

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Ever since the issues related to Women in Development started getting crystallized in early seventies and getting noticed by policy planners, academia, media and the ordinary women of the world and a large number of women's groups started pressuring the political parties and governments to include women as direct participants in development planning, a number of studies have been made to find out whether there have been any changes in the situation- social or economic- of women in the world. In India also a number of studies have been made and impediments in the progress of women brought to the notice of national and state governments. Towards Equality: Report of the Committee on the Status of Women, the National Perspective Plan and the Shram Shakti report were some of the pioneering studies made in India in the late 80s. They became the basis for programmes for women's development in the country. The setting up of the National and State Commissions for Women, the 73rd and the 74th amendments in the Constitution of India to strengthen the Panchayati Raj system and local urban bodies and to provide 33% reservation to women at every tier in them were expected to act as stepping stones for women to achieve their desired goals. In Rajasthan, the Women Development Programme, commonly known as the *Saathin Programme* raised the expectation of rural women to great heights but the achievements under it which took nearly a decade to be felt in the government and the society have taken hardly any time to be frittered away and the programme in its original shape and vision stands demoralized.

In Rajasthan, an analysis of the situation of women and children was made by the UNICEF in 1991. Earlier, the UNICEF, in collaboration with NCERT, had published a document entitled *Hamari Betiyan* in 1989. It was a situational analysis of the girl child. After 1991, a few studies have been made but no comprehensive analyses have been made. Studies have continuously pointed out the fact that all the indicators of status of women in Rajasthan - literacy, employment, sex ratio, high fertility rates, age at marriage, health and nutrition - are very low. There is a vicious circle that needs to be broken. In the case of women it is also true that tackling individual indicators may not solve the problem in its entirety because there are so many inter-linkages that need to be understood before coming up with a comprehensive strategy. In the last decade of the last century a number of initiatives in the field of education have been taken up in Rajasthan that have shown remarkable results. Programmes like the ICDS have been spread to all the districts of the state and the adolescent girl child has been taken up into special focus. Efforts have been made to bring down the population

growth rate through *jan mangal* couples. Self help groups have sprouted all over. In 2000 AD, the state announced a Policy for Women. Earlier the State Government had announced a Plan of Action for Children in 1995. In 1999, the State government announced a Population Policy and followed it up with Rajiv Gandhi Population Mission showing its serious concern over the adamantly static growth rate of population. In the same year it also set up a State Commission for Women. However, it is still reluctant to set up a Women's Development Corporation as many other states have done. This analysis will try to look into all these areas and the impact of these policies and programmes on the present situation of women and girls in Rajasthan.

Rajasthan- A Spectrum of Colours or A Land of Contrasts?

With a little support by tourism promotion efforts, Rajasthan evokes colourful images of a land of chivalrous as well as brave rulers like Maharana Pratap, equally brave and beautiful women like Rani Padmini of Chittorgarh, bedecked camels dotting the desert landscape, *langas* and *manganihars* of the desert districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer with their amazing instruments and melodious voices and colourful clothes.

However, there are many geophysical disadvantages that the state faces. Situated in the northwest of India, with most of its terrain arid or semi-arid, Rajasthan is now the largest state in India after Chhatisgarh state was formed. Its area of 3.42 lakh sq km is 10.4% of the area of the country. The population figures for the year 2001 show that it has 5.5% of the population of the country but only 1% of its water resources. There is an excessive dependence on ground water. There is a continuous over drawing because it provides water to 55% area under irrigation. More than 60% of the state's area covering 40% of the population and 11 districts lies west of Aravallis and is characterized by deficient and erratic rainfall. Last three years have been severely drought affected. Its women population is 5.46% of the country's women population. The socio-economic impact of the severe geophysical constraints is much more on them than on men.

76.6% of the state's population lives in villages. Rajasthan is primarily an agricultural economy with 41353 revenue villages- 39787 inhabited and 1566 uninhabited and 222 towns. There are thirty-two districts and 241 tehsils. There are 237 panchayat samitis.

The size of land holdings is small requiring much more care to survive as may be seen in the Table I-1 below:

Table I-1

Category	No of Holdings (in '00)	% Total Holdings	Size
Marginal	1611	30	0.48 ha
Small	1085	20	1.44 ha

Category	No of Holdings (in '00)	% Total Holdings	Size
Semi-medium	1117	21	2.84 ha
Medium	1064	20	6.22 ha
Large	487	9	18.69 ha
Total	5364	100	3.96 ha

Source: Tenth Plan Document 2002-07. Government of Rajasthan

Owing to famines, out of the total reporting area of around 34250 thousand hectares, only 15509 to 17075 thousand hectares is sown on an average

Rajasthan ranks at 8th in population size among the States and Union Territories in the country. There has been only a marginal change in the Decadal Growth Rate from 28.44% in 1981-91 to 28.33% in 1991-2001. It ranks 24th in the population density because of its size but 29th in literacy in spite of a jump in literacy from 38.55% in 1991 to 61.03% in 2001 among the States in the country. For female literacy it is 30th in a list of 35 States and Union Territories. The States that are worse in female literacy are Bihar, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, J& K, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. The following Table I-2 gives Statewise details:

Table I-2

	STATE	LITERACY RATE (2001 Census) (in %)			LITERACY RATE (1991 Census)	CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE (1991 -2001)
		PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES		
	INDIA 1	65.38	75.96	54.28	51.63	13.75
1	Andaman & Nicobar Is.*	81.18	86.07	75.29	73.02	8.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	61.11	70.85	51.17	44.09	17.02
3	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	64.07	44.24	41.59	13.15
4	Assam	64.28	71.93	56.03	52.89	11.52
5	Bihar	47.53	60.32	33.57	37.49	10.04
6	Chandigarh*	81.76	85.65	76.65	77.81	3.94
7	Chhatisgarh	65.18	77.86	52.40	42.91	22.27
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	60.03	73.32	42.99	40.71	19.33
9	Daman & Diu*	81.09	88.40	70.37	71.20	9.89
10	Delhi*	81.82	87.37	75.00	75.29	6.53
11	Goa	82.32	88.88	75.51	75.51	6.81

	STATE	LITERACY RATE (2001 Census) (in %)			LITERACY RATE (1991 Census)	CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE (1991 -2001)
		PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES		
12	Gujarat	69.97	80.50	58.60	61.29	8.68
13	Haryana	68.59	79.25	56.31	55.85	12.74
14	Himachal Pradesh	77.13	86.02	68.08	63.86	13.27
15	Jammu & Kashmir	54.46	65.75	41.82	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	54.13	67.94	39.38	41.39	12.74
17	Karnataka	67.04	76.29	57.45	56.04	11.00
18	Kerala	90.92	94.20	87.86	89.81	1.11
19	Lakshadweep *	87.52	93.15	81.56	81.78	5.74
20	Madhya Pradesh	64.11	76.80	50.28	44.67	19.41
21	Maharashtra	77.27	86.27	67.51	64.87	12.39
22	Manipur	68.87	77.87	59.70	59.89	8.97
23	Meghalaya	63.31	66.14	60.41	49.10	14.21
24	Mizoram	88.49	90.69	86.13	82.27	6.22
25	Nagaland	67.11	71.77	61.92	61.65	5.45
26	Orissa	63.61	75.95	50.97	49.09	14.52
27	Pondicherry*	81.49	88.89	74.13	74.74	6.74
28	Punjab	69.95	75.63	63.55	58.51	11.45
29	Rajasthan	61.03	76.46	44.34	38.55	22.48
30	Sikkim	69.68	76.73	61.46	56.94	12.61
31	Tamil Nadu	73.47	82.33	64.55	62.66	10.81
32	Tripura	73.66	81.47	65.41	60.44	13.22
33	Uttar Pradesh	57.36	70.23	42.98	40.71	16.65
34	Uttaranchal	72.28	84.01	60.26	57.75	14.53
35	West Bengal	69.22	77.58	60.22	57.70	11.52

Source: Provisional Population Totals India: Census of India 2001. Paper 1 of 2001

Rajasthan's rural population has been declining very gradually from 78.95% in 1981 to 76.62%. The largest percentages of rural population are in Jalore (92.41%),

Barmer (92.60%), Dungarpur (92.76%) and Banswara (92.85%). Except for Banswara which is ranked at 18 among the districts of Rajasthan under the Gender Development Index, the first three are ranked at 30, 29 and 31 respectively. The first two are desert districts that are under famine conditions almost every year and the last two are tribal districts.

Rajasthan has a large livestock population of 54.4 million heads of cattle, sheep, camels and goats with women and girls spending a major share of their time in grazing them and tending to them at home.

The following Table gives a comparative picture of the state's net domestic product at current prices in 1999-2000 and per capita income at current prices in 2000-01.

Table I-3

State	Net Domestic Product (in Rs Crores)	Per capita Income (In Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	110525	16562
Bihar	62759	5108
Gujarat	89317	18922
Haryana	41627	23057
Karnataka	64686	18041
Kerala	58704	19463
Madhya Pradesh	86385	10666
Maharashtra	212216	22179
Orissa	32729	9273
Punjab	54960	24111
Rajasthan	66645	11986
Tamil Nadu	117825	20367
Uttar Pradesh	164630	9721
West Bengal	122333	16115

Source: Provided by various state Directorates of Economics & Statistics

From the figures it is seen that Rajasthan is better than only Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in per capita income.

The average rainfall in the state is 57.51 cm varying from 18.55 cm in Jaisalmer to 95.03 in Banswara. There are no perennial rivers except Chambal and Mahi. In the command areas of Indira Gandhi Canal and Chambal, problem of salinity is rapidly growing.

The net area sown to total geographical area in 1998-99 was 46.91% and gross area irrigated to total cropped area only 31.82%.

Although the rural women's literacy rate has gone up to 37.7% from 20.44% the deprivation levels have not changed much for them.

Deprivation Levels

From the House listing Data collected for rural households by the Census of India in 2001 it is seen that

- 1) 31.3% rural households depend on hand pumps, 30% on wells, 7.6% on tube wells and 9.4% on tanks, ponds and other unclean sources of water for drinking purposes.
- 2) Only for 6.5% households, these sources are within their premises, for 92.9% they are far away.
- 3) 56% households are still without electricity compared to 64% in 1991. 54.7% still use kerosene for lighting.
- 4) 85.4% rural households have no latrines. The figure has gone up from 80% in 1991. 79.5% no privacy for taking a bath.
- 5) For 29.7% there is no separate kitchen inside the house and 20.5% cook in the open.
- 6) 94.4% still use firewood, crop residue and cow dung cake for cooking purposes. Only 1.2% use kerosene.
- 7) 18.9% houses have thatched roofs, 27.6% mud walls, 57.9% mud floors. They all need constant maintenance mostly by the women of the household.
- 8) 34.2% houses have only one room for the entire family, an increase from 33.8% in 1991. It is seen that 14.6% houses having nine or more members also had only one room.
- 9) With only 31.7% households owning a transistor and 16.6% a television, information dissemination through audio-visual media is very difficult.

The growth in female literacy has not played a catalytic role in other spheres. As we have seen the decadal growth rate has not shown a significant downtrend. The 0-6 sex ratio of 909, far worse than the sex ratio of 922, proves that girls are still considered a burden which should be unloaded as quickly as possible by either marrying them off early or by killing them in their infancy. The age at marriage is still lower than the prescribed legal age. About 60% women have to depend on their husbands or families for approval if they have to seek medical attention. More than 50% are still beaten by their husbands.

On the other hand, setting up of more and more women's dairy cooperatives, rapid expansion of self-help groups and other micro-credit led small scale industries show a ray of hope. Gradually,

family planning methods are also catching up- may be because of the felt need of the women and not of the couples. Male vasectomy is still far from its target. The role of women as leaders and decision makers in the Panchayati Raj institutions is growing. Less and less *sarpanch patis* are seen in the meetings. Women have not only come through their reserved seats but have also won from general seats. A long battle is still to be fought against the mind set of feudalism and patriarchy which has been ingrained in men in Rajasthan owing to centuries of rule by maharajas and *zamindars* who believed in Napoleon's famous statement:

" Nature intended women to be our slaves ...what a mad idea to demand equality. They are our property, we are not theirs. They belong to us just as a tree which bears fruit, belongs to the gardener. You ladies, have beauty, attractiveness but also dependence.."

Rajasthan- A History of Feudalism

Ancient Period up to 1200 AD

Rajput clans emerged and held their sway over different parts of Rajasthan from about 700 AD. Before that, Rajasthan was a part of several republics. It was a part of the Mauryan Empire. Other major republics that dominated this region include the Malavas, Arjunyas, Yaudhyas, Kushans, Saka Satraps, Guptas and Hunas.

The Rajput clans ascendancy in Indian history was during the period from the eighth to the twelfth century AD. The Pratihars ruled Rajasthan and most of northern India during 750-1000 AD. Between 1000-1200 AD, Rajasthan witnessed the struggle for supremacy between Chalukyas, Parmars and Chauhans.

Medieval Period 1201 - 1707

Around 1200 AD a part of Rajasthan came under Muslim rulers. The principal centers of their powers were Nagaur and Ajmer. Ranthambhor was also under their suzerainty. At the beginning of the 13th century AD, the most prominent and powerful state of Rajasthan was Mewar.

Modern Period 1707 - 1947

Rajasthan had never been united politically until its domination by Mughal Emperor Akbar who created a unified province of Rajasthan. Mughal power started to decline after 1707. The political disintegration of Rajasthan was caused by the dismemberment of the Mughal Empire. The Marathas penetrated Rajasthan upon the decline of the Mughal Empire. In 1755 they occupied Ajmer. The beginning of the 19th Century was marked by the onslaught of the Pindaris.

In 1817-18 the British Government concluded treaties of alliance with almost all the states of Rajputana. Thus began the British rule over Rajasthan, then called Rajputana.

Post Independence

The erstwhile Rajputana comprised 19 princely states and two chiefships of Lava and Kushalgarh and a British administered territory of Ajmer-Merwara. Rajasthan State was heterogeneous conglomeration of separate political entities with different administrative systems prevailing in different places. The present State of Rajasthan was formed after a long process of integration which began on March 17, 1948 and ended on November 1, 1956. Before integration it was called Rajputana; after integration it came to be known as Rajasthan. At present there are 32 districts (including the new district of Karauli), 105 sub-divisions, 241 tehsils, 37889 inhabited villages and 222 towns in the State.

CHAPTER II

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RAJASTHAN

According to the Census of India 2001, the population of Rajasthan went up to 5.65 crores from 4.4 crores in 1991. The sex wise break up shows 2.94 crore men and 2.71 crore women now living in Rajasthan showing a decadal growth rate of 28.33% between 1991 and 2001, a slight improvement from 28.44% in 1981-91. Only Bihar had a higher growth rate of 28.43 among the major states. The population density went up to 165 from 129 in 1991 and the sex ratio showed a slight improvement to 922 from 910 in 1991. The 0-6 years child population formed 18.51% of the total population with boys at 18.63% and girls at 18.37%.

Table II-1

Decadal Growth Rate

Decade	Total	Male	Female
1971-81	33.0	32.6	33.3
1981-91	28.44	29.06	27.76
1991-2001	28.33	28.10	29.34

It shows that whereas the rate decreased for men, it increased for women resulting in a slightly better sex ratio.

The following Table gives the District wise data for Population and Decadal Growth Rate in Rajasthan as per the 2001 Census of India

Table II-2

		Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28.44	28.33
1	Ganganagar	1,788,487	955,027	833,460	18.25	27.53
2	Hanumangarh	1,517,390	800,796	716,594	44.60	24.34
3	Bikaner	1,673,562	885,722	787,840	42.70	38.18

		Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
4	Churu	1,922,908	986,867	936,041	30.84	24.60
5	Jhunjhunun	1,913,099	983,158	929,941	30.61	20.90
6	Alwar	2,990,862	1,585,046	1,405,816	30.82	30.23
7	Bharatpur	2,098,323	1,130,010	968,313	27.14	27.05
8	Dhaulpur	982,815	537,733	445,082	28.10	31.13
9	Karauli	1,205,631	648,837	556,794	28.66	29.96
10	Sawai Madhopur	1,116,031	590,716	525,315	27.22	27.44
11	Dausa	1,316,790	693,438	623,352	30.81	32.42
12	Jaipur	5,252,388	2,769,096	2,483,292	38.73	35.10
13	Sikar	2,287,229	1,172,129	1,115,100	33.81	24.11
14	Nagaur	2,773,894	1,421,455	1,352,439	31.69	29.33
15	Jodhpur	2,880,777	1,509,563	1,371,214	29.12	33.77
16	Jaisalmer	507,999	278,973	229,026	41.73	47.45
17	Barmer	1,963,758	1,035,813	927,945	28.27	36.83
18	Jalor	1,448,486	736,029	712,457	26.52	26.78
19	Sirohi	850,756	437,534	413,222	20.66	30.08
20	Pali	1,819,201	917,320	901,881	16.63	22.39
21	Ajmer	2,180,526	1,128,763	1,051,763	20.05	26.10
22	Tonk	1,211,343	625,719	585,624	24.42	24.24
23	Bundi	961,269	503,827	457,442	25.85	24.80
24	Bhilwara	2,009,516	1,023,086	986,430	21.58	26.14
25	Rajsamand	986,269	492,736	493,533	17.97	19.88
26	Udaipur	2,632,210	1,335,017	1,297,193	24.52	27.37
27	Dungarpur	1,107,037	546,096	560,941	28.07	26.58
28	Banswara	1,500,420	758,379	742,041	30.34	29.84
29	Chittaurgarh	1,802,656	917,023	885,633	20.42	21.46
30	Kota	1,568,580	827,647	740,933	35.88	28.52
31	Baran	1,022,568	535,745	486,823	27.30	26.19
32	Jhalawar	1,180,342	612,357	567,985	21.91	23.34

The districts with the highest five and the lowest five decadal growth rates are given in the Table below:

Table II-3

S.N.	District	1981-91	1991-2001
Highest			
1	Jaisalmer	41.73	47.45
2	Bikaner	42.70	38.18
3	Barmer	28.27	36.83
4	Jaipur	38.73	35.10
5	Jodhpur	29.12	33.77
Lowest			
1	Rajsamand	17.97	19.88
2	Jhunjhunu	30.61	20.90
3	Chittorgarh	20.42	21.46
4	Pali	16.63	22.39
5	Jhalawar	21.91	23.34

Source: Census of India. Provisional Population Totals: Paper 1 of 2001

There has been a tremendous growth rate of population in the desert districts of Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur. One of the reasons is that the waters of the Indira Gandhi Nahar are now reaching those districts and converting into an area of prosperity. Therefore, a number of people from neighbouring States are settling there..

The following Table gives the Urban- Rural break up of gender disaggregated population as well as the number of Literates in various districts of Rajasthan in 2001.

Table II-4

			Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	Rajasthan	Total	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28,086,101	18,279,511	9,806,590
		Rural	43,267,678	22,394,479	20,873,199	19,471,423	13,117,682	6,353,741
		Urban	13,205,444	6,987,178	6,218,266	8,614,678	5,161,829	3,452,849
1	Ganganagar	Total	1,788,487	955,027	833,460	971,073	602,408	368,665
		Rural	1,336,407	710,436	625,971	670,461	424,093	246,368
		Urban	452,080	244,591	207,489	300,612	178,315	122,297

			Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
2	Hanumangarh	Total	1,517,390	800,796	716,594	832,914	516,594	316,320
		Rural	1,213,766	639,163	574,603	642,245	402,644	239,601
		Urban	303,624	161,633	141,991	190,669	113,950	76,719
3	Bikaner	Total	1,673,562	885,722	787,840	779,087	508,820	270,267
		Rural	1,079,060	569,078	509,982	391,732	276,933	114,799
		Urban	594,502	316,644	277,858	387,355	231,887	155,468
4	Churu	Total	1,922,908	986,867	936,041	1,035,567	628,118	407,449
		Rural	1,387,209	710,115	677,094	720,323	441,727	278,596
		Urban	535,699	276,752	258,947	315,244	186,391	128,853
5	Jhunjhunun	Total	1,913,099	983,158	929,941	1,167,470	699,796	467,674
		Rural	1,518,174	775,469	742,705	919,307	548,339	370,968
		Urban	394,925	207,689	187,236	248,163	151,457	96,706
6	Alwar	Total	2,990,862	1,585,046	1,405,816	1,513,203	1,013,010	500,193
		Rural	2,556,369	1,348,601	1,207,768	1,206,723	827,500	379,223
		Urban	434,493	236,445	198,048	306,480	185,510	120,970
7	Bharatpur	Total	2,098,323	1,130,010	968,313	1,078,484	737,620	340,864
		Rural	1,689,783	911,224	778,559	821,307	578,194	243,113
		Urban	408,540	218,786	189,754	257,177	159,426	97,751
8	Dhaulpur	Total	982,815	537,733	445,082	466,410	320,036	146,374
		Rural	806,382	442,732	363,650	369,385	259,513	109,872
		Urban	176,433	95,001	81,432	97,025	60,523	36,502
9	Karauli	Total	1,205,631	648,837	556,794	619,452	418,745	200,707
		Rural	1,033,823	557,249	476,574	520,746	355,819	164,927
		Urban	171,808	91,588	80,220	98,706	62,926	35,780
10	S.Madhopur	Total	1,116,031	590,716	525,315	523,262	371,242	152,020
		Rural	903,456	477,994	425,462	390,950	288,426	102,524
		Urban	212,575	112,722	99,853	132,312	82,816	49,496
11	Dausa	Total	1,316,790	693,438	623,352	662,975	447,188	215,787
		Rural	1,180,965	621,501	559,464	575,374	393,062	182,312
		Urban	135,825	71,937	63,888	87,601	54,126	33,475
12	Jaipur	Total	5,252,388	2,769,096	2,483,292	3,076,311	1,919,293	1,157,018
		Rural	2,658,597	1,388,131	1,270,466	1,352,031	895,770	456,261
		Urban	2,593,791	1,380,965	1,212,826	1,724,280	1,023,523	700,757

			Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
13	Sikar	Total	2,287,229	1,172,129	1,115,100	1,339,192	814,816	524,376
		Rural	1,815,257	926,820	888,437	1,046,964	637,592	409,372
		Urban	471,972	245,309	226,663	292,228	177,224	115,004
14	Nagaur	Total	2,773,894	1,421,455	1,352,439	1,312,641	866,456	446,185
		Rural	2,296,735	1,172,889	1,123,846	1,040,912	696,969	343,943
		Urban	477,159	248,566	228,593	271,729	169,487	102,242
15	Jodhpur	Total	2,880,777	1,509,563	1,371,214	1,340,097	905,259	434,838
		Rural	1,908,518	993,204	915,314	705,171	524,231	180,940
		Urban	972,259	516,359	455,900	634,926	381,028	253,898
16	Jaisalmer	Total	507,999	278,973	229,026	204,262	146,961	57,301
		Rural	430,527	235,055	195,472	156,505	115,319	41,186
		Urban	77,472	43,918	33,554	47,757	31,642	16,115
17	Barmer	Total	1,963,758	1,035,813	927,945	913,794	597,329	316,465
		Rural	1,818,517	957,632	860,885	819,873	537,837	282,036
		Urban	145,241	78,181	67,060	93,921	59,492	34,429
18	Jalor	Total	1,448,486	736,029	712,457	530,957	375,365	155,592
		Rural	1,338,499	677,848	660,651	471,168	335,895	135,273
		Urban	109,987	58,181	51,806	59,789	39,470	20,319
19	Sirohi	Total	850,756	437,534	413,222	372,052	247,456	124,596
		Rural	700,014	356,854	343,160	272,277	186,113	86,164
		Urban	150,742	80,680	70,062	99,775	61,343	38,432
20	Pali	Total	1,819,201	917,320	901,881	817,333	544,748	272,585
		Rural	1,428,473	713,225	715,248	585,164	398,887	186,277
		Urban	390,728	204,095	186,633	232,169	145,861	86,308
21	Ajmer	Total	2,180,526	1,128,763	1,051,763	1,181,350	750,904	430,446
		Rural	1,306,398	669,180	637,218	560,670	391,662	169,008
		Urban	874,128	459,583	414,545	620,680	359,242	261,438
22	Tonk	Total	1,211,343	625,719	585,624	519,814	364,595	155,219
		Rural	958,230	495,602	462,628	373,450	276,654	96,796
		Urban	253,113	130,117	122,996	146,364	87,941	58,423
23	Bundi	Total	961,269	503,827	457,442	440,487	298,623	141,864
		Rural	782,338	409,921	372,417	328,794	230,549	98,245
		Urban	178,931	93,906	85,025	111,693	68,074	43,619

			Population			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
24	Bhilwara	Total	2,009,516	1,023,086	986,430	845,002	572,808	272,194
		Rural	1,594,790	804,735	790,055	581,082	412,244	168,838
		Urban	414,726	218,351	196,375	263,920	160,564	103,356
25	Rajsamand	Total	986,269	492,736	493,533	451,867	297,235	154,632
		Rural	857,590	425,954	431,636	363,285	245,306	117,979
		Urban	128,679	66,782	61,897	88,582	51,929	36,653
26	Udaipur	Total	2,632,210	1,335,017	1,297,193	1,273,644	809,149	464,495
		Rural	2,142,068	1,077,499	1,064,569	902,695	598,469	304,226
		Urban	490,142	257,518	232,624	370,949	210,680	160,269
27	Dungarpur	Total	1,107,037	546,096	560,941	423,744	283,846	139,898
		Rural	1,026,894	504,671	522,223	369,353	252,399	116,954
		Urban	80,143	41,425	38,718	54,391	31,447	22,944
28	Banswara	Total	1,500,420	758,379	742,041	525,378	361,488	163,890
		Rural	1,393,104	702,780	690,324	446,655	317,472	129,183
		Urban	107,316	55,599	51,717	78,723	44,016	34,707
29	Chittaurgarh	Total	1,802,656	917,023	885,633	814,449	545,076	269,373
		Rural	1,513,573	766,687	746,886	614,479	428,530	185,949
		Urban	289,083	150,336	138,747	199,970	116,546	83,424
30	Kota	Total	1,568,580	827,647	740,933	985,197	602,593	382,604
		Rural	730,667	382,829	347,838	405,592	260,422	145,170
8		Urban	837,913	444,818	393,095	579,605	342,171	237,434
31	Baran	Total	1,022,568	535,745	486,823	505,055	337,236	167,819
		Rural	849,369	445,289	404,080	397,647	271,988	125,659
		Urban	173,199	90,456	82,743	107,408	65,248	42,160
32	Jhalawar	Total	1,180,342	612,357	567,985	563,578	374,698	188,880
		Rural	1,012,126	524,112	488,014	449,103	307,124	141,979
		Urban	168,216	88,245	79,971	114,475	67,574	46,901

THE AGE GROUP- 0-6 YEARS: THE DECLINING SEX RATIO

The Census 2001 have drawn the attention of the country to a very dismal picture of a very adverse sex ratio, worse than the sex-ratio of All Ages, in the age group 0 to 6 years. In Rajasthan, the sex ratio in this age group is 909, compared to 922 for the population. In rural areas it is 914 and urban 886.

The district wise break up is given in the Table below:

Table II-5

	TOTAL SEX RATIO		0-6 Years SEX RATIO	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Ganganagar	881	848	863	815
Hanumangarh	895	899	875	862
Bikaner	896	878	917	909
Churu	953	936	915	905
Jhunjhunu	958	902	871	850
Alwar	896	838	895	838
Bharatpur	854	867	878	861
Dholpur	821	857	863	840
Karauli	855	876	873	894
S. Madhopur	890	886	901	895
Dausa	900	888	903	872
Jaipur	915	878	908	881
Sikar	959	924	880	891
Nagaur	958	920	920	919
Jodhpur	922	883	925	906
Jaisalmer	832	764	869	847
Barmer	899	858	924	892
Jalore	975	890	925	908
Sirohi	962	868	930	844
Pali	1003	914	930	916
Ajmer	952	902	930	907
Tonk	933	945	926	906
Bundi	909	905	914	874
Bhilwara	982	899	960	912
Rajsamand	1013	927	937	916
Udaipur	988	903	954	877
Dungarpur	1035	935	967	885
Banswara	982	930	978	852

	TOTAL SEX RATIO		0-6 Years SEX RATIO	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Chittorgarg	974	923	934	890
Kota	909	884	904	899
Baran	907	915	921	901
Jhalawar	931	906	935	996

Source: Provisional Population Totals Rajasthan. Paper 2 of 2001. Rural-Urban Distribution of Population

It may be seen that the worst five districts in the rural 0-6 age group sex ratio are Ganganagar, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu and Karauli. Except for Jhunjhunu all the districts are notorious for female infanticide. In the urban areas the worst five are Ganganagar, Alwar, Dholpur, Sirohi and Jaisalmer.

The following Table shows the difference in the overall decadal growth rate and the decadal growth rate in the 0-6 age group population in 1991-2001:

Table II-6

Total/Rural/Urban	Total Population	0-6 Age Group
Total	28.33	17.97
Rural	27.49	20.49
Urban	31.17	8.36

If the above growth rates are seen from the point of sex wise break up a serious picture emerges for girls

Table II-7

T/R/U	Male	Female
Total	18.44	17.45
Rural	20.76	20.20
Urban	9.65	6.95

None of the districts in Rajasthan has shown a favourable sex ratio for girls. Out of the 32 districts, 17 districts have shown more adverse sex ratio in this age group than in the total population.

The link between rising cases of female foeticide and female infanticide and the adverse sex ratio becomes obvious when we see the figures from some of the states where sonography machines have been set up in a big way.

Table II-8

State	Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs)	Rural	Urban
Gujarat	878	905	827
Punjab	793	794	786
Delhi	865	852	866
HP	897	900	857
Haryana	820	824	808
Rajasthan	909	914	886
Kerala	963	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	929	NA	NA
Tamilnadu	939	NA	NA

More than three quarters of the population in Rajasthan lives in rural areas. The age distribution is typical of populations that have high fertility, relatively higher percentages in the lower age groups and low percentages in the older age groups.

Early Marriages

Women in Rajasthan still marry early. 49% in age group 15-19 are already married, including 11% who are married but the *gauna* has not been performed. Rural- urban break up in this age group shows that 57% rural girls are already married compared to 27% in urban areas That early marriage is still a custom may be seen from the figures below:

Table II – 8

Urban: percentage

Age	Currently Married	Married without Gauna
6-12	0.1	1.5
13-14	0.5	5.5
15-19	22.6	4.5

Rural: percentage

Age	Currently Married	Married without Gauna
6-12	0.1	5.4
13-14	1.5	17.1
15-19	43.1	13.5

(Source: National Family Health Survey 1998-99. Rajasthan)

The singulate mean age at marriage in Rajasthan from 1961 to 1998-99 as per the NFHS-2 survey is given below:

Table II-9

Source	Male	Female	Difference
1961 Census	19.6	14.2	5.4
1971 Census	19.9	15.1	4.8
1981 Census	20.6	16.1	4.5
1991 Census	21.3	17.5	3.8
1992-93 NFHS1			
Total	22.7	18.4	4.3
Rural	22.2	17.9	4.3
Urban	24.9	20.5	4.4
1998-99 NFHS 2			
Total	22.3	18.3	4.0
Rural	21.6	17.8	3.9
Urban	24.1	19.9	4.2

Source: National Family Health Survey India: Rajasthan. 1998-99.

It may be seen that the mean age at marriage for rural girls is still below 18 years. Also girls between the ages 6 to 14 are getting married but are waiting at their parents' place because they have not reached menarche to start their reproductive role.

The following Table also reflects that whereas the median age at marriage in the rural areas has gone up from 14.8 to 15.5 years, in the urban areas the situation is only marginally better with the median age going up from 15.6 to 18.9. The Table also shows that while the median age of first cohabitation in the rural areas has gone up from 16.0 to 16.7 years, in the urban areas it has gone up from 16.5 to 19.3 years. The reproductive system of a rural girl is still not mature enough to have sex and conceive but she has to undergo the trauma with all the adverse results to her body.

Table II-10

RURAL		
CURRENT AGE	MEDIAN AGE AT MARRIAGE	MEDIAN AGE AT COHABITATION
15-19	NC	NC
20-24	15.5	16.7
45-49	14.8	16.0
URBAN		
15-19	NC	NC
20-24	18.9	19.3
45-49	15.6	16.5

Source: National Family Health Survey India. Rajasthan 1998-99.

NC denotes Not Calculated.

District wise Percentage of Girls by Age at Marriage and at *Gauna* (less than 15 years) and the Mean age at Marriage and *Gauna* in 1996-97

Table II-11

Sl. N.	District	Age at Marriage Percentage		Age at <i>Gauna</i> Percentage	
		Less than 15 years	Mean Age	Less than 15 years	Mean Age
1	Ajmer	32.2	16.1	11.9	16.7
2	Alwar	37.4	16.2	19.1	17.2
3	Banswara	4.3	17.0	10.0	16.0
4	Baran	61.1	14.4	23.6	16.7
5	Barmer	43.8	14.1	2.4	17.0
6	Bharatpur	37.8	15.8	21.7	16.6
7	Bhilwara	62.9	11.1	20.1	16.4
8	Bikaner	12.9	16.8	6.8	17.2
9	Bundi	67.5	13.7	38.8	16.3
10	Chittorgarh	51.0	13.0	15.7	17.0
11	Churu	9.7	15.0	28.0	16.3
12	Dausa	33.6	16.2	5.3	17.1

Sl. N.	District	Age at Marriage Percentage		Age at Gauna Percentage	
		Less than 15 years	Mean Age	Less than 15 years	Mean Age
13	Dholpur	51.3	15.3	44.2	15.8
14	Dungarpur	0.4	17.0	0.7	18.0
15	Ganganagar	5.2	17.0	4.2	17.4
16	Hanumangarh	2.9	17.0	2.8	17.4
17	Jaipur	51.3	15.1	38.2	16.1
18	Jaisalmer	15.8	16.2	1.3	17.0
19	Jalore	59.1	12.3	1.3	16.5
20	Jhalawar	65.6	14.3	30.7	16.6
21	Jhunjhunu	46.4	15.4	34.2	16.1
22	Jodhpur	65.3	11.7	2.1	16.9
23	Kota	65.0	14.3	37.6	16.3
24	Nagaur	50.3	15.3	25.0	16.4
25	Pali	23.4	16.4	2.2	17.8
26	Rajsamand	15.6	16.0	11.9	16.0
27	S. Madhopur*	59.5	14.4	37.6	15.8
28	Sikar	45.2	15.5	30.1	16.1
29	Sirohi	9.9	17.8	9.3	17.7
30	Tonk	44.0	16.4	7.6	16.8
31	Udaipur	28.3	16.0	11.9	16.0
	Rajasthan	26.7	15.4	17.3	17.7

* includes Karauli District

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing Methods and MCH Services 1996-97. Family Welfare Deptt.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

The figures below show the impact of residence, education and standard of living on the total fertility rates.

Table II-12

Residence	
Urban	3.0
Rural	4.1
Education	
Illiterate	4.3
Literate but not Middle pass	3.1
Middle School Pass	2.4
High School & Above	2.2
Standard of Living Index	
Low	4.8
Medium	3.9
High	2.7

Source: National Family Health Survey-2 1996-99. Rates are for 1996-98.

District wise Total Fertility Rates in 1997

District wise Total Fertility Rates may be seen in the Table II-13 below

Table II-13

S.N.	District	TFR	S.N.	District	TFR
1	Ajmer	3.9	13	Dholpur	6.1
2	Alwar	4.9	14	Dungarpur	4.6
3	Banswara	4.7	15	Ganganagar	4.1
4	Baran	4.9	16	Hanumangarh	4.1
5	Barmer	5.5	17	Jaipur	5.2
6	Bharatpur	5.7	18	Jaisalmer	4.7
7	Bhilwara	4.4	19	Jalore	5.0
8	Bikaner	5.3	20	Jhalawar	4.5
9	Bundi	4.8	21	Jhunjhunu	4.4
10	Chittorgarh	4.3	22	Jodhpur	5.3
11	Churu	5.1	23	Karauli	5.6
12	Dausa	5.1	24	Kota	5.0

S.N.	District	TFR	S.N.	District	TFR
25	Nagaur	4.8	29	Sikar	4.9
26	Pali	4.8	30	Sirohi	4.8
27	Rajsamand	4.6	31	Tonk	5.2
28	S. Madhopur	5.6	32	Udaipur	4.6
	Rajasthan				4.9

Source: Report of the Expert Committee on Population Projections- 1981-2001; Registrar General, Government of India

CHILDREN EVER BORN AND LIVING

The number of children a woman has ever borne is a cohort measure of fertility. It provides a different picture of fertility levels, trends and differentials than the Crude Birth Rate and the Total Fertility Rate. The Table below shows the percent distribution of all women by the number of children ever born in the age group 45-49 and to women who are currently married in the age group. This age group is of interest to us because these women have virtually completed their child bearing. In the age group 15-49, the mean number of children ever born is 2.8 and 3.3 for currently married women.

