

# State - Wise Picture of Women Empowerment in the Second Decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

Mansi Ghunawat<sup>1</sup>, Durgesh Dwivedi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Jamia Millia Islamia

**Abstract:** *Women's Empowerment encompasses women's digital, financial, social, political, and Economic Empowerment. Less than 10% of women in India were literate during independence, the child sex ratio was 927, 1 lakh women were raped during partition, and every second marriage was a child marriage. However, now, the constitution has given equal rights to women (Article 15), the Right to live with dignity (Article 21), and the Right to financial independence (Article 16). Hence, the figures are changing, but the roots of patriarchy are not dried up entirely, and they grow again like new shoots in new forms. Seventy-seven rape cases are registered every day 20 dowry deaths every 24 hours, and more than 50% of women (15-49) have experienced domestic violence at least once in their life. In such a scenario, it becomes important to picturise the whole country and find out the state-wise situation for targeted treatment.*

**Keywords:** Feminine brainwash, Empowerment, emancipation, equality, Constitution, Women Disempowerment Trap

## 1. Introduction

### 1) Definition of Women Empowerment

European Institute for Gender Equality defines *women's Empowerment* as "women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order." Women's Empowerment is so necessary today that India has a separate ministry for women, the UN has a separate wing for the women (UN-Women); 4.8% of the total budget share goes to women in India (gender budget after FY06).

The term empowerment for women was first used formally by Paulo Freire in 1970<sup>1</sup>. Later, it was taken as a method for redistribution of power (Moser, 1993). Young (1993) rightly said that empowerment empowers a woman to take control of her own life and take decisions for herself.

### 2) Why do we need Women Empowerment?

NCRB says that crimes against women have increased by 7.3% in 2019, 30% were due to cruelty by husbands or relatives, and there was one Rape every 16 minutes in 2019 (NCRB, 2020). Hence, the condition of women is not satisfactory and women empowerment can be a solution for all these crimes.

### 3) History of Women atrocities and Empowerment?

In the Neolithic period, people lived in bands, and women were given equal or higher status in tribal societies. As time passed, we entered into the Vedic period. In the early Vedic period (during the compilation of Rigveda), women were considered equal to men. Nevertheless, in the later Vedic period, restrictions were put on their freedom in the name of refinement in society. *In this phase, Gargi and Maitreyi* are only a few examples of known women.

History of Women Empowerment in India can be taken from the British period (1829) during Lord Bentick bypassing

regulation XVII and criminalizing Sati custom. The term has varied meanings looking into Empowerment in social, political, economic, and spiritual means, providing her access to vote, get an education, decide for herself and her people, hold higher positions, use reason, and think to communicate their ideas.

During the Victorian period, Charlotte Bronte had to publish her work under the male pseudonym 'Currer' as an impact of a male-dominated society. Other such names are Louisa May Alcott, Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, and Mary Ann Evans. It proves that women have no less intelligence than men, but in the male-dominated society, their exposure has been less.

The most advanced nation-state of the 16th century with the most powerful navy had many stories of suppressing women's voices. Many women who spoke against the patriarchal setup were exiled or faced injustice. The USA provided the Right to vote to women in 1920.

On the other hand, the world saw many female rulers, like Pondok, Chinook in Korea, Elizabeth in England, Cleopatra in Egypt, and Raziya Sultan in India. However, women's rule was most of the time considered to be incompetent and against the natural order, due to which Raziya also had to face internal rivalry. Hence, women empowerment is either an illusion or a reality, we must discover that (Shettar, 2015)

Hence, in the dynamic world, the position of women has also been changing with time. Often, patriarchy was dominant, while other times, liberal ideas of gender were flowing.

Here, in this work, we are going to look into the progress in women's empowerment with the help of their say in decision making in the house, their level of earning and economic freedom, owning of land, in terms of digital Literacy, their knowledge about cancer, anemia and cases of gender violence they have faced.

<sup>1</sup>Pedagogy of the Oppressed (Freire, 1970)

## 2. Methods

Both Quantitative and Qualitative tools have been used. Data is taken from the report of the National Family Health Survey released by the Ministry of Family Health and Welfare and prepared by the Indian Institute of Population Studies (both NFHS 4 and NFHS 5 are taken). Other data is collected from the National Crime Record Bureau and the Census 2011. The tools of remote sensing, including Thematic Mapping, are used to represent the data to make a national-level picture for comparison and to see the state-wise status. For finding out the national-level status, averages have been considered for overall women empowerment. Further, for finding association between the various attributes, correlation (Karl Pearson Method) has been used along with other statistical tools.

## 3. Results

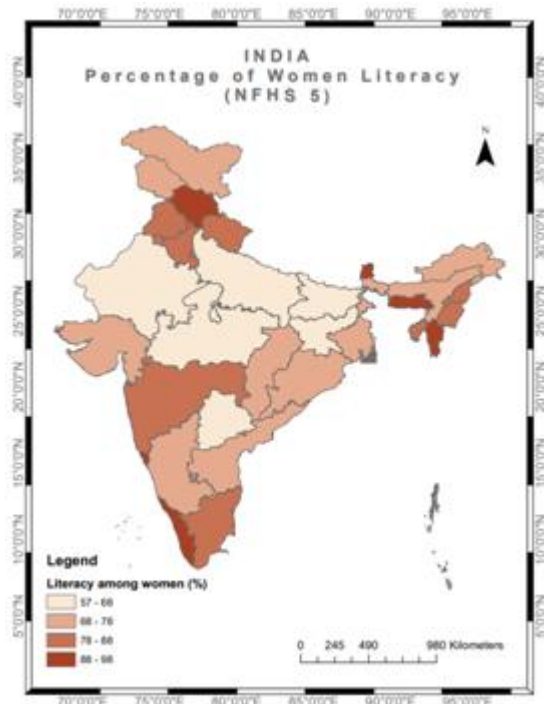
We always have had a tussle between Women's Empowerment and Women's development (Boserup, 1970) but women's development comes under much interrogation for being against the interest of womankind (Sharma, 2000).

When we look at Women's Empowerment, there can be various attributes for that, including any violence they are facing, their work percentage, education reach, literacy level, health conditions, ability to use the internet, use a mobile phone and take microfinance credit. Hence, if we take the following attributes, we can create a national-level picture to see the progress in Women empowerment.

### 1) Women Empowerment in terms of Education

According to the recent Literacy figures, the overall Literacy among women is 71.5% which is less than the global percentage (79%). If we compare with Brazil (91.6%), Russia (98%), and China (95.16%), our figures are less attractive but our efforts should be appreciated. Female literacy in India was 8.9% in 1951, 48% in 2000 and 68% in 2018 to 71.5% in 2020.<sup>2</sup>

Ghaziabad with female Literacy of 81.42%, has become the district with the highest female Literacy while Kerala tops among the states category (98.3%)<sup>3</sup>.



Still, India has 66% women not literate. TARA Akshar Program for digital literacy needs to be implemented in poor states (Srivastava, 2018).

Apart from this, Family Management System, where a woman is given training to practically manage entire home management, will be helpful for practical knowledge (Vajpayee, 2020).

Literacy and women empowerment are correlated since a literate woman can know about government policies, can make decisions for herself, can learn about financial and digital Literacy, can know about her health, and much more. In short, a literate woman can express her talent constructively. Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Telangana have low Literacy due to more inclination towards patriarchy historically, diversion of money, lack of awareness etc. On the other hand, Kerala, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, and Mizoram have the highest Literacy among females due to less rigidity of social norms, government awareness towards women empowerment.

Another attribute to find out about women empowerment is education level. A woman who has spent more years in school will be more empowered since she has more knowledge about health, skills, child-rearing, and self-efficacy.

The figures in India are not very attractive since only 41% of the total women have attended school for more than 10 years being distant to school and social obligations as hurdles<sup>4</sup>. This figure is 50.2% in the case of males. However, still, it is good to see that the figures were 35.7% in NFHS 4 for women and 47.1% for men. Hence, we are progressing. Himachal Pradesh attracts our attention since its female Literacy was less than the national average (7%) in

<sup>2</sup>Census 2011

<sup>3</sup>NFHS 5

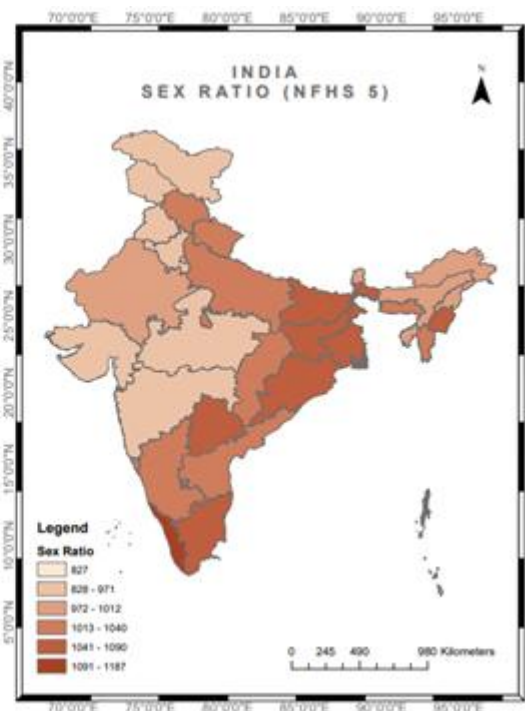
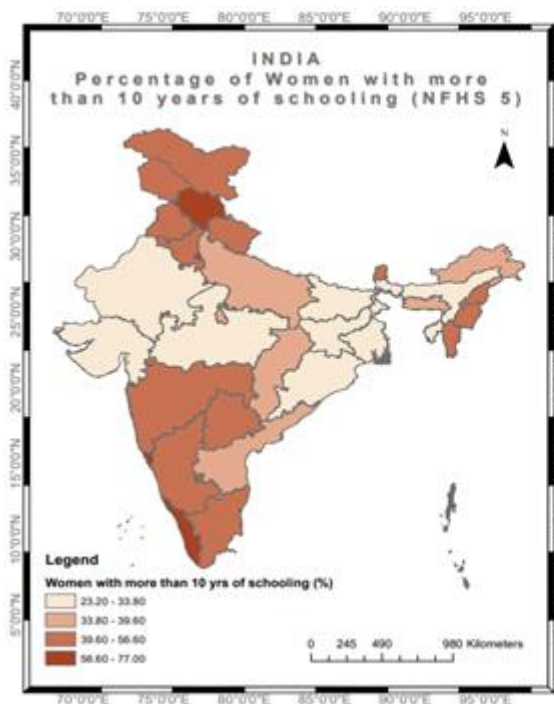
<sup>4</sup>NFHS 4

1951, but due to government decent efforts, the state has achieved success in terms of female Literacy and women attending school for 10 years or more. At the national level, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan, etc have played a significant role in the country.

