



# **GENDER STATISTICS**

## **2009**

**Planning and Co-ordination**

**Department of Economics & Statistics**  
**Thiruvananthapuram**



## PREFACE



# GENDER STATISTICS

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## P R E F A C E

Women constitute half of the human resources and thus the economic wealth of the state. But in most areas women is neglected which will hamper the over all progress of the state. Accepting the need for involving women in various development activities, Government of Kerala has initiated several measures by way of programmes and schemes to bring them in to the mainstream of development. These affirmative actions have brought about perceptible changes in the socio economic conditions of women in the state when compared to other states. The data base also brings about areas where the progress has been slow.

Since the Eleventh Five Year Plan has started Statistics on Women in Kerala 2009 would be a useful reference document for planners and Administrators. This publication is an effort to capture statistically the situation of Women and Girls in the state as revealed on many social and economic indicators which are available in widely scattered sources. Various indicators covered in this document are demography, vital statistics, health, nutritional status education girl child, work participation of women, support measures for women, social security measures for women, political participation of women in decision making, crime against women and children and many other areas where Government have expended huge budget provisions.



This document has taken shape and came out as fourth publication related to women and due to the efforts of a team of officers in the Directorate Sri.D.Rajan Aditonal Director(G) provided support and guidance to the team headed by Smt.V.J.Lathika Joint Director(PPC) comprising of ~~Smt. N Leeladevi (Assistant Director)~~ Sri.N.Anslem (Research Officer), Smt.Padmavathy Amma (Research Assistant), Sri.V.K.Shyam Kumar (Statistical Assistant I), Sri. S Aji (Statistical Assistant I), Smt.Sajitha Beevi (Statistical Assistant I), Smt.N.Asha (Statistical Assistant I) and Smt.K.V.Sreelatha (Confidential Assistant I) who all have earnestly compiled and updated the information and statistics contained in various reports and records. It would be remisson on my part if I do not acknowledge the contribution of various department, autonomous organization who extended full co-operation and provided their documents.

This publication contains at a glance statistics on some socio-economic aspects of women in Kerala. We have put in the effort with the hope that this document would be a useful reference to Planners, Researchers, Academicians and other concerned with issues related to women empowerment.

Thiruvananthapuram

The mistakes are  
in the report are to be  
corrected and to be  
done report is to be  
submitted

M.R.BALAKRISHNAN

DIRECTOR



## **Women in India**

### **International Policies and India's Constitutional Provisions, Policies and Programmes for Women**

#### **UN Human Rights Instruments**

**Universal Declaration of Human Rights – adopted in 1948**

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights—adopted in 1966/entered into force in 1976, monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and cultural Rights (CESCR)**

**International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination—adopted in 1965/ entered into force in 1969, monitored by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)**

**Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women—adopted in 1979/entered into force in 1981, monitored by the Committee on CEDAW. Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment—adopted in 1984/ entered in to force in 1987, monitored by Committee Against Torture (CAT)**

**Convention on the Rights of the Child—adopted in 1989/entered into force in 1990, Monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**

#### **Commitments at UN Conferences**

**World Conference on Education for All (1990) Jomtien**

**UN Conference of Environment and Development(1992) Rio de Janier**

**Second UN world Conference on Human Rights (1993) Vienna**

**International Conference on Population and Development (1994) Cairo**

**Word Summit on Social Development (1995) Copenhagen**

**Fourth World Conference on women (1995) Beijing**

**Second UN Conference on Human Settlements (1996) Istanbul**

**World Food Summit (1997) Rome**

**Education for All Dakar Frame work(2000)Dakar**

## **Constitution of India Guarantees**

### **Equality Before Law for Women(Article 14)**

**The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of them (Article 15(1))**

**The State to make any special provision in favour of women and children(Article 15 (3(2 ) )**

**Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State(Article 16)**

**The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood(Article 39(a); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women(Article 39 (d)**

**To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities(Article 39 A)**

**The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)**

**The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)**

**The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of Public Health (Article 47)**

**To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A) (e))**

**Not less than one-third(including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a panchayat (Article 243 D(3)**

**Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in the panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243D(4)**

**Not less than one-third(including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be**

allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a municipality(Article 243 T(3))

Reservation of offices of chairpersons in municipalities for the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (article 243 T(4))

Source: India Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistical Organisation(2202 : Women and Men in India 2001, New Delhi P.v-vi02

*no. numbers*

## **Schemes for Assistance**

### **Ministry of Women and Child Development**

**Support to Training and Employment Programme(STEP)**

**Swawlamban, erstwhile setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training cum-Production Units for Women(NORAD)**

**Construction/expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre**

**Balika Samridhi Yojana(BSY)**

**National Programme for Adolescent Girls(Kishori Shakti Yojana)**

**Homes for Infants and Young Children for promotion of In-Country Adoption**

**Scheme for Street Children**

**Scheme for Welfare of Working Children and Children in NEEDOF Care and Protection**

**Prevention and Control of Juvenile Maladjustment**

**Integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS)**

**Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme for the Girl Child with Insurance Cover**

**General Grant-in-Aid for Voluntary Organisations in the Field of Women and Child Development.**

## **Central Social Welfare Board(CSWB)**

**General Grant-in-Aid for Voluntry Organisations in the field of Women and Child Development.**

**Awareness Generation Programme(AGP)**

**Condensed Courses of Education for Women and Vocational Training (CCE & VT)**

**Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers 1994**

**Family Counselling Centres (FCC)**

**Mahila Mandal Programme (MMP)**

**Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls (SSH)**

**Socio-Economic Programme (SEP)**

**Working Women's Hostels (WWH)**

## **Other Schemes**

**Integrated Child Development Services(ICDS)**

**The Swa-Shakti Project, a Scheme for Rural Women's Development and Empowerment**

**Swayamsidha, an Integrated Scheme for Women's Empowerment**

**Swadhar, Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances**

**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh(Credit for Women)**

**Scheme for Rescue of Victims of Trafficking**

**Priyadarshini**

## **Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

**Prarambhi Shiksha Kosh (PSK)**

**District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)**

**National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)**

**Kasturba Gadhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)**

**Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV)**

**Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV)**

**Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)**

**National Institute of Open Schooling**

**Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)**

**Focus on Minority Areas**

**National, Literacy Mission (NLM)**

**Jan Shikhan Sansthan (JSS)**

**Mahila Samakhya: Education for Women's Equality**

## **Ministry of Rural Development**

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)  
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)  
National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Annapurna  
National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)  
National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)  
+ Cash Component for Food for Work Programme  
Food grains Component  
Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)  
Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)  
Rural Sanitation  
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)  
Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)

## **Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation**

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)  
Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission  
Low Cost Sanitation Programme  
Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

## **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**

Book Banks for Scheduled Caste Students  
Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls  
Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls and Boys  
Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of Scheduled Castes and OBCS  
Post Matric Scholarship to Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and OBCs  
+ Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations to provide Social Defence Services  
Scheme of Pre-examination Coaching for Weaker Sections based on Economic Criteria  
Aids and Appliances for the Handicapped  
Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act.  
Education Work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.

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**Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act.**  
**Education Work for Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention.**

## **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**

**Book Bank Scheme for Scheduled Tribe Students**  
**Coaching and Allied Scheme for Scheduled Tribes**  
**Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribe Girls and Boys**  
**Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas.**  
**Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes Student**  
**Scheme for the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups**  
**Scheme of Ashram Schools**  
**Scheme of Assistance to State Scheduled Tribes Finance and development Corporation (STFDSCs)**  
**Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes**  
**Village Grain Banks Scheme, Protection of Tribals from Starvation**  
**Vocational Training in Tribal Areas**

## **Ministry of Small Scale Industry**

**Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development for Women Scheme (TREAD)**

## **Ministry of Science and Technology**

**Science and Technology Programmes for Socio Economic Development**

## **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**Reproductive and Child Health Programme (Maternal Health and Child Health)**  
**National Rural Health Mission**  
**Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana for Primary Health Sector**  
**Universal Immunization Programme**  
**Pulse Polio Immunization Programme**

## **Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation**

**Assistance to NCDC for Co-operative Development**

## **Ministry of Labour**

**Improvement in Working Conditions of Child and Women Labour**

**Vocational Training for Women**

**Diversification and Extension of Vocational Training Programmes for Women**

**Establishment of Regional Vocational Training Institutes(RVTI)**

**Establishment of Placement Cells and Conducting Training Needs**

**Assessment**

**Grants-in-Aid for State Governments for Establishing Women Industrial Training Institutes**

**Social Security for Unorganised Sector Workers**

**Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour**

## **Ministry of Minority Affairs**

**Grants-in-Aid to Maulana Azad Education Foundation**

**Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities**

**Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities**

**Post-Matric Scholarship for Minorities**

**Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in Selected**

**Minority Concentration District**

**National Minorities Development Financial Corporation**

## **Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public**

**Distribution, department of Food and Public Distribution**

**Village Grain Banks**

**Strengthening of Public Distribution System**

**Targeted Public Distribution System(TPDS)**

**Antyodaya Anna Yojana (Food grains for Poor)**

**Mid-Day Meal Scheme(Implemented By Department of Education)**

**Wheat Based Nutrition Programme(WBNP) (Implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development under ICDS Scheme)**

**Supply of Food grains to Hostels/Welfare Institutions(5% of BPL Allocation)**

**Supply of Food grains for SC/St/OBC Hostels**

**Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls(NPAG) (Implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development)**

**Mid-Day Meal Scheme(Implemented By Department of Education)**  
**Wheat Based Nutrition Programme(WBNP) (Implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development under ICDS Scheme)**  
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**Nutritional Programme for Adolescent Girls(NPAG) (Implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development)**

## **Ministry of Environment and Forests**

**Tree Pattas**  
**Joint Forest Management**

## **Policy Documents**

**National Commission for Self Employed women and Women in the Informal Sector: Shram Shakti Report 1988**  
**Committee on Status of Women in India—CSWI—Towards Equality 1975**  
**National Child Labour Policy 1987**  
**National AIDS Control Policy 2002**  
**National Commission on women Act 1990**  
**National Health Policy 2002**  
**National Nutrition Policy 1993**  
**National Perspective Plan 1988**  
**National Plan for Action 1976**  
**National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1992-2000)- 1992**  
**National Policy for the Empowerment of Women 2001**  
**National Policy on Education 1986**  
**National Population Policy 2000**  
**Report of National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners 1987**  
**National Charter for Children 2004**  
**National Plan of Action for Children 2005**  
**Protocol for Pre-Rescue, Rescue and Post-Rescue Operations of Child Victims of Trafficking**

## **International Documents**

**Beijing Declaration-Platform for Action**  
**Declaration of Mexico Plan**  
**Narobi Forward Looking Strategies**  
**United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women(UN CEDAW)**

- iv) Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
- v) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
- vi) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women
- vii) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process
- viii) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- ix) Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations

## **Critical Areas of Concern**

### **A. Education and Training of Women**

**Strategic Objective: Review, adopt and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty**

**Revise laws and administrative practices to ensure women's equal rights and access to economic resources**

**Provide women with access to savings and credit mechanisms and institutions.**

### **B Women and Poverty**

**Ensure equal access to education**

**Eradicate illiteracy among women**

**Improve women's access to vocational training, science and technology, and continuing education**

**Develop non-discriminatory education and training**

**Allocate sufficient resources for and monitor the implementation of education reforms**

**Promote life long education and training for girls and women**

### **C Women and Health**

**Increase Women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services**

**Strengthen preventive programmes that promote women's health**

**Undertake gender-sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues**

**Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women's health**

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## **D. Violence against Women**

- Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women**
- Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures**
- Eliminate trafficking in women and assist victims of prostitution and trafficking**

## **E. Women and Armed Conflict**

- Increase the participation of women in conflict resolution at decision-making levels and protect women living in situations of armed and other conflicts or under foreign occupation**
- Reduce excessive military expenditures and control the availability of armaments**
- Promote non-violent forms of conflict resolution and reduce the incidence of human rights abuse in conflict situation**
- Promote women's contribution to fostering a culture of peace**
- Provide protection, assistance and training to refugee women, other displaced women in need of international protection and internally displaced women**
- Provide assistance to women of the colonies and non-self governing territories**

## **F. Women and Economy**

- Promote women's economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources**
- Facilitate women's equal access to resources, employment, markets and trade**
- Provide business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low income women**
- Strengthen women's economic capacity and commercial networks**
- Eliminate occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination**
- Promote harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women**

## **G. Women in Power and Decision-making**

- Take measures to ensure women's equal access to and full participation in power structures and decision-making**

## I. Human Rights of Women

Promote and protect the human rights of women, through the full implementation of all human rights instruments, especially the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women**

Ensure equality and non-discrimination under the law and in practice  
Achieve legal literacy

## J. Women and the Media

- Increase the participation and access of women to expression and decision-making in and through the media and new technologies of communication
- Promote a balanced and non-stereotyped portrayal of women in the media

## K. Women and the Environment

Involve women actively in environmental decision-making at all levels  
Integrate gender concerns and perspective in policies and programmes for sustainable development  
Strengthen or establish mechanism at the national, regional and international levels to assess the impact of development and environmental policies on women

## Women's Empowerment

The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women with the objective of bringing about advancement, development and empowerment of women in all walks of life has been formulated

Stree Shakti Puraskars to honour and recognize the achievement and contribution of individual women and institutions who have done outstanding work in the social sector have been instituted  
Guidelines for operationalisation of District Level Committees on Violence against Women and Help lines for women in distress have been issued

A National level Committee to monitor Supreme Court's Guidelines on prevention of sexual harassment of women at workplace has been set up. A National Resource Centre for Women(NRCW) Portal has been set up to inform and empower women, and lodge complaints of Women's right violations on-line  
Gender Budget analysis of various Ministries spending was undertaken to assess the utilization of funds for women.

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## Programmes for Women

Swawlamban, Erstwhile training-cum,-Employment Programme for Women provides skill training to women to facilitate heir employment or self-employment on a sustained basis in traditional and non-traditional trades. Till December 2002,902 projects including 262 continuing projects benefiting 58,458 women were sanctioned. With effect from 1.4.2006. Swawlamban is being transferred to the States. During 2005-06, 7660 beneficiaries availed benefits under the scheme.

The Department has initiated the gender budgeting exercise to assess the impact and outcome of Government spending on Women. Gender Budget Cells have been set up in 9 Departments/Ministries namely, Health, Family Welfare, Elementary Education and Literacy, Labour and Employment, Rural Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Tribal Affairs, Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation and Small Scale Industries.

Measures have been initiated for preparing Gender Development Index for the States and Districts.

Swayamsidha, an integrated scheme for women's empowerment, is based on the formation of women into Self Help Groups(SHG) and aims at the holistic empowerment of women through awareness generation, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes. Against the target of 65,000 SHGs, 67,971 Women's Self Help Groups have been formed, covering at total of 989,485 beneficiaries

Swa-Shakti Project, a World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAS) supported Project, was implemented in 57 districts of 9 States namely Haryana, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. With partnership of 218 NGOs, 17,647 women's Self Help Groups have been formed benefiting 244,000 women.

## Working Women's Hostels

914 Working Women's Hostels have been sanctioned benefiting 56,214 women, with 329 having Day Care Centres, benefiting 8681 children in 2004

## Legislative Reforms

Comprehensive review of legislation affecting women has been undertaken by Sub-Groups formed under the Task Force on Women and Children

## Status of Major International Human Rights Instruments

**International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965**

**International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966**

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right 1966**

**Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979**

**Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989**

**Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984**

**Ratification, accession or succession**

**Signature not Yet followed by ratification**

**Source:** United Nations Development Programme (2001). Human Development Report 2001. New York Oxford University Press P.2320

## Child Labour

Children who are working before they attain the age of 14 years are termed as child labour. The Government enacted "The Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation)Act", 1986 to prevent the employment of children in hazardous industries or in hazardous processes. A high powered body, the National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour (NAECL), was constituted in September 1994 to lay down policies and programmes for elimination of child labour, particularly in hazardous industries. In 1996, the Supreme Court issued a directive ordering the setting up of a corpus fund "Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund" with Rs.25,000 to be contributed by the employer of a child in a hazardous industry, towards the compulsory primary education of all working children.

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In 1981 out of a total population 685 million, working children were 13.6 million, which was about 2 per cent of the total population. In 1991, out of a total population of 838.6 million, working children were 11.28 million, which was 1.34 percent of the total population.

As per Census of India 2001, there were 12,666,377 child labourers in India. Out of the total working population of

402,234,724 workers, including main and marginal workers, working children constituted 3.15% of the total labour force. Out of a total population of 1.028 billion persons in India working children numbered 12.666 million, which was 1.23% of the population.

Child Labour Act has been amended in 2001 and the scope of the Act has been extended to prohibit employment of children in 70 hazardous occupations and processes, including rag-picking and scavenging. In 2006, employment of children in domestic work and hotels was included in the list of occupations where the employment of children was banned.

### **Legislative/Other Measures for Child Labour**

1. Child Labour(Regulation and Prohibition Act), 1986(Amended in 2000 & 2006)
2. National Child Labour Policy, 1987
3. National Child Labour Projects
4. International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour(IPEC), 1992
5. Committee on Child Labour (Gurupadswamy:1979)
6. Task Force on Child Labour (Singhvi:1989)
7. National Commission on Rural Labour, 1991
8. National Authority for Elimination of Child Labour 1994
9. The Children(Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
10. The Factories Act, 1948
11. The Mines Act, 1952
12. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

Under the programme, financial assistance is provided to Women's Development Corporations(WDCs), public sector corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organizations(NGOs) to train poor women, mostly in non-traditional trades and to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of the popular trades under the programme are computer programming, desktop publishing, medical transcription, electronics, watch assembling, radio and television repairs, garment making, dress designing and fashion technology, handloom weaving, secretarial practice, community health work, embroidery, etc., and the aim is to make women self-reliant

Financial assistance is also provided to the grantee organizations for hiring of training-cum-production sheds, training cost, machinery and equipments, stipend to the trainees and remuneration for the trainers. Various evaluation studies have shown that nearly 50-60 per cent of the women trained under the programmed have been able to get employment or self-employment. From 2006, Swawlamban has been transferred to the States/Union Territories.

### **Women and Economy**

With the advent of industrialization and modernization, women have assumed greater responsibility, both at home and in the world of work. This is reflected in the work participation rate of women which was 19.7% in 1981 and rose to 25.7% in 2001. However, this is still low compared to male work participation rate, which was 52.6% in 1981 and 51.9% in 2001.

The number of women in the organised sector was 4.95 million on 31st March 2001 of whom 2,86 million were in the public sector and 2.09 million were in the private klse4ctor. The number rose to 5.0162 million on 31.3.2005, and of these women, 2.9221 million were in the public sector and 2.0952 million were in the private sector.

### **Support Measures for Working Women**

The Government of India has undertaken several initiatives to provide support to working women. Some of these initiatives are:

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers
2. Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centres
3. Swawlamban, erstwhile Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Units for Women(NORAD) transferred to the States with effect from 01-4-2006.
4. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women(STEP)
5. Swayamsidha

Report  
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## **Legislation for Working Women**

Several legislations have been enacted since Independence for the welfare of workers and women workers. These are:

1. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
2. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
3. The Mines Act, 1952
4. The Factories Act, 1948 (Amended in 1949, 1950 and 1954)
5. The Contract Labour Act 1976 (Regulation and Abolition)
6. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (with Rules upto 1984)
7. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
8. Supreme Court Order regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place and Other Institution, 1999

To increase employment among women, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India, and programmes have been launched for the economic empowerment of women. Some of these are Swawlamban, STEP and Hostels for Working Women, with day care centres for their children.

## **Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women(STEP)**

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women(STEP) was launched in 1987 to provide skills and knowledge to poor and assetless women in traditional occupations such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handloom, handicrafts, khadi and village industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development for enhancing their productivity and income generation. This would enhance and broaden their employment opportunities, including self-employment and development of entrepreneurship skills. Women beneficiaries are organized to co-operatives. Services such as training, extension,

adequately by the formal financial institutions in the country. Varied experiences in this sector had established a need for a quasi-informal credit delivery mechanism, which should be client friendly, have simple and minimal procedures, have flexible repayment schedules, and low transaction costs, both for the borrower and the lender. With this in mind, the Government of India established Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (National Credit Fund for Women) on 130th March 1993 to facilitate credit support and provide loans or micro-finance to women for setting up small enterprises. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh mainly channelizes its support through non-government organizations (NGOs) having experience of extending credit facilities to poor women, Women Development Corporations (WDCs), Women cooperative societies, and suitable state government agencies. RMK, which started with an initial corpus of Rs.310 million has been recycled four times and the cumulative loaning operation was Rs.1780 million in 2006.

## Support Services to Women

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India has undertaken several programmes and assists voluntary organizations providing services to various groups of women. Working women, widows, women in distress, and women from vulnerable backgrounds are in need of special services. To create an enabling environment to enhance the self confidence and autonomy of women so that they can take their rightful place in the mainstream of the nation's social, political and economic life, the Government has started the following programmes for women's empowerment:

## Support Measures for Women

1. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for the Children of Working Mothers
2. Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)
3. Working Women's Hostels with Day Care Centres
4. Swawlamban, erstwhile (NORAD)
6. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
6. Mahila Samakhya (MS)
7. Swayamsidha
8. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) (Credit to women)
9. Mahila Mandal Programme
10. Short Stay Homes for Women and Girls (SSH) (for Women in distress)
11. Condensed Courses of Education for Women (CCE)
12. Family Counselling Centres (FCC)
13. Innovative Scheme (for women and children not covered by others schemes)
14. Swa-Shakti Project (SSP)

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14. Swa-Shakti Project(SSP)
15. Swadhar(Women in Difficult Circumstances)
16. Women Help lines
17. Awareness Generation Project

The Government of India has a frame work for empowering women outlined in the policy document "National Policy for Empowerment of Women(NPEW), 2001".

The National Commission for Women was set up in 1990 to intervene in matters relating to human rights of women.

## Legislation for Women

The various legislations enacted for the protection of women are:

1. The family Courts Act, 1984
2. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (Amended 1985)
3. The Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act, 1956
4. The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act, 1856(Amended d1985)
5. The Special Marriage Act, 1954(Amended 1985)
6. The Christian Marriage Act,1972
7. The Muslim Personal Law(Shariat) Application Act, 1937
8. The Foreign Marriage Act 1969
9. The Indian Divorce Act 1969
- 10.The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986
- 11.The Commission of Sat (Prevention) Act, 1987
- 12.The National Commission for Women Act, 1990
- 13.The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- 14.The Indian Succession Act, 1925
- 15.The Married Women's Property Act, 1876(Amended 1984)
- 16.The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
- 17.The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act ,1956
- 18.The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- 19.The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique(Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act,1994d
- 20.The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
21. The Infant Milk Substitute, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods(Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992

- 22/10/35 ?
36. Supreme Court Order regarding Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place and Other Institutions, 1999 (Section 509 IPC)
37. The Domestic Violence (Prevention) Act, 2006
38. The Child Marriage (Prevention) Act, 2006
- Some of the support measures for women initiated by the Government of India are given below.

## Hostels for Working Women

With progressive change in the economic structure of the country, more and more women are living out of their homes in search of employment in big cities. These women are exposed to risks due to lack of suitable and safe accommodation. The Government of India acknowledged the difficulties faced by such women and decided to introduce a Scheme for Construction/Expansion of Hostels for Working Women.

Under the Scheme for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women, financial assistance is gives to voluntary organizations, local bodies and cooperative institutions for the construction of hostels for working women in order to enable women to seek employment and participate in technical training. The objective of the schemes is to provide cheap and safe hostel accommodation to working women living out of their homes. The target beneficiaries are single working women, widows, divorcees, separated women, and working women, whose husbands are out of town.

In 2005-06, an additional 65 working women's hostels were sanctioned benefiting 1625 women. The number of working women's hostels sanctioned, number of working women benefited, hostels with day care centres, and number of children benefited till March 2004

## Crime Against Women and Children

Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. The reported crimes against women in 2005 were 155,553 (under IPC and SLL) compared to 154,333 during 2004, recording a marginal increase of 0.8% in 2005. The rate of crime decreased marginally from 14.2 during 2004 to 14.1 during 2005. Delhi and Andhra Pradesh were the two states reporting the highest crime rate at 27.6 and 26.1 respectively. About 92% of the crimes were IPC crimes and 8% were crimes under special and local laws (SLL). Although women may be victims of many crimes but rape is one of the most heinous crimes. Rape is defined under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) as the unlawful and carnal knowledge by a man of a woman(a) against her will,

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### Punishment for Rape

Normal punishment for rape is minimum 7 to 10 years imprisonment and maximum life imprisonment and fine. Punishment for raping one's own wife, who is not under 12 years, is two years imprisonment or fine or both

### Public Interest Litigation

The Supreme Court has decreed that any citizen, can on behalf of any other person, petition the Court regarding any serious matter which involves the fundamental rights of a citizen of India. Even a letter addressed to the Court can be treated as a petition on which suo moto action can be initiated.

### Lok Adalats

To redress the grievances or complaints of common citizens who wish to avoid lengthy, complicated, expensive court procedures, provision has been made to dispense justice through Lok Adalats or People's Courts, wherein a bench of judges (or tribunal) listens to the petitions and dispenses justice at the same time in accordance with law. This is a way of Courts moving out to people to provide speedy justice to the common man, and reducing the load of cases pending in Courts. Cases which pertain to minor charges can be settled out of Court in an informal atmosphere.

### Legislative Measures

13. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Amended 2006)
14. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
15. The Factory (Amendment) Act, 1986
16. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
17. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
18. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place, 1999
19. The Domestic Violence (Prevention) Act, 2006

### Child Rape

The incidence of crime against children was 14975 in 2005 compared to 14,423 in 2004, reporting an increase of 3.8 per cent. The crime rate increased marginally from 1.3 in 2004 to 1.4 in 2005. The rate was highest in Delhi (6.5), followed by Chandigarh (5.7) and Madhya Pradesh (5.6) compared to the national average of 1.4. Among IPC crimes, child rape cases increased by 13.7%, from 3542 cases in 2004 to 4026 cases in 2005. Madhya Pradesh (870) and Maharashtra (634) reported the highest number of child rape cases and accounted for 37.3% of the total cases reported in the country.

### DOWRY

Dowry, as defined in the Act, means any property of valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly (a) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or (b) by the persons of either party to a marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person; at or before (or any time after the marriage (in connection with the marriage of said parties but does not include) dower or meher in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies.

### Punishment for Giving or Accepting Dowry:

The person or persons guilty of giving or accepting dowry may be imprisoned for a minimum of five years and fined not less than Rs.15,000 or the amount of the value of the dowry ---whichever is more.

Death of a woman is known as dowry death, when it is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry.

### Punishment for Dowry Death:

A Person guilty and convicted for dowry death can be jailed from seven years to life (20 Years)

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### **Gender Development Index**

The convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1979 to attain the goal of equal rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discriminations against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. According to the Convention, discrimination against women is " ....any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment of exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field". The Convention ensures women equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life including right to vote and stand for election, as well as education and employment. It is the only human rights treaty which affirms the reproductive rights of women. The Convention, which entered into force on 3 September 1981, had till 31 May 1996, been ratified by 152 UN member states.

India ratified the Convention of 25 June 1993 with "Declaratory Statement" in respect of Articles 16(1) and Article 16(2) of the Convention and "Reservation" in respect of Article 29(1) of the Convention. Under Article 16(1) of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of India declared that it shall abide by and ensure these provisions in conformity with its policy of non-interference in ;the personal affairs of any community without its initiative and consent. Under Article 16(2) of the Convention, the Government of India declares that it agrees to the principle of compulsory registration of marriages. However, failure to get the marriage registered, will not

(Same heading in page 17)

## **Women Empowerment**

The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2000-01 had announced that the year 2001 will be observed as "Women Empowerment Year". He had also announced setting up of a Task Force to chalk out specific programmes for observing the year 2001 as "Women Empowerment Year".

The announcement has been made in the context of an urgent need for improving the access of women to national resources and for ensuring their rightful place in the mainstream of economic development. The Government is committed to improve the status of women in India and towards this end, apart from the Constitutional guarantees; several schemes and programmes have been planned and executed from time to time. The declaration of the year 2001 as the "Women's Empowerment Year" is therefore, significant as it reiterates the Government's commitment to bring about equality for women in all walks of life.

The objective of the Women's Empowerment Year is to create large-scale awareness with the active participation of women themselves. The Department proposes to launch yearlong activities to bring about a change in the environment which will be conducive to develop self-confidence and assertiveness among women and children, especially girls.

### **Task Force on Women and Children**

In accordance with the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for 2000-2001, on 14th August, 2000, the Government (Department of Women and Child Development) has notified a Task Force under the chairpersonship of Shri K.C.Pant, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, consisting of individuals prominent in the field of women's issues. Secretaries of Central Ministries/Departments are special invitees to the meetings of the Task Force.

One of the terms of reference of the task force is to draw out a yearlong programme to celebrate the empowerment year. All Departments of Government of India must necessarily be involved in the planned activities. All activities need to be highly visible and supervised and supported to achieve maximum impact. The State Governments,

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**Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies would also be involved in the process. The activities envisaged during the next year would be at two levels - one programmatic, with the objective of intensifying ongoing initiatives in various sectors such as health and education with a special focus on women. At this level there would also be new initiatives to target underserved groups such as women in difficult circumstances, etc. At the other level, activities and programmes would aim to create/generate awareness through use of multimedia on the theme of women's empowerment. Some core messages would need to be focused on are domestic violence, education of girl children, nutrition and health etc.**

**The Task Force has met twice and the main decisions are:-**

- a. Finalization of a logo and slogan on the theme of empowerment of Women**
- b. Identification of several themes around which year long activities would be undertaken viz. Human Rights for women, Economic Empowerment of women, Social Empowerment of women, Women in difficult circumstances, Women & technology, Women & governance, Women & education, Women & health, nutrition, Women & media, Entrepreneurship in women.**
- c. Participatory activities such as Poster designing/drawing competition for school and college students be organized**
- d. Separate category of film award on the theme of women's empowerment and telecasting movies on women's empowerment,**

## **An Initiative towards Women Empowerment**

The provisions of the Constitution of India granting equality to women in various spheres creates the legal framework within which the Department of Women & Child Development functions for women's development. Women as a mother hood of the nation should be strong, aware and alert; that is main motto of the Department and mother with child is the future of the nation. At the same time, the paradigms for social development have been swiftly changing with greater attention to gender issues at the global and national levels. The Government of India has continuously been formulating strategies and initiating processes to bring women into the mainstream. Women constitute half of the country's population (accounting for 407.1 million in absolute numbers as per the 1991 census), and it is abundantly clear that there can be no development unless their needs and interests are fully taken into account. In addition, the Government of India has brought about specific legislation to protect and safeguard the rights of women. The Department of Women and Child Development was set up in the year 1985 as a part of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to give the much needed impetus to the holistic development of women and children. For advancement of women and children, the Department formulates plans, policies and programmes, enacts/amends legislations, guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organizations working in the field of Women and Child Development. Besides playing its nodal role, the Department implements certain innovative programmes for women & children. These programmes cover welfare and support services, training for employment and income generation, awareness generation and gender sensitisation. They play a supplementary role to the other general developmental programmes in the sectors of health, education, rural development, etc. All these efforts are directed to ensure that women are empowered both economically and socially and thus become equal partners in national development along with men.

The major policy initiatives undertaken by the Department in the recent past include the establishment of the National Commission for Women (NCW), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), adoption of National Nutrition Policy (NNP), strengthening of ICDS, setting up of National Creche Fund (NCF), launching of Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY), Balika Samridhhi Yojana (BSY), and Rural Women's Development and Empowerment Project (RWDEP). For the holistic development of the child, the Department has been implementing the world's largest and most unique outreach programme of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education, health and nutrition education. There is an attempt to effectively coordinate and monitor various sectoral programmes. The scheme of ICDS was started in 1975-

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During the year 1998-99, 5 projects had been sanctioned under STEP to benefit 31,320 women. The Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) extends assistance for training and skill development and promotion of self-reliance through income generation for women in non-traditional trades in the country. Upto 1998-99, 81 projects have been sanctioned to benefit 6805 women. A National Credit Fund, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) was set up in March, 1993, to extend credit facilities to poor and needy women in the informal sectors. Since inception, the Kosh has sanctioned credit of Rs.57.09 crore through 367 NGOs to benefit 2,77,662 women. Launched on 15th August, 1995 the scheme is being implemented in 200 blocks in the country for the holistic empowerment of women. The main strategy of the scheme is to create an organisational base for women to come together, to analyse and fulfil their needs through existing departmental programmes of the State and Central Government. Till December 1998, 37000 small homogenous women groups have been formed under the scheme. The National Commission for Women, set up in 1992 covers issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion of their empowerment. The Commission works for review of laws, intervention in specific individual complaints of atrocities and sexual harassment of women at work place, and remedial actions to safeguard the interest of women. The scheme of Balika Samriddhi Yojana (BSY) was launched in 1997 with the specific objective to change the community's attitude towards the girl child. A mother of a girl child born on or after 15th August, 1997 in a family below the poverty line in rural and urban areas is given a grant of Rs.500. In order to encourage enrolment and retention of girl children in schools an additional component regarding scholarship and lump-sum grant has been finalised. The RWDEP (Rural Women's Development & Empowerment Project) has been sanctioned on 16th October, 1998 as a Centrally Sponsored Project with an estimated cost of Rs.191.21 crores. The project will strengthen the process of, and create an environment for empowerment of women in the six States of Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The Department sponsors research studies/workshops/ seminars in the areas of women and child development under the scheme of grant-in-aid for Research and Publication. The Department extends financial assistance to research institutions, professional bodies and voluntary organizations under this scheme. Apart from the above schemes, some of the recently taken initiatives by the Department are as follows: - To safeguard the constitutional and legal rights of children, a proposal to set up a National Commission for Children is under consideration. With a view to enhance the capacity of field level functionaries of different women's empowerment related programmes, the Department has approved a collaborative project with IGNOU for starting a certificate course in the Distance Education mode. The preliminary activities under this project have commenced and the first programme is likely to be started in the next year. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women is being finalised by the Department. The

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## Women in Society

**MODERNIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT** have been the aim of Indian policy makers in the past decade. The process of modernization has been identified with the opening of a market economy, together with the introduction of modern technology. Expansion of the organized economic sector, which accounts for one tenth of the total workforce, is a notable feature. But modernization and development programmes are concentrated in the urban city centres, and a greater proportion of women tend to be confined to the rural areas. Thus less women than men take advantage of modernization.

