

**6. PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-ORKERS  
TO TOTAL POPULATION BY RESIDENCE AND SEX**

Total Rural/ Urban	Persons/Males/ Females	Percentage to Total Population							
		Workers						Non - Workers	
		Total		Main		Marginal			
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	Persons	33.08	35.17	32.41	32.57	0.67	2.60	66.92	64.83
	Males	50.55	53.12	50.11	50.35	0.44	2.77	49.45	46.88
	Females	15.24	17.23	14.34	14.80	0.90	2.42	84.76	82.77
Rural	Persons	38.34	39.22	37.29	34.83	1.05	4.39	61.66	60.78
	Males	53.38	54.36	52.93	50.17	0.45	4.19	46.62	45.64
	Females	22.85	23.93	21.17	19.33	1.68	4.61	77.15	76.07
Urban	Persons	30.12	33.13	29.67	31.44	0.45	1.69	69.88	66.87
	Males	48.96	52.49	48.52	50.44	0.44	2.05	51.04	47.51
	Females	10.99	13.89	10.52	12.55	0.47	1.34	89.01	86.11

Source : Directorate of Census Operations, Puducherry

As regards the participation of women in the economy, it is a known fact that their participation is only at low level , many of them are engaged in subsidiary employment rather in principal status employment. The overall participation of women in labour force in India is rather small in comparison to developed countries. There is a wide difference in the participation of women and men in the economy. Table 6 proves that about 21.17% of women in Rural areas and 10.52% of women in Urban areas were in the work force as compared to 52.93% of men in Rural and 48.52% of men in Urban areas during 2001 in the Union Territory of Puducherry.