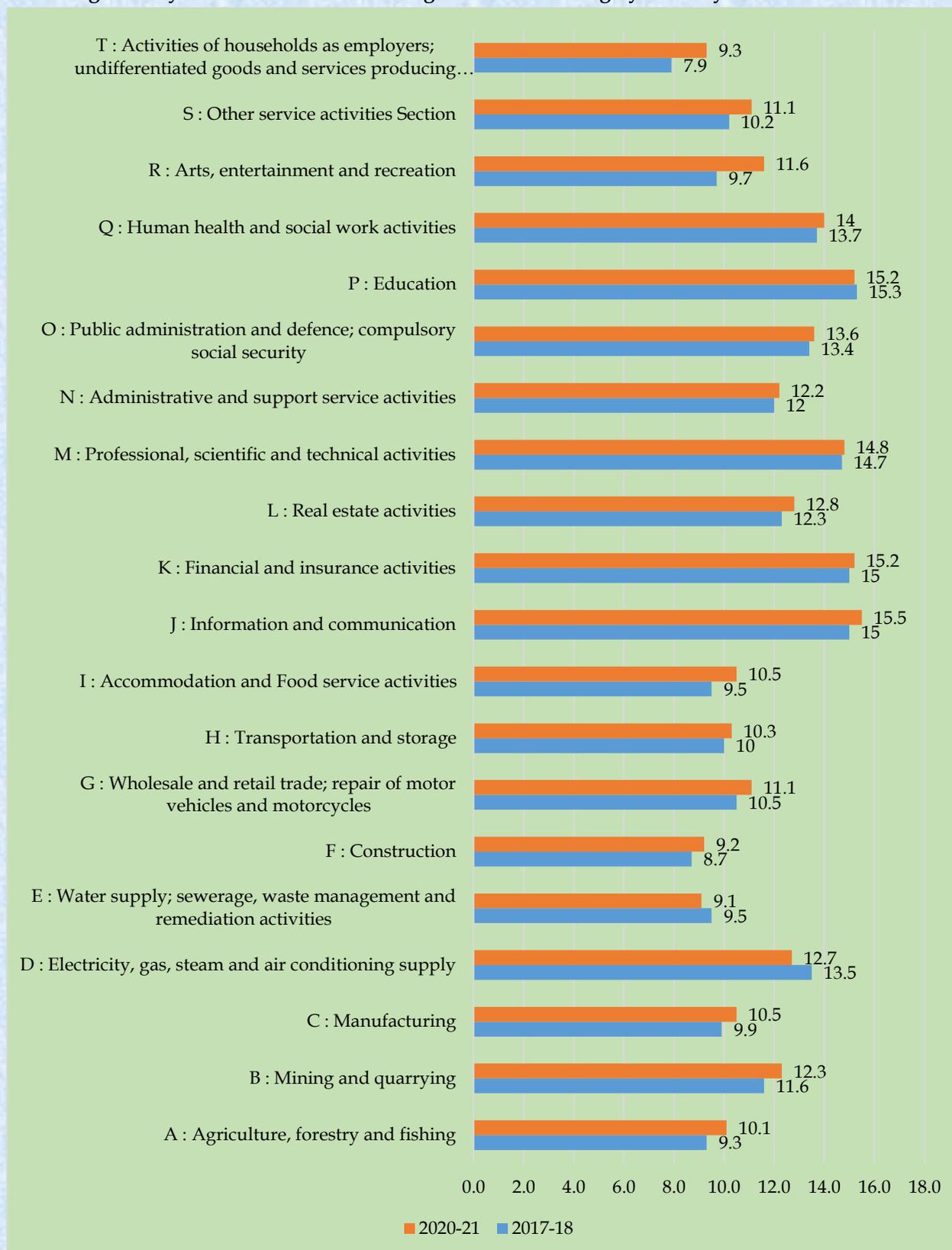
3.4.18 Statements 48(a) and 48(b) presents the average number of years spent in formal education by youth workers in usual status (ps+ss) who are literate through formal schooling by industry of work and by sex separately for rural and urban areas for the period 2017-18 and 2020-21. In 2020-21, youth had an average of 10.2 years of formal education who were engaged in various industries activities as compared to 9.8 years in 2017-18. During 2020-21, average number of years spent in formal education was highest (15.4 years) for the youth engaged in “Information and Communication” industry followed by youth workers engaged in “Financial and Insurance activities” and “Education” (14.9 years for each) followed by “Professional, scientific and technical activities (14.4 years)” and “Public Administration and Defence; compulsory social security (13.7 years)”. The workers with lesser number of years of formal education were engaged in “Construction” (8.8 years), “Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use” (9.3 years), “Agriculture, forestry and fishing” (9.4 years) and “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” (9.5 years). It can also be seen from the **Figures 3.22 and 3.23** that there was an improvement in time spent in formal education over a period of 4 years in respect of almost all the activities in both rural and urban areas. It is also interesting to note that in urban areas young female workers had spent more time in formal education as compared to young male workers.

Figure 3.22: Average No. of years spent in formal education by workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15-29 years who are literate through formal schooling by industry of work-RURAL



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (estimated from Unit Level Data)

Figure 3.23: Average No. of years spent in formal education by workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15-29 years who are literate through formal schooling by industry of work-URBAN



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (estimated from Unit Level Data)

Time disposition of Youth

3.4.19 Time Use Survey (TUS) provides a framework for measuring time dispositions by the population on different activities. One distinguishing feature of Time Use Survey from other household surveys is that it can capture time disposition on different aspects of human activities, be it paid, unpaid or other activities with such details which is not possible in other surveys. The primary objective of Time Use Survey (TUS) is to measure participation of men and women in paid and unpaid activities. It is an important source of information on the time spent in unpaid caregiving activities, volunteer work, unpaid domestic service producing activities of the household members. It also provides information on time spent on learning, socializing, leisure activities, self-care activities, etc., by the household members. The survey was conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in 2019.

3.4.20 All-India level, 34.1% of young persons were involved in employment related activities at All India level. Among male youth, 53.9% and among female youth only 14.2 % were involved in employment related activities. The reason for huge difference in the percentage of young males' and females' involvement in employment related activities is reflected in other activities viz. "Unpaid domestic services for household members" and "Unpaid caregiving services for household members". 85.8% and 39.8% of young females participated in unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services for household members respectively whereas the proportions of young males were only 24.2% and 11.5% respectively. The proportions of "Unpaid domestic services for household members" and "Unpaid caregiving services for household members" were much more highlighted in rural areas as compared to urban areas. Average time spent in a day per participant of 15-29 years in employment related activities, unpaid domestic services for household members and Unpaid caregiving services for household members was 463 minutes, 94 minutes and 75 minutes respectively for males and 328 minutes, 291 minutes and 154 minutes for females. **(Statement 49)**

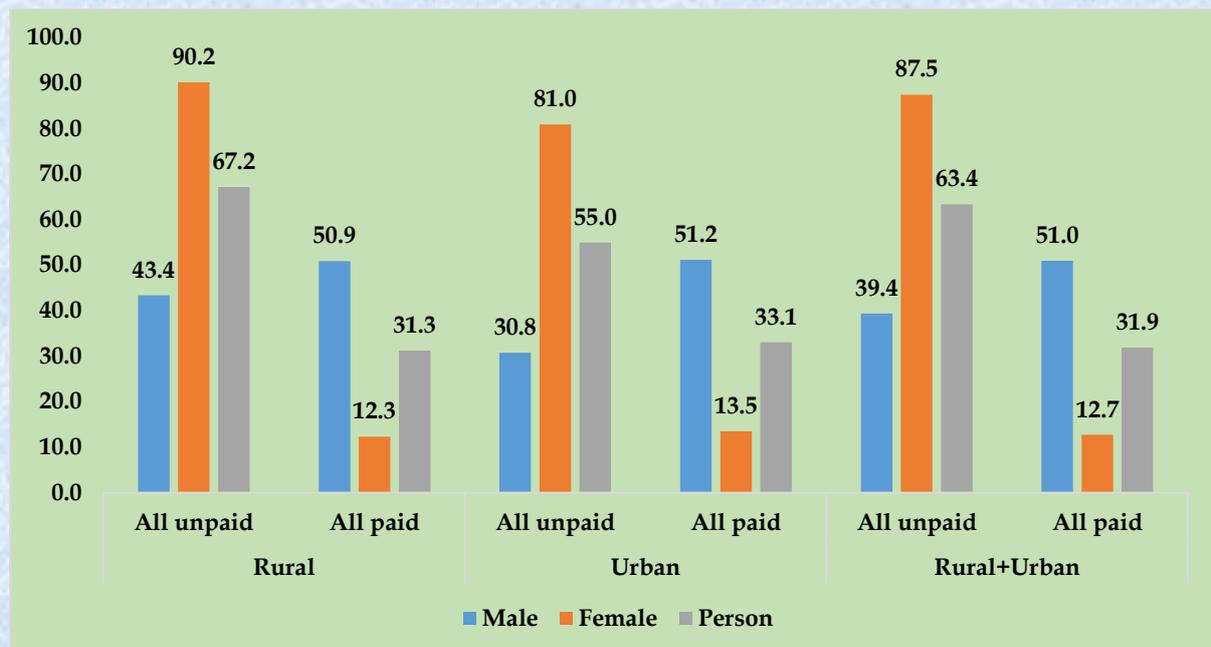
3.4.21 Statement 50 provides the data on percentage of youth "participating in a day in unpaid domestic service activities for household members" and "average time spent in a day in unpaid domestic service activities". The statement shows that at all-India level, 79.2% female youth were engaged in food and meals management and preparation followed by 65.9% females engaged in cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling & surroundings and 48.6% females involved in care and maintenance of textiles and footwear whereas, for male youth, the proportions were 6.4%, 6.1% and 3.5% respectively. Again, the phenomenon was more highlighted in rural areas than urban areas. Average time spent in a day per participant of female youth was highest

in food and meals management and preparation (200 minutes) followed by other unpaid domestic services for household members (93 minutes) and pet care (77 minutes) whereas, for male youth, the average time spent in a day per participant was highest in food and meals management and preparation (89 minutes) followed by pet care (85 minutes) and do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair (81 minutes).

3.4.22 Statement 51 provides average time spent in a day per young person in different type of self-care and maintenance activities. As may be seen from the statement that under this activity “Sleep & related activities”, “Eating & drinking” and “Personal hygiene and care” are the three main activities on which most of the time is spent with both males and females spending almost equal amount of time on each of these three activities. In rural areas, youth spent more time on self-care and maintenance activities than in urban areas.

3.4.23 Statement 52 provides all-India percentage of young persons participating in a day in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities & average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities which is also presented in the **Figure 3.24**. Irrespective of the area (rural or urban) of work, more females are involved in unpaid activities than males. Average time spent on paid activities (423 minutes) is more than that on unpaid activity (303 minutes).

Figure 3.24: Percentage of persons of age group 15-29 years participating in a day in unpaid activities, paid activities



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

3.4.24 Statement 53 and Figure 3.25 gives average time spent in a day per young person in travelling related activities (in minutes). It is evident from the statement that maximum time spent in a day by youth at all-India level is invested for “Travelling and commuting for employment (20 minutes)” followed by “Travelling time related to learning (14 minutes). For young males the proportion of travelling time for employment was more than that of learning but in case of female youth, more of travelling time was for the purpose of learning as compared to employment.

Figure 3.25: Average time spent in a day per person of age 15-29 years in travelling (in minutes)



3.4.25 SNA (System of National Accounts) production activities include both paid activities and unpaid activities while all the non-SNA production activities are covered under unpaid activities. To understand the extent of paid and unpaid work in SNA activities, percentage of persons participating in unpaid SNA production, non-

SNA production and paid activities and average amount of time (in minutes) in a day spent by those who participated in such activities are given in the **Statement 54**. At all-India level, 90.7% of youth workers were engaged in SNA Production activities with 458 minutes spent on an average in a day per participant. 22.9% and 17.6% of young unemployed and youth not in labour force respectively were engaged in SNA Production activities. In rural areas, 90.4% of youth workers were engaged in SNA Production activities with 436 minutes spent on an average in a day per participant. 28.7% and 21.7% of young unemployed and youth not in labour force respectively were engaged in SNA Production activities. In urban areas, 91.3% of youth workers were engaged in SNA Production activities with 509 minutes spent on an average in a day per participant. 12.6% and 8.3% of young unemployed and youth not in labour force respectively were engaged in SNA Production activities.

Method of deriving time spent per participant and per person:

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

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

2. Average time spent per person in an activity (say, activity 'A')

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

3.4.26 Statement 55 shows all-India average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant and per youth in SNA production, non-SNA production and residual other activities in a day. As far as time spent on activities per participant is concerned, youth had spent 353 minutes and 287 minutes on SNA production and Non-SNA production activities respectively. For gender-wise, there was huge difference in time spent by male youth on SNA production and Non-SNA production activities as compared to female youth. 426 minutes and 100 minutes were spent by male youth on SNA production and Non-SNA production activities as compared to 209 and 359 minutes spent by female youth on the same activities. This shows that among participants, more time of males is spent on SNA activities while for females, more time is spent on Non-SNA activities. Similar gender wise scenario was seen in urban and rural areas with youth participants spending more time in SNA Activities in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

3.5 Crime

3.5.1 Youth is an important developmental phase in human life and the most energetic force of the society⁴. Different characters, structures, goals and temperaments have been reflected in their life due to the impact of socio-cultural, psychological and environmental influences. Well known Indian Sociologist Ram Ahuja, (1996) mentioned about the relation between youth and crime, “Youth crime is the caused frustrations and deprivations arising from a failure to achieve goals desires and aspirations. These frustrations break or weaken the youths ‘social bonds with groups which control their social behavior. However, the breaking/weakening of social bonds depends upon youth’s personality structure. One, who is committed to social norms, continues to remain attached to the family, and since he has the ability to adjust to a situation, he is not like to break his bonds with his groups. Thus, the breaking or weakening of the social bonds becomes the cause of a youth’s criminal behavior.” Crime is a relative concept, it varies from society to society, country to country, and also time to time in the same society. It is, therefore, difficult to give a universal definition of crime. According to K. C. Dubey (2009), crime is a deviant behavior that violates prevailing norms cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally.

3.5.2 Crime is primarily the outcome of multiple adverse social, economic, cultural and family conditions. In order to prevent crime, it is important to understand its roots, causes of crimes which differs from country to country and different cultural, economic and social characteristics. The causes of crime are primarily related to:

- (i) **Economic Situation:** - The major economic factors that contribute to the crime are unemployment, poverty and political situation.
- (ii) **Social Environment:** - The core social root causes of crime are inequality, not sharing power, lack of support to families and neighborhoods, real or perceived inaccessibility to services, lack of leadership in communities, low value placed on children.
- (iii) **Family Structures:-** Youth whose family have one or more characteristics listed below, are more likely to be involved in crime viz., parents are involved in crime, poor parental supervision, their parents neglect them, there is erratic discipline or they are treated harshly, family income is low or they are isolated, family conflict, lack of communication between children and parents, lack of respect and responsibility amongst family members, abuse and neglect of children, family violence, family breakup.

⁴Involvement of Youth Attitudes in Crime: A Study Conducted in Four Jails of Upper Assam, India By Karabi Konch and Joyanta Borbora (<http://iasir.net/AIJRHASSpapers/AIJRHASS13-150.pdf>)

3.5.3 This section provides an overview of the involvement of youth in crimes and youth as victims of crimes, suicides and physical and sexual violence which provides a basis for development of crime prevention strategies and it should be integrated in a cross-cutting manner, into a social, economic, educational, employment, health, housing, urban planning and justice. These strategies are required to be built upon cooperative partnerships between government institutions and ministries, community and non-governmental organizations.

Juvenile Delinquency

3.5.4 Juvenile delinquency is an enormous problem in India because of which most of the youth ruin their lives. Youth, their families and the entire society suffer multiple consequences because of juvenile crime and related problems. Not only does the problem affect the victims of the crime; it also affects the juvenile delinquent's family, their future, and the society as a whole. The most intensive consequence of crimes committed by juveniles are due to socio-economic and psychological problems which reflect on their family members and the society. Due to the psychological problems, sometimes juveniles are involved in robberies, rapes and other heinous crimes. Sometimes due to these criminal activities, the juveniles habituate to consume alcohol or other drugs.

3.5.5 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 provide for special dispensation in respect of children involved in criminal activity. It recognizes a person below the age of 18 years as juvenile. The Act was replaced by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015 which was again amended in 2021 as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Amendment Act 2021.

3.5.6 **Statement 57** gives state-wise crime committed by Juveniles under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Laws) from 2011 onwards. At all-India level, a total of 29,768 cases were registered against Juveniles during 2020, depicting a decrease of 7.8% from 2019 (32,269 cases). It was also showing a decreasing trend in number of crimes involving Juveniles since 2016, depicted in the **Figure 3.26**. During 2020, highest crime committed by juveniles was registered in the States of Madhya Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Rajasthan whereas lowest crime committed by juveniles registered in the States/UTs of Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. In comparison to crime committed by juveniles in 2020 over 2019, significant reduction was observed in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana and Telangana whereas increase was observed in the states of Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Figure 3.26: Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL)

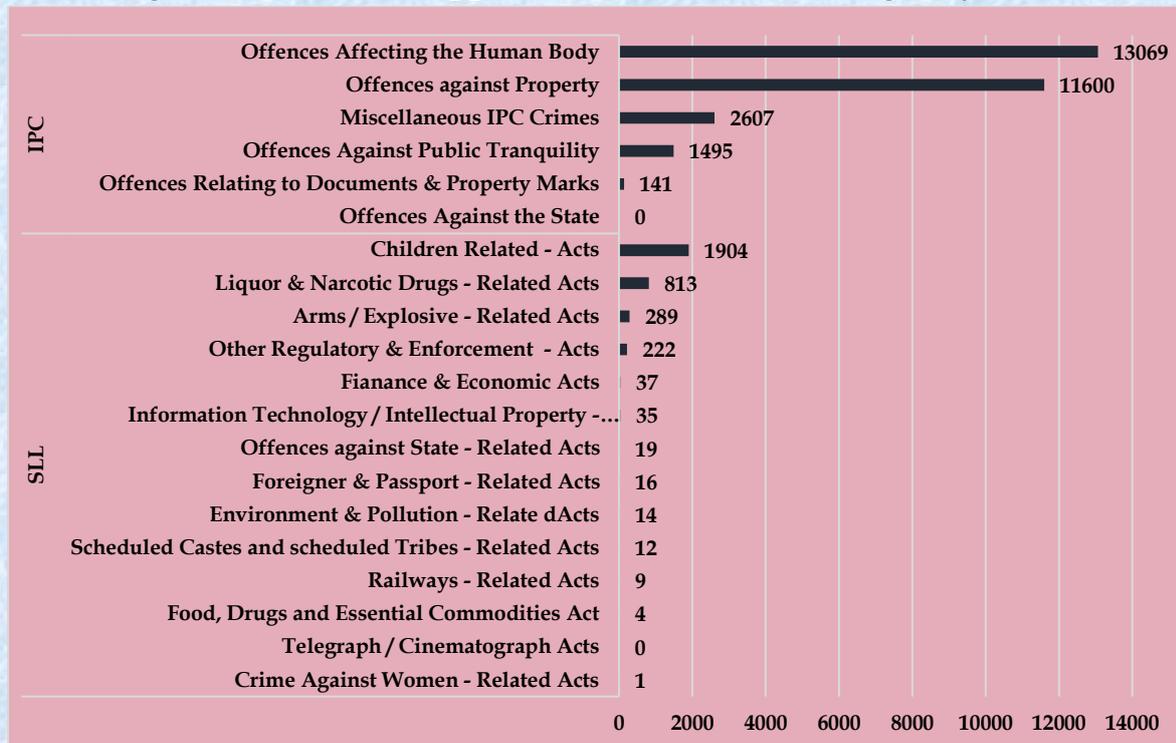


Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

3.5.7 As it can be seen from the **Statement 56(a)** that a total of 35,352 juveniles were apprehended under IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Laws) crimes during 2020 of which 394 were girls. Also, the incidence of crime rate per lakh population decreased from 3.4 in 2016 to 2.6 in 2020.

3.5.8 Majority of the crimes committed by juveniles, as presented in the **Figure 3.27**, during 2020 were Offences Affecting the Human Body followed by Offences against Property under the cognizable IPC crime. **Statement 56(b)** shows that 31618 juveniles were apprehended, of which 24157 juveniles apprehended were of the age groups 16- 18 years and 7229 juveniles of the age group 12-16 years.

Figure 3.27: Juvenile Apprehended (IPC+SLL) during the year 2020



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

3.5.9 The **Statements 58(a) and 58(b)** gives State-wise educational and family background of juveniles apprehended. All-India summary of juvenile’s educational background is presented in the **Figure 3.28** which shows that number of juveniles apprehended, in absolute numbers, had decreased to 35352 in 2020 from 38256 in 2018. 21% of juveniles apprehended were from 19 metropolitan cities which accounted for only 9% of the country’s population as per 2011 census. During 2020, the majority of juveniles apprehended had received education “above primary to matric” (49%) followed by “upper primary” (26%) and “above matric to higher secondary” (14%). Similar situation was observed in 2018 also. The family background as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) report is the set up in which a juvenile was living. While almost 83 percent (29,285) of the juveniles apprehended were living with their parents, 10 percent (3,742) were living with guardians and only 7 percent (2352) were homeless during 2020.

Figure 3.28: Educational Qualification of Juveniles, 2018 and 2020

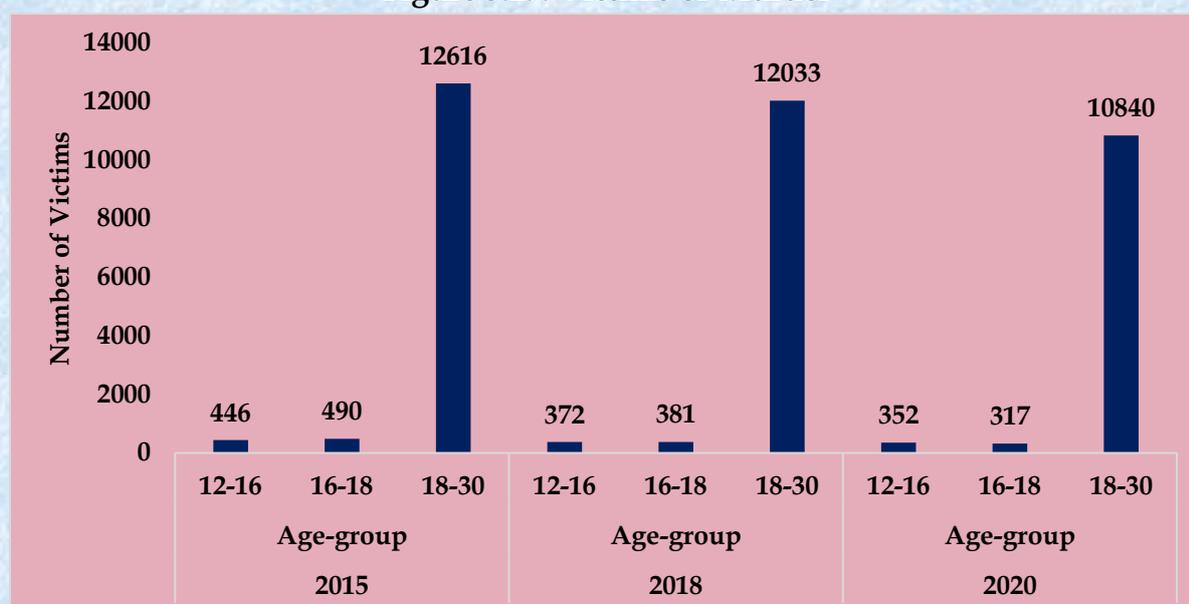


Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Youth as Victims of Crime

3.5.10 Statements 59 and 60 give State-wise, age-wise “Victims of Murder” and “Victims of Kidnapping and Abduction”. 18-30 years age-group accounts for more than a third of the victims of murder. **Figure 3.29** shows that the number of victims of murder in age groups 18-30 years has reduced from 12616 (38.1%) in 2015 to 10840(35.9%) in 2020. Similar trend was observed from 2015 to 2020 in case of age group 12-18 years. During 2020, highest number of victims of murder in the age group 18-30 years was observed in the State of Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. In case of victims of kidnapping and abduction, 18-30 years age-group accounts for the vast majority of victims among youth followed by 16-18 years and 12-16 years. **Figure 3.30** shows that the number of victims of kidnapping and abduction in the age groups 18-30 years has reduced from 30923 (36.6%) in 2015 to 22636(25.6%) in 2020. However, in case of age group 16-18 years, it had increased from 22.8% in 2015 to 33.6% in 2020. Similar observation was also observed from 2015 to 2020 in case of age group 12-16 years. During 2020, highest number of victims of kidnapping and abduction in the age group 18-30 years was observed in the States of Uttar Pradesh followed by Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana and Jharkhand. Similarly, highest number of victims of kidnapping and abduction in the age group 16-18 years was observed in the States of Madhya Pradesh, followed by West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Bihar and Rajasthan.

Figure 3.29: Victims of Murder



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

Figure 3.30: Victims of Kidnapping and Abduction



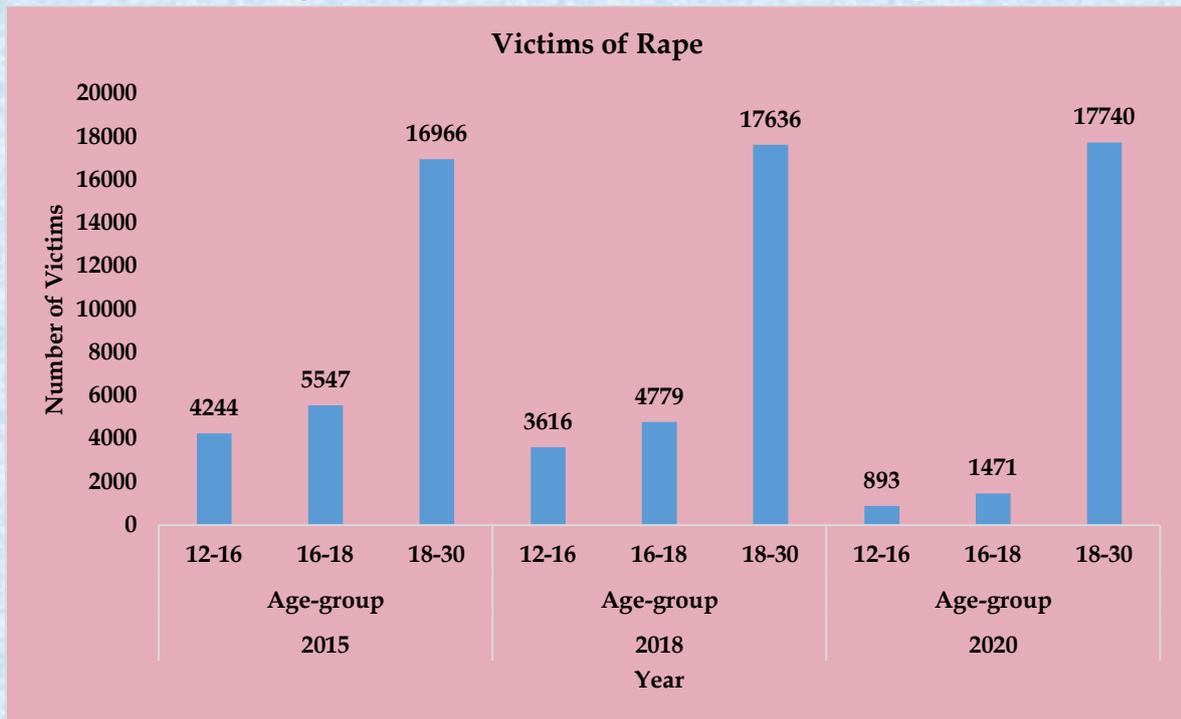
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs

Incidences of Rape

3.5.11 Rape is one of the heinous and most common crime against women. It is unfortunate that incidences of rape in India against female and more so against minors are rising steadily. There has been demand to make the law more stringent in case of rape. The criminal law was amended in 2013 providing for enhanced punishment for convicts, repeat offenders and also making provision of punishment for other offences like eve-teasing, stalking, voyeurism etc. Which were otherwise not covered earlier.

3.5.12 Statement 61 gives State-wise, age-wise “women and girls victims of rape”. **Figure 3.31** shows that the 18-30 years age-group accounts for the vast majority of victims of rape among youth in all the years 2015, 2018 and 2020. While, a decreasing trend is seen in the cases reported in the age-groups 12-16 years and 16-18 years, trend is, unfortunately, reversed for the 18-30 years age group. During 2020, highest number of victims of rape were reported in Rajasthan followed by Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Assam.

Figure 3.31: Women and Girls Victims of Rape



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

Physical and Sexual Violence

3.5.13 Physical and sexual violence is a major problem all over the world which can have a profound impact on lifelong health, opportunity, and well-being. Experience of violence affects the health of victims directly through the injuries they sustain and through life-long detrimental effects on their mental and physical health. Although both women and men face violence, women are disproportionately more likely to experience domestic violence than men, and spousal violence is one of the most common forms of violence that women ever experience.

3.5.14 As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS), physical spousal violence includes pushing, shaking, throwing something at the victim, slapping, twisting arm or pulling hair, punching with fist or something that could hurt, kicking, dragging, beating, trying to choke or burn on purpose, threaten or attack with a knife, gun or any other weapon. Sexual spousal violence includes physically forcing to have sexual intercourse, physically forcing to perform any other sexual acts, forcing with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts. Emotional spousal violence includes saying or doing something to humiliate in front of others, threatening, hurting or harming the victim or someone close to the victim, insulting or making the victim feeling bad about themselves.

3.5.15 Statement 63 gives comparative statement of percentage of women aged 18-29 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 years and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey conducted in 2005-06, 2015-16 and 2019-21. **Figure 3.32** depicts the percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 years by year and age-group. Percentage of women in the age-group 18-49 years who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 years is more than 30% for women with no schooling or less than 8 years of schooling and is the lowest for women with 12 or more years of schooling (NFHS 5).

Figure 3.32: Percentage of women who have ever experienced physical violence in different age groups



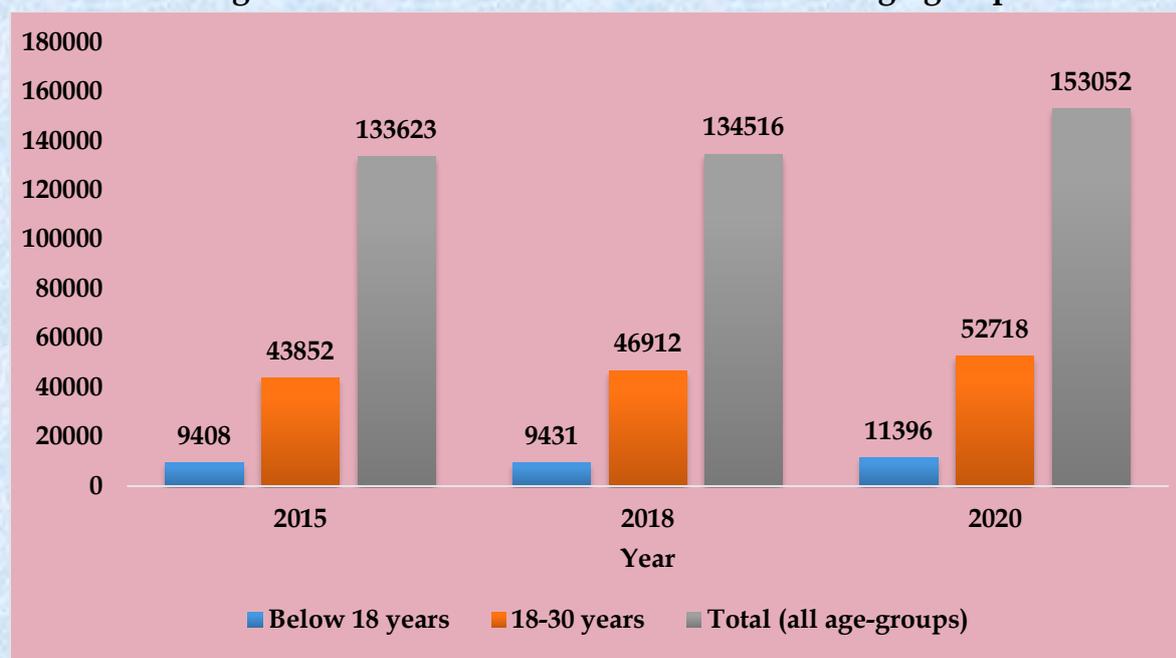
Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

3.5.16 Physical violence and sexual violence may not occur in isolation; rather, women may experience a combination of different types of violence. **Statement 64** gives comparative statement of percentage of women who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence and marital status during 2015-16 and 2019-21. During 2019-21, 30 percent women experienced physical violence in the age-group 25-29 years as against 23.8 percent and 17 percent in the age-groups 20-24 and 18-19 years respectively. Similar trend was observed in 2015-16. Percentage women who experienced sexual violence were far lower than those who experienced physical violence with the percentage varying between 6.6 and 3.7 for the three age groups. Here also, percentage was highest in the age group 25-29 years among the three age groups under 18-29 years.

Suicides

3.5.17 Suicide is one of the leading causes of death among young adults worldwide. Every year, more than 1,00,000 people commit suicide in our country. There are various known causes of suicides like family problems, financial distress, professional problems, illness etc. National Crime Records Bureau collects data on suicides from police recorded suicide cases. **Statements 62(a) to 62(c)** give the cause-wise incidence of suicides for different age groups. Of a total of 1,53,052 suicides reported in the country during 2020, 52,718 suicides reported were in the age-group 18-30 years in comparison to 133623 total suicides reported during 2015 and 43852 suicides reported in the age-group 18-30 years. Youth is one of the most vulnerable groups resorting to suicides with almost 34% share of total suicides in the year 2020 which has increased from 32% in 2015. It is seen that 'Family problems' is the most prevalent cause amongst youth committing suicide followed by 'Illness' and within illness, insanity/mental illness accounts for almost 50%.

Figure 3.33: Incidence of Suicides in various age-groups



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



Statistical Annex

Statement 1: Total Population and Youth Population aged 15-29 years in India
('000)

Year	Total Population			Youth Population (Age 15-29 years)			Percent Share of Youth Population in Total Population		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1991	838568	435208	403360	222747	114292	108455	26.6	26.3	26.9
2001	1028610	532157	496454	273402	141819	131584	26.6	26.6	26.5
2011	1210855	623270	587585	333365	172911	160453	27.5	27.7	27.3
2016	1291074	664184	626890	359600	188016	171584	27.9	28.3	27.4
2021	1363006	700623	662383	371426	194576	176850	27.3	27.8	26.7
2026	1425908	732075	693833	367415	191702	175713	25.8	26.2	25.3
2031	1478775	758146	720629	356593	186567	170026	24.1	24.6	23.6
2036	1522288	779701	742587	345498	181470	164028	22.7	23.3	22.1

Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July 2020

Note:

1. Population for 1991, 2001 and 2011 is from Census.
2. Population for 2016, 2021, 2026, 2031 and 2036 is projected population as on 1st March of each respective year.

Statement 2: Percentage Distribution of Projected Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Person	Male	Female
1991			
0-14	37.2	37.2	37.3
15-29	26.6	26.3	26.9
30-59	28.9	29.2	28.5
60+	6.8	6.7	6.8
Age not stated	0.6	0.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2001			
0-14	35.3	35.6	35.1
15-29	26.6	26.6	26.5
30-59	30.4	30.4	30.3
60+	7.4	7.1	7.8
Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2011			
0-14	30.8	31.2	30.3
15-29	27.5	27.7	27.3
30-59	32.8	32.5	33.0
60+	8.6	8.2	9.0
Age not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2021			
0-14	25.7	26.2	25.2
15-29	27.2	27.8	26.7
30-59	37.0	36.4	37.5
60+	10.1	9.5	10.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2031			
0-14	21.8	22.3	21.3
15-29	24.1	24.6	23.5
30-59	41.0	40.6	41.1
60+	13.2	12.2	13.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
2036			
0-14	20.2	20.5	19.7
15-29	22.7	23.2	22.1
30-59	42.2	42.2	42.2
60+	15.0	13.9	16.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India and Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, July 2020.

Note:

1. Population for 1991, 2001 and 2011 is from Census.
2. Population for 2021, 2031 and 2036 is projected population as on 1st March of each respective year.