Table II-14

CATEGORY	MEAN NO OF CHILDREN	MEAN NO LIVING
	EVER BORN	
All Women	5.66	4.62
Currently Married	5.72	4.68

Source: National family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan.

Early child bearing continues to be common in Rajasthan as may be seen from the figures given below

Table II-15

CATEGORY	No child	Percentage having		
		1	2	3
All Women	85.6	11.4	2.6	0.4
Currently Married	61.9	30.2	6.9	1.1

Source: National Family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan

It is clear that some women become mothers of three children by the time they are 19.

Studies have also shown that 18% of women who have reached the age of 49 have had six children ever born. However, 15% of the children ever born to currently married women have died. The proportion of children ever-born which have died increases with a woman's age. For currently married women, the proportion of children ever born who have died almost doubles from 10% to for the age group 20-24 to 18% for women in the age group 45-49.

BIRTH INTERVALS

A birth interval is defined as the length of time between two successive live births. Short birth intervals adversely affect the mother's health and the child's chances of survival. An interval of less than 24 months is dangerous both for the mother and the child. In Rajasthan, 14% births occur within 18 months of the previous birth and 30% within 24 months. Birth intervals do not generally increase with mother's education, although the average birth interval is three months longer for a mother with a high school education. Very little difference in the interval is seen by the sex of the previous child or the standard of living index.

The Desired and the Actual Fertility Rates in Rajasthan

It is not true that women in Rajasthan do not want to limit their family size. The survey by the National Family Health Survey India 1998-99 looked into the wanted and the actual fertility rates in Rajasthan in the various categories:

Table II-16

Background	Wanted Rate	Actual Rate
Residence		
Urban	2.11	2.98
Rural	2.74	4.06
Education		
Illiterate	2.93	4.29
Literate	2.11	3.08
Middle	1.82	2.41
High School & Above	1.70	2.15
Caste/Tribe		
S.C.	2.95	4.34
S.T.	2.69	4.31
OBC	2.59	3.80
Standard of Living		
Low	3.19	4.80
Medium	2.63	3.93
High	1.97	2.66

Source: National Family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan

Crude Birth Rates

The following Table II-17 gives Crude Birth Rates in Rajasthan in various years

Table II-17

Year	Rajasthan	India
1985	39.7	32.9
1991	35.0	29.5
1995	33.3	28.3
1997	32.1	27.2

Source: *Sample Registration Bulletin 1998*.

It may be seen from the comparison below that the CBR has come down in all the districts in Rajasthan since 1981. The figures of 1981 are given in parenthesis:

Districts with CBR 35+

Dholpur 36.16(44.02), Barmer 35.0 (41.45)

Districts with CBR 32.19 to 35

Bharatpur 34.76 (44.02), Bikaner 34.6 (41.32), Karauli & S. Madhopur 34.27 (43.34), Churu 34.24 (42.08), Kota 34.1 (40.14), Jodhpur 34.01 (41.55), Jaipur 33.83 (41.62), Rajsamand 33.3 (40.65), Dausa 33.3 (41.62), Udaipur 33.29 (40.65),

Tonk 33.24 (43.65), Baran 33.13 (40.14), Banswara 33.04 (42.39),

Dungarpur 32.75 (45.12), Sirohi 32.21(39.75)

Districts with CBR 30 to 32.19

Nagaur 31.42 (41.46), Sikar 31.33 (41.00), Bundi 31.3 (40.68), Jalore 31.16 (41.59), Alwar 31.13(41.36), Pali 30.79 (40.14), Bhilwara 30.55 (37.99),

Chittorgarh 30.45(38.96)

Districts with CBR less than 30

Jhalawar 29.97(40.16), Hanumangarh 28.95 (39.15), Ganganagar 28.94 (39.15),

Jaisalmer 28.87(36.18), Jhunjhunu 28.74(39.98), Ajmer 26.52 (39.08)'.

Crude Death Rates and Age Specific Death Rates:

The Table II-18 below shows an average annual CDR for Rajasthan of 10.2 deaths per thousand population based on the NFHS-2 data (covering roughly 1997-98) compared with 8.9 from the 1997

SRS. The higher CDR reported by NFHS-2 is because of substantially higher age-specific death rate for the age group 60+

Table II-18

Age	NFHS-2			SRS (1997)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Less than 5	22.8	29.2	25.9	26.1	33.4	29.5
5-14	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
15-49	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8
50-59	15.9	7.1	11.5	17.3	7.7	12.8
60+	66.5	54.4	60.8	53.7	41.1	45.5
CDR	10.6	9.8	10.2	9.0	8.7	8.9

Source: National Family Health Survey INDIA 1998-99. Rajasthan

Death Rates in various years are given below

Table II-19:

Year	Rajasthan	India
1985	13.2	11.8
1991	10.1	9.8
1995	9.1	9.0
1997	8.9	8.9

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin 1998.

Although both the surveys have found the overall crude death rates for men to be higher than women, both have proved the point that girls less than 5 years of age have a higher mortality than boys. In the age group 5 to 14 whereas the NFHS shows an equal rate, the SRS has shown a higher mortality for girls. This is also seen from the 0-6 years sex ratio. The reasons are obvious. There is a continuous neglect of the girl child from the point of view of health and nutrition.

INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

These are indicators of socio-economic development and quality of life. Some of the terms used are

Neonatal Mortality: Probability of death in the first month of life.

Post Neonatal Mortality: Probability of death between the first month and the first year of life.

Infant Mortality: The probability of death before the first birthday.

Child Mortality: The probability of death between the first and the fifth birthday.

Under-five Mortality: The probability of death before the fifth birthday.

The rates depict the number of deaths per 1000 live births.

According to the NFHS-2 survey 1998-99, the figures for the above – mentioned rates for the period 0-4 years preceding the survey are given in the Table II-20 below:

Table II-20

	Urban	Rural	Total
Neonatal Mortality	45.2	50.6	49.5
Postneonatal Mortality	24.5	32.5	30.9
Infant Mortality	69.7	83.0	80.4
Child mortality	24.2	41.0	37.6
Under-five Mortality	92.3	120.6	114.9

There has been an overall decline in infant and child mortality. However, one in every 12 children born are dying within the first year of life and one in every 9 children before reaching five years. There is an alarming difference in all the rates between rural and urban areas as may be seen in the Table above.

There is a slight difference in the NFHS figures for the period 1994-98 and the SRS figures. The latter shows an IMR at 85 deaths per 1000 live births. For rural areas the SRS shows a rate of 89. However, for urban areas the NFHS rates show higher figures at 70 compared with 61 of SRS.

The following Table II-21 gives the Infant Mortality Rates as given by the SRS 1998 in various years and their comparison with national figures:

Table II-21

Year	Rajasthan	India
1985	108	97
1991	79	80
1995	86	74
1997	85	71

Region wise the IMR and CMR are higher in the southeast tribal areas of the state. The CMR in this region is 71% higher than in the Western arid area.

District wise figures for 1997 are given in the Table II-22 below

Table II-22

S.N.	District	IMR	S.N.	District	IMR
1	Ajmer	94	17	Jaipur	85
2	Alwar	99	18	Jaisalmer	66
3	Banswara	82	19	Jalore	81
4	Baran	83	20	Jhalawar	93
5	Barmer	77	21	Jhunjhunu	68
6	Bharatpur	113	22	Jodhpur	65
7	Bhilwara	105	23	Karauli	108
8	Bikaner	46	24	Kota	83
9	Bundi	96	25	Nagaur	71
10	Chittorgarh	101	26	Pali	97
11	Churu	60	27	Rajsamand	91
12	Dausa	85	28	S. Madhopur	108
13	Dholpur	113	29	Sikar	71
14	Dungarpur	83	30	Sirohi	91
15	Ganganagar	62	31	Tonk	116
16	Hanumangarh	62	32	Udaipur	91

The figure for Rajasthan in 1997 was 87. Under the SRS it was 85.

The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994

One of the main causes of declining sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is female foeticide after a sonography test. The National Commission for Women has been showing its anxiety from time to time. In Rajasthan, an Advisory Committee was set up in January 2002 and Appropriate Authorities have been set up in February 2002. So far no doctor has been booked under the PNDT Act. Only one doctor has been booked under the Anti- Corruption Act. The Commission has directed the State government to ask the police to be vigilant and doctors to be sensitized. The government has assured the surveillance system to be in place soon.

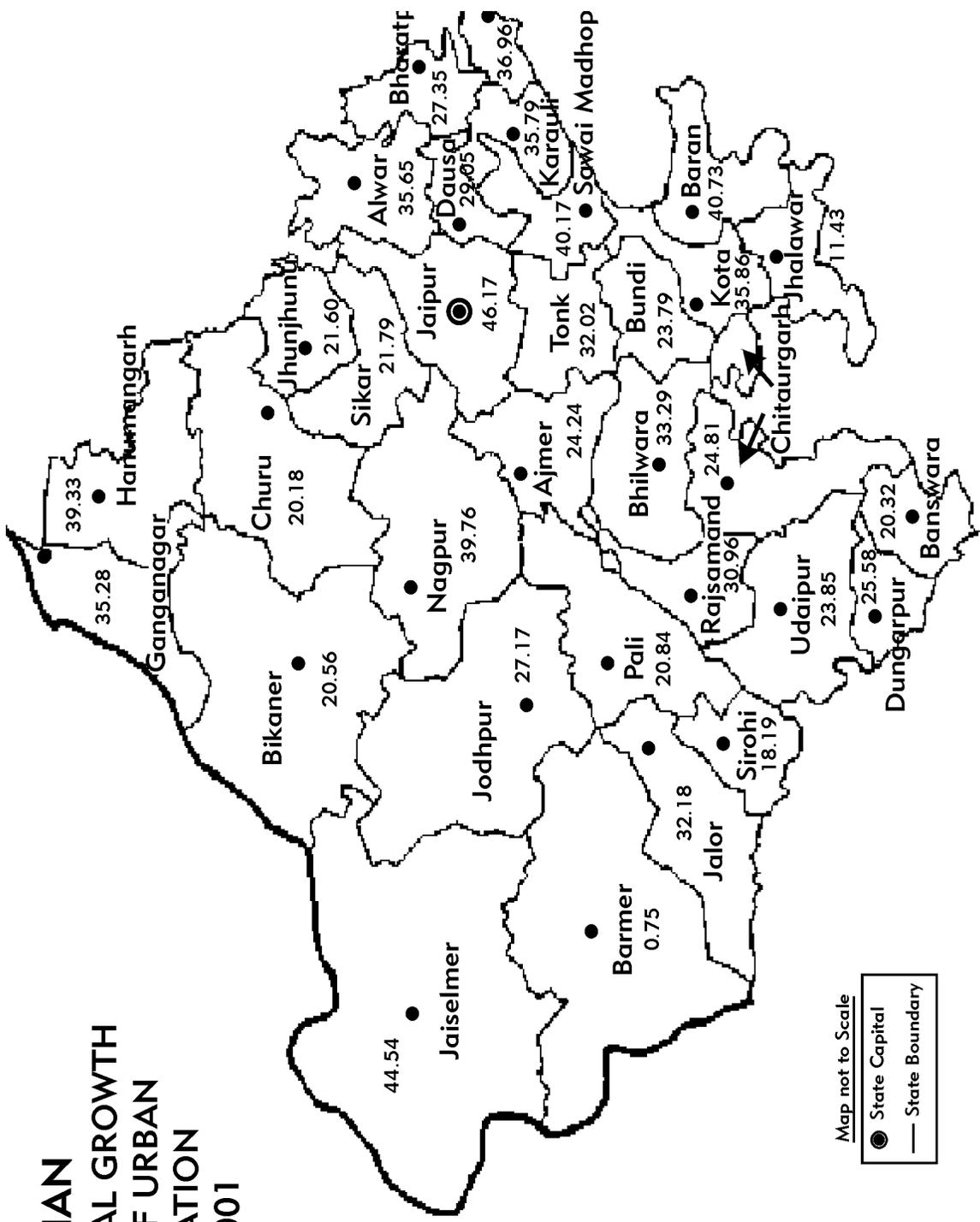
The district wise number of sonography centers is given in the Table below along with inspections by the Authorised Authorities and the meetings of the Advisory Committees.

Sl. No.	District	Existing Registered Facilities	Reg Govt Facilities	Fresh Applications	Fresh Registraions	Inspections by AA	Last Meeting of Adv Committee
1	Bhilwara	16	1	-	-	16	19-1-02
2	Udaipur	40	2	1	1	39	14-1-03
3	Nagaur	33	1	-	-	11	18-1-02
4	Churu	15	2	-	-	15	27-9-02
5	Ganganagar	28	1	-	-	25	3-2-03
6	Baran	8	1	-	-	8	28-12-02
7	Jodhpur	61	6	1	1	48	1-4-02
8	Tonk	15	1	-	-	15	24-12-02
9	Jhalawar	9	1	1	1	7	7-9-02
10	Sikar	40	1	2	2	38	27-3-03
11	Dholpur	7	1	2	2	5	18-2-03
12	Karauli	6	1	1	1	5	18-2-03
13	Rajsamand	4	-	-	-	4	21-9-02
14	S. Madhopur	11	1	-	-	11	20-12-02
15	Jaisalmer	3	1	-	-	3	29-3-03
16	Ajmer	41	3	-	-	8	5-02
17	Barmer	8	1	-	-	8	28-12-01
18	Alwar	22	1	-	-	19	21-3-03
19	Banswara	4	1	-	-	4	1
20	Bharatpur	22	2	1	1	17	12-2-02
21	Bundi	4	1	-	-	3	27-3-03
22	Jalore	12	1	-	-	11	10-12-02
23	Jhunjhunu	21	1	-	-	20	29-3-03
24	Bikaner	30	4	-	-	30	17-12-02
25	Dungarpur	8	2	-	-	8	22-2-03
26	Hanumangarh	18	-	1	1	17	20-10-02
27	Kota	39	1	-	-	39	9-12-02
28	Pali	15	2	-	-	15	21-3-03
29	Sirohi	12	2	-	-	11	27-12-02

Sl. No.	District	Existing Registered Facilities	Reg Govt Facilities	Fresh Applications	Fresh Registrations	Inspections by AA	Last Meeting of Adv Committee
30	Chittorgarh	14	3	-	-	8	25-10-02
31	Jaipur	240	8	-	-	86	30-9-02
32	Dausa	19	2	-	-	18	13-3-03
	Total	825	56	10	10	605	216

The other cause of the seriously flawed sex ratio in this age group is the infant mortality and child mortality owing to which more girls die in the age group 0-6. It is obvious that programmes to bring about social changes are extremely slow and grossly ill planned. It can also be inferred that more girls are dying of malnutrition.

RAJASTHAN
DECADAL GROWTH
RATE OF URBAN
POPULATION
1991-2001

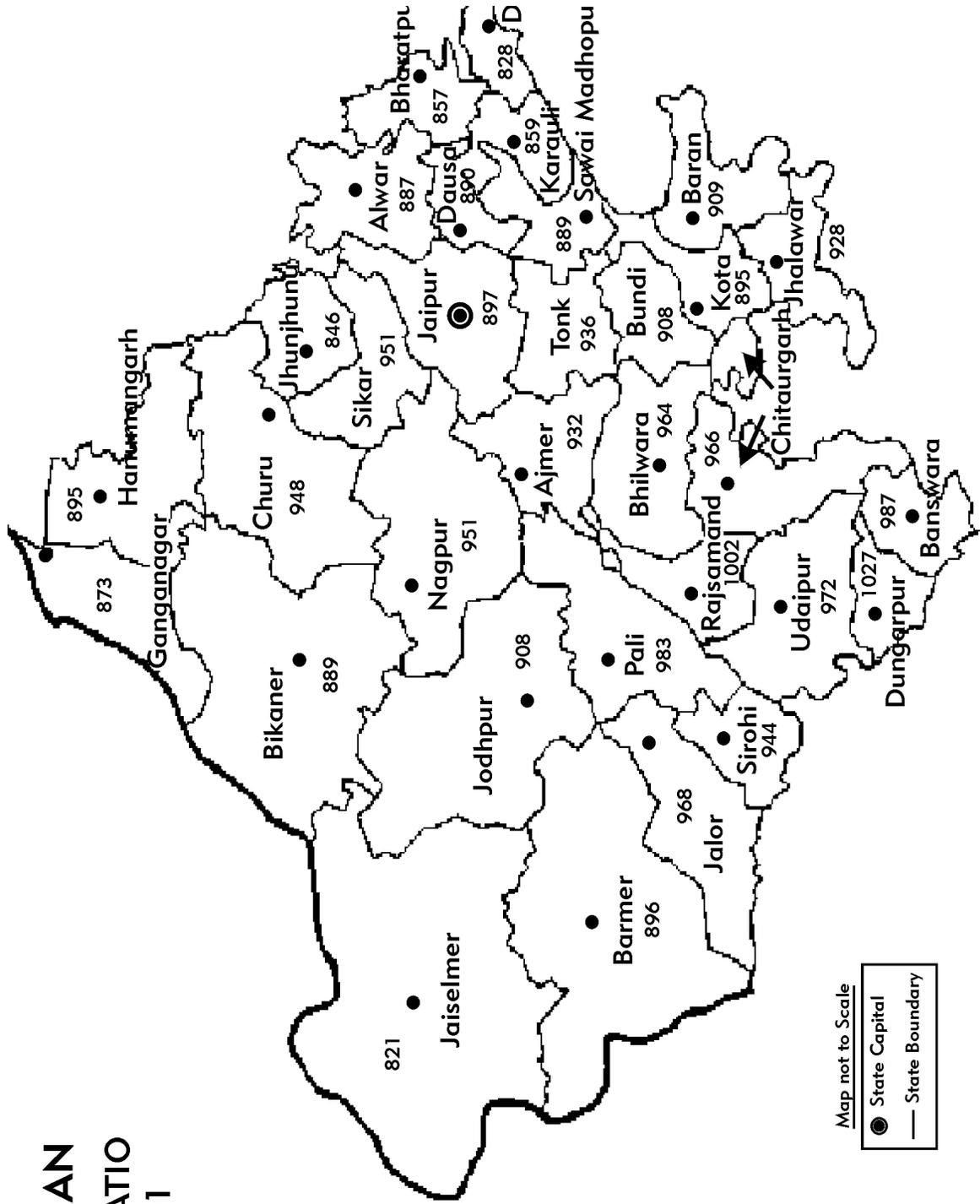


Map not to Scale
 ● State Capital
 — State Boundary

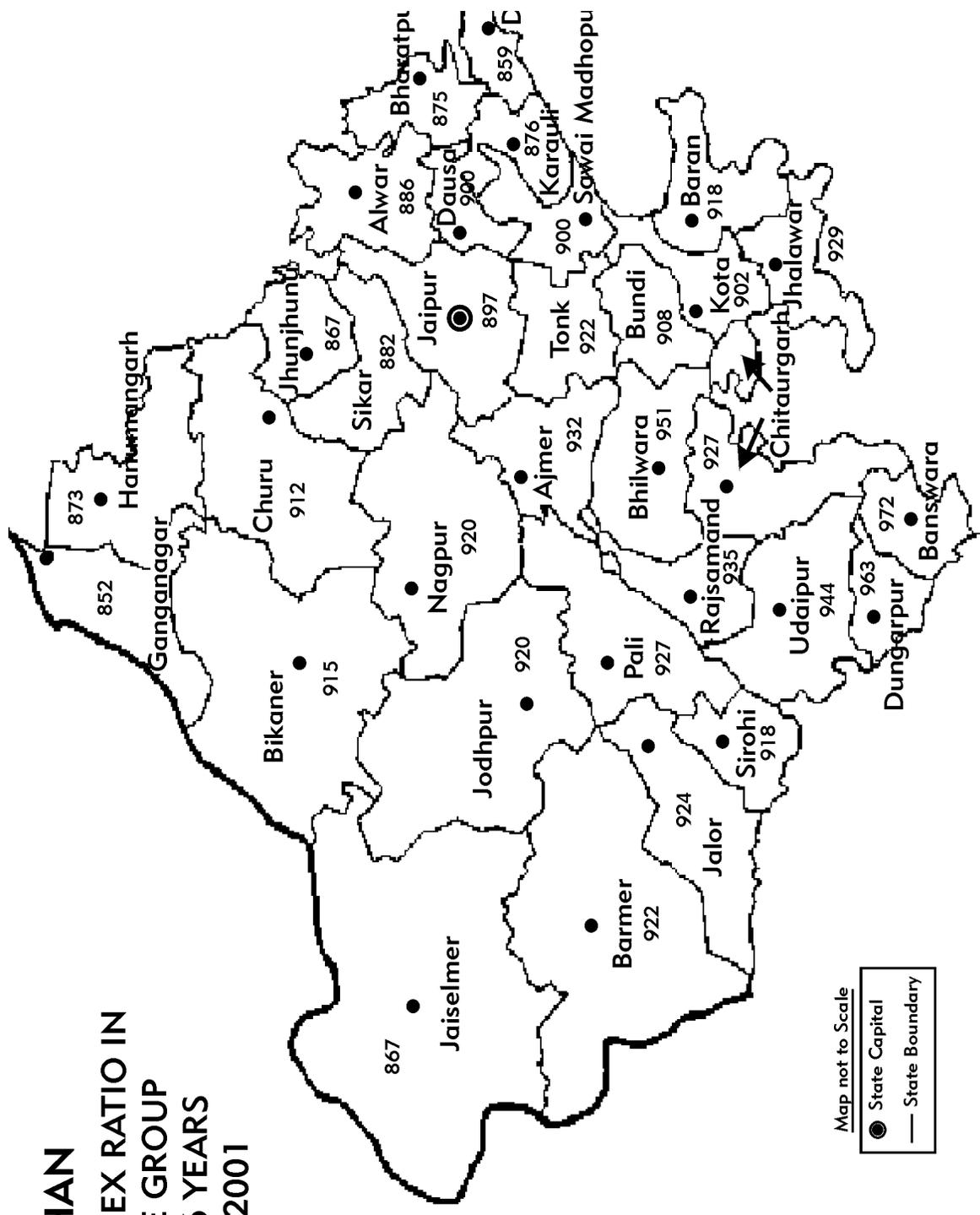
RAJASTHAN

SEX RATIO

2001



RAJASTHAN
CHILD SEX RATIO IN
AGE GROUP
0-6 YEARS
2001



Map not to Scale

- State Capital
- State Boundary

CHAPTER III

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The picture of primary education in Rajasthan in 1951 was grim. There were only 452 schools for girls out of 4336 primary schools in the State. The gross enrolment ratio in the 6-11 years age group was 14.8% compared to country's 42%. At the upper primary level, there were only 712 schools- 102 for girls and 610 for boys. The gross enrolment ratio was 5% compared to country's 14%. By 1956, the number of primary schools for girls went up to 584 but for boys to 7599. During the Second Plan also there was a greater focus on boys schools. Whereas the number of primary schools for girls went up only to 614, for boys the number went up to 13934 with the result that whereas the gross enrolment ratio for girls at primary level went up to 16.7%, for boys it shot up to 72%. At the upper primary level, the gross enrolment ratio for girls was low at 3.8% compared to the country's 10.8%. The gap between girls' and boys' elementary school levels was widening. It was widening between the state and the country also. The literacy rates in Rajasthan in 1961 was only 5.84% against India's 12.95%.

By 1969, the gross enrolment ratio for girls could go up only to 22.9% at primary and to 8.5% at the upper primary levels. In comparison the national figures shot up to 58.5% and 18.8% respectively. In 1971, the female literacy rate in Rajasthan went up to 8.46% compared to 18.72% in the country. Even after five years, in 1974, the gross enrolment ratio for girls was lagging behind at 29.89% at primary and 10.05% at upper primary level against a national achievement of 66% at primary and 22% at upper primary level.

By 1981-82, Gujarat crossed the 100% level in the gross enrolment ratio for SC girls but Rajasthan continued to be the worst in the country. At the upper primary level also. Rajasthan was the worst in the country in the ST girls gross enrolment ratio.

In 1981 the female literacy rate in Rajasthan was 11.31% against the national figure of 24.82%. Rural literacy rates in some other states in 1981 show the low priority Rajasthan gave to growth in girls' education.

Table III-1

(1981)

State	Female Literacy 5+ (Rural)
India	20.65
Rajasthan	6.41
Kerala	71.89
Tamilnadu	29.11
Madhya Pradesh	1.47
Gujarat	27.59

Source: *Census of India, 1981, Series I, Paper 2 of 1983. Key Population Statistics*

In spite of such poor growth in women's literacy, the State could not fully utilize the funds provided. In non-formal education, it could not spend Rs. 113.36 lakhs during the Sixth Plan. Although incentives for bringing girls to schools were given a high priority, the expenditure missed the mark by Rs. 303 lakhs.

The situation in 1991 showed no encouraging results and Rajasthan's female literacy remained at the bottom as may be seen below

Table III-2

(1991)

State	Female Literacy Rate
India	39.29
Rajasthan	20.44
Kerala	86.17
Tamilnadu	51.33
Madhya Pradesh	28.85
Gujarat	48.64

Source: *Census of India*

Progress of Literacy in Rajasthan

Literacy Rate has been defined as the percentage of literates to population aged seven years and above.

The following Table III-3 shows the progress of literacy in Rajasthan.

Table III-3

Year	Female	Male	Total
1921	0.59	7.33	4.22
1971	8.46	28.74	19.07
1981	11.42	36.30	24.38
1991	16.31	43.96	30.79
2001	44.34	76.46	61.03

(Census of India)

We must have a look at the rural literacy rates for women in Rajasthan in the years 1971, '81 and '91 to appreciate the rise in the literacy rates for women in 2001.

Table III-4

1971	1981	1991
4.8	6.41	9.2

(Census of India)

The following Table III-5 gives the Rural/Urban male/ female percentage of literacy for 1991 and 2001. As may be seen the rural literacy rate for women has jumped to 37.74 from 9.2 in 1991.

Table III-5

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
1991	38.55	54.99	20.44	30.37	47.64	9.2	65.33	78.50	50.24
2001	61.03	76.46	44.34	55.92	72.96	37.74	76.89	87.10	65.42

(Census of India 2001)

The following Table III-6 gives the literacy rates break up into rural-urban and male-female District wise for 2001 :

Table III-6

DISTRICT	RURAL			URBAN		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Ganganagar	60.39	72.00	47.27	77.60	85.34	68.54
Hanumangarh	63.65	75.97	50.01	73.82	83.00	63.40

DISTRICT	RURAL			URBAN		
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	RURAL	URBAN
Bikaner	46.33	61.92	28.83	76.17	85.38	65.62
Churu	65.29	78.63	51.45	71.15	81.71	59.95
Jhunjhunu	73.24	86.36	59.80	75.00	87.51	61.28
Alwar	58.88	76.54	59.16	82.27	91.50	71.24
Bharatpur	61.44	79.95	39.62	75.18	87.08	61.47
Dholpur	59.22	75.29	39.37	67.48	78.35	54.87
S. Madhopur	53.24	74.13	29.69	74.23	87.54	59.17
Dausa	61.02	79.19	40.83	77.13	90.12	62.54
Jaipur	62.96	79.96	44.42	78.09	87.03	67.89
Sikar	70.39	84.74	55.70	74.23	86.91	60.60
Nagaur	55.92	73.66	37.58	69.37	83.06	54.48
Jodhpur	46.88	66.94	25.10	76.37	86.12	65.28
Jaisalmer	47.02	63.09	27.45	73.99	85.70	58.33
Barmer	58.14	72.15	42.43	77.19	90.52	61.54
Jalore	44.81	63.52	25.88	66.33	82.61	47.97
Sirohi	48.97	65.94	31.47	77.96	89.76	64.44
Pali	50.39	69.39	31.76	71.01	85.40	55.27
Ajmer	53.09	72.60	32.72	81.69	89.89	72.58
Tonk	47.77	68.48	25.62	69.57	81.65	56.89
Bundi	51.59	68.99	32.41	73.43	85.53	60.15
Bhilwara	44.59	62.85	26.09	75.21	86.81	62.29
Rajsamand	51.93	71.23	33.22	80.58	91.11	69.24
Udaipur	52.52	69.52	35.46	86.19	93.35	78.29
Dungarpur	45.69	64.12	28.19	79.43	89.25	69.03
Banswara	40.78	57.49	23.78	84.80	92.13	77.03
Chittorgarh	49.11	67.91	29.98	81.01	91.06	70.19
Kota	67.34	82.56	50.60	80.39	89.29	70.30
Baran	57.43	74.81	38.21	74.50	86.77	61.11
Jhalawar	54.13	71.46	35.51	80.34	90.58	69.09
Karauli	63.62	80.45	43.84	70.22	83.81	54.65

Source: Census of India 2001

The following Table III-7 shows the percentage of literates by age and sex

Table III-7

Age	1971			1981			1991		
	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T
5-9	8.4	18.9	13.9	11.3	23.5	17.6	25.7	45.5	36.0
10-14	18.1	50.5	35.5	21.6	58.4	41.1	34.0	72.1	53.3
15-19	17.6	51.1	35.8	20.9	57.6	41.0	29.7	72.3	53.1
20-24	13.7	45.6	29.6	17.9	54.8	36.6	22.0	65.0	43.7
25-34	8.8	34.8	22.0	13.7	48.3	31.7	18.0	55.9	37.4
35+	4.26	24.6	15.1	6.13	30.9	19.0	10.4	39.8	25.8
ALL	8.46	28.7	19.1	11.4	36.3	24.4	16.3	44.0	30.8

Source: Census of India 1991

The following Table III-8 gives the Distribution of Population by Educational Levels

Table III-8

Level	1981		1991	
	F	M	F	M
ILLITERATE	88.6	63.7	83.7	56.0
LITERATE	4.5	13.3	5.5	12.2
PRIMARY	3.46	10.1	5.07	12.5
MIDDLE	1.63	5.79	2.63	8.7
MATRIC	0.76	3.00	1.2	4.35
H.. SECOND	0.55	2.36	0.92	3.31
N.T.DIPLOM	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.05
T.DIPLOMA	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.12
GRADUATE	0.47	1.73	0.93	2.76
ALL	100	100	100	100

(Census of India)

Enrolment in Schools in Rajasthan

The following Table III-9 gives the Gross Enrolment Ratio in Rajasthan in various years.

Table III-9

YEAR	AGE 6-11			AGE 11-14		
	F	M	T	F	M	T
'70-71	21.7	70.9	47.4	7.7	36.4	225
'80-81	30.0	86.5	59.2	12.0	46.7	30.0
'90-91	50.3	106.4	79.2	21.7	67.8	45.5
'97-98	81.5	111.8	97.4	33.8	70.0	53.3

Source: Director Secondary Education Rajasthan

Distance of Schools from Residence

The following Table III-10 gives the average distance of schools from the village

Table III-10

Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Distance From the Village
RGSP			21453	1km
Primary			34594	1.5-2km
UPS	20791	2310	23101	3-4 km
Secondary	4686	436	5122	6-7 km
Higher Secondary	1869	416	2312	12-15 km

Enrolment of Boys and Girls (in Lacs)

The following Table III-11 gives the enrolment of boys and girls at the primary and upper primary levels in Rajasthan:(in lacs)

Table III-11

YEAR	PRIMARY			UPPER PRIMARY		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
1970-71	13.58	3.81	17.39	3.54	0.69	4.23
1980-81	15.0	4.49	19.49	9.37	2.99	12.36
1990-91	21.4	9.45	30.85	15.49	6.06	21.55
2000-01	49.29	27.22	76.51	17.08	6.47	23.55

Source: Director of School Education, Government of Rajasthan

The break up of the figures for SC/ST enrolment in the year 2000-01 is given in the Table III-12 below

Table III-12:

(in lacs)

Category	Boys	Girls	Total
All	49.3	27.2	76.5
SC	7.9	3.2	11.1
ST	5.6	2.3	7.9

The present enrolment in 2002-03 of girls at the primary level is 35.6% compared to 64.4% for boys. At the upper primary level the enrolment of girls is reduced to 27.5% but goes up to 72% for boys. The access to upper primary level education is still denied to a majority of girls. The fate of the SC/ST girls is far worse as may be seen in the Table above.

Percentage of Girls in Total Enrolment

The following Table III-13 gives the percentage of girls in the total enrolment at different levels

Table III-13

	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1997-98
Primary	21.7	23.04	30.63	39.7
Upper Primary	7.5	24.19	29.13	35.85
Secondary	3.8	21.2	23.9	30.0
Gen College		18.5	25.6	32.0

(Directorate of Economics and Statistics Rajasthan)

Drop out Rate

The following Table III-14 gives the Drop out Rate in various years at different levels

Table III-14

YEAR	PRIMARY		MIDDLE		IX-XII	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
1970-71	76.5	66.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980-81	63.38	56.66	23.04	22.18	58.88	55.68
1990-91	66.79	59.21	20.48	28.62	54.53	59.8
2000-01	68.45	N.A.	19.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Drop out Rate for SC/ST at Primary Level

The following Table III-15 gives the drop out rate for SC/ST students at Primary Level

Table III-15

YEAR	'90-91			'96-97		
	B	G	T	B	G	T
SC	61.6	73.2	64.9	56.7	60.3	57.9
ST	71.1	82.8	74.3	63.2	71.0	65.6
ALL	59.0	66.8	61.6	54.7	59.9	56.6

Number of Male/ Female Teachers in 2002-03

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	71676	26913	98589
Upper Primary	105993	38087	144080
Secondary	39942	13315	53257
Higher Secondary	35942	15227	51169

In the figures the following number of teachers are working in private schools:

Primary	11082	5771	16853
Upper Primary	46044	19550	65594

Number of Schools in *pucca* buildings

All the schools are running in *pucca* buildings. Their number is given below:

Primary

Government	28602
Private	3729
Total	32331

Upper Primary

Government	12511
Private	9445
Total	21956
Secondary	5473
Higher Secondary	2927
RGSP	20640

Enrolment (6-11 Years) Class I to V in 2002-03

Table III-16

Category	Details	Enrolment (lacs)
All	Boys	48.06
	Girls	39.16
	Total	87.22
SC	Boys	10.24
	Girls	07.90
	Total	18.14
ST	Boys	7.31
	Girls	5.38
	Total	12.69

Enrolment (11-14 years) Class VI- VIII in 2002-03

Table III-17

Category	Details	Enrolment (lacs)
All	Boys	14.74
	Girls	8.38
	Total	23.12
SC	Boys	2.31
	Girls	1.24
	Total	3.55
ST	Boys	1.84
	Girls	0.95
	Total	2.79

Incentives to Girls for School Education

1. Free Tuition Fee Class I to XII
2. Free Text Books Class I to VIII
3. Mid-day Meal Class I to V
4. Merit Scholarships Class IX to XII
5. In a district where there are at least 25 girls are studying in Class III in a Rajiv Gandhi Pathshala, the entire expenditure is to be borne under DPEP.

6. In districts where the female literacy rate is less than 40%, girls in classes III to V, who get the highest marks are to be given a reward of Rs 100/-
7. Rs 5000/- to be awarded to every girl topper in merit lists in all the faculties in examinations at the Secondary and Sr Secondary Board examinations. This is called the *Priyadarshini* Award.
8. Gargi Award to every girl student who tops at the Panchayat Samiti and District level in the VIII class examination held by DIET and continues her education in IX and X classes. It carries a scholarship of Rs 1000.