The sex Ratio does not directly say anything about women’s empowerment but is like a consequence. A high sex ratio means the results from women education are positive. An educated woman will never let female infanticide happen, will less likely suffer from Maternal Mortality, will not be anemic or dying from other health issues, will not suffer

from gender violence and get killed by such acts and all these factors will always have an impact on sex ratio. However, along with this, sex ratio also depends on migration due to which Bihar had an extraordinarily high sex ratio in NFHS 5.

This is interesting to see that 23 states and UTs had a sex ratio of more than 1000 and the national level sex ratio is 1020 which was 943 in Census 2021 (not to forget that NFHS is a sample data while Census is a population data).



**2) Women Empowerment in terms of health**

A woman with better health will be able to participate more effectively including political, economic, social and national participation. WHO says that women's political participation, hold over resources, employment will lead to a sustainable world. An empowered woman will understand her access to health resources and less likely to suffer from domestic violence<sup>5</sup>. The chain will continue since she will be providing the best fostering to her kids.

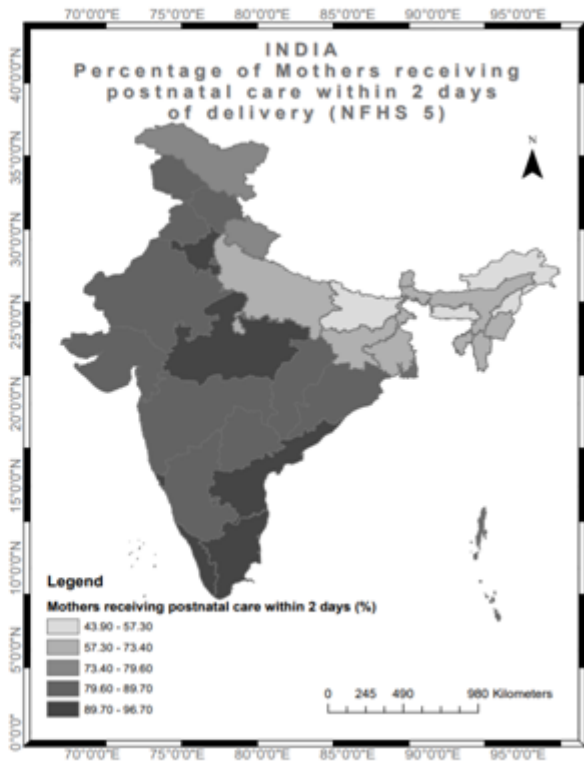
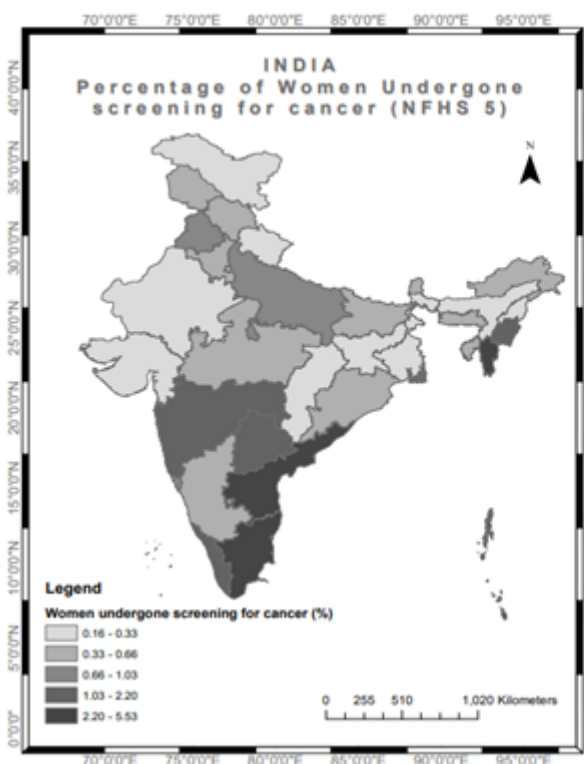
Women in the age group 14-49 lose blood through menstruation leading to anemic conditions also their need for extra iron during pregnancy is often ignored. A healthy woman should have an HGB level of 12 grams per deciliter, but unfortunately, 57% of the women in the country are anemic. Poor health further leads to increased fatigue and decreased cognitive performance, less productivity, and high maternal mortality, which might leave women far behind men and can be a hurdle in achieving gender equality. Hence, the need of the hour is to provide extra support through supplements and increased diagnosis. NFHS 5 has revealed surprising figures related to women's health, where 24% of women are obese and 57% are anaeanemic. The

figures are increasing and hence the government should soon take measures.

The southern states show a more positive pattern for diagnosing various cancers among women while awareness is comparatively less in the northern states.

In the National Health Mission, 940.1 crore Rs were allocated for Anaemia Mukt Bharat but still the steps taken are not sufficient.

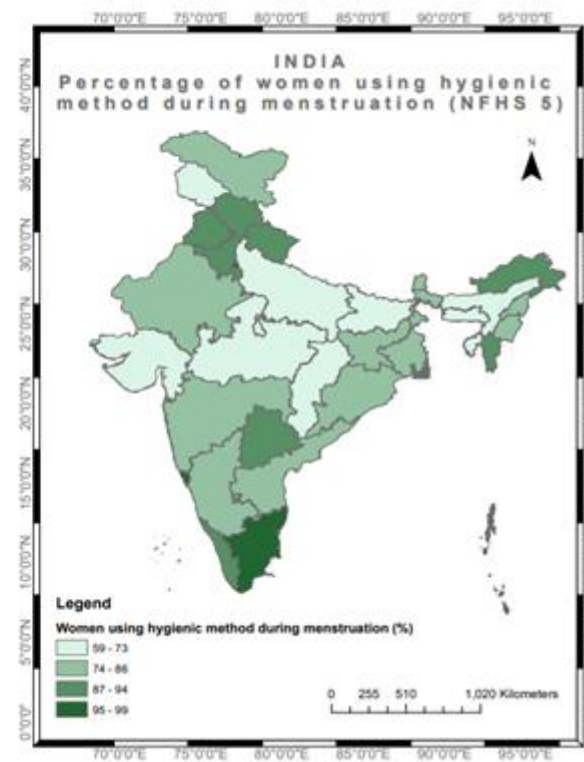
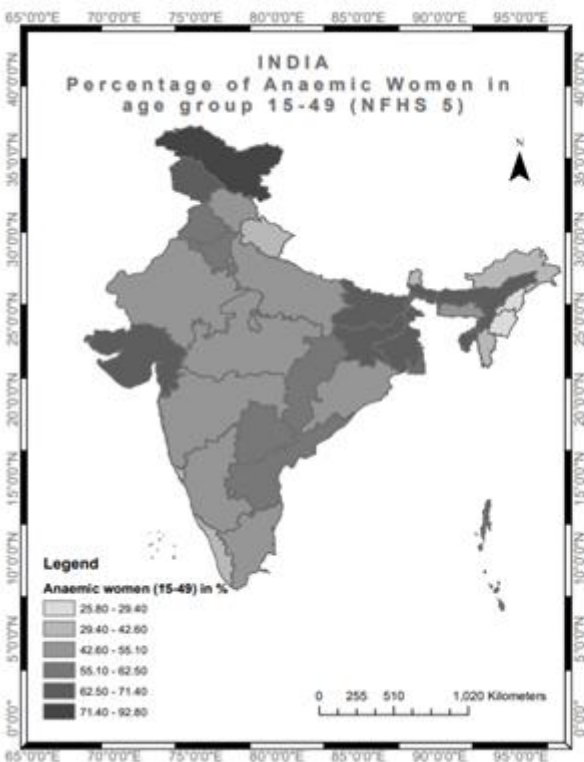
<sup>5</sup>WHO report ‘Violence against Women’ 9 March 2021



But, again, we can infer that the states that were performing well in female Literacy and education levels are performing well in health indicators also. Goa and Kerala have a percentage of anemic women below the national average.

Maternal mortality. Janani Suraksha Yojana, LaQshya programme, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana and , Poshan Abhiyan have helped increase the share of institutional delivery from 40.8% (2005) to 88.6% in 2021.