Statement 3: State-wise Population aged 15-29 years by residence and sex

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	1991				2001				2011			
		% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)			% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)			% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)		
			Person	Male	Female		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30.4	85	46	39	31.9	113	61	52	29.4	112	59	53
2	Andhra Pradesh	26.8	17857	8828	9029	27.9	21279	10662	10617	28.4	24025	12062	11963
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26.9	232	125	108	26.4	289	149	140	29.7	411	208	203
4	Assam	28.0	6267	3145	3122	27.2	7242	3652	3590	28.2	8793	4404	4389
5	Bihar	23.8	20517	10576	9941	23.4	19422	10103	9318	24.2	25209	13330	11879
6	Chandigarh	30.8	198	111	86	32.2	290	168	122	31.8	336	190	146
7	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.2	5240	2651	2589	27.6	7047	3562	3485
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28.5	39	20	19	32.7	72	44	29	34.1	117	71	46
9	Daman and Diu	30.3	31	16	14	39.5	62	42	21	40.3	98	68	30
10	Delhi	30.3	2855	1574	1281	30.4	4214	2376	1838	30.4	5100	2755	2345
11	Goa	31.4	367	189	178	30.1	406	211	194	25.9	377	198	179
12	Gujarat	28.1	11588	5969	5619	28.1	14248	7477	6771	28.0	16925	8960	7966
13	Haryana	27.6	4543	2461	2082	28.1	5947	3259	2688	29.5	7477	4039	3438
14	Himachal Pradesh	27.9	1441	715	725	28.4	1727	877	851	27.3	1873	951	923
15	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.9	2826	1491	1335	27.8	3484	1828	1656
16	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.8	6681	3450	3231	26.3	8686	4488	4197
17	Karnataka	27.3	12294	6202	6092	28.1	14846	7599	7248	28.9	17651	9031	8621
18	Kerala	30.2	8793	4206	4587	27.5	8755	4222	4533	23.6	7880	3831	4049
19	Lakshadweep	27.0	14	7	7	28.1	17	9	8	27.0	17	9	8
20	Madhya Pradesh	25.9	17117	8817	8300	25.7	15523	8214	7309	27.5	19962	10522	9439
21	Maharashtra	26.7	21055	10903	10152	27.5	26646	14232	12414	28.4	31865	16828	15037
22	Manipur	29.7	546	273	273	30.2	654	324	330	29.4	839	417	422
23	Meghalaya	26.9	477	234	244	27.1	629	309	321	29.1	862	429	434
24	Mizoram	29.6	204	107	97	30.6	272	140	132	29.6	324	163	162
25	Nagaland	29.8	360	190	170	32.1	639	333	306	30.9	611	311	300
26	Odisha	26.9	8510	4236	4274	26.7	9831	4880	4951	26.9	11283	5616	5666
27	Puducherry	30.6	247	122	126	30.0	292	143	148	26.4	329	159	171
28	Punjab	28.1	5704	3021	2683	28.1	6841	3662	3179	29.0	8058	4306	3752
29	Rajasthan	25.7	11290	5894	5396	25.5	14437	7586	6850	27.8	19089	10030	9059
30	Sikkim	29.1	118	62	56	30.7	166	87	79	32.6	199	104	95
31	Tamil Nadu	28.5	15893	7810	8083	28.4	17704	8741	8963	26.8	19329	9622	9707
32	Tripura	27.4	755	374	381	27.9	893	446	447	29.3	1075	540	535
33	Uttar Pradesh	24.9	34594	18432	16162	24.8	41149	21932	19217	27.6	55199	29179	26019
34	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.1	2298	1160	1138	28.8	2904	1470	1434
35	West Bengal	27.5	18754	9627	9127	27.1	21752	11127	10624	28.3	25814	13170	12644
	India	26.6	222747	114292	108455	26.6	273402	141819	131584	27.5	333365	172911	160453

Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India

Note: NA - Figures for Chhattisgarh is included in Madhya Pradesh, Data not captured for Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 Census. Figures for Jharkhand is included in Bihar. Figures for Uttarakhand is included in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 4: State-wise projected youth population (aged 15-29 years) and their share in Total Population (as on 01st March: 2011-2036)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2021				2031				2036			
		% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)			% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)			% of youth in total population of State/UT	Youth Population ('000)		
			Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.1	13257	6826	6431	21.0	11335	5859	5476	19.6	10596	5501	5095
2	Assam	27.8	9737	4980	4757	24.8	9483	4869	4613	22.9	9031	4671	4361
3	Bihar	28.8	35444	18811	16634	27.7	39031	20282	18749	25.5	37891	19765	18127
4	Chhattisgarh	27.7	8151	4120	4031	25.2	8236	4184	4053	24.2	8260	4215	4046
5	Delhi	28.2	5791	3041	2751	24.3	5955	3079	2876	22.8	6081	3135	2946
6	Gujarat	26.4	18452	9868	8584	23.4	18293	9855	8438	22.6	18391	9958	8433
7	Haryana	27.8	8208	4445	3763	24.4	8041	4314	3726	23.4	8039	4292	3748
8	Himachal Pradesh	25.1	1859	984	875	21.4	1649	880	768	19.5	1524	815	709
9	India	27.2	371426	194576	176850	24.1	356593	186567	170026	22.7	345498	181470	164028
10	Jammu and Kashmir	29.3	3922	2064	1858	25.4	3653	1940	1713	21.0	3099	1633	1466
11	Jharkhand	29.1	11169	5744	5426	26.5	11448	5838	5610	24.5	11067	5669	5397
12	Karnataka	25.3	16957	8782	8176	22.2	15647	8115	7532	20.8	15018	7827	7190
13	Kerala	22.1	7839	4008	3831	20.0	7356	3788	3567	19.2	7062	3643	3420
14	Madhya Pradesh	27.7	23405	12266	11138	25.3	23876	12409	11467	24.7	24039	12496	11544
15	Maharashtra	26.1	32460	17190	15270	22.5	30089	15976	14113	21.0	28760	15338	13422
16	North Eastern States (Excluding Assam)	29.2	4703	2387	2315	23.8	4181	2143	2039	20.7	3757	1934	1821
17	Odisha	26.1	11915	6037	5879	22.8	11002	5645	5356	21.2	10390	5345	5046
18	Punjab	26.2	7922	4346	3576	21.5	6900	3723	3178	19.9	6520	3482	3482
19	Rajasthan	28.7	22722	11904	10818	25.8	22523	11765	10759	24.6	22224	11684	10540
20	Tamil Nadu	23.2	17735	9097	8639	20.4	15871	8206	7666	19.1	14959	7768	7188
21	Telangana	26.4	9934	5107	4827	21.7	8500	4420	4079	20.2	7949	4160	3790
22	Uttar Pradesh	29.9	68947	36619	32328	26.3	66122	35026	31096	25.1	65022	34541	30481
23	Uttarakhand	29.2	3329	1744	1586	23.9	2993	1600	1393	21.9	2832	2832	1306
24	West Bengal	26.2	25787	13227	12561	21.6	22103	11310	10794	19.6	20197	10363	9834

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

Statement 5: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Population by age-group

State	Age-group	1991			2001			2011		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	0-14	35.9	36.1	35.7	32.0	32.4	31.6	25.8	26.4	25.1
	15-29	26.8	26.2	27.5	27.9	27.7	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.4
	30-59	30.2	30.7	29.6	32.3	32.6	32.0	35.1	35.1	35.2
	60+	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.2	8.0	9.8	9.2	10.4
	Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Arunachal Pradesh	0-14	40.0	38.0	42.3	40.3	38.9	41.9	35.7	35.0	36.4
	15-29	26.9	26.8	26.9	26.4	25.7	27.1	29.7	29.1	30.4
	30-59	28.2	30.1	26.0	28.7	30.7	26.4	29.9	31.1	28.6
	60+	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
	Age not stated	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assam	0-14	40.2	39.3	41.2	37.4	37.0	37.9	32.8	32.8	32.9
	15-29	28.0	27.0	29.0	27.2	26.5	27.9	28.2	27.6	28.8
	30-59	26.1	27.7	24.4	29.5	30.6	28.3	32.3	32.9	31.6
	60+	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
	Age not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bihar	0-14	40.8	40.8	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.7	40.1	40.0	40.2
	15-29	23.8	23.4	24.1	23.4	23.4	23.4	24.2	24.6	23.8
	30-59	28.2	28.1	28.2	27.7	27.3	28.2	27.9	27.5	28.4
	60+	6.3	6.5	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.6	7.2
	Age not stated	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chhattisgarh	0-14	NA	NA	NA	36.9	37.3	36.6	32.0	32.4	31.7
	15-29	NA	NA	NA	25.2	25.3	25.0	27.6	27.8	27.4
	30-59	NA	NA	NA	30.6	30.7	30.5	32.4	32.6	32.3
	60+	NA	NA	NA	7.2	6.6	7.9	7.8	7.2	8.5
	Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Goa	0-14	28.6	28.6	28.5	24.6	24.7	24.4	21.8	22.2	21.4
	15-29	31.4	31.8	31.0	30.1	30.8	29.4	25.9	26.8	24.9
	30-59	32.7	33.3	32.1	36.5	36.8	36.2	41.0	40.7	41.2
	60+	7.1	6.0	8.1	8.3	7.2	9.5	11.2	10.1	12.4
	Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gujarat	0-14	35.6	35.8	35.5	32.8	33.4	32.2	28.9	29.5	28.2
	15-29	28.1	27.9	28.2	28.1	28.3	27.9	28.0	28.5	27.5
	30-59	29.4	29.8	29.0	32.1	32.0	32.2	34.8	34.5	35.1
	60+	6.4	6.0	6.8	6.9	6.2	7.7	7.9	7.1	8.8
	Age not stated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Haryana	0-14	39.3	39.1	39.4	35.8	36.2	35.4	29.7	30.6	28.7
	15-29	27.6	27.9	27.3	28.1	28.7	27.5	29.5	29.9	29.0
	30-59	25.4	25.5	25.3	28.2	27.7	28.7	32.0	31.3	32.9
	60+	7.7	7.4	8.0	7.5	7.0	8.1	8.7	8.1	9.3
	Age not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Himachal Pradesh	0-14	35.5	35.9	35.2	31.0	31.8	30.2	25.9	26.8	24.9
	15-29	27.9	27.3	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.4	27.3	27.3	27.3
	30-59	28.1	27.9	28.4	31.3	30.8	31.9	36.5	35.9	37.0
	60+	8.1	8.5	7.7	9.0	8.8	9.3	10.2	9.8	10.7
	Age not stated	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Jammu and Kashmir	0-14	NA	NA	NA	35.7	34.8	36.6	33.8	34.0	33.6
	15-29	NA	NA	NA	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.5	28.1
	30-59	NA	NA	NA	29.4	30.1	28.5	30.9	31.1	30.7
	60+	NA	NA	NA	6.7	6.8	6.5	7.4	7.3	7.5
	Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Jharkhand	0-14	NA	NA	NA	39.7	39.7	39.8	36.0	36.0	36.1
	15-29	NA	NA	NA	24.8	24.8	24.7	26.3	26.5	26.1
	30-59	NA	NA	NA	29.5	29.7	29.3	30.1	30.1	30.2
	60+	NA	NA	NA	5.9	5.7	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.3
	Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Karnataka	0-14	36.0	35.8	36.3	31.9	32.0	31.7	26.2	26.6	25.9
	15-29	27.3	27.0	27.7	28.1	28.2	27.9	28.9	29.2	28.6
	30-59	29.1	29.8	28.4	32.3	32.4	32.0	35.3	35.3	35.4
	60+	7.0	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.2	8.2	9.5	8.9	10.1
	Age not stated	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kerala	0-14	29.7	30.7	28.8	26.1	27.3	24.8	23.4	24.9	22.1
	15-29	30.2	29.4	31.0	27.5	27.3	27.7	23.6	23.9	23.3

Statement 5: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Population by age-group

State	Age-group	1991			2001			2011		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
	30-59	31.0	31.3	30.7	35.9	35.7	36.1	40.3	39.3	41.2
	60+	8.8	8.3	9.3	10.5	9.6	11.3	12.6	11.8	13.3
	Age not stated	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madhya Pradesh	0-14	38.9	38.8	39.1	38.5	38.6	38.5	33.5	33.6	33.4
	15-29	25.9	25.7	26.0	25.7	26.1	25.3	27.5	28.0	27.0
	30-59	27.6	28.0	27.3	28.4	28.4	28.4	31.1	31.0	31.2
	60+	6.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	7.6	7.9	7.4	8.4
	Age not stated	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Maharashtra	0-14	35.6	35.5	35.7	32.1	32.2	32.0	26.6	27.1	26.1
	15-29	26.7	26.7	26.6	27.5	28.2	26.7	28.4	28.9	27.8
	30-59	30.3	30.7	30.0	31.5	31.6	31.5	34.8	34.6	34.9
	60+	7.0	6.7	7.3	8.7	7.8	9.7	9.9	9.0	10.9
	Age not stated	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Manipur	0-14	35.2	34.9	35.6	32.6	32.9	32.3	30.2	30.9	29.5
	15-29	29.7	29.1	30.4	30.2	29.6	30.8	29.4	29.0	29.8
	30-59	27.9	28.6	27.3	30.3	30.6	29.9	33.2	32.9	33.4
	60+	6.0	6.3	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.1
	Age not stated	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Meghalaya	0-14	42.2	41.5	43.0	42.3	42.2	42.4	39.7	40.0	39.4
	15-29	26.9	25.7	28.1	27.1	26.2	28.1	29.1	28.7	29.4
	30-59	25.4	26.9	23.8	25.9	26.8	24.9	26.4	26.6	26.1
	60+	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.9
	Age not stated	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mizoram	0-14	38.5	37.2	39.9	35.3	34.7	35.9	32.4	32.6	32.3
	15-29	29.6	29.8	29.3	30.6	30.4	30.7	29.6	29.3	29.8
	30-59	26.0	27.1	24.7	28.5	29.4	27.6	31.7	31.8	31.5
	60+	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.3	6.2	6.3
	Age not stated	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nagaland	0-14	37.3	35.7	39.1	36.6	35.9	37.4	34.3	34.3	34.4
	15-29	29.8	29.7	29.9	32.1	31.8	32.5	30.9	30.4	31.4
	30-59	26.3	27.4	25.1	26.5	27.2	25.7	29.5	29.9	29.1
	60+	5.3	5.8	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.2	5.3	5.0
	Age not stated	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Odisha	0-14	35.7	35.6	35.9	33.2	33.4	32.9	28.8	29.1	28.5
	15-29	26.9	26.4	27.4	26.7	26.2	27.3	26.9	26.5	27.3
	30-59	29.7	30.3	29.0	31.7	32.2	31.2	34.6	34.8	34.4
	60+	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.3	8.1	8.5	9.5	9.4	9.6
	Age not stated	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Punjab	0-14	34.7	34.7	34.7	31.3	32.1	30.3	25.5	26.6	24.3
	15-29	28.1	28.0	28.2	28.1	28.2	27.9	29.0	29.4	28.6
	30-59	28.9	28.7	29.1	31.3	30.7	31.9	34.9	34.0	36.0
	60+	7.8	8.1	7.6	9.0	8.6	9.5	10.3	9.9	10.9
	Age not stated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Rajasthan	0-14	40.8	40.9	40.7	39.9	40.4	39.4	34.6	35.3	33.9
	15-29	25.7	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.8	25.3	37.8	28.2	27.5
	30-59	27.0	27.1	26.8	27.3	27.1	27.5	29.7	29.3	30.2
	60+	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.2	7.3	7.5	6.8	8.1
	Age not stated	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sikkim	0-14	39.2	37.3	41.6	34.9	33.3	36.8	27.2	26.1	28.4
	15-29	29.1	28.5	29.6	30.7	30.2	31.3	32.6	32.1	33.1
	30-59	25.9	27.9	23.6	28.6	30.5	26.5	33.4	34.6	32.0
	60+	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.4	5.7	5.0	6.7	7.0	6.4
	Age not stated	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tamil Nadu	0-14	30.8	31.1	30.5	26.8	27.3	26.2	23.6	24.2	22.9
	15-29	28.5	27.6	29.3	28.4	27.8	28.9	26.8	26.6	27.0
	30-59	33.0	33.3	32.6	35.3	35.4	35.3	39.1	38.9	39.3
	60+	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.8	8.7	8.9	10.4	10.1	10.7
	Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tripura	0-14	38.3	37.9	38.7	33.6	33.4	33.8	27.7	27.7	27.7
	15-29	27.4	26.4	28.5	27.9	27.2	28.7	29.3	28.8	29.7
	30-59	27.1	28.6	25.5	31.1	32.4	29.7	35.1	35.8	34.3
	60+	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.7	7.9	7.6	8.2
	Age not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Statement 5: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Population by age-group

State	Age-group	1991			2001			2011		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	0-14	40.3	40.0	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.8	35.7	36.0	35.4
	15-29	24.9	24.9	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.4	27.6	27.9	27.3
	30-59	27.3	27.1	27.5	26.9	26.5	27.4	28.1	27.6	28.8
	60+	6.9	7.2	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.7	7.7	7.8
	Age not stated	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Uttarakhand	0-14	NA	NA	NA	36.4	37.2	35.5	31.0	32.2	29.8
	15-29	NA	NA	NA	27.1	26.8	27.3	28.8	28.6	29.0
	30-59	NA	NA	NA	28.6	28.2	29.1	31.1	30.4	31.8
	60+	NA	NA	NA	7.7	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.6	9.3
	Age not stated	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
West Bengal	0-14	36.6	35.8	37.5	33.2	32.9	33.6	27.1	27.0	27.2
	15-29	27.5	27.1	28.0	27.1	26.8	27.4	28.3	28.1	28.4
	30-59	29.2	30.6	27.7	32.4	33.4	31.3	36.0	36.5	35.5
	60+	6.0	5.9	6.2	7.1	6.7	7.5	8.5	8.2	8.8
	Age not stated	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0-14	36.2	33.6	39.4	29.2	27.6	31.2	24.4	23.3	25.5
	15-29	30.4	30.0	30.9	31.9	31.7	32.1	29.4	29.1	29.7
	30-59	29.4	32.2	26.0	33.4	35.0	31.5	39.5	40.5	38.3
	60+	3.4	3.7	3.0	4.9	5.1	4.6	6.7	7.0	6.3
	Age not stated	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chandigarh	0-14	31.7	30.1	33.6	29.0	28.0	30.3	25.3	24.9	25.6
	15-29	30.8	31.0	30.5	32.2	33.2	30.9	31.8	32.7	30.8
	30-59	32.3	33.7	30.5	33.7	34.0	33.3	36.5	36.4	36.7
	60+	4.4	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.7	5.4	6.4	6.0	6.8
	Age not stated	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0-14	38.9	38.5	39.4	35.3	32.6	38.5	31.4	29.1	34.3
	15-29	28.5	28.5	28.5	32.7	35.9	28.9	34.1	36.7	30.8
	30-59	28.0	28.9	27.1	28.0	28.3	27.6	30.4	30.9	29.7
	60+	4.3	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.2	5.0	4.0	3.3	5.0
	Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Daman and Diu	0-14	35.1	35.2	24.9	27.3	24.3	31.5	22.6	19.4	27.8
	15-29	30.3	31.8	28.8	39.5	45.1	31.6	40.3	45.4	32.1
	30-59	28.2	27.9	28.5	28.1	27.0	29.6	32.3	31.8	33.0
	60+	6.2	4.9	7.6	5.1	3.6	7.2	4.7	3.2	7.0
	Age not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Delhi	0-14	34.7	33.5	36.3	32.4	31.6	33.5	27.2	27.4	27.0
	15-29	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.4	31.2	29.4	30.4	30.7	30.1
	30-59	29.8	31.0	28.5	31.8	32.2	31.3	35.5	35.5	35.5
	60+	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.8	5.7	6.8	6.4	7.3
	Age not stated	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lakshadweep	0-14	37.9	38.1	37.8	34.2	34.3	34.0	25.5	24.9	26.1
	15-29	27.0	26.3	27.8	28.1	27.5	28.6	27.0	27.2	26.8
	30-59	29.7	30.2	29.2	31.5	32.0	31.0	39.1	39.5	38.6
	60+	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	8.2	8.1	8.3
	Age not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Puducherry	0-14	31.2	31.4	31.1	27.0	27.5	26.5	23.9	24.8	23.0
	15-29	30.6	29.9	31.4	30.0	29.4	30.5	26.4	25.9	26.9
	30-59	30.6	31.5	29.6	34.7	35.5	33.9	40.0	40.5	39.4
	60+	7.2	6.9	7.6	8.3	7.5	9.1	9.7	8.7	10.5
	Age not stated	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
India	0-14	37.2	37.2	37.3	35.3	35.6	35.1	30.8	31.2	30.3
	15-29	26.6	26.3	26.9	26.6	26.6	26.5	27.5	27.7	27.3
	30-59	28.9	29.2	28.5	30.4	30.4	30.3	32.8	32.5	33.0
	60+	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.8	8.6	8.2	9.0
	Age not stated	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011, Office of the Registrar General of India.

Note: NA - Figures for Chhattisgarh is included in Madhya Pradesh, Data not captured for Jammu & Kashmir in 1991 Census. Figures for Jharkhand is included in Bihar. Figures for Uttarakhand is included in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 6: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Projected Population by age-group

State	Age-group	2021			2031			2036		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Andhra Pradesh	0-14	20.5	21.2	19.8	17.2	18.0	16.6	15.7	16.3	15.2
	15-29	25.1	25.9	24.3	21.0	21.7	20.2	19.6	20.3	18.7
	30-59	42.0	41.3	42.4	45.4	45.1	45.7	45.8	45.8	46.0
	60+	12.3	11.4	13.4	16.4	15.2	17.6	19.0	17.7	20.2
Assam	0-14	26.7	27.1	26.2	22.7	23.2	22.0	21.1	21.5	20.7
	15-29	27.8	27.9	27.7	24.8	25.2	24.6	22.9	23.4	22.4
	30-59	37.2	36.9	37.8	40.9	40.3	41.5	42.3	41.7	42.7
	60+	8.2	8.1	8.3	11.7	11.4	11.9	13.6	13.1	14.2
Bihar	0-14	33.6	33.6	33.4	29.2	29.5	28.8	27.7	28.0	27.4
	15-29	28.8	29.3	28.2	27.7	27.8	27.5	25.5	25.7	25.2
	30-59	30.0	29.3	30.7	33.5	33.4	33.8	35.9	35.7	36.0
	60+	7.7	7.7	7.7	9.6	9.4	9.8	11.0	10.5	11.2
Chhattisgarh	0-14	27.8	28.5	27.2	23.8	24.4	23.1	21.8	22.4	21.1
	15-29	27.7	27.8	27.4	25.2	25.5	24.8	24.2	24.7	23.9
	30-59	35.8	35.6	35.7	39.4	39.3	39.4	40.8	40.7	40.6
	60+	8.7	7.9	9.5	11.8	10.7	12.7	13.3	12.1	14.6
Gujarat	0-14	24.7	25.6	24.1	21.6	22.1	21.2	19.9	20.2	19.5
	15-29	26.4	27.0	25.8	23.4	24.0	22.8	22.6	23.2	21.9
	30-59	38.5	38.3	38.8	41.4	41.5	41.0	42.1	42.4	41.6
	60+	10.2	9.1	11.3	13.6	12.3	14.9	15.4	14.0	17.1
Haryana	0-14	25.0	25.6	24.2	21.2	21.5	20.8	19.4	19.5	19.1
	15-29	27.8	28.5	27.2	24.4	24.9	23.9	23.4	23.8	22.9
	30-59	37.4	36.9	37.8	42.0	42.3	41.9	43.2	43.8	42.6
	60+	9.9	8.9	10.8	12.3	11.3	13.6	14.0	12.7	15.3
Himachal Pradesh	0-14	20.6	21.3	19.8	17.0	17.5	16.5	15.7	16.2	15.3
	15-29	25.1	26.2	24.0	21.4	22.5	20.2	19.5	20.7	18.5
	30-59	41.2	40.2	42.2	44.6	44.4	44.7	45.1	45.5	44.7
	60+	13.1	12.1	14.1	17.1	15.6	18.8	19.6	17.6	21.7
Jammu and Kashmir	0-14	23.6	23.8	23.5	17.9	17.7	18.1	17.7	17.5	17.9
	15-29	29.3	29.3	29.1	25.4	26.0	24.8	21.0	21.4	20.6
	30-59	37.6	37.9	37.5	43.4	43.4	43.2	45.7	46.3	45.4
	60+	9.4	9.1	9.8	13.3	12.6	13.8	15.5	14.9	16.2
Jharkhand	0-14	29.1	29.5	28.8	24.8	25.1	24.3	23.0	23.3	22.7
	15-29	29.1	29.1	28.9	26.5	26.6	26.5	24.5	24.7	24.3
	30-59	33.5	33.3	33.6	37.9	37.8	38.0	40.3	40.0	40.3
	60+	8.4	8.2	8.6	10.7	10.6	11.1	12.2	11.8	12.7
Karnataka	0-14	22.1	22.6	21.6	18.5	19.0	18.1	17.2	17.6	16.8
	15-29	25.3	25.8	24.9	22.2	22.6	21.6	20.8	21.5	20.3
	30-59	41.1	40.8	41.4	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.7	44.9	44.7
	60+	11.5	10.7	12.2	14.9	14.2	15.9	17.2	16.1	18.3
Kerala	0-14	20.4	21.6	19.2	18.4	19.6	17.3	17.7	18.9	16.7
	15-29	22.1	23.5	20.8	20.0	21.4	18.7	19.2	20.5	17.8
	30-59	41.0	39.6	42.4	40.7	40.4	40.9	40.3	40.8	40.0
	60+	16.5	15.4	17.5	20.9	18.5	23.0	22.8	19.8	25.4
Madhya Pradesh	0-14	29.4	29.5	29.1	25.1	25.3	24.8	22.7	22.8	22.5
	15-29	27.7	28.1	27.2	25.3	25.7	25.0	24.7	24.9	24.2
	30-59	34.6	34.5	34.8	38.6	38.6	38.2	39.9	40.2	39.6
	60+	8.5	7.8	9.0	11.2	10.5	11.8	12.8	12.0	13.6
Maharashtra	0-14	21.7	22.2	21.0	18.1	18.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.3
	15-29	26.1	26.6	25.6	22.5	23.0	22.1	21.0	21.5	20.5
	30-59	40.7	40.4	40.7	44.5	44.5	44.2	45.2	45.4	44.7
	60+	11.6	10.8	12.6	15.0	13.9	16.1	17.2	15.9	18.4

Statement 6: State-wise Percentage Distribution of Projected Population by age-group

State	Age-group	2021			2031			2036		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
Odisha	0-14	23.7	24.2	23.1	20.3	20.7	19.8	18.9	19.4	18.3
	15-29	26.1	26.3	25.9	22.8	23.3	22.2	21.2	21.8	20.6
	30-59	38.9	38.4	39.2	41.8	41.4	42.5	43.0	42.5	43.2
	60+	11.5	11.1	11.8	15.0	14.5	15.4	17.1	16.4	17.7
Punjab	0-14	20.3	20.8	19.9	17.2	17.4	16.9	15.9	16.1	15.7
	15-29	26.2	27.3	24.9	21.5	22.2	20.9	19.9	20.3	19.5
	30-59	41.0	39.9	41.9	45.1	45.4	45.0	45.9	46.7	45.0
	60+	12.6	11.9	13.4	16.3	15.1	17.4	18.3	16.9	19.7
Rajasthan	0-14	29.2	30.2	28.1	24.3	25.2	23.4	22.1	22.7	21.2
	15-29	28.7	29.2	28.0	25.8	26.5	25.1	24.6	25.4	23.6
	30-59	33.6	33.0	34.3	38.6	38.2	38.9	40.7	40.4	40.8
	60+	8.5	7.7	9.5	11.3	10.0	12.5	12.8	11.4	14.3
Tamil Nadu	0-14	19.9	20.7	19.0	16.8	17.5	16.0	15.5	16.2	15.0
	15-29	23.2	23.8	22.6	20.4	21.1	19.5	19.1	20.1	18.3
	30-59	43.2	42.3	44.2	44.7	44.3	45.2	44.5	44.4	44.6
	60+	13.7	13.2	14.2	18.2	17.2	19.2	20.8	19.4	22.3
Telangana	0-14	21.5	22.4	20.6	18.0	18.7	17.4	16.2	16.8	15.7
	15-29	26.4	26.9	25.8	21.7	22.4	20.9	20.2	21.0	19.3
	30-59	41.1	40.6	41.7	45.8	45.3	46.3	46.5	46.2	46.9
	60+	11.0	10.3	11.8	14.6	13.7	15.6	17.1	16.1	18.2
Uttar Pradesh	0-14	30.2	30.6	29.5	25.0	25.5	24.5	22.0	22.3	21.6
	15-29	29.9	30.4	29.2	26.3	26.8	25.7	25.1	25.8	24.4
	30-59	31.8	31.3	32.6	38.6	38.2	38.9	41.2	41.1	41.2
	60+	8.1	7.7	8.6	10.2	9.6	11.0	11.9	11.0	12.8
Uttarakhand	0-14	23.7	25.0	22.5	20.3	21.2	19.4	18.8	19.4	18.1
	15-29	29.2	29.9	28.5	23.9	24.9	22.9	21.9	22.9	20.7
	30-59	36.4	35.5	37.5	42.6	42.2	43.0	44.5	44.4	44.7
	60+	10.7	9.6	11.6	13.2	11.9	14.6	14.9	13.2	16.5
West Bengal	0-14	21.1	21.1	20.9	17.6	17.7	17.3	16.2	16.5	16.0
	15-29	26.2	26.4	26.2	21.6	21.8	21.5	19.6	19.9	19.3
	30-59	41.4	41.1	41.7	45.1	44.9	45.4	45.9	45.7	46.0
	60+	11.3	11.2	11.4	15.6	15.5	16.0	18.2	17.8	18.6
North Eastern States (excluding Assam)	0-14	23.6	24.0	23.3	19.9	20.3	19.4	19.0	19.4	18.6
	15-29	29.2	29.1	29.1	23.8	24.1	23.4	20.7	21.2	20.3
	30-59	38.4	38.2	38.8	43.6	43.1	44.1	45.2	44.8	45.6
	60+	8.8	8.7	8.8	12.8	12.4	12.9	15.0	14.4	15.5
Delhi	0-14	21.8	22.1	21.4	19.3	19.6	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.2
	15-29	28.2	27.8	28.6	24.3	23.6	24.8	22.8	22.4	23.3
	30-59	40.7	41.3	40.4	44.1	44.6	43.6	44.5	44.9	43.8
	60+	9.2	9.0	9.7	12.5	12.2	12.8	14.1	13.9	14.5
India	0-14	25.7	26.2	25.2	21.8	22.3	21.3	20.2	20.5	19.7
	15-29	27.2	27.8	26.7	24.1	24.6	23.5	22.7	23.2	22.1
	30-59	37.0	36.4	37.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	42.2	42.2	42.2
	60+	10.1	9.5	10.7	13.2	12.2	13.9	15.0	13.9	16.0

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

Note: NA : Not Applicable

Statement 7: Percentage of population as per exact age at first marriage

Year	Current Age (in years)	Percentage first married by exact age					Percentage never married	Median age at first marriage	Median age at first cohabitation
		15	18	20	21	25			
NFHS - 3 (2005-06)	Female								
	15-19	11.9	na	na	na	na	69.6	a	a
	20-24	18.2	47.4	64.4	na	na	24.3	18.3	18.5
	25-29	25.4	55.4	72.4	78.6	91.3	5.8	17.4	17.8
	Male								
	15-19	1.3	na	na	na	na	95.4	a	a
	20-24	2.8	9.5	18.8	na	na	66.1	a	a
25-29	4.1	13.3	25.6	32.3	58.5	29.4	23.7	24.2	
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)	Female								
	15-19	2.6	na	na	na	na	84.6	a	a
	20-24	6.6	26.8	48.0	na	na	33.6	a	a
	25-29	12.3	36.3	55.1	63.4	84.6	8.5	19.4	19.6
	Male								
	15-19	0.4	na	na	na	na	98.4	a	a
	20-24	0.8	4.1	10.3	na	na	75.3	a	a
25-29	1.8	6.8	14.8	20.3	48.2	36.1	a	a	
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)	Female								
	15-19	1.7	na	na	na	na	87.3	a	a
	20-24	4.8	23.3	43.1	na	na	39.2	a	a
	25-29	9.0	32.2	52.8	61.4	83.0	10.6	19.7	19.8
	Male								
	15-19	0.1	na	na	na	na	98.3	a	a
	20-24	0.2	2.6	7.8	na	na	79.0	a	a
25-29	0.7	4.7	12.3	17.7	42.9	41.2	a	a	

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and family Welfare

Note: na = Not applicable due to censoring

a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married or began living with their spouse before reaching the beginning of the age-group.

Statement 8: Median age at first marriage among women and men by current age, according to background characteristics

Background Characteristic	Age Group (in years)			
	25-29		25-49	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
NFHS-3 (2005-06)				
Residence				
Urban	19.2	a	18.5	25.0
Rural	16.6	22.3	16.1	21.5
Schooling				
No schooling	15.5	20.4	15.4	20.3
<5 years complete	16.4	21.3	16.5	21.4
5-7 years complete	17.1	22.5	17.1	21.8
8-9 years complete	18.5	23.9	18.5	22.9
10-11 years complete	19.6	a	19.7	24.5
12 or more years complete	23.1	a	22.8	a
NFHS-4 (2015-16)				
Residence				
Urban	21.0	a	19.8	a
Rural	18.7	24.4	18.1	23.6
Schooling				
No schooling	17.4	22.2	17.2	22.0
<5 years complete	17.6	22.7	17.5	22.6
5-7 years complete	18.2	23.2	18.0	23.1
8-9 years complete	18.9	24.0	18.9	23.7
10-11 years complete	19.8	a	19.7	a
12 or more years complete	23.0	a	22.7	a
NFHS-5 (2019-21)				
Residence				
Urban	21.3	a	20.1	a
Rural	19.1	a	18.2	24.1
Schooling				
No schooling	17.5	22.6	17.1	21.9
<5 years complete	17.6	22.4	17.4	22.4
5-7 years complete	18.1	23.3	17.9	23.2
8-9 years complete	18.9	24.6	18.8	24.3
10-11 years complete	19.4	a	19.6	a
12 or more years complete	23.0	a	22.8	a

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the women or men were married before reaching the beginning of the age group.