Non Formal Education Schemes

1. Free Text Books Distribution Free text books are given to all the girl students up to VIII class and to boys up to VI class.
2. Rajiv Gandhi Swarn Jayanti Pathshalas A total of 21453 such pathshalas have been opened in the state up to 2002-03. At present 1213574 children are enrolled in Classes I to V in the state.
3. Women Shiksha Sahyogi to encourage enrolment of girls in the age group 6 to 14 years. One Sahyogi is appointed in one Senior Secondary School in each gram panchayat. 8709 *sahyogis* have been appointed so far.
4. Literacy and Continuous Education to focus on women in the age group of 15-35. Out of the total persons enrolled in adult literacy programme 67% are women. By December 2002, 53.76 lakh women have been benefited under the programme.
5. Under the Neoliterates programme, out of a total of 65.06 lakh neoliterates by December 2002, 43.08 lakh were women,
6. Under the post- literacy programme, out of 53.19 lakh beneficiaries by December 2002, 34.91 lacs were women.
7. Under the Continuous Education Programme in seven districts of Ajmer, Dungarpur, Banswara, Bharatpur, Pali, Sikar and Tonk out of 16.07 lakh beneficiaries by the end of December 2002, 9.26 lakhs were women.
8. Progress under the Shiksha Karmi Project

Table III-18

S.N.	Activity	Progress (Jan '03)
1	Districts	31
2	Panchayat Samities	150
3	Villages	3692

S.N.	Activity	Progress (Jan '03)
4	Day schools	3592
5	Angan Pathshala	100
6	Upper Primary Schools	71
7	Enrolment in Day Schools	
	Boys	143587
	Girls	107636
	Total	251223
8	Evening Schools	
	Boys	2053
	Girls	6873
	Total	8926
9	Total Enrolment	
	Boys	145640
	Girls	114509
	Total	260149
10	Average Attendance	89.14%
	No of shikshakarmis	
	Men	6863
	Women	1893
	Total	8756
11	100% enrolment villages	2450
12	Enrolment against survey	99.24%
13	Girls Enrolment	98.4%
14	Retention	74.26%

Lok Jumbish Project

The project was launched in 1992 to meet the goal of primary education for all. It was externally funded by the Swedish International Development Agency. Government of India and Government of Rajasthan were the other two partners. Now DFID is funding the project. It is being run in thirteen districts.

Sahaj Shiksh Kendras

It forms a vital part of the overall emphasis on expansion of elementary education. It has been developed as a parallel and complementary system with formal education to bring the deprived children

in the ambit of education in terms of comparable equivalence. In December 2001, in a total of 2076 day and night centers, 40725 children- 13032 boys and 27693 girls were enrolled.

Balika Shikshan Shivir

It is a short term residential programme for those adolescent girls who could not go to school owing to family constraints- no schools nearby, early marriage, etc. Formal education is provided for 210/150 days and then they are enrolled in a formal school depending on the level of their academic attainment. In 2002-03, 154 such shivirs were organized and 8671 girls were enrolled. In the last examination, 60.32% girls attained the level of Class V and 20.08% of Class IV.

Muktangan

Under the programme children in the age group 5-14 years can come and go at a time of their convenience. At present, 98 such muktangans are functioning catering to the need of 5272 children.

Efforts at Gender Equity

Lok Jumbish also aims at bringing about a change in the mindset of people regarding gender issues. Women's groups have been set up, the gram sabhas are used to talk about gender equity.

The project ensures appointment of at least fifty percent women in its various programmes.

COLLEGE EDUCATION

There has been a steep rise in the enrolment of girls in colleges. The rise has been much more for girls than boys as may be seen from the figures given below:

Table III-19

YEAR	BOYS	GIRLS	S.C.	S.T.
1982-83	96450	19686		
1997-98	128000	60000		
2002-03	166077	95987	6393	4202
% Rise over 1982-83	72.5	487.5		

The policy of the Government to encourage the opening of colleges by the private organisations has facilitated this increase. Whereas the increase in the Government run colleges has been 256.3%, it is 513.6% in the private colleges.

The Table III-20 below lists the number of Girls Colleges in the State

Table III-20

	Degree	Post Graduate	Total
1. Govt	26	7	33
2. Private:			
a) Grants-in-Aid	13	18	31
b) Others	63	11	74
c) Affiliated with University	2	1	3
TOTAL	104	37	141

Some of the incentives given to girls to enroll for higher education are as follows:

1. There is no tuition fee in general education colleges run by the government.
2. There are merit scholarships.
3. Priority is given to private girls colleges for Grants-in-aid.
4. Priority is also given to opening of private girls colleges.
5. There is a Girls College at every district headquarters. Out of 32 districts, a government college has been set up in 26 of them.
6. There is no age bar in postgraduate college admissions for girls.

However, the enrolment of SC/ST girls has not been so encouraging. Whereas in 1994-95, there were 1220 SC/ST girls out of 38839, the number has gone up to 10595 out of 95987 in 2002-03 that is only 11.0% compared to a 29% population of SC/ST in the State. Of course, it is a rise from 3.1% in 1994-95.

GENDER DISAGGREGATION OF TEACHERS AT COLLEGE LEVEL

The following Table III-21 gives the number of male and female teachers in government and private colleges in Rajasthan in 2002-03

Table III-21

Colleges	M	F	T	%
Govt	2374	1467	3841	38
Private	1475	1267	2742	46
Total	3849	2743	6592	41.6

(Directorate of College Education)

However, when we look at the figures of employment of SC/ST female teachers, the picture is dismal: The percentage of SC female teachers out of the total female teachers in the government sector is 4.0 and of ST 1.3. In the private sector, the percentage of SC is 0.6 and of ST is 0.3.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The number of Technical Institutions in the State as on 1-1-04 is as follows:

Engineering Colleges

1. Government 6
2. Private 33- Two are for girls only

Polytechnics

1. Government 21- Six are for girls only
2. Private 2

Industrial Training Institutes

1. Government 106- Eight are for girls only
2. Private 47

The following Table III-22 gives the strength of boys and girls in various types of technical institutions:

Table III-22

Institution	Boys	Girls	Total
Engineering College	20455	5357	25812
Polytechnic	4561	1458	6019
ITI	9340	821	10161

Source: Department of Technical Education, Government of Rajasthan

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND FAMILY WELFARE

For all practical purposes, health for women for policy planners and programme formulating bureaucracies is reproductive and child health. It is well-known that at a time only 2% women are pregnant and 2% lactating and the remaining 96% are normal persons like men and may suffer from common illnesses like cold and cough, malaria, tuberculosis, cancer, diarrhoea, etc. It is also known that women's access to health care is as difficult as their access to other spheres like education and employment. During a study made by the author of this analysis, most of the women interviewed complained about it. Other major reasons are:

- 1) Reluctance of the family to take a woman/ girl child to the health facility unless she is in a precarious condition. There is no sympathy shown by any one in the family about her ill health.
- 2) Distance of the facility coupled with the lack of transport and money to go there. In Jaisalmer, the nearest health center is at an average distance of 35 km from a village.
- 3) Shortage of women staff at rural health centers

A sub center is the lowest unit of health care. In Rajasthan, a recent survey showed that most of them have no electricity or water supply. Thirty percent did not have sufficient space for even a check up, 57% for delivery and 32% for IUD insertion

There is also a big tilt in favour of urban facilities. The Table IV-1 below gives the number of facilities in Rajasthan in 2000-2001

Table IV-1

Item	Number
Hospitals	
Urban	205
Rural	14
Dispensaries	
Urban	268

Item	Number
Health Centers	
PHCs	1674
Sub Centers	9926
Community Health Centers	263
MCW Centers	
Urban	92
Rural	26
In patient Beds	
Urban	21116
Rural	16802

Source: Tenth FiveYear Plan Document. Government of Rajasthan

Lack of access, shortage of health centers, lack of female doctors and para medical staff and lack of privacy coupled with lack of free medicines make far fewer women approach these facilities than men. With no mobile teams to test women at home for malaria, tuberculosis, etc, the number of men who are diagnosed with these diseases are much more than women. Most women do not know that they are suffering from these ailments. This situation will assume extremely serious proportions with a direct impact on children in cases of HIV/AIDS infection.

That women are far less served by the health system is proved amply by the large gap between the general health index in which is 0.6060 and the gender- related health index which is 0.4399 in Rajasthan. It is an indicator of gross discrimination against women.

The Table IV-2 below also shows that mother's education is a big factor in reducing the mortality rates

Table IV-2

Background	Neonatal	Post neonatal	IMR	CMR	Under 5
Urban	45.6	23.3	68.9	26.2	93.3
Rural	56.3	36.8	93.1	44.3	133.2
Mother's Education					
Illiterate	57.7	36.9	94.6	48.3	136.5
Less than Middle	48.0	29.4	78.4	14.5	91.7
Middle	(24.1)	(12.1)	(36.2)	(16.8)	(52.4)
H.S. & Above	30.3	13.5	43.8	(8.8)	52.2

Background	Neonatal	Post neonatal	IMR	CMR	Under 5
Caste/Tribe					
S.C.	60.3	38.6	98.9	46.4	140.7
S.T.	58.0	36.7	94.7	66.6	155.0
Standard of Living					
Low	62.5	42.7	105.2	66.3	164.5
Medium	56.4	34.9	91.3	36.8	124.2
High	35.4	18.7	54.1	15.4	68.6
Sex					
Male	57.5	31.4	88.9	29.4	115.7
Female	50.4	36.8	87.2	52.3	134.9
Mother's Age					
At Birth					
Less than 20	65.1	44.1	109.2	39.9	144.7
20-29	50.2	30.3	80.4	36.8	114.3
30-39	54.7	34.0	88.7	54.5	138.4

Source: National Family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan

The figures for sex and mother's age at birth are for a ten- year period preceding the survey. The huge difference in a boy and a girl in the child mortality and the under-five mortality are a grim indicator of the medical and nutritional neglect of the girl child.

Anaemia Among Women

The NFHS India-2 Rajasthan has concluded after its survey that 49% women are anaemic to different degrees- 32% mildly (10-10.9 g/dl), 14% moderately anaemic (7.0 – 9.9 g/dl) and 2% severely anaemic (less than 7.0 g/dl). Rural women are more anaemic (49%) than urban (47%). More women are anaemic in southern Rajasthan (58%). Age wise the most anaemic are those in the 15- 19 years age group in which 53.9% were found anaemic. Out of them 2.4% were severely anaemic. Early pregnancy and child birth are the obvious reasons.

Anaemia Among Children

Anaemia among children is very widespread in Rajasthan in every age group. Girls are slightly more anaemic than boys. Out of 83% children who are anaemic, 20% have mild, 53% moderate and 10% severe anaemia.

Antenatal Check ups

As per the NFHS India 1998-99 Rajasthan, the following Table IV-3 gives the data for antenatal check ups.

Table IV-3

Background	Check up at home by Health Worker	Check up Out side Home			
		Doctor	Other pro	TBA	No Checkup
Age					
Less than 20	6.8	28.5	12.3	0.1	52.3
20-34	8.9	26.8	12.0	0.5	51.8
35-49	11.8	18.4	7.5	0.0	61.7
Residence					
Urban	2.3	53.6	13.3	0.5	30.3
Rural	10.3	19.8	11.4	0.3	58.2
Region					
West	5.2	24.0	7.0	0.1	63.6
NE	8.3	28.6	11.7	0.3	51.0
South	12.2	25.0	17.1	0.8	44.9
SE	16.0	27.8	19.4	0.7	36.1
Education					
Illiterate	9.7	18.7	10.6	0.4	60.5
Under Middle	6.0	44.3	17.1	0.0	32.5
Middle	7.6	51.2	16.3	0.6	24.5
H.S & More	0.4	79.7	14.0	0.0	5.8
Caste/Tribe					
SC	11.1	20.1	10.6	0.2	58.1
ST	11.3	17.7	12.2	0.9	57.9
Standard of Living					
Low	11.0	15.4	8.4	0.1	65.2
Medium	9.0	22.8	12.5	0.4	55.2
High	4.7	53.8	14.9	0.5	26.1

Source: National Family Health Survey India 1998-99. Rajasthan

Women who are nearly out of reach of antenatal checkups are rural, living in the vast stretches of the Thar desert, women of high parity, belonging to SC/ST, illiterate and poor. This is not surprising. Health care has not yet reached this segment of the society even now.

Tetanus Toxoid and Iron & Folic Acid Supplementation

Tetanus Toxoid coverage is still low and is at 55-60%. It is only 42% for ST mothers. The same is the situation with IFA doses. Illiteracy and poverty continue to be a bar to access to these important requirements for a pregnant mother. The Table IV-4 below gives the figures:

Table IV-4

Background	No of TT Inject			IFA %
	None	One	Two	
Age				
Less 20	37.6	9.0	52.5	40.4
20-34	37.2	9.3	53.1	39.7
35-49	52.1	8.5	38.1	30.0
Residence				
Urban	21.4	7.6	70.3	53.7
Rural	42.4	9.6	47.4	35.6
Region				
West	49.0	7.6	42.4	31.4
NE	34.4	10.2	55.0	39.8
South	34.2	6.0	59.6	50.4
SE	28.1	12.7	58.7	47.1
Education				
Illiterate	45.5	9.8	44.0	32.9
Less 8 th	16.2	8.1	75.8	54.2
Middle	10.5	6.6	82.9	61.2
HS & Above	2.3	5.4	91.6	79.2
Caste/Tribe				
SC	38.1	11.2	50.1	33.7
ST	50.2	7.3	42.1	35.8
Standard/Living				
Low	52.4	9.7	37.2	26.9
Medium	39.6	9.9	49.9	38.7
High	13.6	6.5	79.5	59.2

Table IV-5

Background	Health Facility		Home	
	Public	Private	Own	Parents'
Age				
Under 20	18.1	5.7	55.6	20.2
20-34	15.4	5.8	69.7	8.4
35-49	14.8	3.8	79.2	1.8

3.	Couple Protection Rate	68.0
4.	Total Fertility Rate	2.1
5.	Institutional deliveries	50.0

A number of programmes are being implemented in the state to achieve the targets.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme

The main objective of the programme is to reduce infant and child mortality. Under the programme all the components of CSMM are included along with Adolescent Health and RTI/STI. The World Bank is funding the programme. The programme was started in 1997-98 for five years and has been extended up to 31st March 2004 when RCH- II is expected to commence. The following are the components of the programme;

1. **24-Hour Delivery:** This is aimed at increasing institutional deliveries. Those community health centers and primary health centers where routine night deliveries are very low in number have been covered. All the 32 districts have been covered. The doctors, ANMs and peons are provided extra incentives for carrying out the deliveries at night. By 31st October 2003, 49264 deliveries had taken place since the start of the programme at a cost of Rs 153.61 lacs.
2. **Referral Transport:** It covers the transport costs of women from poor families to go for emergency obstetric care in 25% remote sub- center areas in 19 districts. The funds are provided to the village *panchayats*. A total of 2483 women have benefited till 31st October 2003.
3. **Dai Training:** Initially the programme covered only six districts but now has been extended to all the thirty-two. Till 31st October 2003, 1718 dais have been trained.
4. **RCH Camps:** Initially undertaken in eleven districts with funding from Government of India the programme has now been extended to the entire state with funds coming for five more districts from the Government of India and from the State Government for the remaining districts. Camps are organized bi- monthly in remote PHCs. The budget for one camp is Rs 20,000/-. Till 31st October 2003, 1718 camps had been organized.
5. **Outreach Services:** It is for awareness generation and improvement in quality of care and to strengthen immunization. Different activities like registration of pregnant women, ANC check up and ANC services are taking place under it. Seventeen districts have been covered under it. UNICEF, UNFPA and EC are going to provide funds in the remaining districts.

European Commission Supported Health and Family Welfare Sector Investment Programme

The programme was started in 1999-2000 for five years to fill the gaps in Health and Family Welfare sector with regard to National Family Welfare Programme and RCH programme. It is 100% grant-in-aid through Government of India. Ten districts have been taken.

Border District Cluster Strategy

The project started in November 2000 will end in December 2003. Its basic objective has been to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality by 50% in the project districts of Baran, Dholpur and Jhalawar. It is funded through the UNICEF with a 100% grant.

Women's Right to Life and Health Project

Started in November 2000, it is a four- year project. It aims to reduce maternal mortality by 50% in the project districts of Baran, Dholpur and Jhalawar. It is a 100% grant provided by the UNICEF. It is meant to strengthen emergency obstetric care to meet maternal complications. It provides one comprehensive emergency obstetric care facility per 5 lakh population of a district and four basic emergency obstetric care facilities per five lakh population of a district. The comprehensive facility also provides facilities for caesarean section and blood transfusion.

National Motherhood Benefit Scheme

Under the scheme Rs 500/- are given to the mothers who come from families below the poverty line, who are at least 19 years old, are the domiciles of Rajasthan and are registered at the nearest Primary Health Center for delivery. The financial support is given only up to two children.

By October 2003, 3069 women have been benefited.

Static Centers

There are 212 static centers in the state which carry out sterilization, copper T insertion and other family welfare services every day. In 2002-03, 131729 tubectomies, 778 vasectomies, 59107 copper T insertion were carried out. In 2003-04, by October 2003, 270 vasectomies, 31714 tubectomies and 27416 copper T insertions were carried out.

Postpartum Centers

There are 35 district and 100 sub- divisional level postpartum centers working in the state.

Jan Mangal Programme

Started in 1992 in Alwar and Udaipur districts, the programme has been extended to all the districts in 1997-98. Under the programme, a couple in the age group 25-35 belonging to the village is selected. They are called Jan Mangal couples. For a population of up to 2000, one such couple is selected and for population above, two couples are selected. Each couple is given an honorarium of Rs 100/- for participating in a *milan baithak* which is held once in two years.

It has now been decided to have one Jan Mangal couple in each village, irrespective of its population. So far, 26517 couples have been selected out of whom 15480 have been trained.

National Immunisation Programme

The programme aims at coverage of all the pregnant women and infants against tetanus. In addition, it is also responsible for eradication of polio by the year 2000, reducing the infection of measles by 90% and deaths from it by 95%. The following Table IV-6 gives the percentage achievement of the target:

Table IV-6

Year	Tetanus (PW)	BCG	DPT3	OPV3	Measles
2002-3	88.2	98.9	99.66	99.56	95.93
2003-04 (Oct '03)	44.75	52.88	49.82	49.99	42.84

Source: Directorate of Medical, Health and Family Welfare, Govt of Rajasthan.

Districts which are lagging in family welfare efforts.

Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Baran, Bundi and Dholpur have not done well under the sterilization programme.

Under the IUD programme Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Dausa are the laggard districts.

Oral Pills have not been able to make an impact in Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Baran, Jaipur and Hanumangarh.

CC use has not gained popularity in Jaisalmer, Baran, Bikaner, Barmer and Jaipur.

It is necessary to look into the reasons for this failure in details.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

ICDS is India's response to the challenge of meeting the holistic needs of the child, launched initially in 33 blocks, on October 2, 1975. Today, the ICDS is one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood care and development. It symbolises India's commitment to its children.

It is widely acknowledged that the young child is most vulnerable to malnutrition, morbidity, resultant disability and mortality. The early years are the most crucial period in life, when the foundations for cognitive, social, emotional, language, physical development and lifelong learning are laid. Recognising that early childhood development constitutes the foundation of human development, ICDS is designed to promote holistic development of children under six years, through the strengthened capacity of communities and improved access to basic services, at the community level.

The programme is specifically designed to reach disadvantaged and low- income groups, for effective disparity reduction.

The programme provides an integrated approach for converging basic services for improved childcare, early stimulation and learning, health and nutrition, water and environmental sanitation - targeting young children, expectant and nursing mothers and women groups. These target groups are reached through nearly 300,000 trained community-based *Anganwadi* workers and an equal number of helpers, supportive community structures/women groups - through the *Anganwadi* center, the health system and the community.

ICDS provides increased opportunities for promoting early development, associated with improved enrolment and retention in the early primary stage and by releasing girls from the burden of sibling care, to enable them to participate in primary education. Poised for universal coverage by the turn of the century, ICDS today reaches out to 3.8 million expectant and nursing mothers and 17.8 million children (under six years of age), from disadvantaged groups. Of these, 10.2 million children (three to six years of age) participate in center-based pre-school activities. The network consists of 3907 projects, covering nearly 70 per cent of the country's community development blocks and 260 urban slum pockets.

Objectives of ICDS

- Improve the nutritional and health status of children below the age of six years.
- Lay the foundation for the proper psychological, physical and social development of the child.
- Reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school dropouts.
- Achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation among various departments to promote child development.
- Enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child, through proper health and nutrition education.
- Health Services
 - Immunisation
 - Health check-ups
 - Referral services
 - Nutrition
 - Supplementary feeding
 - Growth monitoring and promotion
 - Nutrition and health education (NHED)
 - Treatment of minor illnesses
- Early Childhood Care and Pre-school Education to children in the age group of three to six years.
- Convergence of other support services, such as safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, women's empowerment programmes, non-formal education and adult literacy.

Progress of ICDS in Rajasthan

The state government has accepted that the ICDS programme is contributing significantly towards improving nutritional levels and general well being of the children. The Tenth Plan document states that it is necessary to reach out to children in the 0-3 year age group and to focus on

- Caring practices in the household
- Improving access to health care and safe environment
- Reducing gender discrimination
- Enhancing the position and well being of adolescent girls
- Improving nutritional status of women through a ' Life Cycle Approach' which should include
 1. Special focus on adolescent girls to address pre-birth causes of malnutrition
 2. Improving care during delivery
 3. Strengthening emphasis on prevention of malnutrition through promotion of caring practices. Specific strategies to combat micronutrient deficiencies
 4. Improving access to quality ECD interventions (Health, Nutrition and Education) through inter-sectoral coordination.
 5. Mobilizing action by women and community by training the elected members of *panchayats*, municipalities, women's groups, influencers of the family, etc.

By 2002-03, ICDS has covered all the 32 districts in Rajasthan. 237 *Panchayat Samities* and 19 towns with a population of more than 1 lakh have been covered. There are 35710 *Anganwadis* set up so far. The following Table IV-7 gives the break up

Table IV-7

S.N.	Description	General	ICDS	World Bank	ICDS III
		Projects	Anganwadis	Projects	Anganwadis
1.	Total Projects	191	27233	66	8477
2	Rural Projects	149	21651	60	7803
3	Urban Projects	014	1472	06	0674
4	Tribal Projects	028	4110	–	–

(Source: Deptt of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan)

According to a survey made in 1998-99, NFHS- II, in Rajasthan, 52% children in the age group 0-3 are under weight, 52% under height and 12% under weight related to their height. In the 0-3 years age group, 21% children are severely under nourished. Amongst women, 49% are moderately anaemic and 2% seriously anaemic. 53% women are less than the normal height of 145 cm and 51% are under weight.

According to the information provided by the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan in its Annual Report for 2002-03, as per the body weight taken by the officials of the Department of 15.9 lakh beneficiaries of ICDS, 45.11% had normal weight, 33.22% were under weight in Grade I, 21.49% in Grade II and 0.2% in Grade III and IV.

As per the information received from the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan the following are numbers of beneficiaries as on November 2003:

Table IV-8

Age group 0-3 years	12,95,958
Age Group 3-6 years	12,56,900
Pregnant & Lactating Women	5,71,048

Table IV-9

The sex wise break up in the 0-3 years is not available. However, for the 3-6 years it is given below

Boys	6,68,847
Girls	6,42,155

The number of girls in the pre-school age group is quite encouraging.

Adolescent Girls in Anganwaris

There are 67321 adolescent girls in the age group 11-18 enrolled in the 35710 anganwaris. There have to be two severely undernourished adolescent girls in every anganwari.

The total number of beneficiaries is still far short of the target. Against a target of 35.71 lakh beneficiaries, there are only 31.91 lakhs.

Training of ICDS functionaries

There is only one MLTC and nine Anganwari Workers Training Centres in the State. An ECE unit has been established in the SIERT to serve as a nodal agency for the improvement of the pre-school component of the programme. All the DIETs have also been involved in improving the pre-school component that was a very weak component earlier.

Prevention of malnutrition in children below three years of age has been taken up as a priority in the state. Also the focus has been shifted from food to feeding and from institution-based support to home-based action.

The Tenth Plan proposes to increase the number of *Anganwaris* to 40881 by 2006-07 and adding 5.17 lakh new beneficiaries. It also wants to extend the cover under the PMGY to 8.80 lac beneficiaries. It has kept a provision of Rs 326.81 crores in the Plan.

A massive plan for construction of *anganwari* buildings is also under way. A total of 3333 buildings are to be constructed. During 2001-02, 1458 *anganwaris* were taken up under famine relief works. The remaining 1875 will be taken up now.

Achievements in the Supplementary Nutrition and Pre-school Components of ICDS

There are four sources which are providing supplementary nutrition – local sources, World Food Programme, CARE and Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY).

However, out of a total initial provision of Rs 12042.00 lakhs, which was subsequently reduced to Rs 11406.00 lakhs, only Rs 6679.61 were spent up to 1 Jan 2003.

The following Table IV-10 gives the District wise breakup of the achievement of the targets under the supplementary nutrition and pre-school education components in 2001-2.

Table IV-10

District	Percentage Achievement in Supplementary Nutrition 2001-02	Percentage achievement in Pre School Education
Ajmer	82.7	82.4
Alwar	80.9	80.4
Banswara	83.2	80.3
Baran	79.9	102.0
Barmer	78.2	75.0
Bharatpur	91.2	101.8
Bhilwara	92.1	94.5
Bikaner	81.1	75.0
Bundi	87.5	78.5
Chittorgarh	73.7	65.2
Churu	84.6	90.0

District	Percentage Achievement in Supplementary Nutrition 2001-02	Percentage achievement in Pre School Education
Dausa	55.7	85.2
Dholpur	90.7	96.5
Dungarpur	78.6	98.5
Ganganagar	64.0	86.7
Hanumangarh	56.6	94.0
Jaipur	71.7	92.0
Jaisalmer	82.4	72.2
Jalore	92.8	97.6
Jhalawar	80.2	86.4
Jhunjhunu	78.1	75.7
Jodhpur	82.9	70.2
Karauli	67.4	95.5
Kota	85.4	93.8
Nagaur	86.3	89.0
Pali	84.8	71.6
Rajsamand	72.3	67.4
Sawai Madhopur	76.6	102.8
Sikar	86.3	86.1
Sirohi	97.0	102.9
Tonk	84.3	103.6
Udaipur	69.9	67.6
TOTAL	79.9	85.1

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan

It is a pity that the target for supplementary nutrition fell short by 20% in a state that was under an acute famine in 2001-02. The worst offenders were Dausa, adjoining the capital of the State, Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, Karauli and Udaipur.

Although the achievements in the pre-school component of ICDS were better than for supplementary nutrition and there were a few districts which had done better than the targets fixed for them, there is no justification for poor achievements made by Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Rajsamand in the tribal areas and Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur and Pali in the desert belt.

That the procurement and distribution mechanism system of nutrition was faulty and continues to be faulty is evident from the fact that in 2001-02, out of a target of 66449 MT of nutrition of different types, only 45297.39 MT were purchased/ received. In 2002-3 the famine situation was far worse but out of a target of 88995.72 MT, only 61047.23 was received/ purchased. Even the available foodstuff could not be distributed by January 2003.

Although a very ambitious programme implementation strategy has been suggested in the Tenth plan document, it would be necessary to learn from the backlog both in the physical as well as in the financial achievements of the targets. The following Table IV-11 may be seen:

Table IV-11

Physical Targets

In lacs

Year	Supplementary Nutrition		Pre-school Education	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1997-98	18.74	14.82	7.50	6.41
1998-99	18.90	14.42	7.57	5.99
1999-2000	16.35	11.71	6.54	5.62
2000-01	16.90	12.82	10.88	6.65
2001-02 (Jan 02)	21.99	17.15	10.70	9.00

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan

Financial Progress

Against a total outlay of Rs 7120.12 Lacs in the 9th Plan, revised to Rs. 6847.12 lacs, an expenditure of only Rs 4818.11 lacs could be made.

Immunisation

Vitamin A:

From the distribution figures from 30th April 2001 to 30th May 2002, out of distribution of 1.09 crore doses, girls received 52.6 lakhs or 48.25%.doses.

Female Foeticide and the Failure of the PNDT Act

The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994

One of the main causes of declining sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is female foeticide after a sonography test. The National Commission for Women has been showing its anxiety from time to time. In Rajasthan, an Advisory Committee was set up in January 2002 and Appropriate Authorities have been set up in February 2002. So far no doctor has been booked under the PNDT Act. Only one doctor has

been booked under the Anti- Corruption Act. The Commission has directed the State government to ask the police to be vigilant and doctors to be sensitized. The government has assured the surveillance system to be in place soon.

The district-wise number of sonography centers is given in the Table IV-12 below along with inspections by the Authorised Authorities and the meetings of the Advisory Committees.

Table IV-12

S. N.	District	Existing Registered Facilities	Reg Govt Facilities	Fresh Applications	Fresh Registrations	Inspections by AA	Last Meeting of Adv Committee
1	Bhilwara	16	1	-	-	16	19-1-02
2	Udaipur	40	2	1	1	39	14-1-03
3	Nagaur	33	1	-	-	11	18-1-02
4	Churu	15	2	-	-	15	27-9-02
5	Ganganagar	28	1	-	-	25	3-2-03
6	Baran	8	1	-	-	8	28-12-02
7	Jodhpur	61	6	1	1	48	1-4-02
8	Tonk	15	1	-	-	15	24-12-02
9	Jhalawar	9	1	1	1	7	7-9-02
10	Sikar	40	1	2	2	38	27-3-03
11	Dholpur	7	1	2	2	5	18-2-03
12	Karauli	6	1	1	1	5	18-2-03
13	Rajsamand	4	-	-	-	4	21-9-02
14	S. Madhopur	11	1	-	-	11	20-12-02
15	Jaisalmer	3	1	-	-	3	29-3-03
16	Ajmer	41	3	-	-	8	5-02
17	Barmer	8	1	-	-	8	28-12-01
18	Alwar	22	1	-	-	19	21-3-03
19	Banswara	4	1	-	-	4	1
20	Bharatpur	22	2	1	1	17	12-2-02
21	Bundi	4	1	-	-	3	27-3-03
22	Jalore	12	1	-	-	11	10-12-02

S. N.	District	Existing Registered Facilities	Reg Govt Facilities	Fresh Applications	Fresh Registrations	Inspections by AA	Last Meeting of Adv Committee
23	Jhunjhunu	21	1	-	-	20	29-3-03
24	Bikaner	30	4	-	-	30	17-12-02
25	Dungarpur	8	2	-	-	8	22-2-03
26	Hanumangarh	18	-	1	1	17	20-10-02
27	Kota	39	1	-	-	39	9-12-02
28	Pali	15	2	-	-	15	21-3-03
29	Sirohi	12	2	-	-	11	27-12-02
30	Chittorgarh	14	3	-	-	8	25-10-02
31	Jaipur	240	8	-	-	86	30-9-02
32	Dausa	19	2	-	-	18	13-3-03
	Total	825	56	10	10	605	216

The other cause of the seriously flawed sex ratio in this age group is the infant mortality and child mortality owing to which more girls die in the age group 0-6. It is obvious that programmes to bring about social changes are extremely slow and grossly ill planned. It can also be inferred that more girls are dying of malnutrition.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND HIV/AIDS- MAJOR HEALTH ISSUES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IN RAJASTHAN

It is a matter of great concern that even after 20 years into the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the gravity of the situation has not been realized by women's movement in the world and more so in countries like India which is likely to become the World's most affected country. It is well known that HIV/AIDS is not a health issue alone. Its huge socio-economic impact has already started being felt in several nations and India is going to be in the same situation soon. Women are going to be greater sufferers than men because gender roles are going to play a vital part both in the prevention and treatment. From the first day the epidemic has shown that bias.

There are many reasons for vulnerability to HIV/AIDS of women in Rajasthan. Some of them are given below:

1. Poverty
2. Existence of Tribal prostitution
3. Child Marriages
4. *Nata* system in many, especially poor, castes

5. A massive network of highways resulting in huge truck traffic Highway prostitution is now seen in areas like Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur where it was absent earlier.
6. Heavy male migration to towns in search of work, especially during famines which are pretty regular
7. Heavy animal migration with males leading the herds and being away from their homes for months
8. Women's status being very low leading to difficult access to health care facilities. There has been a tremendous growth in reproductive tract infections and other sexual health diseases owing to high fertility.

At present, Rajasthan has 50 to 100 thousand cases of HIV infection spread all over the state. By the end of November 2003, there were 846 full blown cases of AIDS out of which 278 were women. The number of women who are actually HIV infected is not known because they themselves may not be aware of it. Most of the women have caught the infection from their husbands.

The number of cases year wise is given below in Table IV-12

Table IV-12

	Total	M	F	F as % of Total
Till 1999	34			
2000	82	54	28	34.1
2001	99	66	33	33.3
2002	281	189	92	32.7
2003 (Nov)	350	225	125	35.1
Total	846	534	278	34.2

The figures show that women now constitute 34.2% of the total full- blown cases in the state which is alarming. The following Table IV-13 gives age wise distribution of AIDS cases age wise:

Table IV-13

Age	M	F	T	F as%T
0-10	37	19	56	33.9
11-20	24	21	45	46.6
21-30	203	162	365	44.3
31-40	208	67	275	24.4
41-Above	62	9	71	12.6
Total	534	278	812	34.2
Old cases			34	
Grand Total	534	278	846	

Source: Department of Medical and Health, Government of Rajasthan

In addition to the above-mentioned cases reported at the Department of Skin, STD, Leprosy and AIDS in the SMS Medical College, Jaipur, there are some more cases reported in the state. A total of 900 cases have been reported in the State.

It is not surprising that the largest number of women is in the 21-30 year age group. Some of them might have been infected when they were in their teens. More alarming is the fact that out of 45 cases in the age group 11-20, 21 are girls. Women are getting infected far earlier in life than men.

Comparing the infection rate of women in Rajasthan with the country, it is found that out of a total of 57781 cases of full blown AIDS reported in the country, there are 15219 women, which is 26.34%. It is lower than the Rajasthan figure of 34.2%. The following Table IV-14 gives the age wise cases in the country

Table IV-14

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	% F/T
0-14	1326	837	2163	38.7
15-29	13073	7023	20096	34.9
30-44	24887	6545	31432	20.8
More than 45	3276	814	4090	19.9
Total	42562	15219	57781	26.34

Source: National AIDS Control Organisation, New Delhi

From the Tables above, it is seen that the infection rate in the young adolescents and adult women in Rajasthan is far more than in the country. The major mode of transmission of the virus is hetero sexual in Rajasthan as in the country. The pre-natal transmission in Rajasthan at 2.56% is almost same as of the country at 2.68%.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases: As per the report of the STD/AIDS clinic of SMS Hospital, Jaipur more women than men have been treated for STD infections as may be seen from the Table IV-15 below:

Table IV-15

Year	Male	Female	Total
1999	2375	3408	5783
2000	3689	2676	6365
2001	5407	4633	10040
2002	5358	6116	11474
2003(Sep)	5050	6023	11073
Total	21879	22856	44735

Source: Department of Medical and Health, Government of Rajasthan

CHAPTER V

WOMEN LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN RAJASTHAN

The following Table V-1 gives the percentage of the total population in the categories of Main and Marginal workers in Rajasthan as per the Census reports of 2001 and 1991:

Table V-1

Census 2001				
	Total Population	Total Workers	Main	Marginal
Persons	100	42.1	73.3	26.7
Male	100	50.0	87.5	12.5
Female	100	33.4	50.0	50.0
Rural Persons	100	45.9	70.2	29.8
Male	100	50.8	86.0	14.0
Female	100	40.7	49.0	51.0
Urban	100	29.6	88.9	11.1
Persons	100	47.6	92.6	7.4
Male Female	100	9.2	67.3	32.7
Census 1991				
	Total Population	Total Workers	Main	Marginal
Total	100	38.8	81.3	18.7
Male	100	49.2	98.4	1.6
Female	100	27.4	47.5	52.5
Rural	100	42.0	78.3	21.7
Male	100	50.0	98.0	2.0
Female	100	33.2	45.9	54.1
Urban	100	28.1	96.4	3.6
Male	100	46.6	99.4	0.4
Female	100	7.2	74.4	25.6

Source: Census of India 1991 and 2001

As may be seen from the Table V-1 above, there is a big gap in the percentage of men and women in the main worker category. There are many more men than women. The reverse trend is seen in the marginal category where the number of women far exceeds the number of men. Obviously, there is a wide gap between the earning of a woman and a man.

In 1991, the broad division of areas in which female main workers in the rural and urban sectors were distributed is given in the Table V-2 below:

Table V-2

In '000

Description	Rural	Urban
Cultivators	1848	47
Agriculture Labour	478	21
Livestock	34	3
Mining & Quarrying	12	3
Household Industries	29	18
Other Industries	16	30
Construction	7	9
Trade & Commerce	8	15
Transport/Communications	1	3
Other Services	47	106
TOTAL	2480	255

Source: Census of India 1991. Rajasthan

The detailed break up for Census 2001 is not available

There has hardly been any change in the composition of work for decades and therefore, the broad division, rural and urban, has remained the same for women in 2001.