The percentage of women receiving postnatal care give information about steps taken by the government to reduce



Further, ASHA workers are the backbone for providing postnatal care to women and strengthening women empowerment. However, still, 22% women are not receiving

postnatal care. Rugged terrain, lack of health care facilities in the North East have provided complex figures there.

Haryana has been criticized for being careless towards women but recent government policies and increased intrusion of ASHA workers in the state have provided good figures.

In India, there are around 8.7 lakh ASHA workers and 93% of them are at national level of which only 55,000 are from Northeast which shows the negligence.<sup>6</sup> Apart from that, the problems like low incentives, payments delay, attrition, time lag between their selection and training, corruption, bureaucracy, etc arise. Netrdipa Patil (an ASHA worker in Kolhapur) said a severe shortage of paracetamol, iron supplements, calcium tablets etc which remain unaddressed due to ignorance.

Hence, no doubt, North East needs a special care in the ASHA workers area.

Almost similar are the results for screening of cancer among the women. The states with high female Literacy have shown success since Literacy and health correlate. At the national level, less than 2% of females go for a screening test for cancer in the age group of 30-49 which means they are less aware about cancer and other non-communicable diseases while only 21.6% know about HIV/AIDS. Mizoram has extraordinarily high figures due to the effectiveness of government policies and better availability of screening centers.

Another health attribute is the availability of Sanitary napkins to the women. Under National Health Mission, the government aims to increase awareness among adolescent girls on menstrual hygiene. Janaushadhi Suvidha Sanitary Napkins Scheme 2022 also aims for distribution of sanitary napkins for women hygiene.

Around 23% of girls in India drop out of school after menstruation. We do not have any rule at the national level to make workplace women friendly during menstruation (by allowing them leave or replacement for sometime etc). 57% of women were using the hygienic method in 2015 which has increased to 77% in 2020 (a good growth). However, still, 23% use newspaper, old cloth, husk sand etc which increases the chances of infection.

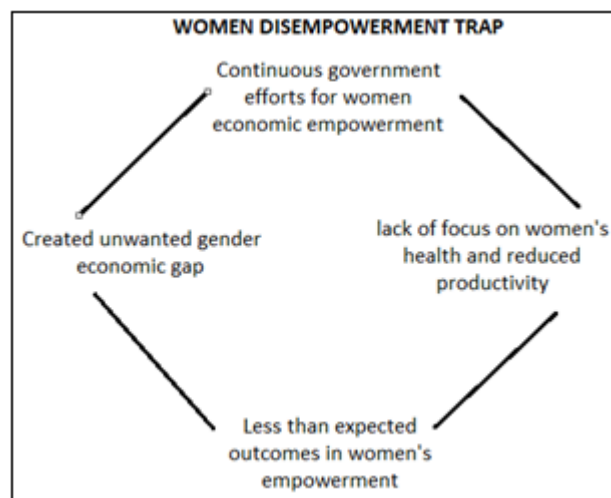
However, the struggle is twofold since ,on the one hand, we need to provide sanitary napkins to women while on the other hand we have to fight the environmental impact of sanitary napkins disposal. Up to 50% females did not know about menstruation until they got it the first time. Girls miss up to 5 days of school every month due to menstruation, which weakens their foundation, leading to decreased motivation<sup>7</sup>.

Hence, we cannot empower women until we do not provide the means so that they can deal with women only problems making them self aware and able to fight with hurdles.

Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh are doing well in this.

It is hard to realise how much economic loss we are facing due to lack of women empowerment since we are not utilising 50% of the workforce in the best possible manner.

The Women Disempowerment Trap is created due to lack of focus on her health which reduces the positive effects that should have come due as a result of positive steps taken by the government.



It acts as a leakage in the drive towards women empowerment.

And, the worst thing about this trap is its invisibility in the economic contribution of the country.

### 3) Women Empowerment in terms of domestic violence

Up to 4 million children (3-17 years of age) have high chances of exposure to domestic violence each year and in 95% of the cases, women are the victims. Such children often suffer from emotional and psychological trauma. Sometimes kids are also manipulated by abusers to hurt victims even more.<sup>8</sup>

The reports show devastating figures where 29.3% women (18-49) of the country have experienced domestic violence at a severe level (though the figure was 31.2% in NFHS 4). According to NFHS 4, 51.6% women agreed that it is a man's Right to beat women if she is not good towards in laws, if she is unfaithful, or if she is not taking care of the house well whereas 42.2% of men agreed upon this. Betty Friedan<sup>9</sup> said that women are raised in a patriarchal environment where they consider going against patriarchy a sin (Friedan, 1963).

Highest spousal violence cases are seen in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Manipur.

However, this is interesting to note that NCRB data (2020) considers a decrease in spousal violence by 8.3% in 2020. However, the National Commission for Women says that this decrease is due to decreased number of registered complaints during lockdown (since women could not get a chance to complain due to the presence of their husband). Among the women who complained, 86% did not receive any help. Common gender-based violence faced in India is Gender-based abuse of infants and female kids, FGM,

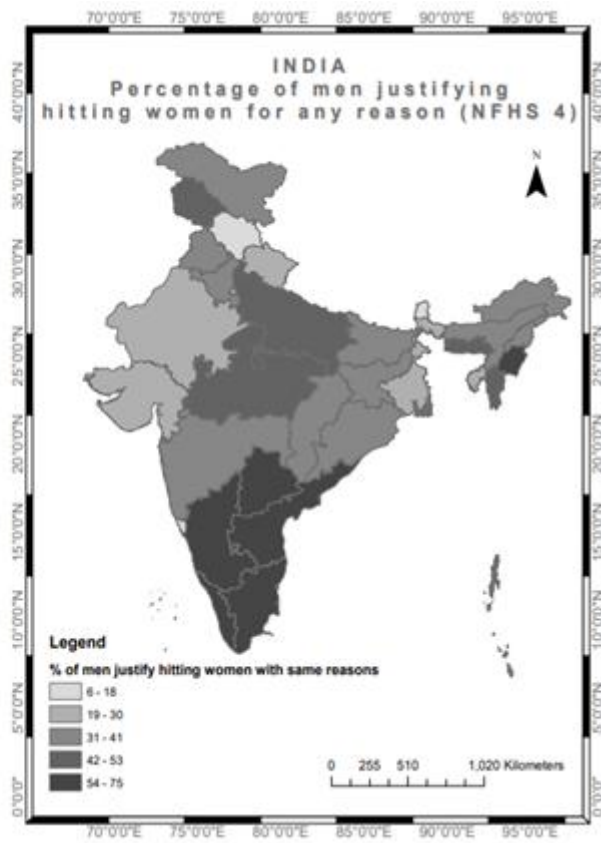
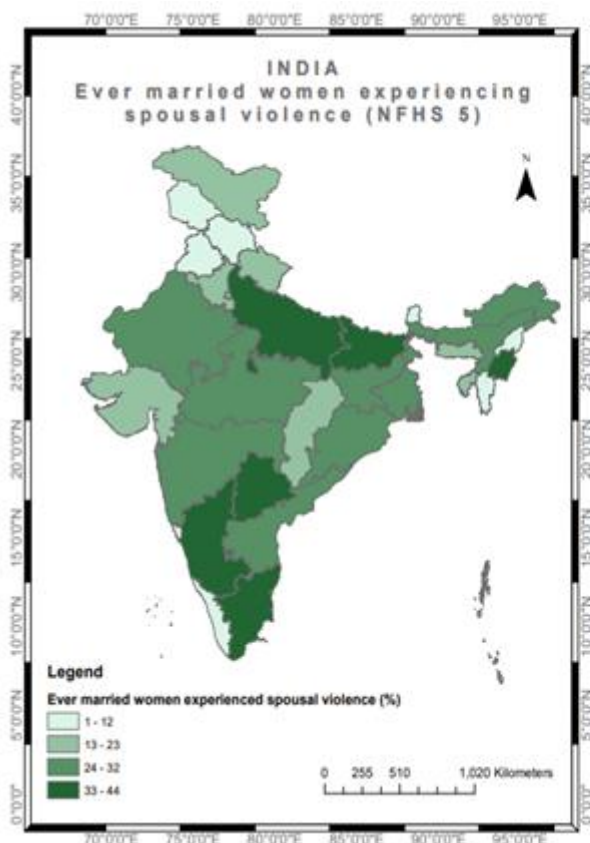
<sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 2017

<sup>7</sup>NGO Dasra Report 'Spot On' (2014)

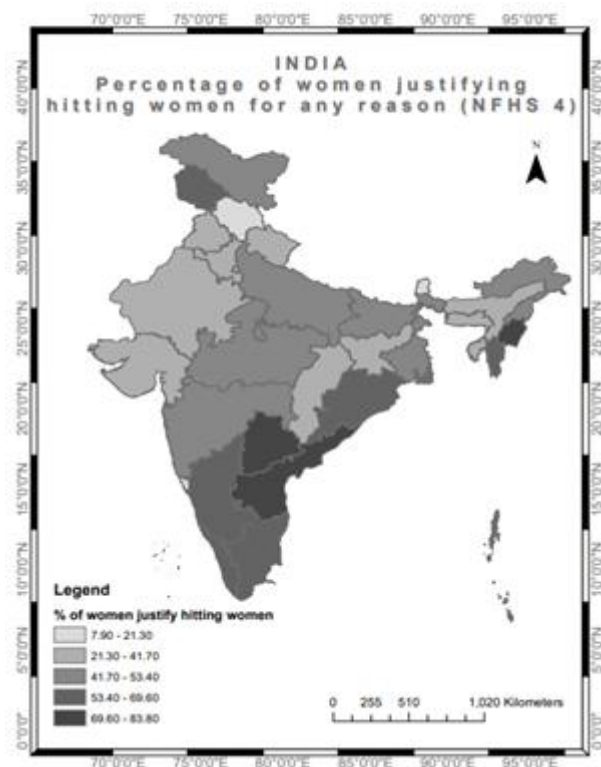
<sup>8</sup>US government statistics

<sup>9</sup>The Feminine Mystique (1963)

Partner Violence, Domestic violence, sexual harassment, Rape etc.