### The Position of Women in Society

Despite religious and regional differences in Indian society, there are overriding customs and traditions which govern most communities and undermine legislative or other gains women may make. While an increasing number of women show interest in being educated or gaining employment, particularly in the urban areas, in the private sphere, independent decision-making by women without the participation of the family, especially decisions regarding marriage, continue to be discouraged. Family and marriage dominate the lives of women from the time of their birth.

The selection of the marriage partner is an important factor in maintaining a hierarchical society. Even if legislation supports inter-caste and inter-community marriages, marriages tend to a great extent to be arranged in such fashion as to prevent women of higher social and caste positions from moving out of their social group. Dowry payments ensure that a suitable partner from the right caste is obtained for the woman. In fact, lower castes wishing to improve their caste status tend to use dowry in order to marry into a higher caste.

The intricate family relationships in India are clearly defined. The degree of authority that can be exercised over relatives, the courtesy and obedience to be extended, the relatives before whom a woman may appear unveiled and whom she is permitted to address directly, are all demarcated.

Marriage is often the only option open to women. Within the marriage framework the husband and his family control all outside relationships. Women are dependent on the goodwill of their husbands and most often they have no independent financial standing. Marriage, and the bearing of a son, are one way in which the position of the woman could improve. By thus enhancing her position she becomes a participant in the family decision-making process.

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## Health and Nutrition

Health is one of the important indicators for assessing the status of women in any society. The state of an Indian woman's health is intrinsically related to her socio-economic status and affects all aspects of her life. The circumstances in which many women live place little or no importance on personal hygiene. Degradation of the environment has resulted in lack of clean water, one of the greatest health hazards faced by rural households - even more so when water becomes scarce, for it is allocated with personal hygiene at the bottom of the list of priorities.

Women in India are acknowledged to be biologically stronger than males, but their mortality rates are higher. Nutrition levels remain low in the lower socio-economic groups. This is mainly due to poverty and the burden of family responsibilities. Women are the last to eat - if there is anything to eat at all. In the lower middle income groups, the general neglect of food intake, accentuated by discrimination in favour of males, has also resulted in low levels of nutrition. Wasting and stunting take place during the early years due to precocious, multiple, pregnancies.

Although there has been an expansion in health facilities, maternal mortality rates continue to be as high as 550 per 100,000 births. Further it has been estimated that 15% of deaths among women in the age group of 15-44 years are maternity deaths; other studies show that 120,000 women die of maternity related causes every year. Reasons given for the high rate of maternity deaths are bleeding after delivery, malnutrition, anaemia and non-adoption of family planning. Female deaths remain higher than for males in all age groups up to 35 years. Once the reproductive years have passed, the female mortality rate begins to decline and drops lower than that of males.

The gender ratio, defined as the number of females per 1,000 males, is 933 (951 in the rural areas and 878 in the urban areas). Ratios in the

poverty and illiteracy have less chances of survival, parents tend to have as many children as possible, spacing them unevenly and often at the risk of the mother's health.

Women and female children are worse off than men and male children in terms of their susceptibility to illness and access to health care. A larger percentage of women as opposed to men receive no treatment for illnesses or are often treated with traditional medicines. Women's illnesses are usually ignored initially and medical help is sought only when there is an acute situation.

In the informal sector where women dominate, work-related illnesses are on the increase. For instance women beedi rollers, carpet workers, lace makers, etc. are vulnerable to environmental stress, through working in one position or inhaling dust and fibres from the materials they work with in confined spaces. This obviously affects their physical and mental health.

Also women subject to violence within the home, in society, through dowry deaths and rape, are left not only physically destroyed for life but with severe psychological damage.

## **Participation in the Labour Force**

India's new economic policies came into operation in July 1991. They involved devaluation, deregulation and deflation. These measures have and will continue to affect both directly and indirectly the volume and quality of employment that will be generated in the future.

The effects of the new policies on the lives of women need consideration. Cuts in government spending, primarily in public investment and social services, could lead to recessionary trends. These could in turn increase unemployment. It is estimated that an unemployment level of some 20 to 25 million persons could result from these policies. Women may be particularly affected, as they dominate the teaching, nursing and village-level activities. Women are often the first to lose their jobs when factories close down or workers are retrenched. The withdrawal of social services would also imply that women have to allocate more time for activities which were previously at least partially provided by the state. Loss of income could mean that the women would have to take on other jobs in the informal sector in order to survive.

In urban India the female work participation rates of all workers, main and marginal, increased from 8.31% (1981) to 9.19% (1991). In comparison the male work participation rate declined from 49.06% (1981) to 48.95% (1991).

More significant is the pattern of labour absorption by industry divisions (National Industrial Classification) for male and female workers in the period 1977/78-1983 and 1983-1987/88. In the manufacturing sector twice as many women were absorbed in the

these policies. Women may be particularly affected, as they dominate the teaching, nursing and village-level activities. Women are often the first to lose their jobs when factories close down or workers are retrenched. The withdrawal of social services would also imply that women have to allocate more time for activities which were previously at least partially provided by the state. Loss of income could mean that the women would have to take on other jobs in the informal sector in order to survive.

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More significant is the pattern of labour absorption by industry divisions (National Industrial Classification) for male and female workers in the period 1977/78-1983 and 1983- 1987/88. In the manufacturing sector twice as many women were absorbed in the second quinquennium as in the first (13.1% to 29.3%), while there was a drop in the male work force for the same period (23.9% to 19.7%). Overall an increase can be seen in female participation in urban India from 18% in 1977/78-83 to 24% between 1983 - 1987/88. Although an increase in female work participation rates took place in the 1980s it is evident that of the urban female workers, self-employed or casual workers amounted to nearly 73%. Thus three quarters of the urban female workers were working in an insecure position in terms of a regular source of income.

An example of the increasing feminisation of the labour force, particularly in the manufacturing sector at a micro level can well be seen in an urban labour market such as Bombay. Here women accounted for 31% of the increase in Bombay's -work force between 1981 and 1991 while their share was barely 21% in the period 1971-81. The number of women workers per 1,000 working men increased from 125 in 1981 to 172 in 1991. (Census of India, 1981 and Greater Bombay, 1991.).

Industries located in the Export Processing Zones (EPZs) attract more female labour than men. Demand in these light industries is for semi-skilled labour with basic education (middle to secondary level schooling) and minimum on-the-job training. Women are seen to be more suitable for these jobs because they are used to doing repetitive work and have considerable dexterity. The Santacruz Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), for instance, absorbed a large percentage of female labour, 90% of the workers, over a ten-year period. They were recruited young and trained in the factories. Besides factory employment, firms both large and small (in the garment and food processing industries, etc.) "put out" work to women home workers. Although employment is provided, the work is insecure and intermittent. Home workers have no job security, no leave facilities, insurance or benefits of a regularly employed worker.

Self-employed workers in the informal sector are said to be the poorest of the workers; and the majority are illiterate. Many of them have total family incomes of less than Rs. 3,600 per year. However their contribution to the total family income is significant.

An overall downward trend in the percentage of workers in relation to the total female population and their percentage to the total labour force after 1921 has been observed. A most dramatic fall took from 27.9% in 1961 to 12.31% in 1971. However there was a slight improvement in 1981 with the corresponding figure rising to 14.14%. The overall decline however needs to be explained. The reasons for this declining trend may be explained by the technological and occupational transformation the economy underwent which was more favourable to the male work force. Agricultural technological change has displaced a large number of women in harvesting and post harvesting activities. Land reform, technology infusion and access to modern inputs or loans have been explicitly class and male biased in India. Alternative employment for women who were displaced was hardly forthcoming, and many women were forced into less skilled, low waged, manual jobs. Studies confirm that between 1961 and 1981, 3.3 million women lost their jobs due to the modernization of traditional occupations. Besides, the slow growth of the Indian economy, with an annual growth rate of GDP at 1.3% (1991), failed to generate sufficient opportunities or incentives to attract women workers into the labour force - the women in the labour force being only 29% of the total labour force (1990-1992). Even though investments have grown under various Plans, they have been more capital than labour absorbing.

Whatever government policies are enacted, women from scheduled castes or scheduled tribes have been neglected and denied their share in society's benefits. In some areas of India (for instance in Punjab) they constitute a substantial section of the population. Their very low participation in the labour force or in the educational system is a reflection of their real status in the economy and society.

## Access to Education

The Indian government is officially committed to the establishment of compulsory education and this is written into most state laws and in Article 45 of the 1950 Constitution of the Republic of India. However state government Elementary Education Acts, most of which were passed before Independence, merely permit but do not require local authorities to introduce compulsory education. A list of procedures are required for their implementation which ensure that local authorities do not zealously introduce the Acts. Besides this the investment in elementary education by the central Indian government remains low. The real interest of the authorities lies in improving the higher education system. The consequences that India has had to pay for not making elementary education compulsory have been high. School attendance has been very low. 52% (82.2 million) of India's 6 to 14 year old

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Access to education has been more difficult for women than for men. School female enrolment rates confirm this. Female enrolment rates tend to decrease from the primary to the middle and higher levels of education. This affects their choices and their chances of entering the labour market or of obtaining training giving them wider access to employment.

Poverty and the increasing demand for female labour to enhance the income of poor households has meant that more and more young girls remain at home. Their work includes domestic work, and fetching water, fuel and fodder. Early marriage is often seen as more important for a girl than education. Parents hesitate to send their daughters to school because of the absence of security on the way to school or the dearth of sufficient female teachers. This is particularly so at the secondary level when the "chastity" of the girl has to be preserved at all cost.

India has a well-developed higher education system. Today there are 196 university level institutions serving 4.3 million students. Women's colleges have advocated traditional vocations for girls - although attempts are being made to change this traditional outlook. In some universities there are Women's Studies centres where women are encouraged to follow courses like biology, economics, and political science. However, what must be kept in mind is that the path to higher education contains formidable obstacles for women. The large

percentage of adult female literacy to the total female population has remained under 40 %: in Andhra Pradesh 33.7%, Orissa 34.4%, Madhya Pradesh 28.4% Bihar 23.1% Uttar Pradesh 26.0%, Rajasthan 20.8% and Arunachal Pradesh 29.4%.

The pace at which the illiteracy rate has been increasing, particularly among rural women, is greater than that of men. The slow growth of literacy among women has been noted as a disturbing phenomenon. "Sharma and Retherford have projected that at the existing rate it may take about seven decades or more for the country to reach the goal of full literacy or universal education in the age group of five to fourteen years".

## The Role of Law

The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, not only provides equal rights and privileges for men and women, but also makes special provisions for women. A series of laws have been enacted from time to time to raise the status of women. The five-year plans have placed special emphasis on providing welfare services for women. Achievements, however, expressed in terms of demographic and employment characteristics show the position of women to be unequal. This reflects the limitations of the law to bring about substantial change. The law assumes and reinforces the conventional notions of women as having a primary responsibility to the family and motherhood, and the need to preserve these roles.

The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 claims to be the most important and relevant for those in self employment and the unorganized sectors of employment. However, several areas of employment, including those in which women account for a significant proportion of the workforce, have not been included in the schedule to the Act by either the Central or the State governments. By and large, its implementation is inadequate or indifferent — especially so in jobs where women are employed. Ironically, more defaults seem to take place where the Government is the employer — in construction, in relief work, forestry, the transport sector and mines. Under the Equal Remuneration Act of 1976, entitlement to equal pay is only stipulated when a woman employee does the same work or is engaged in work of a similar nature as a male employee. It is difficult to assess whether a particular job is of a similar nature for male or female workers, especially when the Act has provided no procedures to determine this. The employer is not obliged to carry out an evaluation of the work either. In reaction to the Equal Remuneration Bill a woman member of Parliament pointed out: "There are 264 million women in this country. Hardly 31.3 million are working women and out of that 15.8 million are agricultural workers and 9.3 million are cultivators. We are excluding these women from this Bill...What is the number of women you are covering? It is only those women who are in the organised sector. That is all; this Bill will be covering only 2 million women out of the 31 million who are supposed to

be working women. And there are four million women working in the unorganised sector. How are we going to protect them? All the jobs women do at present are unskilled and semi-skilled, that is all they can reach."

For a vast majority of women employed in the informal or unorganised sectors of the economy, especially home-based production where they very often come into contact only with middlemen, the legislation has hardly any relevance.

Until the 19th century, throughout Southern India, the custom of paying a "bride price" was common. The "bride price" was a payment made by the groom to compensate the parents for the loss of the services of the daughter at home and on the farm. After her marriage when she left her parents' home for good, the woman would render to the husband and his family services for the price paid. The woman is thus assessed according to the services she rendered which does not compensate for the fact that she is seen as a slave in her parents' home or that of her future husband. When bonded labour came into being, the services of the daughter or wife on the farm were considered superfluous. She became an unproductive member of the household as far as economic productivity was concerned. A daughter became a liability to the man who married her. Dowry therefore came into the bargain; a woman was traded — and her value had to be enhanced through gifts and cash. Thus a woman was reduced to material property on which a price could be agreed — and the groom gained a stronger position in demanding or dictating the terms of the bargain through which the transfer of ownership could be made. This system has cut through all barriers of caste, class, language and custom, spreading itself like a cancer into every nook and cranny.

The Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act of 1984, came into force from October 1985. The Amendment Act makes far-reaching changes in the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961, prescribing a minimum punishment of six months imprisonment and a fine. To anyone demanding dowry from the parents of a prospective bride the offence is punishable with imprisonment of up to two years and a fine of up to Rs. 10,000. In spite of this Act the spate of dowry deaths in the country has not declined - on the contrary. The question is repeatedly asked — how can dowry deaths be on the decline -when the arm of the law is not long enough to reach the guilty party and to imprison the groom's people not only for making dowry demands, but also for either instigating her death by provoking her to commit suicide?" There are no statistics regarding dowry deaths in the country, but a study reveals that the frequency of deaths from unnatural causes of housewives in Delhi alone has increased from one death in 14 days to one every 12 hours. Another report claims that one woman is burnt to death every 22 hours in the capital.

## Women Abused

A government data sheet on violence against women notes the increasing incidence of atrocities, especially in certain parts of the country. Five states — Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and one northern union territory, Delhi, together accounted for 68.3% of such crimes in 1991.

Violence against girl children begins even before their birth. Sex determination tests are becoming increasingly common in India, with foeticide being an extreme consequence. Child abuse, which is found both in society at large as well as within the home, has done irreparable damage to the well-being of children. Marriage is a must to all girl children; their virginity must be protected and so they are found a husband as early as possible. Marriage, even if seen as a release from one form of bondage, brings with it another set of oppressive structures. Marriage is rarely a union of two persons who will organise their lives together. The girl enters an already well-structured household where she must take her place without provoking any conflicting situations. If she does not conduct herself as expected this may lead to physical or mental abuse. Punishments are varied. Long hours of labour, inside or outside the house, deprivation of food, neglect, physical and verbal abuse by the husband, or other family members. The authority of the mother-in-law over the daughter-in-law has given many a reason to fear and be ashamed.

In India the death of a single unknown woman does not always register as news; this in a country where ethnic and religious upheavals, and natural disasters claim thousands of lives every year. A woman is murdered by her in-laws because her father has still not fully paid her dowry. This is on the rise. The amount of dowry a woman ought to bring is determined according to the social standing of the prospective groom. Current quotations range from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 for an unemployed rural youth with a small farm, to Rs. 1 million plus for an Indian Administrative Service Officer - or 10 times his annual salary! "It is very difficult to decide whether a burn case is suicide or murder. In both cases the victim is doused from head to toe in kerosene and severely burnt. We feel that 80% of the cases which are brought to our notice are suicides. The husbands and in-laws are certainly culpable because it is their harassment which drives the person to this act. (A woman cop in charge of the Delhi Anti Dowry Cell.)"

In India as in other countries, the concept of violence predicates an act of illegal criminal use of physical force, but it also includes exploitation and discrimination, the maintenance of an unequal economic and social structure, the creation of an atmosphere of terror, threat of reprisals and forms of political violence. Violence against women must be seen in the socio-economic and political context of power relations. For instance, women from landless, agricultural wage, labour families, particularly from the scheduled castes and tribes, are

most vulnerable to violence. Mass rape is used by the ruling classes to repress poor peasants and landless labourers whenever they get organised and attempt to demonstrate. Rape is used to grind women and their men into submission, it is a form of control of one class and caste over another.

## **Women in Politics**

The social reform movements of the 19th century, the long history of women's movement activities, the independence movement under Gandhiji – which initiated a number of processes where women were actively involved in politics, have not brought about any dramatic change in the representation of women in the political arena. According to Ranjana Kumari, the highest representation that women have ever enjoyed in parliament was 8%, in the state assemblies 9.11% and in the Council of Ministers 12.96%. Although many women became political activists, this always took place against a background where male leaders basically saw the role of a woman as that of a housewife within a conservative family structure. Even today most women face tremendous opposition from the family, community and male political leaders if they decide to enter politics or public life. The male dominated political leadership in most political parties would like to restrict the number of women on the political scene.

Women have also withdrawn from active party politics, tired of the infighting and squabbling rivalry. However women who want to enter active politics serve on local government bodies such as the Gram Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats, the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. Women constitute about 50% of the total electorate but their representation has remained far below adequate. They have been recognised as an important vote bank and consequently political parties have introduced women's issues into their manifestos. For instance, "Stree Shakti" conventions were organised to discuss and highlight women's issues by various political parties.

After years of struggle women won for themselves the National Commission on Women Act of 1990. The stress is on action-oriented activities at the base rather than merely striving for representation in the higher political bodies, hence the need for better representation in local government. Politically, women's groups have been represented and made representations through collective action, awareness-raising programmes, petitions, lobbying, through well-researched documents and promoted by the media. National women's conferences have brought large numbers of organisations together, highlighting key issues affecting urban as well as rural women. Joint women's activities (for instance the Joint Women's Front in Delhi) were especially vigorous at election time. Issues have been the policy of 30% reservation for women, communalism, the National Commission on Women and the problems of the girl child.

The number of seats won by women to the Lok Sabha in 1993 was 35 seats in a house of 504 members; and to the Raj Sabha, 28 seats in a house of 245. At the state level the total stands at 44 women elected out of 241 women contestants, as compared to 1,486 men out of 8,415 male contestants. At the national level there is one woman senior Minister and six women deputy Ministers in a Cabinet of 74 Ministers. There are no woman Governors and only two women Chief Ministers out of 25 in the country. Although a specific women's programme has been in existence from the sixth Five Year Plan onwards, it has not been implemented. India has neither ratified the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, nor has she signed the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The Panchayat Raj Bill was unanimously passed in the Lok Sabha in December 1992. It provided for decentralization of power down to the village level. The Panchayat Act is expected to provide constitutional guarantees for basic and essential features including regular elections to Panchayat Raj institutions, reservation for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women, and the devolution of financial and administrative powers. The Act envisages a three-tier Panchayat Raj system at the village, intermediate and district levels. A one-third proviso of reservation for women has been guaranteed. If this is implemented in full, 7.95 lakhs of women will occupy membership of the three tiers. Difficulties have arisen in the actual implementation of the Act, as the cooperation of the different states is of absolute importance. Up till now only five states have conducted elections. The reserved seats for women have been ignored by some of the states who held the elections under the old legislation. Besides this there were various reasons for women being reluctant to participate in local politics. Permission of the men and the village elders would be needed; illiteracy and lack of experience in administrative procedures could create a situation where women could

be manipulated by others. Critics and cynics have also commented on the inability of women to take up leadership positions. However, women's participation at these levels is not uncommon to rural India. The insecurity expressed in giving rural women more power at the base can be explained in that the changing power structure could affect not only the political but also family and community life. All in all there is dissatisfaction in the implementation of the Act and its amendments, and the Centre can exercise little power to force the states to conduct elections.

India is home to 400 million women. It is a rich country in its traditions, customs, religions and diverse languages.

India also boasts of a vibrant -women's movement. Quick to react to situations, it is rich in diversity and ideology. In such a vast country where the position of women is not always secure, the organisation of

women has been an important process. In more than one instance the government has had to reckon with the power of the organised women's movement. It has responded by amending the laws related to rape and dowry as well as other criminal procedures. The social awakening of women through neighbourhood action committees, the emergence of -women's wings of political parties, in trade unions, non-governmental organisations and professional groups has been very welcome. Specialised magazines and publications have played an important role. Research and Women's Studies have strengthened the thinking and opened grounds for diversity in opinion. Protest or dissent is expressed through demonstrations even through writings or research. There remains much to learn from the women's movement about women, even if India is not on the brink of profound change in its social structure.

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Source: Women of South Asia: Friedrich – Ebert – Stiftung, Sri Lanka (1195)

# SCHEMES FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN KERALA

The concept of a welfare state pre-supposes careful; planning and effective implementation of welfare services for the weaker sections of the community. The Social Welfare Services intend to provide needed care and protection and such other services to women, children, physically & mentally challenged, destitute, orphans, aged, infirm and the social deviants like children in need of care and protection, children in conflict with law, and young, first time short term offenders. The department now attained the status of a major department in terms of its size and service delivery, having grass root level network of institutions like Anganwadi Centers for each 800 population. By providing such service, these poor sections, which would be the worst sufferers and the most neglected, would be enabled to improve their living standard. Apart from this, Social Justice and empowerment schemes of NGOs for the welfare of disabled, destitute, women and children.

## Key purposes

1. Welfare of Social Welfare Department
2. Welfare of Handicapped
3. Protection and care of orphans, destitute and aged
4. Social Defense including Probation and after care
5. Adoption services
6. JJ Services
7. Promotion of Voluntary sector in Welfare Programmes

## Services Through ICDS

- . Kishori Sakthi Yojana (KSY)
- . National Nutrition Mission (NNM)
- . Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Grils (NPAG)
- . Integrated Women Empowerment Programme (IWEP) or SWAYAMSIDHHA
- . Take Home Ration Scheme (THRS)

## **Services Through Institutions**

- Mahilamandirs
- Ashabhavan
- After Care Hostel
- Short Stay Homes
- One Day Home

## **Services Through Grant In Aid Institutions**

- SWADHAR

## **Other Services**

- Flagship Programme for Gender Awareness
- Flagship Programme on Finishing School for Women
- Domestic Violence Act
- Dowry Prohibition ACT

## **KISHORI SAKTHI YOJANA**

Adolescence is the most crucial period in a persons life. Adolescent girls go through a turbulent phase at this time due to rapid physical growth accompanied by mental, emotional and physiological changes. Gender inequalities give adolescent girls less social exposure and less opportunity. Moreover, adolescent girls are future mothers and investing in their welfare is crucial in promoting maternal and child health. Government of India have accorded sanction for the implementation of "Kishori Shakthi Yojana" (KSY in all the 163 ICDS blocks in the State.

## **Activities**

### **i). Supplementary Nutrition (SNP)**

Currently 15% of adolescent girls weigh less than 45 Kgs. Supplementary nutrition is given to all underweight girls through the anganwadies.

### **ii) Growth monitoring**

Anemia, lack of adequate height/weight are factors which can lead to complication in future. Close monitoring is necessary to make the girls aware of their health status. Health cards (BMI charts) can be used to monitor health status.

### **iii). Iron and Folic Acid Deficiency tablets:**

To eliminate anemia it is necessary to provide IFA tablets to adolescent girls at least 100 days a year.

#### **i) Monthly meetings :-**

Various topics related to reproductive health, personal hygiene, nutrition, child-care etc will be dealt with each month during the AG club meeting.

#### **ii) Charter meetings:-**

Topics like reproductive health, pregnancy, child birth, contraceptive, STDS HIV/AIDS etc. will be handled by experts.

#### **iii) Module for Health, Nutrition & family life education**

A compact module need to be prepared for health, nutrition, life skill and family life education of adolescent girls.

#### **d) Career guidance :**

Studies show that very few girls in lower socio-economic strata pursue higher education. More often they get married and remain as lower earners. Proper career guidance at an early stage may help to change this situation girls will be more aware of the available career options and will hence have more choices.

## **NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION (NNM)**

National Nutrition Mission was launched with an objective of reduction in malnutrition elimination micro nutrient deficiency and reduction in chronic energy deficiency by providing subsidized food.

- Reduce malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.
- To eliminate micro nutrient deficiency among pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls.
- To reduce chronic energy deficiency by providing subsidized food

## **NUTRITION PROGRAMME FOR ADOLESCENT GIRLS(NPAG)**

Nutrition Programme for adolescent girls (NPAG) is another scheme approved by the Government of India. The programme has to be following objectives.

- Improved nutritional and health status of girls
- Stimulate desire for social exposure and knowledge to improve their decision making capabilities
- Train and equip the adolescent girls to upgrade home based and vocational skills.
- Promote health hygiene, nutrition, family welfare, home management and child care and to facilitate marriage only after the age of 18 years.

## **INTEGRATED WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME (IWEP) OR SWAYAMSIDHHA**

The Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) has been recast into an integrated programme for women's empowerment, namely Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP), the long term objective being the all round empowerment of women, especially socially and economically, by ensuring their direct access to, and control over, resources through a sustained process of mobilization and convergence of all the ongoing sectoral programmes.

## **TAKE HOME RATION SCHEME (THRS)**

**Take Home Ration Strategy scheme for giving Supplementary Nutrition to children below 3 years belonging to BPL families as per PMGY.**

- **OTHER SCHEMES**
- **UDISHA TRAINING PROGRAMME**

**The project 'UDISHA' – the national initiative for quality improvement in training of child care workers is fundamental to achieve improvement in the quality of early childhood care and development.**

- **MAHILAMANDIRS**

**Women above 13 years shall be admitted (widows, deserted women, divorced women & destitute women who have nobody to look after). Children coming with mothers are allowed to stay with them up to the age of 6 years.**

- **ASHA BHAVAN**

**There are institutions meant for the care and protection of mentally cured patients having nobody to look after. Those seeking admission should produce a certificate from a Medical Officer.**

- **RESCUE HOMES**

**Rescue Homes are maintained to provide care and protection to women who are indulged in immoral traffic and women are prone to moral danger and provide rehabilitation to bring them to the main stream of society.**

- **AFTER CARE HOMES**

**These institutions are meant for those women released from the correctional institutions under Social Welfare Department such as Balamandir, Poor Home, other Rescue Home, Orphanages etc.**

- **SHORT STAY HOMES**

**These institutions are maintained for the temporary shelter and rehabilitation of women and girls who have no social support system due to broken families, mental strains, social ostracism, exploitation or those who are under the fear of moral danger.**

- **ONE DAY HOMES**

**These institutions are meant for Women 13 years and above who have family problems. Three such institution are function under the department.**

## **Flagship Programme for Gender Awareness**

**Despite near total literacy, Little effort has been made to direct literacy towards building up a gender sensitive social environment challenging the survival of feudal patriarchal attitudes and institutions, which perpetuate violence against women in the state. A sustained campaign, sensitizing the household and the public domain while at the same time creating awareness in ways that would enable young girls and women to use the provisions of the law to defend themselves against acts of violence and seek remedial measures, is urgently required given the rising incidence of Domestic Violence. Sexual harassment and Dowry demands.**

## **DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT**

**As per the GO (P) No.47/2004/SWD, dated 07.07.2004 Govt. has amended The Kerala Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 by suppressing the existing Kerala Dowry Prohibition Rules 1992. A dowry prohibition rule has been framed incorporating some of the long standing demands of the National Women's Commission.**

# 1. POPULATION



## **Population**

Population of the state crossed 3.18 crores in 2001 and the estimated population during 2009 is 3.42 crores. Some of the indicators on the quality of life have improved very high over the years such as life expectancy, literacy, infant mortality, maternal mortality, while in some other sectors such as environment sanitation remained statue of deteriorated. Improvement in Human development indicators over time such as birth rate, death rate and literacy are appreciable in the state. The population of the state by-sex and sex-ratio have been remarkable when compared to other Indian states.

For plan formulation and allocation of resources the population and other related component in specified class viz. early childhood, girl child, adolescent girls, reproductive age groups are highly essential. The Schedule caste and Scheduled Tribe population who require specific attention are elaborately included in this document.

Child mortality is the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays and under five mortality is the probability of dying before the fifth birthday. Kerala has the lowest infant mortality (IMR) in the country. The IMR in the rural and urban areas are more or less same. The female infant mortality is also very less. The sex ratio is less in the country.

The projected population till 2011 is furnished which shows moderate increase in the growth of population. The age specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per one thousand Women Population of that age group. It is the no.of live birth in a particular age group divided by the mid year female population of the same age group multiplied by thousand.

The total marital fertility rate (TMFR) is the cumulative value of age specific period. It indicates the average no.of children expected to be born per married women during the entire span of her reproductive period if the ASMFR continues to be the same and there is no mortality.

The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is less in the state when compared other states. The discrimination against girl child is not evident in the same such as enrollment of girls is more or less equal to male child. Early marriage id. Marriage below 18 years is not legally allowed in the state.

Children who are working before they attain the age of 14 years are termed as child labour. The Government have enacted, The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 to prevent child labour in the country. The National Authority for the elimination of child labour (NAECL) was established in 1994 to pay down policies and programmes for elimination of child labour. The child labour act has been amended in 201 to enhance the scope of the said act in various sections of the society.

