

# SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICS INDIA



2006



Central Statistical Organisation  
Ministry of Statistics and  
Programme Implementation  
Government of India  
New Delhi  
[www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)

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## Preface

India has achieved considerable progress in socio-economic development over the years. Comparable statistical indicators are, however, necessary to measure such changes. Recognising this need, the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) brought out a publication entitled "Selected Socio-Economic Indicators for India" for the first time in December 1987. Since this publication was found to be quite useful by different users, CSO started bringing it out as a regular publication with revised nomenclature namely "Selected Socio-Economic Statistics, India" with effect from 1993.

India has a very long tradition of collection of socio-economic statistics through Population Census, National Sample Surveys and as a by-product of administration. The availability of statistics on various socio-economic issues has improved considerably over the years. Nevertheless, data gaps still exist on a number of important emerging issues. This is partly due to global changes in the socio-economic scenario and shifts in priorities. It is, however, necessary to have up-to-date statistics on new emerging issues at various geographical levels.

In view of the growing concern for social well-being and improving the quality of life, different types of social statistics and indicators of social development are in general demand. In tune with the changing requirements, the coverage and presentation of this publication have been significantly improved in the current issue. The whole publication has been rearranged into eleven chapters on the basis of subject fields.

I hope the publication would be useful to planners, policy makers, research workers and the academia. We will appreciate suggestions for bringing about improvements in the publication.

**Dr. S.K.Nath**  
**Director General**  
**Central Statistical Organisation**

**October, 2006**

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## Highlights

1. Urban population in India, over the years is growing at a much faster rate than rural population, with average annual growth rate for urban population being 3.64% during 1981-91 and 3.15% during 1991-2001, as against a rural growth rate of 2% during 1981-91 and 1.81% during 1991-2001. The percentage share of urban population has been increasing continuously over the years in last three decades.
2. Sex ratio which was 930 in 1971 decreased to 926 in 1991 and marginally increased to 933 in 2001.
3. Both birth rate and death rate have been decreasing over the years. The phenomena is true both in rural and urban areas. However, rural-urban divide is still noticed. The birth rate in 2003 for rural areas was 26.4 as compared to 19.8 in urban areas. The death rate in 2003 was 8.7 in rural areas and 6.0 in urban areas.
4. The Total Fertility Rates(TFR) for both rural and urban have shown a decreasing trend during 1995 to 2003. For urban areas it has come down from 2.6 to 2.2 and for rural areas from 3.9 to 3.2 during this period. For the country as a whole TFR has come down from 3.5 in 1995 to 3.0 in 2003.
5. The Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) was 72 per 1000 in 1996 and has come down to 60 in 2003. However, there is a wide differential between rural (66) and urban (38) figures in 2003.
6. As per the results of Census of India 2001, about 39.1% of the total population was in the workforce, of which male workforce was about 51.7% and female workforce 25.6%. Female workforce in rural areas was 30.8% as compared to female work force of only 11.9% in urban areas. Male work force in rural areas was 52.1% whereas the same in urban areas was 50.6%.
7. As per the results of the NSS employment & unemployment Survey July, 2004 to June, 2005 (61st Round of NSS), usual status worker population ratio(WPR) during 2004-05 for rural male was 546 per thousand and for rural female 327 per thousand. For urban areas the corresponding figures are 549 and 166 respectively. Labour force participation rates for Rural(Male), Rural (Female), Urban(Male) and Urban (Female) are 555, 333, 570 and 178 per thousand respectively. The Unemployment Rates for Rural(Male), Rural(Female), Urban(Male) and Urban(Female) have been estimated as 1.6%,1.8%,3.8% and 6.9% .