The percentage of women in the main worker category out of the total female population has shown an encouraging trend as may be seen from Table V-3 below:

Table V-3

Year	% Main Worker
1971	8.3
1981	9.3
1991	13.0
2001	16.8

Table V-4 gives the figures for 1981, 1991 and 2001.

Table V-4

Category	1981	1991	2001
Cultivators	66.7	69.3	67.02
Agri Labour	15.6	18.2	16.44
Livestock	3.5	1.3	
Mining & Quarrying	0.78	0.5	
Household industries	2.8	1.7	2.76
Other industries	2.5	1.7	
Construction	0.9	0.6	
Trade & Commerce	0.9	0.8	
Transport & Comm	0.2	0.1	
Other services	5.7	5.6	

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991 and 2001

However, the discouraging trend is that most women continue to be in the low return agriculture sector as is seen in the Table above. We are also aware that women listed as cultivators are not necessarily the owners of the land. They are just working on family, rather husband, owned lands and are not getting any personal remuneration out of it.

The following Table V-5 gives the District wise composition of women workers in the rural areas and their division percentage as cultivator/ agriculture labour/household industries:

Table V-5

District	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Household Industries
Ganganagar	42.45	34.4	2.0
Hanumangarh	73.1	18.75	1.7
Bikaner	80.1	7.5	2.7
Churu	91.1	4.5	0.8
Jhunjhunu	81.9	7.3	1.4
Alwar	72.5	12.7	1.8
Bharatpur	70.6	21.4	1.2
Dholpur	36.7	9.6	2.6
Karauli	73.5	17.8	2.0
Sawai Madhopur	78.9	13.7	1.8

District	Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Household Industries
Dausa	80.7	10.6	2.1
Jaipur	72.2	10.8	3.3
Sikar	81.6	7.01	2.2
Nagaur	78.2	14.7	1.6
Jodhpur	75.0	17.4	1.5
Jaisalmer	62.1	12.6	2.2
Barmer	84.1	5.8	2.5
Jalore	71.8	14.8	2.4
Sirohi	34.8	34.4	2.7
Pali	40.3	37.8	3.7
Ajmer	60.6	22.0	2.4
Tonk	70.8	17.9	1.8
Bundi	65.9	21.6	1.5
Bhilwara	72.8	12.2	2.1
Rajsamand	53.9	24.5	3.3
Udaipur	66.4	20.2	1.8
Dungarpur	61.7	26.0	1.5
Banswara	78.5	16.3	1.5
Chittorgarh	77.7	15.3	1.3
Kota	42.8	42.4	2.4
Baran	52.2	40.7	1.9
Jhalawar	61.8	33.4	1.2

Source: Census of India 2001 Rajasthan

Work Participation Rates

The following Table V-6 gives the Work Participation Rates in Rajasthan in 2001.

Table V-6

	Persons	Male	Female
Total	42.11	50.07	33.48
Rural	45.94	50.82	40.70
Urban	29.56	47.64	9.24

Source: Census of India 2001

We may compare these figures with 1981 and 1991 Work Participation Rates which are given in Table V-7 below:

Table V-7

Year		Persons	Male	Female
1981	Total	36.61	50.90	21.06
	Rural	39.07	52.18	24.99
	Urban	27.37	46.22	5.88
1991	Total	38.87	49.30	27.40
	Rural	42.04	50.12	33.25
	Urban	28.17	46.60	7.22

Source: Census of India 1981, 1991

It may be seen that the Work Participation rates for women are going up but very gradually and are still way behind the Male Work participation Rates.

The following Table V-8 gives the District wise Female Work Participation Rates in 1991 and 2001. It also gives the rank in each year of the district:

Table V-8

Rank 2001	District	WPR 2001	WPR 1991	Rank 1991
1	Chittorgarh	46.32	41.73	1
2	Jalore	46.24	31.56	11
3	Dungarpur	45.02	37.97	3
4	Banswara	44.12	40.73	2
5	Alwar	43.91	31.97	10
6	Barmer	41.76	36.39	5
7	Bundi	40.60	27.17	19
8	Jhalawar	39.62	32.31	7
9	Bhilwara	38.54	36.78	4
10	Churu	38.51	29.35	14
11	Tonk	38.30	32.12	9
12	Dausa	36.24	27.95	15
13	Baran	35.80	27.37	18
14	Sawai Madhopur	35.55	30.17	13

Rank 2001	District	WPR 2001	WPR 1991	Rank 1991
15	Karauli	34.08	26.40	20
16	Dholpur	34.08	6.60	32
17	Bharatpur	32.99	21.56	25
18	Nagaur	32.78	30.74	12
19	Jhunjhunu	32.62	23.41	23
20	Udaipur	31.82	33.41	6
21	Sikar	31.62	19.74	28
22	Sirohi	30.74	25.80	21
23	Pali	30.70	27.55	17
24	Rajsamand	29.96	32.31	8
25	Hanumangarh	29.80	21.63	24
26	Jaisalmer	29.30	20.45	27
27	Ajmer	27.89	27.88	16
28	Bikaner	27.48	20.87	26
29	Jodhpur	27.06	23.63	22
30	Ganganagar	24.84	18.39	29
31	Jaipur	22.11	18.28	30
32	Kota	19.14	17.39	31

Source: Census of India Rajasthan 2001.

The female work participation rates are the highest in the following districts:

Chittorgarh (46.32%), Jalore (46.24%), Dungarpur (45.02%), Banswara (44.12%)

Alwar (43.91%) and the lowest in the following

Kota (19.14%), Jaipur (22.11%), Ganganagar (24.84%), Jodhpur (27.06%) and Bikaner (27.48%)

It is surprising that the Female Work Participation Rates in Rajasthan are better than in States like Maharashtra (32.59%), Karnataka (31.88%), Tamilnadu (31.32%),

Gujarat (28.03%), Haryana (27.31%), Punjab (18.68%), West Bengal (18.08%) and even Kerala (15.28%). One of the reasons is attributed to the efforts under a UNIFEM project for skill development of women in the State

However, many more women in Rajasthan are working in the agriculture and allied sectors, a very low- return sector, than women in some of these States. We may see the Table V-9 below:

Table V-9

State	% Total Main + Marginal in Agri/ Allied Sector	Female Work Participation Rate
INDIA	71.9	25.68
Punjab	30.9	18.68
Haryana	65.0	27.31
Rajasthan	83.5	33.48
Uttar Pradesh	75.5	16.28
Bihar	88.9	18.84
Madhya Pradesh	83.9	33.10
Gujarat	67.6	28.03
Maharashtra	76.7	32.59
Andhra Pradesh	76.1	34.93
Karnataka	68.3	31.88
Kerala	26.7	15.28
Tamilnadu	64.2	31.32

Source: Taken out from Census Figures

Growth of Employment in Rajasthan 1992-97

According to the figures kept by the Directorate of Employment, Rajasthan Table V-10 gives the growth rate

Table V-10

Year	Public Sector	Private Sector	Total
1992-93	0.93	0.43	0.83
1993-94	0.92	2.58	1.24
1994-95	1.90	4.10	2.30
1995-96	0.69	3.15	1.18
1996-97	1.31	5.03	2.06

Source: Directorate of Employment, Government of Rajasthan

It is seen from the above Table that the rate of growth of employment in the state is less than the rate of growth of population. It is an alarming situation.

It is also seen that the percentage of women in the organized public and private sector employment is only 13% in Rajasthan. There is a wide variation among the districts from 9 per cent in Alwar, Barmer and Bhilwara to 34 in Jaisalmer. In the public sector the percentage of women is 12.5 and in the private sector 16.6. Why are the more industrialized districts like Bhilwara have a lower number of women in the organized sector than in a desert district like Jaisalmer is not explained.

Employment Exchanges for Women

There is only one separate employment exchange for women in the State. The Table V-11 gives the number of women registered in the exchange;

Table V-11

	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
SC	1609	1900	1761
ST	515	533	774
Others	14133	13580	12254

Source: Department of Employment, Government of Rajasthan

The National Commission for Women has expressed its anxiety about the fact that there is only one employment exchange for women in Rajasthan.

POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMMES AND WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

Rural Poverty Eradication Schemes

There are a number of rural poverty alleviation programmes being implemented in Rajasthan. Some of them are as follows:

1. Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
2. Sampoon Gramin Rozgar Yojana
3. Indira Avas Yojana
4. Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

This is a group beneficiary scheme which is centrally sponsored in which the central government provides 75% and the state government 25% share. It was started on 1-4-99. It covered 20.97 lakh families reported to be below poverty line in the BPL survey of 1997. The scheme has provided for reservation of 40% women. It also lays down that in every block, out of the total self help groups formed 50% should be of women. It replaced the earlier programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, SITRA, DWCRA, etc. In 2001-02, the total number of beneficiaries was 36053 out of which there were 15807 women.

Sampoorn Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

The scheme was launched on 15th August 2001. It provided 50% cash component and 50% food component. It merged the Jawahar Gram Samriddhi Yojana (earlier called the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana) and the Employment Assurance Scheme. This is also a centrally sponsored scheme with a 75:25 share between the central and state governments. There is a 30% reservation for women beneficiaries. In 2001-02, 154.69 lakh man days were created out of which 25.17 lakhs were for women. In 2002-03, 153.41 lakh mandays under the two streams- E and J were created for women out of a total of 377.84 lakh man days.

Indira Awas Yojana (IAY)

The scheme was started in 1985 as a part of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana but became an independent scheme in January 1996. It is a centrally sponsored scheme with a 75:25 share of the central and state governments. The allotment has to be made in the name of the wife or in the joint name of the husband and wife. The allotment was 21214 houses. How many were to women- headed households is not known. In 2002-03, 28457 houses were allotted.

Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana (Rural Housing) PMGY

The scheme was started on 1-4-2000. This is a central scheme under which the government of India provides 70% loan and 30% subsidy. There is no reservation for women beneficiaries. The allotment is made in the name of the wife or in the name of both the husband and the wife. In 2001-02, 6101 new houses were constructed and 3499 kachcha houses upgraded against an expenditure of Rs 1542.76 lakhs. In 2002-03, 6690 houses were constructed and 2998 upgraded against an expenditure of Rs 1333.21 lakhs

Urban Poverty Eradication Schemes

Under the Swaran Jayanti Urban Employment Scheme, a sum of Rs 50000/- is provided to a family below the poverty line which include 15% subsidy and 15% margin money to set up a self-employment activity. There is a 30% reservation for women beneficiaries. In 2001-02, 1382 women were covered under the scheme. In 2002-03 up to March '03, 1181 women were benefited. Training for self employment has been provided to 2200 women in 2001-02 and to 1160 till March 2003.

Under the Self Help Group component, 1700 groups have been formed. 300 of them have been converted into Savings and Asset Committees and have been provided with revolving funds. In addition, 48 DWCWA groups have been set up.

A number of training programmes have been organized with the assistance of the UNICEF for smooth running of self help groups.

Assistance to the Girl Child

A girl child born after 15-8-97 is to be provided Rs 500/- to be kept in a fixed deposit till she attained the age of 18 years. 7051 girls were covered till 2001-02. In 2002-03, 1412 girls were given this support.

Rajasthan's Women's Dairy Cooperatives

The Rajasthan Women' Cooperative Dairy project was started in 1991-92 under the STEP project of the Department of Women and Child Development in the Government of India. There were no exclusively women- owned dairy cooperatives in Rajasthan. It was started in seven districts- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Pali, Banswara, Bikaner and Bharatpur. Those districts were chosen where the Women's Development Programme was being implemented and it was thought that the *saathins* would be able to provide confidence to rural women to set up the societies and run them. Success met the enthusiastic women immediately and 81 cooperative societies were set up against a target of 75. The project was, therefore, extended to two more districts to cover Sikar and Bhilwara districts. Literacy, rural health, sanitation, human rights awareness, etc, were added to the core project. Detailed training programmes were chalked out for the women cooperators, whose numbers went up from 2360 in 1991-92 to 6774 in 1992-93. It was not difficult to train women on technical aspects of dairying and account keeping.

The women's cooperative societies in Rajasthan are now doing a thriving business. Out of a total number of 7219 dairy cooperative societies as of January 2004, 1491 are owned by women, which is 20.6% of the total. Those that are supplying milk number 1207- 84.3% against the 70.6% owned by men and supplying milk.

CHAPTER VI

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND THE ROLE OF POLICE

It has been generally felt that a woman finds it difficult to get an FIR registered unless an important person accompanies her. The National Commission for Women has shown its unhappiness about it and during its visit to Rajasthan felt that the number of Mahila Thanas should be increased from the present twelve. The state government attributes it to the inadequate number of women in the police force and feels that once the targeted percentage of 30% reservation is reached the police should be sensitive. This argument does not seem to be valid because even the women who are in the police at present are not sensitive.

The National Commission has suggested that in stead of opening more Mahila Thanas, it would be better if there was a woman's desk manned by a woman police officer in every police station. In case enough women officers are not available, a gender sensitized man officer be appointed. The Commission has also recommended that NGOs should be involved in the sexual harassment committees in every police station. It has also advised the state government that senior police officers should attend meetings of the State Commission for Women regularly.

Gender Training of the Police Force with unabated criticism of the police for its insensitivity toward complaints from women, it is extremely important to sensitize the entire police force. The state government has adopted the gender sensitization module recommended by the National Commission for Women. The Commission has recommended the involvement of women's groups and the academia for such trainings.

The Growing Trafficking on National and State Highways:

There have been several reports in the press as well as from women's groups about the growing number of motels on the highways that are becoming dens for flesh trade. But the State government is not willing to believe because there are hardly any complaints. There are no Rescue Officers. The Commission advised the State Government to have a well defined policy of transfers and postings in trafficking- prone areas. It should also be ensured that flesh trade was not taking place in the garb of the *nata* system. Further, social reform programme should be started by the government for working among those communities which force their unmarried daughters to go for prostitution. The police should stop looking at every woman from these communities as prostitutes and harass them. It is also

necessary to carry out a census of such communities and to evolve a comprehensive programme of intervention.

Implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act

Dowry demand appears to be a major cause of domestic violence in Rajasthan. It has led to several dowry deaths. The Dowry Prohibition Act has not been implemented in right earnest. The District Social Welfare Officers have been notified as Dowry Prohibition Officers but cases are being registered under 498A and not under the Act.

The National Commission has advised for the appointment of full time Dowry Prohibition Officers and using the *Anganwari* workers and *saathins* for anti-dowry campaigns. The State should also give wide publicity to Sec 3 of the Act which requires preparation of list of the gifts given at a marriage.

Marriage Registration Act

It is important to implement the Act, especially because it may curb the practice of child marriages in Rajasthan. It is also necessary to verify the ages of all the couples in a mass marriage ceremony.

The following Table VI-1 gives the number of crimes against women registered in various police stations in Rajasthan in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002.

Table VI-1

S.N.	Heading	Registered Crimes			
		1996	1998	2000	2002
1	Dowry Death	349	433	429	399
2	Abetting Dowry Suicide	99	105	99	97
3	Exploitation of Women(498A)			5437	5691
4	Rape	1062	1266	1242	1051
5	Eve-teasing	44	54	3092	2730
6	Abduction/Kidnapping	2485	2499	2682	2022
7	Others			182	444
	Total	10642	12212	13163	12434

Source: Police Department, Government of Rajasthan

The details of the fate of crimes against women registered in Rajasthan in 2002 are given below in Table VI-2:

Table VI-2

Crime	Registered	FR-No Occurence	FR Others	Total FRs	Pending Invest	Challaned	% Challaned/ Regd
Dowry Death	399	80	2	82	52	265	66.4
Abet Dowry Suicide	97	13	1	14	11	72	74.2
Exploitation of Women (498-A)	5691	2056	3	2059	335	3297	57.4
Rape	1051	333	10	343	96	612	58.2
Eve- Teasing	2730	537	12	549	47	2134	78.1
Abduction/Kidnapping	2022	1176	202	1378	135	509	25.2
Others	444	70	7	77	24	343	77.2
Total	12434	4265	237	4502	700	7232	58.1

Source: Police Department, Government of Rajasthan

From the figures of Final Reports submitted by the police to the courts 36.35% cases were reported to have been falsely registered. The crimes had never occurred! Most of the 'False' cases were under the categories of dowry deaths, women's exploitation (incl. Section 498-A IPC), rape, eve-teasing and kidnapping/ abduction, which are the most common sections under which crimes against women occur. The police found that a total of 36.2% cases needed no further investigation.

The following Table VI-3 gives the number of crimes committed against women between Jan-November 2003 and the stage of action by the police

Table VI-3

Crime	Registration	FR - No Offence	FR - Other reasons	Total FRs	Challaned	Under investigation	Challaned/ Registered
Dowry Deaths	368	70	2	72	187	209	50.8
Abetment dowry suicide	74	9	-	9	45	20	60.8
498A	5519	1804	2	1806	2663	1050	48.2
Rape	985	268	4	272	473	240	48
Eve Teasing	2594	520	5	525	1915	154	73.8
Abduction/Kidnapping	1667	896	110	1006	350	311	20.9
Others	436	66	4	70	300	66	68.8
Total	11643	3633	127	3760	5933	1950	50.9

Source: Police Department, Government of Rajasthan

Comparing the efforts of the police in 2002 and 2003 the following picture emerges on the percentage of cases that were challaned under various categories.

Table VI-4

Crime	2002	2003
Dowry Deaths	66.4	50.8
Abet Dowry suicide	74.2	60.8
498A	57.4	48.2
Rape	58.2	48.0
Eve teasing	78.1	73.8
Abduction/kidnapping	25.2	20.9
Others	77.2	68.8
Total	58.1	50.9

It emerges from the above analysis that in 50-60% cases registered as crimes against women the police does not get enough evidence to challan the cases or comes under pressure of powerful people. Dowry deaths, abetting a dowry suicide and rape, as per the police investigations, are registered falsely. The police, on the other hand is quick to register minor cases like eve teasing and others. It is also efficient in challaning cases under the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act. In 2003, till November, it has registered 50 cases under the Act and challaned 46 of them. The Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act does seem to be a priority for the police. A look at figures from 1993 to 1997 and then from 2001 to 2003, Table VI- 5, shows that almost all of them were challaned.

The only problem is that very few cases were registered in a State where tribal prostitution is rampant

Table VI-5

Year	Registered	Challaned
1993	86	85
1994	80	79
1995	46	46
1996	24	24
1997	41	39
2001	68	68
2002	55	55
2003	50 (up to Nov'02)	50

Source: Police Department, Government of Rajasthan

The following Table VI-6 gives the number of rape cases registered district wise in 1998, 2002 and up to June 2003.

Table VI-6

S.N.	District	1998	2002	2003 (June)
1	Ajmer	32	27	16
2	Alwar	42	44	31
3	Banswara	134	74	32
4	Baran	52	51	27
5	Barmer	9	24	8
6	Bharatpur	68	59	21
7	Bhilwara	57	46	18
8	Bikaner	38	24	9
9	Bundi	44	38	21
10	Chittorgarh	74	73	51
11	Churu	20	22	12
12	Dausa	22	16	9
13	Dholpur	17	26	10
14	Dungarpur	21	21	5
15	Ganganagar	58	54	38
16	Hanumangarh	39	40	29
17	Jaipur	74	57	33
18	Jaisalmer	4	3	0
19	Jalore	10	11	1
20	Jhalawar	87	61	23
21	Jhunjhunu	12	12	15
22	Jodhpur	43	33	22
23	Karauli	34	21	20
24	Kota	68	37	17
25	Nagaur	20	39	18
26	Pali	33	25	14
27	Rajsamand	15	9	9

S.N.	District	1998	2002	2003 (June)
28	S. Madhopur	20	21	8
29	Sikar	15	13	4
30	Sirohi	21	9	8
31	Tonk	34	18	8
32	Udaipur	46	39	19
	Total	1266	1051 (including GRP)	556 (including GRP)

Between Jan- June 2002, 530 rape cases had been registered. There is an increasing trend this year.

The Table VI-7 gives the district wise total crimes committed against women in 2002 and June 2002/2003

Table VI-7

S.N.	District	2002	2002/2003
1	Ajmer	534	264/265
2	Alwar	545	239/271
3	Banswara	340	172/175
4	Baran	506	248/271
5	Barmer	200	92/95
6	Bharatpur	430	213/215
7	Bhilwara	698	359/294
8	Bikaner	241	125/138
9	Bundi	514	273/225
10	Chittorgarh	686	327/395
11	Churu	259	120/153
12	Dausa	142	71/64
13	Dholpur	232	111/111
14	Dungarpur	168	84/73
15	Ganganagar	647	298/305
16	Hanumangarh	432	214/215
17	Jaipur	1046	507/486

S.N.	District	2002	2002/2003
18	Jaisalmer	44	23/21
19	Jalore	222	100/97
20	Jhalawar	527	278/229
21	Jhunjhunu	256	145/118
22	Jodhpur	588	303/314
23	Karauli	179	90/140
24	Kota	718	374/351
25	Nagaur	329	174/169
26	Pali	454	214/229
27	Rajsamand	191	94/103
28	S. Madhopur	252	111/119
29	Sikar	218	107/96
30	Sirohi	169	89/105
31	Tonk	331	177/162
32	Udaipur	306	150/170
	Total	12435 including GRP	6157/6185 including GRP

Sexual Exploitation of Women at Work Place:

During the National Commission's visit to Rajasthan on 17th and 18th June 2003, a number of NGOs had pointed out that sexual harassment of women at work place had continued despite Supreme Court's judgment in the Vishakha case because only 71 out of 100 departments had set up the committees as required. None of the offices of the judiciary had set up such committees which appeared to be a paradox because the judgment had come from the Apex court of the country and should have been followed by all the subordinate courts in the country. Such committees also needed to be set up in the *panchayati raj* bodies.

The Commission desired that all the departments should not only set up such committees but also publicize them widely. The government was also directed to put senior officers in the committees because junior officers felt embarrassed in listening to complaints against their senior officers. The committee members needed to be trained about collecting evidence and relating to the complainant also. The constitution of the committees was faulty because there was no third party representative in them. [Departments like health and police were not putting up complaints before the committees and were merely getting administrative enquiries conducted]. The state government promised to get third party representation in all the committees.

The state government has included necessary provision regarding sexual harassment in the conduct rules.

The National Commission also asked the state government to make the private sector also comply with the Supreme Court's judgment.

No of Women Police Officers

The decision of the Government to provide 30% reservation to women at the level of constable, Sub Inspector, Deputy Superintendent of Police (RPS) and Asstt Sub-Inspector (SB) is being implemented since 7th June 1999.

The following is the position of women police officers at various levels in the Department:

Table VI-8

S.N.	Designation	Sanctioned Strength	No of Women Officers
1.	Superintendent of Police	127	6
2.	Additional Superintendent of Police	132	1
3.	Deputy Superintendent of Police	449	18
4.	Police Inspector	889	26
5.	Police Sub Inspector	3365	28
6.	Asstt Sub Inspector	3896	26
7.	Head Constable	8846	30
8.	Constable	52760	896

JAIL DEPARTMENT

There has been a widespread criticism of the condition of women under trials and convicts in jails. One of the reasons is the lack of provision of women jail staff in the 58 sub jails and the 20 D- class district jails. There are reports that women under trials are kept in the women's section of the male prisons that have male jail warders and other male staff and there have been alleged incidents of rape and sexual harassment in some district jails. The following is the report of the government on jails in Rajasthan.

CENTRAL JAIL:

Under it there is a separate women's reform center for women prisoners with the provision of 250 women in Jaipur. It is spread out in an area of five bighas. At present there are 102 prisoners. There are five life convicts who have spent more than 11 years in custody. There are arrangements for providing education to them. There are also medical facilities available.

There are separate wards for A, B, C and D categories of women prisoners. In every barrack, there are provisions for latrine and bathroom. There are six latrines and five bathrooms outside the barracks also.

There are separate arrangements for physically and mentally handicapped women. However, there are no facilities for special education for them. In addition to general medical facilities for them, doctors from the mental hospital also look after their problems. Women under trials are also kept there.

Women Prisoners with Children

There are provisions for the security of the children accompanying women prisoners. There are provisions for the diet, accommodation, medical care/ nursing, education, creche' and games for the children.

Medical Facilities Provided to Women Prisoners in 2002

The following facilities were provided

Outdoor	50
Indoor	12
Clinical	90
Pathological	2

Visitors Permitted

According to the Jail Manual, convicted prisoners can meet relations and friends once in 15 days and the under trials once in a week. The maximum number of visitors can be three at one visit.

Vocational and Remunerative Activities

In 2001-02, 43 inmates were occupied with vocational work and 8 in cooking and cleaning activities.

Visits by NGOs and Social Workers

The following social service organisations are regular visitors to the Central Jail:

1. Rotary Club, Jaipur
2. Chand Shilp Shala, Jaipur
3. Inner Wheel Club, Jaipur
4. Lions Club, Jaipur
5. Sr Secondary Girls School, Jaipur.

In other jails, there are separate wards or barracks for women.

The government is shortly going to establish another jail for women in Jodhpur.

CHAPTER VII
PROGRAMMES UNDER IMPLEMENTATION BY THE DEPTT OF
SOCIAL WELFARE

1. Old Age Pension: There has been a wide spread dissatisfaction about the procedure for getting a widow or old age pension. There is a necessity to provide pension to those women also who have a son older than 18 years because a large number of cases have been reported in which sons have thrown out their widowed mothers from their homes and such women were leading lives of destitutes. This scheme provides old age pensions for destitute women. However, it is necessary to have another look at the scheme and define destitution for widows and old women from a need point of view. In 2001-02, 29236 women below 65 years and 183020 women above the age of 65 years were benefited.
2. Widow Pension : In 2001-02, 156179 widows were benefited.
3. Financial Assistance for the Marriage of the Daughter of a Widow.
4. Welfare Schemes for Girls in 2001-02 : There is one Govt-run destitute home for girls and four such homes run by the NGOs. 200 girls have benefited in 2001-02
5. Hostels for S.C. and S.T. Girls : Details are given in the Table VII-1 below

Table VII-1:

In 2002-03

Type	No of Hostels			No of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Government						
SC	249	27	276	10757	1020	11777
ST	125	33	158	6175	1450	7625
Harijans	56	06	62	1840	215	2055
DN	29	01	30	1375	40	1415
Total	459	67	526	20147	2725	22872

Type	No of Hostels			No of Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Aided						
SC	-	4	27	994	375	1369
ST	23	4	41	225	250	1475
DN	37	-	-	-	-	-
Total	60	8	68	2219	625	2844
Grand Total	519	75	594	22366	3350	25716

Source: Annual Report Directorate of Social Welfare Rajasthan 2002-03

There is an urgent need to increase the number of hostels for SC/ST girls because the inadequate number of hostels is hampering higher education for these girls especially those belonging to the ST.

There are no advisory committees for these hostels. In stead there are locally functioning managements that include public representatives. The government should also appoint only women wardens in these hostels.

Scholarships

The department provides scholarships to students from Class VI to X for ten months in a year. It is called Pre-Matric Scholarship. The amount for Class 6 to 8 is Rs15/- pm for boys and Rs 20/- pm for girls. For Class 9-10, it is Rs 30/- for boys and Rs 40/- for girls.

For very bright boys and girls who secure more than 55% marks scholarships are provided to pursue studies in public schools.

Post- Matric Scholarship is provided to SC/ST students for 10+2 and College studies. The condition is that the parents should not be earning more than Rs 65290/- pa. Under the scheme, tuition fee is also paid. The amount of scholarship varies from Rs 90/- pm to Rs 425/- pm.

Residential Schools: One residential school for girls is running in Tonk. The entire expenditure is borne by the government. In 2002-03 there were 194 girl students in Tonk.

Economic Empowerment Programmes: A large number of programmes is being run by the Department under the SC Special Component Plan, Special Central Assistance, Rajasthan SC/ST Finance and Development Corporation, the Tribal Self Employment Project and by a number of Central corporations and central government projects. How many women are getting the benefit is not known.

Child Welfare:

1. *Shishu-Grihs*:

There have been regular reports by NGOs and the press about the pathetic condition of the government-run *shishu grihs*. There are no Advisory Committees.

There is one government-run *Shishu- Grih* in Jaipur. There are two aided *shishu- grihs*, one each in Jaipur and Jodhpur, run by voluntary organisations, and two in Kota set up under a Central government scheme. In 2002-03, there were 89 infants in Government-run and 14 in aided institutions. Most of them were girls.

A budget provision of Rs 28.55 Lakhs was made for 2002-03.

2. *Balika Grih*:

There is only one *Balika Grih* being run in Jaipur. Girls in the age group 6-18 years are admitted. Also girls held under the Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act and Juvenile Justice Act are kept there. The following expenditure has been incurred in 2001-02 and 2002-03 (up to Dec '02)

Year	Exp (in Lakhs)	No of Girls
2001-02	Rs 11.78	122
2002-03	Rs 10.98	92

3. *Children's Homes and Orphanages*

Girls up to the age of 18 and boys up to the age of 16 are admitted in such homes. These homes are run by voluntary organizations with a 90% grant from the government. There are 73 units running in the state with a sanctioned strength of 1825 children. In 2001-02, an amount of Rs 92.40 lacs was spent.

Women's Welfare

Working Women's Hostel: Thirty-three hostels have been constructed so far. Government provides 75% of the total cost of a hostel to a voluntary institution.

Mahila Sadan There is only one such home in Rajasthan. It is in Jaipur. One third of the inmates are mentally- ill women. This arrangement is a cause for unhappiness for the staff which has no training for looking after them. This arrangement is highly detrimental for the women who have come to seek temporary shelter and also the women who have run away from their homes.

The sanctioned strength is 150 women.

A special provision of Rs 5000/- has been made for the marriage of an inmate. So far 355 inmates have been married and 5588 reunited with their families. The following Table gives the expenditure in 2001-02 and up to Dec '02

Year	Exp (Rs in lacs)
2001-02	33.21
2002 (up to Dec '02)	137.02

A new building is under construction for a *Nari Niketan*.

Short Stay Homes There are nine short stay homes run by voluntary organizations. Under a grant of the 11th Finance Commission, ten more short stay homes are under construction in Alwar, Banswara, Bikaner, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Tonk, Dholpur, Bhilwara, Sikar and Dungarpur. At present short stay homes are being run in Jaipur (2), Kota (2), Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur, Ganganagar and Deeg.

Assistance for Marriage of the Daughter of Widows This scheme is under operation since 1997-98. It is for the daughters of those widows who are economically very weak and there is no adult earning member in the family. The following has been the expenditure in the last three years

Year	Exp (in Rs)	Beneficiaries
2000-01	10 lacs	200
2001-02	45.55 lacs	911
2002-03	50.00 lacs	1000 (target)

The Rajasthan State Social Advisory Board

The Rajasthan State Social Welfare Advisory Board was set up in 1954. The Central Social Welfare Board is a charitable company registered under the Companies Act but the State Board is neither a Society nor a Company. There are two main projects under the Board:

a) **Social Welfare Extension Project for the Border Areas**

The Project is running in Ganganagar, Srikanpur, Rai Singh Nagar, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Poogal

b) **Social Welfare Extension Project for Community Development**

The project is running in Kolayat, Balotra, Nimbahera, Bansur and Virat nagar.

Aid Programmes

Fairs were organized in 2000-01 and 2001-02 for socio-economic benefit of beneficiaries to sell their products at Jaipur and Ajmer in 2000-01, Jodhpur, Dausa, Shahpura, Hindaun, Hanumangarh, Pali, Bharatpur and Jaipur in 2001-02.

Short Stay Homes

In 2001-02, eleven NGOs were financially assisted in running eleven short stay homes for women benefiting 294 women/girls.

Vocational Training Programmes

In 2001-02, twenty courses were allotted to twenty-one organizations benefiting 1085 women/girls.

Adult Education Programme to Enable Women to Clear School Final Examination

In 2001-02, 20 courses were allotted to 26 organisations benefiting 725 women/girls. In 2001-02, fifteen courses were allotted to Rajasthan but only one course was allotted to one organization benefiting 25 women

Creche' Programme

In 2001-02, 184 units were allotted to 93 organisations benefiting 3850 infants. In 2002-03 also 184 units were allotted to 98 organisations benefiting 4600 infants. The CSWB allotted 138 units directly to 11 organisations benefiting 3450 infants.

Awareness Generation among Rural Poor Women

In 2001-02, 71 organisations were assisted to hold 208 *shivirs* benefiting 5200 women and in three training programmes 140 women were trained. In 2002-03, 69 organisations were assisted for 110 *shivirs* benefiting 2750 women,

Family Counseling Centers

In 2001-02, fourteen organizations were supported for fourteen centers benefiting 531 women. In 2002-03, twenty-two organizations were assisted for 22 centers helping 440 women.

Help Line

Two Help lines were supported by the Board in 2002-03 for women in distress.

Mahila Mandal

Two Social Welfare Unions were helped to benefit 377 women.

Women Empowerment Programme

A number of activities were organized in 2001.

CHAPTER VIII

PROGRAMMES OF WELFARE – SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Grant for Community Marriages

Community marriages are now becoming quite popular. They also reduce the expenditure on individual marriages that is increasing rapidly. The state government gives a grant of Rs 1000/- per couple in such a marriage if the number of couples is at least twenty-five. Till January 2003, 3146 couples have received the grant totaling Rs 35.69 lacs.

District Women's Welfare Committee

A committee under the Chairmanship of the Collector has been set up at district level to provide financial support to women who become victims of exploitation or are under distress. Donors provide the funds. They get exemption in income tax under Section 80G. This is known as the social security fund. Counseling is provided to such women by the committee. A state level committee has been set up under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Women and Child Development. By January 2003, 3797 cases had come up before the district level committees. 3156 cases could be disposed of. Rs 5.93 lacs have been received as donations under the fund.

Adolescent girl children have been included as beneficiaries in the ICDS-III project. There are two age groups-11 years to 14 years and 15 years to 18 years. The basic objective is to empower the adolescent girl child. The project is being implemented in 66 blocks

Under a separate part of the scheme iron and folic acid tablets have been distributed in 132 projects covering 18888 anganwadis.

Participation of Voluntary Organisations in ICDS:

ICDS projects are being run by voluntary organisations in five blocks.

Kishori Shakti Yojana

This project is being undertaken in 165 blocks through a grant received from the Government of India. In 2001-02, Rs 181.50 lacs @ Rs 1.10 lacs per block were received from the Government of India. 600 girls have been taken up per block. An expenditure of Rs 35.43 lacs had been incurred by January 2003.

Balika Samriddhi Yojana

It is a scheme to raise the status of the girl child and to bring about a positive change in the society's attitude towards her. Under it, the mother of a girl child is given Rs 500/- (up to two girls born in a family living below the poverty line). The money has to be deposited in an interest bearing account in a bank or a post office in the name of the girl child. In the same account will be deposited annual scholarships ranging from Rs 300/- for Class I to Rs Rs 1000/- for Class X when the girls starts going to school. The matured value of the deposits (along with interest) will be payable to the girl child on her attaining the age of 18 years and having remained unmarried till then. The scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme.

So far about 87906 girls have been benefited under the scheme and an amount of Rs 837.635 lakhs received and an amount of Rs. 441.333 lacs spent.

Integrated Women's Empowerment Project (IWEP)

The vision of the programme is to develop empowered women who will

- Demand their rights from families, community and government
- Have increased access to and control over material, social and political resources
- Have enhanced resources and improved skills and
- Be able to raise issues of common concern through mobilization and networking.

The project is based on the idea of the strength of the Self Help Group. Setting up centers at the *anganwari* level and also recognizing other groups under the adult literacy and health programmes to work together will provide the required strength.

The Project is running in ten blocks at present and is being expanded in 17 new blocks.

The following Table VIII-1 provides the details of the blocks

Table VIII-1

S.N.	District	S.N.	Block
1	Ajmer	1	Shrinagar
2	Alwar	2	Rajgarh
3	Banswara	3	Garhi
4	Barmer	4	Barmer
5	Bharatpur	5	Roopwas
6	Bhilwara	6	Baneda
7	Bikaner	7	Kolayat

S.N.	District	S.N.	Block
8	Chittorgarh	8	Arnod
9	Churu	9	Ratangarh
10	Dausa	10	Bandikui
11	Dholpur	11	Baseri
12	Dungarpur	12	Sagwara
13	Jaipur	13	Govingarh
14	Jaisalmer	14	Jaisalmer
15	Jhalawar	15	Jhalawar
16	Jhunjhunu	16	Jhumjhunu
17	Jodhpur	17	Bap
18	Karauli	18	Phalodi
19	Kota	19	Nadauti
20	Sawai Madhopur	20	Kota
21	Sikar	21	Bolin
22	Sirohi	22	Shrimadhampur
23	Tonk	23	Sirohi
24	Udaipur	24	Malpura
		25	Tonk Rural
		26	Tonk
		27	Jhadol

The following administrative arrangements have been made to execute the scheme

- DWDA will be the nodal agency
- All the schemes under the Department of WCD like NORAD, STEP, etc will be included.
- A block society will be set up in new blocks. It will be in addition to the already set up society.
- Successful women entrepreneurs will be awarded on 8th March every year at state level.