Statement 9: State-wise Percentage of women age 18-29 who were first married by exact age 18 and percentage of men age 21-29 who were first married by exact age 21, by residence

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	NFHS-3 (2005-06)						NFHS-4 (2015-16)						NFHS-5 (2019-21)					
		Women			Men			Women			Men			Women			Men		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.5	19.8	18.4	*	10.4	7.0	17.0	19.1	18.2	*	5.4	5.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	43.4	62.9	56.2	16.5	36.2	28.9	30.4	38.9	36.2	10.9	18.9	16.1	25.7	36.5	33.0	9.8	13.7	12.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	38.7	43.0	41.7	33.3	23.3	26.7	22.8	32.3	29.5	11.8	29.3	24.2	18.2	21.0	20.5	15.7	22.3	21.2
4	Assam	25.7	40.9	38.2	9.2	14.5	13.2	22.0	34.3	32.6	16.0	17.9	17.6	20.9	33.7	31.9	16.0	19.1	18.6
5	Bihar	37.8	68.6	63.7	18.7	42.3	36.9	31.0	43.6	41.9	16.9	29.6	27.2	29.2	42.4	40.3	16.2	27.7	24.9
6	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.7	*	12.7	(4.6)	*	(4.4)	8.6	*	8.5	(0)	*	(0)
7	Chhattisgarh	26.4	57.6	50.5	15.2	46.9	39.9	16.6	26.7	24.2	10.3	23.4	20.0	10.9	17.0	15.5	6.1	15.1	13.0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.9	32.7	31.5	(20.7)	(33.7)	26.1	26.4	29.3	27.9	16.3	(11.0)	13.2
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.2	15.7	21.7	17.1	(12.0)	15.9						
10	Delhi	22.6	34.7	23.4	14.0	33.3	15.3	17.2	(10.6)	17.2	18.8	*	18.7	13.4	12.1	13.3	9.2	*	9.1
11	Goa	14.7	7.3	11.4	5.8	4.4	5.2	19.8	4.2	13.9	7.8	0.0	5.0	8.3	5.7	7.2	9.3	(0.0)	5.9
12	Gujarat	28.2	40.9	35.4	17.5	33.5	26.8	18.2	29.4	24.5	18.6	33.2	26.1	13.8	25.3	20.6	13.0	32.1	24.2
13	Haryana	32.9	45.2	41.4	20.8	31.9	27.7	21.9	21.9	21.9	17.9	22.4	20.4	12.8	17.0	15.6	14.2	13.3	13.6
14	Himachal Pradesh	13.7	14.4	14.4	6.5	10.6	10.1	6.2	9.8	9.5	1.4	7.1	6.1	7.6	7.1	7.2	(10.5)	4.8	5.5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	9.2	18.6	16.1	9.8	16.3	14.4	4.2	11.1	9.2	6.8	10.8	9.5	2.9	6.3	5.5	5.0	7.7	7.1
16	Jharkhand	32.7	70.1	60.2	19.5	50.0	40.7	24.9	44.5	39.2	13.8	32.0	26.9	22.3	38.5	34.7	10.0	25.7	21.8
17	Karnataka	29.7	48.8	41.0	7.3	15.9	12.1	19.3	29.3	25.0	7.0	8.1	7.6	18.3	26.2	23.1	3.1	5.4	4.5
18	Kerala	12.1	20.1	17.2	1.1	2.4	2.0	8.6	9.9	9.3	1.1	3.5	2.4	5.3	9.6	7.6	0.0	1.9	1.1
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu & Kashmir											4.2	6.2	5.8	*	18.8	16.2	
20	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	11.2	4.5	(0.0)	*	(0.0)	3.9	3.7	3.8	*	*	(0.0)
21	Madhya Pradesh	33.7	60.4	52.6	18.8	50.8	40.7	20.3	38.5	33.0	14.9	33.7	27.7	15.5	28.8	25.3	10.2	28.4	23.6
22	Maharashtra	29.2	51.8	40.2	9.6	16.7	12.8	19.6	32.1	26.0	7.8	10.5	9.1	16.6	29.9	23.6	7.6	10.0	8.8
23	Manipur	10.9	15.5	14.0	7.8	13.9	11.7	9.8	13.8	12.3	8.1	16.0	12.9	12.1	16.2	14.7	13.9	17.7	16.0
24	Meghalaya	13.3	28.2	24.1	7.5	26.1	21.5	9.9	21.4	18.6	7.3	19.2	16.5	10.8	21.5	19.2	(9.3)	21.4	19.0
25	Mizoram	15.6	24.4	19.4	20.8	26.0	23.2	6.3	17.2	10.7	5.4	22.3	12.2	4.6	14.6	8.9	6.6	17.1	10.4
26	Nagaland	19.4	23.7	22.4	10.0	18.6	15.8	10.2	16.0	13.6	2.9	13.2	9.4	5.1	7.5	6.6	5.6	3.3	4.2
27	Odisha	27.8	39.5	37.5	9.5	19.7	17.7	18.9	23.6	22.8	4.5	12.3	10.7	18.2	23.0	22.2	7.6	13.0	11.9
28	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.1	13.8	14.7	5.3	(4.5)	5.0	8.6	7.2	8.1	5.9	*	3.7
29	Punjab	19.4	22.9	21.6	26.7	24.0	25.3	10.4	9.5	9.8	7.0	10.3	9.0	9.8	10.3	10.1	8.8	8.8	8.8
30	Rajasthan	36.6	67.4	58.4	27.8	59.4	49.2	21.8	36.6	32.9	13.5	33.9	27.5	16.1	26.9	24.5	13.8	27.9	23.9
31	Sikkim	17.1	31.9	28.7	12.0	26.4	23.0	16.5	16.3	16.4	8.8	9.3	9.0	12.8	16.2	14.6	*	13.9	6.8
32	Tamil Nadu	20.7	29.5	25.2	5.8	10.2	7.8	15.3	20.1	17.7	7.8	6.6	7.2	10.9	15.6	13.3	4.3	3.9	4.1
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh						21.2	40.1	30.8	7.9	18.8	13.4	20.2	31.8	27.3	10.2	14.7	12.9
34	Tripura	37.0	42.1	41.2	7.9	12.7	12.1	27.3	35.0	32.9	6.3	22.1	17.8	32.2	41.5	39.0	(7.1)	20.9	17.2
35	Uttar Pradesh	31.8	59.4	52.2	22.2	49.4	40.5	13.1	26.0	22.5	13.5	25.6	21.9	12.6	20.8	18.8	13.6	20.2	18.4
36	Uttarakhand	16.7	29.5	26.0	7.2	26.0	18.8	14.1	17.8	16.4	9.8	14.1	12.3	13.7	14.4	14.2	13.5	13.1	13.3
37	West Bengal	31.3	62.3	53.3	11.9	30.8	24.7	29.6	50.0	43.6	13.2	20.9	18.3	27.5	48.9	42.3	9.0	24.4	19.7
	India	29.7	53.4	45.6	14.6	33.9	26.6	19.2	32.4	27.9	11.4	21.3	17.4	16.5	28.4	24.7	9.2	18.5	15.2

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Figures in parenthesis are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

NA - Not Available

Statement 10 (a): Mean age at effective marriage of Female by residence, India and bigger States

2011

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Age at effective marriage (in years)											
		<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.5	19.1	23.0	21.6	16.6	19.1	22.7	20.0	16.0	19.3	23.5	27.7
2	Assam	16.3	19.0	24.7	21.5	16.3	19.0	24.5	21.2	16.5	19.1	25.6	23.3
3	Bihar	16.3	19.3	23.2	20.7	16.3	19.2	23.0	20.5	16.3	19.4	23.9	21.9
4	Chhattisgarh	16.5	19.1	23.2	20.2	16.5	19.1	22.9	19.9	16.6	19.3	24.1	21.9
5	Delhi	16.8	19.5	23.8	22.4	17.0	19.8	22.8	21.7	16.8	19.4	24.0	22.6
6	Gujarat	16.5	19.3	23.7	21.3	16.5	19.2	23.3	20.7	16.2	19.5	24.2	22.3
7	Haryana	16.4	19.4	22.7	21.0	16.5	19.4	22.4	20.7	16.4	19.2	23.3	21.7
8	Himachal Pradesh	17.0	19.4	23.6	22.4	17.0	19.4	23.5	22.2	17.0	19.5	24.9	24.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	16.1	19.5	25.2	24.1	16.4	19.5	24.9	23.8	15.0	19.2	26.2	25.4
10	Jharkhand	16.2	19.2	23.7	20.7	16.2	19.2	23.5	20.3	16.2	19.2	24.2	22.7
11	Karnataka	16.5	19.1	23.6	21.0	16.6	19.0	23.2	20.6	16.5	19.7	24.2	21.9
12	Kerala	16.4	19.2	24.3	22.6	16.4	19.2	24.3	22.6	16.6	19.2	24.2	22.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.3	19.0	23.7	20.7	16.3	19.0	23.0	20.1	16.7	19.3	25.1	22.7
14	Maharashtra	16.6	19.2	23.9	21.7	16.9	19.3	23.0	20.7	16.4	19.1	24.4	22.5
15	Odisha	16.5	19.2	23.9	21.4	16.5	19.2	23.8	21.3	16.7	19.2	24.4	22.5
16	Punjab	16.9	19.4	23.7	22.4	16.8	19.4	23.4	22.2	17.0	19.4	24.0	22.8
17	Rajasthan	16.3	19.1	22.9	20.5	16.3	19.1	22.5	20.1	16.6	19.2	23.6	21.7
18	Tamil Nadu	16.7	19.4	23.9	22.4	16.7	19.4	23.6	22.0	16.7	19.3	24.4	23.1
19	Uttar Pradesh	16.5	19.1	23.3	20.8	16.5	19.1	23.2	20.6	16.7	19.3	23.7	22.1
20	West Bengal	16.5	18.9	23.7	20.3	16.5	18.9	23.2	19.7	16.3	19.2	24.5	22.3
	India	16.5	19.1	23.6	21.2	16.5	19.1	23.3	20.7	16.4	19.3	24.2	22.7

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

Statement 10 (b): Mean age at effective marriage of Female by residence, India and bigger States

2015

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Age at effective marriage (in years)											
		<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.9	19.1	23.9	21.8	16.8	19.2	23.9	21.6	17.0	18.8	23.8	22.3
2	Assam	16.5	19.2	24.3	22.4	16.5	19.2	24.0	22.0	17.0	19.1	26.1	24.4
3	Bihar	16.8	18.8	24.6	22.0	16.7	18.9	24.6	21.9	17.0	18.5	24.4	22.5
4	Chhattisgarh	16.5	19.1	23.8	22.0	16.7	19.1	23.3	21.5	16.1	19.2	24.6	22.9
5	Delhi	17.0	19.2	24.9	23.4	0.0	19.0	26.6	25.6	17.0	19.2	24.8	23.4
6	Gujarat	16.6	19.3	23.7	22.3	16.6	19.2	22.4	21.1	16.5	19.3	24.0	22.8
7	Haryana	16.9	19.2	23.4	21.9	16.8	19.2	23.2	21.7	17.0	19.1	24.6	23.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	16.8	19.3	24.2	23.0	16.8	19.3	24.1	22.9	17.0	19.0	25.7	24.9
9	Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	19.7	25.7	24.8	17.0	19.7	25.4	24.5	17.0	19.6	26.1	25.5
10	Jharkhand	17.0	19.0	24.2	21.8	17.0	19.0	23.7	20.9	17.0	19.0	24.5	22.4
11	Karnataka	16.8	19.1	23.9	22.0	16.7	19.2	23.5	21.5	16.9	19.0	24.4	22.8
12	Kerala	16.9	19.2	24.5	23.2	16.9	19.1	24.4	23.0	17.0	19.3	24.7	23.5
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.8	19.1	23.7	21.7	16.8	19.1	23.3	21.3	16.8	19.1	24.5	22.7
14	Maharashtra	16.9	19.2	24.5	22.6	16.8	19.2	23.0	21.0	16.9	19.2	25.0	23.4
15	Odisha	16.6	19.4	24.2	22.2	16.8	19.3	24.1	22.0	15.4	19.4	24.6	23.0
16	Punjab	17.0	19.5	24.7	23.4	17.0	19.6	23.9	22.9	17.0	19.4	25.8	24.2
17	Rajasthan	16.8	19.0	23.6	21.5	16.9	19.0	23.5	21.3	16.7	19.1	23.8	22.0
18	Tamil Nadu	16.8	19.1	24.4	23.1	16.8	19.2	24.1	22.6	16.8	19.1	24.6	23.4
19	Telangana	16.6	19.1	24.2	22.1	16.7	19.0	23.5	21.3	16.5	19.4	24.9	23.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	16.9	19.1	23.5	21.9	16.9	19.2	23.4	21.8	16.5	18.8	23.8	22.7
21	Uttarakhand	16.8	19.4	23.7	22.3	16.8	19.4	23.5	22.1	16.7	19.4	24.2	23.0
22	West Bengal	16.8	19.0	23.4	21.0	16.9	19.0	22.8	20.5	16.5	18.9	24.2	22.2
	India	16.8	19.1	24.0	22.1	16.8	19.1	23.6	21.6	16.7	19.1	24.5	23.0

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

Statement 10 (c): Mean age at effective marriage of Female by residence, India and bigger States

2019

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Age at effective marriage (in years)											
		<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages	<18	18-20	21+	All Ages
1	Andhra Pradesh	16.9	19.4	23.6	22.1	16.9	19.3	23.5	21.8	16.9	19.5	23.8	22.7
2	Assam	17.0	19.2	25.1	23.4	17.0	19.2	24.9	23.1	17.0	19.4	25.6	24.2
3	Bihar	16.9	19.3	23.0	21.4	16.9	19.3	22.9	21.3	16.8	19.2	23.7	22.2
4	Chhattisgarh	16.9	19.3	23.2	21.7	16.9	19.3	22.7	21.3	17.0	19.5	24.4	22.9
5	Delhi	17.0	19.3	25.6	24.1	0.0	19.7	24.5	23.3	17.0	19.3	25.6	24.2
6	Gujarat	16.9	19.4	24.3	22.8	16.9	19.4	24.0	22.2	17.0	19.5	24.8	23.6
7	Haryana	16.9	19.5	23.9	22.6	16.8	19.5	23.6	22.3	17.0	19.4	24.2	23.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	17.0	19.4	25.0	23.7	17.0	19.4	25.0	23.6	17.0	19.0	27.1	26.0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	17.0	19.3	26.4	25.3	17.0	19.1	26.3	25.2	17.0	19.9	26.6	25.8
10	Jharkhand	17.0	19.1	24.7	22.6	17.0	19.0	24.2	22.1	17.0	19.4	25.6	23.7
11	Karnataka	16.9	19.4	24.4	22.6	16.9	19.4	23.5	21.9	17.0	19.3	25.5	24.0
12	Kerala	17.0	19.3	24.9	23.4	17.0	19.2	24.8	23.2	17.0	19.3	25.0	23.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	16.9	19.3	23.5	21.6	16.9	19.3	23.0	21.1	16.8	19.4	24.5	23.1
14	Maharashtra	17.0	19.2	23.9	22.4	17.0	19.1	23.3	21.8	17.0	19.5	24.8	23.4
15	Odisha	16.8	19.2	24.2	22.2	16.8	19.2	24.0	21.9	16.9	19.2	25.2	23.5
16	Punjab	17.0	19.6	25.7	24.2	17.0	19.6	25.5	24.0	17.0	19.6	25.9	24.5
17	Rajasthan	16.9	19.3	23.9	22.0	16.9	19.3	23.5	21.6	16.9	19.4	24.5	22.9
18	Tamil Nadu	17.0	19.4	24.5	23.3	16.9	19.4	24.2	22.9	17.0	19.3	24.7	23.6
19	Telangana	17.0	19.5	24.1	22.4	17.0	19.5	23.8	22.1	17.0	19.6	24.7	23.1
20	Uttar Pradesh	17.0	19.5	23.7	22.3	17.0	19.5	23.5	22.0	17.0	19.6	24.4	23.4
21	Uttarakhand	17.0	19.5	24.6	23.1	17.0	19.5	24.3	22.8	17.0	19.5	25.3	24.1
22	West Bengal	16.7	18.9	23.2	21.0	16.7	18.9	22.7	20.6	16.9	18.9	24.1	22.1
	India	16.9	19.3	23.9	22.1	16.9	19.3	23.6	21.7	16.9	19.3	24.7	23.3

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

Statement 11: Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex, marital status

Year	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
		Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
2011	15-29	17.2	11.7	0.1	20.8	8.3	0.1	13.5	15.4	0.1
	15-19	9.5	0.8	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.0	8.6	1.3	0.0
	20-24	5.4	4.3	0.0	7.0	2.4	0.0	3.8	6.3	0.0
	25-29	2.3	6.6	0.1	3.4	5.6	0.1	1.1	7.8	0.1
2015	15-29	20.0	10.1	0.1	23.4	6.6	0.0	16.4	13.8	0.1
	15-19	9.9	0.3	0.0	10.4	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0
	20-24	7.1	3.3	0.0	8.6	1.5	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.0
	25-29	3.0	6.5	0.1	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.6	8.1	0.1
2019	15-29	23.0	8.3	0.0	26.1	5.3	0.0	19.9	11.7	0.1
	15-19	10.0	0.2	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	9.7	0.3	0.0
	20-24	8.6	2.3	0.0	9.7	1.1	0.0	7.5	3.7	0.0
	25-29	4.4	5.8	0.0	6.1	4.1	0.0	2.7	7.7	0.1

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

Note: W/D/S - Widowed/Divorced/Separated

Statement 12 (a): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2011

Sl. No.	State	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
1	Andhra Pradesh	15-29	14.9	12.9	0.3	19.1	9.0	0.0	10.7	16.9	0.4
		15-19	8.0	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.3	0.0	6.8	1.6	0.0
		20-24	4.9	4.8	0.1	6.7	2.5	0.0	3.0	7.1	0.1
		25-29	2.0	7.2	0.2	3.2	6.2	0.0	0.9	8.2	0.3
2	Assam	15-29	19.0	10.8	0.1	22.3	6.5	0.0	15.5	15.2	0.2
		15-19	9.5	0.9	0.0	10.3	0.3	0.0	8.7	1.5	0.0
		20-24	5.9	4.0	0.0	7.1	1.9	0.0	4.6	6.1	0.1
		25-29	3.6	5.9	0.1	4.9	4.3	0.0	2.2	7.6	0.1
3	Bihar	15-29	15.9	12.1	0.0	19.4	9.1	0.0	12.1	15.3	0.1
		15-19	10.5	1.0	0.0	11.7	0.5	0.0	9.2	1.5	0.0
		20-24	4.1	4.6	0.0	5.5	2.9	0.0	2.5	6.4	0.0
		25-29	1.3	6.5	0.0	2.2	5.7	0.0	0.4	7.4	0.1
4	Chhattisgarh	15-29	14.8	13.7	0.3	18.0	11.2	0.1	11.8	16.3	0.3
		15-19	8.6	0.9	0.0	9.6	0.4	0.0	7.7	1.4	0.0
		20-24	4.8	5.7	0.1	6.5	4.0	0.0	3.1	7.4	0.1
		25-29	1.4	7.1	0.2	1.9	6.8	0.1	1.0	7.5	0.2
5	Delhi	15-29	20.3	11.1	0.1	22.7	8.3	0.0	17.3	14.2	0.1
		15-19	9.4	0.4	0.0	9.6	0.2	0.0	9.1	0.5	0.0
		20-24	7.5	3.2	0.0	8.6	1.8	0.0	6.1	4.9	0.0
		25-29	3.4	7.5	0.1	4.5	6.3	0.0	2.1	8.8	0.1
6	Gujarat	15-29	15.4	13.2	0.2	18.0	10.7	0.3	12.3	16.0	0.2
		15-19	8.6	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.7	0.0	7.8	1.2	0.0
		20-24	4.9	4.9	0.1	6.1	3.3	0.1	3.6	6.6	0.1
		25-29	1.9	7.4	0.1	2.7	6.7	0.2	0.9	8.2	0.1
7	Haryana	15-29	17.5	13.4	0.1	20.8	10.1	0.1	13.9	17.1	0.1
		15-19	10.1	0.6	0.0	10.9	0.2	0.0	9.3	1.0	0.0
		20-24	5.8	5.3	0.0	7.3	3.1	0.0	4.0	7.8	0.0
		25-29	1.6	7.5	0.1	2.6	6.8	0.1	0.6	8.3	0.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	15-29	18.7	8.6	0.1	22.2	4.7	0.0	15.4	12.4	0.1
		15-19	9.3	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.3	0.0
		20-24	6.8	2.7	0.0	8.3	0.9	0.0	5.3	4.5	0.0
		25-29	2.6	5.7	0.1	4.0	3.8	0.0	1.3	7.6	0.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	15-29	25.3	6.2	0.0	27.1	3.8	0.0	23.5	8.9	0.1
		15-19	10.3	0.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.2	0.0
		20-24	9.5	1.7	0.0	10.2	0.8	0.0	8.9	2.7	0.0
		25-29	5.5	4.4	0.0	6.4	3.0	0.0	4.4	6.0	0.1
10	Jharkhand	15-29	17.8	11.7	0.1	21.0	8.5	0.0	14.2	15.1	0.1
		15-19	10.5	0.8	0.0	11.5	0.4	0.0	9.4	1.2	0.0
		20-24	5.3	4.3	0.0	6.6	2.5	0.0	3.8	6.2	0.0
		25-29	2.0	6.6	0.1	2.9	5.6	0.0	1.0	7.7	0.1
11	Karnataka	15-29	17.8	11.3	0.1	22.6	6.5	0.0	12.9	16.1	0.3
		15-19	8.8	0.7	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0	7.9	1.3	0.0
		20-24	6.0	4.0	0.0	8.2	1.3	0.0	3.8	6.7	0.1
		25-29	3.0	6.6	0.1	4.7	5.1	0.0	1.2	8.1	0.2

Statement 12 (a): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2011

Sl. No.	State	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
12	Kerala	15-29	15.8	7.3	0.1	20.5	2.9	0.0	11.6	11.3	0.1
		15-19	7.3	0.3	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.5	0.0
		20-24	5.5	2.3	0.0	7.5	0.4	0.0	3.7	4.0	0.0
		25-29	3.0	4.7	0.1	5.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	6.8	0.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	15-29	15.9	13.7	0.1	19.2	10.7	0.1	12.5	16.8	0.1
		15-19	10.0	0.9	0.0	10.8	0.4	0.0	9.1	1.4	0.0
		20-24	4.5	5.4	0.0	6.1	3.6	0.0	2.9	7.3	0.0
		25-29	1.4	7.4	0.1	2.3	6.7	0.1	0.5	8.1	0.1
14	Maharashtra	15-29	15.6	12.5	0.1	19.6	8.6	0.0	11.4	16.5	0.3
		15-19	8.3	0.9	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.0	7.3	1.6	0.0
		20-24	5.2	4.7	0.0	7.1	2.5	0.0	3.1	7.0	0.1
		25-29	2.1	6.9	0.1	3.1	5.9	0.0	1.0	7.9	0.2
15	Odisha	15-29	17.0	10.5	0.1	20.4	6.7	0.0	13.6	14.5	0.3
		15-19	9.1	0.6	0.0	10.0	0.3	0.0	8.2	1.0	0.0
		20-24	5.3	3.9	0.0	6.6	1.8	0.0	4.0	6.0	0.1
		25-29	2.6	6.0	0.1	3.8	4.6	0.0	1.4	7.5	0.2
16	Punjab	15-29	19.7	9.5	0.1	22.8	6.8	0.0	16.3	9.7	0.1
		15-19	9.4	0.2	0.0	10.1	0.1	0.0	8.7	0.4	0.0
		20-24	7.2	3.0	0.0	8.4	1.6	0.0	5.8	1.6	0.0
		25-29	3.1	6.3	0.1	4.3	5.1	0.0	1.8	7.7	0.1
17	Rajasthan	15-29	15.5	14.7	0.1	18.6	11.9	0.1	12.1	17.7	0.1
		15-19	9.8	1.5	0.0	10.7	1.0	0.0	8.8	2.0	0.0
		20-24	4.5	5.7	0.0	5.9	4.0	0.0	2.9	7.5	0.0
		25-29	1.2	7.5	0.1	2.0	6.9	0.1	0.4	8.2	0.1
18	Tamil Nadu	15-29	16.9	9.3	0.1	20.8	5.1	0.0	13.0	13.5	0.3
		15-19	7.6	0.2	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.4	0.0
		20-24	6.0	2.9	0.0	7.5	0.8	0.0	4.5	4.9	0.1
		25-29	3.3	6.2	0.1	5.1	4.3	0.0	1.5	8.2	0.2
19	Uttar Pradesh	15-29	19.7	11.5	0.1	22.8	8.7	0.1	16.2	14.6	0.1
		15-19	11.6	0.7	0.0	12.4	0.3	0.0	10.7	1.1	0.0
		20-24	6.0	4.3	0.0	7.3	2.6	0.0	4.6	6.2	0.0
		25-29	2.1	6.5	0.1	3.1	5.8	0.1	0.9	7.3	0.1
20	West Bengal	15-29	16.3	12.4	0.1	20.3	8.0	0.0	12.0	17.0	0.3
		15-19	8.7	1.0	0.0	9.6	0.2	0.0	7.7	1.8	0.0
		20-24	5.2	4.7	0.0	6.9	2.5	0.0	3.3	7.0	0.1
		25-29	2.4	6.7	0.1	3.8	5.3	0.0	1.0	8.2	0.2
	India	15-29	17.2	11.7	0.1	20.8	8.3	0.1	13.5	15.4	0.1
		15-19	9.5	0.8	0.0	10.4	0.3	0.0	8.6	1.3	0.0
		20-24	5.4	4.3	0.0	7.0	2.4	0.0	3.8	6.3	0.0
		25-29	2.3	6.6	0.1	3.4	5.6	0.1	1.1	7.8	0.1

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

Note: W/D/S - Widowed/Divorced/Separated

Statement 12 (b): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2015

Sl. No.	State	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
1	Andhra Pradesh	15-29	18.4	10.1	0.1	21.9	6.1	0.0	14.5	14.4	0.1
		15-19	8.2	0.2	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.0	7.7	0.4	0.0
		20-24	6.9	3.0	0.0	8.6	1.0	0.0	5.1	5.1	0.0
		25-29	3.3	6.9	0.1	4.7	5.0	0.0	1.7	8.9	0.1
2	Assam	15-29	19.4	10.3	0.1	22.6	6.0	0.0	16.0	14.8	0.2
		15-19	9.5	0.4	0.0	9.8	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.6	0.0
		20-24	6.7	3.9	0.0	8.4	1.5	0.0	4.9	6.4	0.1
		25-29	3.2	6.0	0.1	4.4	4.4	0.0	1.9	7.8	0.1
3	Bihar	15-29	19.7	10.9	0.0	22.8	7.8	0.0	16.6	14.4	0.0
		15-19	11.8	0.2	0.0	12.1	0.1	0.0	11.6	0.3	0.0
		20-24	6.2	3.7	0.0	8.0	1.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	0.0
		25-29	1.7	7.0	0.0	2.7	5.9	0.0	0.7	8.2	0.0
4	Chhattisgarh	15-29	18.8	10.8	0.1	21.8	8.0	0.1	15.6	13.6	0.3
		15-19	9.7	0.2	0.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.3	0.0
		20-24	6.9	3.8	0.0	8.5	2.0	0.0	5.3	5.6	0.1
		25-29	2.2	6.8	0.1	3.1	5.9	0.1	1.2	7.7	0.2
5	Delhi	15-29	22.1	8.8	0.1	24.7	5.9	0.0	18.8	12.1	0.1
		15-19	9.4	0.1	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	0.2	0.0
		20-24	8.2	2.1	0.0	9.0	0.9	0.0	7.1	3.4	0.0
		25-29	4.5	6.6	0.1	5.8	5.0	0.0	2.9	8.5	0.1
6	Gujarat	15-29	18.2	10.9	0.1	20.9	8.3	0.1	15.2	14.0	0.1
		15-19	9.1	0.3	0.0	9.5	0.2	0.0	8.6	0.5	0.0
		20-24	6.5	3.5	0.0	7.7	2.1	0.0	5.2	5.1	0.0
		25-29	2.6	7.1	0.1	3.7	6.0	0.1	1.4	8.4	0.1
7	Haryana	15-29	20.3	11.4	0.0	23.4	8.2	0.0	16.3	15.0	0.1
		15-19	9.9	0.3	0.0	10.5	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.0
		20-24	7.6	3.8	0.0	8.9	1.9	0.0	5.9	6.0	0.0
		25-29	2.8	7.3	0.0	4.0	6.2	0.0	1.3	8.6	0.1
8	Himachal Pradesh	15-29	18.6	8.2	0.0	21.7	4.3	0.0	15.5	12.2	0.1
		15-19	7.8	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.2	0.0
		20-24	7.1	2.3	0.0	7.8	0.7	0.0	6.3	4.0	0.0
		25-29	3.7	5.8	0.0	5.5	3.6	0.0	1.9	8.0	0.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	15-29	25.9	6.8	0.0	28.1	4.0	0.0	23.3	10.1	0.0
		15-19	9.7	0.1	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.0
		20-24	9.9	1.6	0.0	10.5	0.7	0.0	9.1	2.6	0.0
		25-29	6.3	5.1	0.0	7.7	3.2	0.0	4.8	7.3	0.0
10	Jharkhand	15-29	20.5	10.8	0.1	23.8	7.2	0.0	16.9	14.7	0.1
		15-19	11.4	0.3	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	10.9	0.5	0.0
		20-24	6.5	3.9	0.0	8.2	1.8	0.0	4.5	6.1	0.0
		25-29	2.6	6.6	0.1	3.7	5.3	0.0	1.5	8.1	0.1
11	Karnataka	15-29	20.8	9.1	0.1	25.4	4.3	0.0	16.2	13.9	0.1
		15-19	8.9	0.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.3	0.0
		20-24	7.6	2.9	0.0	9.5	0.6	0.0	5.7	5.3	0.0
		25-29	4.3	6.0	0.1	6.5	3.7	0.0	2.1	8.3	0.1
12	Kerala	15-29	17.0	6.3	0.1	21.4	2.1	0.0	12.8	10.2	0.1
		15-19	7.7	0.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.2	0.0
		20-24	5.9	1.8	0.0	7.6	0.2	0.0	4.3	3.3	0.0
		25-29	3.4	4.4	0.1	5.5	1.9	0.0	1.3	6.7	0.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	15-29	19.1	11.5	0.1	22.3	8.5	0.1	15.5	14.8	0.1
		15-19	10.3	0.3	0.0	10.9	0.2	0.0	9.6	0.5	0.0
		20-24	6.6	4.3	0.0	8.2	2.5	0.0	4.9	6.3	0.0
		25-29	2.2	6.9	0.1	3.2	5.8	0.1	1.0	8.0	0.1

Statement 12 (b): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2015

Sl. No.	State	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
14	Maharashtra	15-29	19.8	8.8	0.0	23.5	5.1	0.0	15.8	12.9	0.1
		15-19	9.0	0.3	0.0	9.4	0.1	0.0	8.5	0.5	0.0
		20-24	7.1	2.8	0.0	8.8	0.9	0.0	5.3	4.8	0.0
		25-29	3.7	5.7	0.0	5.3	4.1	0.0	2.0	7.6	0.1
15	Odisha	15-29	20.6	8.9	0.1	23.5	4.6	0.0	17.5	13.2	0.2
		15-19	9.6	0.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.3	0.0
		20-24	7.3	2.9	0.0	8.7	0.9	0.0	5.9	4.9	0.1
		25-29	3.7	5.8	0.1	5.2	3.7	0.0	2.1	8.0	0.1
16	Punjab	15-29	21.4	8.7	0.1	24.4	6.1	0.1	17.8	11.7	0.1
		15-19	8.9	0.2	0.0	9.6	0.1	0.0	8.1	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.3	2.3	0.0	9.4	1.2	0.0	6.9	3.6	0.0
		25-29	4.2	6.2	0.1	5.4	4.8	0.1	2.8	7.8	0.1
17	Rajasthan	15-29	18.5	13.1	0.1	21.4	10.3	0.0	15.4	16.1	0.1
		15-19	10.5	0.6	0.0	11.1	0.4	0.0	9.9	0.8	0.0
		20-24	6.2	4.9	0.0	7.6	3.1	0.0	4.7	6.8	0.0
		25-29	1.8	7.6	0.1	2.7	6.8	0.0	0.8	8.5	0.1
18	Tamil Nadu	15-29	18.8	7.7	0.1	22.5	3.8	0.0	15.1	12.0	0.1
		15-19	7.7	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.3	0.0
		20-24	7.0	2.1	0.0	8.2	0.5	0.0	5.7	3.8	0.0
		25-29	4.1	5.5	0.1	6.1	3.3	0.0	2.1	7.9	0.1
19	Telangana	15-29	21.5	9.7	0.1	25.4	5.9	0.0	17.3	13.7	0.1
		15-19	9.3	0.2	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0	8.8	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.5	2.7	0.0	10.4	0.9	0.0	6.5	4.6	0.0
		25-29	3.7	6.8	0.1	5.3	4.9	0.0	2.0	8.8	0.1
20	Uttar Pradesh	15-29	23.1	10.3	0.1	25.9	7.6	0.1	20.0	13.1	0.1
		15-19	12.2	0.2	0.0	12.6	0.1	0.0	11.7	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.1	3.2	0.0	9.3	1.7	0.0	6.8	4.8	0.0
		25-29	2.8	6.9	0.1	4.0	5.8	0.1	1.5	8.0	0.1
21	Uttarakhand	15-29	22.3	8.3	0.0	26.2	5.0	0.0	18.5	11.6	0.1
		15-19	10.0	0.1	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.2	0.0
		20-24	9.1	2.5	0.0	11.3	1.1	0.0	6.9	3.9	0.0
		25-29	3.2	5.7	0.0	4.6	3.9	0.0	1.8	7.5	0.1
22	West Bengal	15-29	17.5	11.7	0.1	21.7	6.9	0.0	13.1	16.6	0.2
		15-19	8.9	0.6	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.0	8.2	1.1	0.0
		20-24	5.8	4.4	0.0	7.8	1.8	0.0	3.7	7.1	0.1
		25-29	2.8	6.7	0.1	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.2	8.4	0.1
	India	15-29	20.0	10.1	0.1	23.4	6.6	0.0	16.4	13.8	0.1
		15-19	9.9	0.3	0.0	10.4	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.4	0.0
		20-24	7.1	3.3	0.0	8.6	1.5	0.0	5.4	5.3	0.0
		25-29	3.0	6.5	0.1	4.4	5.0	0.0	1.6	8.1	0.1

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

Note: W/D/S - Widowed/Divorced/Separate

Statement 12 (c): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2019

Sl. No.	States	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
1	Andhra Pradesh	15-29	20.7	9.2	0.1	24.5	5.1	0.0	16.8	13.5	0.1
		15-19	8.3	0.2	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.0	2.5	0.0	9.5	0.9	0.0	6.5	4.3	0.0
		25-29	4.4	6.5	0.1	6.4	4.2	0.0	2.3	8.9	0.1
2	Assam	15-29	22.6	8.4	0.0	25.0	4.7	0.0	20.1	12.3	0.1
		15-19	9.7	0.2	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.4	2.6	0.0	9.3	1.0	0.0	7.3	4.4	0.0
		25-29	4.5	5.6	0.0	6.1	3.7	0.0	2.9	7.6	0.1
3	Bihar	15-29	24.3	8.4	0.0	27.1	5.3	0.0	21.4	11.8	0.0
		15-19	11.8	0.2	0.0	11.9	0.1	0.0	11.8	0.4	0.0
		20-24	9.0	2.1	0.0	10.0	0.9	0.0	7.8	3.4	0.0
		25-29	3.5	6.1	0.0	5.2	4.3	0.0	1.8	8.0	0.0
4	Chhattisgarh	15-29	21.6	9.2	0.1	24.3	6.7	0.1	19.0	11.8	0.1
		15-19	9.8	0.2	0.0	10.0	0.1	0.0	9.6	0.4	0.0
		20-24	8.3	2.7	0.0	9.5	1.5	0.0	7.1	3.9	0.0
		25-29	3.5	6.3	0.1	4.8	5.1	0.1	2.3	7.5	0.1
5	Delhi	15-29	26.5	6.3	0.0	28.5	3.8	0.0	24.2	9.2	0.0
		15-19	9.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	0.0
		20-24	10.1	1.3	0.0	10.8	0.5	0.0	9.4	2.2	0.0
		25-29	6.7	5.0	0.0	8.1	3.3	0.0	5.1	6.9	0.0
6	Gujarat	15-29	21.5	9.2	0.0	23.9	6.9	0.0	19.0	11.5	0.1
		15-19	9.6	0.2	0.0	9.8	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.2	0.0
		20-24	8.1	2.6	0.0	9.0	1.6	0.0	7.1	3.6	0.0
		25-29	3.8	6.4	0.0	5.1	5.2	0.0	2.5	7.7	0.1
7	Haryana	15-29	23.3	9.3	0.0	25.9	6.6	0.0	20.3	12.4	0.0
		15-19	9.9	0.1	0.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	9.6	0.2	0.0
		20-24	9.3	2.4	0.0	10.1	1.2	0.0	8.3	3.8	0.0
		25-29	4.1	6.8	0.0	5.6	5.3	0.0	2.4	8.4	0.0
8	Himachal Pradesh	15-29	20.8	7.4	0.0	23.9	3.5	0.0	17.8	11.2	0.0
		15-19	7.9	0.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	7.3	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.1	1.9	0.0	8.6	0.5	0.0	7.6	3.2	0.0
		25-29	4.8	5.4	0.0	6.8	3.0	0.0	2.9	7.7	0.0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	15-29	29.1	4.1	0.0	30.1	3.7	0.0	28.1	5.7	0.0
		15-19	9.5	0.1	0.0	9.9	0.1	0.0	9.2	0.1	0.0
		20-24	10.7	0.8	0.0	10.8	1.5	0.0	10.6	1.2	0.0
		25-29	8.9	3.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	0.0	8.3	4.4	0.0
10	Jharkhand	15-29	25.1	7.4	0.0	28.1	1.5	0.0	22.0	10.7	0.0
		15-19	11.2	0.2	0.0	11.6	0.1	0.0	10.8	0.3	0.0
		20-24	9.2	1.8	0.0	10.1	0.8	0.0	8.3	3.0	0.0
		25-29	4.7	5.4	0.0	6.4	0.6	0.0	2.9	7.4	0.0
11	Karnataka	15-29	22.5	8.7	0.1	27.0	3.9	0.0	17.8	13.6	0.1
		15-19	8.9	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.2	0.0
		20-24	8.5	2.6	0.0	10.2	0.6	0.0	6.8	4.6	0.0
		25-29	5.1	6.0	0.1	7.7	3.3	0.0	2.4	8.8	0.1
12	Kerala	15-29	18.3	6.2	0.0	22.8	1.9	0.0	14.2	10.2	0.1
		15-19	8.1	0.1	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	0.2	0.0
		20-24	6.5	1.6	0.0	8.1	0.2	0.0	5.1	3.0	0.0
		25-29	3.7	4.5	0.0	6.1	1.7	0.0	1.5	7.0	0.1

Statement 12 (c): State-wise Percent Distribution of Youth Population (15-29 years) by sex and marital status

2019

Sl. No.	States	Age Group (in years)	Total			Males			Females		
			Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S	Never Married	Married	W/D/S
13	Madhya Pradesh	15-29	20.8	10.9	0.1	23.9	8.0	0.1	17.4	14.1	0.1
		15-19	10.5	0.3	0.0	11.0	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.5	0.0
		20-24	7.5	3.8	0.0	8.9	2.3	0.0	6.0	5.4	0.0
		25-29	2.8	6.8	0.1	4.0	5.5	0.1	1.5	8.2	0.1
14	Maharashtra	15-29	23.1	7.1	0.0	26.4	3.7	0.0	19.5	10.6	0.1
		15-19	9.4	0.1	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.1	0.0
		20-24	8.5	1.9	0.0	9.7	0.6	0.0	7.2	3.3	0.0
		25-29	5.2	5.1	0.0	7.1	3.1	0.0	3.2	7.2	0.1
15	Odisha	15-29	21.3	8.8	0.1	24.6	4.5	0.0	18.0	13.0	0.1
		15-19	9.3	0.2	0.0	9.5	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.3	0.0
		20-24	7.7	2.7	0.0	8.9	1.0	0.0	6.5	4.3	0.0
		25-29	4.3	5.9	0.1	6.2	3.4	0.0	2.4	8.4	0.1
16	Punjab	15-29	25.0	6.7	0.0	27.8	4.2	0.0	21.7	9.3	0.1
		15-19	9.3	0.1	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.1	0.0
		20-24	9.6	1.5	0.0	10.5	0.6	0.0	8.5	2.4	0.0
		25-29	6.1	5.1	0.0	7.5	3.6	0.0	4.6	6.8	0.1
17	Rajasthan	15-29	21.6	11.0	0.0	24.1	8.4	0.0	18.8	13.7	0.0
		15-19	10.4	0.3	0.0	10.8	0.2	0.0	9.9	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.2	3.4	0.0	9.1	2.2	0.0	7.3	4.7	0.0
		25-29	3.0	7.3	0.0	4.2	6.0	0.0	1.6	8.7	0.0
18	Tamil Nadu	15-29	20.2	7.0	0.0	23.6	3.4	0.0	16.8	10.8	0.1
		15-19	8.0	0.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.2	0.0
		20-24	7.6	1.8	0.0	8.6	0.5	0.0	6.6	3.2	0.0
		25-29	4.6	5.1	0.0	6.6	2.9	0.0	2.5	7.4	0.1
19	Telangana	15-29	23.8	9.0	0.1	27.8	5.1	0.0	19.7	12.9	0.1
		15-19	9.8	0.2	0.0	10.2	0.1	0.0	9.4	0.3	0.0
		20-24	9.0	2.5	0.0	10.6	0.9	0.0	7.4	4.1	0.0
		25-29	5.0	6.3	0.1	7.0	4.1	0.0	2.9	8.5	0.1
20	Uttar Pradesh	15-29	26.7	7.7	0.0	29.2	5.6	0.1	24.2	10.1	0.0
		15-19	11.8	0.1	0.0	12.2	0.1	0.0	11.4	0.2	0.0
		20-24	10.1	1.9	0.0	10.8	1.1	0.0	9.4	2.8	0.0
		25-29	4.8	5.7	0.0	6.2	4.4	0.1	3.4	7.1	0.0
21	Uttarakhand	15-29	24.7	7.6	0.0	28.9	3.8	0.0	20.3	11.5	0.0
		15-19	9.4	0.8	0.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	8.3	1.6	0.0
		20-24	10.4	1.8	0.0	12.0	0.8	0.0	8.7	2.8	0.0
		25-29	4.9	5.0	0.0	6.5	3.0	0.0	3.3	7.1	0.0
22	West Bengal	15-29	21.6	9.3	0.0	25.2	5.3	0.0	17.8	13.5	0.1
		15-19	9.5	0.2	0.0	9.8	0.1	0.0	9.1	0.4	0.0
		20-24	7.8	3.1	0.0	9.3	1.1	0.0	6.3	5.0	0.0
		25-29	4.3	6.0	0.0	6.1	4.1	0.0	2.4	8.1	0.1
	India	15-29	23.0	8.3	0.0	26.1	5.3	0.0	19.9	11.7	0.1
		15-19	10.0	0.2	0.0	10.3	0.1	0.0	9.7	0.3	0.0
		20-24	8.6	2.3	0.0	9.7	1.1	0.0	7.5	3.7	0.0
		25-29	4.4	5.8	0.0	6.1	4.1	0.0	2.7	7.7	0.1