The gravity of the issue increases when we do not consider marital Rape a heinous crime. Also, it is unbelievable that 51.6% of the women agreed that the husband should beat her if she is not faithful to him and his family while only 42.2% of men agreed upon this.<sup>10</sup> Another problem is that most of the men who justify hitting are from developed southern states (Telangana, 75.4%). In contrast, the less developed states of Bihar, and Jharkhand provide better figures where females seem to be more empowered and self-dependent in many other aspects.



On the other hand, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh have the highest figures for women justifying domestic violence. This is called *feminine brainwash*, where they are taught from childhood to either obey their male guardian (father, husband, son) or get beaten and tortured, and this cycle goes on when the same lesson is taught to daughters from mothers.

<sup>10</sup>NFHS 4

#### 4) *Women Empowerment in terms of household participation*

Another important aspect of Women's Empowerment is their participation in household activities (whether they are decision makers or just decision followers). According to NFHS 4, 84% of women were participating in their household decisions, which increased to 88.7% in NFHS 5 but still around 11% women follow what their husbands say and do not even have the freedom to provide suggestions in household works. Fortunately, in the north east, figures are high due to less patriarchy and tribal society. Along with that, the southern states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu have high values.

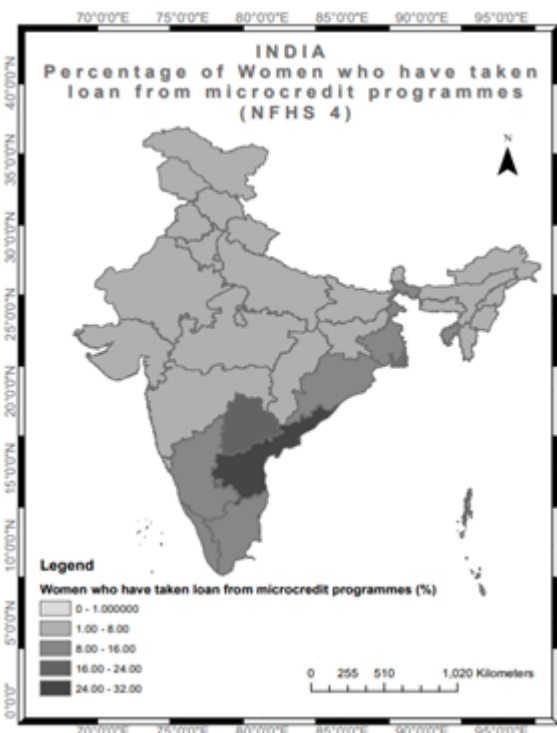
The percentage of women who can go to specific places like the market, regular check-up, etc alone is only 40.5%, which means that more than 60% of women of the country cannot even go alone for everyday purchases and works. Further, 41.7% women can decide how to use their money while around 58% of the women cannot even decide how to use their own money.

#### 5) *Women Empowerment in terms of Financial and Movement Freedom*

Regarding the percentage of women allowed to go to places alone, only around 40.5% of women are allowed to go to specific places like banks and markets while the other 60% of the remaining are not even allowed to go alone. The highest percentage is in Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim while the lowest is surprisingly in Kerala and Orissa. The reasons given for this are that women are not safe outside and hence, they must take any male member of her family with her. The present government brought JAM treaty to ensure digital inclusion where everyone had an opportunity to open up a bank account. However, the results are not very impressive since still (2020) only 78.6% of the women have a bank account and themselves using it while other 21.4% of the surveyed do not even have a bank account to ensure delivery of good government benefits to them including cash benefit transfers. However, the figures have improved from NFHS 4 when this percentage was only 53%. The states of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Goa, and Jammu Kashmir witnessed maximum progress in women having their own bank accounts.

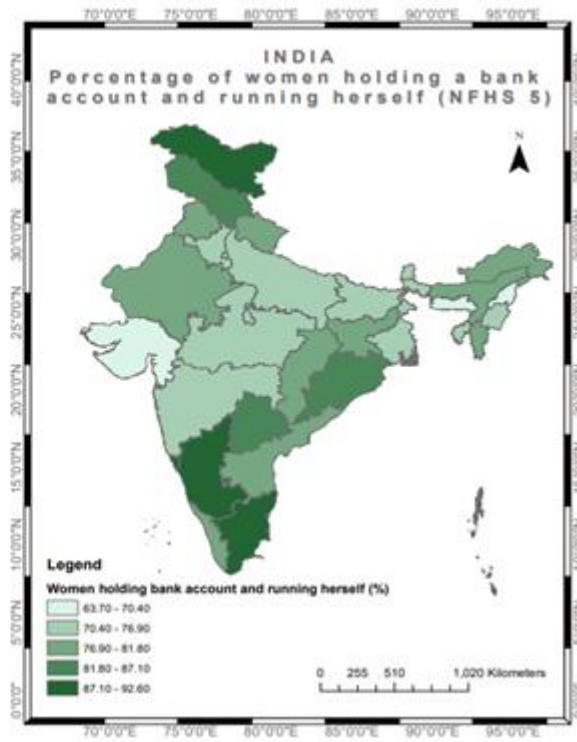
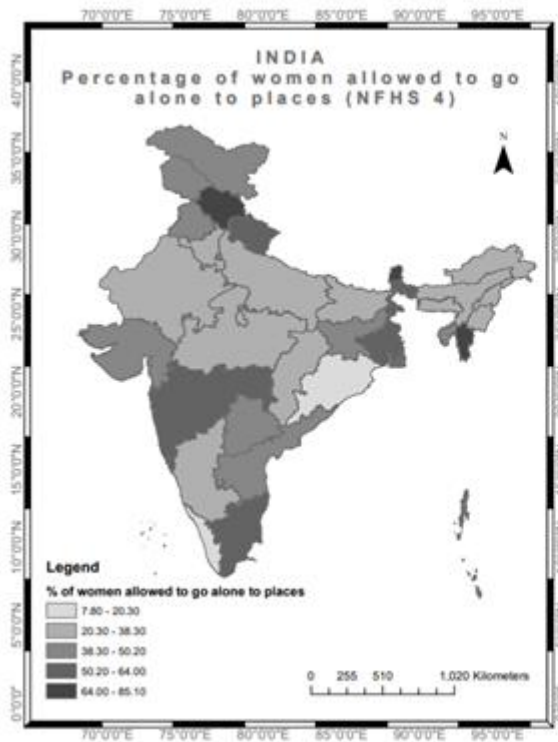
Only 41.7% of women have money and can decide how to use it while only 7.7% women have taken loans from

microcredit programmes which means women are not encouraged for entrepreneurship [11]. Ladakh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu have shown the maximum growth in the women having bank accounts while being business prosperous. Gujrat has shown a meager progress along with Meghalaya and Nagaland.



Andhra Pradesh has the highest percentage of women taking loans from micro finance credit programme. A case study in Andhra Pradesh (Srinivasanarayana and Rao, 2020) found out that in many places, women are now primary and secondary bread earner and dependency on money lender is decreasing since women have confidence in MFIs. Many women are coming forward in startups and establishing themselves, which is again an epitome of women empowerment.

However, still, in the other parts of the country, the progress is not visible. The conditions in the northern states if not good where women have taken very less loans from microcredit institutions and it shows their less risk taking behaviour for entrepreneurship or other reasons.



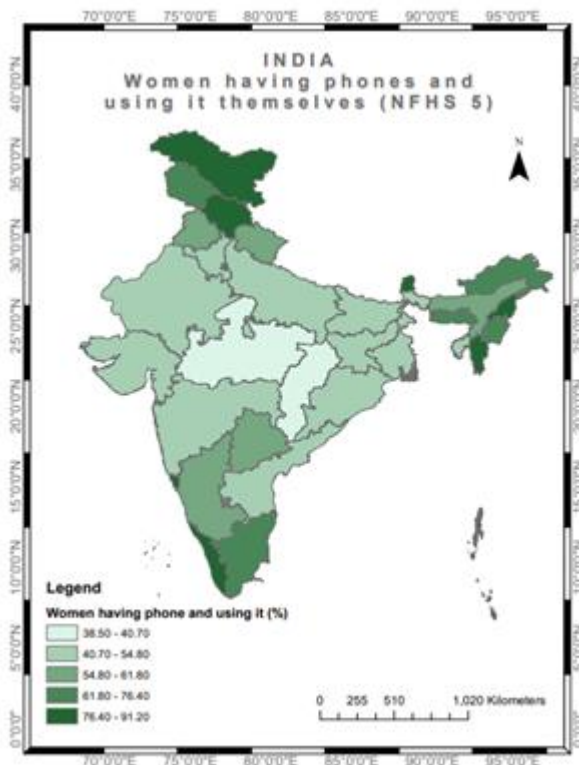
**6) Women Empowerment in terms of digital Literacy**

The states of Kerala, Goa, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram and Nagaland witnessed high digital literacy. The report recorded the number of women having a mobile phone but does not talk about availability of the internet in the region. Hence, calling, and messaging is also considered as a part of digital literacy. The rural areas face non availability of broadband which has pushed them to another cycle of backwardness where they are living in the time before the technological revolution (Sakonsa, 2020).

local and international markets), they can also do data entry jobs to become independent financially. It is important to address the issue, especially in the rural areas which might aggravate intra-gender inequality in digital literacy.