Progress of the Scheme- By December 2002, 16 block level societies had been registered.

NORAD- Assisted Employment-cum-Income Generation-cum- Production Units

The programme promotes training of women in mostly non- traditional trades and seeks to ensure their employment towards improving the lives of poor women. Financial assistance is given by

the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation. Rajasthan forwarded 24 proposals to the Govt of India in 2001-02 and 17 in 2002-03.

Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)

Training is provided to poor and asset less women on new skills and techniques in traditional sectors to enhance their productivity and income levels. Beneficiaries are organized into viable groups or cooperatives. A comprehensive package is provide to these women.

Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation has received grants totaling Rs 7.26 crores for setting women's dairy cooperatives. In 2002-03, three new proposals have been sent to the Government of India.

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

The District Women's Development Agencies are being designated as nodal agencies in Rajasthan.

Self Help Groups

A total of 49145 self- help groups have been set up in Rajasthan by January 2003. The following is the break up:

1997-98	1824
1998-99	1000
1999-2000	3913
2000-01	16595
2001-02	18680
2002-03	13881
Total	49145

CHAPTER IX

POLITICAL EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

The Electoral Lists: Although women have the criteria to be registered as a voter, their numbers in the voters lists are far lesser than what they should be. Lakhs of women are not registered as voters either because of the cumbersome procedure or owing to deliberate omission by their families lest there be claims on their property by the daughter. In the 1998 Lok Sabha elections in the country nearly ten million women voters were not listed in the country. In Rajasthan , one million women were missing from the voters lists. In the recent 2003 elections to the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, against 17697082 men voters, there were only 16091116 women voters. The gap is 1605966 women. For 1000 men voters, there are only 909 women voters, a figure that is far less than the sex ratio of 922.1 have called it the ELECTORAL SEX RATIO The worst districts are in Eastern Rajasthan- Alwar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Dholpur, Karauli and Sawai Madhopur. The Table IX-1 below gives the number of women voters per thousand men voters district wise:

Table IX-1

S.N.	District	Electoral Sex Ratio
1	Ajmer	955
2	Alwar	890
3	Banswara	979
4	Baran	918
5	Barmer	862
6	Bharatpur	839
7	Bhilwara	966
8	Bikaner	872
9	Bundi	959
10	Chittorgarh	976
11	Churu	907
12	Dausa	886

S.N.	District	Electoral Sex Ratio
13	Dholpur	814
14	Dungarpur	974
15	Ganganagar	887
16	Hanumangarh	866
17	Jaipur	867
18	Jaisalmer	874
19	Jalore	898
20	Jhalawar	941
21	Jhunjhunu	909
22	Jodhpur	906
23	Karauli	854
24	Kota	904
25	Nagaur	934
26	Pali	949
27	Rajsamnd	972
28	Sawai Madhopur	875
29	Sikar	903
30	Sirohi	926
31	Tonk	929
32	Udaipur	960
	Total	909

Source: *Department of Elections, Government of Rajasthan*

The Electoral Sex ratio in the country in 1991 was 903 when the sex ratio was 929. Among the large states, it varied from 818 in Uttar Pradesh to 1022 in Kerala. The first step to political empowerment in a democracy is to enroll in the Voters' list.

Access to the Ballot Box Even if her name is there and she is keen to vote, it is not necessary that she would be able to vote. In the 1991 Lok Sabha elections, there was a gender gap of 10.22% in the men and women voting percentages. In 1977 Lok Sabha elections, this gap was 11.85%. It narrowed by only 1.63%. Bihar had the biggest gap- 20.43% and Kerala only 0.31%.

One of the reasons of lower voting percentages is the distance of the polling station. Some polling stations in Rajasthan are as far as eight kilometers because it is impossible to have them nearer like in the desert regions.

The second important reason is the physical threat by influential communities, especially to the weaker sections of the society.

In many cases the men in the house do not encourage women to go out and vote.

Lastly, many women are not physically fit- pregnancy, lactation, illness, preventing them from voting.

Table IX-2

Voter Turn Out in Lok Sabha Elections in Rajasthan		
II Lok Sabha 1957 -	Men	68.44%
	Women	40.74%
	Gender Gap	27.70%
III Lok Sabha 1962 -	Men	62.66%
	Women	41.35%
	Gender Gap	21.31%
IV Lok Sabha 1967 -	Men	64.96%
	Women	51.02%
	Gender Gap	13.94%
V Lok Sabha 1971 -	Men	59.93%
	Women	47.63%
	Gender Gap	12.30%
VI Lok Sabha 1977 -	Men	63.42%
	Women	50.03%
	Gender Gap	13.39%
VII Lok Sabha 1980 -	Men	61.04%
	Women	47.75%
	Gender Gap	13.29%
VIII Lok Sabha 1984 -	Men	64.31%
	Women	49.13%
	Gender Gap	15.18%
IX Lok Sabha 1989 -	Men	62.53%
	Women	49.83%
	Gender Gap	12.70%

X Lok Sabha 1991 -	Men	54.24%
	Women	39.35%
	Gender Gap	14.89%
XI Lok Sabha 1996 -	Men	49.36%
	Women	36.69%
	Gender Gap	12.67%
XII Lok Sabha 1998 -	Men	64.8%
	Women	55.2%
	Gender Gap	9.6%
XIII Lok Sabha 1999-	Men	60.98%
	Women	45.93%
	Gender Gap	15.05%

Women Voter Turn out per Thousand Men Voters

The following Table IX-3 show the women voters turn out per thousand men voters in Lok Sabha Elections since 1957

Table IX-3

Year	Women/1000 men
1957	548
1962	588
1967	732
1971	732
1977	740
1980	732
1984	716
1989	718
1991	645
1996	671
1998	772
1999	676

The voters turn outs have been comparatively poorer in the SC and ST reserved seats. The percentage turn out of women and the gender gaps in various elections to the Lok Sabha in different SC/ST constituencies can be seen from the Table IX-4 below:

Table IX-4
SC Reserved Seats

Constituency	1991			1996			1998			1999		
	M	F	GG									
Ganganagar	47.54	35.66	11.88	47.07	39.83	7.24	64.50	55.88	8.62	57.85	46.84	11.01
Bayana	51.93	24.09	27.84	46.69	22.97	23.72	62.24	41.54	20.70	58.36	29.98	28.38
Tonk	46.89	30.72	16.17	45.89	32.33	13.56	60.36	48.18	12.18	56.31	39.09	17.22
Jalore	59.15	47.11	12.04	44.38	30.32	14.06	61.02	50.97	10.05	58.72	45.67	13.05

ST Reserved Seats

Constituency	1991			1996			1998			1999		
	M	F	GG									
S.Madhopur	55.49	26.63	18.86	44.67	19.43	25.04	61.78	37.09	24.69	57.59	27.77	29.82
Banswara	56.17	44.01	12.16	48.20	42.48	5.72	59.82	58.08	1.74	60.01	51.12	8.89
Salumbar	54.50	38.30	16.20	46.27	36.00	10.27	59.81	54.60	5.21	57.43	45.57	11.86

Table IX-5

Voter Turn Out in Vidhan Sabha Elections in Rajasthan

V	1972	Men	65.03%
		Women	50.02%
		Gender Gap	15.01%
VI	1977	Men	59.77%
		Women	48.72%
		Gender Gap	11.05%
VII	1980	Men	57.99%
		Women	45.96%
		Gender Gap	12.03%
VIII	1985	Men	60.6%
		Women	48.3%
		Gender Gap	12.3%
IX	1990	Men	62.1%
		Women	59.5%
		Gender Gap	10.6%

X	1993	Men	65.4%
		Women	55.2 %
		Gender Gap	10.2%
XI	1998	Men	67.55%
		Women	58.9%
		Gender Gap	8.6%
XII	2003	Men	69.6%
		Women	64.23%
		Gender Gap	5.37%

It may be seen that the gender gap in voting has been reducing gradually from 12.3% in 1985 to 5.37% in 2003.

Table IX-6

Women Voter Turn Out per 1000 Men Voters in Assembly Elections:

Year	Women/1000Men
1972	723
1977	763
1980	744
1985	728
1990	736
1993	755
1998	789
2003	909

Table IX-7

No of Women Contested and Won in the Lok Sabha from Rajasthan

Lok Sabha	Year	No Contested	No Won
I	1952	2	0
II	1957	0	0
III	1962	6	1
IV	1967	2	1
V	1971	4	1
VI	1977		

VII	1980	5	1
VIII	1984	6	2
IX	1989	6	1
X	1991	14	4
XI	1996	25	4
XII	1998	20	3
XIII	1999	15	3

The number of seats in the Lok Sabha was 22 till 1962. Then it was increased to 23 in the 1967 and 1971 elections. Since then the number is 25.

No of Women Contested/ Won in Rajasthan Legislative Assembly

	Total Seats	Contested	Won
I	1952	4	0
II	1957	21	9
III	1962	15	8
IV	1967	19	6
V	1972	17	13
VI	1977	31	8
VII	1980	31	10
VIII	1985	45	17
IX	1990	93	11
X	1993	97	10
XI	1998	69	14
XII	2003	114	13

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution: Women in the Panchayats and Municipal Bodies

The Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 came into force on 23rd April 1994.

Sections 15 and 16 of the Act provided for reservation of 1/3rd of the seats in the general category as well as in the reserved categories of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes to women. It also fixed 1/3rd of the positions of sarpanchas, pradhans and pramukhs for women. It also laid down that the seats for women would be rotated in each election.

With 33% reservation at every tier of the Panchayati Raj structure, the following is the number of seats reserved for women as per the elections in 2000AD.

Table IX-9

Designation	Women	Total
Zila Pramukh	11	32
Pradhan	90	237
Members Zila Parishad	333	1008
Members P.S.	1746	5257
Sarpanch	3056	9186
Ward Panch	35408	105179
TOTAL	40543	120553

As may be seen there are more than forty thousand women duly elected who are working in positions of power in the panchayati raj system in Rajasthan.

In the first elections in 1995, after the Constitutional amendment, a great enthusiasm was seen among the women to contest elections. For Zila Parishad members, 1039 women fought the elections. To be members of the Panchayat Samities, 6220 were in the fray.

For the Elections in 2000AD, there were 24642707 electors out of which 11713467 were women. This is 47.5% of the total voters. This gives an electoral sex ratio of 905

In the elections held in 2000AD, 763 women contested the seats for zila parishad membership. A total of 363 won the elections- 30 more than the reserved seats.

For Panchayat Samiti Elections in 2000AD, 4538 women contested the elections They won on general seats also, taking the tally to 1901 against 1746 reserved seats.

For the elections to the positions of Sarpanch and Ward Panch, women won from general category seats also as may be seen below:

Sarpanch

Seats reserved	Women won
3047	3158

Panch

35378	35734
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Table IX-10

Turn out of Women Voters in Panchayat Elections For Zila Parishad Members

Sex	1995	2000
Male	36.24	34.95
Female	31.13	28.58
Total	67.37	63.52

However, the redeeming feature has been that the younger women and men showed greater enthusiasm rather the older people in 2000 AD voting as may be seen from the Table IX-11 below

Table IX-11

Age Group	Votes Polled %	
	Male	Female
18-34	46.00	43.90
35-54	36.46	37.50
55 and Above	17.54	18.61

It is also seen that more women than men in the ages 35 and above voted.

The Rajasthan Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, 1994, came into force on 29th April 1994. Sub-sections 3B and 3C of Section 7 under the Act provided the reservation of 1/3rd of general seats as well as 1/3rd of reserved seats for SC/ST/ OBCs for women. Section 28 of the Act provided for reservation of 1/3rd offices of the Chairpersons in the municipalities for women. These seats were to be rotated in each election.

As a result of this reservation, 1478 women are now members of the municipalities. Out of them 987 belong to the general castes, 235 to the SCs, twenty-four to the STs and 232 to OBCs. Chairmanships of three municipal corporations, 11 municipal councils and 168 municipal boards have gone to women.

Municipal General Elections 2000

In elections to 2729 wards in 126 municipal bodies, out of 9953 candidates, 3416 were women-3093 in wards reserved for women and 323 in those not reserved for women. There were 998 wards reserved for women in 126 municipalities.

A look at the electorate shows that out of an electorate of 2984221, there were 1405587 women showing an electoral sex ratio of 890. Names of women have been missing even in the electoral rolls of urban areas.

The following Table IX-12 shows the reservation of wards for women in the 1995 and 2000 elections

Table IX-12

Category	1995	2000
General	640	631
SC	169	171
ST	15	14
OBCs	155	182
Total	979	998

The following Table IX-13 gives the number of women contesting category wise in the two elections

Table IX-13

Category	1995	2000
General	2008	1412
SC	855	909
ST	69	106
OBCs	958	1335
Total	3890	3762

The following Table IX-14 gives the polling percentages in the two elections

Table IX-14

	1995	2000
Men	77.11	73.33
Women	79.26	73.27
Total	78.12	73.30

The position of Party wise tickets to women in 2000AD was as follows

- 1) BJP 812
- 2) CPI 2
- 3) CPI(M) 7
- 4) INC 860

- 5) JD(S) 8
- 6) JD(U) 20
- 7) BSP 27

The number of independents was very large- 1680.

The following Table IX-15 gives the Age wise voting in the 2000 elections

Table IX-15

Sex	18-34	35-54	55 Above
Male	73.3	74.79	71.9
Female	70.56	77.3	75.3

The above figures show that women above 35 years of age are more enthusiastic to vote than the younger generation.

Women in the Civil Services in Rajasthan

The government of Rajasthan has now provided for 30% reservation for women in the state civil services. The present position of women (as on 1-1-2004) in the civill services is given in the Table IX-16 below

Table IX-16:

Service	Total Strength	Women
Indian Administrative Service	227	28
Indian Police Service	136	7
Indian Forest Service	107	6
Rajasthan Administrative Service	738	69
Rajasthan Police Service	617	18

CHAPTER X

TRADITIONS ADVERSE TO WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

NATA SYSTEM AND CHILD MARRIAGES

The Nata custom Interestingly, the castes in which child marriages take place also have the custom of *nata* or remarriage. A boy can be married more than once but if a girl has to be remarried, only *nata* is possible. This is a simple ceremony that varies from caste to caste but never includes the traditional *phas* of the Hindu marriage. Sometimes, the boy can just come and stay in the girl's house and with the permission of the parents, take the girl to his home. Thus, they become man and wife. In some castes the girl has to carry a pot of water on her head, from the well to the house of the man she wants to marry. The man takes the pot from her head and puts it aside. This simple ceremony makes them man and wife. The custom of *nata* is prevalent among *regars, gujars, meenas, berwas, khatiks* and other scheduled and backward castes. It is not prevalent among the *brahmins, banias, rajputs, mahajans and jains*.

Nata generally takes place when either of the partner dies, or there are mutual disagreements or when one of the partners leaves the other enerally, it is the woman who leaves the man. This could be related to the fact that matches are readily available for girls but not for boys. It could also be due to adverse sex ratio. *Nata* is also possible when no child is born, or the girl is unhappy in the in-law's house or due to physical incompatibility of the partners. In some cases it happens because the girl's father wants to make some money. For the custom is that the man who takes the girl in *nata* has to give money to the former husband. Sometimes he has to give to both- the husband and the father.

Child marriage is an established social custom in Rajasthan. It is a common sight to find little children, even infants, getting married on an auspicious day called *aakha teej*. The custom is still so widely prevalent that in the local language it is said that the infant is being married in *peelay potre*. It is, therefore, not an uncommon sight to see either the parents or an uncle or aunt carry the child in arms or have the child put in a *thali* in order to perform the traditional *phere* of the wedding. The most common tradition is to marry off all the girls in the family at the time the older girl reaches a marriageable age of 10-12 years.

If a girl is married young, she is not sent to her husband's place immediately. She may go for a few days after marriage but then she comes back to her parents and goes to start her marital life

after she attains puberty and the parents have performed a ceremony called *muklava*, *sava* or *ano*. This may be an elaborate affair with the groom coming with two or three persons to the bride's house and after spending a day or two, taking her back along with him. Among the backward scheduled castes and scheduled tribes exists the custom of bride price in economically backward families. This bride price custom is now gradually losing its hold. On the other hand the custom of dowry is prevalent in all the castes. Among the forward castes, dowry is even demanded from the groom's side.

Reasons for Child Marriages

Both boys and girls start working in the rural areas much before their counterparts in the urban areas do. Similarly, children of SC/ST and other poorer castes start working earlier than their counterparts from the higher castes. The girls start much earlier than boys and, therefore, their security is at risk much earlier.

Child marriage is a common practice among scheduled castes as well as some muslim communities and some scheduled tribes. The practice does not exist in *Brahmins*, *baniyas*, *mahajans* and *rajputs*. The practice is wide spread in *Yadavs*, *lohars*, *kumhars*, *nais*, *rawats*, and S.C. groups like *bagaria*, *berwa*, *regar*, *chamar*, *balai*, *khatik*, *sansi*, *dhobi*, *dhanak*, *bhand*, *kolis*, etc. In some sub-castes, the practice started catching up later only to emulate other castes.

Some of the salient reasons given for child marriages are given below:

1. Early marriages are less expensive
2. It is an age old social custom
3. It is a practice to marry all the girls in the family when an older one at the age of 11-12 years is getting married to save money
4. Sometimes, if a number of boys are available for marriage in a single family, all the daughters of the house are married together
5. Pressure of grandparents to see their grand children get married during their life time to see their progeny grow
6. To avoid involvement with the opposite sex because girls are constantly in the fields or forests for grazing their cattle.
7. As most of the marriages take place in child hood, if the marriage is delayed it becomes difficult to find a suitable match
8. There is a custom that if the proposal of a girl is refused, parents of other girls refuse to send proposals for their daughters to that house.
9. In order to avoid expenditure on a marriage, a child is married when a *mausar* is held on the death of an old person. Similarly, whenever an occasion arises when a feast has to be given to

the community, the occasion is used for the marriage of the children. This happens in poverty-ridden castes and tribes.

10. *Akha teej* is a very popular day for mass marriages, especially in the districts of Ajmer, Bhilwara, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act has not been effective to curb the practice. The State Government is not in favour of amending the Act to make the offence cognizable. Both the Woman and Child Development and the Medical and Health Departments have launched vigorous drives for awareness generation. As registration of marriages will go a long way in curbing the practice, there is an urgent need to expedite the Marriage Registration Bill which is still pending.

Tribal Prostitution

In Rajasthan almost all women in prostitution are either dalits or tribals. A survey by the Central Social Welfare Board in 1996 pointed out that 36.7% belonged to the S.C./S.T., 24.24% to backward classes and 39.19 belong to other castes. Most of these tribes are concentrated in south-east Rajasthan. The commercial sex workers in Sirohi district are in the proximity of Jaipur-Bombay highway and Jodhpur-Bombay road. All over Rajasthan, truck drivers constitute the largest segment of customers catered to by these commercial sex workers. The concentration of these tribes along the U.P. and M.P. borders could be owing to these areas being infested with dacoits under whose protection prostitution flourishes. Some concentrations are found on the Jaipur - Agra highway because of growing tourism, especially at Bharatpur. The settlements in Alwar are on the Alwar-Delhi highway and there is a huge clientele from Delhi. Similar reasons are for the growth of settlements of these tribes in Dholpur, Baran and Karauli.

The Kanjaras and Rajnats are mainly involved in the sex trade in Jaipur. The girls have been found to be as young as 11-12 years old. They are controlled by the elder women of the family who teach them the basics of the trade. Every girl attends to 5-6 clients every day. The average income of a girl is only Rs 1500-2000 p.m. Condom use is quite negligible and only some educated clients use them. They bring their own condoms. They are not available in the vicinity. Nearly all the girls are addicted to liquor, smoking and chewing tobacco. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS is very low.

Almost all the sex centres are situated in the remote areas far away from the highways and general village communities and are deprived of essential services like safe drinking water, medical facilities, education, etc. The sex workers are not allowed to drink water from the public taps. The males of the family work as pimps.

In Ajmer district, the sex workers are spread along the highways and not in the remote areas. They are also rajnats and kanjars. The older members of the families work as pimps.

In Tonk district mainly rajnats are involved in the sex trade. Male members sell liquor.

In Bundi, mainly kanjars are involved in the sex trade. Condoms are not available.

In Udaipur, Bheels and Meenas are the main tribes involved in sex trade. The trade prospers along the national highway. The main cause of adopting prostitution is poverty and not tradition like in the kanjars and the rajnats. The trade flourishes throughout the night because of the truckers who mainly pass by at night. There is no condom use. The girls drink and smoke. They are oblivious of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The males of the family have small cultivable lands.

In Dungarpur and Banswara Bheels, Meenas and Bheel Meenas are involved in this trade. It is poverty which has led them into prostitution. The girls sit along the highways at night to attract truckers. There are no medical facilities. They have no knowledge of HIV. Males work as agricultural labour during the sowing season.

In Bharatpur, Bedias, Kanjars and Rajnats work in the sex trade. The sex centres are situated in remote areas far away from highways and general habitations. Girls have also been brought from Bihar, W.B., Nepal, Bangladesh, etc. Sex is sold around the clock. Those who have information on HIV are not willing to pass it to others. Males are involved in trafficking of liquor and girls.

In Dholpur, mainly the Bedias are involved in the trade. They are protected by armed touts. The girls look after their households during the morning and attend the clients the rest of the day and night. Most of the clients want to avoid condoms.

At many places situated in the interior, jeeps are used to bring the clients from the main roads.

Amongst the Bedias, women sell sex only till they are married. A number of these girls go to Bombay to learn new sex practices.. The Rajnats are women-headed. They took to prostitution after the feudal system which supported their gymnastic activities collapsed and left them penniless. These women are more free to talk to outsiders.

In the Bheels the practice of free sex at the monthly ghotuls puts the partners at great risk of HIV/AIDS.

The Kanjars are nomadic. They used to live in forests but after the forests were cut and as they did not own land they were forced into prostitution. The men of the tribe are engaged in criminal acts.

Surveys have shown that the clients are willing to pay more to avoid a condom if the sex workers insist on them. Condoms are not available in and around the sex centres.

Age wise involvement of girls in sex trade reveals that a substantial number of girls are in the 10-16 age group:

Total	Above 17	10-16 years
4088	2891	1197

CHAPTER XI

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE STATE POLICY FOR WOMEN

The Government of Rajasthan announced a State Policy for Women on 8th March 2000, the International Women's Day.

The basic objective of the policy as enunciated by the state govt in the document was to improve the status of women in the state in a manner which eliminated exploitation and exploitative practices and also created a supportive environment for a holistic development of girls and women. To achieve the objective the following steps were to be followed:

1. To make policies and programmes which promote gender equality and gender justice to facilitate women to exercise their constitutional rights
2. Recognising the productive role of women from the household to the state level, steps to be taken to provide equal access to and control of resources to women
3. Target developmental interventions for the benefit of girl children, adolescent girls and women in extreme poverty and difficult circumstances
4. Focus on the over all health and nutritional status of women and to assist them to gain control over their right of reproduction
5. Provide access to girl children to primary education, to illiterate/ neo-literate adolescent girls and women to basic and continuing education and generally to all levels of education to women in general.
6. Gender sensitization of the official machinery, political leaders, opinion makers and the media.
7. Encourage women for political participation and facilitate their access to decision- making levels.

A THREE-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH:

Realizing that no single policy can lead to an overall improvement of the status of women in every sphere, the policy proposed a three-dimensional approach:

Moving from welfare to a rights and empowerment approach. This requires gender- sensitization of administrators, policy makers, political leaders and service providers

Identifying women in difficult circumstances.

Earmarking priority area for the govt, NGOs, other social institutions and the private sector and asking each one to develop work plans in their spheres.

A. THE RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

The state Government decided to take measures so that women can effectively exercise the following fundamental rights:

- i. Life, survival, livelihood, shelter and basic needs
- ii. Equal pay for equal work, non-discriminatory work environment and child-care services
- iii. Natural resources and common property resources
- iv. Safe environment
- v. Life time Health care
- vi. Reproductive choice
- vii. Education, information skill-development and other tools of knowledge
- viii. Protection from violence, violations and bondage and dignity
- ix. Legal and social justice including legal aid for poor women
- x. Non-discriminatory personal law for all
- xi. Equal access to public spaces, institutions and employment
- xii. Equal access to seats of governance

SPECIAL FOCUS GROUPS

a) GIRL CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS.

The following key areas for action have been laid down

- Awareness generation on declining sex ratio, sex selective abortions, value of girl children, malnutrition in women, child marriage and teenage pregnancy and the value of basic education
- Ensuring access to education and health care
- Supporting NGOs in the task
- Take effective measures to implement Child Marriage(Restraint) Act 1978

b) **VULNERABLE GROUPS**

Groups like tribal, nomadic and those belonging to scheduled castes are the poorest of the poor and highly vulnerable to exploitation. Steps would be taken to

- Prepare district wise profiles of such groups
- Design and develop holistic programmes for them
- Encourage NGOs to participate in these programmes

c) **WOMEN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES**

The following categories have been included in this category:

- 1) Widows, divorcees, deserted women, unmarried women, childless women
- 2) Handicapped women
- 3) Women in mental institutions
- 4) Women in Prostitution

The policy commits the Govt to reach out to them and to make innovative programmes for them in the field of education, health, employment and social security.

The Policy states very categorically that women's holistic development in the state cannot be undertaken only by the Govt or by a single department of it. There will have to be a collaborative effort by NGOs and other sections of the civil society. Similarly, there will be interdependence of various departments in the government for achieving each goal. The policy has, therefore, assigned nodal roles to various departments and under each nodal department a number of other departments to work as key departments have been listed.

For the implementation of the policy the following sectors have been identified:

ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The main thrust is on

- Access to Financial Resources
- Formation of women's groups and cooperatives
- Training women's groups to enhance their power to negotiate and to build their self confidence
- Improving access to training, skill development and management
- Providing greater support to women farmers in the field of training, research, subsidies and marketing

- Encouraging women entrepreneurs
- Making women-friendly employment policies by ensuring equal pay for equal work and non-discrimination at work place, flexible entrance and exit systems in the formal sector, flexible timings in formal institutions, enforcing setting up of child-care centres as per the law, protection and redressal against sexual harassment, creating a safe work environment, housing and basic sanitation facilities for women working in remote or rural area and not only enforcing maternity leave as per the law but also granting paternity leave up to two weeks and half pay leave for mothers up to six months

SOCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES

- Provision of child care facilities in both rural and urban areas
- Toilet facilities in educational institutions, public places and in rural and urban settlements. Encouraging municipal and public bodies, private bodies and NGOs for it.
- Encourage NGOs to set up working women's hostels, colleges, industrial and employment-oriented educational and training institutions
- Encourage NGOs, philanthropic institutions and women's groups to set up short stay homes.
- Take anti-drudgery measures like use of non-conventional energy
- NGOs be encouraged to take up programmes for widows and single and deserted women as well as rehabilitation programmes for under-trial and convicted women.

HEALTH, NUTRITION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

- Providing health-care to women of all ages
- Adopting an integrated reproductive and child health approach
- Empowering women to gain control on their reproductive health and to get all the relevant information about birth control
- Making health centres women-friendly
- Improving the knowledge base and skills of the para-medical staff in the health-care centres
- Improving the nutritional levels of children and women through education and provision of supplementary nutrition
- Improving the Public Distribution System and orient it towards the needs of women
- Special programmes for the health of children, especially girls, to prevent childhood diseases
- Improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation

- Better management of diseases like malaria, tuberculosis and water-borne diseases through public awareness and improvement of sanitation
- Involving women at the grass root level for managing drinking water and sanitation programmes

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

- In addition to the formal system of education, the Govt would further strengthen the non-formal system of education
- Removal of constraints which prevent girls from going to schools will be given the highest priority
- Provision of pre-school and childcare facilities near a school is necessary for improving the enrolment of girls. Special attention will be paid to it
- Community and elected representatives will be involved to improve the quality of education
- Text books and other reading material will be scrutinized to ensure that a positive picture is given in them
- More women teachers will be employed for rural areas
- All the teachers- men and women- as well as others in the Department of Education will be gender sensitized
- Additional pre-service and in-service programmes for women teachers will be taken up
- More residential schools for girls will be opened
- More girls colleges with hostel facilities will be opened
- More Women's Study Centers will be opened

PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES

- Review the existing legislation from the point of view of women's rights
- Set up more family courts and review the pendency of cases against women in various courts
- Closely monitor discriminatory practices
- Ensure the prevention and eradication of all forms of violence against women and public and private spheres
- Legal literacy should be provided to women
- Mahila Sahayata Samities should be set up
- Mahila Thanas should be set up in all the districts.

ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES

- Women will be used in the management of natural resources like drinking water and forests and common properties like common village lands, public land and grazing lands

MEDIA

- The media industry and the IEC programmes in the Government will be encouraged to foster values which are gender sensitive
- Media will be encouraged to participate in the ongoing debate on gender justice, gender stereotypes and gender-based violence.
- It will also be requested to initiate a debate on this policy document so that there is a wide spread discussion on the importance of such a policy.
- The media will also be requested to publish personal experiences of elected women so that more women can come into the political mainstream.

MONITORING OF THE POLICY

The primary responsibility of monitoring the implementation of the policy has been given to the Deptt of Women and Child Development which each deptt nominating a Nodal Officer at the state level.

The Deptt of Women and Child Development is required to submit a quarterly report on the implementation of the policy before the State Commission on Women which in turn may give its comments on the stage of implementation and other any other suggestion it deems necessary to the State Govt which has the ultimate responsibility for the implementation of the policy as well as the suggestions made by the Commission

A committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been set up to make an annual review of the implementation of the policy. Another committee under the Chief Secretary is required to meet once in six month for a review.

During a meeting of the National Commission for Women, chaired by the Chairperson of the National Commission, anxiety was expressed that the Policy should not become 'a paper tiger' only and that the state should show its intention of implementing the policy with results on every aspect of the policy. It seemed that the expenditure on women's schemes had continuously declined. The nodal officers who should have been appointed in every department have not been appointed so far. The state government had assured the Commission that the review meetings were being held regularly. The Commission had desired to have the minutes of the meetings both at the Chief Minister's and the Chief Secretary's level. The state government also told the Commission that the State Commission for Women had been consulted before the State Policy was announced.

CHAPTER XII

POPULATION POLICY FOR RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan announced a Population Policy in 1999. It feared that by 2016 AD the state's population would touch 80 million, even if the population stabilization goal was reached by then. The policy stated that it believed in a morally and culturally strong yet pragmatic approach to population stabilization. It also advocated a strategy based on gender equality. It stressed the fact that 40% population of the state was less than 15 years old and that 47% of female population was in the reproductive age. With a fragile ecosystem resulting in only 1% of the water resources of the country in the state and famine conditions year after year, it was not possible to support a population of 100 million in the year 2051, if no serious efforts were made to prevent the impending population explosion. The policy document reiterated the need to follow the recommendations of the Cairo Conference on Population and Development held in 1994.

The primary objective of the policy was to achieve the population stabilization target of 2.1 by 2016 and not wait for it to come down by itself to that level in 2048. It was felt that if the unmet needs of couples in the reproductive age group were met by the family planning services by 2006, the stabilization target would be achievable by 2016.

The following targets were, therefore, fixed:

Table XII-1

Year	1997	2001	2004	2007	2011	2013	2016
Total Fertility Rate	4.11	3.74	3.41	3.09	2.65	2.43	2.1
Birth Rate	32.1	29.2	27.5	25.6	22.6	20.9	18.4
Couple Protection Rate	38.5	42.2	48.2	52.7	58.8	61.8	68
Death Rate	8.9	8.7	8.4	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0
Infant Mortality Rate	85.0	77.4	72.7	68.1	62.2	60.1	56.8

Source: Population Policy Document. Government of Rajasthan

In order to achieve those targets the following steps were essential

1. Age at Marriage: To increase the age at marriage to 18 by 2010. To make the legal age known

to every one, it was necessary to bring the fact to the knowledge of 80% of the people by 2010. It was also necessary to make adolescent boys and girls aware of the legal age as well as responsible parenthood.

2. **Reduction in Maternal Mortality Rate:** This could be achieved by covering 90% pregnant women with IFA tablets and TT immunization. It required a massive improvement in antenatal services to cover all pregnant women. It was also necessary to make provisions to cover 50% women to have institutional deliveries. Expansion in emergency delivery services was necessary. Quality abortion services were to be made available to 75% PHCs. Availability of trained dais was to be ensured to every pregnant woman
3. **Reduction in Infant and Child Mortality Rates:**
 - a) Eradication of polio by 2000 AD,
 - b) Coverage under immunization of children to spread to 90% by 2007 AD,
 - c) Use of ORS by 90% children suffering from diarrhoea by 2007,
 - d) Reduction in acute respiratory infection by 70% by 2003,
 - e) Correct diagnosis and management of diarrhoea in 70% cases in the PHCs by 2007 AD
 - f) Coverage of 70% children with five doses of Vitamin A by 2007AD
 - g) Eradication of chronic and acute malnutrition as early as possible
 - h) Increase the birth weight of children were the steps decided upon.

Reduction in the Rate of Reproduction:

- By educating all eligible couples on the methods of birth control
- Educating the couples on spacing methods and those couples with two or more than two children on terminal methods
- To encourage male vasectomy
- To increase the age of first pregnancy from 16.2 to 20 years.

Reproductive Tract Infections:

- To assess the incidence of such infections
- To focus on women from the deprived sections of the society
- To spread awareness about HIV/AIDS

Problem of Infertility

- Providing proper advice to such couples

Goals before Other Departments

- To provide social, economic and political rights to women
- To increase the female literacy rates
- To increase the age at marriage to 18
- To reduce severe and moderate malnutrition in women and children sufficiently
- To reduce child labour in children below 14 years.

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

- 1) Creation of environment for small family norms for which it would be necessary to improve female literacy. The following steps were suggested
 - a) Compulsory primary education
 - b) Opening girls schools wherever required
 - c) Flexible school timings
 - d) Focused programmes for removing impediments in girls' education
 - e) Including all the women in the 15-25 age group for total literacy programmes
 - f) Provision of vocational education after primary education for girls
 - g) To include education on health and reproductive health education at appropriate level in the curricula for women's education.
- 2) Information, Education and Communication. The following steps were suggested
 - a) Optimal use of Radio, TV and Cable TV
 - b) Using all possible audio-visual methods
 - c) Involving religious, political and educational leaders actively
 - d) Including the topics of population and reproductive health in all formal and non-formal education patterns.
 - e) To encourage local specific IEC
 - f) Involving professional agencies for the task
 - g) Evaluation of the impact periodically
 - h) To promote inter-personal IEC skills among the doctors and health workers
 - i) To have separate plans of action for far off and unsatisfactory performance area.
 - j) Develop decentralized district level plans
 - k) IEC bureau at district level

- l) Using IEC based plans in various departments
- m) Involving *jan mangal* couples in IEC programmes

Age at Marriage

- a) Involving all the departments in the government for the purpose
- b) Empowering local bodies and panchayats to implement the laws
- c) Compulsory registration of marriages
- d) Making the age at marriage a necessity for government jobs
- e) Making the existing laws more punitive

Gender Equality and the Status of Women

- a) Necessity of a comprehensive policy for women's empowerment
- b) Compulsory primary education for girls and checking the drop out rate
- c) Extending the facilities for non-formal and vocational education for women
- d) Strict implementation of the legal age for marriage
- e) Increasing the opportunities for women in the secondary sector of employment
- f) Strict implementation of the PNDT Act, the Anti-Dowry Act, the Sharada Act and Prevention of Atrocities against Women Act
- g) Gender equality within the government departments

Involvement of Committed Agencies

- a) PRIs and Urban Local Bodies to be involved
- b) NGOs to play a more active role
- c) Involvement of the private and corporate sector would be encouraged
- d) Cooperative Societies role would be very important

Effective Implementation of the Family Planning Programme

- a) Encouraging responsible parenthood
- b) Safe abortion and after care
- c) Improving ante natal and post natal services
- d) Ensuring safe deliveries
- e) Strengthening child health programmes
- f) Strengthening family planning services

- g) Promoting all the permanent and temporary means of family planning
- h) Counseling on infertility
- i) Tackling reproductive tract infections
- j) Emphasis on social marketing
- k) Increasing the efficiency of programme management in urban areas
- l) Emphasis on human resource development
- m) Emphasizing on research and development
- n) Continuous evaluation and monitoring

These were some of the salient features of the policy and strategies for its implementation. However, shortly after the Census 2001 results came out, a Rajiv Gandhi Population Mission was established to review the Population policy. The Mission was established under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister with an Empowered Committee under the Chief Secretary. A Technical Support group was also set up for research and development, monitoring and evaluation needs.