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

Note: W/D/S - Widowed/Divorced/Separated

Statement 13: Age Specific Fertility Rates

Year	Age Group (in years)									Total Fertility Rate		
	15-19			20-24			25-29					
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	110.6	64.9	100.8	260.9	213.9	250.8	261.6	227.9	254.8	5.4	4.1	5.2
1981	98.2	58.1	90.4	261.3	195.0	246.9	244.9	187.0	232.1	4.8	3.3	4.5
1991	84.5	46.1	76.1	244.6	200.7	234.0	202.3	158.7	191.3	3.9	2.7	3.6
2001	56.1	26.5	48.9	236.9	161.3	215.9	187.0	151.2	177.3	3.4	2.3	3.1
2011	35.3	16.5	30.7	216.8	143.8	196.7	163.7	129.6	153.4	2.7	1.9	2.4
2012	36.3	16.7	31.5	210.6	140.4	191.9	164.8	131.4	154.6	2.6	1.8	2.4
2013	31.7	16.5	28.1	212.8	142.2	194.3	159.9	125.6	149.7	2.5	1.8	2.3
2014	29.9	20.6	27.3	195.6	128.9	174.9	154.2	123.9	143.7	2.5	1.8	2.3
2015	12.3	8.3	11.1	192.7	132.0	173.8	163.5	125.8	150.3	2.5	1.8	2.3
2016	12.3	6.7	10.7	152.3	98.2	135.4	180.2	139.1	166.0	2.5	1.8	2.3
2017	14.9	8.5	13.0	153.2	101.9	137.1	171.4	130.4	157.1	2.4	1.7	2.2
2018	13.5	8.4	12.2	135.9	91.5	122.9	160.1	119.1	146.4	2.4	1.7	2.2
2019	12.3	6.5	10.6	128.8	84.8	114.9	156.0	115.3	141.8	2.3	1.7	2.1

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

Statement 14: State-wise Age Specific Fertility Rates

Sl. No.	State	2011			2015			2019		
		Age - group (in years)								
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29
1	Andhra Pradesh	38.8	199.1	95.5	10.8	170.0	102.8	10.7	119.8	108.5
2	Assam	45.8	163.2	146.0	18.7	180.6	157.8	18.0	106.0	133.8
3	Bihar	33.0	247.5	221.4	5.0	215.1	224.7	12.1	140.5	198.1
4	Chhattisgarh	39.8	230.4	168.0	12.7	215.2	165.0	13.1	150.1	163.3
5	Delhi	9.2	139.7	130.3	3.5	139.6	114.7	3.9	52.4	94.1
6	Gujarat	23.4	193.0	162.9	15.0	163.0	164.3	10.7	129.9	144.8
7	Haryana	17.0	223.8	147.1	8.9	179.4	174.1	6.6	111.6	152.8
8	Himachal Pradesh	12.3	162.6	122.7	6.9	135.2	131.8	10.7	68.8	111.1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	5.7	83.9	135.7	2.8	80.6	114.9	2.9	34.6	90.4
10	Jharkhand	37.8	193.4	189.1	13.9	168.8	167.9	12.1	135.1	169.2
11	Karnataka	35.8	192.7	110.8	5.1	177.8	115.2	7.8	96.5	113.2
12	Kerala	20.3	145.6	131.1	6.8	132.2	144.3	9.3	85.4	107.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	32.5	273.1	185.8	15.9	226.1	181.4	16.4	155.3	198.2
14	Maharashtra	28.6	179.5	107.5	10.8	141.3	131.2	4.8	112.4	115.9
15	Odisha	29.8	165.5	143.0	8.1	143.9	137.8	9.2	106.8	122.5
16	Punjab	10.4	150.5	132.9	4.2	122.7	122.7	4.5	72.9	109.6
17	Rajasthan	32.7	240.0	192.8	19.1	207.5	163.3	7.9	141.9	190.1
18	Tamil Nadu	19.4	151.6	121.2	10.5	134.0	116.9	6.8	96.4	121.6
19	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			10.1	150.0	119.4	7.7	100.1	113.4
20	Uttar Pradesh	26.1	220.3	223.1	8.7	176.4	201.7	8.7	109.7	175.3
21	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	4.9	129.1	150.7	5.2	69.5	127.0
22	West Bengal	55.4	154.8	85.3	20.0	181.9	67.6	23.2	118.0	83.2
	India	30.7	196.7	153.4	11.1	173.8	150.3	10.6	114.9	141.8

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

Statement 15: State-wise Percentage of women age 15-19 who have had a live birth or who are pregnant with their first child, and percentage who have begun childbearing

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	NFHS-3 (2005-06)			NFHS-4 (2015-16)			NFHS-5 (2019-21)		
		Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing	Percentage of women age 15-19 who:		Percentage of women age 15-19 who have begun childbearing
		Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child		Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	2.6	2.1	4.7	1.2	1.8	3.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	12.7	5.4	18.1	8.6	3.2	11.8	8.4	4.1	12.6
3	Arunachal Pradesh	12.4	3.0	15.4	8.1	2.4	10.5	5.1	1.0	6.0
4	Assam	13.1	3.2	16.4	10.1	3.5	13.6	7.9	3.8	11.7
5	Bihar	19.3	5.7	25.0	7.4	4.8	12.2	6.8	4.2	11.0
6	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	0.9	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.8
7	Chhattisgarh	11.2	3.4	14.6	3.1	1.7	4.8	1.5	1.6	3.1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	6.8	3.5	10.2	2.3	2.0	4.3
9	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	3.0	1.5	4.5			
10	Delhi	3.8	1.2	5.0	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.3
11	Goa	2.6	1.1	3.6	2.0	0.9	2.9	1.8	1.0	2.7
12	Gujarat	8.9	3.7	12.7	4.5	2.0	6.5	3.2	2.1	5.2
13	Haryana	7.5	4.6	12.1	3.4	2.5	5.8	1.8	2.1	3.9
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.1	0.9	3.1	1.8	0.7	2.6	2.8	0.6	3.4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3.4	0.8	4.2	2.1	0.8	2.9	0.7	0.2	1.0
16	Jharkhand	20.8	6.8	27.5	8.6	3.3	11.9	7.1	2.7	9.8
17	Karnataka	12.8	4.3	17.0	4.8	2.9	7.8	3.6	1.8	5.4
18	Kerala	2.9	2.9	5.8	1.7	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.2	2.4
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir						0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
21	Madhya Pradesh	10.6	3.0	13.6	4.5	2.8	7.3	2.9	2.2	5.1
22	Maharashtra	11.0	2.9	13.8	5.9	2.5	8.3	5.3	2.3	7.6
23	Manipur	5.2	2.1	7.3	4.7	2.7	7.4	6.2	2.4	8.6
24	Meghalaya	6.7	1.5	8.3	5.8	2.8	8.6	5.3	1.9	7.2
25	Mizoram	7.7	2.5	10.1	5.1	2.0	7.2	2.8	1.3	4.1
26	Nagaland	5.5	1.9	7.5	4.1	1.7	5.7	2.2	1.6	3.8
27	Odisha	10.4	4.1	14.4	5.4	2.2	7.6	4.5	3.1	7.5
28	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA	2.0	1.5	3.5	3.4	0.8	4.1
29	Punjab	3.6	1.9	5.5	1.8	0.8	2.6	1.6	1.6	3.1
30	Rajasthan	12.6	3.4	16.0	3.9	2.5	6.3	2.3	1.3	3.7
31	Sikkim	8.7	3.2	12.0	2.2	0.6	2.8	1.8	1.3	3.1
32	Tamil Nadu	4.8	2.9	7.7	3.2	1.8	5.0	4.2	2.1	6.3
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			7.7	2.9	10.5	3.3	2.4	5.8
34	Tripura	14.0	4.5	18.5	13.4	5.4	18.8	16.2	5.7	21.9
35	Uttar Pradesh	11.2	3.1	14.3	2.0	1.8	3.8	1.7	1.2	2.9
36	Uttarakhand	3.6	2.6	6.2	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.3	1.1	2.4
37	West Bengal	19.3	6.0	25.3	12.8	5.5	18.3	12.7	3.7	16.4
	India	12.1	3.9	16.0	5.2	2.7	7.9	4.5	2.3	6.8

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: NA = Not Available

Statement 16: Percentage of currently married women who want no more children by number of living children

Year	Age of Mother (in years)	Number of living children					Total
		0	1	2	3	4+	
NFHS-3 (2005-06)	15-24	0.5	11.2	64.4	76.2	87.3	31.5
	25-34	2.0	36.2	86.5	89.2	91.3	77.5
	35-49	18.1	73.5	93.1	95.0	91.4	89.8
	15-49	2.8	27.7	83.2	90.4	90.9	70.5
NFHS-4 (2015-16)	15-24	2.2	10.3	65.4	73.9	79.0	26.4
	25-34	4.8	27.2	82.7	85.2	84.8	68.1
	35-49	21.3	73.0	90.8	91.4	89.6	87.1
	15-49	5.6	29.4	83.6	88.0	88.3	68.2
NFHS-5 (2019-21)	15-24	2.7	9.8	64.5	75.1	77.2	25.1
	25-34	3.4	25.3	83.4	86.9	86.2	65.8
	35-49	19.0	73.1	93.2	93.5	91.9	88.5
	15-49	5.4	30.9	85.8	90.3	90.4	70.1

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Statement 17: State-wise percentage of currently married women age 15-49 who want no more children by number of living children

Sl. No.	State	Number of living children ¹																	
		NFHS - 3 (2005-2006)						NFHS - 4 (2015-16)						NFHS - 5 (2019-21)					
		0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total	0	1	2	3	4+	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA						1.1	40.6	91.5	94.4	96.5	71.5	3.4	39.7	94.2	93.8	90.7	71.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	2.9	25.7	91.5	94.3	88.4	72.9	5.7	31.6	91.9	95.0	92.6	75.9	4.7	36.7	92.3	93.9	96.0	76.7
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.4	20.6	72.2	81.2	85.4	63.8	12.6	17.0	53.9	66.9	70.9	49.5	6.5	19.7	59.0	73.0	81.0	53.9
4	Assam	3.6	32.4	82.9	90.5	91.7	69.0	4.6	23.9	78.5	84.8	87.6	60.9	6.6	30.9	86.7	91.1	93.1	66.0
5	Bihar	0.4	10.4	60.2	80.1	87.3	60.2	5.7	12.4	58.8	74.8	78.5	57.6	4.2	14.4	69.3	84.5	85.9	65.8
6	Chandigarh	NA						(4.3)	45.7	88.5	93.9	96.7	77.4	(3.1)	36.8	92.4	99.0	95.8	78.2
7	Chhattisgarh	5.1	17.8	75.3	89.0	94.3	68.5	5.3	19.1	82.8	92.4	93.0	69.8	5.0	21.4	85.2	93.2	94.3	70.8
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	NA						(3.1)	24.1	71.8	79.8	83.7	59.4	6.1	21.7	85.4	95.6	97.1	69.7
9	Daman and Diu	NA						6.4	22.9	72.7	86.8	92.3	57.1						
10	Delhi	3.5	35.7	91.6	94.7	97.0	77.0	5.0	39.8	94.0	95.1	96.0	76.8	4.3	35.2	90.8	93.3	94.5	74.0
11	Goa	1.5	31.3	82.5	89.8	62.2 [@]	61.3	3.4	32.8	84.1	84.3	84.4	60.7	4.0	34.4	84.9	90.2	(96.6)	60.1
12	Gujarat	3.2	27.6	85.7	92.6	91.8	72.4	8.6	35.8	85.0	88.4	89.0	69.4	7.5	37.0	85.7	89.8	89.9	70.2
13	Haryana	0.8	26.9	87.8	96.0	93.0	76.4	4.6	29.5	87.4	90.6	88.0	71.1	4.4	37.1	89.6	92.2	90.4	74.9
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.0	44.2	96.3	98.2	97.6 [#]	83.4	4.5	42.2	92.5	93.2	93.4	77.4	6.1	44.7	94.5	95.7	93.4	78.8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2.8	15.6	77.6	90.5	94.8	73.7	2.6	11.3	68.7	85.4	86.1	61.8	4.9	10.0	59.7	78.1	79.9	52.4
16	Jharkhand	1.2	15.3	64.3	82.4	86.8	59.5	3.2	16.5	74.2	84.4	88.5	63.4	5.0	21.3	79.3	88.6	91.1	68.3
17	Karnataka	3.0	37.3	88.4	93.9	92.9	74.3	10.1	34.6	80.8	86.5	88.6	65.3	7.5	33.7	85.8	91.1	90.4	68.5
18	Kerala	2.1	25.7	88.0	91.0	61.4 ^{**}	69.3	3.0	25.1	83.2	83.6	84.9	63.1	2.0	24.6	82.9	84.8	85.3	64.4
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir												1.5	18.4	54.5	71.2	66.9	48.2
20	Lakshadweep	NA						0.0	5.5	34.9	52.1	60.6	28.7	1.0	9.9	53.7	74.4	75.6	39.6
21	Madhya Pradesh	1.8	19.7	81.9	90.2	92.9	72.2	5.4	22.9	82.5	88.1	89.2	69.7	4.2	27.1	88.0	92.3	93.1	74.1
22	Maharashtra	5.2	32.0	88.0	96.5	95.5	76.0	3.6	34.1	89.5	94.2	93.9	72.9	5.8	35.6	89.6	93.3	93.0	73.1
23	Manipur	4.1	15.1	64.6	80.2	86.5	62.5	3.8	14.5	58.3	71.0	75.1	50.2	2.0	12.8	60.1	73.9	85.1	51.8
24	Meghalaya	0.0	7.1	36.0	50.3	60.5	40.3	4.1	12.7	31.8	41.3	53.4	35.7	6.8	16.1	33.1	43.8	48.2	35.0
25	Mizoram	0.0	7.9	43.0	77.9	87.6	57.6	5.5	7.8	32.8	59.7	69.8	44.5	1.3	11.3	29.1	52.9	58.1	35.4
26	Nagaland	6.8	20.5	57.8	71.0	83.6	63.7	4.2	18.3	52.5	64.4	70.7	52.1	0.5	16.9	57.4	71.9	81.7	54.9
27	Odisha	5.8	33.6	82.3	92.7	95.5	70.5	5.4	33.7	85.0	90.5	91.7	68.1	7.1	41.0	89.5	93.4	94.6	71.9
28	Puducherry	NA						4.6	31.1	88.7	95.7	91.1	71.2	5.7	38.1	93.1	95.9	99.4	77.1
29	Punjab	3.8	39.0	91.2	96.3	97.4	78.6	3.8	40.4	90.7	93.8	95.1	74.9	3.7	40.2	86.9	91.3	91.9	71.1
30	Rajasthan	1.3	14.6	72.8	86.2	93.7	67.2	2.6	20.4	83.5	90.9	91.5	69.3	2.9	19.3	84.7	92.2	92.9	69.9
31	Sikkim	1.4	58.4	95.8	98.0	98.2	81.3	3.6	36.3	86.8	92.3	91.0	65.6	9.7	47.7	90.4	90.3	97.8	66.4
32	Tamil Nadu	7.4	37.7	94.6	98.6	98.1	78.0	12.3	35.4	87.4	90.0	89.1	70.3	4.2	31.1	93.5	97.0	94.8	73.9
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh						4.8	24.2	84.2	85.9	84.5	67.9	5.7	28.9	90.1	93.6	96.1	75.3
34	Tripura	3.6	52.8	92.3	91.7	83.9 [#]	74.2	5.6	46.9	90.1	92.3	92.8	69.6	6.2	49.2	91.7	93.2	94.2	70.7
35	Uttar Pradesh	1.6	14.3	64.2	81.7	88.4	65.4	3.5	17.8	72.7	86.1	90.5	66.8	5.7	21.1	76.7	87.7	91.0	68.3
36	Uttarakhand	5.2	23.1	86.3	93.4	92.9	75.2	2.8	24.5	82.6	87.3	88.7	69.7	4.9	26.9	86.6	91.3	91.5	72.7
37	West Bengal	2.4	46.2	89.4	93.4	91.8	73.4	6.6	43.3	92.5	94.9	92.9	71.7	7.0	43.6	90.5	92.6	90.7	69.3
	India	2.8	27.7	83.2	90.4	90.9	70.5	5.6	29.4	83.6	88.0	88.3	68.2	5.4	30.9	85.8	90.3	90.4	70.1

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Women who have been sterilized or whose husband has been sterilized are considered to want no more children.

() : Based on 25-49 unweighted cases; * : Percentage not shown; based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. #Based on 25-49 unweighted cases for 5 and 6+.

1: Includes current pregnancy. @ Does not include 6+ children because of less than 25 unweighted cases. **Based on 25-49 unweighted cases for 5, does not include 6+ children because of less than 25 unweighted cases.

Statement 18: Percentage of Currently Married Women in India in 15-29 Age Group by Currently Used Contraceptive Methods

Contraceptive Methods Used		Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method	Tubectomy	Vasectomy (male sterilization)	Pill	IUD	Condom
Age Group (in years)	Year				(Female sterilization)				
15-19	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	8.0	4.7	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.4
	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	13.0	6.9	6.0	1.1	0.0	2.2	0.3	3.3
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	14.9	10.0	4.9	0.9	0.0	3.9	0.5	4.4
	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	28.1	18.8	9.4	0.4	0.0	4.9	2.1	9.5
20-24	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	26.0	21.2	4.6	13.3	0.2	2.8	1.8	3.2
	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	33.4	26.1	7.3	13.4	0.2	4.4	1.9	5.9
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	28.9	23.5	5.4	9.1	0.0	5.5	1.6	6.8
	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	42.5	31.8	10.7	7.9	0.0	6.1	3.1	11.7
25-29	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	49.3	43.8	5.1	33.5	0.6	2.9	2.5	4.3
	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	56.4	48.4	8.0	33.4	0.5	4.5	2.5	7.3
	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	47.9	41.8	6.1	25.7	0.2	5.4	2.1	8.0
	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	60.9	49.4	11.5	24.5	0.1	6.5	3.0	13.0

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Statement 19: Need and demand for family planning among currently married women

Age - group (in years)	Total unmet need for family planning	Total met need for family planning	Total demand for family planning	Percentage of demand satisfied
NFHS-3 (2005-06)				
15-19	27.1	13.0	40.0	32.4
20-24	21.1	33.4	54.5	61.2
25-29	16.0	56.4	72.4	77.9
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)				
15-19	22.2	14.9	37.0	40.1
20-24	22.3	28.9	51.2	56.5
25-29	18.7	48.0	66.6	72.0
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)				
15-19	17.8	28.1	45.9	61.3
20-24	17.3	42.5	59.9	71.1
25-29	13.2	60.9	74.1	82.2

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Statement 20: Percent distribution of women age 15-24 who have ever menstruated by type of protection used during their menstrual period, according to background characteristics

Background Characteristic	Type of Menstrual Protection ¹						Percentage using a hygienic method ²	
	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual Cup	Other		Nothing
NFHS-4 (2015-16)								
Age (in years)								
15-19	61.9	16.4	41.8	2.4	na	0.1	0.4	57.7
20-24	62.4	16.1	41.8	2.4	na	0.1	0.5	57.4
Residence								
Urban	42.6	19.5	59.2	3.4	na	0.1	0.3	77.5
Rural	71.4	14.8	33.6	1.9	na	0.1	0.6	48.2
Schooling								
No Schooling	88.8	6.8	13.0	1.0	na	0.1	1.1	19.9
<5 years complete	83.8	8.8	18.0	1.6	na	0.1	1.0	27.5
5-7 years complete	77.7	12.3	25.1	1.4	na	0.1	0.6	37.6
8-9 years complete	69.7	14.8	35.1	2.0	na	0.1	0.4	49.9
10-11 years complete	54.2	18.9	51.0	2.6	na	0.1	0.3	69.2
12 or more years complete	43.1	21.5	60.7	3.5	na	0.0	0.3	80.9
NFHS-5 (2019-21)								
Age (in years)								
15-19	49.3	15.2	64.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	78.0
20-24	50.0	14.7	64.2	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	77.2
Residence								
Urban	31.5	14.1	77.5	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	89.6
Rural	57.2	15.3	58.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	72.6
Schooling								
No Schooling	80.0	11.0	32.6	1.1	0.1	0.2	1.2	43.5
<5 years complete	73.7	11.6	40.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	51.3
5-7 years complete	69.0	13.5	46.8	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	59.4
8-9 years complete	57.8	14.4	58.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	71.9
10-11 years complete	43.3	16.3	70.7	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	84.7
12 or more years complete	35.2	15.9	76.8	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	90.3

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Survey

Note: 1. Respondents may report multiple methods so the sum may exceed 100 percent.

2. Locally prepared napkins, sanitary napkins, tampons and menstrual cups are considered to be hygienic methods of protection.

na = not available

Statement 21: Age Specific Mortality Rates

Year / Sector	Age-group (in years)									All Ages (Crude Death Rate)		
	15-19			20-24			25-29					
	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined	Rural	Urban	Combined
1971	2.7	1.6	2.4	4.0	2.2	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.7	16.4	9.7	14.9
1981	2.6	1.6	2.4	3.4	1.8	3.1	3.6	1.7	3.2	13.7	7.8	12.5
1991#	2.3	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.4	3.1	10.6	7.1	9.8
2001	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	9.1	6.3	8.4
2011	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	7.6	5.7	7.1
2012	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.8	7.6	5.6	7.0
2013	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	7.5	5.6	7.0
2014	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.5	7.3	5.5	6.7
2015	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.4	7.1	5.4	6.5
2016	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.3	6.9	5.4	6.4
2017	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	6.9	5.3	6.3
2018	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.3	6.7	5.1	6.2
2019	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	6.5	5.0	6.0

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

Note: # Excludes Jammu & Kashmir

Statement 22: Age-Specific Mortality Rate by sex and residence

Age Group (in years)	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2011									
15-19	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
20-24	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0
25-29	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3
2013									
15-19	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
20-24	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1
25-29	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.9
2015									
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
25-29	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9
2017									
15-19	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
20-24	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8
25-29	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0
2019									
15-19	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
20-24	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
25-29	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8

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

Statement 23: State-wise Age Specific Mortality Rates

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011			2015			2019		
		Age-group (in years)								
		15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29	15-19	20-24	25-29
1	Andhra Pradesh	1.4	1.9	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.2
2	Assam	1.6	1.8	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.1
3	Bihar	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8
4	Chhattisgarh	1.8	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.1
5	Delhi	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8
6	Gujarat	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.5	1.1
7	Haryana	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.4
8	Himachal Pradesh	0.8	1.3	2.4	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4
10	Jharkhand	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
11	Karnataka	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.7
12	Kerala	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7
13	Madhya Pradesh	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.7
14	Maharashtra	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.2
15	Odisha	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.5
16	Punjab	0.9	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.0
17	Rajasthan	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.2	1.4
18	Tamil Nadu	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
19	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			0.7	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
20	Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.5
21	Uttarakhand	NA	NA	NA	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3
22	West Bengal	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.0
	India	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.2

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

Statement 24: Percentage distribution of live births by type of Medical Attention received by mother at delivery

Type of Facilities	Institutional Support (Government or Private)			Qualified Professional			Untrained functionary		
	Year / Sector	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1980	11.0	37.7	17.4	13.2	27.3	16.7	75.8	35.0	65.9
1985	13.3	47.4	19.9	17.2	24.9	18.7	69.5	27.7	61.4
1990	16.2	52.8	22.9	20.2	26.1	21.3	63.5	21.2	55.8
1995	17.4	59.6	25.2	27.6	30.9	28.2	55.0	9.5	46.7
2000	17.5	55.3	25.2	27.7	34.1	29.0	55.4	11.1	46.5
2005	24.4	70.4	34.5	29.4	15.5	26.4	46.3	14.0	39.2
2010	53.9	84.2	60.5	16.2	10.8	15.0	30.0	5.1	24.5
2011	60.7	87.9	66.6	15.1	9.0	13.7	24.2	3.1	19.6
2012	67.9	92.0	73.1	13.8	7.5	12.4	20.4	2.8	16.6
2013	69.7	92.1	74.4	14.4	6.1	12.7	15.9	1.7	12.9
2014	73.2	93.1	78.5	13.4	5.4	11.3	13.4	1.4	10.2
2015	74.2	93.5	79.3	13.0	5.3	10.9	12.9	1.2	9.8
2016	76.1	94.2	80.8	12.2	4.8	10.3	11.7	1.0	8.9
2017	77.3	94.5	81.8	11.8	4.7	9.9	10.8	0.9	8.2
2018	78.0	94.7	82.5	11.6	4.5	9.7	10.3	0.8	7.8
2019	78.5	95.0	82.8	11.4	4.3	9.5	10.1	0.7	7.6

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

Statement 25: State-wise Percent of live births where the mothers received medical attention at delivery either at Government hospitals or at Private hospitals

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Total						Rural						Urban					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Andhra Pradesh	94.9	95.5	96.6	97.3	97.4	97.8	92.6	93.6	96.6	96.5	96.6	97.1	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.8	99.9
2	Assam	77.7	79.3	81.1	82.3	82.8	83.2	75.8	77.6	81.1	80.7	81.2	81.6	94.3	94.7	95.4	96.0	96.4	96.7
3	Bihar	64.0	66.1	68.0	68.9	70.3	70.9	61.1	63.4	68.0	66.5	67.9	68.3	88.1	89.3	90.0	91.0	91.5	92.0
4	Chhattisgarh	71.8	73.6	75.5	76.1	77.0	77.3	68.2	70.2	75.5	72.8	73.7	74.2	85.2	86.1	88.6	89.1	90.1	90.3
5	Delhi	92.3	93.5	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.4	91.8	92.4	94.8	94.9	96.5	97.0	92.3	93.6	94.9	95.4	95.8	96.3
6	Gujarat	91.1	92.2	93.4	93.9	94.6	95.1	85.7	87.0	93.4	90.5	91.6	92.0	99.7	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.9
7	Haryana	80.4	81.8	83.6	84.7	85.6	86.0	77.8	79.4	83.6	82.9	83.8	84.2	86.0	86.5	87.3	88.2	89.0	89.4
8	Himachal Pradesh	74.2	75.4	76.8	78.5	78.9	79.2	72.9	74.3	76.8	77.5	77.9	78.2	94.9	95.2	95.8	96.2	96.5	96.9
9	Jammu and Kashmir	85.2	84.8	86.9	87.7	89.0	89.4	81.1	82.0	86.9	84.7	86.4	86.9	96.3	96.6	97.0	97.0	97.1	97.4
10	Jharkhand	56.7	58.3	59.3	60.9	61.7	62.4	52.1	54.2	59.3	56.6	57.4	58.0	87.2	88.0	90.3	91.3	91.8	92.2
11	Karnataka	95.7	96.5	97.1	97.3	97.6	97.8	93.7	94.7	97.1	95.9	96.3	96.4	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8
12	Kerala	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8
13	Madhya Pradesh	79.3	80.4	81.7	82.1	83.1	83.5	75.0	76.1	81.7	77.9	79.1	79.5	95.9	96.3	96.9	97.2	97.6	98.1
14	Maharashtra	95.2	96.0	96.2	96.8	97.0	97.3	92.3	93.6	96.2	94.8	95.2	95.7	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.6	99.8
15	Odisha	77.2	78.3	79.8	80.5	81.0	81.3	74.8	75.9	79.8	78.6	79.0	79.3	92.5	93.1	93.3	93.6	93.9	94.3
16	Punjab	86.2	87.5	88.3	89.3	89.7	90.1	81.9	82.9	88.3	85.6	86.0	86.3	92.8	93.7	94.2	94.7	95.0	95.5
17	Rajasthan	85.8	86.7	87.6	88.2	88.5	88.7	83.8	84.9	87.6	86.6	86.9	87.2	92.2	93.0	93.4	93.7	94.0	94.3
18	Tamil Nadu	95.0	95.2	95.5	95.8	96.0	96.2	90.4	90.7	95.5	91.9	92.2	92.6	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8
19	Telangana	90.6	92.0	93.4	93.9	94.2	94.6	88.3	89.5	93.4	92.0	92.4	92.8	94.4	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.2	97.7
20	Uttar Pradesh	62.2	63.2	66.0	67.2	67.6	68.1	58.2	59.0	66.0	63.1	63.5	63.9	79.2	80.0	80.9	82.0	82.3	82.8
21	Uttarakhand	68.0	69.5	71.8	72.5	73.1	73.4	65.9	67.1	71.8	70.0	70.6	71.0	74.4	76.2	78.5	79.4	79.9	80.3
22	West Bengal	81.8	83.4	84.7	85.6	86.1	86.3	78.0	80.0	84.7	82.4	82.9	83.2	92.6	93.3	94.1	94.5	94.9	95.3
	India	78.5	79.3	80.8	81.9	82.5	82.8	73.2	74.2	80.8	77.4	78.1	78.5	93.2	93.5	94.2	94.4	94.7	95.0

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

Statement 26: Percentage of deaths due to "Complication of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium"

Year	Cause of death					
	Pregnancies with abortive outcome	Oedema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders	Complications pre-dominantly related to the puerperium	Other complications of pregnancy and delivery	Indirect obstetric deaths	Obstructed labour
2009	10.6	25.2	14.8	29.1	12.2	3.9
2010	8.8	22.0	15.8	30.9	9.8	5.5
2011	8.1	16.0	14.7	34.2	7.9	5.2
2012	8.4	18.3	13.3	39.1	8.6	5.6
2013	8.5	16.9	11.8	50.4	8.5	3.8
2014	9.0	16.3	14.5	35.2	8.3	7.0
2015	12.6	27.6	14.8	25.1	6.1	4.4
2016	19.4	13.7	8.4	18.5	30.4	3.3
2017	37.6	12.3	10.1	25.5	6.3	1.6
2018	6.0	23.2	12.4	39.9	5.6	9.0
2019	12.7	13.3	18.9	27.1	7.7	15.6
2020	8.5	12.9	14.2	37.2	4.2	10.4

Source: Report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death, Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Statement 27: Percentage of women and men age 15-29 years with specific Body Mass Index (BMI) levels

Age Group (in years)	Body Mass Index						
	Normal	Thin			Overweight / Obese		
	18.5 - 24.9	< 18.5 (total thin)	17.0-18.4 (mildly thin)	< 17.0 (moderately / severely thin)	≥ 25.0 (overweight or obese)	25.0 - 29.9 (overweight)	≥ 30.0 (obese)
Female							
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)							
15-19	53.9	41.9	23.2	18.7	4.1	3.4	0.8
20-29	60.5	25.3	15.1	10.1	14.2	11.3	2.9
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)							
15-19	54.9	39.7	22	17.7	5.4	4.2	1.2
20-29	61.9	21.2	12.7	8.4	16.9	13.2	3.7
Male							
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)							
15-19	50.4	44.8	23	21.9	4.8	3.8	1
20-29	66.3	18.7	12.6	6.1	15	12.8	2.2
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)							
15-19	52.6	40.8	21	19.8	6.6	5.3	1.2
20-29	66.6	15.3	9.9	5.5	18.1	15	3.1

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Statement 28: Percentage of women and men age 15-29 years with anaemia

Age Group (in years)	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level			
	Mild (10.0-11.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	Any anaemia (< 12.0 g/dl)
Female				
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)				
15-19	41.2	11.9	1.0	54.1
20-29	39.3	13.0	0.9	53.1
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)				
15-19	26.4	30.1	2.6	59.1
20-29	26.0	28.6	2.2	56.8
Male				
NFHS - 4 (2015-16)				
15-19	15.5	12.5	1.2	29.2
20-29	10.1	8.0	0.9	19.0
NFHS - 5 (2019-21)				
15-19	25.3	5.5	0.3	31.1
20-29	17.5	3.5	0.3	21.3

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Statement 29: Percentage of Literate by age and Sex

Age group (years)	1971			1981			1991*			2001@#			2011@		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
5-9	27.2	18.9	23.1	34.7	25.6	30.3	62.6	51.0	56.9	74.1	67.7	71.0	83.2	81.2	82.2
10-14	59.8	38.1	49.6	66.8	44.8	56.4	77.0	59.7	68.8	86.0	77.0	81.7	92.2	90.0	91.1
15-19	63.4	37.7	51.3	66.1	43.3	55.4	75.3	54.9	65.8	85.0	72.7	79.3	91.2	86.2	88.8
20-24	60.7	28.7	44.7	66.6	37.1	52.0	71.5	43.8	57.8	83.3	62.5	73.2	88.8	77.3	83.2
25-34	50.1	19.3	34.8	60.7	28.9	45.1	64.7	36.6	50.8	77.1	52.0	64.5	83.8	66.6	75.3
5 & above	45.9	22.0	34.4	53.5	28.5	41.4	64.0	39.0	52.0	75.3	53.7	64.9	80.9	64.7	73.0
10 & above	49.9	22.6	36.8	57.0	29.0	43.6	64.1	37.8	51.5	75.4	52.4	64.3	80.7	63.4	72.3
15 & above	47.7	19.4	34.1	54.9	25.7	40.8	61.6	33.7	48.2	73.4	47.8	61.0	78.9	59.3	69.3

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India

Note:

For 1981, figures exclude Assam State, where 1981 census could not be conducted due to disturbed conditions prevailing there at that time.

- *Based on Population of 7 years and above, excluding age not stated. 1991 figures also excluded Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.
- # For 2001, figures exclude three sub-divisions of Manipur viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district, as census results in these three sub-division were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.
- @ The first age group for 2001 and 2011 is 7-9 instead of 5-9.

