

CHAPTER-VIII

GENDER

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of girls enrolled per 100 boys enrolled increased from 39 during 1950-51 to 88 during 2006-07 in primary schools, from 18 to 83 in middle schools and from 16 to 73 in secondary schools.
- At primary stage of education, girls enrolment to total enrolment increased from 28% during 1950-51 to 47% during 2006-07. In case of upper primary/middle level, girls enrolment more than doubled from 16% during 1950-51 to 45% during 2006-07. In case of secondary/senior secondary/intermediate level, girls enrolment more than tripled from 13% during 1950-51 to 42.5% during 2006-07. At higher education level (graduation and above) also, girls enrolment more than tripled from 10% during 1950-51 to 38% during 2006-07.
- The dropout rates at all stages of school education got substantially reduced in case of girls during a period of 25 to 45 years. The reduction was more in case of girls than boys.
- From 1950-51 to 2006-07, the number of female teachers per 100 male teachers more than tripled at all levels of school education.
- At all stages of school education, while there was decline in percentage of male teachers, the percentage of female teachers substantially increased between 1950-51 and 2006-07.
- The gender parity index increased from 0.41 during 1950-51 to 0.94 during 2006-07 in case of primary schools and increased from 0.22 to 0.90 in the respective years in case of upper primary/middle schools.
- Gender parity index in case of scheduled caste students increased from 0.62 during 1986-87 to 0.88 during 2006-07 in primary schools and from 0.50 to 0.81 in the respective periods in case of upper primary/middle schools.
- Gender parity index in case of scheduled tribe students increased from 0.61 during 1986-87 to 0.92 during 2006-07 in primary schools and from 0.48 to 0.85 in the respective periods in case of upper primary/middle schools.
- Workforce participation rate based on usual status in rural showed decline from 31.8 during 1972-73 to 31.0 during 2005-06 in case of females while it showed a small increase of 0.4 in case of males during the same period. In case of urban, the rate showed increase from 13.4 during 1972-73 to 14.3 during 2005-06 in case of females and from 50.1 to 54.0 in the respective periods in case of males,
- The number of females elected in general elections for Lok Sabha increased from 27 in 1957 to 45 in 2004. In case of males, the figures were 467 in 1957 and 498 in 2004.
- The women representation in the total members in Rajya Sabha increased from 7.31% in 1952 to 10.2% in 2006.
- Women employed in Central Government increased from 4.30% in 1981 to 8.57% in 2007; in State Governments, increase was from 11.4% in 1981 to 20.97% in 2007; in local bodies, increase was from 20.4% to 27.7% in the respective years.