**7) Women's Empowerment in terms of ownership**

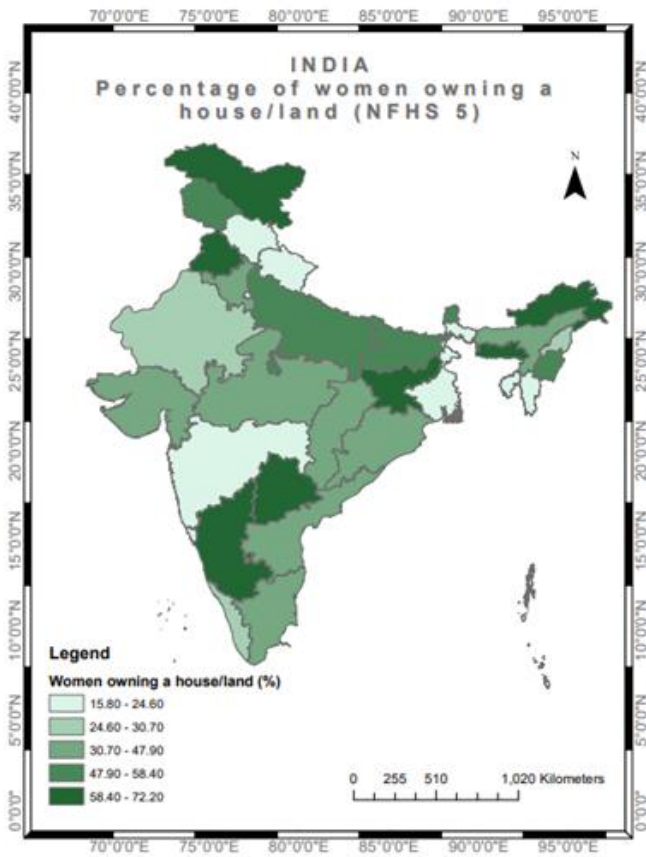
An elevated access to resources to women, including property rights, lead to more investments in human capital (Duflo, 2003). There is a positive correlation between women empowerment and land ownership (Allendorf, 2007; Pandey, 2010).



At state level, the states with the highest land owning rights given to women are Ladakh, Karnataka, Telangana, Punjab, Meghalaya, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh. The reports say that at national level, only 13% of the women own a land while 73% of the rural women consider farming as their occupation. Hindu succession act protects women’s rights to own a land (2005) but its implication at family level is not transparent. India, needs to push itself for women rights in land ownership (Agarwal, 2021).

Digital Literacy among women can help rural women to run their businesses remotely (by supplying local products to



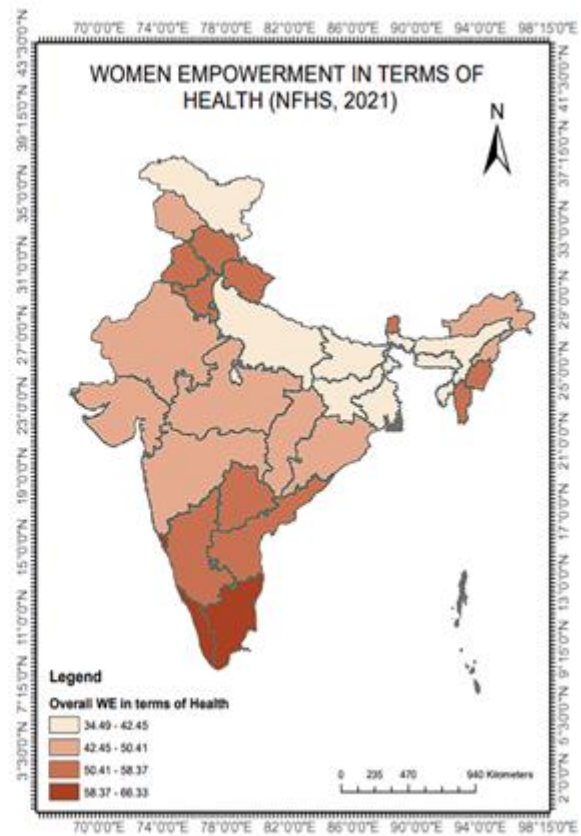
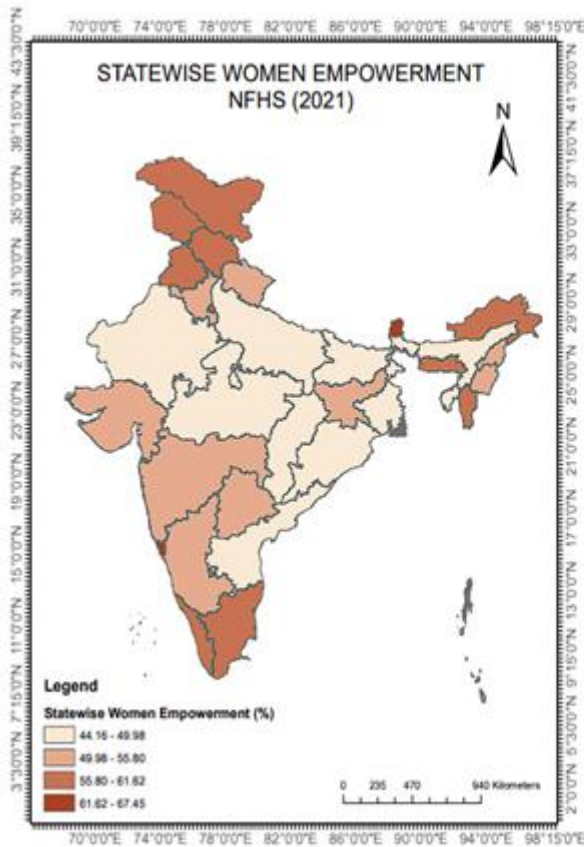


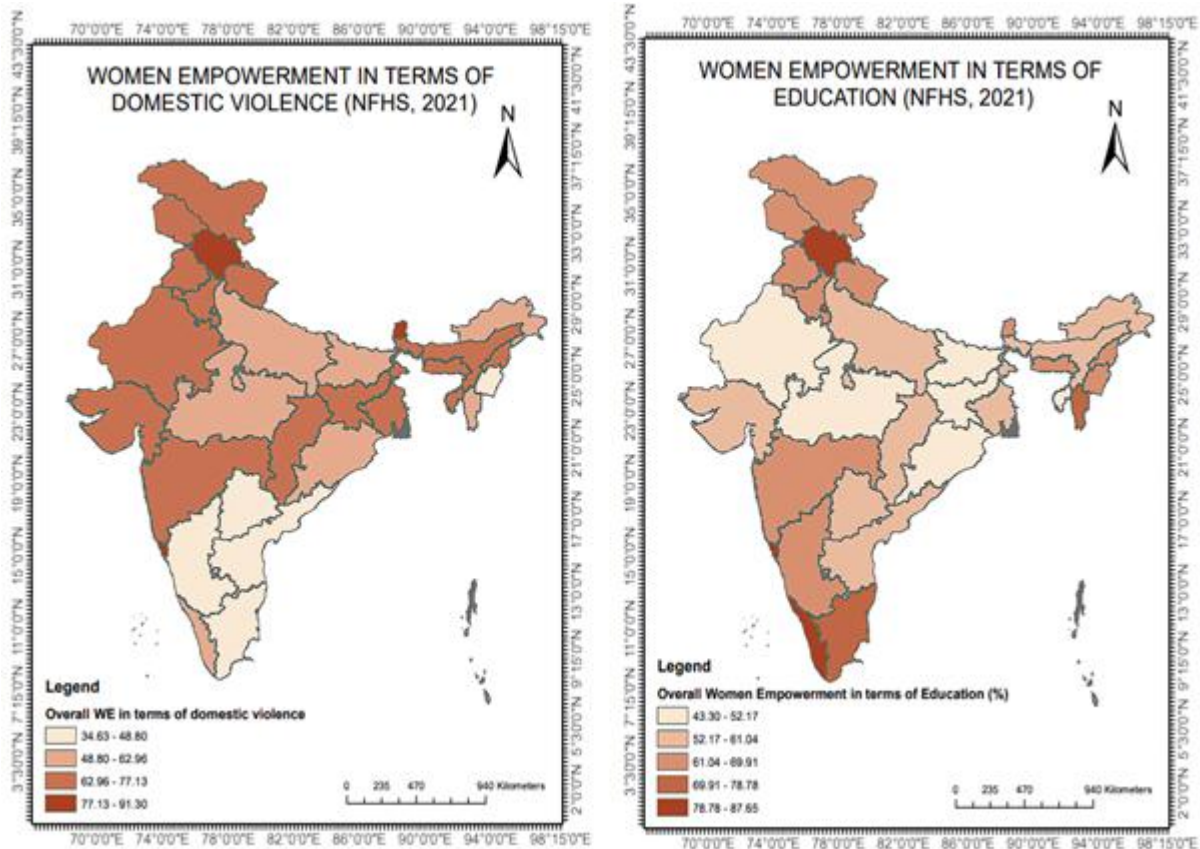
The constitution also talks about equal protection of rights and hence, we cannot provide equal rights until and unless we do not consider both the genders equal.