Statement 30 (a): State-wise Percentage distribution of persons aged 15-29 years by general education level

2011-12

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5.95	17.01	27.78	49.26	1.91	12.68	28.32	57.09	4.48	15.44	27.98	52.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	17.44	17.47	18.27	46.81	6.88	11.03	14.07	68.02	13.55	15.10	16.72	54.63
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11.36	23.49	28.14	37.02	4.81	9.90	17.61	67.68	10.16	21.00	26.22	42.62
4	Assam	7.91	24.01	32.86	35.22	2.73	15.62	26.10	55.55	7.32	23.05	32.08	37.55
5	Bihar	27.22	23.63	19.68	29.48	9.06	15.20	18.22	57.52	25.13	22.66	19.51	32.69
6	Chandigarh	19.10	8.15	6.71	66.04	7.44	14.47	20.93	57.15	8.41	13.95	19.76	57.89
7	Chhattisgarh	11.05	28.04	29.82	31.10	6.75	18.26	26.98	48.02	10.00	25.66	29.13	35.21
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15.97	19.37	33.24	31.42	3.96	12.44	18.92	64.67	10.88	16.43	27.17	45.52
9	Daman and Diu	13.07	3.91	17.08	65.93	2.25	16.50	29.65	51.60	10.29	7.15	20.32	62.24
10	Delhi	2.43	12.92	18.57	66.08	5.52	12.75	16.17	65.56	5.30	12.76	16.34	65.60
11	Goa	8.57	8.89	15.39	67.14	1.20	5.33	14.51	78.96	5.09	7.21	14.98	72.72
12	Gujarat	11.31	31.51	24.72	32.46	5.84	15.91	23.58	54.68	8.99	24.90	24.24	41.87
13	Haryana	8.01	18.44	19.35	54.20	6.81	11.40	13.63	68.16	7.66	16.38	17.67	58.30
14	Himachal Pradesh	2.37	11.95	18.69	67.00	3.56	10.66	14.11	71.67	2.53	11.77	18.06	67.64
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11.02	12.51	28.59	47.88	7.96	8.37	22.43	61.24	10.32	11.56	27.18	50.93
16	Jharkhand	26.37	24.48	20.92	28.23	9.50	10.73	13.98	65.79	22.46	21.29	19.31	36.94
17	Karnataka	11.69	15.08	25.62	47.61	4.02	8.50	19.12	68.37	8.81	12.61	23.18	55.40
18	Kerala	0.54	4.58	27.94	66.94	0.24	3.02	22.53	74.21	0.46	4.15	26.46	68.92
19	Lakshadweep	3.26	9.49	18.14	69.11	0.48	9.58	34.92	55.02	1.83	9.54	26.73	61.90
20	Madhya Pradesh	19.46	27.97	25.80	26.77	6.62	18.39	22.25	52.74	16.05	25.42	24.86	33.66
21	Maharashtra	6.21	13.52	28.69	51.58	3.27	9.98	21.07	65.68	4.80	11.82	25.03	58.36
22	Manipur	4.08	12.55	30.66	52.72	1.46	4.72	28.12	65.70	3.48	10.77	30.08	55.67
23	Meghalaya	0.82	31.21	37.02	30.95	0.49	10.78	23.54	65.18	0.74	26.20	33.72	39.34
24	Mizoram	4.25	26.49	46.18	23.08	0.34	9.78	37.60	52.28	2.22	17.82	41.72	38.24
25	Nagaland	1.58	6.87	26.79	64.77	1.20	4.91	21.31	72.59	1.45	6.19	24.91	67.46
26	Orissa	15.45	19.70	35.85	29.01	9.80	14.36	27.58	48.26	14.52	18.83	34.50	32.15
27	Pondicherry	1.10	7.15	13.94	77.81	1.15	8.57	19.59	70.70	1.13	8.01	17.37	73.50
28	Punjab	9.29	22.84	19.48	48.38	7.69	14.61	14.98	62.72	8.68	19.70	17.76	53.85
29	Rajasthan	24.08	24.07	21.69	30.16	13.38	17.50	16.25	52.87	21.31	22.37	20.28	36.04
30	Sikkim	0.43	45.77	26.83	26.97	1.12	25.15	26.02	47.72	0.57	41.54	26.66	31.23
31	Tamil Nadu	3.53	17.50	24.90	54.08	2.63	11.81	14.90	70.67	3.11	14.87	20.27	61.75
32	Tripura	5.48	33.21	42.42	18.89	3.58	22.32	29.24	44.86	5.16	31.37	40.20	23.27
33	Uttar Pradesh	21.34	20.62	24.17	33.87	18.08	15.68	18.52	47.72	20.54	19.42	22.80	37.24
34	Uttaranchal	4.66	12.42	26.71	56.21	6.45	17.28	18.46	57.81	5.17	13.80	24.37	56.66
35	West Bengal	14.60	37.08	23.26	25.06	6.25	22.24	23.41	48.10	12.35	33.08	23.30	31.27
	India	15.81	21.95	24.41	37.83	7.29	13.51	19.11	60.09	13.17	19.34	22.77	44.72

Source: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2011-12, NSS 68th Round, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: estimated from unit level data

Statement 30 (b): State-wise Percentage distribution of persons aged 15-29 years by general education level

2017-18

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2.81	12.15	23.72	61.32	0.33	9.20	20.27	70.21	1.76	10.90	22.26	65.08
2	Andhra Pradesh	12.33	13.22	21.46	52.99	5.69	8.73	14.77	70.81	10.03	11.66	19.14	59.16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9.71	12.86	33.19	44.24	4.59	7.72	22.24	65.45	8.80	11.95	31.25	47.99
4	Assam	3.55	15.87	40.83	39.75	1.34	10.72	29.24	58.70	3.32	15.33	39.62	41.73
5	Bihar	15.78	15.87	27.42	40.92	9.64	9.07	22.09	59.20	15.22	15.24	26.93	42.62
6	Chandigarh	1.82	12.16	17.97	68.05	2.47	10.11	14.60	72.81	2.45	10.17	14.70	72.67
7	Chhattisgarh	3.69	16.87	39.52	39.92	5.16	9.69	29.12	56.04	3.98	15.43	37.44	43.15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.31	11.60	43.10	40.00	1.85	23.02	29.71	45.41	3.36	18.04	35.55	43.05
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	9.73	25.16	65.11	5.00	4.37	39.42	51.20	4.38	5.04	37.65	52.93
10	Delhi	14.59	14.44	9.10	61.87	7.01	11.64	18.20	63.15	7.20	11.71	17.96	63.12
11	Goa	1.04	3.77	34.48	60.71	4.57	2.93	19.96	72.54	3.07	3.29	26.11	67.53
12	Gujarat	8.19	17.33	28.46	46.03	2.73	11.19	24.95	61.12	5.93	14.79	27.01	52.28
13	Haryana	7.44	12.82	26.83	52.90	4.59	10.21	19.69	65.52	6.44	11.91	24.33	57.32
14	Himachal Pradesh	1.18	6.08	15.43	77.30	5.76	7.72	11.83	74.69	1.78	6.29	14.96	76.96
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5.53	6.78	32.91	54.79	4.66	5.85	24.62	64.87	5.35	6.59	31.18	56.89
16	Jharkhand	13.13	16.06	33.40	37.41	5.14	7.12	19.73	68.02	11.51	14.25	30.63	43.60
17	Karnataka	8.45	7.84	24.01	59.70	3.31	6.48	21.60	68.61	6.25	7.25	22.98	63.52
18	Kerala	1.13	1.09	17.57	80.20	0.27	0.50	10.27	88.97	0.77	0.84	14.48	83.91
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	1.03	26.08	72.89	0.69	2.99	28.18	68.15	0.46	2.35	27.49	69.69
20	Madhya Pradesh	10.40	16.86	38.32	34.41	4.28	10.04	24.95	60.74	8.89	15.18	35.02	40.92
21	Maharashtra	2.84	7.47	29.11	60.59	2.54	5.84	20.00	71.61	2.71	6.77	25.18	65.34
22	Manipur	3.62	7.68	30.99	57.71	1.84	2.70	28.36	67.10	3.13	6.32	30.27	60.27
23	Meghalaya	1.02	22.81	48.47	27.70	1.38	11.14	28.86	58.62	1.10	20.31	44.27	34.31
24	Mizoram	0.82	11.51	42.97	44.71	0.23	3.62	29.53	66.62	0.54	7.76	36.59	55.12
25	Nagaland	1.22	12.54	34.20	52.04	0.68	5.44	29.56	64.32	1.07	10.56	32.91	55.47
26	Odisha	7.55	14.11	35.09	43.25	4.23	8.36	20.29	67.12	7.02	13.19	32.72	47.07
27	Puducherry	4.87	2.78	14.43	77.92	0.92	1.80	17.88	79.40	2.19	2.12	16.77	78.92
28	Punjab	4.54	13.59	22.40	59.47	6.58	14.76	18.71	59.94	5.30	14.02	21.03	59.65
29	Rajasthan	15.11	17.65	24.42	42.82	4.72	12.51	23.46	59.31	12.51	16.37	24.18	46.95
30	Sikkim	0.08	16.22	35.93	47.76	0.00	11.26	20.89	67.85	0.05	14.52	30.76	54.67
31	Tamil Nadu	1.28	6.32	22.74	69.66	1.09	5.16	15.25	78.50	1.19	5.78	19.23	73.80
32	Telangana	10.10	5.78	15.44	68.68	5.38	5.31	15.06	74.25	8.12	5.59	15.28	71.02
33	Tripura	0.97	19.28	43.81	35.94	0.96	14.36	32.78	51.91	0.96	18.35	41.74	38.94
34	Uttar Pradesh	13.20	14.79	24.93	47.08	10.66	13.24	18.83	57.27	12.65	14.46	23.62	49.28
35	Uttarakhand	3.30	5.75	27.37	63.58	3.28	7.91	22.99	65.82	3.29	6.40	26.05	64.26
36	West Bengal	6.66	25.75	29.11	38.49	2.39	18.50	24.15	54.96	5.41	23.62	27.66	43.31
	India	9.53	14.35	28.00	48.12	4.63	9.57	20.20	65.60	8.07	12.92	25.66	53.35

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2017-18, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: estimated from unit level data

Statement 30 (c): State-wise Percentage distribution of persons aged 15-29 years by general education level

2020-21

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural				Urban				Rural + Urban			
		not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above	not literate	literate & upto primary	middle	secondary & above
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	4.59	19.01	76.41	3.43	2.32	17.27	76.99	1.52	3.58	18.24	76.66
2	Andhra Pradesh	6.18	11.27	11.96	70.60	4.36	8.94	9.89	76.80	5.58	10.50	11.27	72.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3.32	12.76	36.85	47.07	3.12	9.07	23.82	63.99	3.28	11.99	34.13	50.60
4	Assam	3.01	15.61	41.76	39.62	1.87	6.95	24.85	66.33	2.88	14.61	39.81	42.69
5	Bihar	11.16	12.81	28.16	47.87	8.52	10.70	16.46	64.31	10.87	12.58	26.89	49.66
6	Chandigarh	7.92	11.04	9.10	71.94	2.40	4.79	16.75	76.06	2.62	5.05	16.44	75.89
7	Chhattisgarh	3.18	13.70	35.82	47.30	2.93	7.80	23.12	66.15	3.13	12.62	33.50	50.75
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.28	14.47	51.69	32.56	2.86	2.42	31.04	63.68	1.83	10.23	44.43	43.50
9	Daman and Diu	15.44	7.03	25.58	51.94	3.73	24.31	17.20	54.76	6.02	20.93	18.84	54.21
10	Delhi	5.54	8.44	14.14	71.88	4.72	9.75	16.38	69.14	4.74	9.71	16.32	69.22
11	Goa	0.00	2.71	19.42	77.87	1.34	2.93	21.58	74.16	0.81	2.84	20.72	75.62
12	Gujarat	2.95	17.14	34.87	45.04	2.75	9.49	28.05	59.71	2.87	13.99	32.06	51.09
13	Haryana	5.96	7.90	22.36	63.79	4.61	8.26	21.79	65.34	5.54	8.01	22.18	64.27
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.68	3.41	11.93	83.97	3.20	4.69	11.59	80.51	0.92	3.54	11.90	83.64
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4.00	5.77	34.74	55.49	3.10	4.82	24.74	67.34	3.82	5.59	32.80	57.79
16	Jharkhand	9.14	16.16	32.46	42.24	5.14	6.01	20.44	68.42	8.25	13.92	29.81	48.01
17	Karnataka	3.38	8.55	28.08	59.99	1.75	5.11	18.41	74.74	2.76	7.25	24.42	65.56
18	Kerala	0.79	1.02	10.64	87.55	0.46	0.80	10.39	88.34	0.63	0.91	10.52	87.94
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	28.61	71.39	0.00	1.93	8.96	89.11	0.00	1.44	13.91	84.65
20	Madhya Pradesh	7.21	15.52	39.89	37.38	2.13	11.37	24.52	61.98	5.80	14.37	35.63	44.20
21	Maharashtra	2.53	8.04	23.07	66.37	1.19	5.50	19.02	74.30	1.98	7.00	21.41	69.61
22	Manipur	0.97	6.51	25.31	67.21	0.39	2.75	23.62	73.24	0.81	5.43	24.83	68.93
23	Meghalaya	2.26	28.01	43.49	26.24	0.47	15.93	31.95	51.65	1.88	25.44	41.03	31.64
24	Mizoram	0.00	11.97	33.16	54.88	0.13	3.93	24.73	71.20	0.07	7.93	28.92	63.09
25	Nagaland	0.00	3.27	32.50	64.23	0.63	1.93	20.47	76.97	0.19	2.87	28.88	68.07
26	Odisha	8.15	15.36	28.23	48.25	3.08	9.41	25.73	61.78	7.35	14.41	27.84	50.41
27	Puducherry	0.00	7.62	12.56	79.83	2.22	3.02	11.59	83.17	1.29	4.95	12.00	81.77
28	Punjab	3.77	11.05	18.87	66.31	5.60	11.36	18.18	64.86	4.47	11.17	18.61	65.76
29	Rajasthan	10.85	14.76	25.28	49.11	5.70	9.75	20.54	64.01	9.70	13.64	24.22	52.44
30	Sikkim	0.22	13.54	22.41	63.83	2.76	6.81	26.04	64.39	0.93	11.65	23.43	63.99
31	Tamil Nadu	1.10	3.33	14.51	81.06	0.68	3.39	12.57	83.36	0.91	3.36	13.64	82.08
32	Telangana	2.81	4.51	17.22	75.46	2.58	4.37	15.20	77.85	2.71	4.45	16.37	76.47
33	Tripura	1.06	16.29	46.29	36.36	0.55	13.29	32.09	54.06	0.97	15.77	43.85	39.40
34	Uttar Pradesh	10.09	12.60	26.11	51.21	11.71	10.96	16.54	60.79	10.43	12.25	24.08	53.23
35	Uttarakhand	4.41	7.20	21.20	67.19	3.76	5.57	19.72	70.95	4.21	6.71	20.76	68.32
36	West Bengal	3.51	19.93	32.11	44.45	2.91	10.71	22.87	63.52	3.36	17.62	29.80	49.22
	India	6.59	12.41	27.22	53.78	4.03	7.86	18.73	69.38	5.85	11.10	24.76	58.29

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2019-20, National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Note: estimated from unit level data

Statement 31: Number of Education Institutions in India

Institutions		Year							
		2011-12	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Schools at Higher Secondary Level	Government	28208*	32445	35135	34824	48996	51610	52970	56857
	Government Aided	21381**	16235	17246	17169	19412	19323	19323	19446
	Private Unaided Recognized	33426	37355	38800	39015	54758	56766	60121	61967
	Others	-	1200	1166	1353	2098	2323	1320	1250
	Total	85389	87235	92347	92361	125264	130022	133734	139520
Universities	Central University	42	43	43	44	45	46	48	-
	Central Open University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	Institute of National Importance	59	75	75	100	101	127	135	-
	State Public University	286	316	329	345	351	371	386	-
	Institute under State Legislature Act	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-
	State Open University	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	-
	State Private University	105	181	197	233	262	304	327	-
	State Private Open University	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	Deemed University - Government	38	32	32	33	33	34	36	-
	Deemed University - Government Aided	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	-
	Deemed University - Private	79	79	79	79	80	80	80	-
	Others	3	3	13	-	-	-	-	-
	Grand Total	642	760	799	864	903	993	1043	-
Colleges		34852	38498	39071	40026	39050	39931	42343	-
Stand Alone Institution	Polytechnics	3432	3845	3867	3672	3239	3440	3805	-
	PGDM Institutes	380	431	435	433	269	291	321	-
	Nursing	2656	3114	3060	3077	2676	3039	3264	-
	Teacher Training	4560	4730	4403	4308	3691	3759	3849	-
	Institutes under Ministries	129	156	158	179	136	100	108	-
	Paramedical	-	-	-	-	-	70	388	-
	Hotel Management and Catering	-	-	-	-	-	26	44	-
	All Stand Alone Institutions	11157	12276	11923	11669	10011	10725	11779	-

Source: Statistics of School Education and Department of School Education & Literacy; All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Note: * Includes Local Bodies

** It includes Private schools aided by Government.

Statement 32: Number of school education Institution in India at higher secondary level (XI-XII)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12				2015-16					2020-21				
		Total	Government*	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total	Government	Government Aided	Private Unaided Recognized	Others	Total	Government	Government Aided	Private Unaided Recognized	Others
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	48	2	6	58	49	2	7	0	68	54	2	12	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5873	1750	226	3897	2548	770	156	1621	1	3069	1060	150	1858	1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	118	102	9	7	129	99	8	22	0	159	124	9	26	0
4	Assam	4655	2133	1960	562	2035	1173	273	421	168	2267	1166	261	677	163
5	Bihar	2492	2295	156	41	1811	1378	53	236	144	8464	7091	71	994	308
6	Chandigarh	81	42	6	33	82	42	6	34	0	97	45	7	44	1
7	Chhattisgarh	2947	1733	98	1116	3172	2081	89	1002	0	4543	2886	99	1557	1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	11	NA	3	15	12	0	3	0	26	17	0	9	0
9	Daman and Diu	18	13	2	3	25	19	1	5	0	25	15	3	6	1
10	Delhi	1427	795	161	471	1541	874	160	507	0	1800	994	156	650	0
11	Goa	86	16	67	3	105	17	83	5	0	115	16	89	10	0
12	Gujarat	5689	653	3056	1980	5732	393	2539	2797	3	7887	736	3197	3952	2
13	Haryana	3436	1558	117	1761	3813	1677	155	1963	18	5447	2296	12	3130	9
14	Himachal Pradesh	1785	1318	22	445	1789	1355	0	434	0	2526	1915	0	611	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	889	604	2	283	948	610	0	338	0	1261	833	0	425	3
16	Jharkhand	1118	NA	NA	NA	951	500	57	357	37	1627	1005	39	551	32
17	Karnataka	3644	1213	803	1628	3405	1019	642	1743	1	5773	1506	870	3397	0
18	Kerala	2704	952	779	973	2382	810	678	856	38	2973	1008	951	1000	14
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu & Kashmir				36	32	0	4	0	49	44	0	5	0
20	Lakshadweep	10	10			12	12	0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0

Statement 32: Number of school education Institution in India at higher secondary level (XI-XII)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12				2015-16					2020-21				
		Total	Government*	Private Aided	Private Unaided	Total	Government	Government Aided	Private Unaided Recognized	Others	Total	Government	Government Aided	Private Unaided Recognized	Others
21	Madhya Pradesh	5832	2711	261	2860	5477	2704	192	2581	0	9434	4522	238	4673	1
22	Maharashtra	7328	779	3598	2951	8148	413	5531	2199	5	10778	468	6030	4261	19
23	Manipur	118	51		67	184	60	5	119	0	253	80	4	169	0
24	Meghalaya	163	23	115	25	332	42	147	124	19	375	42	128	166	39
25	Mizoram	113	22	31	60	139	25	20	94	0	198	37	19	130	12
26	Nagaland	132	35		97	130	29	0	101	0	197	56	0	141	0
27	Odisha	1307	51	NA	NA	1197	184	538	407	68	2450	634	632	1164	20
28	Puducherry	121	61	10	50	139	64	10	65	0	191	68	12	111	0
29	Punjab	3810	1593	231	1986	4110	1849	252	1741	268	5267	2081	290	2896	0
30	Rajasthan	8530	3227		5303	11506	5674	0	5820	12	20560	11741	0	8803	16
31	Sikkim	61	49	3	9	75	61	2	12	0	117	96	8	13	0
32	Tamil Nadu	3660	2380	1077	203	6105	2843	1145	2117	0	8123	3114	1208	3792	9
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh				2134	748	36	1350	0	2525	1231	30	1264	0
34	Tripura	350	310	28	12	381	333	28	17	3	469	402	29	34	4
35	Uttar Pradesh	10739	554	3983	6202	1928	1161	310	457	0	20469	1156	4534	14210	569
36	Uttarakhand	1742	1077	276	389	13969	921	4081	8899	68	2541	1473	339	718	11
37	West Bengal	4341	39	4302	NA	5804	5102	47	342	313	7384	6832	29	508	15
	India	85389	28208	21381	33426	92347	35135	17246	38800	1166	139520	56857	19446	61967	1250

Source : Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Note: * It includes Local Bodies.

Statement 33: Number of Private and Government Colleges (Based on Actual Response)

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2011-12					2015-16					2019-20				
		Private Un-Aided	Private Aided	Private Total	Government	Total	Private Un-Aided	Private Aided	Private Total	Government	Total	Private Un-Aided	Private Aided	Private Total	Government	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-			5	5	-			7	7	-			8	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	3145	278	3423	410	3833	1948	181	2129	295	2424	2027	166	2193	308	2501
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4	2	6	8	14	5	1	6	13	19	13	1	14	24	38
4	Assam	27	12	39	249	288	47	15	62	411	473	66	23	89	444	533
5	Bihar	33	38	71	477	548	83	80	163	489	652	245	102	347	516	863
6	Chandigarh	1	7	8	14	22	2	7	9	16	25	2	7	9	16	25
7	Chhattisgarh	243	72	315	259	574	305	65	370	329	699	353	81	434	373	807
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	-	3	1	4	4	-	4	3	7	5	-	5	3	8
9	Daman and Diu	1	3	4	1	5	3	1	4	4	8	3	1	4	6	10
10	Delhi	63	14	77	85	162	59	16	75	92	167	63	14	77	97	174
11	Goa	9	16	25	21	46	12	20	32	23	55	11	25	36	22	58
12	Gujarat	674	403	1077	587	1664	1226	519	1745	258	2003	1442	486	1928	330	2258
13	Haryana	296	84	380	119	499	589	112	701	169	870	673	127	800	234	1034
14	Himachal Pradesh	121	15	136	121	257	134	19	153	147	300	175	9	184	160	344
15	Jammu and Kashmir	90	6	96	97	193	145	17	162	142	304	126	21	147	166	313
16	Jharkhand	20	9	29	72	101	106	28	134	147	281	135	28	163	154	317
17	Karnataka	1942	402	2344	596	2940	2206	422	2628	636	3264	2793	471	3264	707	3971
18	Kerala	455	186	641	152	793	800	201	1001	215	1216	840	211	1051	262	1313
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir										-			5	5
20	Lakshadweep	-														
21	Madhya Pradesh	664	135	799	450	1249	1208	203	1411	639	2050	1128	198	1326	620	1946
22	Maharashtra	1211	670	1881	643	2524	2649	950	3599	830	4429	2801	1158	3959	535	4494
23	Manipur	14	14	28	36	64	21	14	35	48	83	29	12	41	60	101
24	Meghalaya	9	13	22	13	35	12	16	28	20	48	16	15	31	26	57
25	Mizoram	1	1	2	27	29	1	-	1	28	29	3	1	4	31	35
26	Nagaland	9	28	37	20	57	13	31	44	21	65	12	34	46	20	66
27	Odisha	139	191	330	172	502	303	410	713	353	1066	282	432	714	363	1077
28	Puducherry	48	2	50	24	74	48	2	50	27	77	43	1	44	25	69
29	Punjab	217	41	258	83	341	585	177	762	198	960	636	171	807	199	1006
30	Rajasthan	787	58	845	261	1106	1758	150	1908	484	2392	2204	229	2433	668	3101
31	Sikkim	5	-	5	5	10	4	1	5	9	14	5	-	5	14	19
32	Tamil Nadu	1739	240	1979	285	2264	1781	248	2029	315	2344	2000	251	2251	357	2608
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh					1693	121	1814	218	2032	1634	116	1750	292	2042
34	Tripura	4	1	5	33	38	6	2	8	42	50	7	2	9	44	53
35	Uttar Pradesh	1157	346	1503	403	1906	4435	613	5048	794	5842	5404	657	6061	827	6888
36	Uttarakhand	101	17	118	89	207	153	61	214	119	333	196	55	251	153	404
37	West Bengal	283	194	477	372	849	411	221	632	447	1079	682	231	913	496	1409
	All India	13515	3498	17013	6190	23203	22755	4924	27679	7988	35667	26054	5336	31390	8565	39955

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Note: NA = Not Available

Statement 34: Number of Colleges per Lakh Population (18-23 Years), Average Enrolment per College

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	2011-12			2015-16			2019-20		
		No. of Colleges	No. of Colleges per lakh population	Average Enrolment per College	No. of Colleges	No. of Colleges per lakh population	Average Enrolment per College	No. of Colleges	No. of Colleges per lakh population	Average Enrolment per College
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	14	635	7	15	888	8	16	739
2	Andhra Pradesh	4815	48	490	2532	45	494	2750	51	547
3	Arunachal Pradesh	26	16	1227	28	17	1356	39	25	553
4	Assam	485	13	950	539	15	942	558	15	870
5	Bihar	650	6	1929	744	7	2142	874	7	1703
6	Chandigarh	27	19	1376	25	14	1871	25	12	2022
7	Chhattisgarh	589	20	474	706	23	527	810	26	557
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	8	619	8	13	747	8	12	761
9	Daman and Diu	5	11	196	8	15	382	10	15	393
10	Delhi	184	9	1292	191	9	1527	179	8	1620
11	Goa	49	32	575	55	32	560	58	31	670
12	Gujarat	1780	25	599	2019	28	585	2275	31	528
13	Haryana	1061	33	785	1113	35	646	1087	34	590
14	Himachal Pradesh	289	37	513	348	47	520	344	49	541
15	Jammu and Kashmir	306	21	1019	329	25	644	316	26	721
16	Jharkhand	234	7	2298	328	9	1716	323	8	1938
17	Karnataka	3068	41	401	3555	50	438	4047	59	415
18	Kerala	1033	33	538	1302	43	521	1417	48	575
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir						5	14	480
20	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Madhya Pradesh	2172	25	551	2260	26	589	2411	27	771
22	Maharashtra	4566	34	650	4569	34	628	4494	34	670
23	Manipur	79	26	1117	87	30	1070	102	31	1056
24	Meghalaya	61	17	927	63	18	1087	67	20	1105
25	Mizoram	29	22	586	29	22	653	35	28	559
26	Nagaland	57	22	486	65	26	416	67	28	507
27	Odisha	1090	23	589	1076	23	661	1087	24	659
28	Puducherry	83	64	459	84	55	542	79	46	668
29	Punjab	958	28	730	1050	32	633	1079	35	521
30	Rajasthan	2670	32	638	3050	35	551	3380	37	517
31	Sikkim	11	14	994	16	20	580	22	29	634
32	Tamil Nadu	2302	30	772	2368	32	895	2610	38	872
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			2454	60	574	2071	53	545
34	Tripura	39	9	1036	51	12	1097	53	12	1175
35	Uttar Pradesh	4828	20	1029	6491	26	920	7788	31	692
36	Uttarakhand	395	32	1061	439	36	684	454	38	634
37	West Bengal	901	8	1463	1082	10	1427	1411	13	1179
	All India	34852	25	703	39071	28	721	42343	30	680

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 35: Enrolment of students in higher secondary level of school education (XI-XII)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12	2015-16	2020-21
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10778	10761	8503
2	Andhra Pradesh	1582909	936600	895734
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28328	35154	26072
4	Assam	151473	428793	439847
5	Bihar	1221015	1236425	1871674
6	Chandigarh	32167	39908	40487
7	Chhattisgarh	376044	550397	633837
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5495	6564	11722
9	Daman and Diu	3802	2211	
10	Delhi	490388	516470	563467
11	Goa	29762	35753	38834
12	Gujarat	836565	950803	1001795
13	Haryana	681698	595955	695989
14	Himachal Pradesh	205770	226597	204473
15	Jammu and Kashmir	218258	246618	276212
16	Jharkhand	186814	559635	702459
17	Karnataka	987645	814217	1197916
18	Kerala	808074	805140	871486
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir		6159
20	Lakshadweep	2229	2398	2036
21	Madhya Pradesh	1542199	1282965	1467431
22	Maharashtra	2331468	2742807	2798697
23	Manipur	38326	60297	70153
24	Meghalaya	19820	53583	56783
25	Mizoram	20250	22986	24966
26	Nagaland	25103	31202	32211
27	Odisha	421665	497556	742681
28	Puducherry	28800	34987	34870
29	Punjab	559215	691518	757497
30	Rajasthan	1335357	1657335	1945144
31	Sikkim	10088	17039	16618
32	Tamil Nadu	1184232	1783694	1729779
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh		783087
34	Tripura	46579	56763	66858
35	Uttar Pradesh	3849516	5152438	4663192
36	Uttarakhand	272359	308681	311585
37	West Bengal	1463374	1636859	1932342
	India	21007565	24735397	26922596

Source : Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Statement 36: Number of Students Enrolled at various levels in Higher Education

(in 000's)

Level	Male/ Female	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ph.D	Male	48	49	56	65	70	75	82	93	95	111
	Female	30	32	40	43	48	52	59	69	74	91
	Persons	78	81	95	108	117	126	141	161	169	203
M.Phil	Male	13	16	13	14	14	17	16	12	12	9
	Female	13	18	17	18	19	25	27	22	19	15
	Persons	25	34	30	31	33	43	43	34	31	24
Post Graduate	Male	1814	1769	1769	1889	1867	1818	1821	1891	1761	1860
	Female	1456	1598	1679	1934	1986	2099	2187	2223	2281	2452
	Persons	3270	3367	3448	3822	3853	3917	4008	4114	4043	4312
Under Graduate	Male	12118	12613	12919	13574	14467	14612	14934	15052	15203	15563
	Female	9855	10562	10972	11926	12705	12809	13414	13964	14626	15084
	Persons	21972	23175	23890	25500	27172	27420	28348	29016	29829	30647
PG Diploma	Male	90	146	143	153	121	123	121	127	122	116
	Female	50	50	51	123	94	106	92	108	103	101
	Persons	140	196	194	277	215	230	213	235	225	217
Diploma	Male	1281	1445	1571	1634	1788	1793	1821	1838	1803	1741
	Female	533	626	636	651	720	756	791	870	896	932
	Persons	1813	2072	2208	2286	2508	2549	2612	2708	2699	2673
Certificate	Male	67	89	87	88	74	63	84	77	75	74
	Female	77	96	105	99	96	81	83	100	88	86
	Persons	144	185	192	187	170	144	167	177	163	160
Integrated Degree	Male	36	46	59	79	87	93	102	114	139	169
	Female	21	28	36	47	55	63	72	81	102	132
	Persons	57	74	95	125	142	155	174	196	241	300
Grand Total	Male	15467	16174	16617	17495	18489	18595	18981	19205	19210	19644
	Female	12033	13011	13535	14841	15723	15990	16725	17438	18190	18893
	Persons	27500	29184	30152	32336	34212	34585	35706	36642	37399	38536

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE); Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 37 (a): State-wise Estimated Enrolment at various levels

2011-12

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ph. D.	M. Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	-	525	3693	83	800	32	109	5258
2	Andhra Pradesh	6973	1235	458419	2362000	7246	149831	4906	7427	2998037
3	Arunachal Pradesh	240	69	2812	29539	87	2356	375	-	35478
4	Assam	2196	53	40819	477380	3224	6556	946	1859	533033
5	Bihar	2576	-	86174	1200473	1575	14703	2275	815	1308591
6	Chandigarh	307	125	13692	44138	731	1875	369	-	61237
7	Chhattisgarh	683	387	30260	252305	8575	21629	502	1667	316008
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	205	2429	-	633	-	-	3267
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	982	-	788	-	-	1770
10	Delhi	7680	5117	105479	634193	11465	53551	4480	2431	824396
11	Goa	110	2	4530	28371	564	2728	23	-	36328
12	Gujarat	2270	646	115312	893786	9939	129334	15894	7565	1174746
13	Haryana	2368	699	82555	714660	1935	83479	1913	5343	892952
14	Himachal Pradesh	713	391	21763	152432	1790	16022	798	145	194054
15	Jammu and Kashmir	697	609	44426	277454	1578	739	2	849	326354
16	Jharkhand	721	10	40846	309498	2672	790	168	1237	355942
17	Karnataka	8160	792	235226	1251495	9790	247446	3623	4432	1760964
18	Kerala	3754	673	86000	527809	1599	60589	6994	2114	689532
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	37	741	-	-	-	-	778
20	Madhya Pradesh	3174	2311	197884	1204820	74184	99700	1177	1957	1585207
21	Maharashtra	6084	2145	363408	2765680	16254	382759	6291	3732	3546353
22	Manipur	804	5	4018	84268	67	494	213	31	89900
23	Meghalaya	302	59	5314	53674	198	1818	61	-	61426
24	Mizoram	128	31	2569	20932	31	1702	8	-	25401
25	Nagaland	107	8	8970	30721	20	324	-	-	40150
26	Odisha	1117	1530	50688	647955	1914	65559	13483	418	782664
27	Puducherry	381	342	7546	34746	148	5513	189	878	49743
28	Punjab	1954	616	86693	588600	2985	101610	1694	1541	785693
29	Rajasthan	3280	896	140002	1291168	5960	49726	9002	6126	1506160
30	Sikkim	-	50	4328	17109	32	928	-	306	22753
31	Tamil Nadu	12578	12832	504423	2078972	16100	443719	26589	9795	3105008
32	Tripura	232	-	7360	45593	243	2221	20	-	55669
33	Uttar Pradesh	7627	1376	400644	3573548	8890	48503	74214	8955	4123757
34	Uttarakhand	1325	14	61531	298634	2455	21240	2108	1361	388668
35	West Bengal	2873	1131	152732	1275152	3825	51944	6368	3029	1497054
	India	81430	34154	3367190	23174950	196159	2071609	184717	74122	29184331

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 37 (b): State-wise Estimated Enrolment at various levels

2015-16

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ph. D.	M. Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86	-	1481	8428	114	806	-	109	11024
2	Andhra Pradesh	3106	628	248640	1328920	1977	131760	602	8905	1724538
3	Arunachal Pradesh	498	111	7568	35889	213	1766	407	-	46452
4	Assam	3874	214	79553	464621	2957	11608	3654	4474	570955
5	Bihar	2542	32	130236	1431648	2244	29441	4506	2211	1602860
6	Chandigarh	1015	113	25537	66326	949	2914	711	2427	99992
7	Chhattisgarh	690	355	56680	336565	18325	51455	364	1596	466030
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	292	4458	19	685	-	-	5454
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	1783	-	1339	-	-	3122
10	Delhi	8879	5915	130732	825826	7717	29290	3330	3187	1014876
11	Goa	70	10	7385	32718	234	6654	24	171	47266
12	Gujarat	5169	1257	180504	1112528	8544	146508	21870	10749	1487129
13	Haryana	3398	764	96232	644268	3435	69497	2483	11582	831659
14	Himachal Pradesh	1178	278	28769	191741	1049	17003	1005	682	241705
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1839	366	77577	238830	1574	9913	14	2443	332556
16	Jharkhand	2414	309	54613	495308	3755	18359	773	6112	581643
17	Karnataka	11777	592	200909	1420697	5546	206680	4329	7416	1857946
18	Kerala	4631	912	113026	747487	1768	63724	2864	4743	939155
19	Lakshadweep	-	-	21	480	-	-	-	-	501
20	Madhya Pradesh	3828	1452	202385	1236218	85661	180378	8675	6585	1725182
21	Maharashtra	9229	2900	406625	3168107	25226	357955	7280	9990	3987312
22	Manipur	618	14	7499	89810	346	922	131	-	99340
23	Meghalaya	810	203	9016	59854	193	1312	166	13	71567
24	Mizoram	555	124	3651	23195	34	3815	27	62	31463
25	Nagaland	161	-	5818	29241	101	1560	-	11	36892
26	Odisha	2625	1101	60129	734736	1384	101284	9800	3616	914675
27	Puducherry	932	60	15108	42785	395	4812	32	1288	65412
28	Punjab	4680	1226	113558	611747	7043	131430	1985	6810	878479
29	Rajasthan	4134	609	188652	1439765	7538	106627	5534	8601	1761460
30	Sikkim	58	142	10428	17007	36	1219	63	597	29550
31	Tamil Nadu	22221	19509	452455	2304232	11398	396400	17299	11840	3235354
32	Telangana	4133	583	202309	1160673	5034	95203	1136	5164	1474235
33	Tripura	472	-	8447	60955	144	3408	211	398	74035
34	Uttar Pradesh	11552	1304	545110	5144321	18068	224560	36848	21313	6003076
35	Uttarakhand	3359	21	59040	301433	3121	34649	181	3582	405386
36	West Bengal	5918	1419	187171	1607850	3417	104224	7756	8745	1926500
	India	126451	42523	3917156	27420450	229559	2549160	144060	155422	34584781

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 37 (c): State-wise Estimated Enrolment at various levels

2019-20

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ph. D.	M. Phil.	Post Graduate	Under Graduate	PG Diploma	Diploma	Certificate	Integrated	Grand Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14	-	1540	7456	98	572	82	369	10131
2	Andhra Pradesh	6716	277	217840	1493067	2281	153118	10838	13012	1897149
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1066	190	10840	39435	271	1953	418	1643	55816
4	Assam	5627	616	67323	547993	3213	19217	1919	4693	650601
5	Bihar	2699	70	120941	1533269	2615	68961	6593	3284	1738432
6	Chandigarh	959	188	22414	73513	2180	4284	700	2429	106667
7	Chhattisgarh	1515	198	70581	415381	28382	66063	545	3730	586395
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	369	5256	-	731	-	37	6393
9	Daman and Diu	-	-	252	2345	-	1335	-	-	3932
10	Delhi	16270	1322	175451	886388	10812	33966	4151	4496	1132856
11	Goa	433	5	6717	39298	212	5369	24	724	52782
12	Gujarat	7430	937	155011	1207245	7236	139741	12725	14515	1544840
13	Haryana	4166	310	111515	722650	3731	71285	3399	16485	933541
14	Himachal Pradesh	1924	332	28567	236881	2289	16713	1269	1513	289488
15	Jammu and Kashmir	3989	250	63623	301889	1551	15611	2117	6386	395416
16	Jharkhand	3489	107	105834	660091	4663	38131	1928	3317	817560
17	Karnataka	14988	528	239156	1714696	9873	194493	2702	11456	2187892
18	Kerala	7504	873	138514	902557	2490	72447	5673	7795	1137853
19	Ladakh	8	-	54	2544	-	136	-	155	2897
20	Lakshadweep	-	-	26	534	-	-	-	-	560
21	Madhya Pradesh	5447	876	285103	1711176	38350	119501	2877	18824	2182154
22	Maharashtra	11983	1476	478502	3392975	23632	323134	17848	15922	4265472
23	Manipur	1045	12	9776	109290	277	3956	182	-	124538
24	Meghalaya	870	33	10285	73202	184	2749	96	122	87541
25	Mizoram	867	152	4221	25296	203	1961	463	73	33236
26	Nagaland	577	38	5566	36234	233	1869	38	6	44561
27	Odisha	3346	1003	98555	747108	2733	124124	9150	8910	994929
28	Puducherry	508	67	23259	51172	106	3988	-	1024	80124
29	Punjab	8999	622	108093	620808	6558	109351	1548	13484	869463
30	Rajasthan	10850	464	246073	1761065	9227	111262	12997	54579	2206517
31	Sikkim	410	87	28112	26864	41	2199	40	318	58071
32	Tamil Nadu	30660	9779	479938	2591010	15912	347917	23111	21984	3520311
33	Telangana	5508	373	184520	1078781	5602	106381	2213	6230	1389608
34	Tripura	615	-	11528	68275	131	4400	370	638	86247
35	Uttar Pradesh	23764	537	569151	5401536	24470	302193	24926	41637	6388214
36	Uttarakhand	5468	34	79970	369924	2174	29684	373	5652	493279
37	West Bengal	12836	2178	153025	1790083	5519	173767	8554	14931	2160893
	India	202550	23934	4312245	30647287	217249	2672562	159869	300373	38536359