Table No	Content	Page No
Table 1.1	Decennial Growth Rate – Kerala 1901 – 2001	61
Table 1.2 ✓	Sex Ratio - India and Kerala 1951 to 2001 1.3 ✓	61
Table 1.3 ✓	District Wise Population 2001 <sup>1. male &amp; female</sup> ✓ 1.2	62
Table 1.4 ✓	Year wise population profile of Kerala 1.1 (2005-06 to 2007-08)	62
Table 1.5	District wise population and projected population of Kerala	63
Table 1.6 ✓	District wise population Decadal growth rate, sex ratio and population density (Sort on 2001) ✓	64
Table 1.7 ✓	Age group population of Kerala 2001	65
Table 1.8	Female Population of Kerala 2001	66
Table 1.9 ✓	Sex Ratio of Population by district in Kerala 2001 ✓	66
Table 1.10 ✓	Slum population of Kerala Check ✓	67
Table 1.11	Slum population as compared to the urban population in Kerala	67
Table 1.12 ✓	District-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Women in Kerala 2001	68
Table 1.13	District Wise Distribution of Marine Fishermen Population in Kerala 2004-05 to 2007-08	69
Table 1.14 ✓	District Wise Distribution of Inland Fishermen Population in Kerala 2004-05 to 2007-08	71
Table 1.15 ✓	Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens - Rural	75
Table 1.16 ✓	Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens – Urban	76
Table 1.17 ✓	Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens - Combined	77



**Table 1.1**  
**Decennial Growth Rate - Kerala 1901 - 2001**

Sl No	Census Year	Population (in Lakhs)	Decennial Growth Rate (in %)	Density per Sq. Km
1	2	3	4	5
2	1901	63.96	9.84	165
3	1911	71.48	11.75	184
4	1921	78.02	9.16	201
5	1931	95.07	21.85	245
6	1941	110.31	16.04	284
7	1951	135.49	22.82	349
8	1961	169.04	24.76	435
9	1971	213.47	26.29	549
10	1981	254.53	19.24	655
11	1991	290.98	14.32	749
12	2001	318.41	9.43	819

**Table 1.2**  
**Sex Ratio - India and Kerala 1951 to 2001**

Sl No	Year	Sex Ratio	
		India	Kerala
1	2	3	4
2	1951	946	1028
3	1961	941	1022
4	1971	930	1016
5	1981	934	1032
6	1991	927	1036
7	2001	933	1058

Decennial  
Density & Growth

**Table 1.3**  
**District Wise Population 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	1569917	<b>1664439</b>
2	Kollam	2585208	1249621	<b>1335587</b>
3	Pathanamthitta	1234016	589398	<b>644618</b>
4	Alappuzha	2109160	1014529	<b>1094631</b>
5	Kottayam	1953646	964926	<b>988720</b>
6	Idukki	1129221	566682	<b>562539</b>
7	Eranakulam	3105798	1538397	<b>1567401</b>
8	Thrissur	2974232	1422052	<b>1552180</b>
9	Palakkad	2617482	1266985	<b>1350497</b>
10	Malappuram	3625471	1754576	<b>1870895</b>
11	Kozhikode	2879131	1399358	<b>1479773</b>
12	Wayanad	780619	391273	<b>389346</b>
13	Kannur	2408956	1152817	<b>1256131</b>
14	Kasaragod	1204078	588083	<b>615995</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>31841374</b>	<b>15468614</b>	<b>16372760</b>

Source: Census Directorate

**Table 1.4**  
**Year wise population profile of Kerala**

Sl No	Census Year	Population		
		Total Population	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
1	1971	21347375	<b>10759524</b>	10587851
2	1981	25453680	<b>12925913</b>	12527767
3	1991	29098518	<b>14809523</b>	14288995
4	2001	31841374	<b>16969955</b>	15468614

Table 1.3

## District Wise Population 2001

Sl. No.	District	Total Population	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	1569917	<b>1664439</b>
2	Kollam	2585208	1249621	<b>1335587</b>
3	Pathanamthitta	1234016	589398	<b>644618</b>
4	Alappuzha	2109160	1014529	<b>1094631</b>
5	Kottayam	1953646	964926	<b>988720</b>
6	Idukki	1129221	566682	<b>562539</b>
7	Eranakulam	3105798	1538397	<b>1567401</b>
8	Thrissur	2974232	1422052	<b>1552180</b>
9	Palakkad	2617482	1266985	<b>1350497</b>
10	Malappuram	3625471	1754576	<b>1870895</b>
11	Kozhikode	2879131	1399358	<b>1479773</b>
12	Wayanad	780619	391273	<b>389346</b>
13	Kannur	2408956	1152817	<b>1256131</b>
14	Kasaragod	1204078	588083	<b>615995</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>31841374</b>	<b>15468614</b>	<b>16372760</b>

Source: Census Directorate

Table 1.4

## Year wise population profile of Kerala

Sl No	Census Year	Population		
		Total Population	Female	Male
1	2	3	4	5
1	1971	21347375	<b>10759524</b>	10587851
2	1981	25453680	<b>12925913</b>	12527767
3	1991	29098518	<b>14809523</b>	14288995
4	2001	<b>31841374</b>	<b>16969955</b>	15468614

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Table 1.6

**District wise population Decadal growth rate, sex ratio and population density**

Sl.No	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadel growth rate		Sex ratio females per 1000 males		Population density per sq.k.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kerala	31841374	15468614	16372760	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
2	Kasaragode	1204078	588083	615995	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
3	Kannur	2408956	1152817	1256139	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
4	Wayanad	780619	391273	389346	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
5	Kozhikode	2879131	1399358	1479773	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
6	Malappuram	3625471	1754576	1870895	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
7	Palakkad	2617482	1266985	1350497	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
8	Thrissur	2974232	1422052	1552180	12.2	8.17	1085	1092	903	981
9	Ernakulam	3105798	1538397	1567401	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
10	Idukki	1129221	566682	562539	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
11	Kottayam	1953646	964926	988720	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
12	Alappuzha	2109160	1014529	1094631	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
13	Pathanamthitta	1234016	589398	644618	5.6	3.72	1052	1094	450	467
14	Kollam	2585208	1249621	1335587	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
15	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	1569917	1664439	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

Table 1.6

**District wise population Decadal growth rate, sex ratio and population density**

Sl.No	State/District	Population 2001			Percentage decadal growth rate		Sex ratio females per 1000 males		Population density per sq.k.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Kerala	31841374	15468614	16372760	14.32	9.42	1036	1058	749	819
2	Kasaragode	1204078	588083	615995	22.78	12.3	1026	1047	538	604
3	Kannur	2408956	1152817	1256139	16.63	7.13	1049	1090	759	813
4	Wayanad	780619	391273	389346	21.32	17.04	966	1000	315	369
5	Kozhikode	2879131	1399358	1479773	16.69	9.87	1027	1058	1118	1228
6	Malappuram	3625471	1754576	1870895	28.87	17.22	1053	1063	872	1022
7	Palakkad	2617482	1266985	1350497	16.52	9.86	1061	1068	532	584
8	Thrissur	2974232	1422052	1552180	12.2	8.17	1085	1092	903	981
9	Ernakulam	3105798	1538397	1567401	11.42	9.09	1000	1017	963	1050
10	Idukki	1129221	566682	562539	10.45	6.96	975	999	236	252
11	Kottayam	1953646	964926	988720	7.71	6.76	1003	1025	828	884
12	Alappuzha	2109160	1014529	1094631	7.28	5.21	1051	1079	1415	1489
13	Pathanamthitta	1234016	589398	644618	5.6	3.72	1052	1094	450	467
14	Kollam	2585208	1249621	1335587	10.68	7.33	1035	1070	967	1038
15	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	1569917	1664439	13.5	9.78	1036	1058	1344	1476

1.79

**Table 1.8**  
**Female Population of Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Total	Female	% of Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	<b>1664439</b>	51.46
2	Kollam	2585208	<b>1335587</b>	51.66
3	Pathanamthitta	1234016	<b>644618</b>	52.23
4	Alappuzha	2109160	<b>1094631</b>	51.89
5	Kottayam	1953646	<b>988720</b>	50.61
6	Idukki	1129221	<b>562539</b>	49.82
7	Eranakulam	3105798	<b>1567401</b>	50.47
8	Thrissur	2974232	<b>1552180</b>	52.19
9	Palakkad	2617482	<b>1350497</b>	51.59
10	Malappuram	3625471	<b>1870895</b>	51.60
11	Kozhikode	2879131	<b>1479773</b>	51.40
12	Wayanad	780619	<b>389346</b>	49.88
13	Kannur	2408956	<b>1256131</b>	52.14
14	Kasaragod	1204078	<b>615995</b>	51.16
<b>State</b>		<b>31841374</b>	<b>16372760</b>	<b>51.42</b>

**Table 1.9**  
**Sex Ratio of Population by district in Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Sex Ratio Female per 1000 males		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1069	1042	1060
2	Kollam	1075	1042	1069
3	Pathanamthitta	1095	1078	1094
4	Alappuzha	1087	1060	1079
5	Kottayam	1022	1038	1025
6	Idukki	992	1012	993
7	Eranakulam	1014	1024	1019
8	Thrissur	1096	1079	1092
9	Palakkad	1068	1056	1066
10	Malappuram	1067	1061	1066
11	Kozhikode	1059	1055	1057
12	Wayanad	995	994	995
13	Kannur	1067	1112	1090
14	Kasaragod	1042	1070	1047
<b>State</b>		<b>1059</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>1058</b>

Table 1.8

**Female Population of Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Total	Female	% of Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	3234356	1664439	51.46
2	Kollam	2585208	1335587	51.66
3	Pathanamthitta	1234016	644618	52.23
4	Alappuzha	2109160	1094631	51.89
5	Kottayam	1953646	988720	50.61
6	Idukki	1129221	562539	49.82
7	Eranakulam	3105798	1567401	50.47
8	Thrissur	2974232	1552180	52.19
9	Palakkad	2617482	1350497	51.59
10	Malappuram	3625471	1870895	51.60
11	Kozhikode	2879131	1479773	51.40
12	Wayanad	780619	389346	49.88
13	Kannur	2408956	1256131	52.14
14	Kasaragod	1204078	615995	51.16
<b>State</b>		<b>31841374</b>	<b>16372760</b>	<b>51.42</b>

Table 1.9

**Sex Ratio of Population by district in Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Sex Ratio Female per 1000 males		
		Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thiruvananthapuram	1069	1042	1060
2	Kollam	1075	1042	1069
3	Pathanamthitta	1095	1078	1094
4	Alappuzha	1087	1060	1079
5	Kottayam	1022	1038	1025
6	Idukki	992	1012	993
7	Eranakulam	1014	1024	1019
8	Thrissur	1096	1079	1092
9	Palakkad	1068	1056	1066
10	Malappuram	1067	1061	1066
11	Kozhikode	1059	1055	1057
12	Wayanad	995	994	995
13	Kannur	1067	1112	1090
14	Kasaragod	1042	1070	1047
<b>State</b>		<b>1059</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>1058</b>

1.10, 1.11 ?

Table 1.12

**District-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Women in Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Scheduled Caste		% of Female to total population	Scheduled Tribe		% of Female to total population
		Total Population	Female		Total Population	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	370857	192139	51.81	20893	11003	52.66
2	Kollam	322887	166007	51.41	5190	2743	52.85
3	Pathanamthitta	162002	83271	51.40	6549	3365	51.38
4	Alappuzha	199231	102331	51.36	3131	1566	50.02
5	Kottayam	150282	76397	50.84	18340	9368	51.08
6	Idukki	159362	79973	50.18	50973	25463	49.95
7	Eranakulam	263518	133812	50.78	10046	4967	49.44
8	Thrissur	354226	182783	51.60	4826	2533	52.49
9	Palakkad	432578	221954	51.31	39665	19675	49.60
10	Malappuram	285442	144907	50.77	12267	6271	51.12
11	Kozhikode	200983	102597	51.05	5940	3016	50.77
12	Wayanad	33364	16626	49.83	136062	68668	50.47
13	Kannur	98991	50716	51.23	19969	10176	50.96
14	Kasaragod	90218	45314	50.23	30338	15206	50.12
	<b>State</b>	<b>3123941</b>	<b>1598827</b>	<b>51.18</b>	<b>364189</b>	<b>184020</b>	<b>50.53</b>

Report

Table 1.12

**District-wise distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Women in Kerala 2001**

Sl. No	District	Scheduled Caste		% of Female to total population	Scheduled Tribe		% of Female to total population
		Total Population	Female		Total Population	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thiruvananthapuram	370857	192139	51.81	20893	11003	52.66
2	Kollam	322887	166007	51.41	5190	2743	52.85
3	Pathanamthitta	162002	83271	51.40	6549	3365	51.38
4	Alappuzha	199231	102331	51.36	3131	1566	50.02
5	Kottayam	150282	76397	50.84	18340	9368	51.08
6	Idukki	159362	79973	50.18	50973	25463	49.95
7	Eranakulam	263518	133812	50.78	10046	4967	49.44
8	Thrissur	354226	182783	51.60	4826	2533	52.49
9	Palakkad	432578	221954	51.31	39665	19675	49.60
10	Malappuram	285442	144907	50.77	12267	6271	51.12
11	Kozhikode	200983	102597	51.05	5940	3016	50.77
12	Wayanad	33364	16626	49.83	136062	68668	50.47
13	Kannur	98991	50716	51.23	19969	10176	50.96
14	Kasaragod	90218	45314	50.23	30338	15206	50.12
	<b>State</b>	<b>3123941</b>	<b>1598827</b>	<b>51.18</b>	<b>364189</b>	<b>184020</b>	<b>50.53</b>

(ontd.....)

### District – Wise Distribution Of Marine Fishermen Population During 2006-07

Sl. No	District	2006-07			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	67978	<b>60060</b>	53397	181435
2	Kollam	42400	<b>35859</b>	21017	99276
3	Alappuzha	46996	<b>42898</b>	29066	118960
4	Eranakulam	31210	<b>29258</b>	18268	78736
5	Thrissur	30504	<b>30734</b>	17498	78736
6	Malappuram	33814	<b>27495</b>	25131	86440
7	Kozhikode	41440	<b>36148</b>	27679	105267
8	Kannur	22308	<b>20272</b>	17327	59907
9	Kasaragod	18621	<b>17581</b>	10869	47071
<b>Total</b>		<b>335271</b>	<b>300305</b>	<b>220252</b>	<b>855828</b>

### District – Wise Distribution Of Marine Fishermen Population During 2007-08

(Estimated)

Sl. No	District	2007-08			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	68632	<b>60638</b>	53911	183181
2	Kollam	42808	<b>36204</b>	21219	100231
3	Alappuzha	47448	<b>43311</b>	29345	120104
4	Eranakulam	31510	<b>29539</b>	18444	79493
5	Thrissur	30798	<b>31030</b>	17666	79494
6	Malappuram	34139	<b>27759</b>	25372	87270
7	Kozhikode	41839	<b>36496</b>	27946	106281
8	Kannur	22523	<b>20467</b>	17494	60484
9	Kasaragod	18800	<b>17750</b>	10973	47523
<b>Total</b>		<b>338497</b>	<b>303194</b>	<b>222370</b>	<b>864061</b>

No heading?

(contd....)

**2005-06**

Sl. No	District	2005-06			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	462	<b>535</b>	457	1454
2	Kollam	14545	<b>13692</b>	8782	37019
3	Pathanamthitta	26982	<b>25859</b>	13911	66572
4	Alappuzha	1086	<b>943</b>	439	2468
5	Kottayam	10547	<b>10012</b>	6239	26798
6	Idukki	319	<b>322</b>	202	843
7	Eranakulam	25608	<b>25045</b>	18088	68741
8	Thrissur	3566	<b>7832</b>	4938	16336
9	Palakkad	934	<b>918</b>	943	2795
10	Malappuram	1983	<b>1727</b>	934	4644
11	Kozhikode	94	<b>101</b>	97	292
12	Wayanad	4475	<b>3666</b>	12856	20997
13	Kannur	2659	<b>2812</b>	1511	6982
14	Kasaragod	425	<b>402</b>	187	1014
<b>Total</b>		<b>93685</b>	<b>93866</b>	<b>69584</b>	<b>257135</b>

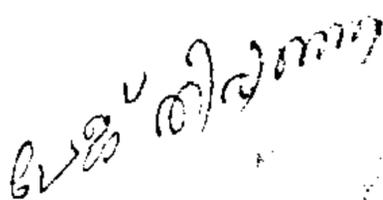


Table 1.14

### District Wise Distribution of Inland Fishermen Population in Kerala 2004-05

Sl. No	District	2004-05			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	457	<b>530</b>	452	1439
2	Kollam	14401	<b>13557</b>	8695	36653
3	Pathanamthitta	26715	<b>25603</b>	13733	66091
4	Alappuzha	1075	<b>934</b>	435	2444
5	Kottayam	10443	<b>9913</b>	6177	26533
6	Idukki	316	<b>319</b>	200	835
7	Eranakulam	25355	<b>24797</b>	17909	68061
8	Thrissur	8481	<b>7755</b>	4889	21125
9	Palakkad	925	<b>909</b>	934	2768
10	Malappuram	1963	<b>1710</b>	925	4598
11	Kozhikode	93	<b>100</b>	96	289
12	Wayanad	4431	<b>4668</b>	3630	12729
13	Kannur	2633	<b>2784</b>	1496	6913
14	Kasaragod	421	<b>398</b>	185	1004
<b>Total</b>		<b>97709</b>	<b>93977</b>	<b>59756</b>	<b>251482</b>

Source: Directorate of Fisheries

**2006-07****(contd....)**

Sl. No	District	2006-07			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	487	<b>564</b>	482	1533
2	Kollam	14664	<b>13804</b>	8854	37322
3	Pathanamthitta	1013	<b>879</b>	409	2301
4	Alappuzha	27176	<b>26045</b>	14011	67232
5	Kottayam	10665	<b>10124</b>	6309	27098
6	Idukki	290	<b>293</b>	184	767
7	Eranakulam	25808	<b>25241</b>	18229	69278
8	Thrissur	8621	<b>7883</b>	4970	21474
9	Palakkad	940	<b>924</b>	949	2813
10	Malappuram	1965	<b>1711</b>	925	4601
11	Kozhikode	4538	<b>4781</b>	3718	13037
12	Wayanad	82	<b>89</b>	85	256
13	Kannur	2629	<b>2780</b>	1494	6903
14	Kasaragod	429	<b>406</b>	189	1024
<b>Total</b>		<b>99307</b>	<b>95524</b>	<b>60808</b>	<b>255639</b>

**2007-08***(contd....)*

Sl. No	District	2007-08			
		Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	492	<b>570</b>	487	1549
2	Kollam	14764	<b>13898</b>	8914	37576
3	Pathanamthitta	1156	<b>1004</b>	467	2627
4	Alappuzha	27357	<b>26218</b>	14104	67679
5	Kottayam	10767	<b>10221</b>	6369	27357
6	Idukki	322	<b>325</b>	204	851
7	Eranakulam	26027	<b>25455</b>	18384	69866
8	Thrissur	8704	<b>7958</b>	5018	21680
9	Palakkad	949	<b>932</b>	958	2839
10	Malappuram	1988	<b>1731</b>	936	4655
11	Kozhikode	4564	<b>4809</b>	3739	13112
12	Wayanad	97	<b>104</b>	101	302
13	Kannur	2654	<b>2807</b>	1508	6969
14	Kasaragod	433	<b>409</b>	192	1034
<b>Total</b>		<b>100274</b>	<b>96441</b>	<b>61381</b>	<b>258096</b>

Table 1.15

## Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens - Rural

Sl. No	District	Number of Senior Citizens			
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	89051	<b>95652</b>	184703	1074
2	Kollam	77103	<b>83871</b>	160974	1088
3	Pathanamthitta	65470	<b>67285</b>	132755	1028
4	Alappuzha	90715	<b>104230</b>	194945	1149
5	Kottayam	85963	<b>98457</b>	184420	1145
6	Idukki	43246	<b>41521</b>	84767	960
7	Eranakulam	98710	<b>104694</b>	203404	1061
8	Thrissur	106813	<b>127967</b>	234780	1198
9	Palakkad	87627	<b>99326</b>	186953	1134
10	Malappuram	90745	<b>90636</b>	181381	999
11	Kozhikode	84874	<b>96682</b>	181556	1139
12	Wayanad	20999	<b>21140</b>	42139	1007
13	Kannur	74864	<b>91083</b>	165947	1217
14	Kasaragod	34081	<b>36711</b>	70792	1077
<b>Total</b>		<b>1050261</b>	<b>1159255</b>	<b>2209516</b>	<b>1104</b>

Table 1.16

## Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens – Urban

Sl. No	District	Number of Senior Citizens			
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	36153	34637	70790	958
2	Kollam	14493	16155	30648	1115
3	Pathanamthitta	6100	5209	11309	854
4	Alappuzha	16151	20255	36406	1254
5	Kottayam	8056	9794	17850	1216
6	Idukki	1563	2035	3598	1302
7	Eranakulam	44210	46410	90620	1050
8	Thrissur	22200	27406	49606	1235
9	Palakkad	10025	11260	21285	1123
10	Malappuram	8952	10052	19004	1123
11	Kozhikode	12706	16586	29292	1305
12	Wayanad	541	541	1082	1000
13	Kannur	7441	9491	16932	1276
14	Kasaragod	3513	4458	7971	1269
<b>Total</b>		<b>192104</b>	<b>214289</b>	<b>406393</b>	<b>1115</b>

Table 1.17

**Sex Wise Distribution of Senior Citizens - Combined**

Sl. No	District	Number of Senior Citizens			
		Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thiruvananthapuram	125204	<b>130289</b>	255493	1041
2	Kollam	91596	<b>100026</b>	191622	1092
3	Pathanamthitta	71570	<b>72494</b>	144064	1013
4	Alappuzha	106866	<b>124485</b>	231351	1165
5	Kottayam	94019	<b>108251</b>	202270	1151
6	Idukki	44809	<b>43556</b>	88365	972
7	Eranakulam	142920	<b>151104</b>	294024	1057
8	Thrissur	129013	<b>155373</b>	284386	1204
9	Palakkad	97652	<b>110586</b>	208238	1132
10	Malappuram	99697	<b>100688</b>	200385	1010
11	Kozhikode	97580	<b>113268</b>	210848	1161
12	Wayanad	21540	<b>21681</b>	43221	1007
13	Kannur	82305	<b>100574</b>	182879	1222
14	Kasaragod	37594	<b>41169</b>	87863	1095
<b>Total</b>		<b>1242365</b>	<b>1373544</b>	<b>2615909</b>	<b>1106</b>



## 2. HEALTH



## HEALTH

// For well balanced development it is essential that the health and nutrition of women, girls and mothers of the new generation. Even though the expectation of life at birth has increased very high expectation the health and nutrition status of women and girls require adequate care and improvement. The dietary intake of women in low economic group was defined by 500 to 600 calories. The other factors influencing the poor status of women and girls are in safe drinking water, inadequate sanitation facilities, poor hygiene and poor housing condition especially in urban slums and rural colonies.

The urban areas in the state have many health facilities compared to rural areas. However there are pockets where the urban infrastructure in many places also needs strengthening for improved delivery of services.

// A vast section of the population in the state does not have access to safe drinking water which drastically reduced the occurrence of disease such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, jaundice etc. The health infrastructure both in urban and rural areas are equipped with resources such as trained man power, equipment, medicines electricity and transport. National Rural Health Mission has been launched to provide improved health care services in rural areas.

99  
The maternal mortality rate in the state is very low. This was due to the prevalence of all weather roads transport, blood bank, operation theatres and other support services. The incidence of safe delivery and assisted delivery is very familiar with the common masses. The infant mortality rate is a sensitive indicator showing the level of human development. Efforts are being made to make negligible the IMR as per the Millennium goals set for 2010. The share of infant mortality is contributed by neonatal mortality which is the death of infant from birth to 28 days.

7  
The survey on Medical Certification of Causes of Death is being conducted regularly in the four Corporation and Alappuzha Municipality which is a clear indication of the number of death occurring to various age groups and main causes of death ie. nearly 40% of deaths occur due to certain infections and parasitic diseases and diseases of the circulatory system.

AIDS/HIV pandemic is one of the most serious health concerns in the world today because of its high case (fatality) rates and the lack of a cure. It is emerged as a (main killer in India) The incidence of AIDS is spreading from the (high risk population) to the general population and the infection has spread even to the new born babies. In Kerala the first case of HIV/AIDS was reported during 1987.

<b>TABLE NO</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
Table 2.1	Health Development Indicators - Kerala and India 2007	85
Table 2.2	AIDS cases reported in India since 31st July 2005	85
Table 2.3	AIDS cases reported during	85
Table 2.4	Expectation of life at Birth Kerala Rural 2006	86
Table 2.5	District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS – 2004 to 2008	87
Table 2.6	Achievement of family welfare programme 2004 - 05 to 2007-08	92
Table 2.7	District wise couple protection rates 2004 to 2008	96
Table 2.8	Number of Patients treated	101
Table 2.9	Reproductive Child Health	101
Table 2.10	HIV sentinal report of the Sentinelsites - STD clinics	102
Table 2.11	Age Distribution of HIV/AIDS	102
Table 2.12	Occupational Distribution	103
Table 2.13	Educational Distribution	104
Table 2.14	HIV Sentinen report of Sentinen sites at a glance - Anti netal clinics	104
Table 2.15	Age Group distribution	104
Table 2.16	Local Distribution	105
Table 2.17	Education Status	105
Table 2.18	Status of Migration	105
Table 2.19	Occupation status	106
Table 2.20	HIV Sentinental Report MSM Clinic 2005&2006	106
Table 2.21	Age group Distribution	106
Table 2.22	Local Distribution	107
Table 2.23	Occupation status	107
Table 2.24	Education Statu	108
Table 2.25	Status of Migration	108
Table 2.26	HIV Sentinental Report IDU Clinic 2005&2006	108
Table 2.27	Age group Distribution	109
Table 2.28	Local Distribution	109
Table 2.29	Occupation status	110
Table 2.30	Education Status	111
Table 2.31	Status of Migration	111
Table 2.32	Number of Government institutions and beds in Kerala	112
Table 2.33	Nutritional status of Women and Men	113
Table 2.34	Prevalence of anemia in Women and Men	113
Table 2.35	District wise number of patients treated(alopathic) 2005-06 to 2007-08 - 2004-05 18	114
Table 2.36	Health problems of Men and Women	118



**Table 2.1**  
**Health Development Indicators - Kerala and India 2007**

SI No	Health Indicators	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4
2	Birth rate (per '000 population)	15	23.8
3	Death rate	6.4	7.6
4	Infant Mortality rateDeath rate	14	58
5	Maternal mortality ratio(per lakh/live birth)*	110	300
6	Total fertility rate(per woman)	1.7	2.9
7	Couple protection rate (%)	72.1	52
8	Life at birth		
9	Male	70.9	61.8
10	Female	76	63.5
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>73.45</b>	<b>62.7</b>

**Table 2.2**  
**AIDS cases reported in India since 31st July 2005**

SI No	Age group	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	0-14	2860	1994	4854
3	15-29	21782	14405	36187
4	30-49	48342	14508	62850
5	> 50	6057	1660	7717
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>79041</b>	<b>32567</b>	<b>111608</b>

**Table 2.3**  
**AIDS cases reported during 2006**

where - Kerala?

SI No	Category	AIDS cases reported	Death
1	2	3	4
2	Male	530	
3	Female	277	
4	Children	31	
5	<b>Total</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>175</b>

Source : Kerala State AIDS control society

**Table 2.4**  
**Expectation of life at Birth Kerala Rural**

SI No	Year	Expectation of life at Birth		
		Male	Female	Total
1	1	2	3	4
2	1996-1997	70.2	77.5	73.6
3	1997-1998	69.1	76.7	72.7
4	1998-1999	69.0	76.4	72.5
5	1999-2000	69.3	75.8	72.4
6	2000-2004	71.1	75.9	73.6

**Table 2.5**  
**District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS - 2004**

S.No	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior nurses	Junior nurses	Lady health inspectors	Pharmacists	ANMS)	Junior Health inspectors	Health inspectors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Trivandrum	428	6	305	1099	71	194	527	296	75
2	Kollam	234	6	81	335	79	102	427	292	84
3	Pathanamthitta	156	4	27	180	44	70	266	184	43
4	Alappuzha	253	7	158	606	71	133	381	224	53
5	Kottayam	229	5	101	663	61	108	328	220	51
6	Idukki	116	4	24	129	59	63	315	223	56
7	Ernakulam	329	9	171	657	76	148	427	265	64
8	Thrissur	304	8	166	610	99	162	499	328	79
9	Palakkad	253	6	73	356	80	127	515	294	71
10	Malappuram	287	6	67	384	97	136	589	333	83
11	Kozhikode	267	6	203	887	67	156	419	272	66
12	Wayanad	110	3	28	142	34	46	205	126	30
13	Kannur	253	4	102	397	83	132	423	290	74
14	Kassaragod	134	3	31	145	41	61	249	168	38
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3353</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1537</b>	<b>6590</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>5570</b>	<b>3515</b>	<b>867</b>

**District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS – 2005**  
(Contd.....)

S.No	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior nurses	Junior nurses	Lady health inspectors	Pharmacists	(ANMS)	Junior Health inspectors	Health inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	436	6	305	1117	71	194	527	296	75	7419
2	Kollam	240	6	80	353	79	102	427	292	84	10767
3	Pathanamthitta	194	4	28	242	44	70	266	184	43	6348
4	Alappuzha	269	7	158	631	71	133	381	224	53	7827
5	Kottayam	253	5	161	690	61	108	328	220	51	7719
6	Idukki	141	4	24	167	59	63	315	223	56	8004
7	Ernakulam	367	9	171	706	76	148	427	265	64	8442
8	Thrissur	332	8	162	642	99	162	499	328	79	8962
9	Palakkad	285	6	73	404	80	127	515	294	71	9183
10	Malappuram	309	6	67	421	97	136	589	333	83	11746
11	Kozhikode	279	6	203	905	67	156	419	272	66	10317
12	Wayanad	124	3	28	163	34	46	205	126	30	6344
13	Kannur	307	4	102	484	83	132	423	290	74	7858
14	Kassaragod	152	3	31	169	41	61	249	168	38	7917
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3688</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>7094</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1638</b>	<b>5570</b>	<b>3515</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>8633</b>

**District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS - 2006**  
(Contd....)

S.No	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior nurses	Junior nurses	Lady health inspectors	Pharmacists	ANMS)	Junior Health inspectors	Health inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	445	7	305	1117	71	194	527	296	75	7269
2	Kollam	243	6	80	363	79	102	427	301	71	10634
3	Pathanamthitta	197	4	28	260	44	73	266	180	42	6252
4	Alappuzha	274	7	158	631	71	135	381	215	53	7684
5	Kottayam	257	5	161	645	61	109	328	220	51	7599
6	Idukki	143	4	24	167	59	63	315	223	56	7892
7	Ernakulam	369	10	171	657	76	148	427	265	64	8397
8	Thrissur	334	8	162	659	99	160	499	328	79	8909
9	Palakkad	285	6	73	408	80	127	515	294	71	9183
10	Malappuram	316	7	67	420	97	136	589	333	83	11486
11	Kozhikode	271	6	203	894	67	156	419	272	66	10622
12	Wayanad	122	3	28	166	34	46	205	126	30	6448
13	Kannur	310	4	102	484	83	132	423	290	74	7782
14	Kassaragod	160	4	31	182	41	61	249	168	38	7521
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3726</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1593</b>	<b>7053</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1642</b>	<b>5570</b>	<b>3511</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>8545</b>

**(Contd.....)**  
**District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS - 2007**

S.No	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior nurses	Junior nurses	Lady health inspectors	Pharmacists	ANMS)	Junior Health inspectors	Health inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	557	6	305	1125	71	194	527	296	75	5807
2	Kollam	254	6	80	363	79	102	427	283	73	10174
3	Pathanamthitta	196	4	33	279	44	75	266	180	42	6284
4	Alappuzha	277	7	158	631	71	135	381	215	53	7601
5	Kottayam	269	5	161	645	61	113	341	223	53	7260
6	Idukki	152	4	24	172	59	65	315	223	56	7425
7	Ernakulam	337	9	178	685	76	148	427	265	64	9194
8	Thrissur	345	8	162	659	99	160	499	328	79	8624
9	Palakkad	291	6	73	408	80	127	515	294	71	8993
10	Malappuram	320	7	67	421	97	136	589	333	83	11343
11	Kozhikode	270	5	203	913	67	156	419	272	66	10661
12	Wayanad	122	2	28	166	34	46	205	126	30	6448
13	Kannur	312	4	102	484	83	132	423	290	74	7732
14	Kassaragod	160	4	31	182	41	61	249	168	38	7521
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3862</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>7133</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>5583</b>	<b>3496</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>8544</b>

**District-wise details of Medical and para medical personal under DHS – 2008**  
(Contd.....)

S.No	District	Medical Officers	Dentists	Senior nurses	Junior nurses	Lady health inspectors	Pharmacists	(ANMS)	Junior Health inspectors	Health inspectors	Population for one doctor
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Trivandrum	557	8	315	1122	75	194	517	296	75	5807
2	Kollam	254	6	87	366	79	103	427	284	73	10174
3	Pathanamthitta	196	5	47	288	44	74	266	150	42	6284
4	Alappuzha	277	8	158	637	71	133	381	215	53	7601
5	Kottayam	269	3	175	667	61	113	339	223	53	7260
6	Idukki	152	9	24	172	59	65	315	223	56	7425
7	Ernakulam	337	7	178	685	76	148	427	276	64	9194
8	Thrissur	345	5	162	659	99	160	499	328	79	8624
9	Palakkad	291	7	73	413	80	127	515	294	71	8993
10	Malappuram	320	5	74	421	97	100	589	334	83	11343
11	Kozhikode	270	3	222	163	67	156	419	126	66	10661
12	Wayanad	122	4	33	913	34	46	205	272	30	6448
13	Kannur	312	4	120	475	83	132	423	290	74	7732
14	Kassaragod	160	4	31	152	41	61	249	168	38	7521
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3862</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>1699</b>	<b>7163</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1612</b>	<b>5571</b>	<b>3509</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>8244</b>

**Table 2.6**  
**Achievement of family welfare programme(2004-05)**

S.No	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total(4+5+6)	Cu-T	Nirodh supplied	Oral pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trivandrum	103	14797	473	5159	20429	5315	1374219	23512
2	Kollam	27	9187	407	352	9946	5253	1032675	24258
3	Pathanamthitta	22	4171	449	696	5316	3122	629958	16086
4	Alappuzha	85	6666	693	806	8165	3522	723875	12582
5	Kottayam	426	5777	274	1516	7567	6168	599256	26185
6	Idukki	19	8439	630	906	9975	4344	560342	18493
7	Ernakulam	173	14680	306	2521	17507	6301	271359	44125
8	Thrissur	79	8112	668	3034	11814	6781	606611	37223
9	Palakkad	72	8577	599	2594	11770	7800	738946	29175
10	Malappuram	84	12567	413	575	13555	7850	1311635	47535
11	Kozhikode	284	10380	1744	488	12612	5468	782756	16581
12	Wayanad	29	4136	439	246	4821	3468	700285	19188
13	Kannur	75	9248	482	499	10229	6110	685404	22191
14	Kassaragod	15	4250	178	1354	5782	3108	364849	16889
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1583</b>	<b>120987</b>	<b>7755</b>	<b>20746</b>	<b>149488</b>	<b>74810</b>	<b>10382170</b>	<b>354023</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Keral

(Contd.....)

**Achievement of family welfare programme(2005-06)**

S.No	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total(4+5+6)	Cu-T	Nirodh supplied	Oral pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trivandrum	107	1422	469	5061	19752	5320	1686087	27901
2	Kollam	28	8071	349	709	9129	5454	1373249	34606
3	Pathanamthitta	23	3905	734	349	4988	4333	891113	19150
4	Alappuzha	66	6011	573	843	7427	3734	883130	16565
5	Kottayam	473	4919	158	1391	6468	7672	646951	33948
6	Idukki	139	6703	492	792	7987	4618	557186	21373
7	Ernakulam	212	16410	490	2799	19699	7360	1025862	40364
8	Thrissur	69	8024	673	3296	13993	6976	926151	45359
9	Palakkad	61	8068	444	2529	11041	6918	943333	35409
10	Malappuram	32	12334	448	544	13326	7981	1334053	46711
11	Kozhikode	284	10747	1404	318	12469	5911	981672	23634
12	Wayanad	11	3890	223	279	4392	3291	708203	15723
13	Kannur	88	9600	450	489	10539	6486	1482383	29542
14	Kassaragod	2	2311	269	994	3574	3171	446115	12241
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>115215</b>	<b>7176</b>	<b>20393</b>	<b>142784</b>	<b>79225</b>	<b>13885489</b>	<b>402526</b>

(Contd....)

**Achievement of family welfare programme(2006-07)**

S.No	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total(4+5+6)	Cu-T	Nirodh supplied	Oral pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trivandrum	89	13983	408	4276	18667	5155	1500289	27083
2	Kollam	14	7492	237	530	8259	4695	982718	34563
3	Pathanamthitta	30	3839	630	346	4815	3286	607963	14933
4	Alappuzha	38	5375	503	497	6375	2535	753447	12131
5	Kottayam	294	5511	132	693	6336	7010	533851	26792
6	Idukki	94	5617	333	591	6541	4276	356197	15666
7	Ernakulam	117	16177	273	2108	18558	6832	1001238	48994
8	Thrissur	21	8172	826	2269	11267	6508	578326	34191
9	Palakkad	24	9191	596	1527	11314	6249	791259	39694
10	Malappuram	18	11790	388	312	12490	7095	1430928	51910
11	Kozhikode	68	9228	986	270	10484	5588	891777	19521
12	Wayanad	15	3269	203	291	3763	2644	627062	17413
13	Kannur	46	8904	411	360	9675	6092	882717	27428
14	Kassaragod	4	2521	105	275	2901	2717	354878	9848
	<b>Total</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>111069</b>	<b>6031</b>	<b>14345</b>	<b>131445</b>	<b>70682</b>	<b>11294650</b>	<b>380167</b>

(Contd.....)