#### 4. Discussion

Among the states, the maximum women empowerment has been seen in the states of Sikkim and Goa where there are improved conditions in terms of health, education, and reduced domestic violence. On the other hand, the states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Assam experienced the comparatively bad condition for women.

In terms of health, Tamil Nadu, Goa, and Kerala have topped while the northern states are not performing very well. There are more improvements in Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa in terms of reduced women atrocities while the southern states like Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu are not performing well. The overall state level picture has been presented through the maps below and here, we can conclude about which states have actually performed well and which are lagging behind in terms of the steps they are taking towards women empowerment. Also, this will help the government to make targeted policies so that the states with comparatively bad conditions are kept separate and a separate treatment is provided to them in those areas being more focused.





## 5. Conclusion

The calculation for the association between ever-married women experiencing spousal violence the percentage of women with more than 10 years of schooling shows that the value is negative i.e. there exist a negative correlation between the both which is -0.43. Hence, the states where the number of women attained schooling for more than 10 years have experienced less spousal violence. As a result of this, we can say that educating women can help the country in reducing the chances of domestic violence and can be a major step towards Women empowerment.

The second association between the percentage of women with schooling more than 12 and the percentage of women working shows that the value of correlation is 0.062 which means that there exists a very less positive association and hence those women who have attained education for even 12 years, have very less chances of working and the reasons pertaining to early marriage, leaving of job after marriage, not able to fetch job in patriarchal society etc.

This weak correlation suggests that we need to bring behavioural changes as well where women are allowed to work, are given financial independence and live a life of freedom of choice.

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Tables and Figures

NFHS 4

States	% of women justify hitting women	% of men justify hitting women	% of women owning a house alone or jointly	% of women who have a mobile phone and use themselves	% of ever married women (15-49) experienced domestic violence	% of women allowed to go alone to specific places	% of women who have taken loan from a microcredit programme	Women taking household decisions
West Bengal	49.2	28	22.6	41.8	32.6	55.6	8.8	89.9
Andaman & Nicobar	67.9	37.8	28.1	66.9	24.8	47.4	3.6	92.6
Chandigarh	17.1	27.4	20.7	74.2	23.2	64	2.3	96.6
Daman and Diu	44.8	37.5	25.4	60.6	31.6	60.2	2.5	81.5
Delhi	30.2	27.6	34.1	66.6	26.4	47.5	2.3	73.8
Haryana	38	36.7	35.1	50.5	33.5	38.1	2	76.7
Jharkhand	30	33.5	48.9	35.2	30.5	41	5.2	86.6
Karnataka	58.1	57.5	50.6	47.1	23.7	31.3	14.1	80.4
Kerala	69.4	58.1	29.2	81.2	14.5	11.9	9.8	92.1
Lakshadweep	59.5	43.8	38	64.9	6.9	7.8	0.4	82.1
Madhya Pradesh	50.5	43	42.7	28.7	31.4	33	4	82.8
Maharashtra	48.5	37	33.2	45.6	21.1	52.3	5.1	89.3
Puducherry	63.5	57.4	39.3	67.3	36.9	49.7	21.4	85.1
Tamil Nadu	69.6	62.9	34.7	26.6	45.5	53.7	14.9	84
Chattisgarh	41.7	39.5	25.6	31	34.5	33.8	4.9	90.5
Telangana	83.8	75.4	46.7	47.4	45.1	44.2	22.7	81
Andhra Pradesh	82.2	66.9	42.7	36.2	43.9	45.3	29.7	79.9
Goa	21.3	12.5	33.4	80.9	12.4	57.9	4.4	93.8
Himachal Pradesh	19	18.1	9.8	73.9	8.9	71.8	2.3	90.8
Punjab	30.3	34.7	31.7	57.2	19.2	50.2	2.4	90.2
Rajasthan	33.4	30.4	23.3	41.4	23.1	36.6	1.6	81.7
Gujrat	34.8	27.4	26.8	47.9	18.4	42.3	2.9	85.4
Uttarakhand	26.9	30.2	28.7	55.4	18.4	63.2	3.2	89.8
Uttar Pradesh	51.3	41.6	33.4	37.1	34.3	32.2	2.3	81.7
Sikkim	7.9	6.1	24.1	79.8	4.9	85.1	5.1	95.3
Assam	39.6	36.8	51.6	46	24	34.9	6.4	87.4
Arunachal Pradesh	51	40.6	58.6	59.8	28.4	38.3	4.2	89.1
Nagaland	45.5	35.2	33.5	70.4	15.7	27.7	3	97.4
Manipur	83.7	66.5	66.8	63.1	45.5	31.3	5.5	96.2
Mizoram	59.5	53	17.8	77	14	84.6	2	96
Tripura	39.5	29.2	56.2	43.9	26.8	41.6	14.4	91.7
Meghalaya	36.6	44	56.8	64.3	27.7	31.3	3.8	91.4
Bihar	53.4	38.1	57.8	40.9	38.7	33.8	4.8	75.2
Ladakh	55.5	42	33	53	11	34	1.4	87.6
Jammu Kashmir	56.6	41.9	32.8	54.2	10.7	46.7	1.3	84
Odisha	59.2	40.8	62.8	46.5	34.5	20.3	14.2	81.8
Total	51.6	42.2	37.1	45.9	30.4	40.5	7.7	84

NFHS 5

States	Women who have ever attended a school	Sex Ratio	Literacy among women	Women with more than 10 yrs of schooling	Women ever used internet	Mothers receiving postnatal care within 2 days	anaemic women (15-49)
West Bengal	76.8	1049	76.1	32.9	25.5	68	71.4
Andaman & Nicobar	83.5	963	77	52.5	34.8	88.9	57.5
Chandigarh	86.7	917	78.7	59.6	75.2	89	60.3
Daman and Diu	74.4	827	77.3	35.8	36.7	91.6	62.5
Delhi	83.8	913	83.7	59.7	63.8	85.4	49.9
Haryana	73.8	926	79.7	49.5	48.4	91.3	60.4
Jharkhand	64.5	1050	61.7	33.2	31.4	69.1	65.3
Karnataka	73	1034	76.6	50.2	35	87.4	47.8
Kerala	95.5	1121	98.3	77	61.1	93.3	36.3
Lakshadweep	93	1187	96.5	67.8	56.4	92.6	25.8
Madhya Pradesh	67.5	970	65.4	29.3	26.9	96.7	54.7
Maharashtra	79.6	966	84.6	50.4	38	85.4	54.2
Puducherry	84.6	1112	89.7	65.4	61.9	93.1	55.1
Tamil Nadu	80.4	1088	84	56.6	46.9	93.2	53.4
Chattisgarh	69.3	1015	72.5	36.9	26.7	84	60.8
Telangana	60.9	1049	66.6	45.5	26.5	87.6	57.6
Andhra Pradesh	65.6	1024	68.6	39.6	21	90.7	58.8
Goa	89	1027	93	71.5	73.7	95.4	39

Himachal Pradesh	81	1040	91.7	65.9	49.7	86.3	53
Punjab	77.2	938	79.4	56	54.8	86.2	58.7
Rajasthan	63.5	1009	64.7	33.4	36.9	85.3	54.4
Gujrat	72.9	965	76.5	33.8	30.8	89.7	65
Uttarakhand	75.2	1016	79.8	50.4	45.1	78	42.6
Uttar Pradesh	67.4	1017	66.1	39.3	30.6	72	50.4
Sikkim	83.7	990	88.9	49	76.7	69.3	42.1
Assam	78.2	1012	77.2	29.6	28.2	65.3	65.9
Arunachal Pradesh	71.2	997	71.3	39.4	52.9	56.4	40.3
Nagaland	85.2	1007	85.8	44.4	49.9	43.9	28.9
Manipur	84	1066	87.6	48.1	44.8	73.4	29.4
Mizoram	93.2	1018	94.4	50	67.6	68	34.8
Tripura	81.8	1011	80.6	23.2	22.9	71.9	67.2
Meghalaya	85.9	1039	88.2	35.1	34.7	43.9	53.8
Bihar	61.1	1090	57.8	28.8	20.6	57.3	63.5
Ladakh	68	971	76.8	50	56.4	79.6	92.8
Jammu Kashmir	70.1	948	77.3	51.3	43.3	84.2	65.9
Odisha	71.5	1063	69.5	33	24.9	88.4	51
Total	71.8	1020	71.5	41	33.3	78	57