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 38: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by Gender in Higher Secondary Level of School Education (XI-XII)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12			2015-16			2020-21		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.5	84.7	83.5	65.8	76.9	70.9	43.6	57.0	49.9
2	Andhra Pradesh	53.0	51.0	52.0	50.8	51.5	51.2	51.8	55.0	53.4
3	Arunachal Pradesh	48.9	44.7	46.8	54.7	54.2	54.4	38.8	43.5	41.1
4	Assam	12.5	13.8	13.1	32.6	31.4	32.0	31.5	33.1	32.3
5	Bihar	36.9	33.3	35.3	24.7	24.2	24.5	33.6	34.5	34.0
6	Chandigarh	81.7	85.1	83.2	85.5	90.7	87.6	72.8	88.1	79.2
7	Chhattisgarh	39.5	34.5	37.1	49.2	49.8	49.5	52.3	63.1	57.6
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.3	46.0	48.4	44.4	55.8	49.2	35.6	59.7	45.0
9	Daman and Diu	38.4	58.4	45.3	17.2	32.4	22.3			
10	Delhi	74.7	79.7	77.0	71.2	78.0	74.3	78.2	86.9	82.1
11	Goa	68.8	72.9	70.7	67.7	77.5	72.3	65.8	74.3	69.9
12	Gujarat	40.5	33.4	37.2	40.5	37.1	39.0	41.6	41.9	41.8
13	Haryana	64.9	66.9	65.8	56.1	54.5	55.4	65.5	68.3	66.8
14	Himachal Pradesh	81.3	82.8	82.0	89.7	90.1	89.9	83.0	88.4	85.6
15	Jammu and Kashmir	46.3	43.7	45.0	47.8	44.5	46.2	50.9	49.1	50.1
16	Jharkhand	15.9	15.7	15.8	37.1	35.6	36.4	43.2	44.7	43.9
17	Karnataka	43.4	47.5	45.3	33.6	38.1	35.8	52.3	59.2	55.6
18	Kerala	72.0	84.7	78.3	70.1	79.6	74.7	80.5	88.0	84.2
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir						42.0	55.4	48.5
20	Lakshadweep	99.1	96.1	97.5	79.7	98.9	89.5	70.7	64.6	67.6
21	Madhya Pradesh	60.9	46.5	54.2	41.5	37.3	39.5	45.4	45.5	45.4
22	Maharashtra	59.3	54.8	57.2	65.4	62.6	64.1	68.2	68.2	68.2
23	Manipur	42.4	38.7	40.6	53.8	49.5	51.7	61.7	60.7	61.2
24	Meghalaya	13.0	17.2	15.1	35.0	41.3	38.1	36.7	45.8	41.1
25	Mizoram	45.5	46.7	46.1	47.1	50.7	48.9	51.3	56.9	54.1
26	Nagaland	28.1	27.0	27.5	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.3	36.2	33.7
27	Odisha	34.4	23.0	28.7	30.1	29.9	30.0	44.8	48.0	46.4
28	Puducherry	65.8	82.5	73.9	68.6	85.1	76.4	62.7	73.2	67.8
29	Punjab	49.4	52.7	50.9	65.2	65.9	65.5	76.2	79.6	77.8
30	Rajasthan	55.7	38.7	47.8	58.7	44.9	52.2	65.4	58.4	62.1
31	Sikkim	34.5	41.5	38.0	53.4	66.6	59.9	52.4	66.8	59.5
32	Tamil Nadu	44.0	56.2	49.9	67.3	80.5	73.7	70.8	82.6	76.5
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			47.9	52.9	50.3	59.6	64.3	61.8
34	Tripura	37.0	29.8	33.5	39.8	36.5	38.2	43.3	48.5	45.8
35	Uttar Pradesh	47.1	39.6	43.6	52.0	52.5	52.2	50.5	46.8	48.8
36	Uttarakhand	62.3	62.3	62.3	65.9	71.0	68.3	69.7	76.1	72.7
37	West Bengal	43.2	42.7	43.0	44.6	47.4	45.9	53.3	64.0	58.5
	India	47.6	43.9	45.9	48.4	48.3	48.3	53.0	54.6	53.8

Source : Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Statement 39: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in Higher Education (18-23 Years)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12			2015-16			2019-20		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11.0	13.8	12.3	22.3	24.7	23.5	17.7	22.3	20.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	33.3	26.4	29.9	34.7	26.9	30.8	38.3	32.2	35.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	20.2	21.3	28.8	28.5	28.7	36.5	34.3	35.4
4	Assam	14.6	14.8	14.7	16.2	14.7	15.4	17.4	17.2	17.3
5	Bihar	14.0	10.8	12.5	15.8	12.6	14.3	15.8	13.1	14.5
6	Chandigarh	33.2	54.4	42.2	48.4	70.4	57.6	43.2	65.6	52.1
7	Chhattisgarh	11.0	10.1	10.5	15.7	14.6	15.1	17.4	19.6	18.5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.8	11.3	9.1	7.4	12.9	9.4
9	Daman and Diu	3.0	6.2	3.9	4.6	9.2	5.7	4.4	11.4	6.1
10	Delhi	38.9	39.0	38.9	43.0	48.2	45.4	44.9	51.8	48.0
11	Goa	21.5	25.9	23.5	25.0	30.9	27.6	23.8	34.6	28.4
12	Gujarat	18.1	14.7	16.5	22.9	18.3	20.7	22.9	19.6	21.3
13	Haryana	28.3	27.7	28.0	25.9	26.4	26.1	26.6	32.5	29.3
14	Himachal Pradesh	24.6	25.1	24.8	29.6	35.5	32.5	35.7	46.4	40.8
15	Jammu and Kashmir	21.8	24.0	22.8	23.5	26.2	24.8	31.7	33.2	32.4
16	Jharkhand	10.2	9.5	9.9	16.2	14.8	15.5	21.0	20.9	20.9
17	Karnataka	24.9	22.7	23.8	26.3	25.9	26.1	31.2	32.7	32.0
18	Kerala	17.8	25.6	21.8	26.6	35.0	30.8	32.9	44.7	38.8
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir						5.0	11.3	7.9
20	Lakshadweep	6.2	17.5	11.5	4.1	10.2	7.1	3.6	11.5	7.5
21	Madhya Pradesh	22.0	14.6	18.5	21.1	17.9	19.6	24.2	24.2	24.2
22	Maharashtra	28.1	24.3	26.3	31.9	27.6	29.9	33.5	31.0	32.3
23	Manipur	30.4	29.9	30.2	35.3	33.1	34.2	37.7	38.9	38.3
24	Meghalaya	16.3	18.5	17.4	20.4	21.1	20.8	24.2	28.0	26.1
25	Mizoram	19.6	18.3	19.0	25.2	23.0	24.1	27.2	25.1	26.1
26	Nagaland	18.2	13.4	15.8	14.2	15.6	14.9	16.5	20.5	18.5
27	Odisha	18.3	15.0	16.6	21.5	17.8	19.6	23.0	20.3	21.7
28	Puducherry	40.4	36.3	38.3	44.2	42.1	43.2	41.0	52.6	46.3
29	Punjab	22.4	23.6	23.0	25.8	28.5	27.0	25.1	32.1	28.2
30	Rajasthan	20.6	15.5	18.2	21.8	18.5	20.2	24.3	23.9	24.1
31	Sikkim	28.9	27.4	28.2	36.7	38.5	37.6	83.6	67.6	75.8
32	Tamil Nadu	43.2	36.8	40.0	46.3	42.4	44.3	51.8	51.0	51.4
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh			39.3	33.4	36.3	34.8	36.4	35.6
34	Tripura	14.6	10.2	12.4	19.9	14.0	16.9	22.5	18.0	20.2
35	Uttar Pradesh	17.5	17.2	17.4	24.2	24.9	24.5	23.7	26.9	25.3
36	Uttarakhand	30.1	32.3	31.1	33.6	32.9	33.3	40.7	42.3	41.5
37	West Bengal	15.4	11.8	13.6	19.1	16.2	17.7	20.3	19.6	19.9
	All India	22.1	19.4	20.8	25.4	23.5	24.5	26.9	27.3	27.1

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 40: Gender Parity Index (GPI) of GER in Higher Secondary Level of School Education (XI-XII)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12	2015-16	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.03	1.17	1.18	1.23	1.37	1.31	
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.96	1.02	1.10	1.07	1.14	1.06	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.91	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.17	1.12	
4	Assam	1.10	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.03	1.05	
5	Bihar	0.90	0.98	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.03	
6	Chandigarh	1.04	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.19	1.21	
7	Chhattisgarh	0.87	1.01	1.07	1.15	1.19	1.21	
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.92	1.26	1.27	1.37	1.39	1.68	
9	Daman and Diu	1.52	1.88	2.04	2.01	2.13		
10	Delhi	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.11	
11	Goa	1.06	1.15	1.18	1.15	1.16	1.13	
12	Gujarat	0.82	0.92	0.92	0.96	0.98	1.01	
13	Haryana	1.03	0.97	0.96	1.00	1.04	1.04	
14	Himachal Pradesh	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.07	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.95	0.93	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.96	
16	Jharkhand	0.99	0.96	0.97	1.02	1.01	1.03	
17	Karnataka	1.09	1.13	1.11	1.21	1.18	1.13	
18	Kerala	1.18	1.13	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.09	
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir				1.38	1.32	
20	Lakshadweep	0.97	1.24	1.00	0.98	1.05	0.91	
21	Madhya Pradesh	0.76	0.90	0.94	0.95	0.99	1.00	
22	Maharashtra	0.92	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.99	1.00	
23	Manipur	0.91	0.92	0.92	0.95	0.98	0.98	
24	Meghalaya	1.33	1.18	1.16	1.22	1.23	1.25	
25	Mizoram	1.03	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.10	1.11	
26	Nagaland	0.96	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.09	1.16	
27	Odisha	0.67	0.99	1.01	1.12	1.04	1.07	
28	Puducherry	1.25	1.24	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.17	
29	Punjab	1.07	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.06	1.04	
30	Rajasthan	0.69	0.77	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.89	
31	Sikkim	1.20	1.25	1.20	1.28	1.24	1.28	
32	Tamil Nadu	1.28	1.20	1.21	1.23	1.22	1.17	
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh		1.10	1.16	1.15	1.16	1.08
34	Tripura	0.81	0.92	0.99	1.03	1.06	1.12	
35	Uttar Pradesh	0.84	1.01	0.98	0.96	0.94	0.93	
36	Uttarakhand	1.00	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.09	
37	West Bengal	0.99	1.06	1.17	1.20	1.21	1.20	
	India	0.92	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.03	

Source : Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Statement 41: Gender Parity Index (GPI) in Higher Education (18-23 Years)

Sl.No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.26	1.11	1.13	1.06	1.29	1.26	
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.79	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.81	0.84	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0.89	0.99	0.97	0.88	0.99	0.94	
4	Assam	1.01	0.90	0.93	0.96	0.95	0.99	
5	Bihar	0.77	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.83	
6	Chandigarh	1.64	1.45	1.45	1.39	1.54	1.52	
7	Chhattisgarh	0.92	0.93	0.97	0.99	1.06	1.13	
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	1.45	1.56	1.72	1.70	1.75	
9	Daman & Diu	2.07	2.01	1.87	2.21	2.34	2.58	
10	Delhi	1.00	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.16	1.15	
11	Goa	1.21	1.23	1.28	1.28	1.33	1.45	
12	Gujarat	0.81	0.80	0.75	0.83	0.85	0.86	
13	Haryana	0.98	1.02	1.04	1.13	1.23	1.22	
14	Himachal Pradesh	1.02	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.30	1.30	
15	Jammu and Kashmir	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.10	1.09	1.05	
16	Jharkhand	0.93	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.96	1.00	
17	Karnataka	0.91	0.99	1.01	1.05	1.04	1.05	
18	Kerala	1.44	1.32	1.41	1.26	1.40	1.36	
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir					2.25	
20	Lakshadweep	2.84	2.48	2.60	3.79	3.40	3.24	
21	Madhya Pradesh	0.67	0.85	0.91	0.94	0.97	1.00	
22	Maharashtra	0.86	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.90	0.93	
23	Manipur	0.98	0.94	0.98	1.03	1.01	1.03	
24	Meghalaya	1.13	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.17	1.16	
25	Mizoram	0.93	0.91	0.94	0.85	0.94	0.92	
26	Nagaland	0.74	1.10	1.06	1.00	1.11	1.24	
27	Odisha	0.82	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.82	0.88	
28	Puducherry	0.90	0.95	1.06	1.12	1.24	1.28	
29	Punjab	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.22	1.35	1.28	
30	Rajasthan	0.75	0.85	0.89	0.91	1.00	0.98	
31	Sikkim	0.95	1.05	1.20	1.21	1.00	0.81	
32	Tamil Nadu	0.85	0.92	0.95	0.98	0.97	0.99	
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh		0.85	0.88	0.92	1.02	1.05
34	Tripura	0.70	0.70	0.78	0.79	0.83	0.80	
35	Uttar Pradesh	0.98	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.14	1.13	
36	Uttarakhand	1.07	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.04	
37	West Bengal	0.76	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.94	0.96	
	All India	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.97	1.00	1.01	

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 42: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at Higher Secondary (XI-XII) level of school education

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12	2015-16	2020-21
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19	16	10
2	Andhra Pradesh	28	71	30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	28	37	16
4	Assam	14	20	17
5	Bihar	45	59	60
6	Chandigarh	38	28	27
7	Chhattisgarh	22	27	15
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	36	30	22
9	Daman and Diu	41	13	
10	Delhi	33	21	20
11	Goa	21	18	18
12	Gujarat	33	29	26
13	Haryana	29	15	13
14	Himachal Pradesh	22	14	10
15	Jammu and Kashmir	14	29	26
16	Jharkhand	NA	78	55
17	Karnataka	37	30	28
18	Kerala	26	21	21
19	Ladakh	*	*	13
20	Lakshadweep	4	12	12
21	Madhya Pradesh	23	38	32
22	Maharashtra	40	44	37
23	Manipur	22	19	15
24	Meghalaya	15	21	18
25	Mizoram	15	15	13
26	Nagaland	31	21	17
27	Odisha	17	45	62
28	Puducherry	100	17	15
29	Punjab	37	26	18
30	Rajasthan	28	32	16
31	Sikkim	17	15	11
32	Tamil Nadu	42	25	20
33	Telangana	#	47	28
34	Tripura	26	11	12
35	Uttar Pradesh	45	97	40
36	Uttarakhand	21	25	17
37	West Bengal	53	57	27
	India	33	37	26

Source : Statistics of School Education; Educational Statistics at a Glance and UDISE Plus, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Note: NA- Not Available

* Included in Jammu & Kashmir

Included in Andhra Pradesh

Statement 43: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Higher Education

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011-12						2015-16						2019-20					
		All Institutions		University & Colleges		University & its Constituent Units		All Institutions		University & Colleges		University & its Constituent Units		All Institutions		University & Colleges		University & its Constituent Units	
		Regular & Distance Mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance Mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance Mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode	Regular & Distance mode	Regular Mode
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31	20	33	20	-	-	34	20	34	20	481	13	22	13	22	13	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	18	15	18	15	93	13	16	13	16	13	65	15	19	16	22	19	46	16
3	Arunachal Pradesh	40	33	43	35	38	12	43	31	46	33	38	13	28	20	63	45	33	18
4	Assam	24	21	25	21	42	11	25	22	26	22	35	11	28	24	35	30	38	15
5	Bihar	46	43	47	44	73	30	54	50	55	52	37	15	59	54	70	65	71	27
6	Chandigarh	25	18	26	19	31	14	31	22	32	22	36	16	28	20	54	38	32	13
7	Chhattisgarh	21	20	21	20	14	9	23	20	23	20	53	18	26	23	30	26	49	18
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	26	28	28	20	15	27	27	27	27	18	17	27	27	28	28	20	20
9	Daman and Diu	11	11	7	7	-	-	16	16	17	17	-	-	14	14	14	14	-	-
10	Delhi	48	18	51	19	112	16	51	19	54	19	121	16	52	21	80	30	125	21
11	Goa	17	14	18	14	64	11	18	15	19	15	61	14	15	13	17	15	31	12
12	Gujarat	27	26	28	27	27	22	27	25	28	26	32	23	26	25	34	32	25	20
13	Haryana	22	21	23	22	20	16	18	17	19	18	18	14	24	20	32	27	33	16
14	Himachal Pradesh	24	21	26	22	23	11	22	19	24	20	24	13	27	23	42	35	31	15
15	Jammu and Kashmir	38	32	38	32	53	13	31	21	33	23	61	12	35	25	51	35	61	14
16	Jharkhand	44	40	44	40	48	22	52	48	54	50	51	24	60	54	85	77	64	37
17	Karnataka	14	13	15	13	27	9	14	13	14	13	15	11	15	14	18	18	17	13
18	Kerala	15	14	16	14	34	15	16	13	16	13	53	13	18	14	20	16	67	12
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir												15	15	28	28	7	7
20	Lakshadweep	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	-	-	12	12
21	Madhya Pradesh	27	24	28	24	132	75	24	21	24	21	45	28	34	32	44	41	40	28
22	Maharashtra	23	21	25	22	39	16	24	20	26	22	47	13	26	22	33	27	62	19
23	Manipur	19	18	19	18	21	11	21	19	21	19	37	15	23	22	28	26	19	12
24	Meghalaya	20	18	20	19	20	9	24	21	25	22	25	13	24	22	37	34	20	14
25	Mizoram	18	14	19	15	41	10	19	15	19	15	33	13	17	14	22	17	38	14
26	Nagaland	24	17	24	18	57	8	17	14	18	15	26	8	18	17	24	22	22	15
27	Odisha	21	21	22	21	24	16	21	20	23	22	24	16	25	23	33	30	28	18
28	Puducherry	9	9	8	8	7	7	10	9	10	9	11	7	13	10	19	16	15	8
29	Punjab	19	18	21	20	23	16	16	15	17	16	22	17	17	15	24	22	23	17
30	Rajasthan	26	25	27	26	31	22	26	24	27	26	36	26	29	26	37	34	32	19
31	Sikkim	20	14	20	14	18	8	21	12	22	13	22	9	34	14	97	38	44	10
32	Tamil Nadu	18	15	19	14	40	12	15	13	16	13	29	11	17	15	21	18	34	14
33	Telangana	Included in Andhra Pradesh						16	14	16	14	67	15	17	16	18	17	28	15
34	Tripura	27	22	28	23	44	16	30	26	31	26	58	25	36	30	44	37	59	25
35	Uttar Pradesh	32	30	32	30	26	18	34	34	36	35	22	17	40	39	49	48	26	20
36	Uttarakhand	31	30	33	31	29	21	22	20	23	22	24	18	27	22	46	38	36	22
37	West Bengal	36	33	38	34	39	15	36	32	38	34	38	13	33	30	40	36	43	19
	All India	23	21	24	21	42	16	23	20	24	21	37	16	26	23	32	28	38	18

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 44: Percentage distribution of persons of age 15-29 years by vocational/technical training received

		formal	hereditary	self-learning	learning on the job	others	all other than formal (col. 4 to 7)	formal & other than formal (col. 3 + col. 8)	did not receive vocational / technical training
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2020-21									
Rural	Male	3.4	4.3	3.5	5.2	0.4	13.4	16.8	83.2
	Female	2.6	2.1	2.3	1.2	0.5	6.1	8.8	91.2
	Person	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	0.5	9.9	12.9	87.1
Urban	Male	7.3	1.4	3.5	7.6	0.5	13.0	20.3	79.7
	Female	6.5	0.4	2.5	2.1	0.5	5.6	12.0	88.0
	Person	6.9	0.9	3.0	5.0	0.5	9.5	16.4	83.6
Rural + Urban	Male	4.5	3.5	3.5	5.9	0.5	13.3	17.8	82.2
	Female	3.7	1.6	2.4	1.5	0.5	6.0	9.7	90.3
	Person	4.1	2.6	3.0	3.8	0.5	9.8	13.9	86.1
2017-18									
Rural	Male	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.3	6.5	8.5	91.5
	Female	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	4.0	96.0
	Person	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.0	6.3	93.7
Urban	Male	4.6	0.7	1.4	3.7	0.6	6.4	11.1	88.9
	Female	4.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	2.3	6.5	93.5
	Person	4.4	0.5	1.0	2.3	0.5	4.4	8.8	91.2
Rural + Urban	Male	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.4	6.5	9.3	90.7
	Female	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	2.5	4.7	95.3
	Person	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	4.6	7.1	92.9

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

Statement 45 (a): State-wise Number of Hostels, Intake and Student Residing (Based on actual response)

2011-12

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Boys Hostel			Girls Hostel			Others Hostel			Total Hostel		
		Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	506	461	5	410	472	-	-	-	12	916	933
2	Andhra Pradesh	541	103209	81044	878	159470	119714	35	5358	4185	1454	268037	204943
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36	2924	2484	30	1903	1796	1	60	60	67	4887	4340
4	Assam	186	18703	15067	255	18185	15341	6	445	295	447	37333	30703
5	Bihar	254	23629	16642	182	15519	9935	14	1184	966	450	40332	27543
6	Chandigarh	27	5111	5713	37	6837	6986	1	45	45	65	11993	12744
7	Chhattisgarh	244	21115	14479	276	27744	20163	3	46	40	523	48906	34682
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	636	230	5	566	306	-	-	-	10	1202	536
9	Daman and Diu	3	170	157	2	276	187	-	-	-	5	446	344
10	Delhi	110	18408	17031	112	16631	14545	25	2783	2440	247	37822	34016
11	Goa	19	1409	1108	15	1073	839	4	277	248	38	2759	2195
12	Gujarat	997	145895	84321	1071	156868	80569	79	11555	5639	2147	314318	170529
13	Haryana	332	57128	37860	349	48774	31820	13	1360	1212	694	107262	70892
14	Himachal Pradesh	191	19670	13884	235	21650	14870	9	681	371	435	42001	29125
15	Jammu and Kashmir	104	12294	7901	127	13165	5818	8	767	435	239	26226	14154
16	Jharkhand	116	17138	16218	63	7330	6275	2	140	159	181	24608	22652
17	Karnataka	2233	483975	341566	2600	504371	329474	129	12665	7808	4962	1001011	678848
18	Kerala	469	49431	36211	910	110219	78538	26	1699	1228	1405	161349	115977
19	Lakshadweep	2	85	25	2	105	53	-	-	-	4	190	78
20	Madhya Pradesh	354	38718	26252	354	38999	255785	23	2248	1995	731	79965	53822
21	Maharashtra	1711	221814	143912	1872	217654	129854	110	13141	9031	3693	452609	282797
22	Manipur	64	3067	3128	70	3293	2625	4	205	175	139	6565	5928
23	Meghalaya	33	2723	2495	42	3324	3062	1	32	32	76	6079	5589
24	Mizoram	23	1123	977	29	1475	1272	-	-	-	52	2598	2248
25	Nagaland	71	3996	3333	59	3357	2724	-	-	-	130	7353	6057
26	Odisha	559	66942	56715	509	51846	41779	16	1185	742	1084	119973	99236
27	Puducherry	64	9116	4643	62	9061	5499	5	509	401	131	18686	10543
28	Punjab	362	80664	60580	364	60699	44715	9	772	484	735	142135	105779
29	Rajasthan	463	59446	41323	487	57431	38916	17	1712	1238	967	118589	81477
30	Sikkim	24	3359	2656	23	2522	2148	-	-	-	47	5881	4804
31	Tamil Nadu	2128	483831	326519	2407	461048	285707	70	9630	7522	4605	954509	619748
32	Telangana	390	69728	61299	710	129823	106033	16	1213	729	1116	200764	168061
33	Tripura	29	5996	4119	27	3329	2173	3	200	170	59	9525	6462
34	Uttar Pradesh	892	130549	103471	686	80598	57678	62	4432	2241	1640	215579	163390
35	Uttarakhand	195	32244	26264	162	22104	15677	13	963	515	370	55311	42456
36	West Bengal	833	88618	71191	664	51883	44522	23	2210	1966	1520	142711	117679
	All India	14071	2283370	1631279	15681	2309542	1547660	727	77517	52372	30479	4670429	3231311

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 45 (b): State-wise Number of Hostels, Intake and Student Residing (Based on actual response)

2015-16

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Boys Hostel			Girls Hostel			Others Hostel			Total Hostel		
		Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	808	1180	7	558	667	-	-	-	15	1366	1847
2	Andhra Pradesh	731	175367	120450	1072	219562	154647	29	6796	3897	1832	401725	278994
3	Arunachal Pradesh	36	3391	3102	34	2634	2246	1	58	58	71	6083	5406
4	Assam	272	28022	23090	379	27905	23008	12	564	453	663	56491	46551
5	Bihar	321	32962	21675	301	25142	15569	18	1422	716	640	59526	37960
6	Chandigarh	29	5851	6024	48	8328	8690	9	1011	1011	86	15190	15725
7	Chhattisgarh	288	25224	16465	357	38277	25632	5	243	187	650	63744	42284
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	911	164	5	716	226	-	-	-	11	1627	390
9	Daman and Diu	3	178	217	2	206	163	-	-	-	5	384	380
10	Delhi	131	22387	19904	148	22190	19100	31	3122	2826	310	47699	41830
11	Goa	25	2180	1487	20	1642	1396	7	332	297	52	4154	3180
12	Gujarat	1226	176982	91906	1275	188287	84390	89	12451	4489	2590	377720	180785
13	Haryana	458	83403	48387	520	79085	42629	15	1695	1263	993	164183	92279
14	Himachal Pradesh	204	25619	15804	312	30862	20181	11	867	338	527	57348	36323
15	Jammu and Kashmir	181	19969	11248	202	20947	9072	11	1163	501	394	42079	20821
16	Jharkhand	259	37362	29629	164	18087	13721	9	1246	904	432	56695	44254
17	Karnataka	2299	544764	376617	2595	521775	330747	121	13563	7804	5015	1080102	715168
18	Kerala	681	79406	53076	1259	164952	108313	41	3258	2470	1981	247616	163859
19	Lakshadweep	1	5	3	1	25	22	-	-	-	2	30	25
20	Madhya Pradesh	663	76713	51054	670	76250	48808	37	3163	1799	1370	156126	101661
21	Maharashtra	2090	280222	167733	2482	290570	162305	133	19358	13176	4707	590150	343214
22	Manipur	70	3736	3535	91	5189	3881	5	225	175	166	9150	7591
23	Meghalaya	53	4874	3114	62	4036	2535	1	40	40	116	8950	5689
24	Mizoram	34	1778	1512	46	2281	1804	-	-	-	80	4059	3316
25	Nagaland	83	4451	3300	71	4191	3284	2	57	15	156	8699	6599
26	Odisha	956	119821	92845	1037	102367	79056	21	1918	1336	2014	224106	173237
27	Puducherry	85	10865	6464	79	10142	6099	7	664	479	171	21671	13042
28	Punjab	606	130402	79977	848	136784	77265	22	2337	1805	1476	269523	159047
29	Rajasthan	712	92518	59414	745	88234	52192	33	3676	1741	1490	184428	113347
30	Sikkim	31	4565	3341	25	2931	2247	-	-	-	56	7496	5588
31	Tamil Nadu	2266	545559	341718	2587	523870	299821	62	11009	7878	4915	1080438	649417
32	Telangana	389	75497	56771	529	103803	73505	19	1383	758	937	180683	131034
33	Tripura	30	4622	3300	26	2694	1905	4	340	234	61	7656	5439
34	Uttar Pradesh	1722	252909	170444	1459	168738	112100	107	11643	6714	3289	433290	289258
35	Uttarakhand	296	45060	33844	239	33379	22672	15	1091	539	550	79530	57055
36	West Bengal	934	101130	74494	868	70984	46173	33	3097	2868	1835	175211	123535
	All India	18179	3019513	1993288	20565	2997623	1856071	910	107792	66771	39658	6124928	3916130

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 45 (c): State-wise Number of Hostels, Intake and Student Residing (Based on actual response)

2019-20

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Boys Hostel			Girls Hostel			Others Hostel			Total Hostel		
		Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing	Number	Intake	Residing
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	951	736	9	886	1104	-	-	-	19	1837	1840
2	Andhra Pradesh	861	218235	159086	1216	265143	195985	29	6344	3823	2106	489722	358894
3	Arunachal Pradesh	58	5111	4136	54	4330	3544	2	133	106	114	9574	7786
4	Assam	337	36247	27909	520	41009	31489	13	727	725	870	77983	60123
5	Bihar	458	49760	30881	453	38848	21322	26	2445	1842	937	91053	54045
6	Chandigarh	32	6816	6428	54	9942	9594	10	1134	1134	96	17892	17156
7	Chhattisgarh	333	33547	20340	467	51261	30369	7	292	177	807	85100	50886
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6	871	260	6	806	390	-	-	-	12	1677	650
9	Daman and Diu	4	330	255	4	608	340	-	-	-	8	938	595
10	Delhi	138	25042	24047	165	27903	24422	30	3433	3081	333	56378	51550
11	Goa	31	2967	1940	28	2059	1301	7	379	351	66	5405	3592
12	Gujarat	1570	249083	110680	1669	272584	114286	103	15610	7670	3343	537277	232636
13	Haryana	509	95472	53664	585	93868	50161	28	5338	3947	1122	194678	107772
14	Himachal Pradesh	198	26830	13398	335	35896	22803	12	957	425	545	63683	36626
15	Jammu and Kashmir	208	22387	11990	239	23583	10469	15	1207	540	462	47177	22999
16	Jharkhand	316	49380	36290	241	32223	20778	15	877	486	572	82480	57554
17	Karnataka	2701	437418	239471	3094	519212	286231	106	12401	7677	5901	969031	533379
18	Kerala	753	91513	56874	1348	186686	121747	43	3817	2840	2144	282016	181461
19	Ladakh	6	339	266	4	184	153	1	50	40	11	573	459
20	Lakshadweep	3	245	64	3	228	193	-	-	-	6	473	257
21	Madhya Pradesh	618	75798	48421	612	74616	45763	30	4674	2467	1260	155088	96651
22	Maharashtra	2466	324514	178347	3339	375292	200273	164	18680	13324	5970	718486	391944
23	Manipur	114	6122	5604	161	9927	8356	7	315	263	282	16364	14223
24	Meghalaya	64	5300	4872	76	5523	4967	3	106	100	143	10929	9939
25	Mizoram	43	2383	1971	53	2884	2292	-	-	-	96	5267	4263
26	Nagaland	90	5327	3780	82	5316	4075	1	27	16	173	10670	7871
27	Odisha	1082	152479	114861	1231	135795	101903	30	4055	1584	2343	292329	218348
28	Puducherry	78	14366	9952	72	12585	9276	5	616	465	155	27567	19693
29	Punjab	699	153514	84511	891	147953	68151	31	4900	3320	1621	306367	155982
30	Rajasthan	952	123895	68944	998	119810	62139	42	5091	2983	1992	248796	134066
31	Sikkim	32	5088	3330	33	3302	2196	1	15	10	66	8405	5536
32	Tamil Nadu	2413	591017	326288	2761	574474	300080	61	9790	5922	5235	1175281	632290
33	Telangana	527	107525	74494	723	172089	122819	31	3892	3082	1281	283506	200395
34	Tripura	36	5662	4158	35	3536	2548	4	340	265	75	9538	6971
35	Uttar Pradesh	1911	286816	174218	1629	201557	117026	93	9558	6232	3633	497931	297476
36	Uttarakhand	363	54994	34545	309	44446	26960	17	2125	1595	689	101565	63100
37	West Bengal	1095	115461	81296	1110	90791	60359	54	5866	5018	2259	212118	146673
	All India	21115	3382805	2018307	24609	3587155	2085864	1021	125194	81510	46747	7095154	4185681

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education, Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education

Statement 46 (a): State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (%) in Usual Status (ps+ss) for age group 15-29 years

2017-18

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70.2	33.7	52.9	66.9	44.3	55.9	68.8	38.3	54.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	69.6	37.3	53.0	59.1	26.7	40.7	66.3	33.4	48.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32.6	16.6	26.5	28.5	11.9	20.9	32.0	15.6	25.5
4	Assam	62.8	10.7	36.5	55.3	16.0	36.2	62.0	11.2	36.5
5	Bihar	43.6	1.6	24.5	39.7	2.7	23.2	43.3	1.7	24.4
6	Chandigarh	54.6	9.9	32.4	64.7	26.0	45.1	64.4	25.5	44.7
7	Chhattisgarh	61.6	37.8	50.1	60.5	21.0	41.2	61.4	34.4	48.3
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.8	47.5	61.4	78.4	18.1	52.5	78.9	33.0	56.4
9	Daman and Diu	74.9	25.0	53.3	89.0	6.1	77.1	87.8	11.7	74.1
10	Delhi	60.4	0.6	33.3	59.7	12.7	38.8	59.7	12.4	38.7
11	Goa	71.9	44.1	58.7	56.5	40.2	48.9	63.0	41.9	53.1
12	Gujarat	66.3	17.5	44.6	65.3	16.9	41.6	65.9	17.2	43.4
13	Haryana	60.1	12.8	38.8	61.1	11.5	38.2	60.5	12.3	38.6
14	Himachal Pradesh	54.2	36.6	45.2	61.9	17.6	44.4	55.4	34.7	45.1
15	Jammu and Kashmir	54.1	24.9	40.8	55.6	24.7	40.9	54.4	24.9	40.8
16	Jharkhand	60.3	12.0	36.9	43.9	11.3	27.6	57.1	11.9	35.0
17	Karnataka	62.4	18.0	40.8	59.9	18.5	38.9	61.4	18.2	40.0
18	Kerala	55.1	20.8	37.2	48.4	27.6	37.8	52.2	23.6	37.4
19	Lakshadweep	77.5	36.8	60.3	53.2	36.1	42.3	63.8	36.3	48.2
20	Madhya Pradesh	67.0	21.9	46.0	60.5	15.9	39.3	65.4	20.4	44.4
21	Maharashtra	55.4	23.4	40.4	57.8	19.0	38.7	56.4	21.5	39.7
22	Manipur	46.9	21.2	34.8	37.7	19.5	28.7	44.5	20.7	33.2
23	Meghalaya	53.8	36.1	44.2	42.2	23.9	33.0	51.2	33.6	41.8
24	Mizoram	58.8	27.4	43.2	46.9	25.4	35.7	53.3	26.4	39.6
25	Nagaland	47.0	18.3	34.4	38.2	23.6	30.8	44.8	19.9	33.4
26	Odisha	64.0	16.4	38.0	55.3	15.2	33.6	62.6	16.2	37.3
27	Puducherry	33.3	16.4	23.0	55.8	23.5	38.8	49.4	21.0	33.7
28	Punjab	59.3	9.3	36.8	65.4	18.5	44.6	61.5	12.7	39.7
29	Rajasthan	56.9	20.6	39.5	54.4	10.7	34.9	56.3	18.2	38.4
30	Sikkim	54.6	29.4	42.8	58.3	32.7	46.7	55.9	30.5	44.1
31	Tamil Nadu	64.5	25.8	45.4	64.0	26.2	44.6	64.3	26.0	45.0
32	Telangana	59.3	24.5	42.8	60.0	22.0	40.2	59.6	23.4	41.7
33	Tripura	57.6	6.2	34.1	53.3	18.3	35.7	56.8	8.6	34.4
34	Uttar Pradesh	58.2	7.6	33.4	57.6	8.7	34.8	58.0	7.8	33.7
35	Uttarakhand	43.1	12.2	27.4	47.2	13.5	31.1	44.4	12.6	28.5
36	West Bengal	67.2	14.8	40.2	61.5	20.4	41.6	65.4	16.3	40.6
	India	58.9	15.9	38.1	58.5	17.5	38.5	58.8	16.4	38.2

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

Statement 46 (b): State-wise Labour Force Participation Rate (%) in Usual Status (ps+ss) for age group 15-29 years