8. 27 million of persons were employed in the organized sector in 2003. The employment in this sector has been decreasing since 1998 when it was all time high at 28.1 million. The percentage of women employment in the organized sector has been continuously increasing over the years. It has increased from 10.9% in 1961 to 18.1% in 2002.
9. The primary school enrolment rate has been increasing steadily over the last decade. It was 95.4% in 2002-03 and has increased to 98.3% in 2003-04. The Female enrolment rate increased from 93.1% in 2002-03 to 96 in 2003-04.
10. The drop out rates for male for 2004-05 in Primary, Middle and high School are 33.7%, 51.7% and 60.9% respectively. The corresponding drop out rate for female are 28.4%, 52.8% and 64.9% respectively.
11. In 2001 the overall literacy rate was about 65% with male literacy rate of 75% and female literacy rate of 54%.
12. The ratios of girls to boys in primary and secondary school increased from 41.5 and 36.9 in 1991 to 47.0 and 44.5 respectively in 2003.
13. The number of hospitals per million population has increased from 13.14 in 1991 to 14.96 in 2001. However, marginal decline has been observed in case of PHC ( from 24.05 per million population to 22.20 during the same period). Number of doctors per million population has increased from 470 in 1991 to 590 in 2004. Number of nurses per one million population has however increased substantially from 400 in 1991 to 810 in 2004.
14. The reported AIDS cases in India till December, 2004 was 96978. In 2003 and 2004 Tamil Nadu accounted for the largest share of officially reported HIV/AIDS cases (around 50% of the total).
15. Reported cognizable crime increased from 1629936 in 1993 to 1832015 in 2004. Reported crime against women has also gone up from 84930 in 1993 to 154333 in 2004.
16. The percentage of cases pending disposal at the investigation stage has increased from 16.5 in 1971 to 23.6 in 2004. Similarly the percentage of cases pending disposal at the trial stage has increased from 60.9 to 83.3 in the same period. On the other hand , the conviction percentage has decreased from 62.0 to 42.5 in the same period.
17. The number of telephones per 100 population, which was 0.60 in 1991, has increased to 9.84 in 2005, contributed largely by a sharp increase in the cellular mobile phones over the last couple of years.

18. The number of homeless persons overall has come down from 2007489 in 1991 to 1943766 in 2001. But the number of urban homeless persons has increased from 725592 in 1991 to 778599 in 2001.
19. A sizable proportion of urban population lives in slums. As per the 2001 census out of 42.5 million slum population in India Maharashtra alone has 11.2 million.
20. The per capita availability of forest and agricultural land has been decreasing over the last two decades. The figure for per capita forest land stands at 0.074 hectare in 2001 as compared to 0.081 in 1991. Similarly the per capita availability of agricultural land in rural areas was about 0.271 hectare in 2001 as compared to 0.315 in 1991.
21. The Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers, Urban Non-Manual Employees and Agricultural Labourers increased by 12.16% , 11.94% and 10.16% respectively in 2005 as compared to 2002.
22. The Human Development Report, brought out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), ranks different countries of the World on the basis of various development indicators namely, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). As per the report of the year 2005, India is ranked 127<sup>th</sup> among all the countries on the basis of HDI. The value of HDI, which is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, was 0.602 for India in 2003. In terms of GDI, which takes gender disparity into account while measuring human development, India stood at rank 98 with the value of GDI for the year 2003 being 0.59 for India. The GEM, which takes into account the gender wise participation in economic and political decision making, ranked India at 95 with value for GEM being 0.24.