## Overall Women Empowerment

## 1) In terms of Education

	Percentage of Women Literacy	Percentage of women with more than 10 years of schooling	Overall Women Empowerment in terms of Education
West Bengal	76.10	32.90	54.50
Andaman & Nicobar	77.00	52.50	64.75
Chandigarh	78.70	59.60	69.15
Daman and Diu	77.30	35.80	56.55
Delhi	83.70	59.70	71.70
Haryana	79.70	49.50	64.60
Jharkhand	61.70	33.20	47.45
Karnataka	76.60	50.20	63.40
Kerala	98.30	77.00	87.65
Lakshadweep	96.50	67.80	82.15
Madhya Pradesh	65.40	29.30	47.35
Maharashtra	84.60	50.40	67.50
Puducherry	89.70	65.40	77.55
Tamil Nadu	84.00	56.60	70.30
Chattisgarh	72.50	36.90	54.70
Telangana	66.60	45.50	56.05
Andhra Pradesh	68.60	39.60	54.10
Goa	93.00	71.50	82.25
Himachal Pradesh	91.70	65.90	78.80
Punjab	79.40	56.00	67.70
Rajasthan	64.70	33.40	49.05
Gujrat	76.50	33.80	55.15
Uttarakhand	79.80	50.40	65.10
Uttar Pradesh	66.10	39.30	52.70
Sikkim	88.90	49.00	68.95
Assam	77.20	29.60	53.40
Arunachal Pradesh	71.30	39.40	55.35
Nagaland	85.80	44.40	65.10
Manipur	87.60	48.10	67.85
Mizoram	94.40	50.00	72.20
Tripura	80.60	23.20	51.90
Meghalaya	88.20	35.10	61.65
Bihar	57.80	28.80	43.30
Ladakh	76.80	50.00	63.40
Jammu Kashmir	77.30	51.30	64.30
Odisha	69.50	33.00	51.25
Total	71.50	41.00	

## 2) In terms of Health

	Percentage of Anaemic women (15-49)	Percentage of women who are not anaemic (15-49)	Percentage of mothers receiving postnatal care in 2 days of delivery	Women undergone screening for cancer	Percentage of women using hygienic method during menstruation	Overall WE in terms of Health
West Bengal	71.40	28.60	68.00	0.20	54.90	37.93
Andaman & Nicobar	57.50	42.50	88.90	4.70	90.30	56.60
Chandigarh	60.30	39.70	89.00	0.60	92.10	55.35
Daman and Diu	62.50	37.50	91.60	0.30	62.10	47.88
Delhi	49.90	50.10	85.40	0.63	90.70	56.71
Haryana	60.40	39.60	91.30	0.47	78.20	52.39
Jharkhand	65.30	34.70	69.10	0.27	49.60	38.42
Karnataka	47.80	52.20	87.40	0.47	70.30	52.59
Kerala	36.30	63.70	93.30	2.20	90.00	62.30
Lakshadweep	25.80	74.20	92.60	1.53	97.00	66.33
Madhya Pradesh	54.70	45.30	96.70	0.67	37.60	45.07
Maharashtra	54.20	45.80	85.40	1.63	66.10	49.73
Puducherry	55.10	44.90	93.10	4.37	96.90	59.82
Tamil Nadu	53.40	46.60	93.20	5.53	91.40	59.18
Chattisgarh	60.80	39.20	84.00	0.23	47.10	42.63
Telangana	57.60	42.40	87.60	2.03	76.60	52.16
Andhra Pradesh	58.80	41.20	90.70	4.27	67.50	50.92
Goa	39.00	61.00	95.40	1.03	89.00	61.61
Himachal Pradesh	53.00	47.00	86.30	0.53	84.30	54.53
Punjab	58.70	41.30	86.20	1.03	84.40	53.23
Rajasthan	54.40	45.60	85.30	0.27	55.20	46.59
Gujrat	65.00	35.00	89.70	0.17	60.30	46.29
Uttarakhand	42.60	57.40	78.00	0.30	69.90	51.40
Uttar Pradesh	50.40	49.60	72.00	0.83	47.10	42.38
Sikkim	42.10	57.90	69.30	0.50	84.60	53.08
Assam	65.90	34.10	65.30	0.20	44.80	36.10
Arunachal Pradesh	40.30	59.70	56.40	0.57	73.40	47.52
Nagaland	28.90	71.10	43.90	0.33	72.40	46.93
Manipur	29.40	70.60	73.40	1.57	76.10	55.42
Mizoram	34.80	65.20	68.00	3.50	93.40	57.53
Tripura	67.20	32.80	71.90	0.57	43.50	37.19
Meghalaya	53.80	46.20	43.90	0.50	63.70	38.58
Bihar	63.50	36.50	57.30	0.47	43.70	34.49
Ladakh	92.80	7.20	79.60	0.30	64.00	37.78
Jammu Kashmir	65.90	34.10	84.20	0.50	66.60	46.35
Odisha	51.00	49.00	88.40	0.47	47.40	46.32
Total	57.00	43.00	78.00	1.23	57.60	44.96

## 3) In terms of domestic violence (against)

	Ever married women never experienced spousal violence	% of men condemning hitting women	% of women condemning hitting women	Overall WE in terms of domestic violence
West Bengal	73.00	72.00	50.80	65.27
Andaman & Nicobar	82.80	62.20	32.10	59.03
Chandigarh	90.30	72.60	82.90	81.93
Daman and Diu	83.20	62.50	55.20	66.97
Delhi	77.40	72.40	69.80	73.20
Haryana	81.80	63.30	62.00	69.03
Jharkhand	68.50	66.50	70.00	68.33
Karnataka	55.60	42.50	41.90	46.67
Kerala	90.10	41.90	30.60	54.20
Lakshadweep	98.70	56.20	40.50	65.13
Madhya Pradesh	71.90	57.00	49.50	59.47
Maharashtra	74.80	63.00	51.50	63.10
Puducherry	69.50	42.60	36.50	49.53
Tamil Nadu	61.90	37.10	30.40	43.13
Chattisgarh	79.80	60.50	58.30	66.20
Telangana	63.10	24.60	16.20	34.63
Andhra Pradesh	70.00	33.10	17.80	40.30
Goa	91.70	87.50	78.70	85.97
Himachal Pradesh	91.70	81.90	81.00	84.87
Punjab	88.40	65.30	69.70	74.47
Rajasthan	75.70	69.60	66.60	70.63

Gujrat	86.00	72.60	65.20	74.60
Uttarakhand	84.90	69.80	73.10	75.93
Uttar Pradesh	65.20	58.40	48.70	57.43
Sikkim	87.90	93.90	92.10	91.30
Assam	68.00	63.20	60.40	63.87
Arunachal Pradesh	75.20	59.40	49.00	61.20
Nagaland	93.60	64.80	54.50	70.97
Manipur	60.40	33.50	16.30	36.73
Mizoram	89.10	47.00	40.50	58.87
Tripura	79.30	70.80	60.50	70.20
Meghalaya	84.00	56.00	63.40	67.80
Bihar	60.00	61.90	46.60	56.17
Ladakh	81.90	65.00	45.00	63.97
Jammu Kashmir	90.40	58.10	43.40	63.97
Odisha	69.40	59.20	40.80	56.47
Total	70.70	57.80	48.40	58.97

4) In terms of financial Freedom

	Percentage of women allowed to go alone to places	Percentage of women holding a bank account and running herself	Percentage of women worked in last 12 months and paid in cash	Percentage of women who have taken loan from microcredit programmes	Percentage of women having say in deciding use of their money	Overall WE in terms of financial and movement freedom
West Bengal	55.60	76.50	20.20	8.80	58.10	43.84
Andaman & Nicobar	47.40	89.20	24.60	3.60	39.50	40.86
Chandigarh	64.00	87.10	22.00	2.30	63.40	47.76
Daman and Diu	60.20	83.60	31.50	2.50	61.50	47.86
Delhi	47.50	72.50	24.90	2.30	47.60	38.96
Haryana	38.10	73.60	18.80	2.00	42.80	35.06
Jharkhand	41.00	79.60	18.00	5.20	40.20	36.80
Karnataka	31.30	88.70	37.00	14.10	29.90	40.20
Kerala	11.90	78.50	25.80	9.80	40.10	33.22
Lakshadweep	7.80	66.90	10.90	0.40	41.50	25.50
Madhya Pradesh	33.00	74.70	26.80	4.00	35.10	34.72
Maharashtra	52.30	72.80	34.70	5.10	52.90	43.56
Puducherry	49.70	92.60	38.20	21.40	38.40	48.06
Tamil Nadu	53.70	92.20	40.80	14.90	39.70	48.26
Chattisgarh	33.80	80.30	39.10	4.90	43.70	40.36
Telangana	44.20	84.40	45.10	22.70	23.80	44.04
Andhra Pradesh	45.30	81.80	42.10	29.70	24.50	44.68
Goa	57.90	88.30	31.90	4.40	61.70	48.84
Himachal Pradesh	71.80	83.10	20.20	2.30	49.80	45.44
Punjab	50.20	81.60	22.30	2.40	42.80	39.86
Rajasthan	36.60	79.60	17.40	1.60	46.00	36.24
Gujrat	42.30	70.00	30.80	2.90	52.10	39.62
Uttarakhand	63.20	80.20	21.60	3.20	50.00	43.64
Uttar Pradesh	32.20	75.40	15.50	2.30	43.80	33.84
Sikkim	85.10	76.40	32.70	5.10	49.10	49.68
Assam	34.90	78.50	19.00	6.40	25.20	32.80
Arunachal Pradesh	38.30	78.20	23.50	4.20	41.40	37.12
Nagaland	27.70	63.70	23.60	3.00	31.80	29.96
Manipur	31.30	74.00	42.10	5.50	32.40	37.06
Mizoram	84.60	80.70	29.20	2.00	22.90	43.88
Tripura	41.60	76.90	23.10	14.40	54.90	42.18
Meghalaya	31.30	70.40	40.00	3.80	48.10	38.72
Bihar	33.80	76.70	12.60	4.80	33.40	32.26
Ladakh	NA	88.40	28.30	1.50	38.00	36.00
Jammu Kashmir	46.70	84.90	18.40	1.30	41.70	38.60
Odisha	20.30	86.50	25.70	14.20	31.10	35.56
Total	40.50	78.60	25.40	7.70	41.70	38.78