2020-21

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62.8	45.0	54.5	68.1	52.3	61.4	65.3	48.1	57.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	64.1	34.8	50.2	60.6	24.3	42.0	63.0	31.2	47.5
3	Arunachal Pradesh	42.7	20.0	32.4	35.0	17.2	26.3	41.2	19.4	31.1
4	Assam	53.2	20.8	37.5	49.3	21.7	35.5	52.7	20.9	37.3
5	Bihar	42.6	5.3	25.6	44.7	5.0	26.3	42.8	5.2	25.7
6	Chandigarh	72.1	7.1	33.6	45.8	19.8	33.2	46.7	19.2	33.2
7	Chhattisgarh	60.5	42.1	51.7	54.7	19.7	37.0	59.5	37.8	49.0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	58.2	36.0	49.2	63.1	8.7	42.5	60.9	21.4	45.5
9	Delhi	58.6	8.4	41.0	57.8	13.1	37.9	57.8	13.0	38.0
10	Goa	39.8	33.4	37.6	61.5	26.7	44.9	51.7	28.8	42.0
11	Gujarat	65.2	30.1	49.1	66.6	19.1	45.0	65.8	25.6	47.4
12	Haryana	60.8	10.4	38.0	54.6	13.4	35.7	58.9	11.3	37.3
13	Himachal Pradesh	66.1	49.7	58.5	51.3	28.6	39.5	64.8	47.5	56.6
14	Jammu and Kashmir	50.7	30.5	41.0	54.3	24.1	40.4	51.4	29.3	40.9
15	Jharkhand	68.0	37.3	53.2	60.0	14.9	38.7	66.2	32.5	50.0
16	Karnataka	62.7	24.8	43.6	62.1	22.5	42.4	62.5	23.9	43.1
17	Kerala	55.3	23.6	38.7	48.2	26.3	37.8	51.7	24.9	38.3
18	Ladakh	3.3	29.0	13.7	66.4	24.5	46.0	22.7	27.3	24.7
19	Lakshadweep	25.9	23.8	24.6	60.1	22.4	41.1	53.3	22.9	36.9
20	Madhya Pradesh	71.2	31.8	53.6	62.6	15.1	39.9	68.9	27.0	49.8
21	Maharashtra	56.5	24.0	41.7	58.2	22.1	40.8	57.2	23.2	41.3
22	Manipur	30.0	10.7	20.4	35.8	17.6	26.9	31.7	12.6	22.3
23	Meghalaya	51.9	31.4	41.3	41.8	24.9	33.1	49.7	30.0	39.6
24	Mizoram	47.0	27.7	38.0	33.3	22.3	28.1	40.1	25.0	33.0
25	Nagaland	58.4	43.6	51.5	49.9	30.5	39.9	56.0	39.4	48.0
26	Odisha	66.8	25.2	45.7	60.7	22.6	42.5	65.7	24.8	45.2
27	Puducherry	70.9	18.2	41.6	59.0	26.4	42.4	63.7	22.8	42.1
28	Punjab	63.6	16.9	40.6	63.9	17.5	43.2	63.7	17.1	41.6
29	Rajasthan	61.5	30.6	46.4	55.9	13.9	36.1	60.3	27.0	44.1
30	Sikkim	61.8	38.8	50.4	62.6	20.6	42.3	62.1	33.8	48.1
31	Tamil Nadu	61.9	25.6	43.1	64.6	26.5	45.8	63.1	26.0	44.3
32	Telangana	57.7	28.0	44.2	56.1	20.7	39.0	57.1	24.8	42.0
33	Tripura	65.8	14.7	38.3	60.2	13.5	35.2	64.8	14.5	37.8
34	Uttar Pradesh	62.3	12.3	37.5	58.3	11.6	36.8	61.4	12.1	37.4
35	Uttarakhand	57.0	22.9	40.7	54.8	11.4	35.3	56.3	19.6	39.1
36	West Bengal	70.3	19.8	44.9	63.0	25.1	43.9	68.5	21.1	44.7
	India	60.6	22.0	42.0	59.0	19.0	39.9	60.1	21.1	41.4

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

Statement 47 (a): State-wise Unemployment Rate (%) in Usual Status (ps+ss) for age group 15-29 years
2017-18

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.2	78.6	39.2	10.0	72.4	34.1	17.2	75.5	37.0
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.6	9.3	13.4	20.4	26.9	22.8	17.0	14.5	16.1
3	Arunachal Pradesh	21.6	29.8	23.6	38.1	48.8	40.8	23.9	32.7	26.1
4	Assam	25.7	38.5	27.6	18.6	30.2	21.1	25.1	37.3	27.0
5	Bihar	22.5	11.8	22.2	28.4	38.2	28.9	23.0	15.7	22.8
6	Chandigarh	17.2	4.9	15.3	10.0	24.1	14.1	10.2	23.9	14.1
7	Chhattisgarh	8.9	5.9	7.8	17.6	31.8	21.1	10.6	9.1	10.1
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.1
9	Daman and Diu	25.6	0.0	20.4	4.4	100.0	5.5	6.0	36.3	6.8
10	Delhi	10.6	0.0	10.5	22.4	23.6	22.5	22.1	23.5	22.2
11	Goa	27.8	42.0	32.9	14.3	42.2	25.0	20.8	42.1	28.7
12	Gujarat	15.2	13.6	14.9	10.9	10.0	10.7	13.5	12.0	13.3
13	Haryana	22.0	29.4	23.1	13.1	36.1	16.3	18.9	31.6	20.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	21.3	12.7	17.7	18.6	46.0	22.9	20.8	14.4	18.4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11.6	15.1	12.6	18.6	38.7	24.4	13.1	20.2	15.0
16	Jharkhand	19.6	11.5	18.4	30.9	31.5	31.0	21.3	15.5	20.4
17	Karnataka	14.4	16.8	14.9	16.5	18.9	17.1	15.2	17.8	15.8
18	Kerala	20.5	61.7	32.5	27.4	65.2	41.5	23.3	63.4	36.3
19	Lakshadweep	30.9	28.3	30.3	47.6	79.8	65.2	38.8	67.2	50.9
20	Madhya Pradesh	11.4	4.8	10.0	18.4	22.9	19.3	13.0	8.4	12.0
21	Maharashtra	12.1	12.3	12.1	17.0	24.6	18.9	14.2	17.1	15.0
22	Manipur	33.2	40.6	35.3	37.9	34.5	36.8	34.2	39.0	35.7
23	Meghalaya	1.0	3.3	2.0	17.6	25.8	20.6	4.1	6.5	5.1
24	Mizoram	19.0	20.7	19.5	35.7	49.6	40.8	25.8	34.2	28.6
25	Nagaland	52.5	68.6	56.2	48.6	65.5	55.2	51.6	67.5	56.0
26	Odisha	25.3	16.7	23.3	21.9	35.3	25.2	24.8	19.5	23.6
27	Puducherry	41.6	68.7	53.4	22.0	40.7	28.0	25.7	48.4	33.5
28	Punjab	20.5	43.5	23.1	16.6	32.2	19.5	18.9	37.4	21.6
29	Rajasthan	16.1	3.9	13.0	16.1	33.8	18.5	16.1	8.1	14.3
30	Sikkim	6.7	15.9	9.7	10.5	17.9	12.8	8.1	16.6	10.8
31	Tamil Nadu	30.3	26.7	29.3	19.6	25.6	21.4	25.4	26.2	25.6
32	Telangana	20.6	21.1	20.8	26.2	29.2	27.0	22.8	24.5	23.3
33	Tripura	18.4	23.5	18.9	16.7	45.9	24.2	18.2	33.1	19.9
34	Uttar Pradesh	16.7	5.9	15.5	19.8	29.0	20.9	17.4	11.2	16.7
35	Uttarakhand	26.3	30.8	27.4	22.4	47.8	27.7	25.0	36.1	27.5
36	West Bengal	12.5	4.6	11.0	18.3	18.2	18.3	14.2	9.3	13.2
	India	17.4	13.6	16.6	18.7	27.2	20.6	17.8	17.9	17.8

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

Statement 47 (b): State-wise Unemployment Rate (%) in Usual Status (ps+ss) for age group 15-29 years
2020-21

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
		Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12.3	41.2	23.5	16.0	53.0	29.4	14.1	46.6	26.3
2	Andhra Pradesh	16.8	5.6	13.1	18.4	26.1	20.7	17.3	11.1	15.3
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14.7	27.0	18.1	37.7	43.6	39.6	18.6	30.3	21.9
4	Assam	13.3	17.4	14.4	23.4	45.1	30.0	14.4	20.9	16.1
5	Bihar	16.3	10.0	15.7	25.1	51.7	27.4	17.3	14.4	17.0
6	Chandigarh	2.9	27.6	6.0	20.2	8.8	16.9	19.4	9.1	16.5
7	Chhattisgarh	8.1	2.1	5.8	16.9	23.2	18.6	9.6	4.2	7.5
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	20.1	0.0	14.2	8.4	30.2	10.1	13.3	6.6	12.1
9	Delhi	14.6	0.0	13.5	15.6	18.3	16.0	15.5	18.1	15.9
10	Goa	27.3	43.9	32.3	17.5	34.2	22.2	20.9	37.7	25.8
11	Gujarat	3.0	1.4	2.6	10.0	9.9	10.0	5.9	4.0	5.5
12	Haryana	12.7	11.5	12.6	19.0	34.6	21.7	14.5	20.1	15.3
13	Himachal Pradesh	14.4	8.6	12.1	23.5	21.6	22.8	15.1	9.4	12.8
14	Jammu and Kashmir	12.1	17.0	13.9	31.2	53.3	37.3	16.1	22.6	18.3
15	Jharkhand	7.2	0.4	4.9	23.4	18.9	22.6	10.5	2.2	7.9
16	Karnataka	6.9	9.9	7.8	8.3	16.5	10.4	7.4	12.2	8.8
17	Kerala	24.7	50.6	33.0	25.9	51.8	34.5	25.3	51.2	33.7
18	Ladakh	0.0	75.3	64.4	24.8	42.4	29.4	22.3	64.0	42.3
19	Lakshadweep	0.0	26.8	16.6	38.6	93.6	53.8	34.9	72.8	47.6
20	Madhya Pradesh	4.0	1.1	3.2	13.7	14.6	13.9	6.4	3.3	5.6
21	Maharashtra	9.3	5.5	8.3	16.1	17.6	16.5	12.1	10.4	11.6
22	Manipur	15.7	15.8	15.7	33.4	33.2	33.3	21.4	22.7	21.8
23	Meghalaya	2.6	1.7	2.3	14.5	27.5	19.6	4.8	6.3	5.3
24	Mizoram	10.1	14.9	11.8	20.3	14.0	18.0	14.4	14.5	14.4
25	Nagaland	56.4	49.8	53.8	50.6	72.8	59.4	54.9	55.5	55.2
26	Odisha	18.3	8.5	15.6	24.0	25.1	24.3	19.2	10.8	16.9
27	Puducherry	18.0	52.3	26.4	22.8	30.0	25.1	20.7	37.8	25.6
28	Punjab	17.5	24.6	19.0	14.7	36.0	18.5	16.4	28.8	18.8
29	Rajasthan	13.7	3.3	10.3	23.3	43.4	27.0	15.7	7.8	13.4
30	Sikkim	2.8	1.6	2.4	9.1	15.8	10.7	4.6	3.9	4.4
31	Tamil Nadu	19.2	24.5	20.8	17.2	27.1	20.0	18.3	25.6	20.4
32	Telangana	13.2	13.0	13.1	17.7	29.4	20.7	15.0	19.0	16.1
33	Tripura	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.2	21.2	14.1	11.8	13.2	12.1
34	Uttar Pradesh	10.3	6.6	9.7	15.9	33.8	18.5	11.5	11.8	11.6
35	Uttarakhand	19.9	13.5	18.2	26.3	42.2	28.6	21.8	18.3	21.0
36	West Bengal	11.2	7.3	10.4	14.7	10.4	13.4	12.0	8.3	11.1
	India	11.6	8.2	10.7	16.6	24.9	18.5	13.0	12.5	12.9

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

Statement 48 (a): Average number of years spent in formal education by workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15-29 years who are literate through formal schooling by industry of work

2017-18

Industry Section of NIC 2008	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.0	8.0	8.8	9.5	8.7	9.3	9.1	8.1	8.8
B : Mining and quarrying	9.0	7.0	8.9	11.1	17.2	11.6	9.5	9.0	9.4
C : Manufacturing	9.7	9.2	9.5	10.1	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.2	9.7
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11.0	10.2	11.0	13.4	16.2	13.5	11.9	15.9	12.0
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	12.3	3.0	12.2	9.6	7.6	9.5	10.1	7.3	10.1
F : Construction	8.2	7.8	8.2	8.8	8.3	8.7	8.4	7.9	8.3
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.4	11.7	10.5	10.4	11.1	10.4
H : Transportation and storage	9.3	14.4	9.3	9.9	14.0	10.0	9.5	14.0	9.6
I : Accommodation and Food service activities	9.3	8.0	9.2	9.4	9.8	9.5	9.4	8.8	9.3
J : Information and communication	13.5	15.0	13.7	14.9	15.6	15.0	14.6	15.5	14.8
K : Financial and insurance activities	14.5	13.6	14.4	14.6	15.9	15.0	14.5	15.4	14.7
L : Real estate activities	9.9	15.0	9.9	12.9	7.5	12.3	11.7	7.6	11.4
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	12.8	15.5	13.1	14.3	15.9	14.7	13.8	15.8	14.3
N : Administrative and support service activities	10.8	11.3	10.8	11.8	12.6	12.0	11.3	12.3	11.5
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.8	15.4	13.4	13.0	14.5	13.2
P : Education	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.9	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	14.8
Q : Human health and social work activities	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.7	14.4	13.7	13.0	13.9	13.5
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	8.9	12.0	9.1	9.2	15.0	9.7	9.1	14.0	9.4
S : Other service activities Section	9.8	11.2	9.9	10.0	10.7	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.0
T : Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	9.3	7.7	9.0	8.7	7.3	7.9	9.0	7.4	8.3
U : Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	15.0	0.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.2	0.0	10.2
Total	9.4	9.0	9.3	10.7	12.1	10.9	9.8	10.0	9.8
estd. Workers(ps+ss) of age 15 years & above (00)	469709	103713	573422	201021	50973	251994	670731	154686	825417
sample workers (ps+ss) of age 15 years & above	16323	3872	20195	11510	2805	14315	27833	6677	34510

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

Statement 48 (b): Average number of years spent in formal education by workers in usual status (ps+ss) of age 15-29 years who are literate through formal schooling by industry of work

2020-21

Industry Section of NIC 2008	Rural			Urban			Rural + Urban		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
A : Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.7	8.8	9.4	10.4	9.2	10.1	9.7	8.8	9.4
B : Mining and quarrying	9.0	7.7	8.9	12.3	12.7	12.3	9.9	8.9	9.8
C : Manufacturing	10.0	9.6	9.9	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.9	10.2
D : Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11.2	14.0	11.2	12.5	15.7	12.7	11.6	15.3	11.7
E : Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	10.6	16.0	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.4	11.3	9.5
F : Construction	8.7	8.1	8.7	9.2	10.0	9.2	8.8	8.5	8.8
G : Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	12.3	11.1	10.9	11.6	11.0
H : Transportation and storage	9.6	12.9	9.6	10.2	12.3	10.3	9.8	12.7	9.8
I : Accommodation and Food service activities	9.7	9.6	9.7	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.0	10.1
J : Information and communication	14.7	15.8	14.8	15.3	16.1	15.5	15.1	16.0	15.4
K : Financial and insurance activities	14.5	15.0	14.6	15.2	15.1	15.2	14.9	15.1	14.9
L : Real estate activities	12.3	15.0	12.3	12.8	13.1	12.8	12.6	13.3	12.6
M : Professional, scientific and technical activities	13.4	14.4	13.6	14.4	15.7	14.8	14.1	15.4	14.4
N : Administrative and support service activities	10.4	15.0	10.8	11.9	13.5	12.2	11.3	13.8	11.6
O : Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.2	14.8	13.6	13.5	14.0	13.7
P : Education	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.7	15.5	15.2	14.9	15.0	14.9
Q : Human health and social work activities	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.7	14.1	14.0	13.4	13.8	13.6
R : Arts, entertainment and recreation	9.2	13.0	9.5	10.8	14.5	11.6	10.0	14.1	10.6
S : Other service activities Section	10.4	9.7	10.3	10.7	11.9	11.1	10.5	11.2	10.6
T : Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use	8.8	9.7	9.3	10.3	8.8	9.3	9.9	9.0	9.3
U : Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	9.9	9.5	9.8	11.1	12.6	11.4	10.2	10.2	10.2
estd. Workers(ps+ss) of age 15 years & above (00)	550757	171854	722610	210507	55586	266093	761263	227440	988703
sample workers (ps+ss) of age 15 years & above	17127	5782	22909	11129	2961	14090	28256	8743	36999

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

Statement 49: Percentage of persons of age group 15-29 years participating in different activities in a day and Average time spent per day per participant in different activities

2019

Description of the activity	Percentage of persons 15-29 years			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of 15-29 years		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	Rural					
Employment and related activities	53.9	13.8	33.6	441	300	411
Production of goods for own final use	15.0	22.6	18.9	180	102	132
Unpaid domestic services for household members	25.3	88.7	57.5	94	301	256
Unpaid caregiving services for household members	13.0	42.3	27.9	76	151	134
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.7	2.1	2.4	110	92	102
Learning	31.2	22.6	26.9	425	423	424
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	92.5	91.4	91.9	149	128	139
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	87.2	81.2	84.2	163	147	155
Self-care and maintenance	100.0	100.0	100.0	725	710	718
	Urban					
Employment and related activities	53.7	15.2	35.2	512	390	487
Production of goods for own final use	2.3	7.3	4.7	122	59	75
Unpaid domestic services for household members	21.9	79.0	49.4	94	264	225
Unpaid caregiving services for household members	8.3	33.7	20.5	73	162	143
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.2	2.3	2.2	131	100	116
Learning	36.6	32.0	34.4	448	429	440
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	90.7	91.0	90.8	136	129	133
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	90.5	91.6	91.0	162	164	163
Self-care and maintenance	100.0	100.0	100.0	698	706	702
	Rural+Urban					
Employment and related activities	53.9	14.2	34.1	463	328	435
Production of goods for own final use	11.0	18.1	14.6	176	97	127
Unpaid domestic services for household members	24.2	85.8	55.0	94	291	247
Unpaid caregiving services for household members	11.5	39.8	25.6	75	154	136
Unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work	2.6	2.1	2.4	116	94	106
Learning	32.9	25.4	29.2	433	425	430
Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice	91.9	91.3	91.6	145	129	137
Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices	88.3	84.2	86.3	163	153	158
Self-care and maintenance	100.0	100.0	100.0	717	709	713

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

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

Statement 50: Percentage of persons (age 15-29 years) participating in a day in unpaid domestic service activities for household members and Average time spent in a day in unpaid domestic service activities

2019

Description of the activity	Percentage of persons 15-29 years participating in a day in unpaid domestic service activities			Minutes spent in a day on an average per participant (15-29 years) in unpaid domestic service activities		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Rural						
Food and meals management and preparation	4.9	82.6	44.4	93	206	200
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	6.7	70.2	39.0	53	72	70
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	1.2	1.2	1.2	86	80	83
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	3.3	50.6	27.3	44	64	63
Household management for own final use	1.0	2.1	1.6	56	67	63
Pet care	4.4	4.3	4.4	85	77	81
Shopping for own household members	8.1	3.0	5.5	64	67	65
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	3.0	1.2	2.1	72	64	69
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	2.2	5.9	4.1	73	93	88
All unpaid domestic services for household members	25.3	88.7	57.5	94	301	256
Urban						
Food and meals management and preparation	9.5	70.9	39.1	85	182	170
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	4.6	55.6	29.2	49	69	67
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	0.6	0.8	0.7	60	59	60
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	4.0	43.9	23.2	44	67	65
Household management for own final use	0.6	2.0	1.3	67	73	71
Pet care	0.5	0.5	0.5	71	72	72
Shopping for own household members	7.9	7.7	7.8	61	67	64
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	2.8	2.2	2.5	59	60	60
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	1.0	3.7	2.3	71	90	86
All unpaid domestic services for household members	21.9	79.0	49.4	94	264	225
Rural + Urban						
Food and meals management and preparation	6.4	79.2	42.7	89	200	191
Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings	6.1	65.9	36.0	52	71	69
Do-it-yourself decoration, maintenance and repair	1.0	1.1	1.0	81	76	78
Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear	3.5	48.6	26.1	44	65	63
Household management for own final use	0.9	2.1	1.5	58	69	65
Pet care	3.2	3.2	3.2	85	77	81
Shopping for own household members	8.1	4.4	6.2	63	67	64
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members	2.9	1.5	2.2	68	62	66
Other unpaid domestic services for household members	1.8	5.2	3.5	72	93	87
All unpaid domestic services for household members	24.2	85.8	55.0	94	291	247

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

Statement 51: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person (age 15-29 years) in self-care and maintenance activities

2019

Type of self-care and maintenance activities	Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person		
	Male	Female	Person
Rural			
Sleep and related activities	546	547	547
Eating and drinking	101	92	96
Personal hygiene and care	74	69	71
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	0	0	0
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2	1	2
Other self-care and maintenance activities	1	1	1
All self-care and maintenance activities	725	710	718
Urban			
Sleep and related activities	529	542	535
Eating and drinking	96	94	95
Personal hygiene and care	69	67	68
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	0	0	0
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2	1	2
Other self-care and maintenance activities	1	1	1
All self-care and maintenance activities	698	706	702
Rural + Urban			
Sleep and related activities	541	545	543
Eating and drinking	99	93	96
Personal hygiene and care	73	68	70
Receiving personal and health/medical care from others	0	0	0
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities	2	1	2
Other self-care and maintenance activities	1	1	1
All self-care and maintenance activities	717	709	713

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

Statement 52: Percentage of persons of age group 15-29 years participating in a day in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities & Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of different age groups in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities

2019

Description of activities	Percentage of persons participating in a day			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons
Rural						
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100.0	100.0	100.0	1160	1047	1103
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households - 02	12.8	42.0	27.6	75	151	134
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	25.5	88.7	57.6	95	301	256
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	15.0	22.6	18.9	180	102	132
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	0.8	0.6	0.7	97	76	88
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	1.2	1.2	1.2	97	85	91
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.2	0.1	0.1	172	171	171
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.3	0.1	0.2	120	70	106
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0.0	0.0	0.0	149	65	108
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	248	100	220
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0.0	0.1	134	257	161
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.3	0.0	0.2	73	159	84
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	43.4	90.2	67.2	147	394	316
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	14.7	5.6	10.0	334	245	309
Self-employment for production of services - 14	7.7	1.4	4.5	398	224	371
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	4.5	0.7	2.6	446	369	436
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	9.4	1.7	5.5	397	339	388
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	13.5	2.9	8.1	418	361	408
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	5.6	0.7	3.1	396	319	388
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	50.9	12.3	31.3	424	306	400
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	71.3	91.1	81.4	392	432	415
Urban						
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100.0	100.0	100.0	1156	1117	1137
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households - 02	8.0	33.3	20.2	73	162	143
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	22.1	79.1	49.5	94	265	225
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	2.3	7.3	4.7	122	59	75
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	0.5	0.5	0.5	80	77	78
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	1.0	1.5	1.3	97	93	95
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.1	0.1	0.1	202	147	185
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.3	0.1	0.2	192	118	171
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0.0	0.0	0.0	203	127	177
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0.1	0.0	0.1	363	285	337
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	148	120	148
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.2	0.1	0.1	103	125	108

Statement 52: Percentage of persons of age group 15-29 years participating in a day in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities & Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant of different age groups in unpaid activities, paid activities and residual other activities

2019

Description of activities	Percentage of persons participating in a day			Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Persons
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	30.8	81.0	55.0	105	333	267
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	4.1	1.6	2.9	393	278	363
Self-employment for production of services - 14	11.9	2.2	7.2	437	268	413
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	6.7	1.1	4.0	491	394	478
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	22.3	7.7	15.2	469	428	460
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	5.3	1.0	3.2	464	397	454
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	4.9	0.8	2.9	427	305	411
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	51.2	13.5	33.1	491	394	472
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	64.5	84.1	74.0	440	384	409
Rural + Urban						
Self-development/ self-care/ self-maintenance, etc. - 01	100.0	100.0	100.0	1159	1067	1113
Care for children, sick, elderly, differently-abled persons in own households - 02	11.3	39.4	25.3	75	154	136
Production of other services for own consumption - 03	24.4	85.9	55.1	94	291	248
Production of goods for own consumption - 04	11.0	18.1	14.6	176	97	127
Voluntary work for production of goods in households - 05	0.7	0.5	0.6	93	76	86
Voluntary work for production of services in households - 06	1.1	1.3	1.2	97	88	92
Voluntary work for production of goods in market/non-market units - 07	0.2	0.1	0.1	180	166	175
Voluntary work for production of services in market/non-market units - 08	0.3	0.1	0.2	143	86	127
Unpaid trainee work for production of goods - 09	0.0	0.0	0.0	166	78	126
Unpaid trainee work for production of services - 10	0.1	0.0	0.0	301	220	280
Other unpaid work for production of goods - 11	0.1	0.0	0.0	137	255	158
Other unpaid work for production of services - 12	0.2	0.0	0.1	79	147	89
All unpaid (codes 02 to 12)	39.4	87.5	63.4	137	378	303
Self-employment for production of goods - 13	11.3	4.4	7.9	341	248	315
Self-employment for production of services - 14	9.0	1.6	5.3	414	241	388
Regular wage/salary for production of goods - 15	5.2	0.8	3.0	464	379	453
Regular wage/salary for production of services - 16	13.5	3.5	8.5	435	397	427
Casual labour: for production of goods - 17	10.9	2.3	6.6	425	366	415
Casual labour: for production of services - 18	3.4	0.7	3.0	405	314	395
All paid (codes 13 to 18)	51.0	12.7	31.9	445	333	423
All unpaid/paid activities (02 to 18)	69.1	89.1	79.1	406	418	413

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

Statement 53: Average time spent in a day per person of age 15-29 years in travelling

2019

Description of activities	Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per person		
	Male	Female	Person
	Rural		
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	33	5	19
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	2	1	1
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	2	1	1
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	0	0	0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	16	11	13
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	3	1	2
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	1	0	1
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	2	1	2
Travelling time	60	20	40
	Urban		
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	35	8	22
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	0	0	0
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	2	1	1
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	0	1	1
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	17	14	16
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	3	3	3
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	2	1	1
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	2	1	2
Travelling time	62	29	47
	Rural + Urban		
Travelling and commuting for employment - 18	34	6	20
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods - 25	1	1	1
Travelling, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid domestic services for household members - 38	2	1	1
Travelling and accompanying goods or persons related to unpaid caregiving services for household members - 44	0	1	0
Travelling time related to unpaid volunteer, trainee and other unpaid work - 54	1	0	1
Travelling time related to learning - 64	16	12	14
Travelling time related to socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice - 75	3	2	3
Travelling time related to culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices - 86	1	0	1
Travelling time related to self-care and maintenance activities - 95	2	1	2
Travelling time	60	24	43

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

Statement 54: Percentage of persons and minutes in a day spent on an average per participant of age 15-29 years in SNA activities, Non-SNA activities and residual other activities where the activity was a major activity (considering only the major activity of the time lots) for each broad principal activity status

2019

Broad principal activity status	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
Rural - Male								
SNA production	92.2	454	28.5	222	15.5	199	60.5	423
Non-SNA production	39.2	106	36.7	133	21.5	122	32.6	112
SNA and non-SNA production	96.5	477	54.2	207	32.4	176	70.6	414
Residual other activities	100	980	100	1328	100	1383	100	1147
Rural - Female								
SNA production	82.6	348	29.4	156	24.2	128	31.9	202
Non-SNA production	92.7	310	89.2	265	88.4	403	89	388
SNA and non-SNA production	98.9	581	93	303	89.4	433	90.6	452
Residual other activities	100	865	100	1158	100	1053	100	1030
Rural - Persons								
SNA production	90.4	436	28.7	208	21.7	143	46	346
Non-SNA production	49.3	178	47.1	183	68.8	377	61.2	316
SNA and non-SNA production	96.9	497	61.8	236	72.7	399	80.8	436
Residual other activities	100	958	100	1294	100	1150	100	1088
Urban - Male								
SNA production	92.4	524	13.1	241	6	230	52.8	506
Non-SNA production	31.6	103	35.3	125	19.4	121	26.9	110
SNA and non-SNA production	96.2	537	43.6	174	23.6	158	63.8	465
Residual other activities	100	924	100	1364	100	1403	100	1143
Urban - Female								
SNA production	86.8	440	11.3	144	9.5	112	20.1	305
Non-SNA production	76.8	225	83.6	226	79.9	372	79.6	348
SNA and non-SNA production	98.8	561	85.1	241	80.8	381	83.4	406
Residual other activities	100	886	100	1235	100	1132	100	1101

Statement 54: Percentage of persons and minutes in a day spent on an average per participant of age 15-29 years in SNA activities, Non-SNA activities and residual other activities where the activity was a major activity (considering only the major activity of the time lots) for each broad principal activity status

2019

Broad principal activity status	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant	Percentage of persons	Minutes spent on an average in a day per participant
SNA/Non-SNA/residual other activities	Worker		Unemployed		Not in labour force		All	
	Urban - Persons							
SNA production	91.3	509	12.6	215	8.3	141	37.1	454
Non-SNA production	40.2	147	49.8	175	59.2	344	52.3	284
SNA and non-SNA production	96.7	541	56	204	61.2	352	73.2	433
Residual other activities	100	916	100	1326	100	1225	100	1123
	Rural + Urban - Male							
SNA production	92.3	475	23.4	225	12.3	204	58	447
Non-SNA production	36.9	105	36.3	131	20.8	122	30.8	111
SNA and non-SNA production	96.4	495	50.7	198	29.4	171	68.4	429
Residual other activities	100	963	100	1340	100	1390	100	1146
	Rural + Urban - Female							
SNA production	83.9	377	21	153	20	126	28.4	224
Non-SNA production	87.9	287	86.6	247	86	394	86.2	377
SNA and non-SNA production	98.9	575	89.4	276	86.9	419	88.5	439
Residual other activities	100	871	100	1194	100	1076	100	1051
	Rural + Urban - Persons							
SNA production	90.7	458	22.9	210	17.6	143	43.2	374
Non-SNA production	46.5	170	48.1	180	65.9	368	58.5	307
SNA and non-SNA production	96.9	510	59.7	225	69.2	387	78.5	435
Residual other activities	100	946	100	1306	100	1172	100	1099

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

Statement 55: Average time (in minutes) spent in a day per participant and per person of age 15-29 years in SNA production, non-SNA production and residual other activities in a day

Description of the activity	Average time spent in a day per participant			Average time spent in a day per person		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
	Rural					
SNA production	402	189	326	244	62	151
Non-SNA production	101	370	296	35	332	186
SNA and non-SNA production	392	432	415	280	393	337
Residual other activities	1160	1047	1103	1160	1047	1103
	Urban					
SNA production	483	284	430	255	58	161
Non-SNA production	95	328	263	28	265	142
SNA and non-SNA production	440	384	409	284	323	303
Residual other activities	1156	1117	1137	1156	1117	1137
	Rural + Urban					
SNA production	426	209	353	248	60	155
Non-SNA production	100	359	287	33	312	172
SNA and non-SNA production	406	418	413	281	373	327
Residual other activities	1159	1067	1113	1159	1067	1113

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

Statement 56 (a): Juveniles Apprehended: 2011 - 2020

Year	Juveniles Apprehended (IPC + SLL) (in thousand)			Percentage of girls to total	Rate of Incidence of Crime per Lakh population*
	Boys	Girls	Total		
2011	31.9	2.0	33.9	5.8	2.8
2012	37.8	2.1	39.8	5.2	3.3
2013	41.6	1.9	43.5	4.3	3.5
2014	46.6	1.6	48.2	3.3	3.9
2015	40.5	0.9	41.4	2.2	3.3
2016	43.1	1.1	44.2	2.4	3.4
2017	40.2	0.3	40.4	0.7	3.1
2018	38.0	0.3	38.3	0.7	2.9
2019	38.4	0.3	38.7	0.7	2.9
2020	35.0	0.4	35.4	1.1	2.6

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

Note: It is calculated on the basis of mid-year population as per Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections (July 2020), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Statement 56 (b): Juveniles Apprehended - IPC + SLL Crimes

2020

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Cases Reported against Juveniles during the year	Cases Apprehended		
			12 Years & above and below 16 Years	16 Years & above and below 18 Years	Total
1	Offences Affecting the Human Body	11164	2888	10074	13069
2	Offences Against the State	0	0	0	0
3	Offences Against Public Tranquility	1028	282	1207	1495
4	Offences against Property	9287	3080	8425	11600
5	Offences Relating to Documents & Property Marks	124	17	123	141
6	Miscellaneous IPC Crimes	2304	512	2080	2607
	Total Cognizable IPC Crimes	26399	7229	24157	31618
1	Crime Against Women - Related Acts	1	0	1	1
2	Children Related - Acts	1684	565	1298	1904
3	Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes - Related Acts	12	0	12	12
4	Offences against State - Related Acts	12	6	13	19
5	Arms / Explosive - Related Acts	265	47	242	289
6	Information Technology / Intellectual Property - Related Acts	32	9	26	35
7	Finance & Economic Acts	33	2	35	37
8	Liquor & Narcotic Drugs - Related Acts	771	123	684	813
9	Environment & Pollution - Related Acts	14	3	11	14
10	Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts	12	2	10	16
11	Railways - Related Acts	9	5	2	9
12	Telegraph / Cinematograph Acts	0	0	0	0
13	Food, Drugs and Essential Commodities Act	3	0	4	4
14	Other Regulatory & Enforcement - Acts	197	43	178	222
	Total Cognizable SLL Crimes	3369	878	2797	3734

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

Statement 57: Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC + SLL)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	12	8	14	13	12	16	25	19	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	1879	1630	2260	883	1015	809	1122	966	820	759
3	Arunachal Pradesh	78	69	118	81	66	57	48	31	24	15
4	Assam	405	633	624	487	624	436	192	150	129	247
5	Bihar	1024	2490	2104	4371	1658	2335	1142	671	1560	827
6	Chandigarh	93	78	82	116	100	96	159	137	117	50
7	Chhattisgarh	2692	2502	2193	1691	1914	1953	1952	1911	1647	2090
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	11	13	6	17	0	11	15	28	24
9	Daman and Diu	16	7	10	2	3	7	10			
10	Delhi	757	1171	1638	1969	2366	2499	2965	2727	2783	2455
11	Goa	117	62	67	64	28	21	24	20	27	25
12	Gujarat	2082	2049	2132	4380	1577	1681	2013	2040	2025	1812
13	Haryana	661	969	1198	1041	1098	1186	1030	1178	1319	1042
14	Himachal Pradesh	221	188	171	272	195	204	184	232	181	202
15	Jammu and Kashmir	17	57	105	102	181	198	187	285	299	171
16	Jharkhand	210	271	355	150	124	140	75	79	76	59
17	Karnataka	289	339	445	412	446	453	499	528	453	438
18	Kerala	520	578	773	1203	1398	628	481	475	451	331
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu & Kashmir									0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
21	Madhya Pradesh	5273	5677	6703	6512	6583	7369	6491	5232	5522	4819
22	Maharashtra	5071	4886	6035	5407	5693	6606	6026	5880	5189	4079
23	Manipur	0	5	4	23	17	10	12	10	2	20
24	Meghalaya	102	97	146	125	111	84	93	71	75	59
25	Mizoram	105	144	85	44	41	53	21	31	23	21
26	Nagaland	39	13	8	10	17	18	12	10	6	3
27	Odisha	470	650	916	838	934	994	1111	1078	1162	1095
28	Puducherry	64	71	57	16	61	72	104	10	1	58
29	Punjab	180	178	344	277	111	117	215	236	246	267
30	Rajasthan	1904	1975	2217	2309	2203	2273	2048	2068	2397	2386
31	Sikkim	78	94	39	19	41	27	24	9	4	12
32	Tamil Nadu	1905	3331	2735	1549	1814	2217	2376	2304	2686	3394
33	Telangana	0	0	0	931	1252	998	1365	1408	1352	1013
34	Tripura	73	87	63	64	37	25	37	44	39	28
35	Uttar Pradesh	1024	847	1189	1397	1006	1438	825	1048	976	1282
36	Uttarakhand	57	175	231	123	127	124	159	179	94	77
	West Bengal	536	627	793	1566	562	709	577	503	537	586
	India	27962	31973	35861	38455	33433	35849	33606	31591	32269	29768