**Achievement of family welfare programme(2007-08)**

S.No	District	Vasectomy	PPS	Minilap	Laprosopic	Total(4+5+6)	Cu-T	Nirodh supplied	Oral pills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trivandrum	54	13579	386	4068	18033	4851	1397175	12284
2	Kollam	26	6745	275	369	7389	4421	940030	17412
3	Pathanamthitta	29	2913	541	213	3667	2617	548161	5558
4	Alappuzha	32	5007	458	501	5966	2384	548075	5781
5	Kottayam	370	6300	182	971	7453	6088	503423	22359
6	Idukki	353	5765	356	418	6539	4570	212273	7036
7	Ernakulam	94	15663	272	2265	18200	6539	875173	24068
8	Thrissur	195	7506	540	2657	10703	5827	144359	13651
9	Palakkad	26	8686	487	1934	11107	5663	674993	15501
10	Malappuram	9	7978	256	195	8429	5351	985962	23263
11	Kozhikode	128	8644	689	734	10067	5053	465100	11090
12	Wayanad	33	3016	236	407	3659	2009	611902	7094
13	Kannur	192	7782	455	361	8598	5399	481668	11357
14	Kassaragod	56	1969	62	687	2718	2420	40912	4577
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>101553</b>	<b>5195</b>	<b>15780</b>	<b>122528</b>	<b>63192</b>	<b>8429206</b>	<b>181031</b>

Source:- Directorate of Health services Govt of Kerala

**Table 2.7**  
**District wise couple protection rates 2004**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Couple protection rate</b>	<b>Female reproductive age group(15-49)nos</b>
1	2	3	4
2	Trivandrum	96.66	487400
3	Kollam	79.5	358670
4	Pathanamthitta	89.44	185740
5	Alappuzha	66.86	288550
6	Kottayam	77.42	259500
7	Idukki	66.36	160000
8	Ernakulam	69.8	369470
9	Thrissur	71.01	426400
10	Palakkad	64.26	366280
11	Malappuram	49.49	577940
12	Kozhikode	62.05	433100
13	Wayanad	67.6	120320
14	Kannur	61.46	375350
15	Kassaragod	59.21	151010
<b>State average</b>		<b>72.23</b>	<b>4559730</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Keral

(Contd....)

**District wise couple protection rates 2005**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Couple protection rate</b>	<b>Female reproductive age group(15-49)nos</b>
1	2	3	4
2	Trivandrum	97.6	496850
3	Kollam	79.01	363400
4	Pathanamthitta	90.32	188470
5	Alappuzha	66.76	272480
6	Kottayam	78.10	259500
7	Idukki	66.30	167010
8	Ernakulam	70.13	363000
9	Thrissur	71.15	426400
10	Palakkad	64.12	367870
11	Malappuram	49.60	575670
12	Kozhikode	63.08	461400
13	Wayanad	67.54	120580
14	Kannur	61.83	376450
15	Kassaragod	59.1	158270
<b>State average</b>		<b>72.1</b>	<b>4595350</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Kerala

(Contd....)

**District wise couple protection rates 2006**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Couple protection rate</b>
1	2	3
2	Trivandrum	59.2
3	Kollam	45.76
4	Pathanamthitta	58.2
5	Alappuzha	35.6
6	Kottayam	53.69
7	Idukki	83.62
8	Ernakulam	63.12
9	Thrissur	50.75
10	Palakkad	56.39
11	Malappuram	44.89
12	Kozhikode	44.7
13	Wayanad	69.26
14	Kannur	46.48
15	Kassaragod	37.11
<b>State average</b>		<b>53.4</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Kerala

(Contd....)

**District wise couple protection rates 2007**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Couple protection rate</b>
1	2	3
2	Trivandrum	59.2
3	Kollam	45.76
4	Pathanamthitta	58.2
5	Alappuzha	35.6
6	Kottayam	53.69
7	Idukki	83.62
8	Ernakulam	63.12
9	Thrissur	50.75
10	Palakkad	56.39
11	Malappuram	44.89
12	Kozhikode	44.7
13	Wayanad	69.26
14	Kannur	46.48
15	Kassaragod	37.11
<b>State average</b>		<b>53.48</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Keral

(Contd....)

**District wise couple protection rates 2008**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Couple protection rate</b>
1	2	3
1	Trivandrum	55.86
2	Kollam	43.87
3	Pathanamthitta	39.88
4	Alappuzha	34.55
5	Kottayam	59.56
6	Idukki	80.83
7	Ernakulam	66.42
8	Thrissur	43.45
9	Palakkad	52.53
10	Malappuram	30.82
11	Kozhikode	38.13
12	Wayanad	61.23
13	Kannur	43.29
14	Kassaragod	35.28
<b>State average</b>		<b>47.22</b>

Source Directorate of Health services Govt of Kerala

**Table 2.8**  
**NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED**

SI No	Year	IP				OP			
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	2004-2005	473519	685513	272997	1432029	13003570	18213161	10123474	41340205
3	2005-2006	616642	830064	441909	1888615	14041870	19829689	10796623	44668182
4	2006-2007	581204	761293	315649	1658146	14195840	19399542	10267686	43863068
5	2007-2008	530786	709265	291362	1531413	16872822	23451653	11089784	51414259

Source: Directorate of Health Services

**Table 2.9**  
**Reproductive Child Health**

SI no	Method	2006-2007			2007-2008		
		Need assessed	Performance	% Achievement	Need assessed	Performance	% Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	BCG	554704	565879	102.00	548989	539947	98.35
3	DPT	554704	536424	96.00	548989	509175	94.44
4	Polio	554704	554579	100.00	548989	509004	92.72
5	Measles	554704	542018	97.60	548989	486788	88.67
6	T.T.(pregnant women)	511619	510971	100.00	603888	523078	86.62
7	D.T.(5 years)	511619	481521	94.00	510667	379557	74.33
8	T.T.(10 years)	511619	510971	100.00	499154	318494	63.81
9	T.T.(16 years)	511619	499787	98.00	500816	263749	52.66

Source: Directorate of Health Services

Table 2.10

## HIV sentinel report of the Sentinelsites - STD clinics

## Result at a glance

SI No	Items	2005	2006
1	2	3	4
2	Mo.of sample tested	777	1091
3	No.of samples found positive	20	11
4	% of HIV positives	2.57	1.01

Table 2.11

## Age Distribution of HIV/AIDS

SI No	Age group	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	< 20	11	0	14	0	14	0	19	0
3	20-29	62	1	159	4	121	1	153	0
4	30-44	114	4	392	8	188	5	402	3
5	> 44	44	2	139	1	56	2	138	0
6	<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>3</b>

104

## Local Distribution

SI N O	Locality	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Urban	119	5	202	7	130	2	186	1
3	Rural	112	2	344	6	249	6	526	2
4	Total	231	7	546	13	379	8	712	3

Table 2.12

## Occupational Distribution

SI N O	Category	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Agriculture /Unskilled worker	68	2	45	2	109	5	86	2
3	Truck/Auto/Taxi driver	42	1	5	0	54	1	2	0
4	Industry / Factory worker	41	2	13	0	84	0	28	0
5	Hotel Staff	19	0	2	0	20	1	8	0
6	Service	17	1	20	1	0	0	0	0
7	Business	20	0	2	0	30	1	7	0
8	Unemployed	9	1	21	1	15	0	75	0
9	Students	15	0	8	0	39	0	18	0
10	Housewife	0	0	430	9	0	0	442	1

Table 2.13

## Educational Distribution

SI N O	Category	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Illiterate	17	1	41	5	13	1	34	1
3	Literate till vth Std	52	3	187	2	63	1	187	0
4	Literate till X11 th Std	140	3	279	6	250	1	437	2
5	Graguante and above	22	0	39	0	53	2	712	3

Table 2.14

## HIV Sentinen report of Sentinen sites at a glance - Anti netal clinics

	2005	Percentage	2006	Percentage
No.of samples tested	1584		2398	
No.of samples founded HIV positive	5	0.32	5	0.32

Table 2.15  
Age Group distribution

SI No	Age Group	2005		2006	
		No. Tested	No. positive	No. Tested	No. positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	< 20years	55	0	113	0
3	20-29years	1202	4	1884	5
4	30-44years	325	1	401	0
5	Above44years	2	5	-	0
	<b>Total</b>	1584	10	2398	5

**Table 2.16**  
**Local Distribution**

SI No	Category	2005		2006	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Urban	167	1	332	-
3	Rural	1417	4	2066	5
4	Total	1584	5	2398	5

**Table 2.17**  
**Education Status**

SI No	Category	2006		2005	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Illiterate	48	0	46	2
3	Literate till 5th Standard	250	1	360	0
4	Till 12th Standard	1811	3	1108	3
5	Graduate and above	289	1	70	0
6	Total	2398	5	1584	5

**Table 2.18**  
**Status of Migration**

SI No	Migration	2006		2005	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Migrant	126	2	36	0
3	Non Migrant	2272	3	1548	5
4	Total	2398	5	1584	5

**Table 2.19**  
**Occupation status**

SI No	Occupation status	2006		2005	
		No. tested	No. positive	No. tested	No. positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Agriculture/Unskilled worker	85	0	961	4
3	Industry/Factory worker	38	1	155	0
4	Hotel staff	7	-	130	0
5	Services	47	-	26	1
6	Business	10	-	50	0
7	Unemployed	215	-	49	0
8	Student	30	-	1	0
9	Housewife	1928	4	159	0
10	N/A	38	-	53	0
11	<b>Total</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1584</b>	<b>5</b>

Source:- HIV Sentinel surveillance report

**Table 2.20**  
**HIV Sentinental Report MSM Clinic 2005&2006**

	2005	2006
No of samples tested	250	1243
Found positive	8	8

**Table 2.21**  
**Age group Distribution**

SI No	Age Group	2005		2006	
		No. Tested	No. positive	No. Tested	No. positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	< 20years	9	-	205	1
3	20-29years	98	2	578	5
4	30-44years	105	5	384	2
5	Above44years	38	1	76	-
6	<b>Total</b>				

**Table 2.22**  
**Local Distribution**

SI No	Category	2005		2006	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Urban	112	4	548	6
3	Rural	138	4	695	2
4	Total				

**Table 2.23**  
**Occupation status**

SI No	Category	2005		2006	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Agriculture /Unskilled worker	121	7	287	2
3	Truck/Auto/Taxi driver	41	-	187	-
4	Industry / Factory worker	23	-	88	1
5	Hotel Staff	14	-	89	2
6	Service	6	-	72	-
7	Business	19	-	130	1
8	Unemployed	19	-	205	2
9	Students	7	-	185	-

**Table 2.24**  
**Education Status**

SI No	Category	2006		2005	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Illiterate	5	-	45	-
3	Literate till 5th Standard	72	6	301	2
4	Till 12th Standard	151	2	750	6
5	Graduate and above	22	-	147	-
6	<b>Total</b>				

**Table 2.25**  
**Status of Migration**

SI No	Migration	2006		2005	
		Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Migrant	25	2	93	1
3	Non Migrant	225	6	1150	7
4	<b>Total</b>				

Source:- HIV Sentinel Surveillance report

**Table 2.26**

**HIV Sentinental Report IDU Clinic 2005&2006**

	2005	2006
No of samples tested	231	575
Found positive	12	55

**Table 2.27**  
**Age group Distribution**

SI No	Age	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	<20	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-
3	20-29	76	4	-	-	214	23	3	1
4	30-44	111	5	3	-	284	27	4	-
5	>44	41	3	-	-	55	4	4	-

**Table 2.28**  
**Local Distribution**

SI No	Category	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Urban	184	8	2	-	448	51	11	1
3	Rural	44	4	1	-	115	3	1	-
4	<b>Total</b>								

**Table 2.29**  
**Occupation status**

SI No	Category	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	<b>Agriculture /Unskilled worker</b>	158	10	1	-	301	28	6	-
3	<b>Truck/Auto/Taxi driver</b>	34	1	-	-	94	7	4	1
4	<b>Industry / Factory worker</b>	10	-	-	-	36	3	-	-
5	<b>Hotel Staff</b>	1	-	-	-	40	1	-	-
6	<b>Service</b>	4	-	-	-	8	1	-	-
7	<b>Business</b>	7	-	-	-	24	2	-	-
8	<b>Unemployed</b>	14	1	1	-	11	-	-	-
9	<b>Housewife</b>	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
10	<b>Students</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

**Table 2.30**  
**Education Status**

SI N O	Category	2005				2006			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number positive						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Illiterate	17	1	2	-	46	5	6	1
3	Literate till 5th Standard	111	5	1	-	235	19	1	-
4	Till 12th Standard	99	6	-	-	261	30	5	-
5	Graduate and above	1	-	-	-	21	-	-	-
6	<b>Total</b>								

**Table 2.31**  
**Status of Migration**

SI N O	Migration	2005				2005			
		Male		Female		Male		Female	
		Number tested	Number tested	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive	Number positive	Number tested	Number positive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Migrant	17	2	-	-	69	2	-	-
3	Non Migrant	211	10	-	-	494	52	12	1
4	<b>Total</b>								

Source:- HIV Sentinel Surveillance report

**Table 2.32**  
**Number of Government institutions and beds in Kerala**

SINO	Year	Allopathy		Ayurvedic		Homoeopathy	
		No.of institutions	No.of beds	No.of institutions	No.of beds	No.of institutions	No.of beds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1980-81	981	31206	742	1472	176	535
3	1985-86	1015	35740	795	1689	251	700
4	1986-87	1048	36344	802	1769	279	700
5	1987-88	1066	36479	805	1869	279	700
6	1988-89	1126	37100	811	1929	286	725
7	1989-90	1199	38223	807	1979	300	780
8	1990-91	1226	38726	825	2229	342	900
9	1991-92	1229	40831	830	2229	368	900
10	1992-93	1240	41227	861	2259	391	950

**Table 2.33**  
**Nutritional status of Women and Men**

Body Mass Index (BMI) in KG/m <sup>2</sup>	Kerala		India	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Mean BMI	22.6	21.6	20.5	20.2
18.5 to 24.9 (normal)	53.9	60.6	51.8	56.5
17.0-18.4 (Mildly thin)	9.6	11.4	19.7	20.4
<17.0 (moderately/severely thin)	8.4	10.1	15.8	13.8
25.0-29.9 (over weight)	23.1	15.7	9.8	8
>0.0 (obese)	5	2.1	2.8	1.3

Source : NFHS-3 -2005-2006 GOI

**Table 2.34**  
**Prevalence of anemia in Women and Men**

Category	Kerala		India	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Mild anemia(10.0-11.9g/dl)	25.8	3.8	38.6	13
Moderate anemia(7.0 -9.9 g/dl)	6.5	3.7	15	9.9
Severe anemia (<7.0 g/dl)	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.3
Any anemia (<12.0 g/dl)	32.8	8	55.3	24.2

Source : NFHS-3 -2005-2006 GOI

**Table 2.35**  
**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF PATIENTS**  
**TREATED(ALOPATHIC) 2004-2005**

District	IP				OP			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	60524	75838	45126	181488	1761470	2630869	1798941	6191280
Kollam	45205	70447	17695	133347	763012	995927	391337	2150276
Pathanamthitta	20333	20115	7096	47544	790889	895093	440795	2126777
Alappuzha	30186	41922	13870	85978	1142427	1613899	881892	3638218
Kottayam	40443	49852	12836	103131	905656	1173467	551948	2631071
Idukki	13377	18568	3529	35474	432504	671127	387762	1491393
Eranakulam	62199	70727	36822	169748	1402033	2008608	926410	4337051
Thrissur	37561	56781	17244	111586	1200143	1636459	757102	3593704
Palakkad	50359	77546	28325	156230	959077	1282780	733754	2975611
Kozhikode	25347	35933	21649	82929	1047034	1518054	1155187	3720275
Malappuram	28484	73076	31963	133523	1107607	1923562	950685	3981854
Wayanad	26030	45366	12657	84053	521702	536122	294516	1352340
Kannur	23527	32017	16745	72289	628194	868220	514238	2010652
Kasaragod	9944	17325	7440	34709	341822	458974	338907	1139703
<b>STATE</b>	<b>473519</b>	<b>685513</b>	<b>272997</b>	<b>1432029</b>	<b>13003570</b>	<b>18213161</b>	<b>10123474</b>	<b>41340205</b>

**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF PATIENTS  
TREATED (ALOPATHIC) 2005-06**

District	IP				OP			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	58415	88854	29503	176772	2013176	2925142	1663663	6601981
Kollam	59937	70238	18032	148207	790252	1019134	442773	2252159
Pathanamthitta	29424	24519	28747	82690	817727	1121179	487571	2426477
Alappuzha	30379	40133	15330	85842	1533139	2202476	1069225	4804840
Kottayam	34769	36040	16739	87548	1105179	1482144	782453	3369776
Idukki	10206	14721	3500	28427	510500	752774	382291	1645565
Eranakulam	90198	103341	118355	311894	1295537	2038038	875147	4208722
Thrissur	39439	59620	18106	117165	1191588	1621711	841742	3655041
Palakkad	123215	155859	80217	359291	1156498	1307300	714425	3178223
Kozhikode	33730	50306	30431	114467	922522	1269799	1119558	3311879
Malappuram	25177	72735	30345	128257	1113007	1825559	1104647	4043213
Wayanad	20958	28263	14230	63451	268777	500126	297233	1066136
Kannur	50178	70175	30182	150535	958611	1258616	658608	2875835
Kasaragod	10617	15260	8192	34069	365357	505691	357287	1228335
<b>STATE</b>	<b>616642</b>	<b>830064</b>	<b>441909</b>	<b>1888615</b>	<b>14041870</b>	<b>19829689</b>	<b>10796623</b>	<b>44668182</b>

(Contd...)

**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF PATIENTS  
TREATED(ALOPATHIC) 2006-07**

District	IP				OP			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	76392	107346	39907	223645	2082461	2919622	1492913	6494996
Kollam	52360	67683	11698	131741	751032	1046704	456353	2254089
Pathanamthitta	31543	25604	26417	83564	783993	1056774	416919	2257686
Alappuzha	30825	43142	15655	89622	1475709	1915297	1116598	4507604
Kottayam	52530	54450	25291	132271	1099132	1474035	778174	3351341
Idukki	12097	18027	4778	34902	520710	767829	389936	1678475
Eranakulam	41261	44834	13929	100024	1203960	1636911	770588	3611459
Thrissur	52381	69341	22030	143752	1401181	1915731	911680	4228592
Palakkad	86794	109832	54268	250894	1059285	1343343	741223	3143851
Kozhikode	43915	64194	35854	143963	970586	1353560	1053541	3377687
Malappuram	33283	52031	23062	108376	1225308	1696221	871452	3792981
Wayanad	20268	38221	9499	67988	310586	455261	195216	961063
Kannur	37731	53724	26072	117527	929276	1261446	683619	2874341
Kasaragod	9824	12864	7189	29877	382621	556808	389474	1328903
STATE	581204	761293	315649	1658146	14195840	19399542	10267686	43863068

(Contd...)

**DISTRICT WISE NUMBER OF PATIENTS  
TREATED(ALOPATHIC) 2007-08**

District	IP				OP			
	Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
Thiruvananthapuram	51047	65029	22036	138112	1787082	2514650	1275334	5577066
Kollam	56180	68875	15373	140428	1049458	1355025	547316	2951799
Pathanamthitta	25023	31269	9415	65707	965681	1310993	478380	2755054
Alappuzha	43742	60146	15019	118907	1625229	2146584	996707	4768520
Kottayam	45509	46434	30969	122912	1785949	2143432	1033664	4963045
Idukki	4246	21254	3616	29116	399526	574740	271905	1246171
Eranakulam	65297	73772	18632	157701	2047039	2745351	1300950	6093340
Thrissur	50169	64626	14781	129576	1490165	2047960	971345	4509470
Palakkad	51134	61615	57912	170661	1081460	1531505	854221	3467186
Kozhikode	47689	80873	48508	177070	1670899	2988545	1192477	5851921
Malappuram	32451	41521	18322	92294	1334072	1845027	1009701	4188800
Wayanad	20668	38978	9683	69329	316781	464350	199107	980238
Kannur	25439	39800	21127	86366	894010	1202759	641736	2738505
Kasaragod	12192	15073	5969	33234	425471	580732	316941	1323144
<b>STATE</b>	<b>530786</b>	<b>709265</b>	<b>291362</b>	<b>1531413</b>	<b>16872822</b>	<b>23451653</b>	<b>11089784</b>	<b>51414259</b>

Source: Directorate of Health Services

**Table 2.36**  
**Health problems of Men and Women**

State	No.of Women per 1,00,000			No.of Men per 1,00,000		
	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre/other thyroid disorder	Diabetes	Asthma	Goitre/other thyroid disorder
<b>India</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1051</b>	<b>1627</b>	<b>383</b>
Andhra Pradesh	838	2151	1155	2116	2189	829
Arunachal Pradesh	537	2037	2037	606	2072	567
Assam	402	1411	760	601	1105	1371
Bihar	1024	1696	853	940	981	273
Chantttisgarh	659	746	563	932	858	358
Delhi	1692	547	1481	1229	736	133
Goa	1921	1836	841	3016	1588	584
Gujarat	968	1530	484	524	1844	72
Hariyana	1169	1552	388	608	1266	739
Himachal Pradesh	1048	384	678	344	527	304
Jammu & Kashmir	540	897	231	278	816	0
Jharkhand	652	1291	858	629	407	74
Karnataka	681	1259	798	973	691	285
<b>Kerala</b>	<b>2549</b>	<b>4037</b>	<b>5744</b>	<b>3078</b>	<b>2984</b>	<b>1888</b>
Madhya Pradesh	558	1283	599	555	1102	424
Maharashtra	479	1714	590	906	1855	201
Manipur	1006	1400	2623	1059	1106	1389
Meghalaya	910	1618	864	641	746	179
Missoram	1189	3563	1857	315	2351	315
Nagaland	577	1414	629	1217	2464	725
Orissa	556	2533	362	1179	1592	122
Panjab	849	945	601	802	802	241
Rajasthan	282	1565	376	362	1739	246
Sikkim	1160	5150	1574	1698	2769	1191
Tamilnadu	2188	1126	1568	1351	687	170
Thripura	1656	5924	2439	2392	5086	552
Uthar Pradesh	383	1089	517	456	1225	138
Utharanjal	825	537	257	965	972	215
West Bengal	1641	3304	1626	2323	4365	667

## **3. EDUCATION**



## EDUCATION

Kerala's stupendous achievements in the field of social development and high quality of living of the state are mainly attributed to the educational advancement the state has made over several year. The state is striving hard for sustaining the existing momentum attained in the field of education and aim for high quality education. Educational advancement of the state has received applause from various quarters. Developmental economists like Amartya Sen, Jean Dreaze etc. in their works have made several references to Kerala's success in attaining phenomenal advancement in the Educational frontier.

Kerala has the unique distinction of having a literacy rate which is comparable to the most developed countries of the world. Kerala's literacy rate which was only 47.18% in 1951 almost doubled in 2001. According to 2001 census, the literacy rate of Kerala is 90.92% against the All India average of 65.38% . Kerala's male and female literacy rate of 94.20% and 87.86% are far above the corresponding national figures of 75.85% and 54.16% respectively.

The District wise analysis shows that Kottayam has the highest literacy rate (95.90%) and Palakkad district recorded the lowest literacy rate (84.31%). The maximum number of illiterates is in Malappuram district as per the figures for 2006-07. Wayanad district accounted for the maximum number of new literates during the year 2006-07.

// Over the years of enrolment of students has been showing a slight decline. This is due to change in demographic pattern of the State. There is an overall decline in enrolment of the students from 47.19 lakh in 2006-07 to 46.26 lakh in 2007-08. A decline of 1.97% has been recorded in the enrolment of students in 2007-08 as compared to 2006-07. There was a decline of 71,800 students in L.P section and 26,452 students in High School Section. Enrolment of students in UP school section accounted an increase of 5,187 students compared to 2006-07.

LP School Section accounted for more than 73% of total reduction in the enrolment of students. The enrolment of students in schools in Kerala stage wise and management wise during the year 2006-07 & 2007-08.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is Government of India's flagship programme for achievement of Universalization of Elementary Education(UEE) in a time bound manner, as mandated by 86<sup>th</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group, a fundamental right. SSA is being implemented in partnership with State Government to cover the entire country and address the needs of 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations. SSA has a special focus on girl's education and children with special needs. SSA also seeks to provide computer education to bridge the digital divide.

The Higher Secondary Course was part of the higher education system for many decades. The process of de-linking and attaching it to the school system was started during 1990-91 and completed within a decade. Three groups viz., Science, Humanities and Commerce are offered at the Higher Secondary stage.

Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in the State in 1983-84 with the objective of providing skilful and job oriented training to students. Vocational Higher Secondary Education was introduced in 19 Government High Schools during 1983-84. At present there are 389 VHSS, of which 261 are in the Government sector and 128 are in the aided sector. Government VHSS include the newly sanctioned 14 VHSS in Northern Region of the State. The Actual intake of students in Vocational Higher Secondary Schools during 2007-08 is 46998.

There are 7 Universities in Kerala out of which 4 Universities namely Kerala / MahatmaGandhi / Calicut and Kannur Universities are offering various courses and are general in nature. Cochin University of Science and Technology, Sree Sankarachaya University of Sanskrit and Kerala Agricultural University are the other 3 Universities functioning in the State. Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit and Kannur University are the recently formed Universities established in 1993 and 1995 respectively.

<b>TABLE</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
Table 3.1	Literacy Rates in Kerala 1901 – 2001 (Sex-wise)	125
Table 3.2	Literacy in Kerala – Sex wise & District – wise (in Percentage)	125
Table 3.3	Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala – Sex wise	126
Table 3.4	Sex - wise and standard wise enrolment of Schools in Kerala	126
Table 3.5	Enrolment of students in Kerala 2005-06 to 2009-10	127
Table 3.6	<u>SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2004-05 to 2008-09</u>	132
Table 3.7	Number of SC students and Teachers in Technical High Schools(2006-07 to 2007-08)	137
Table 3.8	Number of ST students and Teachers in Technical High Schools(2006-07 to 2007-08)	137
Table 3.9	District wise details of Government schools having drinking water/latrines/urinal facilities in Kerala 2006-07	138
Table 3.10	Number of students appeared and passed vocational higher secondary education 1998-2007	139
Table 3.11	District wise details of vocational higher secondary schools and courses during 2007-08	140
Table 3.12	Number of students appeared and passed vocational higher secondary education 1998-2007	141
Table 3.13	Districtwise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 2007	142
Table 3.14	Enrolments of students in Arts and Science Colleges	142
Table 3.15	Details of BA Degree Enrolement in <u>Colleges</u> during the year 2006-07	143
Table 3.16	Details of BSc degree enrolment in colleges during 2006-07 (Students I Nos)	144
Table 3.17	Details of Bcom degree enrolment in 2006-07	145
Table 3.18	University – wise Number of Teachers in Arts & Science Colleges in Kerala	145
Table 3.19	Details of enrolment of MA students in Colleges during 2006-07 (in Nos)	146

<b>Table 3.20</b>	<b>Details of enrolment of MSc students in Colleges during 2006-07 (in Nos)</b>	<b>147</b>
<b>Table 3.21</b>	<b>Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students in Arts and Science Colleges during 2006-07</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Table 3.22</b>	<b>Districtwise and Management wise details of Engineering Colleges in Kerala 2007</b>	<b>148</b>
<b>Table 3.23</b>	<b>Annual intake and students strength in Govt. Polytechnic in Kerala 2006-07 to 2007-08</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Table 3.24</b>	<b>Annual intake and students strength in Private aided Polytechnic in Kerala 2006-07 to 2007-08</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Table 3.25</b>	<b>Industrial Training Institute (district) wise details of seat strength and enrolment in Government ITI's</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>Table 3.26</b>	<b>District wise details of training admitted during 2007-08(As on 9/2007 in ITI/ ITC</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Table 3.27</b>	<b>Literacy rate by sex for state and district</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Table 3.28</b>	<b>District wise status of illiterates and new literates in 2006-07</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>Table 3.29</b>	<b>No.of teachers (1947-48 to 1955-1956)</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Table 3.30</b>	<b>Enrolment of students 1956-57 to 1979-80 All communities</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>Table 3.31</b>	<b>Enrolment of students (Standard &amp; Management wise) 1947 -48 (1123 ME)</b>	<b>155</b>

**Table 3.1**  
**Literacy Rates in Kerala 1901 – 2001 (Sex-wise)**

SINo	Census Year	Parson	Males	Female
	1901	11.14	19.15	3.15
1	2	3	4	5
2	1911	13.31	22.25	4.43
3	1921	19.02	27.88	10.26
4	1931	21.34	30.89	11.99
5	1941	Not available		
6	1951	40.47	49.79	31.41
7	1961	56.85	54.97	38.90
8	1971	60.42	66.62	54.31
9	1981	70.42	75.26	65.73
10	1991	93.6	86.20	89.80
11	2001	90.86	94.24	87.72

**Table 3.2**  
**Literacy in Kerala – Sex wise & District – wise (in Percentage)**

Sl. No.	District	1991			2001		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	92.84	85.76	89.28	92.64	86.14
3	Kollam	90.47	94.09	87.00	91.18	94.43	88.18
4	Pathanamthitta	94.86	96.55	93.29	94.84	96.41	93.43
5	Alappuzha	93.87	96.79	91.12	93.43	96.27	90.82
6	Kottayam	95.72	97.46	94.00	95.82	97.34	94.35
7	Idukki	86.94	90.82	82.96	88.69	92.33	85.02
8	Eranakulam	92.35	95.46	89.27	93.20	95.81	90.66
9	Thrissur	90.18	93.77	86.94	92.27	95.11	89.71
10	Palakkad	81.27	87.24	75.72	84.35	89.52	79.56
11	Malappuram	87.94	92.08	84.09	89.61	93.25	86.26
12	Kozhikode	91.10	95.58	86.79	92.24	96.11	88.62
13	Wayanad	82.73	87.59	77.69	85.25	89.77	80.72
14	Kannur	91.48	95.54	87.65	92.59	96.13	89.39
15	Kasaragod	82.51	88.97	76.29	84.57	90.36	79.12
<b>Total</b>		<b>89.81</b>	<b>93.62</b>	<b>86.17</b>	<b>90.86</b>	<b>94.24</b>	<b>87.72</b>

Table 3.3

## Enrolment of Students in Schools in Kerala - Sex wise

SlNo	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	% of Girls to Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2000-01	2660898	2558154	5219052	49.02
3	2001-02	2602750	2499288	5102038	48.99
4	2002-03	2549536	2452225	5001761	49.02
5	2003-04	2493124	2400881	4894005	49.06
6	2004-05	2466408	2375607	4842015	49.06
7	2005-06	2433275	2343031	4776306	49.06
8	2006-07	2401513	2317963	4719476	49.11
9	2007-08	2348962	227749	4626411	49.23

Table 3.4

## Sex - wise and standard wise enrolment of Schools in Kerala

Std.	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	216681	215300	431981	212791	212562	425353	208375	208650	417025
2	237891	232968	470859	228113	222461	450574	225322	221451	446773
3	240333	234723	475056	238861	233936	472797	228988	222816	451804
4	237585	231592	469177	241311	235418	476729	239913	233902	473815
5	240567	229561	470128	244895	234504	479399	248444	238931	487375
6	248187	233583	481770	243985	230394	474379	247293	235039	482332
7	269604	248499	518103	261172	241615	502787	256312	238062	494374
8	273349	248864	522213	264143	244589	508732	258728	239952	498680
9	273163	259186	532349	265986	250157	516143	260593	247837	508430
10	229048	241331	470379	232018	237395	469413	227545	231323	458868
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2466408</b>	<b>2375607</b>	<b>4842015</b>	<b>2433275</b>	<b>2343031</b>	<b>4776306</b>	<b>2401513</b>	<b>2317963</b>	<b>4719476</b>

**Table 3.5**  
**Enrolment of students in Kerala 2005-06**

Sl No	District	Government Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	99808	101992	94188	89006	28148	30356	222144	221354	443498
3	Kollam	63809	61435	97331	93966	11732	11430	172872	166831	339703
4	Pathanamthitta	17790	17476	49896	46775	6761	7110	74447	71361	145808
5	Alappuzha	38693	37737	88269	83863	6991	6701	133953	128301	262254
6	Kottayam	22946	21063	92093	93578	12880	10048	127919	124689	252608
7	Idukki	22343	19466	44961	43265	4560	4302	71864	67033	138897
8	Ernakulam	41099	38111	128021	128924	26546	23329	195666	190364	386030
9	Thrissur	50619	42729	155290	162932	20856	14294	266765	219955	486720
10	Palakkad	70887	71530	137182	128665	14008	13865	222077	214060	436137
11	Malappuram	138109	133017	226399	216113	27873	23185	392381	372315	764696
12	Kozhikode	67445	63630	158968	154332	8975	8715	235388	226674	462062
13	Wayanad	32530	30288	30180	30009	1756	1540	64466	61837	126303
14	Kannur	46701	44818	135586	128086	7913	7291	190200	180195	370395
15	Kassaragode	55147	52745	42450	39632	5536	5685	103133	98062	201195
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>767926</b>	<b>736037</b>	<b>1780814</b>	<b>1439146</b>	<b>184535</b>	<b>167848</b>	<b>2433275</b>	<b>2343031</b>	<b>4776306</b>

Source:- Directorate of public instructions

(Contd....)

## Enrolment of students in Kerala 2006-07

SI No	District	Government Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	96495	99548	93614	88922	28620	29911	218729	218381	437110
3	Kollam	62082	59908	98164	95891	12428	11704	172674	167503	340177
4	Pathanamthitta	16972	16420	48471	45848	6813	7078	72256	69346	141602
5	Alappuzha	36873	36075	86465	82826	6734	6454	130072	125355	255427
6	Kottayam	21702	20085	90695	91227	11984	9372	124381	120684	245065
7	Idukki	22041	19284	44758	42976	4684	4484	71483	66744	138227
8	Ernakulam	38489	35901	126074	127250	26345	23017	190908	186168	377076
9	Thrissur	48082	40590	153423	160785	21355	14799	222860	216174	439034
10	Palakkad	68045	69992	135929	127653	14651	14746	218625	212391	431016
11	Malappuram	135688	130397	226444	217081	30199	25156	362331	372634	734965
12	Kozhikode	66818	63150	157271	152394	10565	10271	234654	225815	460469
13	Wayanad	32424	30488	30126	29839	1857	1662	64407	61989	126396
14	Kannur	44672	43070	132040	125435	8563	7856	185275	176361	361636
15	Kassaragode	54346	52322	42063	39452	6449	6644	102858	98418	201276
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>744729</b>	<b>717230</b>	<b>1465537</b>	<b>1427579</b>	<b>191247</b>	<b>173154</b>	<b>2401513</b>	<b>2317963</b>	<b>4719476</b>

(Contd.....)