In order to pre-poned the Total Reproductive Rate of 2.1 to 2011 AD, the following targets were re-planned :

Table XII-2

Description	1999	2002	2008	2011
TRR	3.8	3.6	2.6	2.1
IMR	80	78	62	56
MMR	670	630	379	285
CPR	38	39	53	65

Source: Department of Health & Family Welfare, Government of Rajasthan

The State has also decided to ban entry into government of couples with more than two children and to stop the promotion of government servants for five years if they have more than two children after 2002 AD.

CHAPTER XIII

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE STATE PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN

The fundamental objectives of the plan were specified for different target groups:

CHILD HEALTH

The fundamental objective was to reduce Infant Mortality Rate to less than 50 per thousand live births by 2000AD and to reduce 1-4 year Child Mortality Rate to less than 10 per thousand live births by 2000AD.

The following were the specific goals and targets for 2000AD

- 1) Achieving and sustaining above 90% coverage of each antigen under the immunization programme.
- 2) Elimination of Neonatal tetanus and sustaining achievement and improving the quality of services
- 3) Sustain over 90% measles coverage in every district and reduce measles mortality by 100%.
- 4) Reduction of Acute Respiratory mortality by 40% and Acute Respiratory Infections by 20%. For urban areas the mortality was to be reduced by 50% and ARI cases by 30%
- 5) Eradication of poliomyelitis
- 6) Sustain and augment achievement levels in the ORT and reduce diarrhoeal cases by 25% and deaths by 70%. For urban areas the goal was reduction of cases by 50% and deaths by 80%.
- 7) To make every institution/hospital conducting deliveries baby-friendly
- 8) Elimination of Vitamin A deficiency.

MATERNAL HEALTH

The fundamental objective was to reduce the maternal mortality rate to less than two per thousand live births by 2000AD.

The following were the specific goals and targets:

- 1) All Mother Child protection sessions to provide oral pills/condoms
- 2) All eligible women to be covered with antenatal care services

- 3) All deliveries to be conducted by trained birth attendants using DDKs
- 4) Ensuring all FRUs operational in all districts of the state.
- 5) Coverage of 100% antenatal and 75% lactating mothers with IFA tablets.
- 6) Reduction of maternal mortality to two per 1000 live births.
- 7) Reduction of Crude Birth Rate to 21 per thousand

NUTRITION

The fundamental objective was to reduce severe as well as moderate nutrition among under-five age children by half of 1990 level by 2000AD.

The following were the specific goals and targets:

- 1) Reduction of PEM (severe and moderate) by 40% of 1990 level of estimated 60% in less than two year old children in non-ICDS and by 50% in ICDS areas.
- 2) Reduction of low birth weight to 15%.
- 3) Reduction of nutritional anaemia in adolescent girls and women by 30% of the 1990 level
- 4) Elimination of iodine deficiency disorders
- 5) Coverage of at least 90% children (0-3 years) with five doses of Vitamin A.
- 6) At least 80% of children under three years to be provided supplement of green leafy vegetables, yellow vegetables and fruits along with family food.

EDUCATION

The fundamental objective was universalization of elementary education through completion of a minimum of five years of education for all children in the 6-14 age group employing both formal and non-formal channels of education.

The following specific goals were set:

- 1) Sustain 100% enrolment of 6-7 year old boys in formal primary schools
- 2) 100% enrolment of all 6-7 year old girls in formal primary schools in 90% districts/ towns.
- 3) 100% enrolment of all out of school 8-11 year olds in non-formal/ formal channels of education
- 4) Completion of Class V by 90% children enrolled in formal/ non-formal channels in 1995 with acceptable standards of Minimum Levels of Learning. In the case of urban girls the target was 70%
- 5) Enhance ECCE activities to ensure 80% coverage of vulnerable children in the 3-6 year age group.

- 6) For urban girls, the percentage of girls married between 10-18 years was to be reduced by 75% of the number in 1990.
- 7) Ensuring coverage of 80% of all eligible, non-school going girls and adolescent girls belonging to the most marginalized groups in 90% towns to participate in non-formal channels of education, health camps, youth gatherings, vocational trainings, skill training camps and sports and cultural activities.

SAFE WATER SUPPLY

The fundamental objective was to provide universal access to safe drinking water covering all habitations by 2000 AD.

The following goals were set:

- 1) Cover all the remaining hamlets. For urban areas 70% of urban centers were to be covered with water of proper standard
- 2) Prepare projects to tackle the water quality problem in the remaining villages on long term basis with bilateral and other assistance,
- 3) Improve water quality in at least an additional 1000 villages, taking the total number to 18000.
- 4) For urban areas, 85% urban centers were to be covered with the extension of Distribution Network System.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The fundamental objective was to improve environmental sanitation through increase access to sanitary means of excreta and waste- water disposal.

The goal was to ensure 25% of rural population and 90% of urban population makes regular use of basic sanitary facilities and adopts improved sanitation practices.

GUINEAWORM ERADICATION

The fundamental objective was to declare Rajasthan guinea worm- free by 1998.

HIV/AIDS

The fundamental objective was to enhance awareness about HIV/AIDS through dissemination of information using all available channels.

- 1) All university students through NCC/NSS
- 2) All secondary students through NCC and other channels
- 3) All out of school/college youth to be made aware
- 4) All women groups oriented through ICDS/UBS/DWCRA/WDP

- 5) All health workers to be oriented.
- 6) All *Nagar Palika* members to be oriented.

CHILD DISABILITY

The fundamental objective is prevention, early detection and early intervention in childhood disabilities through community-based processes and rehabilitation of all disabled children by 2000 AD. The following goals were set

- 1) A comprehensive programme for prevention and early detection of disabilities such as through birth injuries, fluorosis, accidents and chronic malnutrition as well as rehabilitation in at least 15 districts. Access to equal opportunities to be operationalized in all sectors.
- 2) Steady integration of children with mild or moderate disabilities of 3-18 years age group into the mainstream of formal/non-formal/ vocational education. At least 75% of children with disability were to be tracked and covered under the goal. It was decided to operationalize integrated education for the disabled in 50% schools in all districts. Promotion and provision of affordable community based rehabilitation programmes for children with disability. It was proposed to involve NGOs and specially trained Panchayati Raj members/AWWs/Health workers, *Mukhya Sevikas, Prachetas*, CDPOs, School teachers and Extension workers in all districts
- 3) Establishment of inter-school linkages, strengthening of referral facilities and professional capacity for improving the outreach of qualitative services to children with disability. District hospitals were to serve as District Rehabilitation Centers. Linkages were to be established between community/*panchayats*/NGOs/ PHCs and DRCs. It was to be ensured that every district had a functioning DRC with active inter sectoral linkage. Community participation was also to be ensured.
- 4) Sensitization of media to portray persons with disability in positive light and to develop mechanisms, programmes, etc, to build capacities at household level to integrate children with disabilities into the mainstream.

GIRL CHILD AND ADOLESCENT GIRLS

The fundamental objective was improvement in the status of girl children, including adolescent girls, to ensure their survival and development to full potential and to effect a discernable reversal of the declining sex ratio, increase in age of marriage, completion of primary and elementary education, improvement in health and nutritional levels and participation in community based developmental activities. The following goals were set

- 1) 100% enrolment in formal primary schools in 90% districts
- 2) Ensure that 70% girls enrolled in formal/informal education in 1995 complete Class V by 2000 AD with acceptable standards of MLL.

- 3) Reduce the percentage of girls married in the age group 10-18 by 75% of 1990 level by 2000AD.
- 4) 80% of eligible girls belonging to the most marginalized groups were to be involved in activities like health camps, youth gatherings, vocational trainings, skill training camps and sports and cultural activities.

GENDER EQUALITY

The fundamental objective was improvement in women's status and promotion of gender equality in the state through

- Integration of gender concerns and gender-specific targets in developmental programmes to reverse the discrimination experienced by women at all stages in their life cycle.
- Empowerment and equal participation of women in the developmental mainstream of Rajasthan
- Prioritized attention to the development needs of girls in the 0-5, 6-12 and 13-18 year age-group.
- Initiation of and support to specific action and strategies for promoting gender equality within the family and sharing of parental responsibilities between men and women; and
- Emphasis upon the synergy between the principles of gender equality and gender-sensitive socio-economic advancement and the basic goals enunciated under the National Plan of Action for Children.

The targets set for 2000AD were as follows:

- 1) At least 80% of needy women were to receive all basic services and avail of equal opportunities of vocational training and gainful employment.
- 2) Not only sustenance of gender-sensitization of delivery systems but augmentation of achievement levels with quality up gradation.
- 3) Integration of gender concerns in ALL departments and developmental programmes of the state government.
- 4) Expansion of coverage to 80% of needy women and quality up gradation of WDP and DWCRA.
- 5) Sustenance and strengthening of gender-sensitive monitoring of all government schemes and government programmes to promote women's progress to empowerment, independence and self-reliance.

CHILD LABOUR

The fundamental objective was elimination of child labour in a phased manner by 2000AD by ensuring elementary education for all children. By 2000 AD, child labour was to be eliminated from at least 90% industries/employers.

CHILDREN IN ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

The fundamental objective was to improve protection and care for vulnerable children placed in especially difficult circumstances through

- Preventive, community-based non-institutional programmes to support "at risk" families whereby prospects of family disintegration and child destitution are minimized
- Need-related interventions to protect vulnerable children from neglect, abuse, exploitation and abandonment
- Review, up gradation and enhancement of the quality of care in children's institutions and endeavour to "de institutionalize" the children in a phased manner; and
- Improve the outreach of counseling/ guidance services for rehabilitating vulnerable children in especially difficult circumstances through creation of nodal points at district/ block/ *panchayat* level.

The goal set for 2000AD was establishment of preventive measures and rehabilitation services in 20 most populated districts and in all 14 Class I towns and to reform services and to evolve innovative approaches in accordance with research findings and suggestions.

CHILDREN AND ENVIRONMENT

The fundamental objective was to enable children to exercise their right to enjoy a safe, healthy, clean, pollution-free environment and other natural resources through conservation and restoration of the environment and prevention of environmental degradation.

CHAPTER XIV

THE PLANNING PROCESS AND WOMEN IN RAJASTHAN

It is now well known that before the Sixth Plan, the planners in the country were not aware that the problems of women's development were different from those of men in many spheres. Trickle down effect was the accepted process of taking care of the requirements of the entire family. When the Sixth Plan suddenly took notice of the fact that there was hardly any benefit of planning reaching women and added a separate chapter in the document on Women and Development, there was a great hurry to fill up the gaps and a large number of programmes were devised for women. However, most of them were not supported with the required amount of funds. Also the goals listed in the separate Chapter were not included in the chapters meant for sectoral allocations.

In the Health sector the Sixth Plan in Rajasthan, spoke about imbalances in the structure of medical and health services and strategies to improve them. It also promised to improve the services in the rural areas. The programme was to operate within an integrated framework of medical, family welfare, maternity and child welfare and nutrition programmes. It was also planned to strengthen and to further expand centrally-sponsored programmes of family welfare and control of communicable diseases. The Seventh Plan aimed at providing PHCs for easy to reach and affordable services. For the newly born a separate neo-natal unit in hospitals having 100 or more beds was planned under the MCH programme. Looking to the necessity of MCH in urban areas, twenty new MCH centers were planned.

However, the importance of public health for the governments could be judged by the fact that till the end of the sixth Plan the expenditure on health was only 2.7% of the total expenditure on the six Plans in the state. On the other hand, the expenditure on irrigation and power was 50.6%! At the beginning of the Eighth Plan in 1992, there were only 118 Maternity and Child Health centers- 92 in urban and 26 in rural- in the state. The Plan laid down containment of population growth through people's active cooperation and with the support of effective schemes of incentives and disincentives, provision of more PHCs and immunization coverage as its major objectives

In the Education sector, Rajasthan remained busy with integrating the education departments of various integrating princely states during the First Plan. The anxiety about the poor literacy rates both for boys and girls was felt during the Second Plan and primary education was made free. In the Third Plan incentives like mid-day meals, scholarships and free books were offered to girls because by the

end of the Second Plan, enrolment ratio of girls had remained pathetically low at 16.7% against a national ratio of 40.4%. Only 2.15 lakh girls were in the primary classes. At the upper primary level the enrolment ratio was only 3.8% against a national ratio of 34.3%. It seems that the state gave up on its uphill task of enrolling girls as well as retaining them in the Fourth Plan and decided to postpone the target of universalization of primary education till 1981. With a growing number of boys and girls not going to school even by the end of the Fourth plan and need of at least Rs. 33.29 crores for achieving the target, the state nearly gave up the struggle as it could provide only Rs. 12.5 crores for the purpose in the Fifth Plan. At the upper primary level, it started thinking in terms of part time classes and using students for teaching primary classes. During the Sixth Plan, the state kept up its drive for universalization of elementary education. The enrolment ratios for girls were just not picking up and were at 31.45% at primary and 11.67% at upper primary levels, The situation was much worse for the SC and ST girls with enrolment ratios at 15.29% and 10.93% respectively. At the upper primary level, they were 2.12% and 1.13% only. The government realized that the formal system was ineffective in handling the backlog of girls, especially from the SC and ST communities and came up with all conceivable ideas like multiple entry system, special condensed, part time and non formal courses of education, etc.

The goal of universalization of elementary education was given up again and postponed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan. The Seventh Plan also kept on experimenting with flexible and innovative approaches to fill the gaps in the enrolment ratios of girls at primary and upper primary levels.

Although there were severe shortfalls in achievements at every level of education, the state government could not muster up enough financial resources for the education sector. Its expenditure on the education sector was only 6.9% of the total expenditure even in the Seventh Plan. Its expenditure on elementary education was a meager 4.0% in the Plan. The Eighth Plan started with a literacy rate of 20.84% for girls in 1991 against an Indian figure of 39.42%. It reiterated its goal to achieve universalization of elementary education by the end of the Plan and complete eradication of illiteracy in the 15-35 year age group.

On women's development issue, it stated the following:

A sharper focus to the development of women was provided during the Seventh Plan period with initiation of several beneficiary oriented programmes. Those efforts would be consolidated during the eighth Plan. Diversification of the rural economy into areas of horticulture, sericulture, social forestry, agro processing, dairying, etc, would considerably increase employment opportunities for women.

It is seen that beginning from the first Plan till the end of the 20th century, the share of social and community services, which includes education, health and water supply, the planners could give only 20% during the Sixth Plan, 24% during the Seventh and 26% in the Eighth Plan. In the Ninth Plan,

the actual expenditure in this sector was Rs 6376.29 crores against a provision of Rs 6847.11 crores. It was 32% of the total outlay. The provision in the irrigation and power sector came down to 38.38%.

The Tenth Plan: The Plan has set a number of goals before it. Some of them related directly with women and child development are as follows:

1. All children in school by 2003. All children to complete five years of schooling by 2007.
2. Reduction in gender gaps in literacy and wages by at least 50% by 2007.
3. Reduction in the decadal rate of population growth between 2001 and 2011 to 16.2%
4. Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012.
5. Reduction of Maternal Mortality Rate to 2 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 1 by 2012.

Financial Outlay for the Plan (2002-2007)

There is a total outlay of Rs 31831.75 crores for the Tenth Plan. Rs 9318.07 or 29.27% has been kept for social and community services

For the Women's Development Programme, a new enthusiasm is seen in the Plan. It says:

"The 10th Plan strategy should aim at effectively utilizing women power for the empowerment of women. A strategic alliance of the women *panchas* and *sarpanchas*, women's self help groups and voluntary initiatives at the grass roots level can make a strong and viable machinery for mobilizing and organizing the poor and asset less women which can improve their access to physical and financial resources.

The future implementation is proposed through mobilizing and strengthening women self help groups. A provision of Rs 157.00 lacs and Rs 52.00 lacs has been kept for Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03 respectively.

In the field of school education, the Plan has announced another incentive scheme for girls. It will provide Rs 1000/- per year for two years to meritorious girls. The Plan has also promised to improve the water and toilet facilities in girls schools. Another incentive is in the form of provision of Book Banks for SC/ST girls in classes from 9th to 12th. In order to reduce drop out rates of girls, need based curricula are to be devised.

In the health and family welfare sector, the Plan has provided Rs 2750.00 lacs for schemes like the Vikalp, Social Safety Net, medicine sub- centers, opening of new family welfare bureau and pulse polio. For the Rajiv Gandhi Population Mission, a sum of Rs 543.00 lacs has been provided. Under the *Jan Mangal* programme, an amount of Rs 565.00 lacs has been kept.

In the social welfare sector, an amount of Rs 50 lacs has been kept for construction of four hostels for SC/ST girls, a very important need for improving girls education and enrolment.

In the field of nutrition, the Integrated Child Development Services is the main programme of the government. The Tenth Plan programme priorities and strategies are as follows:

Nutrition Project

- Crystallizing the action for concrete impact
- Development of ECC-SGD models and establishment of inter-sectoral working group on nutrition at state and district levels
- Early child care for survival growth and development through Parenting network and better caring practice at household level
- Initiate and test models for community-based monitoring including monitoring and sentinel surveillance
- Strengthening inter sectoral and inter agency coordination for quality service delivery and increase the reach of services
- Establishing NGO networking for process documentation and for sharing of successful experiences to mainstream innovations in child development and nutrition
- Strengthening MIS for monitoring nutrition impact
- Drought preparedness of the community in food security, nutrition management and better care of very young children
- Preparing community for taking over responsibility of funding of AWC in area

Early Childhood Learning Project

- Promoting linkage of early joyful learning and primary education through Model DIETs.
- Effective linkage between primary schools and *anganwari* centers
- Developing networking to improve access to Early Childhood Education (ECE) and support service for the urban poor.
- Development and Testing of community based system for monitoring quality elements of ECD
- Development of assessment tools on ECD for programme managers, trainers, functionaries, parents, etc.
- Joint training of primary school teachers, *anganwari* workers and members of village education committees.
- Better stimulation to children through parenting
- Monitoring of the development mile stones
- Convergence with DPEP, *Janshala*, *Lok Jumbish*, etc, programmes with ECE.

The strategy of the Tenth Plan is based on reaching the unreached children and mothers through the ICDS programme. Emphasis is laid on the strengthening of the ongoing scheme and also provision of additional input in the services. It is also proposed to open additional *anganwaris* in proportion to the decadal growth rate. The proposed outlay for the Tenth Plan is Rs 61281 lacs (Rs 28600 lacs under State plan+ Rs 32681lacs under PMGY.

The number of beneficiaries per *anganwari* center has been proposed on an average of 100 per day in all the five years of the Tenth Plan instead of 60 per day during the 9th Plan.

Chapter on Adolescents

The Plan document comes out with a clear policy to meet the special needs of the adolescents. The adolescent age group for the purpose of special focus is between 10 to 19 years.

In the 9th Plan commitment for adolescents was mainly for adolescent girls in the supplementary feeding schemes and to include their health needs in the RCH programmes. The Tenth Plan will consider recommendations made under the Draft National Youth Policy (2001), National Policy on Education 1986 (modified in 1992), National Population Policy (2000), Draft Health Policy (1999), National AIDS Policy (2000), National Nutrition Policy (1983) and the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women (2001)

There are a number of programmes going on at present The adolescent girls scheme under the ICDS is primarily aimed at breaking the inter generational life cycle of nutritional and gender disadvantage and providing a supportive environment for self development *Lok Jumbish* has been organizing residential camps for adolescent girls, each for a duration of six months since 1995. Medical and Health Departments have launched RCH care activities for adolescent girls. Youth and Welfare department organizes sports programmes. The Plan has emphasized the need for a multi-dimensional approach and a holistic policy.

On the lines of the SC component and the ST component the Plan has given outlays for women's component also. They are given in the table below:

Table XIV-1

Women's Component in the State Plan Programme-I					
Draft 10 th Plan 2002-07 and Draft Annual Plan 2002-03					
Financial Outlays					
S.N.	Major Head/ Sub-head	Proposed for Tenth Plan		Annual Plan 2002-03	
		Approved Outlay	Flow to WC	Approved Outlay	Flow to WC
1	Secondary Education	25000	2597.40	973	124.90
2	Elementary Education	117735	23547	15035.8	3007

S.N.	Major Head/ Sub-head	Proposed for Tenth Plan		Annual Plan 2002-03	
		Approved Outlay	Flow to WC	Approved Outlay	Flow to WC
3	Sanskrit Education	600	30	0.01	-
4	College education	3000	120	186	-
5	Science & Technology	687.5	19	125	4.20
6	Employment	298	72	54.25	7
7	Tech Education	2800	700	410	102.5
8	Craftsmen Training	2500	625	267	25
9	Social Welfare				
i)	Const Mahila Sadan Building	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01
ii)	Aid for Marriage of Widows	-	-	-	-
iii)	Rehabilitation & Self employment to widows/divorced	20	20	-	-
10	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj	19.25	3.85	3.50	0.70
11	Agriculture Deptt	66	66	12	12
12	Horticulture	-	-	-	-
13	Animal Husbandry	-	-	-	-
14	Industries - Grant for household industries	11237.34	125	1308.88	20
15	Khadi & Village Industries Board-Sp Prog for Women	300	300	200	200
16	Rural Development- Women Welfare	157	157	52	52
17	TAD Maharashtra Pattern	22000	750	4000	140
18	Cooperative Deptt- Asst to Women cooperatives	23800	1333.75	1648.31	56.25

Source: Tenth Five Year Plan document, Government of Rajasthan

CHAPTER XV

WATCHDOGS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

THE RAJASTHAN STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

The Rajasthan State Commission for Women was set up on 28th April 1999 through the Rajasthan State Commission for Women Act 1999. It consists of a Chairperson and four members including the Member-Secretary.

Some of the important actions taken by the Commission are listed below

1999-2000

1. Deaths of nine infants in the Shishu Grih- six girls and three boys. The Commission sent a long list of suggestions to the government.
2. Renwal Rape Case. Action was taken by the police on the report of the Commission
3. Gang Rape of a minor in Jodhpur district All the accused were arrested on the intervention of the Commission
4. Abduction of a Tibetan woman
5. Virginity test of a *sansi* woman.
6. Acid throwing in Sikar district. The Commission ensured action by the police and free treatment of burn injuries of the girls
7. Inspection of Women's jail. A number of suggestions were sent to the government by the Commission for improving the condition of inmates in the jail.
8. Inspection of Mahila Sadan
9. Inspection of Balika Sadan and Shishu Grih. As the condition in both was found to be unsatisfactory, a number of suggestions were sent to the government.

2000-2001

1. Enquiries in four complaints were conducted by the Commission
2. Personal hearings were conducted in 95 cases out of which 63 were disposed off.
3. Public hearings were held in eight districts- Bundi, Kota, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Jhalawar, Udaipur Jaipur and Bikaner.

4. Some other achievements were as follows:
 - Freeing innocent women from judicial custody
 - Counseling for domestic disputes
 - Beating by husband
 - Dowry dispute
 - Beating by relations
 - Case of allegation of being a *dayan*
 - Rehabilitation of the victim of rape
 - Financial assistance to rape victim
 - Sexual harassment at work place
 - Atrocities against ANM.

2001-2002

1. Enquiries were conducted in three complaints.
2. Personal hearings were conducted in 87 cases out of which 57 were disposed off.
3. Public hearings were held at Churu, Shriganganagar, Bikaner districts
4. Public hearings for girl children were held at Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Karauli districts.
5. Awareness weeks for girl children were held at Jaipur, Alwar, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur, Karauli, Sikar and Ajmer districts.
6. Inspections of the Balika Sadan, Shishu Grih and Mahila Sadan were conducted and a number of recommendations made to the government

Some other achievements are listed below:

- Financial assistance for a widow
- Freedom from atrocities of the in-laws
- Restoration of a wife with husband
- Sexual harassment at work place
- Compromise in domestic disputes
- Sanction of widow pension
- Getting the *patta* of a plot to a woman
- Action against an accused husband

- Suspension of an employee for bigamy
- Imprisonment for dowry demand
- Rehabilitation of a rape victim
- Rescue from the atrocities of son and daughter-in-law
- Suspension of husband demanding dowry
- Employment of the wife of handicapped
- Grant of maintenance allowance from husband.

Detailed Tables of the various actions taken by the Commission are given as Annexures.

RAJASTHAN STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

According to the Rajasthan Human Rights Commission, the following Table XV-I gives the figures of the receipt and disposal of cases in the Commission:

Table XV-I

		CASES	DISPOSAL	PENDING
YEAR 2000	MALE	1341	1307	34
	FEMALE	221	219	2
YEAR 2001	MALE	1692	1639	53
	FEMALE	504	492	12
YEAR 2002	MALE	2091	1959	132
	FEMALE	539	504	35
YEAR 2003*	MALE	1438	950	488
	FEMALE	354	206	148

*DENOTES FIGURES UP TO 29TH JULY 2003.

The following are the details of cases related to women (up to 30th June 2003)

1.	Abduction and Rape	42
2.	Discrimination Against Women	11
3.	Dowry Murder or Attempt to Murder	57
4.	Dowry Demand	45
5.	Exploitation of Women	30
6.	Gang Rape	10
7.	Insulting Behaviour towards Women	35

8. Trafficking in Women	6
9. Murder	11
10. Sexual Exploitation	11
Total	258

FAMILY COURTS

There are only six family courts in Rajasthan- two in Jaipur and one each in Udaipur, Kota, Jodhpur and Ajmer. There is a wide spread discontent among women about the small number of courts because they take a long time to decide the cases the number of which is growing. There is only one female judge in one court while men head the others. During the recent meeting with the National Commission for Women, the State Government gave an assurance that it would take up the matter with the Honourable High Court. The Commission also advised the State government to improve the infrastructure in the courts so that they may have a family atmosphere like Maharashtra.

The following are the work disposal reports from various family courts;

Ajmer

1/1/01	Remaining	992
1/1/01 to 31/12/01	Registered	1567
	Disposed	1458
1/1/02	Remaining	1101
1/1/02 to 31/12/02	Registered	1483
	Disposed	1303
1/1/03	Remaining	1281
1/1/03 to 31/12/03	Registered	1111
	Disposed	907
1/1/04	Remaining	1485

Jodhpur

1/1/01	Remaining	1144
1/12/01 to 31/12/01	Registered	727
	Disposed	760
1/1/02	Remaining	1183
1/1/02 to 31/12/02	Registered	839
	Disposed	659
1/1/03	Remaining	1361
1/1/03 to 31/12/03	Registered	901
	Disposed	844
1/1/04	Remaining	1421

Jaipur-1

1/1/01	Remaining	1305
1/1/01 to 31/12/01	Registered	1336
	Disposed	1015
1/1/02	Remaining	1626
1/1/02 to 31/12/02	Registered	1444
	Disposed	1249
1/1/03	Remaining	1821
1/1/03 to 31/12/03	Registered	1437
	Disposed	1484
1/1/04	Remaining	1774

Udaipur

1/1/01	Remaining	955
1/1/01 to 31/12/01	Registered	1397
	Disposed	1329
1/1/02	Remaining	1023
1/1/02 to 31/12/02	Registered	1280
	Disposed	1159
1/1/03	Remaining	1144
1/1/03 to 31/12/03	Registered	1396
	Disposed	1198
1/1/04	Remaining	1342

Kota

1/1/01 to 31/12/01	Registered	1879
	Disposed	1923
1/1/02	Remaining	78
1/1/02 to 31/12/02	Registered	1823
	Disposed	1555
1/1/03	Remaining	424
1/1/03 to 31/12/03	Registered	1920
	Disposed	1652
1/1/04	Remaining	1250

CHAPTER XVI

WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The document "Women's Development Project in Rajasthan", brought out by the Government of Rajasthan in May 1984 was probably the first policy enunciation by the state government on the situation of women in Rajasthan and how it would plan its strategies to change the welfare approach to women's issues to mainstreaming women in the development process.

The first phase of the programme lasted from 1984 to 1990 when the UNICEF stopped its grant. It was a very successful phase when the entire empowerment process was defined and refined. It was the period when the selection of saathins and prachetas and their training started showing the path that could be undertaken for empowerment of rural women. The programme's success stories started spreading in other parts of the country and also outside the country.

The second phase of the programme began in 1990 after UNICEF withdrew its financial support. By then the programme had begun to be accepted politically also and the government decided to spread it all over the state. However, the methodology of selection of saathins was changed. Probably, no one had the patience to spend time to recruit and then train them under the old pattern. Universalisation meant spreading to all the districts but keeping only 100 villages in each district. Out of more than 40 thousand village the programme was expanded to around 3000 villages. The actual concept of the saathin as an individual change agent got lost in newly developing experiments with samoohs and self help groups. Severe resource crunch in the state ensured that the programme went into doldrums.

As it was a universally appreciated programme for women's development and was in the throes of a crisis the National Commission for Women looked into it and came out with a report and strong recommendations. A Core group had also been set up by the Steering Committee for the Programme for recommending necessary changes in the organizational and programme contents. In 1996 the National Commission and in 1997 the Core Group gave their reports suggesting major organisational and programme restructuring. However, no action was taken on the reports by the state government. Another report by a four member Review Committee set up by the HCM RIPA has now been submitted to the State Government. It has also given important suggestions for the restructuring of the Programme.

In the process of universalisation of the programme, it was decided to appoint saathins in all the panchayats in the state. 3500 saathins have been selected and are being trained.

As the Women's Development Programme has still not been able to get back to a shape which could be acknowledged as satisfactory, the findings and recommendations of the National Commission for Women in 1996 and the Independent Review Team set up by the HCM Rajasthan State Institute for Public Administration in 2001 are appended below.

As desired by The Chief Minister Rajasthan, Shri Shekhawat, in a meeting held on December 15, 1995 at Jaipur, National Commission for Women conducted a study on the role of Sathins in four Districts of Rajasthan.

The following is an abstract of the study and recommendations :

1. Even though the Members of The National Commission for Women were apprehensive of the Sathins; potential to handle the responsibility entrusted to them by the State of Rajasthan, we were happily surprised to observe the Sathins confidence and commitment to the cause of rural women and children. Notwithstanding their handicap of little or lack of education, infact, we have found them to be experienced and articulate in the rural context.
2. We also found the Sathins highly committed to their duties and women's welfare. Even though they operate in a dispersed set-up all over the State, the Sathins work in unison with one another in implementing the State policy on women and children which is entrusted to them.
3. The exposure, training and support structure provided by the State Government not only has enthused the Sathins to work efficiently and effectively but also helps them in shedding their traditional inhibitions: and this awakening amongst the Sathins is having a multiplier effect on the grass-root rural women and girls with whom they come in contact. Thus, they are working as catalyts and change agents in the Villages.
4. An overall assessment suggests that the effortless ease with which the Sathins could mobilize women for social change was neither offensive nor unwelcome by the village community, barring some caste prejudices here and there. The National Commission for Women believes that this new awakening amongst the rural women folk will indirectly be a very supportive awareness to the Panchayati Raj democratic fervour and particularly to those women who may contest for seats in the Panchayats in future.
5. And therefore, we feel that the basic role of the Sathins is to create awareness amongst women and in our judgment, it only supplements the role of Panchayats. In fact, Sathins can be a great aid and ally to the Panchayati Raj movement in the different Districts of the State.
6. Therefore, we feel that the change, that both Government and the non-governmental organizations expected from the educated members and workers of social welfare has almost proved a myth. On the contrary, the neo-literate and illiterate women were looked down upon as ignorant people. But having imbibed the cultural heritage of the great Rajasthani People, these village

women called Sathins could exert their innate potential for the good of the people. The ease with which the Sathins help in managing others' family, social and community problems cannot be tried over even as an experiment by the educated urbanite. As part and parcel of the community, a Sathin's ability to ingratiate herself with the villagers and to introduce social change, is a significant landmark in the history of community awareness and development.

7. The escalated change and impact on the rural society brought about by the Sathins need to be sustained. As per our observations and study, if at least a minimum of 100 Sathins are appointed per District, the Government of Rajasthan shall become a model for the rest of India in rural women and child development.
8. Our study endorses the fact that the Sathin has become an inalienable part of the village community life. But at the same time, her basic need for survival shelter and clothing, her familial responsibilities, her children's education and access to health care cannot be overlooked.
9. To sum up, the National Commission for Women feels that the institution of Sathins should not be abolished, but the State Government should further augment their duties and financial compensations. They should also be provided with enhanced training inputs and communication aids viz. wall posters and audio-video demonstrations.
10. Realising that commitment to work cannot be bought as a commodity from the market place, we find the Sathin's dedication and devotion to work is "Remarkable". The National Commission for Women, therefore not only recommends a better honorarium to the Sathins but would like to draw the attention of the State Government to the security needs of women village workers, and therefore, to empower them with a protective status of a Special Police Constable/Officer as it many deem fit. This will surely lighten the burden on the Security/Police system of the State.

FINDINGS

The WDP has successfully demonstrated a paradigm shift from women as objects of welfare schemes to active participants. Rural women have realized that their deprivation is not inevitable, but that alternatives exist, and that they can be empowered to change their destinies. The WDP model has shown that awareness-building and group-formation among rural women is possible and that it can be replicated.

The emergence of the participatory model of development attempts to concretize the concerns of the Eight Five Year Plan (1992-97) which states that, "It is necessary to make development a people's movement. People's initiative and participation must become the key elements in the whole process of development. A lot in the area of education (especially literacy), health, family planning, land improvement, efficient land-use, minor irrigation, watershed management recovery of wastelands, afforestation, animal husbandry, dairy, fisheries and sericulture etc., can be achieved by creating

people's institutions accountable to the community" (Government of India, 1997:17). The WDP input adds the critical gender dimension lacking in the Eighth Plan, which does not focus on women or on other marginalised groups.

The efforts in the direction of empowering girl children and women envisaged bringing about a decisive shift in societal attitudes, making for a gender-equitable sharing of opportunities, resources and power in all aspects of human life,. Making women an integral part of the mainstream development has been a challenge to which the WDP has actively responded.

The WDP has demonstrated that the sathin is an effective grass-root level functionary who plays a critical role in catalyzing social change and drawing village women into mainstream development. Analysis of the sathin's specific role and impact within the context of the WDP are presented through the specific findings given below.

1. The success of the W.D.P. in terms of the stated objectives was visible and undoubted. There was sufficient evidence of the vast support the sathins enjoy at every level of the programme and across all the districts.
2. At the village-level there has been a growth of understanding and widening of knowledge-base of the sathins and the village women. These often illiterate women, are emerging as informed citizens. However, in some of the non-sathin villages, in contrast it seemed that education per se did not necessarily lead to empowerment. This seemed apparent in the relatively narrow vision and world view of some of educated. It thus appeared that education by itself did not lead to empowerment.
3. We came across several situations where newer skills had been acquired by rural women. It appeared that the empowering process created a need-based motivation to acquire new skills. This had sometimes led to reversal of traditional gender roles, and has resulted in drawing women into the earlier forbidden, community forums at the village and other levels. Their participation, in the Panchayati Raj Institutions and other wider platforms, has brought to light the fact that they are confident and articulate representatives of the women's point of view.
4. Interaction with the sathins and other district officials brought to light a wide range of issues that had been dealt with in a collective manner. The extent of the sathi's acceptance and credibility in the village could be gauged from the effective intervention in brining about shifts in age-old, traditional attitudes related to gender roles, social practices and development issues. On the basis of these observations, we felt that within the span of decade, she has now taken on the role of a link-agent, effective in mobilizing women for several developmental schemes.
5. Several incidents were narrated where the sathin's advice had been sought for in the redressing of grievances. IT seemed apparent that she was accepted as an agent of social justice by men

and, women of the community, and was particularly effective in representing the viewpoint of the deprived. Though the intervention of the W.D.P. we found that a mechanism had evolved for dispensing justice at the grass – root level such as the mobilizing of women’s panchayat and through other democratic community forums.