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

Statement 58 (a): Education and Family Background of Juveniles Apprehended

2018

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Education						Family Background			
		Illiterate	Upto Primary	Above Primary to Matric	Above Matric to Higher Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Total	Living with Parents	Living with guardian	Home-less	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	11	14	4	0	35	26	9	0	35
2	Andhra Pradesh	155	397	403	139	17	1111	903	75	133	1111
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	13	45	1	3	62	43	10	9	62
4	Assam	19	40	84	9	0	152	144	8	0	152
5	Bihar	82	113	177	187	55	614	454	112	48	614
6	Chandigarh	8	95	89	21	2	215	196	12	7	215
7	Chhattisgarh	148	732	1194	210	40	2324	1993	116	215	2324
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	6	12	0	0	18	0	18	0	18
9	Daman and Diu	0	2	0	4	0	6	6	0	0	6
10	Delhi	678	1095	1261	248	33	3315	2775	283	257	3315
11	Goa	0	6	19	0	0	25	20	2	3	25
12	Gujarat	113	1062	1048	246	37	2506	2450	49	7	2506
13	Haryana	190	225	557	310	61	1343	1132	159	52	1343
14	Himachal Pradesh	10	39	141	89	8	287	283	4	0	287
15	Jammu and Kashmir	89	81	139	72	12	393	381	4	8	393
16	Jharkhand	12	17	60	0	0	89	58	17	14	89
17	Karnataka	30	207	401	95	11	744	672	46	26	744
18	Kerala	0	25	264	262	104	655	606	32	17	655
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	754	2055	2323	772	198	6102	4843	904	355	6102
21	Maharashtra	490	1840	4043	1193	152	7718	6844	522	352	7718
22	Manipur	0	1	15	0	0	16	16	0	0	16
23	Meghalaya	11	36	39	2	0	88	83	2	3	88
24	Mizoram	0	10	27	0	0	37	31	6	0	37
25	Nagaland	3	7	10	1	0	21	18	3	0	21
26	Odisha	8	169	799	179	0	1155	1147	0	8	1155
27	Puducherry	0	51	23	0	6	80	80	0	0	80
28	Punjab	25	91	136	41	4	297	287	6	4	297
29	Rajasthan	201	657	1042	553	157	2610	2087	309	214	2610
30	Sikkim	0	7	10	1	0	18	18	0	0	18
31	Tamil Nadu	212	789	1157	525	33	2716	2186	420	110	2716
32	Telangana	195	234	725	337	29	1520	1244	71	205	1520
33	Tripura	0	27	26	1	0	54	53	1	0	54
34	Uttar Pradesh	101	284	369	329	67	1150	859	100	191	1150
35	Uttarakhand	29	73	52	23	12	189	48	62	79	189
36	West Bengal	41	169	320	60	1	591	447	70	74	591
	India	3610	10666	17024	5914	1042	38256	32433	3432	2391	38256

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

Statement 58 (b): Education and Family Background of Juveniles Apprehended

2020

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	Education						Family Background			
		Illiterate	Upto Primary	Above Primary to Matric	Above Matric to Higher Secondary	Above Higher Secondary	Total	Living with Parents	Living with guardian	Home-less	Total
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	12	3	0	25	24	1	0	25
2	Andhra Pradesh	122	240	424	105	9	900	722	65	113	900
3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2	23	8	0	33	25	8	0	33
4	Assam	41	100	98	15	0	254	226	14	14	254
5	Bihar	218	213	311	93	34	869	654	147	68	869
6	Chandigarh	2	12	58	6	0	78	68	6	4	78
7	Chhattisgarh	159	830	1346	203	15	2553	2157	284	112	2553
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	0	3	26	0	0	29	27	2	0	29
9	Delhi	406	995	1265	238	36	2940	2396	289	255	2940
10	Goa	0	10	15	3	1	29	27	1	1	29
11	Gujarat	86	933	924	197	31	2171	2099	25	47	2171
12	Haryana	127	322	614	159	49	1271	1013	130	128	1271
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	55	149	39	0	245	242	3	0	245
14	Jammu and Kashmir	11	45	87	48	24	215	199	0	16	215
15	Jharkhand	0	31	13	15	0	59	59	0	0	59
16	Karnataka	12	98	332	86	3	531	497	18	16	531
17	Kerala	0	20	224	166	24	434	402	20	12	434
18	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
20	Madhya Pradesh	465	1808	2463	611	150	5497	3520	1166	811	5497
21	Maharashtra	179	1120	2774	936	71	5080	4307	686	87	5080
22	Manipur	5	8	13	2	0	28	26	2	0	28
23	Meghalaya	4	22	46	0	0	72	69	3	0	72
24	Mizoram	7	3	12	0	0	22	22	0	0	22
25	Nagaland	0	2	7	2	0	11	5	3	3	11
26	Odisha	11	262	1009	78	0	1360	1279	53	28	1360
27	Puducherry	41	13	0	0	4	58	4	0	54	58
28	Punjab	23	64	193	40	12	332	296	14	22	332
29	Rajasthan	178	666	1261	605	220	2930	2618	252	60	2930
30	Sikkim	0	2	10	1	0	13	13	0	0	13
31	Tamil Nadu	60	712	2339	487	245	3843	3588	170	85	3843
32	Telangana	174	233	422	355	82	1266	1120	56	90	1266
33	Tripura	1	6	18	4	0	29	18	1	10	29
34	Uttar Pradesh	144	293	575	382	64	1458	1081	208	169	1458
35	Uttarakhand	20	13	28	17	7	85	40	36	9	85
36	West Bengal	49	111	401	62	7	630	440	79	111	630
	India	2552	9252	17494	4966	1088	35352	29285	3742	2325	35352

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

Statement 59: Victims of Murder (Age Group-wise)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2015				2018				2020			
		Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims
		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	5	19	0	0	3	12	0	1	1	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	7	9	431	1144	4	2	238	997	7	8	240	888
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	31	61	3	0	19	68	1	0	18	49
4	Assam	9	2	505	1352	18	16	488	1246	14	4	399	1139
5	Bihar	35	42	1347	3183	35	34	1562	2977	41	38	1350	3195
6	Chandigarh	0	0	14	24	0	0	13	20	1	1	8	25
7	Chhattisgarh	16	18	294	959	6	7	308	965	15	9	305	1024
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	6	10	0	0	1	7	0	0	2	13
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	4	0	0	5	6				
10	Delhi	5	28	271	598	10	19	274	557	6	11	219	490
11	Goa	0	0	9	35	0	0	10	29	0	1	16	37
12	Gujarat	16	10	418	1228	11	9	411	1140	7	12	335	1023
13	Haryana	12	13	422	1024	14	11	469	1140	9	12	431	1165
14	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	28	109	2	0	29	101	1	1	23	93
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	1	38	169	2	1	79	212	3	1	53	183
16	Jharkhand	2	4	486	1551	0	24	867	1714	8	3	601	1634
17	Karnataka	19	15	579	1664	14	8	405	1422	6	13	408	1420
18	Kerala	3	0	62	355	4	1	49	307	4	4	42	323
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir							0	0	0	0	
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
21	Madhya Pradesh	34	40	907	2381	36	36	661	1910	37	31	704	2155
22	Maharashtra	40	34	920	2599	32	41	792	2272	28	21	684	2229
23	Manipur	1	0	46	102	0	0	11	52	1	0	15	49
24	Meghalaya	0	2	66	152	1	0	26	98	1	0	30	79
25	Mizoram	1	1	12	50	0	0	1	27	0	0	5	28
26	Nagaland	2	1	27	58	2	1	14	39	2	1	6	25
27	Odisha	11	3	733	1490	3	1	869	1394	5	7	893	1470
28	Puducherry	0	0	13	33	0	0	29	29	0	0	39	39
29	Punjab	13	11	270	743	10	12	246	725	10	11	248	882
30	Rajasthan	18	15	621	1589	11	5	581	1519	7	11	559	1745
31	Sikkim	0	0	5	17	0	0	5	12	0	0	4	11
32	Tamil Nadu	12	10	533	1835	13	9	451	1631	11	15	486	1741
33	Telangana	15	19	387	1209	8	6	286	815	5	3	256	827
34	Tripura	1	1	62	150	1	0	52	141	1	1	29	114
35	Uttar Pradesh	149	193	1936	4860	106	120	1842	4437	105	73	1566	3939
36	Uttarakhand	1	1	92	192	5	0	83	219	3	2	52	161
37	West Bengal	18	14	1039	2133	21	18	854	1950	13	22	813	1982
	India	446	490	12616	33082	372	381	12033	30191	352	317	10840	30183
	Percentage Share of age -Group of Victims	1.3	1.5	38.1	100.0	1.2	1.3	39.9	100.0	1.2	1.1	35.9	100.0

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

Statement 60: Victims of Kidnapping & Abduction (Age Group-wise)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2015				2018				2020			
		Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims
		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	5	1	31	11	23	0	38	4	2	1	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	162	259	259	930	332	365	221	1173	187	268	121	748
3	Arunachal Pradesh	42	30	45	205	24	33	39	150	9	38	24	91
4	Assam	96	282	3373	5831	770	1108	1851	4713	874	1835	3679	8117
5	Bihar	363	798	4795	7131	1327	2601	4805	9992	1219	1967	2921	7961
6	Chandigarh	91	59	52	245	88	71	16	209	67	38	5	125
7	Chhattisgarh	879	745	187	2119	1044	1126	49	2514	927	926	38	2059
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	2	0	14	3	1	0	6	12	7	0	21
9	Daman and Diu	11	6	3	31	14	15	1	31				
10	Delhi	3260	2427	716	8257	2739	2211	337	6349	1974	1446	236	4235
11	Goa	64	30	8	119	50	21	21	117	17	15	5	49
12	Gujarat	698	729	413	2157	733	757	255	2060	419	454	131	1222
13	Haryana	509	568	1639	3570	848	825	2357	5070	622	711	1102	3001
14	Himachal Pradesh	113	119	78	348	171	188	71	512	141	163	21	351
15	Jammu and Kashmir	53	161	703	1169	107	244	604	1157	136	145	421	885
16	Jharkhand	35	73	1163	1404	26	539	1157	1760	61	443	1085	1656
17	Karnataka	721	742	516	2422	975	1321	501	3215	769	1093	187	2347
18	Kerala	43	105	66	277	63	131	52	312	78	107	54	312
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir								0	0	0	0
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
21	Madhya Pradesh	1867	2489	1233	6856	3358	3908	642	8933	2986	3594	265	7701
22	Maharashtra	3107	2858	1017	8576	4222	5282	731	11903	3067	3907	444	8271
23	Manipur	16	23	80	192	22	23	62	157	19	14	26	86
24	Meghalaya	24	17	96	228	41	27	53	153	30	15	22	97
25	Mizoram	6	0	2	18	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	3
26	Nagaland	27	7	24	88	32	7	22	101	3	2	14	27
27	Odisha	356	480	1874	3248	793	2170	613	3984	1259	2401	260	4193
28	Puducherry	5	1	11	19	20	0	14	34	0	0	19	19
29	Punjab	339	491	612	1752	466	640	345	1651	433	576	271	1440
30	Rajasthan	670	799	2743	5456	861	1245	2401	5983	933	1746	2315	6371
31	Sikkim	1	3	16	28	77	4	1	90	14	17	1	36
32	Tamil Nadu	75	293	950	1612	78	230	660	1120	54	192	394	792
33	Telangana	219	194	298	1059	432	521	353	1813	471	731	674	2338
34	Tripura	74	21	49	162	75	47	49	184	47	51	17	129
35	Uttar Pradesh	2111	3405	4963	12034	2707	4863	12229	23532	2015	2916	6395	13590
36	Uttarakhand	168	137	157	776	174	269	297	1212	144	131	231	856
37	West Bengal	810	867	2781	6119	1521	1605	1362	5303	2899	3817	1257	9453
	India	17047	19225	30923	84483	24206	32421	32172	105536	21892	29768	22636	88590
	Percentage Share of age - Group of Victims	20.2	22.8	36.6	100.0	22.9	30.7	30.5	100.0	24.7	33.6	25.6	100.0

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

Statement 61: Women & Girls Victims of Rape (Age Group-wise)

Sl. No.	State / Union Territory	2015				2018				2020			
		Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims	Age-group			Total Victims
		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30		12-16	16-18	18-30	
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	3	4	36	3	10	12	30	0	0	2	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	179	221	432	1029	181	251	373	973	214	272	411	1107
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	14	32	71	13	11	29	70	14	8	20	63
4	Assam	20	15	1074	1733	6	52	1043	1767	6	12	1006	1658
5	Bihar	39	71	769	1041	1	3	520	651	1	0	631	806
6	Chandigarh	12	18	28	72	16	17	14	86	16	24	8	60
7	Chhattisgarh	292	418	582	1561	557	541	644	2101	4	9	734	1212
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	2	4	8	0	0	6	7	0	0	2	4
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	5	1	0	2	3				
10	Delhi	394	307	1045	2210	0	0	851	1217	0	0	677	997
11	Goa	17	23	29	88	21	12	13	61	23	12	12	61
12	Gujarat	29	25	307	503	3	4	389	553	0	0	350	486
13	Haryana	115	99	556	1070	0	0	969	1296	0	0	826	1373
14	Himachal Pradesh	59	55	76	250	85	84	101	349	91	78	78	332
15	Jammu and Kashmir	5	15	171	296	18	18	172	328	1	2	180	247
16	Jharkhand	6	17	827	1059	6	63	798	1098	3	113	821	1326
17	Karnataka	0	0	458	589	2	2	369	497	0	0	387	507
18	Kerala	221	385	346	1268	334	645	465	1972	0	0	359	647
19	Ladakh	Included in Jammu and Kashmir								0	1	0	2
20	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3
21	Madhya Pradesh	554	847	1962	4400	1143	1502	1798	5450	0	1	1587	2341
22	Maharashtra	865	1030	1385	4189	0	0	1524	2149	0	0	1420	2065
23	Manipur	6	2	15	46	7	9	27	52	0	2	25	32
24	Meghalaya	21	6	45	94	6	15	49	89	1	0	45	67
25	Mizoram	18	8	15	74	8	1	20	50	14	0	12	33
26	Nagaland	2	2	20	35	1	2	5	11	1	0	2	4
27	Odisha	374	644	884	2251	10	27	835	923	4	13	1150	1211
28	Puducherry	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
29	Punjab	155	260	298	886	151	139	381	837	21	32	315	504
30	Rajasthan	242	428	2018	3649	392	575	2263	4337	374	820	2617	5337
31	Sikkim	0	1	1	5	0	4	5	16	3	1	6	13
32	Tamil Nadu	0	0	331	421	1	3	256	332	0	0	306	390
33	Telangana	284	328	290	1105	0	0	465	606	0	0	546	765
34	Tripura	36	30	78	213	0	0	73	97	0	0	55	79
35	Uttar Pradesh	250	249	1833	3029	570	600	2235	4322	99	69	2033	2796
36	Uttarakhand	19	24	163	283	79	186	194	576	3	2	301	487
37	West Bengal	0	0	883	1199	1	3	736	1069	0	0	806	1128
	India	4244	5547	16966	34771	3616	4779	17636	33977	893	1471	17740	28153
	Percentage Share of age - Group of Victims	12.2	16.0	48.8	100.0	10.6	14.1	51.9	100.0	3.2	5.2	63.0	100.0

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

Statement 62 (a): Incidences of Suicides in various age groups

2015

Sl. No.	Cause	below 18 years				18 and above - below 30 year				Total (All age-groups)			
		M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T
1	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	11	3	0	14	716	54	0	770	4081	276	0	4357
2	Marriage Related Issues (Total)	51	145	0	196	1046	2559	0	3605	2497	3915	0	6412
2.1	Non-Settlement of Marriage	13	27	0	40	321	342	0	663	654	524	0	1178
2.2	Dowry Related Issues	2	19	0	21	39	1335	0	1374	73	1801	0	1874
2.3	Extra Marital Affairs	8	27	0	35	165	232	0	397	398	387	0	785
2.4	Divorce	1	7	0	8	55	103	0	158	192	199	0	391
2.5	Others	27	65	0	92	466	547	0	1013	1180	1004	0	2184
3	Failure in Examination	697	663	0	1360	726	457	0	1183	1511	1135	0	2646
4	Impotency/Infertility	7	3	0	10	72	68	0	140	243	205	0	448
5	Family Problems	950	1189	0	2139	7141	5492	0	12633	24043	12885	0	36928
6	Illness (Total)	420	484	0	904	3127	2073	1	5201	14232	6944	2	21178
6.1	AIDS/STD	0	2	0	2	32	10	0	42	156	34	0	190
6.2	Cancer	1	12	0	13	86	42	0	128	586	241	0	827
6.3	Paralysis	1	10	0	11	51	46	0	97	442	176	0	618
6.4	Insanity/Mental Illness	277	245	0	522	1592	878	0	2470	5614	2795	0	8409
6.5	Other Prolonged Illness	141	215	0	356	1366	1097	1	2464	7434	3698	2	11134
7	Death of dear person	18	24	0	42	156	121	0	277	596	355	0	951
8	Drug Abuse/Addiction	43	21	0	64	930	44	0	974	3513	157	0	3670
9	Fall in Social Reputation	16	14	0	30	188	66	0	254	804	289	0	1093
10	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	9	1	0	10	12	10	0	22	40	17	0	57
11	Love Affairs	273	541	0	814	1597	1080	0	2677	2541	1935	0	4476
12	Poverty	37	20	0	57	396	79	0	475	1454	245	0	1699
13	Unemployment	68	31	0	99	1035	90	0	1125	2450	273	0	2723
14	Property dispute	27	46	0	73	465	135	0	600	1895	596	0	2491
15	Suspected/Illicit Relation	10	18	0	28	82	82	1	165	278	195	1	474
16	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	14	0	14	0	25	0	25	0	49	0	49
17	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	0	26	0	26	8	19	0	27	15	65	0	80
18	Professional/Career Problem	29	11	0	40	410	95	1	506	1317	272	1	1590
19	Causes Not Known	655	625	0	1280	3405	1903	0	5308	11140	5073	1	16214
20	Other Causes	1141	1067	0	2208	5371	2512	2	7885	18878	7207	2	26087
Total		4462	4946	0	9408	26883	16964	5	43852	91528	42088	7	133623

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

Note: M - Male, F - Female, TG - Transgender, T - Total

Statement 62 (b): Incidences of Suicides in various age groups

2018

Sl. No.	Cause	below 18 years				18 and above - below 30 year				Total (All age-groups)			
		M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T
1	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	7	1	0	8	731	123	0	854	4508	462	0	4970
2	Marriage Related Issues (Total)	135	163	0	298	1516	2926	0	4442	3690	4594	0	8284
2.1	Non-Settlement of Marriage	30	53	0	83	676	647	0	1323	1545	1040	0	2585
2.2	Dowry Related Issues	57	23	0	80	51	1343	0	1394	164	1852	0	2016
2.3	Extra Marital Affairs	5	10	0	15	272	363	0	635	633	630	0	1263
2.4	Divorce	9	5	0	14	103	147	0	250	343	303	0	646
2.5	Others	34	72	0	106	414	426	0	840	1005	769	0	1774
3	Failure in Examination	757	772	0	1529	648	386	0	1034	1453	1172	0	2625
4	Impotency/Infertility	2	7	0	9	35	74	0	109	115	182	0	297
5	Family Problems	979	1257	0	2236	8456	5940	0	14396	26975	13959	1	40935
6	Illness (Total)	416	516	0	932	3617	2109	3	5729	16274	7487	3	23764
6.1	AIDS/STD	2	0	0	2	31	8	0	39	146	26	0	172
6.2	Cancer	3	6	0	9	128	44	0	172	928	339	0	1267
6.3	Paralysis	11	8	0	19	118	36	0	154	868	253	0	1121
6.4	Insanity/Mental Illness	247	245	0	492	1969	889	1	2859	7101	3032	1	10134
6.5	Other Prolonged Illness	153	257	0	410	1371	1132	2	2505	7231	3837	2	11070
7	Death of dear person	16	21	0	37	198	99	0	297	714	359	0	1073
8	Drug Abuse/Addiction	46	9	0	55	1745	28	1	1774	7039	153	1	7193
9	Fall in Social Reputation	13	13	0	26	105	51	2	158	399	123	2	524
10	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	7	7	0	14	18	19	0	37	58	36	0	94
11	Love Affairs	466	665	0	1131	2168	1335	0	3503	3077	2265	0	5342
12	Poverty	17	14	0	31	302	59	0	361	1023	179	0	1202
13	Unemployment	31	9	0	40	1240	180	0	1420	2431	310	0	2741
14	Property dispute	24	4	0	28	216	70	0	286	988	221	0	1209
15	Suspected/Illicit Relation	18	13	0	31	166	137	0	303	410	243	0	653
16	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	5	0	5	0	24	0	24	0	44	0	44
17	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	9	24	0	33	18	23	0	41	101	90	1	192
18	Professional/Career Problem	22	26	0	48	445	121	0	566	1409	288	0	1697
19	Causes Not Known	639	722	0	1361	3600	2100	1	5701	10054	4773	1	14828
20	Other Causes	835	744	0	1579	3670	2205	2	5877	11396	5451	2	16849
Total		4439	4992	0	9431	28894	18009	9	46912	92114	42391	11	134516

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

Note: M - Male, F - Female, TG - Transgender, T - Total

Statement 62 (c): Incidences of Suicides in various age groups

2020

Sl. No.	Cause	below 18 years				18 and above - below 30 year				Total (All age-groups)			
		M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T	M	F	TG	T
1	Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	13	9	0	22	877	135	1	1013	4744	468	1	5213
2	Marriage Related Issues (Total)	60	98	0	158	1577	2670	0	4247	3484	4152	0	7636
2.1	Non-Settlement of Marriage	23	44	0	67	716	544	0	1260	1372	865	0	2237
2.2	Dowry Related Issues	1	3	0	4	140	1337	0	1477	269	1749	0	2018
2.3	Extra Marital Affairs	17	14	0	31	304	335	0	639	724	636	0	1360
2.4	Divorce	3	0	0	3	90	118	0	208	287	264	0	551
2.5	Others	16	37	0	53	327	336	0	663	832	638	0	1470
3	Failure in Examination	560	569	0	1129	520	340	0	860	1147	933	0	2080
4	Impotency/Infertility	3	4	0	7	30	86	0	116	125	165	0	290
5	Family Problems	2019	1987	0	4006	11215	6536	3	17754	35333	16140	4	51477
6	Illness (Total)	563	764	0	1327	4328	2410	4	6742	18866	8750	7	27623
6.1	AIDS/STD	3	3	0	6	28	8	1	37	141	45	1	187
6.2	Cancer	7	3	0	10	104	39	0	143	940	320	0	1260
6.3	Paralysis	7	5	0	12	60	18	0	78	655	225	0	880
6.4	Insanity/Mental Illness	396	427	0	823	2700	1253	2	3955	9632	4160	4	13796
6.5	Other Prolonged Illness	150	326	0	476	1436	1092	1	2529	7498	4000	2	11500
7	Death of dear person	30	31	0	61	242	178	0	420	953	498	1	1452
8	Drug Abuse/Addiction	67	2	0	69	2342	38	2	2382	8974	193	2	9169
9	Fall in Social Reputation	14	18	0	32	137	61	0	198	532	142	0	674
10	Ideological Causes/Hero Worshipping	12	14	0	26	48	23	0	71	108	55	1	164
11	Love Affairs	573	764	0	1337	2809	1521	1	4331	4101	2655	1	6757
12	Poverty	30	40	0	70	436	90	0	526	1580	321	0	1901
13	Unemployment	21	13	0	34	1380	144	2	1526	3237	309	2	3548
14	Property dispute	9	3	0	12	324	48	1	373	1159	171	1	1331
15	Suspected/Illicit Relation	32	37	0	69	185	144	0	329	505	315	0	820
16	Illegitimate Pregnancy	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	39	0	39
17	Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	0	18	0	18	5	18	0	23	14	49	0	63
18	Professional/Career Problem	35	22	0	57	603	107	1	711	1602	234	1	1837
19	Causes Not Known	638	783	0	1421	4102	1873	0	5975	11273	4660	0	15933
20	Other Causes	713	816	0	1529	3469	1640	1	5110	10795	4249	1	15045
Total		5392	6004	0	11396	34629	18073	16	52718	108532	44498	22	153052

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

Note: M - Male, F - Female, TG - Transgender, T - Total

Statement 63: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey

Background characteristics	Percentage who have ever experienced physical violence since age 15*	Percentage who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months		
		Often	Sometimes	Often or sometimes
NFHS-3 (2005-06)				
Age				
15-19	20.7	2.8	11.7	14.5
20-24	30.8	4.1	15.8	19.9
25-29	38.1	5.2	18.3	23.5
Residence				
Urban	28.3	2.9	12.0	14.9
Rural	36.1	4.4	16.4	20.9
Schooling				
No schooling	44.3	5.7	19.9	25.6
< 5 years complete	39.1	4.7	17.2	21.9
5-7 years complete	32.4	3.7	15.1	18.7
8-9 years complete	26.0	2.9	12.3	15.2
10-11 years complete	21.3	1.9	8.7	10.6
12 or more years complete	14.3	0.8	5.2	6.0
NFHS-4 (2015-16)				
Age				
15-19	17.0	1.6	11.1	12.7
20-24	24.8	3.6	15.0	18.6
25-29	31.8	4.1	19.8	23.9
Residence				
Urban	25.2	3.4	14.4	17.8
Rural	31.9	3.9	19.1	23.0
Schooling				
No schooling	41.3	5.6	25.1	30.7
< 5 years complete	38.7	4.0	22.7	26.6
5-7 years complete	33.8	4.2	20.0	24.2
8-9 years complete	26.2	3.4	15.4	18.8
10-11 years complete	22.0	2.8	13.0	15.7
12 or more years complete	17.4	2.0	9.6	11.6
NFHS-5 (2019-21)				
Age				
18-19	16.4	1.5	10.0	11.5
20-24	22.8	2.8	15.0	17.8
25-29	28.1	3.5	19.2	22.8
Residence				
Urban	23.8	2.5	15.2	17.7
Rural	31.1	4.0	20.2	24.3
Schooling				
No schooling	39.3	5.5	26.1	31.5
< 5 years complete	32.9	4.4	20.0	24.4
5-7 years complete	32.8	4.0	21.6	25.6
8-9 years complete	27.5	3.1	17.1	20.1
10-11 years complete	25.2	2.8	17.3	20.2
12 or more years complete	17.3	1.7	10.7	12.4

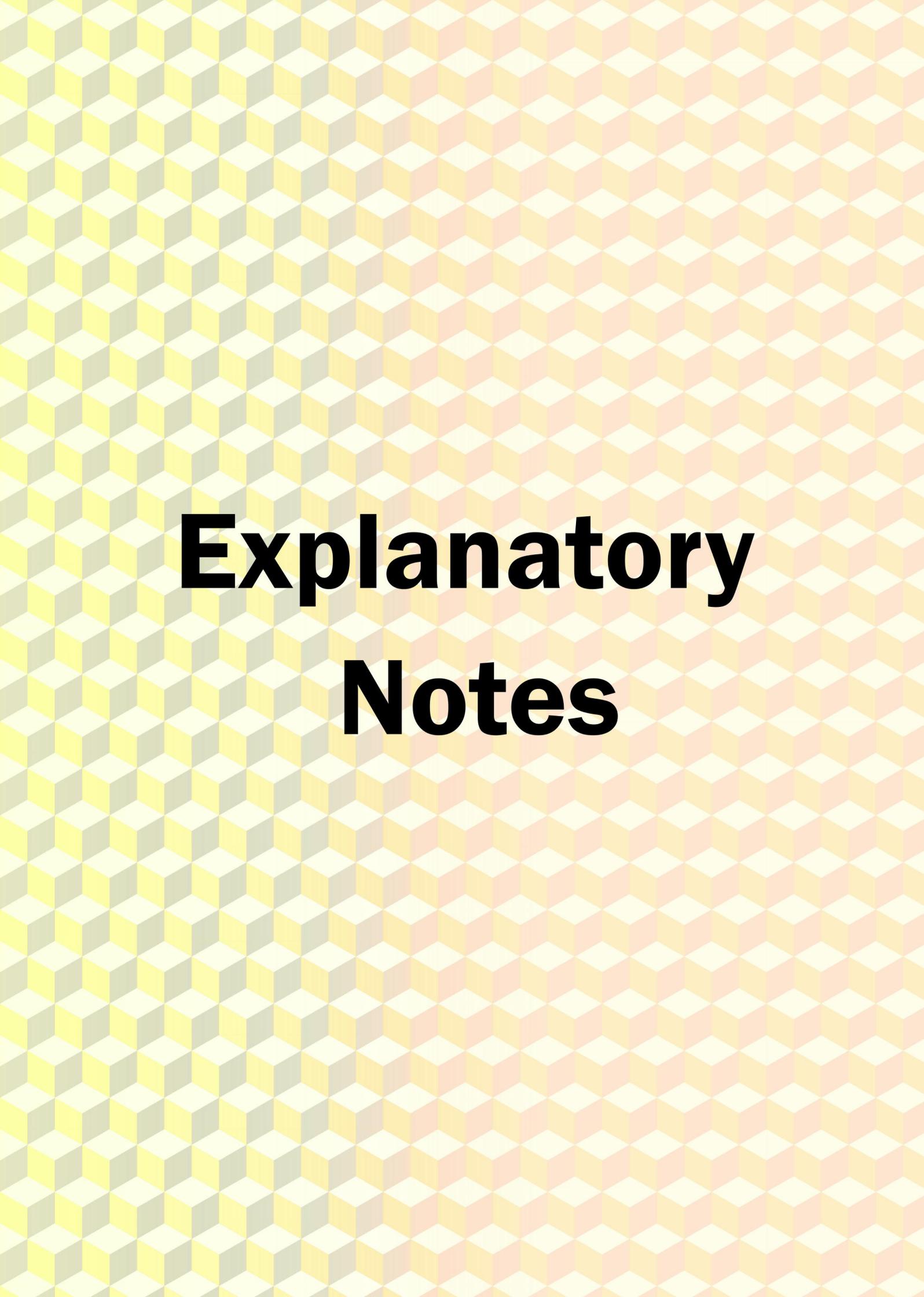
Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: *Includes physical violence in the past 12 months.

Statement 64: Percentage of women age 15-49 who have experienced different types of violence by age, residence and marital status

Background Characteristics	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence
NFHS-4 (2015-16) (Age 15-49 years)				
India	24.6	1.0	4.9	30.4
Residence				
Urban	21.2	0.8	4.0	26.0
Rural	26.5	1.1	5.4	32.9
Age				
15-19	14.9	0.7	2.1	17.7
15-17	14.9	0.5	1.5	16.9
18-19	14.9	0.8	3.1	18.9
20-24	21.1	1.0	3.6	25.7
25-29	26.3	1.2	5.5	33.0
Marital status				
Ever married	27.6	1.0	6.0	34.6
Never married	14.2	0.6	1.1	16.0
NFHS-5 (2019-21) (Age 18-49 years)				
India	25.1	1.0	5.5	31.5
Residence				
Urban	21.0	0.9	4.0	25.9
Rural	27.1	1.0	6.2	34.3
Age				
18-19	14.6	1.3	2.4	18.3
20-24	20.4	1.0	3.4	24.7
25-29	24.5	1.1	5.5	31.0
Marital status				
Ever married	27.2	1.0	6.2	34.4
Never married	12.1	0.9	0.9	13.9

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Modern Methods of Contraception

Include male and female sterilization, injectables, intrauterine devices (IUDs/PPIUDs), contraceptive pills, implants, female and male condoms, diaphragm, foam/jelly, the standard days method, the lactational amenorrhoea method, and emergency contraception.

Unmet need for family planning

Proportion of women who (1) are not pregnant and not postpartum amenorrhoeic, are considered fecund, and want to postpone their next birth for 2 or more years or stop childbearing altogether, but are not using a contraceptive method, or (2) have a mistimed or unwanted current pregnancy, or (3) are postpartum amenorrhoeic and their last birth in the last two years was mistimed or unwanted.

Median age at first marriage

Age by which half of respondents have been married.

Age-group corresponding to each level of education:

Age group (In Years)	Corresponding Level of Education
6-10	Primary (I - V)
11-13	Upper Primary (VI - VIII)
6-13	Elementary (I - VIII)
14-15	Secondary (IX - X)
6-15	I - X
16-17	Senior Secondary (XI - XII)
6-17	School (I - XII)
18-23	Higher Education

Mode of Higher Education:

Regular Mode, i.e. Formal system of Higher Education - Education provided in the system of Colleges, Universities and other formal educational institutions where the students getting education in a classroom in direct contact with the teachers and also make use of other infrastructure facilities like laboratories, library etc. to enhance learning capacity.

Distance/Correspondence Mode i.e. Non-Formal system of Higher Education - The system of imparting education through broadcasting, telecasting, internet, correspondence course, seminars, contact programmes or the combination of any two or more such means of communication.

Type of Higher Education Institutes in India

Degree Awarding Institutions:

1. Central University – A university established or incorporated by a Central Act.
2. State University – A university established or incorporated by a Provincial Act or by a State Act.
3. Open University – a university which imparts education exclusively through distance education in any branch or branches of knowledge.
4. Private University – A university established through a State/ Central Act by a sponsoring body viz. a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a Company registered under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956.
5. Deemed University - An Institution Deemed to be University commonly known as Deemed University refers to a high-performing institute, which has been so declared by Central Government under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956.
6. Institute of National Importance - An Institution established by Act of Parliament and declared as Institution of National Importance.
7. Institute Under State Legislature Act - An institution established or incorporated by a State Legislature Act.

Colleges/Institutions affiliated/recognized with University:

These are institutions which can run degree programmes but are not empowered to provide degree on their own and are necessarily have to be attached with a University/University level institution for the purpose of awarding degree.

Stand- alone Institutions not affiliated/recognized with University:

There are several institutions which are outside the purview of the University & College. These Institutions generally run Diploma/PG Diploma level programmes for which they require recognition from one or other Statutory Bodies.

Programme

Programme – It is a course of study for which degree or certificate is awarded by the Institution. A programme of study is the approved curriculum followed by an individual student such as B.A., M.A., M.B.A, etc.

Levels of Programmes:

- Under-Graduate: Programme after 10+2 and generally having the duration of 3/4/5 years, in General or Professional courses.
- Post-Graduate: Programme after Graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3 years in General/Professional courses.
- M.Phil.: Programme after Post-Graduation and generally having the duration of ½ years and is a pre-research course.

- Ph.D.: Programme after M.Phil. or Post-Graduation and generally having the duration of 2/3/4/5 years.
- Diploma: Programme generally after 10+2 or after Graduation in General and Professional course and having duration of 1/2/3 years.
- Certificate: It is a Programme similar to Diploma, but is awarded a Certificate by the Institution.
- Integrated/Dual Degree: It is a Programme leading to Post-Graduate Degree and/or Research degree and generally is a combination of two-degree programmes.

Management of University/College/Institution

- Government Universities/Colleges/Institutions are maintained by either Central Government or State Government whether directly or indirectly.
- Private Aided - Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or Other Private Organization and receive regular maintenance grants from Government of Local Body.
- Private Un-aided - Institutions, which are managed by an Individual, Trust, Society or Other Private Organization, which is either not receiving any grant or in receipt of one-time ad-hoc grant for specific purpose but not receiving regular maintenance grant.

Vocational/ Technical Training:

A vocational/ technical training can broadly be defined as training through which knowledge and skills for the world of work were acquired. The main objective of vocational/ technical education and training is to make individuals employable for a broad range of occupations in various industries and other economic sectors. There are three methods of acquiring Vocational/ Technical training:

- 1 **Formal Training:** The training that is acquired through institutions/ organizations and is recognized by national certifying bodies, leading to diplomas/ certificates and qualifications. Formal training is structured according to educational arrangements such as curricula, qualifications, teaching/ learning requirements and assessment. Formal training is intentional from the learner's perspective.
- 2 **Non-formal Training:** The training that is in addition or alternative to formal learning and is also structured but is more flexible. It is provided through community-based settings, the workplace, or through the activities of civil society organisations or any organization imparting training. This training mode does not have the level of curriculum, syllabus or accreditation and certification associated with formal learning but it is more structured as compared to informal learning.
- 3 **Informal Training:** The training that occurs in daily life, in the family, in the workplace, in communities, and through the interests and activities of individuals. It is not structured (in terms of learning objectives, learning time or learning support) and typically does not lead to certification.

4 *Vocational/technical training other than formal vocational/technical training:*

- **Hereditary:** The expertise in a vocation or trade is sometimes acquired by the succeeding generations from the other members of the households, generally the ancestors. The expertise gained through significant 'hands-on' experience enables the individual to take up activities in self-employment capacity or makes them employable. Acquiring such marketable expertise by one, which enables him/her to carry out the trade or occupation of their ancestors over generations, was considered to be training through 'hereditary' sources.
- **Self-learning:** The expertise in a vocation or trade when acquired by a person through his/her own effort, without any training under any person or organisation, was considered as nonformal vocational training through 'self-learning'. For example, a person who learnt photography on his own effort was considered to have acquired the non-formal vocational training through 'self-learning'.
- **Learning on the job:** The expertise acquired by a person while in employment (current and/or past), either through informal training by the employer or organisation or through the exposure to the type of job that he/she is/was performing, was considered as the training through 'learning on the job'. Note that if a person was provided with formal training in a vocation or trade even by the employer or organisation, while in employment, he/she was considered to have received 'formal' vocational/technical training.
- **Other:** The 'other' sources included the cases where the expertise for a vocation or trade was developed even from the household members or ancestors, provided that the said vocation or trade was different from the one relating to their ancestors. Similarly, a person might have learnt tailoring work from a master tailor or a person may learn book-binding work from a printing press. All such expertise acquired was considered as vocational/technical training through 'other' sources.

Classification of activities in System of National Accounts (SNA) Production, non-SNA and other remaining activities

SNA production:

- Employment in corporations, government and non-profit institutions
- Production of goods for own final use
- Employment in household enterprises to produce goods
- Employment in household enterprises to provide services
- Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
- Training and studies in relation to employment
- Employment-related travel
- Unpaid trainee work and related activities
- Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units
- Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units
- Other unpaid work activities (other than those which are already covered in SNA or covered in non-SNA production)

Non-SNA production:

- Unpaid domestic services for household members
- Unpaid caregiving services for household members
- Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of services for the households
- Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering for production of services for the households

Other activities

- Seeking employment
- Setting up a business
- Commuting
- Learning
- Socializing and communication, community participation and religious practice
- Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
- Self-care and maintenance



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*Take risks in your life...
If you win... you may lead!
If you lose... you may guide!*

-Swami Vivekanand



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