## Socio Economic Indicators, India at a Glance

SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	<b>AREA</b>					
1	Area	Million sq km	2001	3.28(2.45)	1951	3.28
2	Agricultural Land	Million sq km	2001	1.41	1951	1.19
3	Forest Land	Million sq km	2001	0.68	1951	0.4
	<b>POPULATION</b>					
4	Population	Million	2001	1028.8(16.17)	1951	361.1
5	Female Population	Million	2001	496.5(15.75)	1951	175.5
6	Urban Population	Million	2001	286.2(9.33)	1951	62.44
7	Density of Population	Per sq km	2001	325	1951	117
8	Slum Population	Million	2001	42.58	1991	45.66
	<b>ECONOMY</b>					
9	Per capita Household Consumption expenditure(Rural)	Rupees	2004	564.7	1961-62	21.7
10	Per capita Household Consumption expenditure(urban)	Rupees	2004	1060	1961-62	30.9
11	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)Current Prices	Billion Rupees/Dollar	2004-05	Rs.28400	1950-51	Rs. 9506
12	Per Capita Income(Current Prices) per annum	Rupees/Dollar	2004-05	23222	1950-51	Rs. 255
13	Population Below Poverty line	Percent	2000	26.1	1972-73	51.5
	<b>HEALTH</b>					
14	Total Fertility Rate		2003	3	1971	5.2
15	Infant Mortality Rate	Per Thousand live births	2003	60	1971	129
16	Life Expectancy(All)	Years	1998-2002	62.5	1951-1961	41.3
17	Life Expectancy(M)	Years	1998-2002	61.6	1951-1961	41.9
18	Life Expectancy(F)	Years	1998-2002	63.3	1951-1961	40.6
19	No. of Doctors	Per Million population	2004	590	1971	270
20	No. of Nurses	Per Million population	2004	810	1971	140
21	No. of Hospital beds	Per Million population	2004	1010	1971	64
22	HIV prevalence	Number	2004	96978	2003	55169
23	Effective Couple Protection Rate	Percent	2000	46.2	1980	22.3
24	Estimated disabled Persons	Million	2002	10.63	NA	NA

1. Figures in bracket indicate the percentage against world figures

SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	<b>EDUCATION</b>					
25	Literacy Rate(All)	Percent	2001	64.84	1951	16.7
26	Literacy Rate(M)	Percent	2001	75.26	1951	25
27	Literacy Rate(F)	Percent	2001	53.67	1951	7.9
28	Gross Enrolement (All)	Percent	2003-04	80.4	1950-51	27.6
29	Gross Enrolement (M)	Percent	2003-04	83.85	1950-51	40.6
30	Gross Enrolement (F)	Percent	2003-04	76.7	1950-51	14.7
31	Gross Drop out rate in Primary (M)	Percent	2003-05	33.7	1960-61	61.7
32	Gross Drop out rate in Primary (F)	Percent	2003-06	28.4	1960-61	70.9
33	Gross Drop out rate in Middle (M)	Percent	2003-07	51.7	1960-61	18.8
34	Gross Drop out rate in Middle (F)	Percent	2003-08	52.8	1960-61	25.6
35	Gross Drop out rate in Secondary (M)	Percent	2003-09	60.9	1960-61	7.5
36	Gross Drop out rate in Secondary (F)	Percent	2003-10	64.9	1960-61	11
	<b>LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT</b>					
37	Work Force Participation Rate		2001	39.1		
38	Usual status worker population (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.6		
39	Usual status worker population (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	32.7		
40	Usual status worker population (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	54.9		
41	Usual status worker population (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	16.6		
42	Labour Force Participation Rate(Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	55.5	1977-78	63.7
43	Labour Force Participation Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	33.3	1977-78	30.5
44	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	57	1977-78	60.1
45	Labour Force Participation Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	17	1977-78	17.1
46	Unemployment Rate (Rural Male)	Percent	2004-05	1.6	1977-78	2.2
47	Unemployment Rate (Rural Female)	Percent	2004-05	3.1	1977-78	5.5
48	Unemployment Rate (Urban Male)	Percent	2004-05	3.8	1977-78	6.5
49	Unemployment Rate (Urban Female)	Percent	2004-05	6.9	1977-78	17.8
50	Employment in Organised Sector	Million	2003	2.7	1961	1.2

SL No.	Indicators	Unit	Latest Year		Base Year	
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>					
51	Cognizable crime under IPC	Number	2004	1832015	1953	601964
52	Suicide Rate	Per million	2003	104	1971	79
53	Number of News Paper	Number	2004-05	7225	1961	484
54	Number of Radio Stations	Number	2005	215	1961	30
55	Number of Television Stations	Number	2005	1401	1961	1
56	Number of Telephones	Millions	2005	98.37	1951	0.1
57	Number of Post Office	Per Million	2005	141	1951	10
58	Household Stock	Million	2001	193.6	1951	65.9
59	Per Capta annual domestic consumption of electricity	KWH	2003	79	1970-71	7
60	Number of Vehicles	Per thousand population	2003	63.84	1951	0.85