## Enrolment of students in Kerala 2007-08 (All communities)

Sl No	District	Government Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	93428	96513	91259	87405	26787	28889	211474	212807	424281
3	Kollam	59464	57848	95292	93619	13339	12653	168095	164120	332215
4	Pathanamthitta	16131	15516	46050	43630	6370	6502	68551	65648	134199
5	Alappuzha	35046	35039	84533	81423	6577	6191	126156	122653	248809
6	Kottayam	20109	18668	88322	89524	11022	8595	119453	116787	236240
7	Idukki	21430	18850	43931	42307	4703	4455	70064	65612	135676
8	Ernakulam	35986	33750	124292	125654	25860	22273	186138	181677	367815
9	Thrissur	45301	38614	149860	158347	20878	14513	216039	211474	427213
10	Palakkad	65264	67608	134596	126985	15667	15401	215527	209994	425521
11	Malappuram	132099	127845	226347	216549	33222	28487	391668	372881	764549
12	Kozhikode	65566	61924	155425	151079	10063	9575	231054	222578	453632
13	Wayanad	32108	30202	30049	29881	1820	1741	63977	61824	125801
14	Kannur	43031	41589	127503	122048	8624	7885	179158	171522	350680
15	Kassaragode	53287	51552	41169	38787	7152	7533	101608	97872	199480
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>718250</b>	<b>695518</b>	<b>1438628</b>	<b>1407238</b>	<b>192084</b>	<b>174693</b>	<b>2348962</b>	<b>2277449</b>	<b>4626411</b>

(Contd.....)

**Enrolment of students in Kerala 2008-09 (All communities)**

SI No	District	Government Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	90287	93421	88863	85124	26342	28329	205492	206874	412366
3	Kollam	58196	56442	93889	92436	13062	12492	165147	161370	326517
4	Pathanamthitta	14588	14089	44249	41684	5925	5901	64762	61674	126436
5	Alappuzha	33368	33481	83216	80722	6725	6097	123309	120300	243609
6	Kottayam	191123	17545	86688	87568	10755	8270	116566	113383	229949
7	Idukki	21137	18429	43359	41964	4791	4441	69287	64834	134121
8	Ernakulam	33330	31509	121596	124043	25647	22072	180573	177624	358197
9	Thrissur	43445	36882	146035	155585	19790	15007	209270	207474	416744
10	Palakkad	64163	66657	132818	125821	16570	15921	213551	208399	421950
11	Malappuram	130559	127009	226062	215522	34547	29387	391168	371918	763086
12	Kozhikode	64497	61025	152931	148598	9853	9671	227281	219294	446575
13	Wayanad	32431	30419	29934	29702	1853	1709	64218	61830	126048
14	Kannur	42184	41007	124262	118911	8675	7968	175121	167886	343007
15	Kassaragode	51829	50289	41175	39068	7441	7419	100445	96776	197221
	<b>Total</b>	<b>699137</b>	<b>678204</b>	<b>1415077</b>	<b>1386748</b>	<b>191976</b>	<b>174684</b>	<b>2306190</b>	<b>2239636</b>	<b>4545826</b>

(Contd.....)

### Enrolment of students in Kerala 2009-10 (All communities)

Sl No	District	Government Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	87038	90044	88264	84668	24825	26669	200127	201381	401508
3	Kollam	56607	55099	92011	90836	12883	13143	161501	159078	320579
4	Pathanamthitta	13668	13191	42823	40440	5670	5699	62161	59330	121491
5	Alappuzha	31684	31822	81461	79403	6356	5713	119501	116938	236439
6	Kottayam	17802	16635	87392	88092	10078	7267	115272	111994	227266
7	Idukki	19703	17056	43051	41424	4461	5449	67215	63929	131144
8	Ernakulam	31417	29493	118604	117752	25303	21553	175324	168798	344122
9	Thrissur	41316	34874	142602	151072	19474	14391	203392	200337	403729
10	Palakkad	62120	61914	132125	125111	16267	16105	210512	205130	415642
11	Malappuram	129225	125313	227343	216583	34018	29338	390586	371234	761820
12	Kozhikode	63764	60528	150834	146749	10616	10174	225214	217451	442665
13	Wayanad	32521	30144	29361	29441	2213	2087	64095	61672	125767
14	Kannur	41624	39955	121181	116567	8674	8025	171479	164547	336026
15	Kassaragode	50089	49053	40524	3803	7518	7621	98131	94712	192843
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>678578</b>	<b>657121</b>	<b>1397576</b>	<b>1366176</b>	<b>188356</b>	<b>173234</b>	<b>2264510</b>	<b>2196531</b>	<b>4461041</b>

**Table 3.6**  
**SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2004-05**

Slo No	District	Govt Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided Schools		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1957	5459	1439	4803	485	1590	3881	11852	15733
3	Kollam	1267	3547	1597	5278	84	299	2948	9124	12072
4	Pathanamthitta	439	1407	823	3578	59	412	1321	5397	6718
5	Alappuzha	665	2428	1202	5116	82	507	1949	8051	10000
6	Kottayam	496	1728	1517	5292	138	764	2151	7784	9935
7	Idukki	691	1064	892	2407	75	211	1658	3652	5310
8	Ernakulam	824	2823	1384	7531	176	1612	2394	11966	14360
9	Thrissur	662	3106	1377	9148	113	669	2152	12923	15075
10	Palakkad	1603	3282	2678	6676	123	513	4404	10471	14875
11	Malappuram	3890	5022	6274	8778	713	991	10877	14791	25668
12	Kozhikode	2508	2338	5797	6709	165	448	8470	9595	18065
13	Wayanad	992	1141	715	1214	19	94	1726	2449	4175
14	Kannur	1918	1981	4321	6995	140	408	6379	9384	15763
15	Kassaragode	2113	2074	1490	1686	52	160	3655	3920	7575
16	Total	20025	37400	31506	75211	2424	8678	53955	121289	175244

(Contd....)

**SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2005-06**

SINO	District	Govt Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided schools		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1783	5422	1507	4754	687	1852	3977	12028	16005
3	Kollam	1187	3166	1720	5352	140	556	3047	9074	12121
4	Pathanamthitta	451	1449	839	3516	69	429	1359	5394	6753
5	Alappuzha	589	2388	1131	5102	64	516	1784	8006	9790
6	Kottayam	491	1808	1508	5415	160	734	2159	7957	10116
7	Idukki	629	1010	886	2355	74	214	1589	3579	5168
8	Ernakulam	793	2862	1326	7671	218	1636	2337	1269	14506
9	Thrissur	641	2943	1435	9166	210	1092	2286	13201	15487
10	Palakkad	1521	3258	2695	6568	185	908	4401	10734	15135
11	Malappuram	3822	5039	6448	8811	750	1079	11020	14929	25949
12	Kozhikode	2406	2288	5757	6759	184	544	8347	9591	17938
13	Wayanad	965	1257	705	1265	17	90	1687	2612	4299
14	Kannur	1758	1981	4316	6953	189	540	6293	9474	15767
15	Kassaragode	1997	2125	1433	1654	96	230	3526	4009	7535
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>19063</b>	<b>36996</b>	<b>31706</b>	<b>75341</b>	<b>3043</b>	<b>10420</b>	<b>53812</b>	<b>122757</b>	<b>176569</b>

(Contd....)

**SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2006-07**

SINO	District	Govt Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided schools		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1650	5381	1375	4589	255	1814	3280	11784	15064
3	Kollam	1093	3402	1590	5590	203	731	2886	9723	12609
4	Pathanamthitta	410	1452	829	3477	80	443	1319	5372	6691
5	Alappuzha	592	2469	1131	5141	70	550	1793	8160	9953
6	Kottayam	499	1800	1513	5410	121	718	2133	7928	10061
7	Idukki	622	1064	895	2421	82	322	1599	3807	5406
8	Ernakulam	748	2708	1351	7689	224	1819	2323	12216	14539
9	Thrissur	609	2937	1442	9316	198	1067	2249	13320	15569
10	Palakkad	1495	3148	2684	6744	164	1025	4343	10917	15260
11	Malappuram	3730	4610	6278	8865	869	1411	10877	14886	25763
12	Kozhikode	2404	2377	5651	6797	179	469	8234	9643	17877
13	Wayanad	898	1241	697	1289	17	95	1612	2625	4237
14	Kannur	1731	2049	4112	6884	148	528	5991	9461	15452
15	Kassaragode	1911	2100	1425	1751	138	320	3474	4171	7645
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>18392</b>	<b>36738</b>	<b>30973</b>	<b>75963</b>	<b>2748</b>	<b>11312</b>	<b>52113</b>	<b>124013</b>	<b>176126</b>

(Contd....)

**SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2007-08**

SINO	District	Govt Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided schools		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1759	5256	1454	4696	281	1837	3494	11789	15283
3	Kollam	1090	3352	1572	5548	159	846	2821	9746	12567
4	Pathanamthitta	404	1454	807	3429	67	470	1278	5353	6631
5	Alappuzha	636	2378	1198	5037	61	488	1895	7903	9798
6	Kottayam	450	1791	1445	5370	111	709	2006	7870	9876
7	Idukki	622	1126	863	2412	98	293	1583	3831	5414
8	Ernakulam	701	2643	1274	2629	196	1791	2171	12063	14234
9	Thrissur	587	2873	1420	9316	226	1057	2233	13246	15479
10	Palakkad	1572	3227	2659	6722	233	976	4464	10925	15389
11	Malappuram	3514	4619	6194	8922	864	1594	10572	15135	25707
12	Kozhikode	2212	2316	5462	6663	219	566	7893	9545	17438
13	Wayanad	910	1274	698	1282	16	98	1624	2654	4278
14	Kannur	1642	1966	4148	6953	103	507	5893	9426	15319
15	Kassaragode	1851	2075	1309	1661	155	514	3315	4250	7565
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>17950</b>	<b>36350</b>	<b>30503</b>	<b>75640</b>	<b>2789</b>	<b>11746</b>	<b>51242</b>	<b>123736</b>	<b>174978</b>

(Contd.....)

**SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KERALA 2008-09**

SINO	District	Govt Schools		Aided Schools		Unaided schools		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	1636	5107	1440	4608	183	1568	3259	11283	14542
3	Kollam	1010	3372	1546	5402	118	846	2674	9620	12294
4	Pathanamthitta	396	1423	737	3325	46	331	1179	5079	6258
5	Alappuzha	586	2407	1139	5069	62	517	1787	7993	9780
6	Kottayam	435	1796	1414	5404	103	689	1952	7889	9841
7	Idukki	584	1074	799	2433	80	307	1463	3814	5277
8	Ernakulam	693	2700	1231	7583	179	1842	2103	12125	14228
9	Thrissur	549	2800	1260	9279	154	1084	1963	13163	15126
10	Palakkad	1532	3308	2587	6673	211	887	4330	10868	15198
11	Malappuram	3434	4703	6151	8832	861	1604	10446	15139	25585
12	Kozhikode	2231	2438	5398	6801	189	636	7818	9875	17693
13	Wayanad	910	1296	686	1286	24	145	1620	2727	4347
14	Kannur	1593	1995	3987	6886	102	464	5682	9345	15027
15	Kassaragode	1834	2072	1330	1642	143	422	3307	4136	7443
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>17423</b>	<b>36491</b>	<b>29705</b>	<b>75223</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>11342</b>	<b>49583</b>	<b>123056</b>	<b>172639</b>

**Table 3.7**  
**Number of SC students and Teachers in**  
**Technical High Schools(2006-07 to 2007-08)**

SINo	Year	Number of students			Number of teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2005-06	440	60	500	98	42	140
3	2006-07	439	65	504	102	48	150
4	2007-08	450	60	510	105	45	150

Source : Technical Education Dept.

**Table 3.8**  
**Number of ST students and Teachers in**  
**Technical High Schools(2006-07 to 2007-08)**

SINo	Year	Number of students			Number of teachers		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	2005-06	105	20	125	27	8	35
3	2006-07	107	19	126	28	12	40
4	2007-08	104	18	122	29	13	42

Source : Technical Education Dept.

**Table 3.9**  
**District wise details of Government schools having drinking water/latrines/urinal facilities in Kerala 2006-07**

S.No	District	No. of Govt. Schools			No. of Schools having								
		No. of Govt. Schools			Drinking water			Urinal/Latrines					
		LP	UP	HS	Total	LP	UP	HS	Total	LP	UP	HS	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Thiruvananthapuram	299	98	119	516	295	91	117	503	286	90	119	495
3	Kollam	268	62	76	406	258	134	76	468	259	56	76	391
4	Pathanamthitta	168	42	48	258	168	42	48	258	166	42	48	256
5	Alappuzha	192	67	58	317	183	63	58	304	178	62	58	298
6	Kottayam	169	67	60	296	153	62	54	269	153	67	55	275
7	Idukki	85	40	56	181	73	37	56	166	77	39	56	172
8	Ernnakulam	181	91	87	359	176	90	87	353	180	89	87	356
9	Thrissur	115	55	80	250	105	54	79	238	106	53	79	238
10	Palakkad	194	63	61	318	171	61	61	293	175	62	61	198
11	Malappuram	350	113	82	545	331	110	82	523	334	112	82	528
12	Kozhikode	181	74	69	324	165	74	69	308	160	74	69	303
13	Wayanad	91	34	40	165	81	33	38	152	88	32	40	160
14	Kannur	114	76	83	273	101	75	83	259	100	75	83	258
15	Kasaragod	141	72	77	290	136	71	74	281	136	72	74	282
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>2548</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>4498</b>	<b>2396</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>4375</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>4310</b>

**Table 3.10**  
**Number of students appeared and passed**  
**vocational higher secondary education 1998-2007**

S/No	Year of Examination	Number of students appeared			Number of students passed		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1998 March	8483	9778	18261	3184	5174	8358
3	1999 September	4091	2961	7052	1878	1983	3861
4	1999 March	8701	9864	18565	5050	7194	12244
5	1999 September	3559	2872	6431	1127	825	1952
6	2000 March	10009	11243	21252	5161	7256	12427
7	2000 September	3620	3461	7081	1159	1112	2271
8	2001 March	11905	7298	19203	8091	4960	13051
9	2002 March	11534	11840	23374	8364	8874	17238
10	2003 March	11681	13862	25543	7782	10941	18723
11	2004 March	12384	14522	26906	8341	10615	18956
12	2005 March	12629	14391	27020	9637	12222	21859
13	2006 March	12410	14329	26739	9173	11856	21029
14	2007 March	11084	12950	24034	7774	10972	18746

**Table 3.11**  
**District wise details of vocational higher secondary schools and courses during 2007-08**

S.No	District	No of schools			No.of courses		
		Govt.	Aided	Total	Govt.	Aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Thiruvananthapuram	30	11	41	74	36	110
3	Kollam	20	32	52	51	109	160
4	Alappuzha	10	17	27	35	21	56
5	Pathanamthitta	14	7	21	26	51	77
6	Kottayam	21	10	31	49	26	75
7	Ernakulam	22	12	34	54	39	93
8	idukki	11	5	16	31	15	46
9	Thrissur	26	10	36	54	32	96
10	Palakkad'	18	7	25	37	20	57
11	Malappuram	24	3	27	53	7	60
12	Kozhikode	20	8	28	51	23	74
13	Wayanad	8	2	10	13	5	18
14	Kannur	18	1	19	38	2	40
15	Kassaragod	19	3	22	30	8	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>261</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1000</b>

**Table 3.12****Number of students appeared and passed vocational higher secondary education 1998-2007**

Year of Examination	Number of students appeared			Number of students passed		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1998 March	8483	9778	18261	3184	5174	8358
1999 September	4091	2961	7052	1878	1983	3861
1999 March	8701	9864	18565	5050	7194	12244
1999 September	3559	2872	6431	1127	825	1952
2000 March	10009	11243	21252	5161	7256	12427
2000 September	3620	3461	7081	1159	1112	2271
2001 March	11905	7298	19203	8091	4960	13051
2002 March	11534	11840	23374	8364	8874	17238
2003 March	11681	13862	25543	7782	10941	18723
2004 March	12384	14522	26906	8341	10615	18956
2005 March	12629	14391	27020	9637	12222	21859
2006 March	12410	14329	26739	9173	11856	21029
2007 March	11084	12950	24034	7774	10972	18746

**Table 3.13**  
**Districtwise Number of Arts and Science Colleges in Kerala 2007**

S.No	District	Government	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Thiruvananthapuram	8	12	20
3	Kollam	1	12	13
4	Pathanamthitta		9	9
5	Alappuzha		12	12
6	Kottayam	1	21	22
7	Idukki	2	6	8
8	Ernakulam	4	21	25
9	Thrissur	3	17	20
10	Palakkad	4	9	13
11	Malappuram	3	8	11
12	Kozhikode	6	8	14
13	Wayanad	2	4	6
14	Kannur	2	9	11
15	Kassaragode	3	2	5
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>189</b>

**Table 3.14**  
**Enrolments of students in Arts and Science Colleges**

Name of course	2006			2007			2006 & 2007 Increase/Decrease in enrolment
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
BA	22367	45169	67356	21286	42598	64244	-3296
BSc	19788	44382	64170	18811	44210	63021	-1149
Bcom	11338	12985	24325	11513	13005	24518	195
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>53493</b>	<b>102536</b>	<b>156029</b>	<b>51610</b>	<b>100173</b>	<b>151783</b>	<b>-4246</b>
MA	2130	6330	8460	1514	6001	7515	-945
MSc	2414	8249	10663	2079	7855	9934	-729
M.Com	1216	2409	3625	940	2401	3341	-284
Sub Total	5760	16988	22748	4533	16257	20790	-1958
<b>Total</b>	<b>59253</b>	<b>119524</b>	<b>178777</b>	<b>56143</b>	<b>116430</b>	<b>172573</b>	<b>-6204</b>

**Table 3.15**  
**Details of BA Degree Enrolment in Colleges during the year 2006-07**

S.No	Subject	First Year		Second year		Third year	
		Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Economics	6318	4418	6221	4382	5853	4021
3	History	3628	2461	3115	2362	2408	2111
4	Sociology	881	736	798	796	328	310
5	Politics	1025	912	997	873	401	402
6	Philosophy	861	610	592	423	311	202
7	Geography	168	80	98	61	70	42
8	Psychology	440	230	371	141	281	160
9	English	4428	2318	4251	2301	3521	2136
10	Malayalam	3621	2231	3461	2218	3098	2098
11	Hindi	1211	815	1021	635	821	321
12	Islamic History	427	248	378	230	228	98
13	Arabic	430	315	410	218	202	178
14	Sanskrit	471	304	396	396	198	56
15	Kannada	40	20	51	12	30	12
16	Tamil	60	32	74	20	40	7
17	Music	83	68	90	30	47	8
18	<b>Total</b>	<b>24092</b>	<b>15798</b>	<b>22315</b>	<b>14998</b>	<b>17837</b>	<b>12162</b>

Source : Directorate of Collegiate Education

**Table 3.16**  
**Details of BSc degree enrolment in colleges during 2006-07 (Students In Nos)**

Sl.No	Subject	First Year		Second year		Third year	
		Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls	Total	of which girls
1		3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Mathematics	5568	3386	5212	3073	4408	2872
3	Physics	4302	3112	4020	2983	3316	2681
4	Chemistry	4212	3013	3925	2817	3016	2513
5	Zoology	4017	2912	3973	2671	3062	2494
6	Botony	3652	2921	3863	2621	3030	2521
7	Statistics	308	128	222	95	125	82
8	Geology	218	115	162	88	108	92
9	Home Science	102	67	76	57	31	26
10	Biochemistry	158	50	110	41	95	81
11	Polymer chemistry	172	48	130	37	95	85
12	Biotechnology	156	50	207	42	96	88
13	Computer science	161	30	126	28	98	90
14	Industrial fish and fisheries	68	29	40	26	25	15
15	Electronics	112	30	92	27	60	38
16	Analytical Chemistry	52	17	30	10	10	8
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>23258</b>	<b>15908</b>	<b>22188</b>	<b>14616</b>	<b>17575</b>	<b>13686</b>

Source Collegiate Education Department

**Table 3.17**  
**Details of Bcom degree enrolment in 2006-07**

Year	Students in Number		
	Boys	Girls	Total
First year	3882	4502	8384
Second year	3860	4468	8328
Third year	3771	4035	7806
<b>Total</b>	<b>11513</b>	<b>13005</b>	<b>24518</b>

Source Collegiate Education

**Table 3.18**

**University – wise Number of Teachers in Arts & Science  
Colleges in Kerala**

Sl No	Name of University	Number of Teachers								
		2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Kerala	1528	1305	2833	1515	1297	2812	1535	1307	2842
3	Mahatma Gandhi	1891	1632	3523	1871	1618	3489	1896	1630	3526
4	Calicut	1401	1208	2609	1396	1198	2594	1383	1216	2599
5	Kannur	562	275	837	546	256	802	548	295	843
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5382</b>	<b>4420</b>	<b>9802</b>	<b>5328</b>	<b>4369</b>	<b>9697</b>	<b>5362</b>	<b>4448</b>	<b>9810</b>

**Table 3.19**  
**Details of enrolment of MA students in Colleges during 2006-07 (in Nos)**

Sl.No	Subject	First year			Second year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Economics	92	798	890	68	772	840
3	History	96	450	546	62	421	483
4	Sociology	20	18	38	8	6	14
5	Politics	35	240	275	41	186	227
5	Philosophy	28	50	78	21	30	51
6	Geography	20	37	57	15	28	43
7	Psychology	18	27	45	9	15	24
8	English	128	622	750	112	610	722
9	Malayalam	125	461	586	110	434	544
10	Hindi	106	198	304	80	187	267
11	Geology	22	16	38	25	8	33
12	Arabic	48	57	105	71	25	96
13	Sanskrit	32	61	93	28	40	68
14	Kannada	12	15	27	9	10	19
15	Islamic History	38	152	190	21	121	142
16	Tamil	9	12	21	5	8	13
17	<b>Total</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>3214</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>2901</b>	<b>3586</b>

Source Collegiate Education

Table 3.20

## Details of enrolment of MSc students in Colleges during 2006-07 (in Nos)

Sl.No	Subject	First year			Second year		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Mathematics	188	798	985	161	710	871
3	Statistics	163	681	814	172	602	774
3	Physics	171	668	839	148	623	771
4	Chemistry	172	652	824	155	592	747
5	Zoology	178	578	756	157	532	689
6	Botony	172	521	693	121	560	681
7	Home Science	12	85	97	10	60	70
8	Geology	38	52	90	20	47	67
9	Analytical Chemistry	30	41	71	11	30	41
10	Bio Chemistry	21	32	53	9	21	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>2629</b>	<b>3423</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>3096</b>

**Table 3.21**  
**Details of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes students in**  
**Arts and Science Colleges during 2006-07**

Sl.No	Name of course	Number of SC/ST students					
		Scheduled caste		Scheduled Tribes		Total	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	M.Phil	8	9			8	9
3	MA	161	595	29	65	190	660
4	MSc	185	638	22	71	207	709
5	Mcom	124	333	18	18	142	351
6	MSW	11	23	2	2	13	25
7	MBA	16	7	6	6	22	13
8	MCA	2	2			2	2
9	BBA	66	59	13	5	79	64
10	BBS	10	15	5	3	15	18
11	BPE	15	1	1	1	16	2
12	BBM	28	8	2	1	30	9
13	BCA	19	16	4	2	23	18
14	BA	3206	5877	461	887	3667	6764
15	BSc	1900	4336	167	411	2067	4747
16	Bed	61	220	8	32	69	252
17	Med	6	4			6	4
18	<b>Total</b>	<b>7189</b>	<b>13914</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>1679</b>	<b>8065</b>	<b>15593</b>

**Table 3.22**  
**Districtwise and Management wise details of Engineering**  
**Colleges in Kerala 2007**

Sl.No	Name of district	Number of Colleges				Sanctioned intake			
		Govt	Aided	Un aided	Total	Govt	Aided	Un aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thiruvananthapuram	2	0	13	15	833	0	3600	4433
2	Kollam	0	1	8	9	0	500	2145	2645
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	5	5	0	0	1350	1350
4	Alappuzha	0	0	3	3	0	0	600	600
5	Kottayam	1	0	6	7	300	0	1845	2145
6	Idukki	1	0	3	4	240	0	900	1140
7	Ernakulam	0	1	12	13	0	480	4030	4510
8	Thrissur	2	0	8	10	533	0	2550	3383
9	Palakkad	1	1	1	3	180	480	240	900
10	Malappuram	1	0	3	4	46	0	820	866
11	Kozhikode	1	0	3	4	240	0	1080	1320
12	Wayanad	1	0		1	120	0	0	120
13	Kannur	1	0	3	4	300	0	900	1200
14	Kassaragode	0	0	2	2	0	0	510	510
15	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2792</b>	<b>1460</b>	<b>20570</b>	<b>24822</b>

Source : Technical Education Dept

**Table 3.23****Annual intake and students strength in Govt. Polytechnic in Kerala 2006-07 to 2007-08**

SI No	Year	No.of Polytechnic	Students strength			Annual intake		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2005-06	43	22068	2452	24520	7344	816	8160
3	2006-07	43	22032	2448	24480	7344	816	8160
4	2007-08	43	22016	2464	24480	7328	832	8160

**Table 3.24****Annual intake and students strength in Private aided Polytechnic in Kerala 2006-07 to 2007-08**

SI No	Year	No.of Polytechnic	Students strength			Annual intake		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	2005-06	6	4959	451	4510	1350	150	1500
3	2006-07	6	4050	450	4500	1340	160	1500
4	2007-08	6	4053	452	4505	1345	155	1500

Source : Technical Education Dept

**Table 3.25**  
**Industrial Training Institute (district) wise details of seat strength and enrolment in**  
**Government ITI's**

Sl.No	Name of institution	Total seat strength			Total enrolment			Women		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Thiruvananthapuram	2219	2343	2343	1983	2132	2132	404	424	432
3	Kollam	1097	1064	1064	1016	927	927	302	279	292
4	Kottayam	114	114	114	105	110	110	8	21	26
5	Alappuzha	847	847	847	805	683	683	150	154	170
6	Pathanamthitta	114	114	114	105	110	110	8	21	26
7	Ernakulam	140	1560	1560	1449	1495	1495	176	163	214
8	Idukki	138	138	138	134	128	128	9	5	10
9	Thrissur	796	796	796	764	747	747	164	154	212
10	Palakkad	730	818	818	711	735	735	111	181	182
11	Malappuram	280	280	280	266	228	228	36	26	36
12	Wayanad	68	114	114	54	113	113	4	12	14
13	Kozhikode	686	773	773	715	747	747	239	262	219
14	Kannur	736	656	656	711	608	608	148	138	178
15	Kassaragod	204	334	334	166	304	304	62	65	68
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>9529</b>	<b>9951</b>	<b>9951</b>	<b>8984</b>	<b>9067</b>	<b>9067</b>	<b>1821</b>	<b>1905</b>	<b>2079</b>

Source : Industrial Training Department

Table 3.26

## District wise details of training admitted during 2007-08(As on 9/2007) in ITI ITC

Sl.No	District	No. of trainees admitted		SC		ST		Women	
		ITI	ITC	ITI	ITC	ITI	ITC	ITI	ITC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Thiruvananthapuram	2300	1879	400	110	12	1	500	486
3	Kollam	984	2765	125	179	2	0	235	424
4	Alappuzha	683	1655	143	331	5	0	154	216
5	Pathanamthitta	110	1076	20	98	15	19	21	126
6	Idukki	128	254	15	10	3	42	6	49
7	Kottayam	863	956	90	54	10	2	64	150
8	Ernakulam	635	1951	87	100	7	0	127	158
9	Thrissur	880	1259	110	29	2	2	156	64
10	Palakkad	700	600	96	20	6	2	171	15
11	Malappuram	228	600	54	10	0	0	26	7
12	Kozhikode	747	1187	88	22	4	7	262	172
13	Wayanad	113	127	19	10	0	4	12	34
14	Kannur	608	534	75	4	7	0	138	70
15	Kassaragod	304	157	32	15	13	0	68	38
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>9183</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>2009</b>

**Table 3.27**  
**Literacy rate by sex for state and district**

Sl.No	State/District	Literacy rate					
		Persons		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Kerala	89.81	90.92	93.62	94.2	<b>86.17</b>	<b>87.86</b>
3	Thiruvananthapuram	89.22	89.36	92.84	92.68	<b>85.76</b>	<b>86.36</b>
4	Kollam	90.47	91.49	94.09	94.63	<b>87</b>	<b>88.6</b>
5	Pathanamthitta	94.86	95.09	96.56	96.62	<b>93.29</b>	<b>93.71</b>
6	Alappuzha	93.87	93.66	96.79	96.42	<b>91.12</b>	<b>91.14</b>
7	Kottayam	95.72	95.9	97.46	97.41	<b>94</b>	<b>94.45</b>
8	Idukki	86.97	88.58	90.89	92.11	<b>82.97</b>	<b>85.04</b>
9	Ernakulam	92.3	93.42	95.4	95.95	<b>89.22</b>	<b>90.96</b>
10	Thrissur	90.18	95.56	93.77	95.47	<b>86.94</b>	<b>89.94</b>
11	Palakkad	81.27	84.31	87.24	89.73	<b>75.72</b>	<b>79.31</b>
12	Malappuram	87.94	88.61	92.08	91.46	<b>84.09</b>	<b>85.96</b>
13	Kozhikode	91.1	92.45	95.58	96.3	<b>86.79</b>	<b>88.86</b>
14	Wayanad	82.73	85.52	87.69	90.28	<b>77.69</b>	<b>80.8</b>
15	Kannur	91.48	92.8	95.54	96.38	<b>87.65</b>	<b>89.57</b>
16	Kassaragod	82.51	85.17	88.97	90.84	<b>76.29</b>	<b>79.8</b>

Note : Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above

**Table 3.28**  
**District wise status of illiterates and new literates in 2006-07**

Sl.No	District	Literate			New literate		
		2006-07			2006-07		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Thiruvananthapuram	14734	29983	44717	15470	13609	29079
3	Kollam	9	18	27	1482	3602	5084
4	Pathanamthitta	18712	20823	39535	449	813	1262
5	Alappuzha	1230	1820	3050	49	1049	1098
6	Kottayam	9312	12087	21399	571	709	1280
7	Idukki	1871	2522	4393	1163	1677	2841
8	Ernakulam	1035	2815	3850	1035	2815	3850
9	Thrissur	2480	6578	9058	1937	5384	7321
10	Palakkad	26140	33520	59660	8565	9848	18413
11	Malappuram	25939	42403	68342	101	298	399
12	Kozhikode	13730	43776	48506	306	879	1185
13	Wayanad	12100	332868	44968	14962	17962	32924
14	Kannur	694	1676	2370	2000	5300	7300
15	Kassaragod	1789	1605	3394	2327	2582	4909
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>129775</b>	<b>223494</b>	<b>353269</b>	<b>50417</b>	<b>66527</b>	<b>116944</b>

Source : Kerala State Literacy Mission Authority

**Table 3.29**  
**No.of teachers (1947-48 to 1955-1956)**

Sl No	Year	Government						Private						Total	Grand total
		Trained		Untrained		Total	Trained		Untrained		Total				
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
2	1947-48	NA	NA	NA	NA	13651	NA	NA	NA	NA	12415	26066			
3	1948-49	NA	NA	NA	NA	17696	NA	NA	NA	NA	17698	35394			
4	1949-50	NA	NA	NA	NA	17696	NA	NA	NA	NA	17698	35394			
5	1950-51	11952	4609	1857	1109	19527	8469	3928	3984	1879	18260	37787			
6	1951-52	9741	5530	1754	1369	18394	9275	5664	3623	1983	20545	38939			
7	1952-53	9488	6250	3043	2377	21158	9985	6011	4110	2128	22234	43392			
8	1953-54	10963	6997	1778	1658	21396	10543	6285	3695	2961	23484	44880			
9	1954-55	11528	7032	1850	1234	21644	10828	6223	4037	2196	23284	44928			
10	1955-56	12066	8353	2774	1546	24739	11405	7781	4294	1799	25270	50018			

**Table 3.30****Enrolment of students  
1956-57 to 1979-80 All communities**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	1956-57	1502781	1206490	2709271
3	1957-58	1558562	1255141	2813703
4	1958-59	1673200	1363426	3036626
5	1959-60	1730292	1402230	3132522
6	1960-61	1778010	1492291	3270301
7	1961-62	1876191	1581561	3457752
8	1962-63	1968179	1653888	3622067
9	1963-64	2073569	1744867	3818436
10	1964-65	2173270	1836831	4010101
11	1965-66	2257772	1910064	4167836
12	1966-67	2333938	1994700	4328638
13	1967-68	2392030	2060607	4452637
14	1968-69	2457091	2158113	4615204
15	1969-70	2497958	2200687	4698645
16	1970-71	2551644	2247888	4799532
17	1971-72	2594560	2341619	4936179
18	1972-73	2644049	2375895	5019944
19	1973-74	2695033	2430861	5125894
20	1974-75	2809723	2549566	5359289
21	1975-76	2774577	2490774	5265351
22	1976-77	2804991	2548690	5353681
23	1977-78	2876311	2617447	5493758
24	1978-79	2811603	2609026	5420629
25	1979-80	2894763	2686516	5581279

**Table 3.31****Enrolment of students (Standard & Management wise)  
1947 -48 (1123 ME)**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Classes</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
2	Form-I	35811	14149	49960
3	Form-II	38857	14974	53831
4	Form-III	23243	8458	31701
5	Form-IV	15985	3873	19858
6	Form-V	10930	2284	13214
7	Form-VI	6766	1566	8332
8	Form-VIII	184	52	236
9	Form-IX	738	391	1129
10	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132514</b>	<b>45747</b>	<b>178261</b>



## **4 RURAL DEVELOPMENT**



## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Panchayaths in the rural areas and municipalities/Corporation in the urban areas are the units of Local Self Government in the state. There are at present 999 panchayaths, 54 Municipalities and 5 Corporations in the state. The state is delimited in to 152 CD blocks for all round development of the rural areas. The elected representatives of the local people run these institutions.

To accelerate the reduction on poverty and increase in employment, a number of poverty alleviation, employment generation and basic services programmes are being implemented by these LSDs.