6. An analysis of the nature and amount of the sathin’s work over the years revealed that there had been a widening of the Sathin’s role and a consequent increase in her work – load. Earlier, the sathin was expected to take on WDP work in her spare time. Now however, the wide range of issues she deals with and the increased expectation of her from the community and other governmental agencies has resulted in the sathin investing greater amounts of time and energy in her work. As a consequence, livelihood and income – levels are being negatively affected. There was a general agreement that the existing honorarium was inadequate and needed to be reviewed.
7. A review of the existing work assessment procedures such as proforma and reports revealed that a major focus of these remained on the quantitative tangible aspects of the tasks. This failed to capture a fairly large and important, process – oriented component of the sathin’s work, as this requires the application of a different set of qualitative parameters. This study is an attempt to focus on some of these parameters.

It was evident that the strength of the W.D.P. was its imaginative approach with an amalgamation of planning implementation of process – based activities, the organizational structure and support systems, in an ongoing sustained, flexible and participatory manner. This seems to have been the crucial enabling factor which has resulted in the degree of empowerment of rural women which is visible at present.

The WDP approach has been successful in demonstrating that sathins are effective in bringing about empowerment amongst rural women. There is, thus a need to consolidate and build upon these. This phase is a prelude to the increased momentum the programme shall acquire in the future, however, the application of a different. Mahila Samooh approach at this crucial juncture may lead to a loss of gains from the past. Even where the newer approach is being implemented on an experimental basis, it requires forethought and detailed planning. A mechanical transplantation of a newer model into the programme, raises a concern that this might, in effect, lead to a compromise on the essential empowerment component.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Given the success of the programme, the scope for intensifying the process points to a need for increasing the number of grass – root women activists i.e the number of sathins in every district. This budget already sanctions 100 sathins per district. However, some districts have as few as 5 sathins. Adherence to the recommended plan outlay would go a long way in increasing the outreach and impact among the disadvantaged groups.

In order to maintain continuity it would be expedient to sustain support in the districts in which the current model of W.D.P. with the sathin as the animator at the village level, exists. Having built up years of work, this momentum can only be carried forward. The sathin in keeping with her role and responsibilities, has challenged the vested interests and power blocs at the local level. She needs the continued support of the programme at all levels in order to consolidate her gains in the process of change.

The Mahila Samooh model of intervention is a valid model and needs to be experimented with. It is too early to make definitive statements about the effectiveness of the model. However, it needs an entirely different orientation and inputs. Transplanting it into the already existing sathin model would reduce its effectiveness.

The training input for sathins and prachetas needs to be revitalized. The active and creative role of the IDARA, if revived to the level at the inception of the programme, would prove beneficial. The skills of the sathins need to be upgraded, as also their literacy levels. The first phase of empowerment of the sathins has proved successful. The second crucial phase of integrating them as empowered catalysts in the development process is a challenging one. All efforts should be made to ensure that their dynamic intervention in the mainstream of development is encouraged.

Given the quantum, quality and nature of the sathins involvement in the process of empowerment and intervention, it has become necessary to recognize the contribution. One aspect of this recognition is that the honorarium of Rs.250/- per month, is an extremely inadequate compensation for the amount of work she puts in and for the increased demands of the programme on the sathin's time and energy.

A move towards recognizing the sathin's labour be a step towards rendering more visible, the "invisible work" of women.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW TEAM SET UP BY HCM RIPA IN 2001

A [General]

- We find the WDP the only one out of the various government-run programs for women's development in Rajasthan that has a distinctive understanding of and approach to empowerment of women as well as a dedicated delivery system. Its objectives, programs and support structures are responsive to the needs of the poorest women and their existential reality. It is not a service delivery program. Problems have arisen vis-à-vis the state agencies because of the inadequate understanding of the program methodologies and approaches and their difference with other state run programs for women. While sathins, prachetas and to a smaller extent, the Project Directors have been exposed to these new approaches, the higher echelons of officialdom have not. There is therefore, a clash of "the two cultures". With more emphasis on women's empowerment

as a policy imperative (National Policy on Empowerment of Women 2001 as well as Rajasthan Policy on Women 2000) GOR needs to invest more resources in developing a critical understanding of the impact of development interventions on poor women and their families. The lessons from WDP could be used with great advantage in examining and analyzing state policies and encouraging wider dissemination of the findings.

- Recent decisions and overtures made by the GOR seem to pave the way for a revival of the program after more than a decade of neglect and delays in attending to critical problems and taking timely decisions. But it must be realized that fresh recruitment of 500 sathins by itself will not amount to a complete and genuine effort at revival. GOR must understand the indivisibility of the sathins and the other program support structures. Half hearted attempts or initiatives to do ad-hoc adjustments will be counter-productive. *The non-negotiable elements of the program revival are spelt out separately at the end of this section.*
- "Convergence" and "integration" must relate and respond to the needs of the users of the programs, that is, the poor women of the villages, whose access to these essential services is less than optimal. Convergence and integration, in the Rajasthan context, appear to be addressing the convenience of managers and planners rather than the poorest women. Convergence and integration cannot take place unless the planning starts from the village itself and involves the women there. Surveys have found that in spite of rapid progress in expansion of the ICDS services in Rajasthan over the last twenty-seven years, corresponding improvement in nutritional and health status has not taken place. Many of the reasons identified in the surveys have to do with the lack of attention in the program to the oppression of women and discriminatory practices against girls. Lack of involvement and ownership of the program by the village community, especially by women, has prevented the emergence of a "receiving mechanism" in ICDS. Ad-hoc efforts at involving WDP functionaries in ICDS III will not be efficacious without reviewing the accountability norms of the entire program. *An introspective exercise on the programmatic constraints leading to poor utilization of services in ICDS could be a good starting point for finding solutions. This would be a more sustainable approach than loading the already over-burdened WDP structure and human resources by the addition of the women's empowerment component in ICDS III.*
- This report has dwelt at length on the changes that have taken place in the nature of work of the sathins. Today the sathin is not only a multi-purpose worker, with multifarious tasks, but her work is not valued because she does not enjoy departmental support (unlike the anganwari worker) nor departmental validation of her role. While anganwari workers' work boundaries are respected in principle, the sathin's services are open to all line departments. The contradictions between the program objectives of WDP and the violation of the rights of the women workers in the program is painfully evident in the payment of honorarium below the level of a living wage. *This anomaly has to be removed before the revival process takes shape.* The terms and conditions

of these workers will have to be negotiated afresh, in which the representatives of the sathins have to be involved. This suggestion also figures in the list of non-negotiables.

- This report has analyzed the vexed situation caused by the “sathin-samoooh” controversy in some detail. The team finds it difficult to accept this silent shift as a well planned, well thought out and well considered modification introduced in the program with clear objectives and understanding of the implications. The “samoooh” seems to have been imposed on WDP from above, without adequate reflection on how it could substitute for the role and tasks of the sathins. Both Mahila Samakhya and the Haryana Women’s Empowerment Project (both inspired by WDP) have used and continue to use social animators. It is these grass roots animators which have succeeded in building sanghas and jagruti mandalis. Removing the social animators from the scene and expecting the groups to bring about social change is, to say the least, a short sighted policy. The equation of the concept of the samooohs with present day self help groups has only aggravated the gaps. We agree with the finding of the NCW (1996) that it needs an entirely different orientation and inputs and that transplanting it into the existing sathins’ model would not be meaningful. *GOR should evaluate the impact of the SHG’s, groups, samooohs, etc. as they have emerged in the newer districts in the state, vis-à-vis the objectives of WDP, so that steps could be taken to fill up the gaps.*
- The list of “non-negotiables” and the note on “the proposed structure” of WDP are given separately in this section of the report.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW TEAM (Continued)

B [The Organization Structure]

The review team had received many sets of recommendations for restructuring the WDP organizational structure. One of them builds on the merger of the district level posts already ordered by GOR in 2000 and suggests the use of ICDS staff to man the sub-block level structures of WDP (pracheta level). At the sathin and anganwari level, some adjustments are suggested between these two cadres, which would involve the latter in WDP activities.

We received somewhat different suggestions from members of the sathin’s union and a wider network of women’s organizations. These were more locale specific and decentralized options. They included resource centers at block level to take up issues of violence against women, linking up with panchayats and anganwaris, linking up with caste panchayats in tribal areas, sathins working together in a cluster of villages, strengthening the mahila sahayata samiti at the district level.

The review team discussed three other models that were presented to it. These were,

1. That WDP continue as an independent program within WCD
2. That WDP becomes the women’s empowerment structure within ICDS III
3. That WDP links up with the panchayati raj

After the workshop on 10th May 2002, we received more inputs from the women's groups about the possible direction of the restructuring. We felt that this single issue needed maximum attention. The support structures had become so weak, almost non-existent, that even with the best intentions to revive the program – as we are sure the GOR has – the lack of a viable plan of action on restructuring may defeat the objective of the revival plan. The Review Team has therefore prepared a note on the restructuring of WDP as given below –

PROPOSED STRUCTURE

The proposed structure of the WDP is in effect a revitalizing of the program in order to revive the characteristics that embodied its unique approach to women's empowerment. The bottom up approach that grew out of the local context under the leadership of resource-poor, non-literate women who emerged as a valued human resource; the unique combination of government support, energy and flexibility of NGOs and the academic rigour that provided analysis and understanding which facilitated conditions for women's empowerment and harnessed the spirit and energy of the grassroots worker.

This proposal attempts to energize and intensify these aspects at all levels. The emphasis is to strengthen the areas where the sathins are already functioning. Given the last over a decade of attrition, it is vital to ensure that the sathins who already in place, as well as the new to-be appointed sathins can maximize their potential. In order to operationalize this objective, the old WDP districts (Jaipur, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Banswara and Dungarpur) will be chosen for Phase I of the revival process. Within these districts, those gram panchayats where sathins are already functioning will be identified for appointment of new sathins in adjoining gram panchayats in order to form effective clusters. The first phase will thus aim to intensify coverage rather than extending the geographical area of coverage, which can follow in Phase II.

Village level

The sathin would work in 3-4 villages. Her specific work would be to provide the women's perspective through training and building of women's collectives. This would mean monitoring of programs, conducting gender audits and social audit of the work of all the developmental functionaries at the panchayat level, making interventions in the ward sabha, gram sabha and all other platforms for women that have been mandated in all the developmental programs. The sathin will also respond to cases of violence against women and attempt to form networks at the village level to deal with these cases.

Autonomy of appointment of the sathin will be maintained within the WDP structure so that they can work more effectively at the grass roots without interference from local power structures. In keeping with the spirit of the program, women from the most marginalized strata should be encouraged to come forward.

Cluster level

Three to four sathins would be located within a cluster of at least twenty villages (tribal and desert areas would have a reduced number). The sathins would work as a spear-head team and, wherever needed, work alongside each other and cover all these villages doing the above stated tasks. The jajam meetings would be one way of communicating and supporting each other. The cluster would emerge as an important work unit for all interventions. Within the cluster, each sathin would provide support to one another. The sathins in each cluster of 20 villages will be supervised by a Pracheta.

Note:

1. The sathins who are already in service, many of them since the inception of the program, will act as trainers of the other sathins. In addition to her monthly wage, the trainer sathins will receive additional honorarium as consultancy fees.
2. Newly appointed sathins will initially (Phase I) work in their own village and later move on to 3 more villages.

Block level

There will be a Block Resource Centre comprising of prachetas and sathins from 4-5 clusters. There will be one office staff. The Block Resource Centre will be the financial decision making and the planning unit for women. The tasks would consist of developing resources for women of the block and supporting activities in clusters, with planning and other inputs. The aim would be to develop this unit to develop beyond an "information centre model" to a "training and developmental resource centre".

This centre would also function as a resource for elected women representatives, helping them to intervene in the process of governance and feminize public spaces and institutions, and to assist women to take control of governance structures and markets. Training would involve building capacity and skills to analyze and strategize for change as well as building self-confidence and self worth in the elected women.

The Block Resource Centre would also function as a documentation centre, keeping in mind that documentation is an important space - a reflective space to keep track of history.

District Level

This could be the present DWDA, headed by a PD, with a major role of monitoring the performance of the district level departments from a gender point of view, setting up and making dynamic the Zila Mahila Sahayata Samitis and sensitizing the police, judiciary and the administration so that there is a reduction in crime against women along with organizing rehabilitation for the affected women, conducting trainers' trainings as well as providing information inputs for the block resource and training centre. Ensuring the setting up of diverse institutions at the district level for women, for

instance setting up of mahila thanas, family courts, counseling centres, short stay and healing centres, prevention of sexual harassment committees in all work places, documentation centres etc. Providing support to the block, cluster and the village level activities and units.

State Level

At the state level there would be two agencies, one coordinating finance (WCD) and the other coordinating the building of resources at all levels, institutionalizing accountability structures to both the Government and the people. Eighty percent of the money from the State would go directly to blocks and twenty percent to the district.

The State Program Director could be either from the civil services or from the women's movement. The appointment of a suitable candidate should be guided by the overall goals of the program.

Training and Documentation

A resource centre providing training inputs can be housed in the present Women's Resource Centre of the State, located in the HCM RIPA. The WRC could be restructured to function as the nodal agency for giving feminist inputs in the program. The training team could be comprised of resource persons from both within Rajasthan and outside, in order to make available skilled and talented trainers to rejuvenate the WDP. The trainers could be individuals, women's groups or civil society groups capable of providing inputs in keeping with the objectives of the program.

The training needs to be envisaged as a two-way process, with information flow as well as social analysis and praxis emerging from trainers and trainees. A dynamic and live relationship with the field will enable the training to remain flexible as well as responsive to the needs on the ground. The training would need to be carried out for all levels of functionaries - Project Directors, prachetas and sathins.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REVIEW TEAM (Continued)

C [The Non-Negotiables]

The review team was convinced that whatever the way decisions were taken on structures, there were certain non-negotiables that cannot be dispensed with in any future ordering of the program by GOR. These imperatives had emerged very clearly in our visits to the field, our reading of the WDP documents, and our interactions with a wide cross section of groups interested in women, development and human rights.

These were further re-inforced by the discussions in the HCM RIPA workshop. We present these below -

1. The identity, autonomy, independence, the spirit of the program should be maintained. The unique features of WDP include a participatory approach to planning, where the direction of the

program is from the grass roots upwards. Each level is organically linked and supported at the next higher level. This is in contrast to most other government programs (however laudable their goals and objectives) which function in a top-down manner.

2. Another unique feature of WDP is the partnership or combination of government, the academic resource and NGO community that is part of the program structure. The continuing support of the government is vital to the healthy development of the program.
3. WDP training is the most critical input in the context of empowerment of human resources. This training, its quality, design, methodology, tools and basic framework should be maintained and improved upon in the context of changing needs.
4. Lack of literacy skills has not proved to be a generic handicap of the women who have acquired communication and leadership skills in the program. The deliberate choice of selection of sathins from the most marginalized communities has ensured that leadership has emerged from these groups. It is the most deprived women who have learnt to address issues of equity, justice and livelihoods. These are WDP's self targeting mechanisms of reaching poor women. The selection process in WDP should not be compromised.
5. The deprivation of a decent and minimum wage to sathins is the most serious flaw in the program and must be addressed. The violation of the livelihood rights of the sathins is in complete contrast to the very objectives of the program itself. The contradiction has to be removed.
6. Information and communication plays a critical role in the program. The withdrawal of IDARA's signified the end to this resource. The two way communication channels were snapped. The field functionaries were isolated. No substitute or alternate arrangement to IDARA was provided. The new program must ensure that it has a strong information and communication input.
7. The addition of an advisory group drawing expertise, experience and commitment to poor women and values of gender equality from the country as a whole to the WDP structure is strongly recommended.

TIME FRAME FOR COMPLETION OF PHASE I OF THE REVIVAL PROCESS

The groundwork for revival of the program should be initiated immediately. The program is at cross roads in the current situation. The main ingredients of the revival, such as the recruitment of sathins – scrupulously following the earlier process of selection, the revival of resources for training, documentation, monitoring and evaluation with a strong base of participation, the holding of jajams and shivirs, should be in place within six months. There should be an external evaluation of the revival process within one year of the present review. The strength and creativity of this initial phase of revival will surely carry the struggle forward, with the full support of GOR.

CHAPTER XVII

TOWARDS SUMMING UP

Four years into the new century, the scales of status equality continue to be tilted against women in Rajasthan. If invisibility is graded she has just started assuming a misty appearance. If access is the criterion, she is still unable to reach health care facilities as easily as her male relatives do. Upper primary or high school is still a distant goal. In the field of gainful employment, although her work participation rates in the rural areas continue to go up, she is still toiling in the field as an unpaid worker. She still does not automatically get rights on the land under the Hindu Succession Act. Most of her jobs are in the low paying primary sector with the tertiary sector not within her reach. She has got into positions of political power in the villages and towns, but her representation in the state assemblies and the parliament is still one of the lowest in the world. Political parties still are not unanimous on what kind of reservation should be bestowed on them so that they do not harm the male politician's fiefdom.

A Rajasthani woman's body continues to be exploited. In the garb of saving her from the lustful eyes of the males of the village and in the name of poverty, her life and ambitions still are being sacrificed at the altar of marriage much before she attains the legal age of marriage and a large number are even now pregnant at the age of fifteen. The only form of contraception which the policy planners find implementable, if not exactly enforceable, is sterilization. Social marketing of other forms of contraception has still not taken off. Literacy rates have flown high but their fall out on other indicators of a woman's status is negligible. The Decadal Growth Rate has not shown even a marginal improvement- sliding down from 28.44% to 28.33% is no achievement.

In the field of education, there is a big difference in the number of schools for boys and girls from Upper primary Level upwards with the result that where as the enrolment ratio for boys is 72% it is 27.5% for girls. For SC/ST girls it is only 8.38%. A number of non-formal systems of education are working but it is not clear whether they provide the level of education which the formal schools do and make the girls as good as boys who come from the formal system in terms of knowledge.

The Decade of Nineties was the Decade for Policy Makers. With the condition of women not improving with the plethora of programmes designed and implemented in a hurry in the eighties under international and national pressure the Central and the State government suddenly woke up to the need of policy making which was considered to be the first step in bringing about gender equity. It

started with the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution. The state government announced a Programme for Action for Children and followed it up with the Population Policy and then Policy for Women. May be the reverse could have been better. It also set up the State Commission for Women almost half a decade after the setting up of the National Commission for Women. The Central Government also announced a Policy for the Empowerment of Women. Most of the policies are comprehensive and encompass almost every department for working in unison but that is where the bureaucracies are very weak. Unless there is a very strong focal ministry in the Center/ department in the state government to oversee all the aspects of the implementation of the policy, the giant behemoth does not move. It is seen that the machineries for the implementation of the policy for women and child development continue to be small and headed by relatively junior ministers and civil servants. Their structures have not been strengthened even after 29 years when the first look at the national machineries was taken at the Mexico Conference in 1975.

Crimes against women continue to occupy center stage in the media as well as the files of the National and State Commissions. There are enquiries made, some cases registered reluctantly by the police under pressure but ultimately no conviction takes place. Bhanwari Devi who caught the world headlines, the Beijing Conference and the Time cover has still not got final justice. Top police officials in the state still are not convinced about her rape. She is in the category of those victims who were telling a lie or who invited the men/man willingly for her pleasure. 33% cases in Rajasthan, registered as rape, were found to be false! The same is the fate of cases registered as dowry deaths or abetment of dowry suicides. They were a figment of imagination or registered to harass the 'poor and innocent' families of the husband. As regards sexual harassment at work place, although committees have been set up in a large number of departments but the judiciary itself has not done in its courts whereas the directive came from the apex court of the country.

A large work force of women, continue to do a double day's work but are still in the category of non-workers without any benefits. Those who are registered as main workers, busy for more than 180 days in a year, have still along way to reach the better paying territories of trade and commerce, transport and communications and services. 83.66% are 'honorary' cultivators and agricultural labour.

In the field of political empowerment, more and more women are now voting in elections. Many more would have voted had their names been included in the voters' list. But their own ignorance and the fear that a name in the list would give them an identity which might be used to claim property shares, their parent's families have not got them included on the pretext that they should be included in their future husbands' families when they are married. Political parties have succumbed to the pressures of women activists and have included welfare and empowerment measures for women in their manifestoes but in the meetings to finalize the names of candidates, they find most of women 'unwinnable' candidates, as if all their male candidates are winnable. The number of women Rajasthan sent to the Lok Sabha in 1999 was only three. Even in the newly constituted Vidhan Sabha, only

thirteen women have found berths. When will all women voters decide to vote only for a woman candidate? Unless the critical mass of 33% is elected to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabhas, voices of anaemic, under nourished, poverty-ridden, over used as reproductive machines will never be heard.

Except for Ajmer, Rajasthan has no other district with a Crude Birth Rate equal or lower than the national Crude Birth rate. Twenty-six out of 32 districts have rates more than 30. Two still exceed 35. Infant Mortality and under-five mortality in spite of a little decline are still high making women go for childbirth repeatedly for fear of losing them. Only 18.1% women are using a proper (in relative terms) health facility for delivery of a child. Most of them come from families with high or medium standard of living. Out of the poor women, only 8.8% have access to them For antenatal check ups, the facilities are still out of reach for those rural women who are poor, belonging to SC/ST, illiterate and live in the vast stretches of the Thar desert where the nearest facility is still at an average distance of 30 kilometres. There is a big gap between the Health Index and the Gender-related Health Index in Rajasthan. Bikaner, which has the highest Health Index (0.8398) has a Gender-related Health Index (0.6412) only, although that is also the highest in Rajasthan,

Women and children continue to suffer from high levels of anaemia. The prime reason is malnutrition. Girl children are the worst. 49% women are anaemic in Rajasthan, especially the tribal women in southern Rajasthan (58%). Among children, girls are more anaemic. A survey in the anganwaris showed that in the age-group 0-3, 21% children were severely under nourished. Although a number of agencies- national and international- are helping fund the supplementary nutrition component of the ICDS, budgets are lapsing every year owing to mismanagement.

The attitude of the State Government towards the once famous Women's Development Programme is difficult to understand. From extreme love to total hate, the programme has undergone a miserable time since 1992 when the UNICEF came to an end on its funding period and the government changed its structure from a highly charged approach towards the emancipation of rural women to contract-based change agents with hardly the right training. A target-based approach finally took over. Saathins were treated as any other part-time contractual labour. How could any one expect any motivation in them? The programme is now being resurrected and ' universalized' but in only 100 villages in each district. A total of 3200 villages out of 39787 inhabited villages in the state in hardly universalisation.

The social defence mechanisms which have been evolved over a long period of time are still not satisfactory. Mahila Sadan in Jaipur, the only place for derelict women is still provides very inhuman conditions to its inmates. There have been a number of adverse reports on its functioning right from the National Commission for Women downwards but to no avail. These women still get a pittance for their daily survival and share their accommodation with mentally-ill women. The condition of homes for the girl children and the adolescent girls is no better. Deaths of infants in the shishu- grihs are continuously being reported in the newspapers. Old Age pensions are still being denied to mothers who have grown up sons even when they are not giving her any financial support and have thrown them

out of their houses. Such women may take double advantage-from their sons as well as from the government- is the biggest fear in the minds of officials!

Bodies like the National Commission for Women, the State Commission for Women, the Human Rights Commission and a number of voluntary organizations are now very active. It may need a better networking among the voluntary organizations and strengthening of the State Commission for Women. A larger Commission with more powers to intervene in cases of atrocities against women and a greater role in policy- making and their implementation could be useful. The State Human Rights Commission could be more active. They have a much larger number of cases instituted by men than women-. 2091 against 539.

There is still a long way to go in gender-sensitizing the bureaucracy. Medical doctors still are still largely insensitive to the needs of women. Judiciary is another section which has to be tackled carefully. Justice is blind and does not differentiate between men and women because it cannot and does not want to see them is a common refrain. Convictions have to be based on solid evidence- may be a better advocate of a powerful criminal versus an advocate of a poor woman. Most of the states do not have strong gender training institutes which can cover large sections of the bureaucracy quickly.

Women will have to come out of manifestos of political parties. Women politicians will have to fight for them and not remain gender-neutral or meek followers of the diktats of their political parties. The time women legislators give to women's issues is very little. Most of the questions they ask in the assemblies are not related to issues crucially related to women's development.

Rising rates of literacy for women are a good sign but they should start having their impact on the unruly growth of population in Rajasthan. It is not an easy task. The bridge between high rates of literacy and low growth of population has to be cleverly built. It cannot be done without a close manoeuvring and sustained monitoring. District level plans which had been proposed in the National Plan of Action in 1985 are still not in true existence. Panchayats are still not involved in family welfare programmes actively.

Health is still a sensitive area. Women are still not using the health care facilities by and large and are resorting to home based medicines. Sex ratio, especially the 0-6 years child ratio is alarming. Rising HIV/AIDS infection is going to be more detrimental to women than to men. Already more women are infected in Rajasthan than the National average.

The Tenth Plan has provided a separate component for women. It is a good beginning. However, it is time the state government starts depending more and more on their own plan resources for women than depending on central funds. Women can claim an expenditure of 50% on their development. It will happen only when successive governments start owing the poor women of Rajasthan politically by implementing in toto the policies which they have enunciated in the Nineties.

Population distribution, Percentage decadal growth, Sex-ratio and Population density

Sl. No.	India/States/Union territories*	Population-2001			Percentage decadal growth		Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
		Person	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
	INDIA	1,027,015,247	531,277,078	495,738,169	23.86	21.34	927	933	267	324
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	30.34	29.04	896	900	77	99
2	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	20.79	17.53	976	970	93	109
3	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	20.81	19.76	882	874	403	482
4	Chandigarh*	900,914	508,224	392,690	42.16	40.33	790	773	5,632	7,903
5	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	24.23	19.20	936	964	133	159
6	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	27.41	28.06	865	861	372	477
7	Delhi*	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	51.45	46.31	827	821	6,352	9,294
8	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28.44	28.33	910	922	129	165
9	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	25.55	25.80	876	898	548	689
10	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	23.38	28.43	907	921	685	880
11	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	28.47	32.58	878	875	57	76
12	Arunchal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	36.83	26.21	859	901	10	13
13	Nagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	56.08	64.41	886	909	73	120
14	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	29.29	30.02	958	978	82	107
15	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	39.70	29.18	921	938	33	42
16	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	34.30	15.74	945	950	263	304
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	32.86	29.94	955	975	79	103
18	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	24.24	18.85	923	932	286	340
19	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	24.73	17.84	917	934	767	904
20	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	24.03	23.19	922	941	274	338
21	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	20.06	15.94	971	972	203	236
22	Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	25.73	18.06	985	990	130	154
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	27.24	24.34	912	920	158	196
24	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	21.19	22.48	934	921	211	258
25	Deaman & Diu*	158,059	92,478	65,581	28.62	55.59	969	709	907	1,411
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	220,451	121,731	98,720	33.57	59.20	952	811	282	449
27	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	25.73	22.57	934	922	257	314
28	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	24.20	13.86	972	978	242	275

Sl. No.	India/States/Union territories*	Population-2001			Percentage decadal growth		Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq.km.	
		Person	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-01	1991	2001	1991	2001
29	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	21.12	17.25	960	964	235	275
30	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	16.08	14.89	967	960	316	363
31	Lakshadweep*	60,595	31,118	29,477	28.47	17.19	943	947	1,616	1,894
32	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	14.32	9.42	1,036	1,058	749	819
33	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	15.39	11.19	974	986	429	476
34	Pondicherry	973,829	486,705	487,124	33.64	20.56	979	1,001	1,683	2,029
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	356,265	192,985	163,280	48.70	26.94	818	846	34	43

Population of States/Union territories by sex and percentage share of population in total population

S. N.	India/ State/ Union territory *	Total population			Percentage share in total population
		Person	Males	Females	
	INDIA	1,027,015,247	531,277,078	495,738,169	100.00
1	Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	0.98
2	Himachal Pradesh	6,077,248	3,085,256	2,991,992	0.59
3	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	2.37
4	Chandigarh*	900,914	508,224	392,690	0.09
5	Uttaranchal	8,479,562	4,316,401	4,163,161	0.83
6	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	2.05
7	Delhi*	13,782,976	7,570,890	6,212,086	1.34
8	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	5.50
9	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	16.17
10	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	8.07
11	Sikkim	540,493	288,217	252,276	0.05
12	Arunchal Pradesh	1,091,117	573,951	517,166	0.11
13	Nagaland	1,988,636	1,041,686	946,950	0.19
14	Manipur	2,388,634	1,207,338	1,181,296	0.23
15	Mizoram	891,058	459,783	431,275	0.09
16	Tripura	3,191,168	1,636,138	1,555,030	0.31
17	Meghalaya	2,306,069	1,167,840	1,138,229	0.22
18	Assam	26,638,407	13,787,799	12,850,608	2.59
19	West Bengal	80,221,171	41,487,694	38,733,477	7.81
20	Jharkhand	26,909,428	13,861,277	13,048,151	2.62
21	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	3.57
22	Chhatisgarh	20,795,956	10,452,426	10,343,530	2.03
23	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	5.88
24	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	4.93
25	Deaman & Diu*	158,059	92,478	65,581	0.02

S. N.	India/ State/ Union territory *	Total population			Percentage share in total population
		Person	Males	Females	
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	220,451	121,731	98,720	0.02
27	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	9.42
28	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	7.37
29	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	5.14
30	Goa	1,343,998	685,617	658,381	0.13
31	Lakshadweep*	60,595	31,118	29,477	0.01
32	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	3.10

INDIA Population Sex Ratio Population (0-6) Sex Ratio (0-6) Literacy Rate

	STATE	LITERACY RATE (2001 Census) (In %)			LITERACY RATE (1991 Census)	CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE (1991-2001)
		PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES		
	INDIA 1	65.38	75.96	54.28	51.63	13.75
1	Andaman & Nicobar Is.*	81.18	86.07	75.29	73.02	8.17
2	Andhra Pradesh	61.11	70.85	51.17	44.09	17.02
3	Arunchal Pradesh	54.74	64.07	44.24	41.59	13.15
4	Assam	64.28	71.93	56.03	52.89	11.52
5	Bihar	47.53	60.32	33.57	37.49	10.04
6	Chandigarh*	81.76	85.65	76.65	77.81	3.94
7	Chhatisgarh	65.18	77.86	52.40	42.91	22.27
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli*	60.03	73.32	42.99	40.71	19.33
9	Deaman & Diu*	81.09	88.40	70.37	71.20	9.89
10	Delhi*	81.82	87.37	75.00	75.29	6.53
11	Goa	82.32	88.88	75.51	75.51	6.81
12	Gujarat	69.97	80.50	58.60	61.29	8.68
13	Haryana	68.59	79.25	56.31	55.85	12.74
14	Himachal Pradesh	77.13	86.02	68.08	63.86	13.27
15	Jammu & Kashmir	54.46	65.75	41.82	NA	NA
16	Jharkhand	54.13	67.94	39.38	41.39	12.74
17	Karnataka	67.04	76.29	57.45	56.04	11.00
18	Kerala	90.92	94.20	87.86	89.81	1.11
19	Lakshadweep*	87.52	93.15	81.56	81.78	5.74
20	Madhya Pradesh	64.11	76.80	50.28	44.67	19.41
21	Maharashtra	77.27	86.27	67.51	64.87	12.39
22	Manipur	68.87	77.87	59.70	59.89	8.97
23	Meghalaya	63.31	66.14	60.41	49.10	14.21
24	Mizoram	88.49	90.69	86.13	82.27	6.22
25	Nagaland	67.11	71.77	61.92	61.65	5.45

	STATE	LITERACY RATE (2001 Census) (In %)			LITERACY RATE (1991 Census)	CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE (1991-2001)
		PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES		
26	Orissa	63.61	75.95	50.97	49.09	14.52
27	Pondicherry	81.49	88.89	74.13	74.74	6.74
28	Punjab	69.95	75.63	63.55	58.51	11.45
29	Rajasthan	61.03	76.46	44.34	38.55	22.48
30	Sikkim	69.68	76.73	61.46	56.94	12.61
31	Tamil Nadu	73.47	82.33	64.55	62.66	10.81
32	Tripura	73.66	81.47	65.41	60.44	13.22
33	Uttar Pradesh	57.36	70.23	42.98	40.71	16.65
34	Uttaranchal	72.28	84.01	60.26	57.75	14.53
35	West Bengal	69.22	77.58	60.22	57.70	11.52

RURAL-URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION - 2001

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage of Rural-Urban population to total population	
		Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	76.62	23.38
1	Ganganagar	74.72	25.28
2	Hanumangarh	79.99	20.01
3	Bikaner	64.48	35.52
4	Churu	72.14	27.86
5	Jhunjhunun	79.36	20.64
6	Alwar	85.47	14.53
7	Bharatpur	80.53	19.47
8	Dhaulpur	52.05	17.95
9	Karauli	85.75	14.25
10	Sawai Madhopur	80.95	19.05
11	Dausa	89.69	10.31
12	Jaipur	50.62	49.38
13	Sikar	79.36	20.64
14	Nagaur	82.80	17.20
15	Jodhpur	66.25	33.75
16	Jaisalmer	84.75	15.25
17	Barmer	92.60	7.40
18	Jalor	92.41	7.59
19	Sirohi	82.28	17.72
20	Pali	78.52	21.48
21	Ajmer	59.91	40.09
22	Tonk	79.10	20.90
23	Bundi	81.39	18.61
24	Bhilwara	79.36	20.64
25	Rajasmand	86.95	13.05
26	Udaipur	81.38	18.62

Sl. No.	State/District	Percentage of Rural-Urban population to total population	
		Rural	Urban
27	Dungarpur	92.76	7.24
28	Banswara	92.85	7.15
29	Chittaurgarh	83.96	16.04
30	Kota	46.58	53.42
31	Baran	83.06	16.94
32	Jhalawar	85.75	14.25

**PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH, PERCENTAGE OF CHILD POPULATION IN THE
AGE-GROUP 0-6 BY RESIDENCE AND PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION-STATE AND DISTRICT-2001**

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Percentage decadal 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6			Percentage of urban growth Population
		Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female	
RAJASTHAN	T	56473122	29381657	27091465	28.33	18.51	18.63	18.37	23.38
	R	43267678	22394479	20873199	27.49	19.53	19.71	19.34	-
	U	13205444	6987178	6218266	31.17	15.15	15.18	15.12	-
Ganganagar	T	1788487	955027	833460	27.53	16.26	16.44	16.06	25.28
	R	1336407	710436	625971	25.10	16.92	17.09	16.73	-
	U	452080	244591	207489	35.28	14.32	14.57	14.01	-
Hanumangarh	T	1517390	800796	716594	24.34	16.48	16.67	16.26	20.01
	R	1213766	639163	574603	21.08	16.86	17.07	16.63	-
	U	303624	161633	141991	39.33	14.93	15.06	14.77	-
Bikaner	T	1673562	885722	787840	38.18	19.10	18.84	19.38	35.52
	R	1079060	569078	509982	47.82	21.65	21.41	21.92	-
	U	594502	316644	277858	23.56	14.46	14.22	14.74	-
Churu	T	1922908	986867	936041	24.60	19.59	19.96	19.19	27.86
	R	1387209	710115	677094	26.43	20.47	20.89	20.03	-
	U	535699	276752	258947	20.10	17.30	17.57	17.00	-
Jhunjhunun	T	1913099	983158	929941	20.90	17.09	17.82	16.32	20.64
	R	1518174	775469	742705	20.74	17.32	18.13	16.48	-
	U	394925	207689	187236	21.50	16.22	16.67	15.71	-
Alwar	T	2990862	1585046	1405816	30.23	19.02	19.00	19.04	14.53
	R	2556369	1348601	1207768	29.35	19.83	19.84	19.82	-
	U	434493	236445	198048	35.65	14.26	14.26	14.26	-
Bharatpur	T	2098323	1130010	968313	27.05	19.99	19.80	20.21	19.47
	R	1689783	911224	778559	26.98	20.89	20.63	21.19	-
	U	408540	218786	189754	27.35	16.26	16.32	16.20	-
Dhaulpur	T	982815	537733	445082	31.13	21.91	24.54	22.35	17.95
	R	806382	442732	363650	29.92	22.65	22.15	23.26	-
	U	176433	95001	81432	36.96	18.51	18.69	18.30	-
Karauli	T	1205631	648837	556794	29.96	20.45	20.26	20.68	14.25
	R	1033823	557249	476574	29.04	20.83	20.63	21.07	-
	U	171808	91588	80220	35.79	18.19	18.02	18.38	-
S. Madhopur	T	1116031	590716	525315	27.44	18.23	18.12	18.34	19.05
	R	903456	477994	425462	24.77	18.71	18.60	18.84	-
	U	212575	112722	99853	40.17	16.14	16.07	16.23	-