5) In terms of Ownership

	Overall WE in terms of digital literacy	Overall WE in terms of ownership	Statewise Women Empowerment
West Bengal	50.10	23.20	45.81
Andaman & Nicobar	80.80	15.80	52.97
Chandigarh	70.00	30.40	59.10
Daman and Diu	60.50	55.80	55.93

Delhi	73.80	22.70	56.18
Haryana	50.40	39.30	51.80
Jharkhand	49.00	64.20	50.70
Karnataka	61.80	67.60	55.38
Kerala	86.60	27.30	58.55
Lakshadweep	84.00	30.70	58.97
Madhya Pradesh	38.50	39.90	44.17
Maharashtra	54.80	22.90	50.27
Puducherry	82.90	37.30	59.19
Tamil Nadu	74.60	47.90	57.23
Chattisgarh	40.70	45.60	48.37
Telangana	60.00	66.60	52.25
Andhra Pradesh	48.90	47.80	47.78
Goa	91.20	23.20	65.51
Himachal Pradesh	79.50	23.10	61.04
Punjab	61.20	63.50	59.99
Rajasthan	50.20	26.60	46.55
Gujrat	48.80	42.60	51.18
Uttarakhand	60.90	24.60	53.60
Uttar Pradesh	46.50	51.90	47.46
Sikkim	88.60	53.10	67.45
Assam	57.20	42.70	47.68
Arunachal Pradesh	76.40	70.20	57.96
Nagaland	82.50	26.90	53.73
Manipur	72.20	58.40	54.61
Mizoram	82.30	20.80	55.93
Tripura	53.10	17.20	45.30
Meghalaya	67.50	65.00	56.54
Bihar	51.40	55.30	45.49
Ladakh	81.20	72.20	59.09
Jammu Kashmir	75.20	57.30	57.62
Odisha	50.10	43.50	47.20
Total	54.00	43.30	40.00

6) Correlation between Women Schooling for more than 12 years and Women that are currently employed

States	Women Schooling for more than 12 years	Women that are currently employed	A=X-Mx	B=Y-My	(X-Mx)^2	(Y-My)^2	A*B
West Bengal	13.60	19.20	-11.28	-4.39	127.25	19.29	49.54
Andaman & Nicobar	32.60	17.70	7.72	-5.89	59.59	34.71	-45.48
Chandigarh	43.80	30.90	18.92	7.31	357.95	53.41	138.27
Daman and Diu	26.30	21.00	1.42	-2.59	2.01	6.72	-3.68
Delhi	35.90	18.60	11.02	-4.99	121.43	24.92	-55.01
Haryana	28.70	18.10	3.82	-5.49	14.59	30.16	-20.98
Jharkhand	15.50	22.80	-9.38	-0.79	87.99	0.63	7.43
Karnataka	23.40	29.30	-1.48	5.71	2.19	32.59	-8.45
Kerala	47.80	17.30	22.92	-6.29	525.30	39.59	-144.20
Lakshadweep	31.40	16.90	6.52	-6.69	42.50	44.78	-43.63
Madhya Pradesh	13.90	30.10	-10.98	6.51	120.57	42.36	-71.47
Maharashtra	25.00	30.20	0.12	6.61	0.01	43.67	0.79
Puducherry	38.80	20.00	13.92	-3.59	193.75	12.90	-49.99
Tamil Nadu	32.00	28.20	7.12	4.61	50.69	21.24	32.81
Chattisgarh	16.90	29.10	-7.98	5.51	63.69	30.34	-43.96
Telangana	24.60	38.80	-0.28	15.21	0.08	231.29	-4.27
Andhra Pradesh	32.60	33.50	7.72	9.91	59.59	98.18	76.49
Goa	34.50	23.70	9.62	0.11	92.53	0.01	1.04
Himachal Pradesh	36.70	24.40	11.82	0.81	139.70	0.65	9.55
Punjab	34.60	16.60	9.72	-6.99	94.47	48.88	-67.96
Rajasthan	16.00	19.70	-8.88	-3.89	78.86	15.15	34.56
Gujrat	20.50	31.70	-4.38	8.11	19.19	65.75	-35.52
Uttarakhand	30.50	17.20	5.62	-6.39	31.58	40.85	-35.92
Uttar Pradesh	22.70	19.20	-2.18	-4.39	4.75	19.29	9.58
Sikkim	23.80	19.80	-1.08	-3.79	1.17	14.38	4.10
Assam	15.00	14.80	-9.88	-8.79	97.63	77.29	86.87
Arunachal Pradesh	17.30	24.20	-7.58	0.61	57.46	0.37	-4.61
Nagaland	18.90	28.10	-5.98	4.51	35.77	20.33	-26.96
Manipur	28.10	41.30	3.22	17.71	10.36	313.59	57.01

Mizoram	22.90	34.50	-1.98	10.91	3.92	118.99	-21.60
Tripura	11.50	17.60	-13.38	-5.99	179.04	35.90	80.17
Meghalaya	19.00	35.20	-5.88	11.61	34.58	134.75	-68.26
Bihar	12.10	14.90	-12.78	-8.69	163.34	75.55	111.08
Ladakh	13.80	11.30	-11.08	-12.29	122.78	151.09	136.20
Jammu Kashmir	22.10	13.70	-2.78	-9.89	7.73	97.85	27.50
Odisha	12.90	19.70	-11.98	-3.89	143.53	15.15	46.62

Hence, the value of Correlation is 0.06

7) Correlation between Women ever experienced spousal violence And percentage of women with more than 10 years of schooling

	Ever married women experiencing spousal violence	Percentage of women with more than 10 years of schooling	A=X-Mx	B=Y-My	(X-Mx) <sup>2</sup>	(Y-My) <sup>2</sup>	A*B
West Bengal	27.00	32.90	5.20	-13.60	27.04	185.04	-70.73
Andaman & Nicobar	17.20	52.50	-4.60	6.00	21.16	35.97	-27.59
Chandigarh	9.70	59.60	-12.10	13.10	146.41	171.54	-158.48
Daman and Diu	16.80	35.80	-5.00	-10.70	25.00	114.55	53.51
Delhi	22.60	59.70	0.80	13.20	0.64	174.17	10.56
Haryana	18.20	49.50	-3.60	3.00	12.96	8.98	-10.79
Jharkhand	31.50	33.20	9.70	-13.30	94.09	176.96	-129.04
Karnataka	44.40	50.20	22.60	3.70	510.76	13.67	83.56
Kerala	9.90	77.00	-11.90	30.50	141.61	930.08	-362.92
Lakshadweep	1.30	67.80	-20.50	21.30	420.25	453.57	-436.59
Madhya Pradesh	28.10	29.30	6.30	-17.20	39.69	295.94	-108.38
Maharashtra	25.20	50.40	3.40	3.90	11.56	15.19	13.25
Puducherry	30.50	65.40	8.70	18.90	75.69	357.11	164.41
Tamil Nadu	38.10	56.60	16.30	10.10	265.69	101.95	164.58
Chattisgarh	20.20	36.90	-1.60	-9.60	2.56	92.21	15.36
Telangana	36.90	45.50	15.10	-1.00	228.01	1.01	-15.14
Andhra Pradesh	30.00	39.60	8.20	-6.90	67.24	47.65	-56.60
Goa	8.30	71.50	-13.50	25.00	182.25	624.86	-337.46
Himachal Pradesh	8.30	65.90	-13.50	19.40	182.25	376.25	-261.86
Punjab	11.60	56.00	-10.20	9.50	104.04	90.20	-96.87
Rajasthan	24.30	33.40	2.50	-13.10	6.25	171.68	-32.76
Gujrat	14.00	33.80	-7.80	-12.70	60.84	161.36	99.08
Uttarakhand	15.10	50.40	-6.70	3.90	44.89	15.19	-26.11
Uttar Pradesh	34.80	39.30	13.00	-7.20	169.00	51.88	-93.64
Sikkim	12.10	49.00	-9.70	2.50	94.09	6.24	-24.22
Assam	32.00	29.60	10.20	-16.90	104.04	285.70	-172.41
Arunachal Pradesh	24.80	39.40	3.00	-7.10	9.00	50.45	-21.31
Nagaland	6.40	44.40	-15.40	-2.10	237.16	4.42	32.38
Manipur	39.60	48.10	17.80	1.60	316.84	2.55	28.43
Mizoram	10.90	50.00	-10.90	3.50	118.81	12.23	-38.12
Tripura	20.70	23.20	-1.10	-23.30	1.21	543.02	25.63
Meghalaya	16.00	35.10	-5.80	-11.40	33.64	130.02	66.14
Bihar	40.00	28.80	18.20	-17.70	331.24	313.39	-322.19
Ladakh	18.10	50.00	-3.70	3.50	13.69	12.23	-12.94
Jammu Kashmir	9.60	51.30	-12.20	4.80	148.84	23.01	-58.53
Odisha	30.60	33.00	8.80	-13.50	77.44	182.33	-118.82
Total	<b>784.80</b>	<b>1674.10</b>			<b>4325.88</b>	<b>6232.59</b>	<b>-2236.60</b>

The value of Correlation is -.43