Kudumbashree serves as the pioneer organizational set up to mobilize and equip women for poverty eradication through economic empowerment. Lease Land Farming (LLF) is another initiative, which has brought in significant changes in the lives of the poor and helped to increase agricultural production by brining fallow and cultivable waste land into agricultural use. This programme initiated in the rural areas during the year 2002-03, has been successfully extended to 855 grama panchayaths.

Besides these, some major poverty alleviation programmes implemented in the state through Panchayat Raj institutions(PRI) are Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Pradhan Maitri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

The objective of SGSY programme is to provide self employment to the poor establishing a large number of micro enterprises in the rural areas building upon the potential of the rural poor. SGSY is one of the centrally sponsored programme aimed to uplift every assisted family above the poverty line within three years time. SGSY is conceived as a holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment SGSY is a credit cum subsidy programme which expects at least 50% of the Swarozgar is to be SC/STs, 40% to be women and 3% to be diabled. The achievement of SGSY during 2006-07 and 2007-08 are indication in the table 4.4 During 2006-07, the SHGS started economic activities with a total coverage of 18089 SHGS. In the case of individual swarozgar, the total number of beneficiaries covered is 5022. Similarly, the SHGS started economic activities upto the month of November 2007 with a total coverage of 9522 SHGS. In the case of individual swarozgars, the total number of beneficiaries covered is 2815.

Kerala under co-operative sector the SHG, scheme was implemented through primary Agricultural credit Societies (PACS). The district wise cumulative progress is given in table 4.3



<b>TABLE</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
<b>Table 4.1</b>	<b>Lease land farming through Kudumbasree as on March 2007</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Table 4.2</b>	<b>No. of household latrins constructed by local governments during 10th plan</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Table 4.3</b>	<b>Progress of self help groups scheme as on 31.03.2007</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Table 4.4</b>	<b>Achievement of SGSY during 2006-07 and 2007-2008 as on November 2007</b>	<b>165</b>



**Table 4.1**  
**Lease land farming through Kudumbasree as on March 2007**

S.No	Name of District	No.of GPS	No.of NHGs	No.of families	Area in hectors
1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Trivandrum	73	2019	21259	2576.68
3	Kollam	69	1324	5009	2716.63
4	Pathanamthitta	38	1085	9775	1588.66
5	Alappuzha	72	1044	10997	2094.2
6	Kottayam	65	755	7936	1646.4
7	Idukki	49	6759	61103	8314
8	Ernakulam	52	2544	29175	5506.96
9	Thrissur	32	375	3351	536.25
10	Palakkad	87	2363	17441	4139.44
11	Malappuram	72	1370	6381	1708
12	Kozhikode	77	2090	13284	2180
13	Wayanad	25	1064	12407	6801
14	Kannur	70	2252	24458	2636
15	Kassaragod	39	1455	12397	980.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>820</b>	<b>26499</b>	<b>234875</b>	<b>43425.36</b>

Source : Kudumbasree

**Table 4.2**  
**No. of household latrins constructed by local governments during 10th plan**

SINo	Year	GP	SCP	TSP	EFC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	2002-03	56468	8946	1609	9335	76439
3	2003-04	130525	21883	2262	20019	174689
4	2004-05	43546	11167	1009	13205	68927
5	2005-06	76483	9716	394		86563
6	2006-07	42467			121658	164125

**Table 4.3**  
**Progress of self help groups scheme as on 31.03.2007**

S.No	District	No.of societies participated	No.of groups	Share collected by groups	Deposit collected	Total loan issued to groups	Total refund of loan	Groups working in profit	Groups working in loss	Total member in the groups
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Trivandrum	41	1109	341	415	841	348	734	375	20496
3	Kollam	0	3242	0	0	987.87	0	0	0	
4	Pathanamthitta	38	588	3.16	38.31	447.82	351.84	336	252	
5	Alappuzha	0	5511	69.26	485.84	1447.86	691.83	5099	252	76909
6	Kottayam	55	1505	6.24	103.15	1039.79	515.12	1022	178	26351
7	Idukki	69	7103	436.45	986.65	1076.79	420.19	6641	462	
8	Ernakulam	43	637	3.49	47.18	151	64.94	202	435	
9	Thrissur	87	2417	4.39	242.69	1000.12	403.6	1396	799	35373
10	Palakkad	37	815	25.79	80.98	263.84	83.82	504	311	8025
11	Malappuram	32	169	2.45	14.33	78.37	18.32	141	28	2405
12	Kozhikode	49	543	16.58	88.74	186.82	109.54	305	238	
13	Wayanad	40	219	28.28	1104.02	229.3	0	0	0	5407
14	Kannur	26	5855	147.92	485.63	469.25	344.03	3975	634	74989
15	Kassaragod	27	49	0.96	10.26	98.36	68.65	18	31	1044
	<b>Total</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>29762</b>	<b>1085.97</b>	<b>4102.78</b>	<b>8318.19</b>	<b>3419.88</b>	<b>20373</b>	<b>3995</b>	<b>250999</b>

**Table 4.4**  
**Achievement of SGSY during 2006-07 and 2007-2008 as on November 2007**

SI No	Year	Self help group (Number of members covered)					No. of individual swarozgaris				
		Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled	Total	SC	ST	Women	Disabled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2006-07	18089	5898	700	15650	127	5022	4181	268	2322	557
3	2007-08 (Nov. 2007)	9522	3267	452	7681	156	2815	2183	203	1184	332
4	<b>Total</b>	<b>27611</b>	<b>9165</b>	<b>1152</b>	<b>23331</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>7837</b>	<b>6364</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>3506</b>	<b>889</b>



## **5 LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**



## **LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

**Foundation of any economy is its labourers and redressal of their grievances is essential for ensuring a decent livelihood to them, social harmony, industrial prosperity and the growth of the economy. Kerala is generally known as a labour-friendly state. There is genuine concern and commitment to the protection of the interests of labour and promotion of its welfare. However, some still continue to hold the view that labour in Kerala is an irritant factor posing a constraint on investment. But this view is totally baseless since it is based on clear class bias and misinformation. This is well proved by the data on industrial peace and the spurt in investment in the industry sector in the state.**

9) **Per 2001 Population Census, the State's population was 3.18 crore and 63.4 per cent of the population was in the age group of 15-59 who constitute the labour force. Projected labour force for 2011 is 237.30 lakh. Out of India's total main workers, 2.6 per cent are Keralites. Kerala has 102.91 lakh workers(main and marginal) of whom 16.54 lakh are agricultural labourers and 3.65 lakh in household industries. Net out-migration of labour to other parts of India and abroad and the resulting inflow of remittances into the state is an outstanding phenomenon. Some studies by researchers at the Center for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram and IIM, Kozhikode have put the amount of remittances from the Gulf region alone as high as 22% of the state's NDP.**

### **Composition of Workers**

**Composition of workers implies the amount of labour force engaged in different sectors of the economy. The labour community in Kerala mainly consists of those who are engaged in the informal sector(loading & unloading, casual work, construction work, brick making, self employment etc), traditional industries (coir, cashew, handloom, beedi etc), manufacturing sector (small, medium and large**

industries), IT industry units in export promotion zones and those who are seasonally employed. Also mention is to be made about child and migrant labour.

### Child labour

One social hazard, contributed by present day life is child labour. During the last five years much involvement in rehabilitation and other programmes have been made to eradicate child labour. Child labour in homes, hotels are banned with effect from 10<sup>th</sup> October 2006. Violators will be charged a fine up to Rs.20000 and an imprisonment of 2 year term. Children below age of 14 years are banned from working as domestic servants or at hotels, tea shops restaurants and resorts. Children working in lower-end restaurants and high way food stalls and motor workshops are however a common sight in many parts of the country.

### Migrant Labour

Another social hazard is migrant labour. During the last five years much has been done in improving the life situation, education, health etc. of the migrant workers. Migrant workers, seeking employment in Kerala from other states like West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chandigarh apart from the workers already present in this state from Tamil Nadu, are increasing. These workers, many of them being contract labour, are exploited by paying them wages at minimum or below subsistence level and forcing them to work under shabby conditions at work place. At the same time the women workers recruited from Kerala for working in the fish processing centers in the North Indian States particularly in Gujarat and Maharashtra are also being exposed to miserable conditions at their work place. The contract system of employment is also increasing in our State. But as against the migrant workers, the local workers are well organized and succeed in getting decent wages and working conditions. Awareness programmes are being conducted by the State for the migrant workers. The relatively higher wages and the general atmosphere of better respect,

9)

status and protection given to labour in Kerala as compared to that in their home states have attracted migrant labour to the state. Further, the reluctance of Kerala workers to take up certain types of work has created demand for migrant labour to fill the gaps.

### Social Protection Measures

From ancient times till recent years, the Indian society had a traditional care system where the members were taken care of by their families, kin, castes and community. Now this system has virtually disintegrated with the emergence of nuclear family, urbanization, modern education, migration and transformation of the world in to a global village by the dynamic forces of globalisation. The major and tragic outcome of this is the ever-growing insensitivity of people to fellow creatures.

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution, among other things, expressly entrust the State ` to make provision for securing the right to work to education and to public assistance in case of enemployment, old age, sickness and disablement' (Article 38), 'just conditions of work and maternity benefit' (Article 42, and, 'social security, social insurance and unemployment relief' (Article 83). However, after launching the package of New Economic Reforms consisting of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG), the Government of India has started relinquishing its constitutional obligations making a mockery of the Directive principles of State Policy. This is done under the pressure of Global as well as national Corporate Capitalism.

There is nothing wrong in viewing the society as consisting of two basic classes, namely, Labour and Capital. The process of globalisation has been very rapid with Capital and Commodities and Services, including their markets. The process has been very selective in the case of Technology and Information. However, Labour has been victimized by the process of globalisation. Capital has been globalised, but labour is yet to be globalised. Capital can freely move about, but labour cannot. The WTO is insisting on social clauses and labour standards to be linked with trade in goods. There is an open conflict

between the IMF, World Bank and the WTO on the one side and the ILO on the other.

The composition of the working class and the nature of the proletariat have undergone big changes on account of casualisation, tertiarisation, feminisation, and informalisation. The strength of blue-collar workers is declining and that of knowledge workers is increasing. Part-time and temporary workers are engaged in low paying jobs. Trade unions are losing their leverage and control over members. Union membership is declining fast. In certain sectors with rising wages, workers do not identify themselves as belonging to the class of the proletariat. The material living standards and life styles of workers have dramatically improved. Central Government and some state governments have shown enthusiasm in implementing globalising policy shifts, privatization, deregulation, decontrol, restructuring, de-indexing wage growth, cutting back or closing down public sector, downsizing and then calling it 'right-sizing' to justify it, scrapping social protection measures and framing new labour laws for ensuring labour market flexibility to please capital. Governments and nation states are, voluntarily or under pressure, giving up discretionary and regulatory prerogatives amounting to virtual surrender to global capitalism. In this context, Kerala has taken a different stand as it has always been a pro-labour one.

Today, workers and their trade unions in India are under attack. It takes the following forms: escalating unemployment, casualization, informalization, wage and staff cuts, destruction of entire industries, declining health and safety standards, union busting and quite often, the co-option of union leaders, erosion of basic labour rights, militancy from aggressive employers, imposition of unfair labour practices, loss of social protection and safety nets, etc. Labour is thus far perhaps the major loser from the on-going capitalist globalism and its progress in coping with it has been limited and slow.

<b>TABLE NO</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
<b>Table 5.1</b>	<b>Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>Table 5.2</b>	<b>Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2000 to 2008</b>	<b>176</b>
<b>Table 5.3</b>	<b>Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Table 5.4</b>	<b>Unemployment Assistance and Self Employment Scheme</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>Table 5.5</b>	<b>Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Table 5.6</b>	<b>Total Work Seekers in Kerala</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Table 5.7</b>	<b>Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Table 5.8</b>	<b>Districtwise Employment in Public Sector in Kerala on 31st March 2007</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>Table 5.9</b>	<b>Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Table 5.10</b>	<b>Distribution of unemployment assistance, Self employment scheme and placements through Employment Exchange</b>	<b>190</b>

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Education	Occupation	Marital Status	Religion	Language	Other
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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**Table 5.1**  
**Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala**

Sl No	Year at the end of December)	Public Sector				Private Sector				Total			
		Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	1999	452023	191904	643927	103.53	302377	285960	588337	105.77	477864	754400	1232264	104.59
3	2000	457374	193867	651241	104.71	306901	293390	600291	107.92	487257	764275	1251532	106.22
4	2001	450711	194959	645670	103.81	299235	289200	588435	105.79	484159	749946	1234105	104.74
5	2002	445932	192064	637996	102.58	300768	281540	582308	104.69	473604	746700	1220304	103.57
6	2003	429208	190055	619263	99.56	275407	274163	549570	98.80	464218	704615	1168833	99.20
7	2004	427228	187973	615201	98.91	265333	265337	530670	95.40	453310	692561	1145871	97.26
8	2005	422563	186985	609548	98	249130	243360	492490	88.54	430345	671693	1102038	93.53
9	2006	421220	185690	606910	97.58	254046	250177	504223	90.65	435867	675266	1111133	94.3

Source: Directorate of Employment

**Table 5.2  
Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2000**

Sl. No.	District	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government	Local Body	Total Public Sector	% of women Employment in Public Sector	Total Private Sector	% of women Employment in Private Sector	Total Public and Private Sector	Total % of women Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5794	18671	10709	1681	36855	27.80	23000	55.04	59855	34.33
3	Kollam	221	7456	15244	813	23734	48.09	41406	75.83	65140	62.66
4	Pathanamthitta	719	4055	3714	492	8980	35.95	6696	49.19	15676	40.62
5	Alappuzha	340	6611	4094	525	11570	34.92	11557	42.03	23127	38.15
6	Kottayam	625	6786	3179	408	10998	31.76	9918	34.33	20916	32.93
7	Idukki	268	3032	641	256	4197	25.68	39355	53.40	43552	48.37
8	Eranakulam	4033	10264	8079	936	23312	23.52	22540	33.61	45852	27.59
9	Thrissur	1455	11158	4788	845	18246	36.32	24303	50.06	42549	43.07
10	Palakkad	2043	6826	817	247	9933	20.12	12217	36.13	22150	26.63
11	Malappuram	423	9777	1456	402	12058	31.56	14243	45.55	26301	37.86
12	Kozhikode	1224	7272	2461	664	11621	25.19	18118	36.04	29739	30.85
13	Wayanad	42	2771	220	73	3106	24.62	11033	57.67	14139	44.54
14	Kannur	791	5776	4632	450	11649	30.56	22358	40.59	34007	36.49
15	Kasaragod	176	4802	1212	113	6303	32.87	29156	79.47	35459	63.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18154</b>	<b>105257</b>	<b>61246</b>	<b>7905</b>	<b>192562</b>	<b>29.90</b>	<b>285900</b>	<b>49.13</b>	<b>478462</b>	<b>39.03</b>

Source : Directorate of Employment

(Contd.....)

### Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2001

Sl. No.	District	Central Govern-ment	State Govern-ment	Quasi Govern-ment	Local Body	Total Public Sector	% of women Employ-ment in Public Sector	Total Private Sector	% of women Employ-ment in Private Sector	Total Public and Private Sector	Total % of women Employ-ment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5885	18980	10776	1511	37152	27.77	24780	54.43	61932	34.54
3	Kollam	221	8297	14962	1090	24570	47.54	38707	74.35	63277	60.99
4	Pathanamthitta	718	4260	3882	512	9372	35.55	7404	47.26	16776	39.91
5	Alappuzha	340	6611	4082	525	11558	35.29	11476	41.48	23034	38.13
6	Kottayam	616	6718	3234	432	11000	32.08	9486	33.68	20486	32.81
7	Idukki	267	3084	649	255	4255	25.73	40527	53.52	44782	48.54
8	Eranakulam	4003	8371	7968	933	21275	22.88	22557	33.17	43832	27.23
9	Thrissur	1573	11319	5477	826	19195	36.54	27711	48.01	46906	42.54
10	Palakkad	2131	6916	741	244	10032	19.97	11379	38.02	21411	26.71
11	Malappuram	415	9693	1448	394	11950	31.48	14332	45.29	26282	37.76
12	Kozhikode	1236	7251	2465	625	11577	25.47	18213	36.29	29790	31.15
13	Wayanad	42	2771	221	73	3107	24.56	11046	56.36	14153	43.89
14	Kannur	793	5899	4027	413	11132	30.22	23390	42.92	34522	37.80
15	Kasaragod	177	5229	1824	106	7336	35.17	31396	77.75	38732	63.25
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18417</b>	<b>105399</b>	<b>61756</b>	<b>7939</b>	<b>193511</b>	<b>30.01</b>	<b>292404</b>	<b>49.00</b>	<b>485915</b>	<b>39.13</b>

(Contd....)

## Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2002

Sl. No.	District	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government	Local Body	Total Public Sector	% of women Employment in Public Sector	Total Private Sector	% of women Employment in Private Sector	Total Public and Private Sector	Total % of women Employment
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2										
2	Thiruvananthapuram	6113	19695	10299	2044	38151	27.99	24775	53.60	62926	34.48
3	Kollam	226	8245	15005	1109	24585	47.64	38061	75.86	62646	61.55
4	Pathanamthitta	709	4197	3847	540	9293	35.38	7129	48.59	16422	40.12
5	Alappuzha	341	6612	4089	526	11568	35.30	11033	42.04	22601	38.30
6	Kottayam	617	6873	3225	439	11154	32.37	9166	33.77	20320	32.98
7	Idukki	267	3089	652	259	4267	25.73	41693	52.00	45960	47.50
8	Eranakulam	3805	8278	7716	944	20743	22.86	22095	32.36	42838	26.94
9	Thrissur	1573	11319	5477	826	19195	36.47	27361	49.71	46556	43.24
10	Palakkad	2116	7465	771	237	10585	20.82	10692	37.76	21277	26.88
11	Malappuram	423	9453	1438	401	11715	31.58	14092	46.76	25807	38.38
12	Kozhikode	1158	7330	2661	617	11766	26.33	17244	38.27	29010	32.32
13	Wayanad	113	803	147	34	1097	19.08	6561	50.46	7658	40.84
14	Kannur	573	5966	4470	441	11450	31.02	22465	42.64	33915	37.85
15	Kasaragod	165	5637	2061	100	7967	37.25	29945	77.12	37912	62.96
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18199</b>	<b>104962</b>	<b>61858</b>	<b>8517</b>	<b>193536</b>	<b>30.33</b>	<b>282312</b>	<b>49.01</b>	<b>475848</b>	<b>39.20</b>

(Contd.....)

### Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2003

Sl. No.	District	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government	Local Body	Total Public Sector	% of women Employment in Public Sector	Total Private Sector	% of women Employment in Private Sector	Total Public and Private Sector	Total % of women Employment
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	2										
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5009	19874	11681	2307	38871	28.26	25156	52.83	64027	34.58
3	Kollam	226	7911	14830	1061	24028	48.27	37568	75.97	61596	62.07
4	Pathanamthitta	636	4181	3860	555	9232	35.14	7508	47.54	16740	39.79
5	Alappuzha	184	6663	4303	514	11664	35.64	11188	42.03	22852	38.51
6	Kottayam	288	6836	3492	441	11057	32.31	9305	33.46	20362	32.83
7	Idukki	261	3101	620	266	4248	25.83	42113	51.79	46361	47.42
8	Eranakulam	2903	7966	8850	954	20673	22.81	22319	32.72	42992	27.07
9	Thrissur	1579	10791	5459	782	18611	36.08	27081	49.86	45692	43.15
10	Palakkad	1919	7454	971	221	10565	20.83	10738	41.83	21303	27.89
11	Malappuram	282	8542	1410	393	10627	31.70	13719	45.92	24346	38.40
12	Kozhikode	1158	7326	2679	615	11778	26.37	17058	38.73	28836	32.51
13	Wayanad	186	3060	204	86	3536	25.63	9023	54.00	12559	41.17
14	Kannur	568	5790	4198	422	10978	30.94	22524	42.34	33502	37.78
15	Kasaragod	170	4593	839	88	5690	33.85	28249	77.22	33939	63.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15369</b>	<b>104088</b>	<b>63396</b>	<b>8705</b>	<b>191558</b>	<b>30.20</b>	<b>283549</b>	<b>49.12</b>	<b>475107</b>	<b>39.22</b>

**Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2004**  
(Contd....)

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt	Quasi Govt	Local body	Total public sector	Percentage of women employment in public sector	Total employment in private sector	Percentage of women employment in private sector	Total employment in private & public sector	Percentage of women employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5819	20007	11477	2576	39879	28.9	25033	53.35	64912	35.09
3	Kollam	230	7263	12123	1089	20705	45.33	36790	76.97	57495	61.5
4	Pathanamthitta	626	4152	3855	557	9190	35.1	10294	54.69	19484	43.3
5	Alappuzha	113	6628	3899	217	10857	34	9732	45.9	20589	38.77
6	Kottayam	261	6884	3588	424	11157	33	9232	33.5	20389	33.22
7	Idukki	257	3390	735	284	4666	25	38403	55.2	43069	48.8
8	Eranakulam	2763	10391	8754	986	22894	25.1	23372	33.3	46266	28.7
9	Thrissur	1579	10871	5491	782	18723	36.24	27245	49.8	45968	43.2
10	Palakkad	1756	3871	1122	316	7065	18.9	11495	48	18560	30.26
11	Malappuram	2801	8510	1358	375	10523	31.4	13567	46.9	24090	38.59
12	Kozhikode	728	7091	2784	650	11253	27.1	17924	36.8	29177	32.37
13	Wayanad	186	3073	203	85	3547	25.43	36591	74.4	40138	63.58
14	Kannur	574	5949	4268	435	11226	31.24	20293	44.5	31519	38.68
15	Kasaragod	187	4144	686	110	5127	32.95	28840	78.6	33967	65
	<b>State</b>	<b>15359</b>	<b>102224</b>	<b>60343</b>	<b>8886</b>	<b>186812</b>	<b>30.39</b>	<b>308811</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>495623</b>	<b>41.15</b>

**Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2005**  
(Contd.....)

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt	Quasi Govt	Local body	Total public sector	Percentage of women employment in public sector	Total employment in private sector	Percentage of women employment in private sector	Total employment in private & public sector	Percentage of women employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5679	19917	11343	2206	39145	28.7	25130	53.2	64275	35
3	Kollam	230	7378	11912	1030	20550	45	35471	77.1	56021	61.1
4	Pathanamthitta	594	4140	3714	512	8960	34.8	7833	48.75	16793	40.15
5	Alappuzha	115	7000	3784	217	11116	34.93	8406	45.9	19522	38.93
6	Kottayam	216	6717	3508	428	10869	32.9	9229	33.59	20098	33.2
7	Idukki	360	3419	786	276	4841	29.6	31342	49.45	36183	45.37
8	Ernakulam	2879	10550	8979	1014	23422	25.5	25054	34.7	48476	29.58
9	Thrissur	1579	11085	5602	782	19048	36.7	27344	49.8	46392	43.45
10	Palakkad	1981	5758	1155	360	9254	20.4	11134	50	20388	30.18
11	Malappuram	267	8674	1307	338	10586	31.5	13502	46.66	24088	38.5
12	Kozhikode	565	5683	2765	649	9662	26.5	13373	36.64	23035	25.5
13	Wayanad	175	3089	205	88	3557	25.2	8609	55.9	12166	41.26
14	Kannur	467	6430	3668	398	10963	30.4	20723	47.5	31686	39.79
15	Kasaragod	180	4610	744	141	5675	33.8	24898	76.15	30573	61.79
	<b>State</b>	<b>15287</b>	<b>104450</b>	<b>59472</b>	<b>8439</b>	<b>187648</b>	<b>30.52</b>	<b>262048</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>449696</b>	<b>39.45</b>

**Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2006**  
(Contd.....)

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Quasi Govt.	Local body	Total public sector	Percentage of women employment in public sector	Total employment in private sector	Percentage of women employment in private sector	Total employment in private & public sector	Percentage of women employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5658	20020	11433	2208	39319	28.3	25350	52.86	64669	34.74
3	Kollam	230	7858	11643	1089	20820	45.05	35454	77.1	56274	60.3
4	Pathanamthitta	579	4116	3632	475	8802	34.73	6846	48.1	15648	38.4
5	Alappuzha	115	7018	3919	210	11262	34.68	9331	43	20593	42.85
6	Kottayam	214	6663	3413	425	10715	32.8	9707	35	20452	34.09
7	Idukki	411	3309	724	255	4699	29.37	18616	41	23315	38.2
8	Eranakulam	2807	10169	8220	1005	22201	25	26444	36.5	48645	30.25
9	Thrissur	1579	11018	5496	783	18876	36.4	27709	50.4	46585	47.56
10	Palakkad	1943	5826	1121	314	9204	20.58	12871	47.9	22075	31.09
11	Malappuram	363	8722	1388	325	10798	31.41	14223	46.7	25021	39.3
12	Kozhikode	550	6550	2692	709	10501	27	12863	37.3	23364	30.99
13	Wayanad	108	3141	256	89	3594	25.58	7450	55.6	11044	37.9
14	Kannur	462	6408	3747	422	11039	30.69	18737	46	29776	38.19
15	Kasaragod	134	4314	721	130	5299	33.12	24765	79.6	30064	79
	<b>State</b>	<b>14923</b>	<b>105132</b>	<b>58665</b>	<b>8439</b>	<b>187129</b>	<b>30.38</b>	<b>250366</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>437525</b>	<b>39.7</b>

**Women Employment in Public and Private Sectors in Kerala as on March 2007**  
(Contd.....)

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt	Quasi Govt	Local body	Total public sector	Percentage of women employment in public sector	Total employment in private sector	Percentage of women employment in private sector	Total employment in private & public sector	Percentage of women employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Thiruvananthapuram	5819	20247	10710	2534	39310	28.3	25350	52.86	64660	34.6
3	Kollam	238	7366	11459	1067	20130	44.12	35454	77.1	55584	60.6
4	Pathanamthitta	633	4098	3517	546	8794	34.6	6846	48.1	15640	39.43
5	Alappuzha	116	6555	3018	212	9901	34.9	9331	43	19232	38.39
6	Kottayam	260	6670	3476	415	10821	32.96	9707	35	20528	33.9
7	Idukki	257	3358	735	278	4628	28.9	18616	41	23244	37.89
8	Eranakulam	2995	10421	9034	904	23354	27.75	26444	36.5	49798	31.8
9	Thrissur	1576	11056	5561	766	18959	36.55	27709	50.4	46668	43.67
10	Palakkad	1764	6679	1564	310	10317	22.8	12871	47.9	23188	32.14
11	Malappuram	278	8716	1416	367	10777	31.5	14223	46.7	25000	38.6
12	Kozhikode	726	6856	2424	637	10643	27.4	12863	37.3	23506	32.04
13	Wayanad	126	1644	320	83	2173	20.4	7450	55.6	9623	40
14	Kannur	564	5746	4115	426	10851	30.8	18737	46	29588	39
15	Kasaragod	190	4541	1003	109	5843	35.36	24765	79.6	30608	64.2
	<b>State</b>	<b>15542</b>	<b>103953</b>	<b>58352</b>	<b>8654</b>	<b>186501</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>250366</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>436867</b>	<b>39.3</b>

**District wise employment in public sector in Kerala as on 31st March 2008**  
(Contd.....)

Sl. No	District	Central Government		State Government		Central Quasi		State Quasi		Local Bodies		Total	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Thiruvananthapuram	27721	5632	55235	20446	19664	5575	33035	6945	5914	2293	141569	40891
3	Kollam	650	253	18540	8093	5393	1364	19816	11475	3185	1043	47584	22228
4	Pathanamthitta	1630	580	11260	4064	3966	782	7960	3272	1184	479	26000	9177
5	Alappuzha	753	250	8412	3499	3163	775	8842	3639	1066	412	22236	8575
6	Kottayam	671	173	15392	6744	7416	2014	8587	1766	1373	432	33439	11129
7	Idukki	1270	394	9628	2899	1308	263	2237	384	720	226	15163	4166
8	Eranakulam	11843	2824	24909	10699	28190	5511	16673	3482	2279	830	83894	23346
9	Thrissur	5785	1580	26429	11132	5774	1751	12699	4379	2198	787	52885	19629
10	Palakkad	17806	2058	18152	6877	4144	883	4266	443	1564	444	45932	10705
11	Malappuram	1715	385	21280	8432	3169	597	5852	1010	1508	381	33524	10805
12	Kozhikode	2478	584	20523	6348	7352	1753	5825	994	2864	807	39042	10486
13	Wayanad	599	124	11454	3737	943	122	1975	321	441	116	15412	4420
14	Kannur	1860	476	19422	9556	5459	897	7420	3160	1570	510	35731	14599
15	Kasaragod	800	168	11912	5350	1368	275	2725	579	517	120	17322	6492
16	State	75581	15481	272548	107876	97309	22562	137912	41849	26383	8880	609733	196648

**Table 5.3**  
**Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors - All India**

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.14	44.26	279.4
3	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.08	46.37	282.5
4	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.92	47.74	281.7
5	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.84	48.29	281.1
6	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.37	49.23	279.6
7	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.9
8	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.71	49.35	272.1
9	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.32	49.68	270
10	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.09	49.34	264.4
11	2005							214.4	50.2	264.6

Source: DGE & T

**Table 5.4**  
**Unemployment Assistance and Self Employment Scheme**

SINO	Year (at the end of December)	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Scheme		
		Application received	No of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)	Application received	No of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	1996	140003	297253	1464.84	144	438	2.42
3	1997	138277	294568	3206.69	1985	26	0.03
4	1998	147380	271959	1926.89	3548	1582	9.52
5	1999	188584	369863	2366.09	3384	885	7.09
6	2000	56906	346114	3689.39	17097	469	29.75
7	2001	65245	351685	2175.97	7114	330	12.69
8	2002	180586	332287	2516.4	nil	416	29.69
9	2003	186029	348027	1423.10	7659	668	36.61
10	2004	192796	387370	7398.43	1920	734	50
11	2005	170972	387370	10243.38	4172	489	44.78
12	2006	65976	339879	3667.71	2370	1040	124.44
13	2007	66700	361930	5005.76	2110	898	102.04

Source: Directorate of Employment & Training

**Table 5.5**  
**Employment in Organised Public and Private Sectors – All India**

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Public and Private Sector (Total)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	1996	167.94	26.35	194.29	67.2	17.92	85.12	235.14	44.26	279.4
3	1997	168.31	27.28	195.59	67.77	19.09	86.86	236.08	46.37	282.5
4	1998	166.55	27.63	194.18	67.37	20.11	87.48	233.92	47.74	281.7
5	1999	166.04	28.11	194.15	66.8	20.18	86.98	232.84	48.29	281.1
6	2000	164.57	28.57	193.14	65.8	20.66	86.46	230.37	49.23	279.6
7	2001	162.79	28.59	191.38	65.62	20.9	86.52	228.4	49.49	277.9
8	2002	158.86	28.87	187.73	63.83	20.49	84.32	222.71	49.35	272.1
9	2003	158.75	29.05	185.8	63.57	20.64	84.21	220.32	49.68	270
10	2004	153.07	28.9	181.97	62.02	20.44	82.46	215.09	49.34	264.4
11	2005							214.4	50.2	264.6

Source: DGE & T

**Table 5.6**  
**Total Work Seekers in Kerala**

Sl No	Year( at the end of December)	General Work Seekers	Professional/ Technical Work Seekers	Total Work Seekers
1	2	3	4	5
2	1999	3748493	152148	3900641
3	2000	4049082	166201	4215283
4	2001	4254307	177032	4431339
5	2002	3499774	180118	3679892
6	2003	3845641	158897	4004538
7	2004	3579675	176638	3756313
8	2005	3492776	176922	3669698
9	2006	3673148	183556	3856704
10	9/2007	3897144	157407	4054551

Source: Directorate of Employment and Training

**Table 5.7**  
**Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala**

Sl No	Year (at the end of December)	Public Sector				Private Sector				Total			
		Men	Women	Total	Index	Men	Women	Total	Index	Women	Men	Total	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	1999	452023	191904	643927	103.53	302377	285960	588337	105.77	477864	754400	1232264	104.59
3	2000	457374	193867	651241	104.71	306901	293390	600291	107.92	487257	764275	1251532	106.22
4	2001	450711	194959	645670	103.81	299235	289200	588435	105.79	484159	749946	1234105	104.74
5	2002	445932	192064	637996	102.58	300768	281540	582308	104.69	473604	746700	1220304	103.57
6	2003	429208	190055	619263	99.56	275407	274163	549570	98.80	464218	704615	1168833	99.20
7	2004	427228	187973	615201	98.91	265333	265337	530670	95.40	453310	692561	1145871	97.26
8	2005	422563	186985	609548	98	249130	243360	492490	88.54	430345	671693	1102038	93.53
9	2006	421220	185690	606910	97.58	254046	250177	504223	90.65	435867	675266	1111133	94.3

Source: Directorate of Employment.

Table 5.8

## Districtwise Employment in Public Sector in Kerala on 31st March 2007

Sl. No.	District	Central Government		State Government		Central Quasi		State Quasi		Local Bodies		Total	
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Thiruvananthapuram	27271	5657	55330	20017	19336	5204	31182	6214	5739	2218	138858	39310
3	Kollam	651	252	17933	7765	5267	1323	18603	9755	3173	1035	45627	20130
4	Alappuzha	764	216	14961	5395	3110	759	8341	3089	1206	442	28382	9901
5	Pathanamthitta	1632	580	11163	4068	3900	752	7538	2912	1190	482	25423	8794
6	Kottayam	676	170	15483	6719	7292	1955	8007	1551	1368	426	32826	10821
7	Idukki	1367	407	10483	3325	1286	255	2110	390	750	251	15996	4628
8	Ernakulam	12458	2892	25322	10940	28209	5601	15918	3099	2260	822	84167	23354
9	Thrissur	5789	1578	26219	11016	5677	1700	11981	3882	2200	783	51866	18959
10	Palakkad	18447	2044	17542	6606	4075	943	3719	365	1483	359	45266	10317
11	Malappuram	1725	379	22451	8615	3116	580	5426	821	1501	382	34219	10777
12	Kozhikode	2511	599	20721	6603	7230	1637	5496	956	2926	848	38884	10643
13	Wayanad	517	128	7457	1768	675	95	1825	128	175	54	10649	2173
14	Kannur	1862	475	19644	6298	5126	836	7000	2811	1575	431	35207	10851
15	Kasaragod	796	165	11282	4818	1345	260	2571	479	529	121	16523	5843
State Total		76466	15542	275991	103953	95644	21900	129717	36452	26075	8654	603893	186501

Source: Director of Employment.

Before page 184

*S. J. Rajeev*

**Table 5.9**  
**Employment in the Public and Private Sectors in Kerala**

Sl No	Year at the end of December	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	12	13
2	1999	452023	191904	643927	302377	285960	588337	477864	754400	1232264
3	2000	457374	193867	651241	306901	293390	600291	487257	764275	1251532
4	2001	450711	194959	645670	299235	289200	588435	484159	749946	1234105
5	2002	445932	192064	637996	300768	281540	582308	473604	746700	1220304
6	2003	429208	190055	619263	275407	274163	549570	464218	704615	1168833
7	2004	427228	187973	615201	265333	265337	530670	453310	692561	1145871
8	2005	422563	186985	609548	249130	243360	492490	430345	671693	1102038
9	2006	421220	185690	606910	254046	250177	504223	435867	675266	1111133

Source: Directorate of Employment.

**Table 5.10**  
**Distribution of unemployment assistance, Self employment scheme and placements through Employment Exchange**

SI No	Year	Unemployment Assistance			Self Employment Scheme		Multi purpose service centres		No: of Beneficiaries	
		Application received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amt. Disbursed (lakhs)	Application received	No. of Beneficiaries	Amt. Disbursed (lakhs)	No. of clubs		* Monthly average No. of employers using employment exchanges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	2004	192796	387370	73984300	1920	734	4999996	0		
3	2005	170972	344698	1024337600	1944	238	1685031	0		
4	2006	65976	339879	366770675	2370	1040	12443860	0		
5	2007	66700	361930	500576150	2110	898	10203924	68	9664359	301
6	8/2008	25148	337032	509478010	2383	862	11320787	25	3389550	110

\* Administrative sanction on multi purpose service centers was received only on 29.10.07  
 Source: Directorate of Employment & Training

## **6. Crime**



## **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Crimes against women have been increasing over the years. The reported crimes against women in 2005 were 155,553 (under IPC and SLL) compared to 154,333 during 2004, recording a marginal increase of 0.8% in 2005. The rate of crime decreased marginally from 14.2 during 2004 to 14.1 during 2005/ Delhi and Andhra Pradesh were the two states reporting the highest crime rate at 27.6 and 26.1 respectively. About 92% of the crimes were IPC crimes and 8% were crimes under special and local laws (SLL). Although women may be victims of many crimes but rape is one of the most heinous crimes. Rape is defined under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) as the unlawful and carnal knowledge by a man of a woman (a) against her will, (b) without her consent, (c) consent obtained by putting her in fear of hurt, (d) obtaining her consent by making her believe that she is his lawfully married wife, and (e) with or without her consent when she is under 16 years of age. Exception to Section 375 is the sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age.

### **Punishment for Rape**

Normal punishment for rape is minimum 7 to 10 years imprisonment and maximum life imprisonment and fine. Punishment for raping one's own wife, who is not under 12 years, is two years imprisonment or fine or both.

### **Public Interest Litigation**

The Supreme Court has decreed that any citizen, can on behalf of any other person, petition the Court regarding any serious matter which involves the fundamental rights of a citizen of India. Even a letter addressed to the Court can be treated as a petition on which suo moto action can be initiated.

### Lok Adalats

To redress the grievances or complaints of common citizens <sup>?</sup> who wish to avoid lengthy, complicated, expensive court procedures, provision has been made to dispense

justice through Lok Adalats or People's Courts, wherein a bench of judges (or tribunal) listens to the petitions and dispenses justice at the same time in accordance with law. This is a way of Courts moving out to people to provide speedy justice to the common

man, and reducing the load of cases pending in Courts. Cases which pertain to minor charges can be settled out of court in an informal atmosphere.

### Legislative Measures

The special enactments and legislation to safeguard women and their interest specifically are:

1. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
2. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
3. The Family Courts Act, 1954
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
5. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1956
6. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
7. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
8. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995)
9. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
10. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
11. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition), 1976
12. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
13. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979 (Amended 2006)
14. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
15. The Factory Amendment Act, 1986
16. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
17. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
18. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place, 1999
19. The Domestic Violence (Prevention) Act, 2006.

**DOWRY**

**Dowry, as defined in the Act, means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly (a) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or (b) the persons of either party to a marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage or to any other person; at or before 3(or any time after the marriage) 4(in connection with the marriage of said parties but does not include) dower or meher in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies.**

**Punishment for Giving or Accepting Dowry : The person or persons guilty of giving or accepting dowry may be imprisoned for a minimum of five years and fined not less than Rs.15,000 or the amount of the amount of the value of the dowry - whichever is more.**

**Death of a woman is known as dowry death, when it is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry.**

**Punishment for Dowry Death : A person guilty and convicted for dowry death can be jailed from seven years to life (20 years.)**



<b>TABLE</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>PAGE NO</b>
<b>Table 6.1</b>	<b>Social Status of Suicide Victims -2000 to 2007</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>Table 6.2</b>	<b>Educational Status of Suicide Victims -2000 to 2007</b>	<b>202</b>
<b>Table 6.3</b>	<b>Profession Profile of Suicide Victims – 2001 to 2007</b>	<b>206</b>
<b>Table 6.4</b>	<b>Distribution of Suicides by means of Adopted - 2000 to 2007</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Table 6.5</b>	<b>Distribution of Suicides by Causes -2001 to 2007</b>	<b>226</b>
<b>Table 6.6</b>	<b>Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala(2003-2007) Cases registered and their disposal</b>	<b>240</b>
<b>Table 6.7</b>	<b>Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala(2000-2007)</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>Table 6.8</b>	<b>Suicide in kerala</b>	<b>241</b>
<b>Table 6.9</b>	<b>Percentage of Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala from 2000 to 2007</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Table 6.10</b>	<b>Jails in Kerala and district wise prisoners 2007</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Table 6.11</b>	<b>Subjectwise details of petitions received January 2006 to December 2007</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>Table 6.12</b>	<b>Number of Crime according to nature</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Table 6.13</b>	<b>Adoption of children</b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Table 6.14</b>	<b>Incidence of crimes against women in Kerala during 2007</b>	<b>247</b>
<b>Table 6.15</b>	<b>Victims of rape under different age groups in Kerala 1989-93</b>	<b>248</b>



**Table 6.1**  
**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2000**

Sl. No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	1304	619	1923
3	Married	4970	1759	6729
4	Widowed/ Widower	141	173	314
5	Divorcee	40	60	100
6	Separated	154	84	238
<b>Total</b>		<b>6609</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>9304</b>

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2001**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	1187	601	1788
3	Married	5306	1915	7221
4	Widowed/ Widower	119	148	267
5	Divorcee	45	66	111
6	Separated	130	55	185
<b>Total</b>		<b>6787</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>9572</b>

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2002**

Sl. No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	1193	570	1763
3	Married	5600	1782	7382
4	Widowed/ Widower	189	171	360
5	Divorcee	26	54	80
6	Separated	157	68	225
<b>Total</b>		<b>7165</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>9810</b>

(Contd....)

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2003**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	1236	587	1823
3	Married	5344	1678	7022
4	Widowed/ Widower	187	173	360
5	Divorcee	36	20	56
6	Separated	132	45	177
<b>Total</b>		<b>6935</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>9438</b>

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2004**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Never Married	1113	583	1696
2	Married	5120	1576	6696
3	Widowed/ Widower	181	203	384
4	Divorcee	49	42	91
5	Separated	135	51	186
<b>Total</b>		<b>6598</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>9053</b>

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2005**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	1238	528	1766
3	Married	5328	1655	6983
4	Widowed/ Widower	128	150	278
5	Divorcee	36	36	72
6	Separated	100	45	145
<b>Total</b>		<b>6830</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>9244</b>

(Contd....)

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2006**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	999	479	1478
3	Married	5298	1697	6995
4	Widowed/ Widower	143	181	324
5	Divorcee	36	41	77
6	Separated	107	45	152
<b>Total</b>		<b>6583</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>9026</b>

**SOCIAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2007**

Sl.No.	Social Status	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	Never Married	996	433	1429
3	Married	5333	1666	6999
4	Widowed/ Widower	142	183	325
5	Divorcee	40	47	87
6	Separated	77	45	122
<b>Total</b>		<b>6588</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>8962</b>

Table 6.2

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2000**

Sl. No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	389	218	607
3	Primary	1628	796	2424
4	Middle	2254	846	3100
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1624	539	2163
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	536	220	756
7	Diploma	42	15	57
8	Graduate	107	54	161
9	Post Graduate and Above	29	7	36
<b>Total</b>		<b>6609</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>9304</b>

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2001**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	311	186	497
3	Primary	1691	781	2472
4	Middle	2303	923	3226
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1734	582	2316
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	512	221	733
7	Diploma	47	8	55
8	Graduate	139	61	200
9	Post Graduate and Above	50	23	73
<b>Total</b>		<b>6787</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>9572</b>

(Contd....)

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2002**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	453	207	660
3	Primary	1695	729	2424
4	Middle	2305	755	3060
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1920	693	2613
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	540	159	699
7	Diploma	88	20	108
8	Graduate	124	63	187
9	Post Graduate and Above	40	19	59
<b>Total</b>		<b>7165</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>9810</b>

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2003**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	512	260	772
3	Primary	2084	752	2836
4	Middle	2216	703	2919
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1593	539	2132
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	375	158	533
7	Diploma	33	19	52
8	Graduate	106	60	166
9	Post Graduate and Above	16	12	28
<b>Total</b>		<b>6935</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>9438</b>

(Contd....)

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2004**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	483	244	727
3	Primary	1749	701	2450
4	Middle	2188	683	2871
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1583	561	2144
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	433	187	620
7	Diploma	46	16	62
8	Graduate	107	53	160
9	Post Graduate and Above	9	10	19
<b>Total</b>		<b>6598</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>9053</b>

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2005**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	300	178	478
3	Primary	1379	554	1933
4	Middle	2289	678	2967
5	Matriculate / Secondary	2182	659	2841
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	550	252	802
7	Diploma	42	13	55
8	Graduate	101	68	169
9	Post Graduate and Above	17	12	29
<b>Total</b>		<b>6830</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>9244</b>

(Contd....)

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2006**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	274	160	434
3	Primary	1368	534	1902
4	Middle	2205	707	2912
5	Matriculate / Secondary	1933	670	2603
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	613	272	885
7	Diploma	54	12	66
8	Graduate	120	77	197
9	Post Graduate and Above	16	11	27
<b>Total</b>		<b>6583</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>9026</b>

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2007**

Sl.No.	Educational Level	Number of Suicidal Deaths		
		Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2	No Education	202	142	344
3	Primary	1414	478	1892
4	Middle	2065	657	2722
5	Matriculate / Secondary	2031	671	2702
6	Hr. Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	610	290	900
7	Diploma	73	33	106
8	Graduate	166	88	254
9	Post Graduate and Above	27	15	42
<b>Total</b>		<b>6588</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>8962</b>

**Table 6.3  
PROFESSION PROFILE OF SUICIDE VICTIMS - 2001**

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Up to 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Up to 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House wife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	475	394	247	1406	1406
2	<b>Service:</b>													
	(i) Government	0	10	53	111	2	176	0	7	15	9	0	31	207
	(ii) Private	0	73	145	139	92	449	0	25	33	24	35	117	566
	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	0	35	48	63	37	183	0	3	12	10	2	27	210
3	Student	37	90	1	0	0	128	33	119	1	0	0	153	281
4	Unemployment	0	312	550	560	334	1756	3	155	74	41	66	339	2095
5	<b>Self Employment</b>													
	(i) Business activity	0	56	187	177	55	475	0	7	5	9	1	22	497
	(ii) Professional activity	0	30	77	74	21	202	0	2	9	8	2	21	223
	(iii) Farming / agricultural activity	0	93	325	362	194	974	0	18	17	12	14	61	1035
	(iv) Others	6	270	456	504	299	1535	3	80	64	83	62	292	1827
6	Retired person	0	1	2	29	67	99	0	0	2	7	11	20	119
7	Others (Please Specify)	0	139	263	221	187	810	9	88	91	69	39	296	1106
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>6787</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>9572</b>

(Contd.....)

**PROFESSION PROFILE OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2002**

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths													
		Male (M)							Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Grand Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	House wife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	295	504	409	245	1453	1453	
2	<b>Service:</b> (i) Government	0	19	67	64	2	152	0	6	5	7	2	20	172	
	(ii) Private	0	96	148	115	38	397	1	25	27	20	3	76	473	
	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	0	13	35	39	9	96	1	6	10	3	2	22	118	
3	Student	32	112	2	0	0	146	41	95	0	0	0	136	282	
4	Unemployment	0	340	473	357	429	1599	0	137	94	65	44	340	1939	
5	<b>Self Employment</b> (i) Business activity	0	94	231	222	84	631	0	0	7	6	3	16	647	
	(ii) Professional activity	0	63	112	78	38	291	0	8	10	3	1	22	313	
	(iii) Farming / Agricultural activity	0	134	426	614	259	1433	0	17	32	27	24	100	1533	
	(iv) Others	4	222	384	346	234	1190	0	46	73	51	42	212	1402	
6	Retired person	0	0	5	22	93	120	0	0	0	4	13	17	137	
7	Others (Please Specify)	18	171	313	320	288	1110	22	54	78	30	47	231	1341	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>2196</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>7165</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>9810</b>	

(Contd....)

**PROFESSION PROFILE OF SUICIDE VICTIMS-2003**

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						Total	
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	House wife						0		294	467	373	297	1431	1431	
2	<b>Service:</b> (i) Government		4	35	47	0	86		7	5	7		19	105	
3	(ii) Private		54	142	105	24	325		16	17	5	3	41	366	
4	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking		8	22	32	1	63		8	0	4		12	75	
5	Student	43	109	8			160	33	109	12	1		155	315	
6	Unemployment		249	195	207	232	883	1	118	28	23	45	215	1098	
7	<b>Self Employment</b> (i) Business activity		51	133	141	64	389		4	3	0		7	396	
8	(ii) Professional activity		26	65	46	12	149		3	2	1		6	155	
9	(iii) Farming / agricultural activity		141	407	600	372	1520		18	15	17	13	63	1583	
10	(iv) Others	3	390	723	721	469	2306	4	156	78	101	78	417	2723	
11	Retired person		2	3	29	44	78		0	0	4	3	7	85	
12	Others (Please Specify)	4	166	299	288	219	976	11	41	20	8	50	130	1106	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2216</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>6935</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>9438</b>	

(Contd.....)

### Profession profile of suicide victims 2004

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male						Female						
		Up to 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Up to 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House wife						0	0	288	484	413	328		1513
	Service:													
2	(i) Government	0	4	39	40	0		0	1	3	1	0	5	88
	(ii) Private		38	101	70	11	220	0	13	9	4	2	28	248
	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking		6	17	8	0	31	0	1	3	3	1	8	39
3	Student	37	106	0	0	0	143	38	153	2	0	0	193	336
4	Unemployment	2	282	229	208	215	1006	0	123	47	32	56	258	1264
	Self Employment													
5	(i) Business activity		48	150	153	34	385	0	0	0	1	0	1	386
	(ii) Professional activity		39	57	46	8	150	0	4	2	0	0	6	156
	(iii) Farming / agricultural activity		73	240	330	217	860	0	7	13	17	6	43	903
	(iv) Others	2	356	774	920	482	2534	7	91	43	37	49	227	2761
6	Retired person		0	0	17	67	84	0	0	0	1	8	9	93
7	Others	7	155	390	318	232	1102	8	48	48	27	33	164	1266
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>6598</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>9053</b>

(Contd.....)

**Profession profile of suicide victims 2005**

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male						Female							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	House wife						0	0	305	421	390	297	1413	1413	
<b>Service:</b>															
2	(i) Government	0	1	30	36	0	67	0	4	6	8	0	18	85	
	(ii) Private	0	45	131	82	15	273	0	24	14	9	2	49	322	
	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	0	6	17	23	0	46	0	6	1	3	0	10	56	
3	Student	40	100	0	0	0	140	40	100	1	0	0	141	281	
4	Unemployment	0	268	355	228	129	980	1	114	58	33	35	241	1221	
<b>Self employment</b>															
5	(i) Business activity	0	37	148	172	38	395	0	3	1	1	0	5	400	
	(ii) Professional activity	0	31	65	48	7	151	0	7	3	1	0	11	162	
	(iii) Farming / Agricultural activity	0	89	337	383	264	1073	1	3	17	17	7	45	1118	
	(iv) Others	1	453	699	815	469	2437	2	77	75	86	72	312	2749	
6	Retired person	0	0	0	31	61	92	0	0	1	1	10	12	104	
7	Others	5	208	337	389	237	1176	6	47	34	27	43	157	1333	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>2119</b>	<b>2207</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>9244</b>	

(Contd.....)

### Profession profile of suicide victims 2006

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths											Grand Total	
		Male					Female					Total		
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years			60 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	House wife	0	0	0	00	0	0	0	289	404	388	269	1350	1350
	<b>Service:</b>													
2	(i) Government	0	3	31	41	0	75	0	2	5	7	0	14	89
3	(ii) Private	0	75	148	134	13	370	0	27	27	7	1	62	432
4	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	0	3	29	22	4	58	0	4	7	7	2	20	78
5	Student	45	71	0	0	0	116	53	102	0	0	0	155	271
6	Unemployment	1	210	348	283	157	999	0	101	54	29	34	218	1217
	<b>Self Employment</b>													
7	(i) Business activity	0	41	138	156	38	373	0	3	0	1	0	4	377
8	(ii) Professional activity	0	43	82	69	16	210	0	8	7	5	0	20	230
9	(iii) Farming / agricultural activity	0	86	273	420	249	1028	0	9	26	37	24	96	1124
10	(iv) Others	5	389	685	710	524	2313	6	103	86	79	83	357	2670
11	Retired person	0	0	8	38	65	111	0	0	0	5	12	17	128
12	Others	3	145	249	326	207	930	1	34	24	37	34	130	1060
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>9026</b>

(Contd.....)

**Profession profile of suicide victims 2007**

Sl. No.	Profession	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male						Female							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	House wife	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	394	433	210	1326	1326	
<b>Service:</b>															
2	(i) Government	0	2	34	52	0	88	0	0	5	6	0	11	99	
3	(ii) Private	0	34	209	135	12	390	0	21	33	24	0	78	468	
4	(iii) Public Sector Undertaking	0	3	32	50	6	91	0	2	5	6	0	13	104	
5	Student	33	82	0	0	0	115	34	124	2	0	0	160	275	
6	Unemployment	0	209	325	135	3	672	0	72	66	28	8	174	846	
<b>Self Employment</b>															
7	(i) Business activity	0	51	136	200	39	426	0	0	1	6	0	7	433	
8	(ii) Professional activity	0	38	79	69	8	194	0	4	3	4	1	12	206	
9	(iii) Farming / agricultural activity	0	102	290	508	258	1158	0	13	21	25	15	74	1232	
10	(iv) Others	0	396	662	677	413	2148	4	65	95	76	85	325	2473	
11	Retired person	0	0	0	20	68	88	0	0	0	0	6	6	94	
12	Others	15	180	302	427	294	1218	5	20	56	39	68	188	1406	
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>2069</b>	<b>2273</b>	<b>1101</b>	<b>6588</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>2374</b>	<b>8962</b>	

**Table 6.4**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED-2000**

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths												
		Male (M)						Female (F)						Grand Total
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	By over alcoholism	0	2	18	50	10	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
2	By Drowning	4	66	89	77	61	297	5	65	88	80	88	326	623
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	2	32	56	44	30	164	8	123	121	77	86	415	579
4	By Fire-arms	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	6
5	By Hanging	17	528	884	960	602	2991	19	275	268	198	148	908	3899
6	By Poison: (i) By Consuming insecticides	12	209	447	575	292	1535	15	176	159	98	79	527	2062
7	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	8	208	403	377	161	1157	8	99	101	107	74	389	1546
8	By self infliction of injury	0	8	8	10	5	31	0	4	3	0	1	8	39
9	By Jumping From: (i) Building	0	2	4	5	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
10	(ii) Other sites	0	2	0	0	4	6	2	1	0	1	2	6	12

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	1	25	23	23	12	84	0	7	8	4	0	19	103
12	By Machine	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	9	11	16	9	45	1	5	13	4	4	27	72
14	By touching electric wires	0	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
15	By coming under running vehicles/trains	1	36	37	52	22	148	0	14	9	7	1	31	179
16	By other means (Please specify)	3	7	18	13	7	48	0	16	11	6	3	36	84
	Total	48	1139	2001	2203	1218	6609	58	787	782	582	486	2695	9304

(Contd.....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED-2001**

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						Total	
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	By over alcoholism		1	22	32	7	62						0	62	
2	By Drowning	4	52	102	89	80	327	6	59	64	91	92	312	639	
3	By Fire/ Self immolation		35	33	53	51	172	12	140	135	95	95	477	649	
4	By Fire-arms		1				1						0	1	
5	By Hanging	20	543	947	978	559	3047	16	298	271	237	135	957	4004	
6	By Poison: (i) By Consuming insecticides	9	197	453	537	328	1524	12	164	155	101	75	507	2031	
7	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	9	180	397	405	182	1173	1	83	129	109	59	381	1554	
8	By self infliction of injury		2	2	5	5	14			2	2	1	5	19	
9	By Jumping From: (i) Building		6	6	1	2	15		5	3	2		10	25	
10	(ii) Other sites		5	6	11	4	26		3	7	4	3	17	43	

(Contd.....)

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains		26	21	18	13	78		12	7	6	3	28	106
12	By Machine													0
13	By overdose of sleeping pills		6	17	19	7	49		6	6	7	4	23	72
14	By touching electric wires		4	5	3		12		2	1			3	15
15	By coming under running vehicles/trains		24	63	45	36	168		11	11	5	6	33	201
16	By other means (Please specify)	1	27	33	44	14	119	1	11	7	7	6	32	151
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>6787</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>9572</b>

(Contd....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED-2002**

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	By over alcoholism	0	7	45	86	31	169	0	0	3	0	1	4	173
2	By Drowning	3	60	81	123	117	384	7	75	103	77	64	326	710
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	3	31	32	38	31	135	9	89	95	86	56	335	470
4	By Fire-arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
5	By Hanging	24	669	1030	956	621	3300	21	256	341	212	150	980	4280
6	By Poison: (i) By Consuming insecticides	10	229	459	478	261	1437	9	137	131	112	60	449	1886
7	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	11	182	378	339	321	1231	17	95	110	90	71	383	1614
8	By self infliction of injury	2	17	42	64	30	155	2	11	20	25	5	63	218
9	By Jumping From: (i) Building	0	4	3	4	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	1	12
10	(ii) Other sites	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths											Grand Total	
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	1	7	11	9	8	36	0	3	3	1	2	9	45
12	By Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	5	13	3	7	28	0	5	6	7	6	24	52
14	By touching electric wires	0	1	1	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
15	By coming under running vehicles/trains	0	49	95	66	43	253	0	11	19	12	4	46	299
16	By other means (Please specify)	0	3	6	8	4	21	0	3	8	3	7	21	42
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>2196</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>7165</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>9810</b>

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED-2003

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths							Grand Total					
		Male (M)				Female (F)								
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years		15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	By over alcoholism	0	3	12	16	8	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
2	By Drowning	10	60	91	86	94	34	6	55	61	44	90	25	597
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	2	25	38	42	7	11	9	10	93	42	68	31	432
4	By Fire-arms	0	2	2	4	1	9	1	2	0	0	0	3	12
5	By Hanging	24	632	950	91	592	31	19	34	24	20	145	96	407
6	<b>By Poison:</b> (i) By Consuming Insecticides (ii) By Consuming Other Poison	4	242	432	50	359	15	3	13	11	10	82	43	197
7	By self infliction of injury	0	3	3	2	2	10		2	1	0	1	4	14
8	<b>By Jumping From:</b> (i) Building (ii) Other sites	0	2	4	4	1	11		0	1	1	0	2	13
9	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	1	8	24	10	9	52		9	2	1	0	12	64
10	By Machine	0	0	2	1	0	3		0	0	0	0	0	3
11	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	3	8	4	1	16		4	4	3	0	11	27
12	By touching electric wires	0	6	11	3	1	21		3	0	0	0	3	24
13	By coming under running vehicles/trains	1	41	46	46	29	16	2	11	8	12	6	39	202
14	By other means	5	22	38	52	15	13	1	16	20	27	5	69	201
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>2032</b>	<b>2216</b>	<b>1437</b>	<b>6935</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>2503</b>	<b>9438</b>

(Contd....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED-2004**

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths														Grand Total
		Male							Female							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	By over alcoholism	30	3	4	14	6	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27		
2	By Drowning	6	86	85	71	50	298	8	41	64	55	96	264	562		
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	2	21	39	36	19	117	10	108	73	50	61	302	419		
4	By Fire-arms	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
5	By Hanging	25	615	1050	1008	594	3292	17	358	281	197	167	1020	4312		
By Poison:																
(i) By Consuming insecticides		6	168	408	472	246	1300	9	108	102	113	74	406	1706		
(ii) By Consuming other Poison		5	126	319	389	285	1124	6	85	98	91	66	346	1470		
8	By self infliction of injury	0	0	5	4	3	12	0	0	1	1	1	3	15		

(Contd....)

By Jumping From:														
9	(i) Building	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	
10	(ii) Other sites	0	2	5	4	0	11	0	0	3	0	1	4	15
11	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	1	17	16	11	10	55	2	5	8	4	1	20	75
12	By Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
13	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	6	5	1	0	12	0	1	3	4	1	9	21
14	By touching electric wires	2	9	1	1	2	15	0	1	1	1	0	3	18
15	By coming under running vehicles/trains	0	37	86	54	30	207	0	9	10	10	5	34	241
16	By other means	1	15	43	43	21	123	1	12	10	9	10	42	165
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>6598</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>9053</b>

(Contd....)

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED 2005

Sl. No	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths														Grand Total
		Male							Female							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
1	By over alcoholism	0	1	12	5	2	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20		
2	By Drowning	7	61	94	75	90	327	5	51	70	73	71	270	597		
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	3	20	42	29	16	110	5	95	98	89	49	336	446		
4	By Fire-arms	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
5	By Hanging	20	627	1054	1103	546	3350	22	308	251	195	135	911	4261		
<b>By Poison:</b>																
6	(i) By Consuming Insecticides	7	220	438	562	289	1516	5	128	118	132	101	484	2000		
7	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	7	215	362	335	215	1134	7	80	71	77	77	99	334		
8	By self infliction of injury	0	8	5	9	2	24	0	0	3	2	0	5	29		



(Contd....)

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED 2006

Sl. No.	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths										Grand Total			
		Male					Female								
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years		60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	By over alcoholism	0	0	13	7	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	By Drowning	13	57	84	98	60	312	7	50	48	45	80	230	542	
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	0	16	32	32	23	103	7	119	76	53	52	307	410	
4	By Fire-arms	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
5	By Hanging	25	588	1075	1075	596	3359	25	332	300	264	147	1068	4427	
<b>By Poison:</b>															
6	(i) By Consuming insecticides	6	151	280	465	270	1172	11	95	109	121	73	409	1581	
7	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	6	198	373	421	260	1258	8	65	81	92	83	329	1587	
8	By self infliction of injury	0	2	4	2	5	13	0	1	0	1	1	3	16	
<b>By Jumping From:</b>															
9	(i) Building	0	1	3	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	
10	(ii) Other sites	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	
11	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	0	12	24	16	5	57	0	1	0	3	1	5	62	
12	By Machine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	1	10	8	3	22	0	5	10	5	5	25	47	
14	By touching electricwires	0	4	2	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
15	By coming under running vehicles/trains	2	34	88	56	32	212	0	11	15	13	5	44	256	
16	By other means	2	2	1	13	16	34	2	2	0	5	11	20	54	
<b>Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>9026</b>	

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY MEANS ADOPTED 2007 (Contd.....)**

Sl. No	Means Adopted	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male						Female							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	By over alcoholism	0	0	7	10	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	
2	By Drowning	2	65	93	89	50	299	4	49	59	57	56	225	524	
3	By Fire/ Self immolation	0	22	30	19	11	82	10	95	83	79	50	317	399	
4	By Fire-arms	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
5	By Hanging	34	612	1067	1159	490	3362	17	295	266	243	133	954	4316	
<b>By Poison:</b>															
6	(i) By Consuming Insecticides	4	133	293	388	204	1022	3	59	111	108	52	333	1355	
	(ii) By Consuming Other Poison	7	188	426	509	285	1415	9	86	118	119	88	420	1835	
7	By self infliction of injury	0	3	5	1	2	11	0	1	4	1	0	6	17	
<b>By Jumping From:</b>															
8	(i) Building	0	10	5	4	2	21	0	3	2	1	0	6	27	
	(ii) Other sites	0	2	3	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	2	9	
9	By Jumping off moving vehicles/trains	0	7	6	2	1	16	0	0	2	4	0	6	22	
10	By Machine	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	5	
11	By overdose of sleeping pills	0	3	5	8	2	18	0	5	10	8	0	28	46	
12	By touching electric wires	0	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
13	By coming under running vehicles/trains	0	39	110	65	42	256	0	14	17	14	4	49	305	
14	By other means	1	9	16	16	8	50	0	3	6	11	5	25	75	

**Table 6.5**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2001**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	1	106	471	495	111	1184	1	38	97	106	25	267	1451
2	Suspected/Illicit relation		1	3	4		8		6	8	5		19	27
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage		4	2	1		7		13	5			18	25
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)			5	3		8		3	9	6		18	26
	<b>Illness:</b>													
5	(i) Aids/STD		1		1		2					1	3	4
6	(ii) Cancer		10	20	45	37	112		1	6	14	10	31	143
7	(iii) Paralysis		5	14	24	33	76		3	3	12	14	32	108
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	1	100	188	206	120	615	1	78	104	89	67	339	954
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	3	78	147	330	340	898	1	52	88	110	123	374	1272
10	Death of dear person	1	7	16	13	12	49	1	6	10	7	10	34	83
11	Dowry dispute				1		1		19	5	1		25	26
12	Divorce			4	2		6		4	7	7	2	20	26
13	Drug abuse/addiction		15	35	27	5	82		1				1	83

Contd..

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	Failure in examination	9	24	1			34	11	41				52	86
15	Fall in social reputation		2	10	22	23	57		1	12	4	14	31	88
16	Family problems	13	225	367	428	183	1216	13	179	176	125	79	572	1788
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping												0	0
18	Illegitimate pregnancy		2				2		7	6			13	15
19	Love affairs		74	10	2	1	87		46	15	2		63	150
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)												0	0
21	Poverty			3			3						0	3
22	Professional/ Career Problem		23	81	47	36	187		3	8	5	1	17	204
23	Property dispute			9	11	15	35		1	3	6	5	15	50
24	Unemployment		31	85	38	11	165		7	9	7	4	27	192
25	Causes not known	4	133	169	180	114	600	5	83	58	51	43	240	840
26	Other causes (Please specify)	11	268	467	360	247	1353	15	202	169	108	79	573	1926
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>2240</b>	<b>1288</b>	<b>6787</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>2785</b>	<b>9572</b>

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2002 (Contd....)**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths											Grand Total	
		Male (M)					Female (F)					Total		
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years			60 year & above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	2	105	364	359	170	1000	3	16	48	52	16	135	1135
2	Suspected/Illicit relation	0	1	7	4	0	12	0	7	15	5	0	27	39
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	6	1	2	0	9	0	19	11	2	0	32	41
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	0	7	0	1	8	0	5	11	2	0	18	26
	<b>Illness:</b>													
5	(i) Aids/STD	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
6	(ii) Cancer	0	7	28	31	41	107	0	4	10	13	7	34	141
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	4	7	34	56	101	0	3	5	12	15	35	136
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental illness	2	127	225	203	137	694	0	89	107	85	38	319	1013
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	2	84	183	267	334	870	4	52	86	101	110	353	1223
10	Death of dear person	0	7	14	9	21	51	0	12	9	8	13	42	93
11	Dowry dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	4	1	22	22
12	Divorce	0	1	3	0	2	6	0	4	6	2	0	12	18
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	28	61	83	8	180	0	1	0	0	0	1	181

(Contd.....)

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths														Grand Total
		Male (M)							Female (F)							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
14	Failure in examination	6	33	0	0	0	39	13	37	0	0	0	50	89		
15	Fall in social reputation	0	4	4	5	4	17	1	2	2	0	1	6	23		
16	Family problems	21	281	472	527	309	1610	22	173	220	172	103	690	2300		
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	0	3	4	6	8	21	0	2	2	2	1	7	28		
18	Illegitimate pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	6	6		
19	Love affairs	0	37	11	0	0	48	0	27	9	1	0	37	85		
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	6		
21	Poverty	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
22	Professional/ Career Problem	0	11	29	25	3	68	0	1	0	2	0	3	71		
23	Property dispute	0	5	15	10	5	35	0	2	3	2	0	7	42		
24	Unemployment	0	32	47	10	0	89	0	0	8	2	0	10	99		
25	Causes not known	10	256	351	295	244	1156	10	125	131	85	54	405	1561		
26	Other causes (Please specify)	11	230	361	305	131	1038	12	90	147	73	67	389	1427		
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>2196</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>7165</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2645</b>	<b>9810</b>		

(Contd.....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2003**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	1	103	315	341	142	902	1	21	39	35	21	117	1019
2	Suspected/Illicit relation		2	3	1	0	6		2				2	8
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	3	8	4	2	17		22	12	3	1	38	55
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	3	8	4	3	18		6	5	6		17	35
5	Illness:													
	(i) Aids/STD	0	2	1	4	5	12			1	2	1	4	16
6	(ii) Cancer			3	7	20	30		2	2	4	4	12	42
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	1	3	11	17	32				5	7	12	44
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental illness		182	272	284	172	910		133	121	118	70	442	1352
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	2	100	212	264	328	906	1	64	86	87	140	378	1284
10	Death of dear person	1	7	12	13	9	42		7	8	10	9	34	76
11	Dowry dispute	0	2	0	1	0	3		6	1			7	10
12	Divorce	0	0	2	0	0	2		0	6			6	8
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	18	43	55	41	157		1	0			1	158

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths											Grand Total	
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	Failure in examination	7	28	0	0	0	35	6	47	0			53	88
15	Fall in social reputation	0	12	34	17	15	78		8	3	2	1	14	92
16	Family problems	10	227	449	497	263	1446	12	169	168	145	87	581	2027
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	0	0		0	0	0		0	0			0	0
18	Illegitimate pregnancy		0		0	0	0		3	1			4	4
19	Love affairs		34	10	1	0	45		40	14	1		55	100
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)		0	0	0	0	0		0	0			0	0
21	Poverty		1	3	7	1	12		1	0			1	13
22	Professional/ Career Problem		13	7	6	2	28		1	0			1	29
23	Property dispute		2	8	11	5	26		0	1	2		3	29
24	Unemployment		37	40	34	15	126		3	1			4	130
25	Causes not known	17	207	319	293	164	1000	17	119	86	63	58	343	1343
26	Other causes (Please specify)	12	216	280	361	233	1102	12	119	92	61	90	374	1476
27	Total	50	1200	2032	2216	1437	6935	49	774	647	544	489	2503	9438

(Contd.....)

## DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2004

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male						Female						Total	
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	1	71	304	317	106	799	1	17	31	28	12	89	888	
2	Suspected/Illicit relation	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	2	3	0	0	5	9	
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	2	6	3	0	11	0	27	9	4	0	40	51	
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	0	8	4	3	15	0	7	14	2	1	24	39	
	<u>Illness:</u>														
5	(i) Aids/STD	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
6	(ii) Cancer	0	5	7	16	28	56	0	2	2	10	16	30	86	
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	0	1	12	11	24	0	0	1	2	3	6	30	
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental Illness	6	194	296	314	161	971	7	90	124	112	77	410	1381	
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	2	59	187	305	361	914	7	50	68	131	152	408	1322	
10	Death of dear person	1	10	15	13	15	54	1	9	13	5	8	36	90	
11	Dowry dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	3	0	15	15	

(Contd.....)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
12	Divorce	0	0	03	0	1	4	0	3	3	1	0	7	11
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	19	28	27	6	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
14	Failure in examination	8	24	0	0	0	32	5	34	0	0	0	39	71
15	Fall in social reputation	0	0	02	9	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	2	2
16	Family problems	13	234	578	446	211	1482	17	183	174	99	73	546	2028
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
18	Illegitimate pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	6	6
19	Love affairs	0	35	10	0	0	45	44	44	1	0	0	45	90
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	3
21	Poverty	0	0	1	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
22	Professional/ Career Problem	0	9	3	5	1	18	1	1	0	0	0	1	19
23	Property dispute	0	1	3	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
24	Unemployment	0	97	28	25	8	158	20	20	41	0	0	61	219
25	Causes not known	7	167	274	279	182	909	77	77	73	66	59	280	1189
26	Other causes	10	179	310	328	168	995	147	147	87	72	82	398	1393
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>2067</b>	<b>2110</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>6598</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>2455</b>	<b>9053</b>

(Contd.....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2005**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						Total	
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	0	72	245	356	85	758	0	6	25	31	11	73	831	
2	Suspected/illicit relation	2	2	4	2	1	11	0	2	1	0	0	3	14	
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	3	8	2	0	13	0	28	4	0	0	32	45	
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	1	5	14	2	22	0	5	10	5	1	21	43	
	<b>Illness:</b>														
5	(i) Aids/STD	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	
6	(ii) Cancer	0	0	12	24	23	59	0	1	4	7	14	26	85	
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	0	1	17	9	27	0	0	0	6	2	8	35	
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental illness	0	197	291	305	136	929	4	113	128	131	90	466	1395	
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	2	69	155	265	355	846	2	53	69	87	166	377	1223	
10	Death of dear person	1	13	14	13	14	55	1	6	9	15	8	39	94	
11	Dowry dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	17	17	
12	Divorce	0	0	1	5	1	7	0	1	6	0	0	7	14	
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	21	20	19	3	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	
14	Failure in examination	10	28	0	1	0	39	13	18	0	0	0	31	70	

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths													Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)							
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15	Fall in social reputation	0	0	2	5	2	9	0	0	0	2	0	2	11	
16	Family problems	14	372	708	619	269	1982	13	208	190	168	88	667	2649	
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	2	10	28	24	18	82	1	10	10	5	4	30	112	
18	Illegitimate pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
19	Love affairs	0	27	9	1	0	37	1	39	4	0	0	44	81	
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
21	Poverty	0	2	2	5	0	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	
22	Professional/ Career Problem	0	5	9	12	1	27	0	3	3	1	0	7	34	
23	Property dispute	1	2	4	1	1	9	1	0	2	1	1	5	14	
24	Unemployment	0	41	41	24	2	108	0	12	7	7	2	28	136	
25	Causes not known	3	109	198	195	147	652	5	65	46	46	38	200	852	
26	Other causes	11	264	360	298	151	1084	9	111	104	63	40	327	1411	
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>2119</b>	<b>2207</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>6830</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2414</b>	<b>9244</b>	

(Contd.....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2006**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												Grand Total
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	1	56	191	328	86	662	2	18	30	28	6	84	746
2	Suspected/illicit relation	0	1	4	3	0	8	0	3	6	1	0	10	18
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	5	2	2	1	10	0	17	4	0	0	21	31
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	2	5	10	2	19	0	4	6	1	0	11	30
5	Illness: (i) Aids/STD	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6	(ii) Cancer	0	1	9	23	19	52	0	1	4	6	2	13	65
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	0	2	2	4	8	0	0	0	1	2	3	11
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental illness	2	190	338	323	169	1022	0	124	148	120	97	489	1511
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	2	60	158	313	375	908	1	60	66	113	137	377	1285
10	Death of dear person	1	10	11	13	12	47	2	5	6	6	7	26	73
11	Dowry dispute	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	11	1	0	18	19
12	Divorce	0	1	11	7	2	21	0	0	3	0	0	3	24
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	23	49	26	13	111	3	3	0	0	0	6	117
14	Failure in examination	5	17	0	0	0	22	15	23	0	0	0	38	60

**(Contd.....)**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	Fall in social reputation	1	11	25	8	8	53	2	10	8	5	1	26	79
16	Family problems	20	435	819	802	391	2467	24	271	257	246	153	951	3418
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
18	Illegitimate pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
19	Love affairs	0	19	11	6	0	36	1	28	3	2	0	34	70
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	5	0	1	1	7	0	3	0	0	1	4	11
21	Poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Professional/ Career Problem	0	1	9	6	0	16	0	2	0	1	0	3	19
23	Property dispute	0	1	0	2	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
24	Unemployment	0	21	40	25	0	86	0	6	4	2	0	12	98
25	Causes not known	9	101	149	121	88	468	4	42	35	37	26	144	612
26	Other causes	13	106	157	176	101	553	6	55	47	31	27	166	719
27	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1066</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2199</b>	<b>1273</b>	<b>6583</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>2443</b>	<b>9026</b>

(Contd....)

**DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES BY CAUSES-2007**

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths											Grand Total	
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above		Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Bankruptcy or sudden change in economic status	0	52	222	333	71	678	0	10	25	34	9	78	756
2	Suspected/Illicit relation	0	1	5	2	0	8	0	6	8	0	0	14	22
3	Cancellation/ non-settlement of marriage	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	14	3	1	0	18	21
4	Not having children (Barrenness/impotency)	0	0	9	6	0	15	0	3	12	2	1	18	33
5	Illness: (i) Aids/STD	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	(ii) Cancer	0	0	7	26	24	57	0	1	4	13	10	28	85
7	(iii) Paralysis	0	0	3	6	10	19	0	0	0	3	2	5	24
8	(iv) Insanity/Mental illness	2	165	335	306	142	950	5	95	146	122	66	434	1384
9	(v) Other prolonged illness	1	69	173	362	319	924	0	43	84	142	136	405	1329
10	Death of dear person	0	8	18	24	15	65	0	3	7	11	8	29	94
11	Dowry dispute	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	6	0	0	22	22
12	Divorce	0	2	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
13	Drug abuse/addiction	0	24	61	44	7	136	0	0	0	1	0	1	137
14	Failure in examination	7	17	0	0	0	24	7	16	0	0	0	23	47

(Contd....)

Sl. No.	Causes	Number of Suicidal Deaths												
		Male (M)						Female (F)						
		Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	Upto 14 years	15-29 years	30-44 years	45-59 years	60 year & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
15	Fall in social reputation	0	3	17	15	0	35	0	1	5	3	1	10	45
16	Family problems	32	522	959	906	403	2822	25	265	295	265	115	965	3787
17	Ideological causes/ Hero worshipping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Illegitimate pregnancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
19	Love affairs	0	29	6	0	0	35	2	41	3	0	0	46	81
20	Physical abuse (Rape, incest etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
21	Poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Professional/ Career Problem	0	4	8	7	0	19	0	1	1	1	0	3	22
23	Property dispute	0	0	4	8	4	16	0	0	1	1	1	3	19
24	Unemployment	0	30	14	4	0	48	0	5	2	0	0	7	55
25	Causes not known	5	138	191	183	81	598	3	70	66	36	33	208	806
26	Other causes	1	32	33	39	25	130	1	15	13	12	11	52	182
27	Total	48	1097	2069	2273	1101	6588	43	610	681	647	393	2374	8962

**Table 6.6**  
**Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala(2003-2007) Cases registered and their disposal**

Offences	2003				2004				2005				2006				2007			
	Cases registered	Charge sheeted	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases registered	Chargesheeted	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases registered	Chargesheeted	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases registered	Chargesheeted	Acquitted	Convicted	Cases registered	Chargesheeted	Acquitted	Convicted
Rape (376 IPC)	394	409	185	45	480	390	260	56	478	451	286	48	601	495	296	58	512	546	448	74
Molestation (354 IPC)	1947	1708	682	111	2260	2087	866	129	2339	2083	799	168	2543	2273	1324	231	2624	2463	1549	165
Kidnapping & Abduction	102	55	29	4	142	95	48	3	129	94	48	4	202	149	66	4	177	147	56	9
Sexual harassment (509 IPC)	68	61	39	11	133	115	57	20	175	165	58	21	222	178	79	16	262	232	51	13
Dowry death (304 B IPC)	33	17	7	4	31	39	8	5	21	18	24	10	25	21	19	6	27	27	24	4
Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	2930	2311	1289	96	3222	2805	1564	160	3283	2812	1801	136	3708	3200	1906	239	3999	3626	2358	138

**Table 6.7**  
**Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala(2000-2007)**

Offences	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rape ( 376 IPC)	552	562	499	394	480	478	601	512
Molestation (354 IPC)	1695	1942	2123	1947	2260	2339	2543	2624
Kidnapping &Abduction (363 to 369,371,373 IPC)	89	97	91	102	142	175	202	177
Sexual harassment (509 IPC)	69	81	102	68	133	129	222	262
Dowry death (304 B IPC)	25	27	17	33	31	21	25	27
Cruelty by Husband or Relatives (498(A) IPC)	2418	2561	2836	2930	3222	3283	3708	3999
Other IPC cases against women	2773	2171	1833	1754	1413	1662	1809	1851
<b>Total</b>	<b>7621</b>	<b>7441</b>	<b>7501</b>	<b>7228</b>	<b>7681</b>	<b>8087</b>	<b>9110</b>	<b>9452</b>

Source: State Crime Records Bureau

**Table 6.8**  
**Suicide in kerala**

Year	Suicide			Suicide rate (in Lakhs)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2004	6598	2455	9053	41.57	14.52	27.61
2005	6830	2414	9244	42.69	14.13	27.94
2006	6583	2443	9026	40.82	14.16	27.04
2007	6588	2374	8962	40.53	13.63	26.61

Department of Economics & Statistics, Kerala

*Samithi*  
*Suby*

**Table 6.9**  
**Percentage of Atrocities committed against Women in Kerala from 2000 to 2007**

Offences	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Rape ( 376 IPC)	7.24	7.55	6.65	5.45	6.25	5.91	6.60	5.42
Molestation (354 IPC)	22.24	26.10	28.30	26.94	29.42	28.92	27.91	27.76
Kidnapping & Abduction (363 to 369, 371, 373 IPC)	1.17	1.30	1.21	1.41	1.85	2.16	2.22	1.87
Sexual harassment (509 IPC)	0.91	1.09	1.36	0.94	1.73	1.60	2.44	2.77
Dowry death (304 B IPC)	0.33	0.36	0.23	0.46	0.40	0.26	0.27	0.29
Cruelty by Husband or Relatives (498(A) IPC)	31.73	34.42	37.81	40.54	41.95	40.60	40.70	42.31
Other IPC cases against women	36.39	29.18	24.44	24.27	18.40	20.55	19.86	19.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>							

**Table 6.10**  
**Jails in Kerala and district wise prisoners 2007**

S.No	District	Central Jail		District Jail		Sub Jail		Open Jail	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Trivandrum	1587	25	271	0	87	2	324	0
2	Kollam	0	0	176	17	128	0	0	0
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	157	3	0	0
4	Alappuzha	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0
5	Kottayam	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	103	1	0	0
7	Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	368	19	0	0
8	Thrissur	518	10	0	0	94	0	0	0
9	Palakkad	0	0	0	0	103	0	0	0
10	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	159	3	0	0
11	Kozhikode	0	0	404	19	65	1	0	0
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	70	4	0	0
13	Kannur	1306	0	0	0	52	0	0	0
14	Kassaragod	0	0	0	0	99	1	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3411</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>1606</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>0</b>

( Contd....)

S.No	District	Women Jail		Special sub jail		Grand total	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Trivandrum	63	63	0	0	2332	90
2	Kollam	0	0	0	0	304	17
3	Pathanamthitta	0	0	0	0	157	3
4	Alappuzha	0	0	82	4	168	4
5	Kottayam	0	0	97	9	132	9
6	Idukki	0	0	0	0	103	1
7	Ernakulam	0	0	0	0	368	19
8	Thrissur	0	0	166	0	778	10
9	Palakkad	0	0	145	2	248	2
10	Malappuram	0	0	0	0	159	3
11	Kozhikode	0	0	0	0	469	20
12	Wayanad	0	0	0	0	70	4
13	Kannur	0	0	39	0	1397	18
14	Kassaragod	0	0	0	0	99	1
	Total	63	63	529	15	6784	201

Source : Prisons Dept

By Women's Commission

**Table 6.11**  
**Subjectwise details of petitions received January 2006**  
**to December 2007**

S.No	Category	Number of petitions filed
1	2	3
2	Harasment of women	1600(Ist)
3	Abusive language	159(4th)
4	Against police	37
5	Anti-social nuisance	152(5th)
6	Atrocities	142
7	Beating	88
8	Cheating	243
9	Child marriage	1
10	Divorse	89
11	Doctor's negligence	6
12	Dowry harasment	119
13	Employment related	107
14	Harasment by husband	574(2nd)
15	Miscellaneous	865
16	Neighbour's nuisance	133
17	Nuisance after drinking	32
18	Path problems	42
19	Property related	373(3rd)
20	Sexual harasment	100
21	Suspecious death	69
22	Theft	7
23	Threatening to life	113
24	Ti get divorse	17
25	To get alimony	87
26	To get economic held	16
<b>Total</b>		<b>5171</b>

Source : Women's Commission 2007 Keral

**Table 6.12**  
**Number of Crime according to nature**

S.No	Nature of crime	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Murder				
	a. Infanticide	-	2	-	1
	b. Other murder	31	49	45	50
	<b>Total murder</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>51</b>
2	Rape	148	159	140	219
3	Kidnapping and abduction	91	74	45	73
4	Exposure and abandonment	1	-	3	4
5	Procuration of minor girls	7	20	21	35
6	Child marriage restriction act	-	1	3	1
7	Other crimes against children	48	56	129	170
	<b>Total crime</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>553</b>

**Table 6.13**  
**Adoption of children**

SI No	Years	Children adopted by Indian in India	children adopted by Indian and foreigners outside India	Total children
1	2	3	4	5
2	2001	2533	1298	3831
3	2002	2704	1066	3770
4	2003	2585	1024	3609
5	2004	2294	1021	3315
6	2005	2284	867	3151
7	2006	2409	852	3261
8	2007	2494	770	3264
9	2008	2169	821	2990
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19472</b>	<b>7719</b>	<b>27191</b>

Source : Central Adoption Resource Authority

**Table 6.14****Incidence of crimes against women in Kerala during 2007**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Offences</b>	<b>Incidents</b>	<b>Rate of crime</b>	<b>% share to total incidence in india</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	Rape(Sec.376 IPC)	512	1.5	2.5
3	Kidnapping & Abduction (sec.369-369, 371-379 IPC)	177	0.5	0.9
4	Dowry death(Sec.304B IPC)	27	0.1	0.3
5	Cruelty by husband and relatives(Sec.498A-IPC)	3999	11.8	5.3
6	Molestation(Sec.354 IPC)	2624	7.7	6.8
7	Sexual harassment, Eve - Teasing (Sec.509 IPC)	262	0.8	2.4
8	Immoral traffic (P) Act 1956	201	0.6	5.6
9	Indecent representation of women(P) Act 1986	26	0.1	2.2
10	Dowry Prohibition Act 1961	9	0	0.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>7837</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4.2</b>

## 2005-06 MOHFW

S.No	% of Adult age 15-49	Kerala	India
1	2	3	4
2	% of women who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife		
3	She goes out without telling him	35.7	29
4	She neglects the house or children	44.2	34.7
5	She argues with him	25.7	30.3
6	She refuses to have sexual intercourse with him	14	14.1
7	She doesn't cook properly	20.3	20.4
8	He suspects she is unfaithful	22.6	25.1
9	She shows disrespect for in-laws	44.5	40.6
10	% who agree with atleast one specified reason	65.7	54.4
11	% of men who agree with atleast one specified reason	54.2	51

Source :NFH

Table 6.15

Victims of rape under different age groups in Kerala  
1989-93

Sl No	Year	No.of rape cases regd	No.of victims by age group			
			upto 10 year	11 to 15 year	15 to 30year	above 30 year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	1989	206	8	53	127	18
3	1990	197	19	38	101	39
4	1991	211	16	47	126	22
5	1992	227	15	58	137	17
6	1993	211	10	44	132	25

Source : Police Department

## 7 Social Welfare



## SOCIAL WELFARE

Kerala known as 'God's own country' has been a pioneer in adopting social security and welfare measures for the economically and socially weaker sections of the population in particular women, in terms of shelter homes, rehabilitation measures, pension, women specific organizations.

A large number of people in our state are still devoid of the deserving care and shelter. There are a large number of orphans and destitute living on the mercy of others. They include infants who are abandoned by their parents, children whose parents are lost, people who are abandoned by their dear ones due to disease and various other reason and old people who are not taken care of by the family due to poverty and other reasons.

There are various case institutions in the state owned by the government and private individuals and institutions. The details of welfare institutions including the number of inmates and the sanctioned strength is shown in table. As against, the total sanctioned strength 3050 inmates in the 50 institutions, the occupants are 1466 in 2007, ie below half of the strength.

Among the 1828 care homes in Kerala, there are 613 orphanages, 496 day care centers stand next behind, next comes 169 cases for aged people, and so on. The details are shown in table 7.2. One of the significant findings is that the maximum number of inmates in the care homes is possessing only primary level education and hence it is presumable that their lives have gone upside down which eventually forced them to accept a care home life.

Among the total inmates of the care homes, 9383 male and 12683 female belong to the Hindu community, 19244 male and 9224 female belong to muslim community, 8578 male and 15392 female belong to the Christian community, 555 male and 475 female belong to other communities and 3296 male and 2877 female are unaware of their religion.

There are 31345 male and 31616 female inmates in the care homes who have relatives, whereas there is only 4963 male and 5130 female do not have any relatives in this world. Those who are unaware of their relatives totals to 4648 male and 3905 female.

The care homes for aged men are spread in all districts except Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad and Alappuzha. The care homes for aged women are highest in Kottayam district ie 28 numbers followed by Ernakulam with 23 numbers and Thrissur with 15 numbers.

There are 105 care homes for destitute of which Ernakulam district has the highest numbers ie 26 numbers followed by Thrissur (19) and Kottayam(10) . There are 91 care homes for crippled persons in our state of Ernakulam district has the highest No.

For the effective functioning of the care homes, the co-operation of various staff including office staff, security staff, teachers, medical and para medical staff and other supporting staff have been employed. Out of the total 9882 staff, 25.76% are office staff, 15.56% are watchmen, peons and attenders, 17.36% are teachers, 4.75% are medical staff, 2.81% are paramedical staff and 33.75% other staff.

The inmates of these institutions can be classified based on their educational qualifications. 22.24% of the inmates are illiterates whereas 60.55% are educated upto the primary level. Those who are educated to the matriculation level are only 15.33% graduates constitute only 1.35% of the inmates and those having post graduation/professional qualification is only a meager 0.54%.

On verifying the age group of the inmates based on their education qualification, it is seen that out of the 12584 male in the age group 0-10, 5532 are illiterates. 7052 have primary level education. Similarly the female of the above age group numbers to 12297, of which 5360 are c\illiterates and 6937 have primary level education. Of the 1828 care home, it is revealed that 17609 male and 13887 female inmates who dwell in the orphanages have someone to point in this world that they have their relatives. Of all the inmates of the various care homes, it is seen that those have relative numbers to 31435 male and 31616 female and are the most luckiest. A total of 4963 male and 5130 female among the inmates do not have anyone to claim as a relative in this world and 4648 male and 3905 female do not know where their relatives are.

There are 1,53,318 Ex-service men and 303 war widows holding identity cards issued by Zila sainik welfare offices upto September 2008. An amount of Rs.600/- per month is provided as financial assistance to second world war veterans who are in indigent circumstances benefiting 1841 persons upto 30/-0/2008 during the reporting period. The present numbers of Ex-servicemen and widows in Kerala holding identity cards for the last nine years and major activities implemented through the Sainik Welfare Department and its achievements during 2007 and 2008 are shown in table 7.14 table 7.15

<b>TABLE NO</b>	<b>C O N T E N T</b>	<b>Page NO</b>
Table 7.1	Welfare institutions sanctioned strength and inmates 2007	255
Table 7.2	Care homes in Kerala	255
Table 7.3	Education status of inmates in the care homes	256
Table 7.4	Inmates in the care homes by details of relatives	256
Table 7.5	Religion wise Number of inmates in care homes	257
Table 7.6	Community wise details	257
Table 7.7	District wise Number of Care Homes according to type	258
Table 7.8	Details of Employees in Care Homes	259
Table 7.9	Details of Employees in Care Homes	260
Table 7.10	Number of Inmates in Care Homes By Educational Qualification	261
Table 7.11	Number of Inmates in Care Homes By Age Group and Educational Qualification	262
Table 7.12	Number of Inmates in Care homes by Details of Relatives	263
Table 7.13	Number of Inmates in Care homes by Age Group and Details of Relatives	264
Table 7.14	Ex-servicemen and War Widows in Kerala - 2000-2007	265
Table 7.15	Major Welfare schemes /Achievements of Ex-Servicemen/War Widows during 2007	265



**Table 7.1****Welfare institutions sanctioned strength and inmates  
2007**

S.No	Institutions	Numbers	Inmates(Nos)	Sanctioned strength(Nos)
1	2	3	4	5
2	Mahila Mandhir	12	218	325
3	After care home	3	81	250
4	Rescue home	2	27	200
5	Children home	1	22	50
6	Oldage home	15	292	1225
7	Forms for Physically Handicapped	3	77	125
8	Asha Bhavan	6	191	300
9	Care Home for the disabled	3	102	125
10	Short stay home	1	17	50
11	Home for mentally deficient children	1	25	50
12	Pratheeksha Bhavan	1	34	50
13	Vocational training centre	2	180	300
14	Total	50	1466	3050

**Table 7.2  
Care homes in Kerala**

SINo	Type	No.
1	2	3
2	Orphanage	613
3	Care Homes for aged men	26
4	Care Homes for aged women	114
5	Care homes for aged people	169
6	Juvenile Home	31
7	Care Homes for destitutes	105
8	Care Homes for diseased person	91
9	Rescue Homes	19
10	Day care centres	496
11	Others	164
12	<b>Total</b>	<b>1828</b>

**Table 7.3****Education status of inmates in the care homes**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	Illiterate	8061	10105	18166
3	Primary level	25811	23657	49468
4	SSLC	6358	6166	12524
5	Graduation	623	477	1100
6	PG/Professionals	193	246	439
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>	<b>81697</b>

**Table 7.4****Inmates in the care homes by details of relatives**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	Having relatives	31345	31616	62961
3	Not having relatives	4963	5130	10093
4	Not known	4648	3905	8553

**Table 7.5****Religion wise Number of inmates in care homes**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	Hindu	9373	12683	22056
3	Muslim	19244	9224	28468
4	Christian	8578	15392	23970
5	Others	555	475	1030
6	Not known	3296	2877	6173
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>	<b>81697</b>

**Table 7.6****Community wise details**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Communities</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2	Scheduled caste	1508	2374	3882
3	Scheduled Tribe	807	1286	2093
4	OBC	23643	17257	40900
5	Others	10261	14972	25233
6	Not known	4827	4762	9589
7	<b>Total</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>	<b>81697</b>

**Table 7.7**  
**District wise Number of Care Homes according to type**

S.No	District	Care Homes for aged men	Care Homes for aged women	Care Homes for aged people	Care homes for destitutes	Care homes for diseased persons	Day care centres	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Kassaragod	1	3	2	2	1	5	0	14
3	Kannur	3	5	12	4	12	1	6	43
4	Wayanad	3	6	6	3	1	57	2	78
5	Kozhikode	0	3	6	7	6	37	13	72
6	Malappuram	0	2	3	4	5	13	3	30
7	Palakkad	0	2	14	6	3	7	9	41
8	Thrissur	4	15	18	19	10	12	16	94
9	Ernakulam	2	23	30	26	17	163	19	280
10	Idukki	1	3	10	4	1	99	12	130
11	Kottayam	5	28	23	10	16	16	35	133
12	Alappuzha	0	5	9	7	6	21	9	57
13	Pathanamthitta	3	11	11	5	7	6	12	55
14	Kollam	2	3	7	2	2	23	11	50
15	Thiruvananthapuram	2	5	18	6	4	36	17	88
16	<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>1165</b>

Source : Dept.of Economics & Statisti

**Table 7.8**  
**Details of Employees in Care Homes**

S.No	Type of Care Homes	Office Staff		Watchman/Peon/ Attenders		Teachers/Draftsman		Medical Staff	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Orphanages	703	492	426	199	512	399	39	73
3	Carehomes for aged men	20	11	9	1	3	0	3	1
4	Carehomes for aged women	10	142	8	35	0	21	5	48
5	Care homes for aged people	105	150	103	78	4	12	19	88
6	Juvenile homes	32	42	36	12	23	26	6	5
7	Care homes for destitutes	76	95	43	42	25	53	6	27
8	Care homes for diseased persons	62	109	54	54	16	89	21	50
9	Resdue homes	3	20	4	7	2	11	5	5
10	Day care centres	19	185	15	259	5	264	2	8
11	Others	84	186	76	77	51	200	24	34
12	<b>State</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>1432</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>339</b>

**Table 7.9  
Details of Employees in Care Homes**

S.No	Type of Care Homes	Para Medical		Others		Total		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	Orphanages	13	49	557	827	2250	2039	4289
3	Carehomes for aged men	1	2	19	23	55	38	93
4	Carehomes for aged women	0	34	9	174	32	454	486
5	Care homes for aged people	9	36	63	238	303	602	905
6	Juvenile homes	7	19	33	54	137	158	295
7	Care homes for destitutes	0	15	96	195	246	427	673
8	Care homes for diseased persons	18	31	54	143	225	476	701
9	Resdue homes	2	3	3	7	19	53	72
10	Day care centres	0	3	12	274	53	993	1046
11	Others	7	29	126	428	368	954	1322
12	<b>State</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>2363</b>	<b>3688</b>	<b>6194</b>	<b>9882</b>

**Table 7.10**  
**Number of Inmates in Care Homes By Educational Qualification**

Sl.No	Type of Care Homes	Illiterate		Primary Level		SSLC		Graduation		PC/Professional		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	Orphanage	1155	1877	16370	12004	4686	3766	429	192	74	158	22714	17997
3	Carehomes for aged Men	101	0	346	0	63	0	20	0	3	0	533	0
4	Carehomes for aged women	4	881	0	1430	0	258	0	81	0	7	4	2657
5	Carehomes for aged	560	843	1612	1909	273	325	45	95	22	36	2512	3208
6	Juvenile Homes	245	332	661	581	73	44	0	3	0	0	979	960
7	Carehomes for Destitutes	297	400	2223	2254	561	595	46	28	1	17	3128	3294
8	Carehomes for Diseased Persons	479	761	1220	1095	320	271	35	26	82	12	2136	2165
9	Rescue Homes	18	50	257	180	28	54	4	3	0	1	307	288
10	Day care Homes	4366	4046	868	972	78	55	2	2	1	0	5315	5075
11	Others	836	915	2254	3232	276	798	42	47	10	15	3418	5007
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>8061</b>	<b>10105</b>	<b>25811</b>	<b>23657</b>	<b>6358</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>

**Table 7.11**  
**Number of Inmates in Care Homes By Age Group and Educational Qualification**

Sl. No	Age Group	Illiterate		Primary Level		SSLC		Graduation		PC/Professional		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2	0 to 10	5532	5360	7052	6937	0	0	0	0	0	0	12584	12297
3	11 to 17	517	798	12754	9984	4761	4447	0	0	0	0	18032	15229
4	18 to 60	1117	1944	3281	3313	1193	1021	555	309	171	200	6317	6787
5	61 to 80	723	1642	2379	2890	332	577	59	151	20	44	3513	5304
6	81 to 90	160	322	319	482	66	114	9	17	1	2	555	937
7	Above 90	12	39	26	51	6	7	0	0	1	0	45	97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8061</b>	<b>10105</b>	<b>25811</b>	<b>23657</b>	<b>6358</b>	<b>6166</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>

**Table 7.12**  
**Number of Inmates in Care homes by Details of Relatives**

S.No	Type of Care Homes	No. of homes	Having relatives		Not having relatives		Not Known		Total	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	Orphanage	613	17609	13887	2952	2452	2153	1658	22714	17997
3	Carehomes for aged Men	26	364	0	55	0	114	0	533	0
4	Carehomes for aged women	114	4	1757	0	651	0	249	4	2657
5	Carehomes for aged	169	1522	2190	546	532	444	486	2512	3208
6	Juvenile Homes	31	710	787	181	117	88	56	979	960
7	Carehomes for Destitutes	105	2208	2490	366	305	554	499	3128	3294
8	Carehomes for Diseased Persons	91	1365	1670	325	324	446	171	2136	2165
9	Rescue Homes	19	90	201	32	36	185	51	307	288
10	Day Care Homes	496	5189	4918	121	153	5	4	5315	5075
11	Others	164	2374	3716	385	560	659	731	3418	5007
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>1828</b>	<b>31435</b>	<b>31616</b>	<b>4963</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>4648</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>

**Table 7.13**  
**Number of Inmates in Care homes by Age Group and Details of Relatives**

S.No	Age Group	Having relatives		Not having relatives		Not Known		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0 to 10	10583	10590	1332	1077	669	630	12584	12297
3	11 to 17	15042	12817	1965	1518	1025	894	18032	15229
4	18 to 60	3549	4178	958	1219	1810	1390	6317	6787
5	61 to 80	1961	3452	600	1078	952	774	3513	5304
6	81 to 90	282	514	94	224	179	199	555	937
7	Above 90	18	65	14	14	13	18	45	97
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31435</b>	<b>31616</b>	<b>4963</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>4648</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>41046</b>	<b>40651</b>

**Table 7.14****Ex-servicemen and War Widows in Kerala - 2000-2007**

<b>SINo</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Ex-Servicemen (Nos)</b>	<b>War Widows(Nos)</b>
1	2	3	4
2	2000	129525	278
3	2001	134522	276
4	2002	138148	272
5	2003	142088	269
6	2004	145140	267
7	2005	146952	263
8	2006	147440	261
9	2007	149946	313

Source : Department of Sainik Welfare

**Table 7.15****Major Welfare schemes /Achievements of Ex-Servicemen/War Widows during 2007**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Benefi ciaries(Nos)</b>	<b>Amount spent during 2007 (Rs)</b>
1	2	3	4
2	Financial assistant to 2nd World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances@ Rs.400/- per month	1677	46,95,600(upto Sept.2007)
3	Construction of houses for disabled Ex-servicemen	16	3,60,000
4	Cash Award to recipients of gallantary decorations in the defence service and dependants of defence personnel	66	3,51,068
5	Financial help for children of Ex-Servicemen	189	2,34,500

Source : Dept of Sainik Welfare

Table 7.14  
 Ex-servicemen and War Widows in Kerala - 2000-2007

S.No	Year	Ex-servicemen (Nos)	War Widows (Nos)
1	2000	14946	101
2	2001	14740	101
3	2002	14892	103
4	2003	14514	107
5	2004	14208	109
6	2005	13814	112
7	2006	13452	116
8	2007	13222	118

Source: Department of Public Welfare

Table 7.15  
 Major Welfare Schemes / Achievements of Ex-Servicemen / War Widows during 2007

S.No	Name of Scheme	Beneficiaries (Nos)	Amount spent during 2007 (Rs)
1	Financial relief for children of Ex-Servicemen	188	2,20,000
2	Cash Award to recipients of gallantry decorations in the defence services and awards of defence personnel	82	2,32,000
3	Construction of houses for disabled Ex-servicemen	30	3,00,000
4	Financial relief to 2nd World War Veterans who are in indigent circumstances Rs.400/- per month	107	4,02,600 (upto Sept. 2007)
5	Financial relief to 2nd World War Veterans	3	4

Source: Dept. of Public Welfare

69