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Percentage decadal 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6			Percentage of urban growth Population
		Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female	
Dausa	T	1316790	693438	523352	32.42	19.77	19.76	19.78	10.31
	R	1180965	621501	559464	32.81	20.16	20.13	20.19	-
	U	135825	71937	63888	29.05	16.38	16.51	16.22	-
Jaipur	T	5252388	2769096	2483292	35.10	17.07	17.08	17.07	49.38
	R	2658597	1388131	1270466	25.80	19.23	19.30	19.15	-
	U	2593791	1380965	1212826	46.17	14.87	14.84	14.89	-
Sikar	T	2287229	1172129	1115100	24.11	17.76	18.41	17.07	20.64
	R	1815257	926820	888437	24.73	18.06	18.82	17.27	-
	U	471972	245309	226663	21.79	16.59	16.88	16.27	-
Nagaur	T	2773894	1421455	1352439	29.33	18.77	19.08	18.44	17.20
	R	2296735	1172889	1123846	27.44	18.95	19.33	18.56	-
	U	477159	248566	228593	39.26	17.90	17.90	17.89	-
Jodhpur	T	2880777	1509563	1371214	33.77	18.93	18.81	19.06	33.75
	R	1908518	993204	915314	37.41	21.19	21.15	21.24	-
	U	972259	516359	455900	27.17	14.49	14.31	14.69	-
Jaisalmer	T	507999	278973	229026	47.45	21.77	21.24	22.42	15.25
	R	430527	235055	195472	47.99	22.69	22.23	23.24	-
	U	77472	43918	33554	44.54	16.68	15.93	17.66	-
Barmer	T	1963758	1035813	927945	36.83	21.99	21.69	22.33	7.40
	R	1818517	957632	860885	40.85	22.45	22.16	22.78	-
	U	145241	78181	67060	0.75	16.23	15.94	15.57	-
Jalor	T	1448486	736029	712457	26.78	21.18	21.66	20.68	7.59
	R	1338499	677848	660651	26.35	21.44	21.99	20.87	-
	U	109987	58181	51806	32.18	18.04	17.88	18.23	-
Sirohi	T	850756	437534	413222	30.08	19.60	19.87	19.32	17.72
	R	700014	356854	343160	32.97	20.57	20.91	20.22	-
	U	150742	80680	70062	18.15	15.10	15.30	14.87	-
Pali	T	1819201	917320	901881	22.39	18.19	18.72	17.65	21.48
	R	1428473	713225	715248	22.82	18.70	19.40	18.00	-
	U	390728	204095	186633	20.84	16.32	16.31	16.34	-
Ajmer	T	2180526	1128763	1051763	26.10	16.72	16.80	16.64	40.09
	R	1306398	669180	637218	27.37	19.16	19.38	18.94	-
	U	874128	459583	414545	24.24	13.08	13.04	13.11	-
Tonk	T	1211343	625719	585624	24.24	18.09	18.22	17.95	20.90
	R	958230	495602	462628	22.13	18.41	18.48	18.34	-
	U	253113	130117	122996	32.92	16.88	17.23	16.50	-

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Percentage decadal 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6			Percentage of urban growth Population
		Person	Male	Female		Person	Male	Female	
Bundi	T	961269	503827	457442	24.80	17.88	17.88	17.88	18.61
	R	782338	409921	372417	22.91	18.54	18.48	18.60	-
	U	178931	93906	85025	23.79	14.99	15.24	14.71	-
Bhilwara	T	2009516	1023086	986430	26.14	17.69	17.81	17.56	20.64
	R	1594790	804735	790055	24.40	18.29	18.49	18.07	-
	U	414726	218351	196375	33.29	15.40	15.30	15.51	-
Rajsamand	T	986269	492736	493533	19.88	17.93	18.54	17.31	13.05
	R	857590	425954	431636	18.38	18.43	19.15	17.72	-
	U	128679	66782	61897	30.96	14.57	14.66	14.48	-
Udaipur	T	2632210	1335017	1297193	27.37	18.35	18.61	18.08	18.62
	R	2142068	1077499	1064569	28.20	19.76	20.10	19.40	-
	U	490142	257518	232624	23.85	12.19	12.36	12.00	-
Dungarpur	T	1107037	546096	560941	26.58	20.78	21.47	20.12	7.24
	R	1026894	504671	522223	26.66	21.27	22.00	20.56	-
	U	80143	41425	38718	25.58	14.56	14.95	14.15	-
Banswara	T	1500420	758379	742041	29.84	20.81	20.88	20.73	7.15
	R	1393104	702780	690324	30.64	21.37	21.42	21.32	-
	U	107316	55599	51717	20.32	13.49	14.07	12.88	-
Chittaurgarh	T	1802656	917023	885633	21.46	16.90	17.23	16.55	16.04
	R	1513573	766687	746886	20.84	17.34	17.70	16.96	-
	U	289083	150336	138747	24.81	14.61	14.86	14.33	-
Kota	T	1568580	827647	740933	28.52	15.64	15.58	15.70	53.42
	R	730667	382829	347838	21.02	17.57	17.61	17.53	-
	U	837913	444818	393095	35.86	13.95	13.84	14.08	-
Baran	T	1022568	535745	486823	26.19	18.19	18.10	18.28	16.94
	R	849369	445289	404080	23.59	18.48	18.35	18.62	-
	U	173199	90456	82743	40.73	16.75	16.87	16.62	-
Jhalawar	T	1180342	612357	567985	23.34	17.64	17.63	17.66	14.25
	R	1012126	524112	488014	25.57	18.03	18.00	18.07	-
	U	168216	88245	79971	11.43	15.29	15.45	15.10	-

SEX RATIO OF POPULATION AND SEX RATIO OF CHILD POPULATION IN THE AGE-GROUP 0-6
STATE/DISTRICT - 2001

State/District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
RAJASTHAN	922	932	890	909	914	886
Ganganagar	873	881	848	852	863	815
Hanumangarh	895	899	878	873	875	862
Bikaner	889	896	878	915	917	909
Churu	948	953	936	912	915	905
Jhunjhunun	946	958	902	867	871	850
Alwar	887	896	838	888	895	838
Bharatpur	857	854	867	875	878	861
Dhaulpur	828	821	857	859	863	840
Karauli	858	855	876	876	873	894
Sawai Madhopur	889	890	886	900	901	895
Dausa	899	900	888	900	903	872
Jaipur	897	915	878	897	908	881
Sikar	951	959	924	882	880	891
Nagaur	951	958	920	920	920	919
Jodhpur	908	922	883	920	925	906
Jaisalmer	821	832	764	867	869	847
Barmer	896	899	858	922	924	892
Jalor	968	975	890	924	925	908
Sirohi	944	962	868	918	930	844
Pali	983	1003	914	927	930	916
Ajmer	932	952	902	923	930	907
Tonk	936	933	945	922	926	906
Bundi	908	909	905	908	914	874
Bhilwara	964	982	899	951	960	912
Rajasmand	1002	1013	927	935	937	916
Udaipur	972	988	903	944	954	877

State/District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Dungarpur	1027	1035	935	963	967	885
Banswara	978	982	930	972	978	852
Chittaurgarh	966	974	923	927	934	890
Kota	895	909	884	902	904	899
Baran	909	907	915	918	921	901
Jhalawar	928	931	906	929	935	886

Provisional Population Totals : India

INDIA Population Sex Ratio Population (0-6) Sex Ratio (0-6) Literacy Rate

Sl. No.	India/States/Union territories*	POPULATION			Population Variation 1991-2001	Sex ratio (females per thousand males)
		PERSONS	MALES	FEMALES		
	INDIA 1, 2	1,027,015,247	531,277,078	495,738,169	21.34	933
1	Andhra Pradesh	75,727,541	38,286,811	37,440,730	13.86	978
2	Bihar	82,878,796	43,153,964	39,724,832	28.43	921
3	Gujarat	50,596,992	26,344,053	24,252,939	22.48	921
4	Haryana	21,082,989	11,327,658	9,755,331	28.06	861
5	Karnataka	52,733,958	26,856,343	25,877,615	17.25	964
6	Kerala	31,838,619	15,468,664	16,369,955	9.42	1,058
7	Madhya Pradesh	60,385,118	31,456,873	28,928,245	24.34	920
8	Maharashtra	96,752,247	50,334,270	46,417,977	22.57	922
9	Orissa	36,706,920	18,612,340	18,094,580	15.94	972
10	Punjab	24,289,296	12,963,362	11,325,934	19.76	874
11	Rajasthan	56,473,122	29,381,657	27,091,465	28.33	922
12	Tamil Nadu	62,110,839	31,268,654	30,842,185	11.19	986
13	Uttar Pradesh	166,052,859	87,466,301	78,586,558	25.80	898

Ranking of Districts by Population Density

Rank in 2001	District	Population density		Rank 1991
		2001	1991	
1	Jaipur	471	349	1
2	Bharatpur	414	326	2
3	Dausa	384	290	3
4	Alwar	357	274	4
5	Dhaulpur	324	247	6
6	Jhunjhunun	323	267	5
7	Banswara	298	229	9
8	Sikar	296	238	7
9	Dungarpur	294	232	8
10	Kota	288	224	10
11	Ajmer	257	204	12
12	Rajsamand	256	213	11
13	Sawai Madhopur	248	195	13
14	Ganganagar	224	176	14
15	Karauli	218	168	15
16	Udaipur	196	154	16
17	Bhilwara	192	152	18
18	Jhalawar	190	154	17
19	Bundi	173	139	19
20	Tonk	168	136	21
21	Chittaurgarh	166	137	20
22	Sirohi	166	127	22
RAJASTHAN		165	129	-
23	Nagaur	157	121	23
24	Pali	147	120	24
25	Baran	146	116	25
26	Jalor	136	107	26
27	Jodhpur	126	94	28
28	Hanumangarh	120	96	27
29	Churu	114	92	29
30	Barmer	69	51	30
31	Nbikaner	61	44	31
32	Jaisalmer	13	9	32

Progress of stage-wise gross enrolment ratio (Percent)

Year	Primary Stage (Class 1 to V) Age group (6-11 years)			Upper Primary Stage (Class VI to VIII) Age group (11-14 years)			Secondary Stage (Class IX to XIII) Age group (14-17 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	26.10	5.70	16.60	8.90	1.60	5.40	3.10	0.50	1.80
1960-61	64.00	16.30	40.90	24.10	4.10	14.40	11.50	1.80	6.80
1980-81	86.50	30.00	59.20	46.70	12.00	30.00	34.50	7.80	21.80
1985-86	109.60	45.30	78.50	59.70	15.50	38.30	26.40	6.00	16.60
1990-91	106.40	50.30	79.20	67.80	21.70	45.50	34.10	10.40	23.20
1997-98	99.78	71.91	86.50	77.81	35.65	57.73	40.82	15.92	28.97

Source: A Hand book of School Education(Government of India) reproduced in Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati (Hindi) 1997-98

Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner

Drop out rate (all groups) at primary stage Rajasthan (Class I to V)

Year	Drop out rate (Percentage)		
	Boys	Girls	Total
1970-71	66.80	76.50	68.90
1980-81	56.70	63.40	58.40
1990-91	59.02	66.80	61.60
1996-97	54.72	59.96	59.60

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - Rajasthan, 1997-98;

Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

Drop out rates for S.C. and S.T. (Class I to V) (Percentage)

		1990-91			1996-97		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Scheduled Castes	61.86	73.42	64.88	56.68	60.30	57.86
2.	Scheduled Tribes	71.45	82.77	74.33	63.21	71.01	65.61
3.	All groups	59.02	66.80	61.60	54.72	59.96	56.60

Source: State Institute of Educational Research and Training Udaipur.

Gender Based Human Development Index (G.H.I.) - 1997-98

S.No.	District	G.H.I.	Rank
1.	Ajmer	0.4586	14
2.	Alwar	0.4009	22
3.	Banswara	0.4370	17
4.	Baran	0.4953	11
5.	Barmer	0.4574	15
6.	Bharatpur	0.3318	27
7.	Bhilwara	0.3283	28
8.	Bikaner	0.6412	1
9.	Bundi	0.3958	23
10.	Chittaurgarh	0.3598	26
11.	Churu	0.5528	6
12.	Dausa	0.4807	13
13.	Dhaulpur	0.3158	31
14.	Dungarpur	0.4452	16
15.	Ganganagar	0.5819	2
16.	Hanumangarh	0.5748	3
17.	Jaipur	0.4830	12
18.	Jaisalmer	0.5120	8
19.	Jalor	0.4167	18
20.	Jhalawar	0.4094	20
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.5616	4
22.	Jodhpur	0.5558	5
23.	Karauli	0.3255	30
24.	Kota	0.4989	10
25.	Nagaur	0.5056	9
26.	Pali	0.3820	25
27.	Rajasmand	0.4134	19
28.	Sawai Madhopur	0.3280	29
29.	Sikar	0.5375	7
30.	Sirohi	0.3906	24
31.	Tonk	0.2927	32
32.	Udaipur	0.4021	21
Total Rajasthan		0.4399	

Gender Related Development Index

S. No.	District	Proportion of Population		Life expectancy at birth 1997		Health Index		Equally distributed Health Index
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1.	Ajmer	0.4787	0.5213	59.28	58.76	0.5347	0.6043	0.5689
2.	Alwar	0.4681	0.5319	58.26	57.46	0.5127	0.5827	0.5477
3.	Banswara	0.4922	0.5078	63.69	62.81	0.6032	0.6718	0.6362
4.	Baran	0.4727	0.5273	63.00	62.14	0.5917	0.6606	0.6261
5.	Barmer	0.4711	0.5289	69.82	68.88	0.7053	0.7727	0.7394
6.	Bharatpur	0.4541	0.5459	53.60	52.86	0.4350	0.5060	0.4711
7.	Bhilwara	0.4858	0.5142	56.14	55.38	0.4773	0.5487	0.5112
8.	Bikaner	0.4695	0.5305	75.91	74.87	0.8068	0.8728	0.8406
9.	Bundi	0.4705	0.5295	59.07	58.27	0.5262	0.5962	0.5610
10.	Chittaurgarh	0.4871	0.5129	57.27	56.49	0.4962	0.5665	0.5299
11.	Churu	0.4837	0.5163	71.05	70.07	0.7258	0.7928	0.7589
12.	Dausa	0.4693	0.5307	62.65	61.79	0.5858	0.6548	0.6205
13.	Dhaulpur	0.4430	0.5570	53.60	52.86	0.4350	0.5060	0.4719
14.	Dungarpur	0.4988	0.5012	63.00	62.14	0.5917	0.6607	0.6243
15.	Ganganagar	0.4638	0.5362	70.27	69.31	0.7128	0.7802	0.7474
16.	Hanumangarh	0.4713	0.5287	70.27	69.31	0.7128	0.7802	0.7469
17.	Jaipur	0.4714	0.5286	62.65	61.79	0.5858	0.6548	0.6204
18.	Jaisalmer	0.4465	0.5535	70.26	69.30	0.7127	0.7800	0.7484
19.	Jalor	0.4850	0.5150	63.86	62.98	0.6060	0.6747	0.6395
20.	Jhalawar	0.4786	0.5214	59.92	59.10	0.5403	0.6100	0.5745
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.4822	0.5178	68.52	67.58	0.6837	0.7513	0.7171
22.	Jodhpur	0.4713	0.5287	69.31	68.37	0.6968	0.7645	0.7310
23.	Karauli	0.4565	0.5435	55.19	54.43	0.4615	0.5322	0.4974
24.	Kota	0.4684	0.5316	63.00	62.14	0.5917	0.6607	0.6264
25.	Nagaur	0.4850	0.5150	69.54	68.58	0.7007	0.7680	0.7338
26.	Pali	0.4888	0.5112	58.59	57.79	0.5182	0.5882	0.5517

S. No.	District	Proportion of Population		Life expectancy at birth 1997		Health Index		Equally distributed Health Index
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
27.	Rajasmand	0.4977	0.5023	60.60	59.76	0.5517	0.6210	0.5844
28.	Sawai Madhopur	0.4652	0.5348	55.19	54.43	0.4615	0.5322	0.4968
29.	Sikar	0.4860	0.5140	69.36	68.40	0.6977	0.7650	0.7307
30.	Sirohi	0.4870	0.5130	60.42	59.60	0.5487	0.6183	0.5823
31.	Tonk	0.4801	0.5199	52.98	52.26	0.4247	0.4960	0.4590
32.	Udaipur	0.4886	0.5114	60.60	59.76	0.5517	0.6210	0.5851
	Total Rajasthan	0.4764	0.5236	61.78	60.94	0.5713	0.6407	0.6057

Gender Related Development Index (Contd..)

S. N.	District	Adult Literacy		Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio(I to XII)		Adult Literacy Index		Gross Enrolment Index		Educational Attainment Index	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
1.	Ajmer	31.57	66.28	49.22	76.32	0.3157	0.6628	0.4922	0.7632	0.3745	0.6963
2.	Alwar	17.43	57.97	53.84	86.46	0.1743	0.5797	0.5384	0.8646	0.2957	0.6747
3.	Banswara	11.31	37.37	45.15	79.72	0.1131	0.3737	0.4515	0.7972	0.2259	0.5149
4.	Baran	25.12	62.46	57.22	82.67	0.2512	0.6246	0.5722	0.8267	0.3582	0.6920
5.	Barmer	5.77	33.18	39.31	73.00	0.0577	0.3318	0.3931	0.7300	0.1695	0.4645
6.	Bharatpur	15.27	59.55	51.57	82.04	0.1527	0.5955	0.5157	0.8204	0.2737	0.6705
7.	Bhilwara	13.71	42.57	39.47	70.12	0.1371	0.4257	0.3947	0.7012	0.2230	0.5175
8.	Bikaner	25.10	54.60	46.12	76.94	0.2510	0.5460	0.4612	0.7694	0.3211	0.6205
9.	Bundi	13.39	44.60	50.10	79.85	0.1339	0.4460	0.5010	0.7985	0.2563	0.5635
10.	Chittaurgarh	13.99	48.21	43.51	69.46	0.1399	0.4821	0.4351	0.6946	0.2383	0.5529
11.	Churu	14.10	49.54	46.05	75.31	0.1410	0.4954	0.4605	0.7531	0.2475	0.5813
12.	Dausa	25.20	62.95	49.32	96.45	0.2520	0.6295	0.4932	0.9645	0.3324	0.7412
13.	Dhaulpur	12.01	48.83	54.81	87.55	0.1201	0.4883	0.5481	0.8755	0.2628	0.6174
14.	Dungarpur	12.20	43.68	48.72	78.33	0.1220	0.4368	0.4872	0.7833	0.2437	0.5523
15.	Ganganagar	21.19	52.68	57.30	68.99	0.2119	0.5268	0.5730	0.6899	0.3323	0.5812
16.	Hanumangarh	21.19	52.68	50.80	67.44	0.2119	0.5268	0.5080	0.6744	0.3106	0.5760
17.	Jaipur	25.20	62.95	58.88	80.87	0.2520	0.6295	0.5888	0.8087	0.3643	0.6892
18.	Jaisalmer	9.22	42.95	37.42	69.82	0.0922	0.4295	0.3742	0.6982	0.1862	0.5191
19.	Jalor	6.08	33.73	28.42	75.33	0.0608	0.3373	0.2842	0.7533	0.1353	0.4760
20.	Jhalawar	13.21	46.28	47.01	75.24	0.1321	0.4628	0.4701	0.7524	0.2448	0.5593
21.	Jhunjhunu	17.61	66.05	65.62	81.57	0.1761	0.6605	0.6562	0.8157	0.3361	0.7122
22.	Jodhpur	19.95	55.38	52.59	108.39	0.1995	0.5538	0.5259	1.0839	0.3083	0.7305
23.	Karauli	11.45	51.48	45.62	82.47	0.1145	0.5148	0.4562	0.8247	0.2284	0.6181
24.	Kota	25.12	62.46	66.78	82.67	0.2512	0.6246	0.6678	0.8267	0.3901	0.6920
25.	Nagaur	10.66	46.58	42.27	70.07	0.1066	0.4658	0.4227	0.7007	0.2120	0.5441
26.	Pali	12.61	49.11	45.74	89.09	0.1261	0.4911	0.4574	0.8909	0.2365	0.6244
27.	Rajasmand	15.80	46.83	52.84	77.05	0.1580	0.4683	0.5284	0.7705	0.2815	0.5690
28.	Sawai Madhopur	11.45	51.48	48.24	86.95	0.1145	0.5148	0.4824	0.8695	0.2371	0.6330
29.	Sikar	14.84	61.71	55.90	81.41	0.1484	0.6171	0.5590	0.8141	0.2853	0.6828
30.	Sirohi	14.13	42.89	37.00	74.53	0.1413	0.4289	0.3700	0.7453	0.2175	0.5344
31.	Tonk	12.44	46.84	39.89	81.40	0.1244	0.4684	0.3989	0.8140	0.2159	0.5836
32.	Udaipur	15.80	46.83	42.85	68.41	0.1580	0.4683	0.4285	0.6841	0.2482	0.5402
	Total Rajasthan	16.89	52.54	49.37	79.65	0.1689	0.5254	0.4937	0.7965	0.2772	0.6158

Gender Related Development Index (Contd..)

S. N.	District	Equally distributed Index of Educational Attainment	Share of Economically Active Population		GDP (In Rs.)	Share of Earned Income		Proportional Shares		Equally Distributed Income Index	GDI
			Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male		
1.	Ajmer	0.4934	0.3561	0.6439	4400	0.2671	0.8585	0.5579	1.6468	0.1840	0.4154
2.	Alwar	0.4217	0.4010	0.5990	5269	0.3007	0.7987	0.6425	1.5016	0.3310	0.4335
3.	Banswara	0.3159	0.4398	0.5602	3739	0.3299	0.7469	0.6702	1.4709	0.1398	0.3640
4.	Baran	0.4804	0.3524	0.6476	5925	0.2643	0.8635	0.5591	1.6375	0.3547	0.4871
5.	Barmer	0.2552	0.4139	0.5861	2828	0.3105	0.7814	0.6590	1.4774	-0.0135	0.3270
6.	Bharatpur	0.4043	0.3202	0.6798	3976	0.2402	0.9064	0.5289	1.6603	0.1209	0.3321
7.	Bhilwara	0.3152	0.3959	0.6041	4391	0.2969	0.8054	0.6112	1.5664	0.2080	0.3448
8.	Bikaner	0.4315	0.2983	0.7017	4399	0.2237	0.9356	0.4765	1.7635	0.1329	0.4683
9.	Bundi	0.3603	0.3444	0.6556	5508	0.2583	0.8742	0.5489	1.6509	0.3087	0.4100
10.	Chittaurgarh	0.3365	0.4271	0.5729	5806	0.3203	0.7638	0.6577	1.4892	0.3844	0.4169
11.	Churu	0.3518	0.3834	0.6166	3175	0.2875	0.8222	0.5944	1.5924	0.0184	0.3764
12.	Dausa	0.4699	0.3765	0.6235	4794	0.2823	0.8314	0.6016	1.5665	0.2595	0.4500
13.	Dhaulpur	0.3864	0.1212	0.8788	3404	0.0909	1.1717	0.2052	2.1036	-0.3674	0.2861
14.	Dungarpur	0.3385	0.4252	0.5748	2735	0.3189	0.7663	0.6394	1.5290	-0.0504	0.3041
15.	Ganganagar	0.4313	0.2752	0.7248	7386	0.2064	0.9664	0.4449	1.8024	0.4011	0.5266
16.	Hanumangarh	0.4106	0.2752	0.7248	7386	0.2064	0.9664	0.4379	1.8280	0.3904	0.5160
17.	Jaipur	0.4852	0.2803	0.7197	4794	0.2102	0.9596	0.4460	1.8153	0.1547	0.4201
18.	Jaisalmer	0.2887	0.2899	0.7101	3576	0.2175	0.9467	0.4870	1.7104	0.0368	0.3580
19.	Jalor	0.2142	0.3852	0.6148	3825	0.2889	0.8197	0.5957	1.5917	0.1232	0.3256
20.	Jhalawar	0.3463	0.3760	0.6240	4181	0.2820	0.8320	0.5891	1.5958	0.1725	0.3644
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.4626	0.3538	0.6462	3467	0.2654	0.8615	0.5504	1.6638	0.0440	0.4079
22.	Jodhpur	0.4440	0.3301	0.6699	3982	0.2476	0.8932	0.5253	1.6893	0.1111	0.4287
23.	Karauli	0.3475	0.3737	0.6263	4538	0.2803	0.8350	0.6140	1.5364	0.2396	0.3615
24.	Kota	0.5079	0.2630	0.7370	5925	0.1973	0.9826	0.4212	1.8480	0.2527	0.4623
25.	Nagaur	0.3092	0.3894	0.6106	4134	0.2920	0.8142	0.6021	1.5809	0.1701	0.4044
26.	Pali	0.3466	0.3634	0.6366	4496	0.2725	0.8488	0.5575	1.6605	0.1914	0.3632
27.	Rajasmad	0.3772	0.3764	0.6236	4038	0.2823	0.8314	0.5672	1.6553	0.1327	0.3648
28.	S. Madhopur	0.3563	0.3737	0.6263	4538	0.2803	0.8350	0.6025	1.5614	0.2308	0.3613

S. N.	District	Equally distributed Index of Educational Attainment	Share of Economically Active Population		GDP (In Rs.)	Share of Earned Income		Proportional Shares		Equally Distributed Income Index	GDI
			Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male		
29.	Sikar	0.4071	0.3150	0.6850	2996	0.2363	0.9133	0.4862	1.7768	-0.0842	0.3512
30.	Sirohi	0.3126	0.3380	0.6612	4556	0.2541	0.8815	0.5218	1.7183	0.1769	0.3573
31.	Tonk	0.3211	0.3900	0.6100	4711	0.2925	0.8133	0.6093	1.5643	0.2490	0.3430
32.	Udaipur	0.3430	0.3868	0.6132	4038	0.2901	0.8175	0.5938	1.5986	0.1912	0.3598
	Total Rajasthan	0.3892	0.3572	0.6428	4497	0.2679	0.8570	0.5624	1.6367	0.1999	0.3983

X1 Kota GDP adopted

X2 Jaipur GDP adopted

X3 Ganganagar GDP adopted

X4 Sawai Madhopur GDP adopted

X5 Udaipur GDP adopted

Proportion of Families below the Poverty line (Rural)

		Families below the poverty line (Percentage-1997)	Rank	Rank as per per capita Income	% to total rural population	
					S.C.	S.T.
1.	Ajmer	26.50	20	15	17.06	3.06
2.	Alwar	22.00	24	7	18.33	8.98
3.	Banswara	72.98	1	25	4.79	78.83
4.	Baran	32.59	15	3	*	*
5.	Barmer	28.71	18	31	15.78	6.24
6.	Bharatpur	18.40	27	23	21.33	2.63
7.	Bhilwara	34.72	12	17	17.55	10.35
8.	Bikaner	36.84	8	16	23.06	0.19
9.	Bundi	36.02	9	6	19.14	23.76
10.	Chittaurgarh	49.14	4	5	14.82	23.47
11.	Churu	28.62	19	29	23.22	0.48
12.	Dausa	23.38	23	20	**	**
13.	Dhaulpur	34.86	11	28	20.81	5.47
14.	Dungarpur	71.33	2	32	4.30	69.77
15.	Ganganagar	21.26	26	1	32.28	0.17
16.	Hanumangarh	21.88	25	1	***	***
17.	Jaipur	15.53	29	9	18.47	16.37
18.	Jaisalmer	26.11	21	26	15.39	5.11
19.	Jalor	37.50	6	24	17.72	8.66
20.	Jhalawar	33.21	13	18	17.73	13.37
21.	Jhunjhunu	10.57	32	27	15.42	2.24
22.	Jodhpur	13.60	30	22	16.97	3.12
23.	Karauli	40.81	5	12	****	****
24.	Kota	32.11	16	4	20.90	20.59
25.	Nagaur	16.53	28	19	21.08	0.23
26.	Pali	24.01	22	14	18.73	6.29

		Families below the poverty line (Percentage-1997)	Rank	Rank as per per capita Income	% to total rural population	
					S.C.	S.T.
27.	Rajasmand	35.76	10	8	*****	*****
28.	Sawai Madhopur	37.47	7	12	22.19	25.95
29.	Sikar	11.43	31	30	14.70	3.09
30.	Sirohi	31.01	17	11	19.37	27.13
31.	Tonk	32.93	14	10	20.87	14.53
32.	Udaipur	58.02	3	21	7.84	43.23
	Rajasthan	30.99			17.98	15.38

* Included in Kota

** Included in Jaipur

***Included in Ganganagar

****Included in Sawai Madhopur

*****Included in Udaipur

Source: Special Schemes Organisation - Rajasthan

District-wise percentage of Urban Poor living below poverty line

District	Urban Poor 1998 (Percent)
1. Ajmer	5.10
2. Alwar	7.92
3. Banswara	11.28
4. Baran	21.11
5. Barmer	21.23
6. Bharatpur	11.87
7. Bhilwara	12.81
8. Bikaner	7.68
9. Bundi	19.58
10. Chittaurgarh	13.64
11. Churu	20.68
12. Dausa	19.30
13. Dhaulpur	21.34
14. Dungarpur	14.71
15. Ganganagar	9.06
16. Hanumangarh	25.50
17. Jaipur	3.44
18. Jaisalmer	16.84
19. Jalor	9.46
20. Jhalawar	16.39
21. Jhunjhunu	17.57
22. Jodhpur	5.91
23. Karauli	28.97
24. Kota	11.96
25. Nagaur	13.34
26. Pali	7.68
27. Rajasmand	8.78
28. Sawai Madhopur	22.19
29. Sikar	11.25
30. Sirohi	11.08
31. Tonk	26.30
32. Udaipur	7.53
Total	10.79

Source: Directorate of Local Bodies - Rajasthan

PER CAPITA INCOME OF ALL STATES/UT'S AND ALL INDIA AT CURRENT PRICES

(IN RUPEES)

S.NO.	STATES/UTS	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	Andhra Pradesh	7447	8763	10018	11224	11683	13993	15040	16562	17642
2	Bihar	3037	3372	3041	4001	4014	4474	4813	5108	5466
3	Gujarat	9796	12640	13665	16153	16536	18815	18926	18922	21276
4	Haryana	11090	12900	14244	16707	17749	19716	21096	23057	24575
5	Karnataka	7836	8960	10217	11670	12566	15420	16654	18041	NA
6	Kerala	7938	9539	11469	13050	14231	16029	17709	19463	21310
7	Madhya Pradesh	6584	7099	7809	8819	9440	10678	11747	10666	11718
8	Maharashtra	12183	13654	16152	17844	18915	20617	22977	22179	24736
9	Orissa	4896	5795	6985	6548	7973	8766	9486	9273	10234
10	Punjab	12710	14066	15471	17353	18764	21195	22797	24111	25652
11	Rajasthan	6182	7647	8467	10102	10997	12348	13046	11986	13116
12	Tamil Nadu	8955	10503	11818	13270	15388	17394	18367	20367	21239
13	Uttar Pradesh	5050	57435743	6299	7501	7779	8633	9323	9721	NA

PER CAPITA INCOME OF ALL STATES/UT'S AND ALL INDIA AT CONSTANT (1993-94) PRICES

(IN RUPEES)

S.NO	STATES/UTS	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	Andhra Pradesh	7447	7739	8086	8531	8214	9162	9440	10059	10313
2	Bihar	3037	3306	2728	3338	3100	3215	3323	3345	3399
3	Gujarat	9796	11535	11649	13206	13018	13735	13187	12934	14102
4	Haryana	11079	11598	11545	12591	12389	12693	13261	13759	14075
5	Karnataka	7836	8097	8368	8990	9218	10607	11254	11910	NA
6	Kerala	7938	8516	8748	8987	9079	9619	10178	10627	11046
7	Madhya Pradesh	6584	6550	6790	7089	7301	7606	8215	7198	7635
8	Maharashtra	12183	12158	13221	13464	13774	14101	15079	14335	15070
9	Orissa	4896	5054	5204	4773	5382	5471	5735	5663	6105
10	Punjab	12710	12784	13008	13705	13812	14279	14698	14916	15255
11	Rajasthan	6182	7134	7216	7862	8601	8754	8707	7937	8536
12	Tamil Nadu	8955	9931	10146	10452	11216	11608	12144	12944	13108
13	Uttar Pradesh	5050	5188	5229	5687	5497	5447	5682	5770	NA

Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation
District-wise distribution of average size of Operational Holdings (Hectares)

S. No.	District	ALL SOCIAL GROUPS 1995-96	SCHEDULED CASTES 1995-96	SCHEDULED TRIBES 1995-96
1.	Ajmer	2.33	1.87	2.09
2.	Alwar	1.80	1.24	1.69
3.	Banswara	1.63	0.89	1.71
4.	Baran	2.81	1.93	2.80
5.	Barmer	12.44	9.70	10.48
6.	Bharatpur	1.76	1.17	1.78
7.	Bhilwara	2.05	1.49	1.68
8.	Bikaner	10.83	9.39	6.37
9.	Bundi	2.42	1.85	2.72
10.	Chittaurgarh	2.31	1.62	1.90
11.	Churu	9.56	7.58	6.90
12.	Dausa	2.47	1.71	2.75
13.	Dhaulpur	1.57	1.10	1.75
14.	Dungarpur	1.37	0.73	1.41
15.	Ganganagar	7.32	6.18	5.20
16.	Hanumangarh	6.02	5.27	5.48
17.	Jaipur	3.09	2.20	2.74
18.	Jaisalmer	13.10	10.29	9.42
19.	Jalor	6.03	4.47	4.43
20.	Jhalawar	2.61	1.73	2.47
21.	Jhunjhunu	2.80	2.09	2.07
22.	Jodhpur	8.73	6.56	7.75
23.	Karauli	2.06	1.57	2.35
24.	Kota	3.04	2.01	3.70
25.	Nagaur	5.96	4.86	4.78
26.	Pali	3.93	2.51	2.60
27.	Rajasmand	1.68	1.17	1.31

S. No.	District	ALL SOCIAL GROUPS 1995-96	SCHEDULED CASTES 1995-96	SCHEDULED TRIBES 1995-96
28.	S. Madhopur	2.06	1.57	2.35
29.	Sikar	3.08	2.28	2.26
30.	Sirohi	2.70	2.14	1.80
31.	Tonk	3.39	2.52	3.48
32.	Udaipur	1.62	1.06	1.49
	Total	3.96	3.22	2.17

* Refers to Sawai Madhopur of which it was a part.

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

District-wise Vital Rates (1997)

S.N.		I.M.R.	Life Expectancy	C.D.R.	G.M.F.R.	T.F.R.	C.B.R.
1.	Ajmer	94	59.17	9.4	136	3.9	26.52
2.	Alwar	99	57.86	9.6	170	4.9	31.13
3.	Banswara	82	63.25	8.7	171	4.7	33.04
4.	Baran	83	62.57	8.8	169	4.9	33.13
5.	Barmer	77	69.34	8.5	199	5.5	35.00
6.	Bharatpur	113	53.23	10.4	196	5.7	34.76
7.	Bhilwara	105	55.76	10.0	145	4.4	30.55
8.	Bikaner	46	75.39	6.9	190	5.3	34.60
9.	Bundi	96	58.67	9.5	156	4.8	31.30
10.	Chittaurgarh	101	56.88	9.7	145	4.3	30.45
11.	Churu	60	70.56	7.6	178	5.1	34.24
12.	Dausa	85	62.22	8.9	176	5.1	33.30
13.	Dhaulpur	113	53.23	10.3	210	6.1	36.16
14.	Dungarpur	83	62.57	8.8	163	4.6	32.75
15.	Ganganagar	62	69.79	7.7	157	4.1	28.94
16.	Hanumangarh	62	69.79	7.7	157	4.1	28.95
17.	Jaipur	85	62.22	8.0	179	5.2	33.83
18.	Jaisalmer	66	69.78	8.0	171	4.7	28.87
19.	Jalor	81	63.42	8.7	176	5.0	31.16
20.	Jhalawar	93	59.51	9.3	148	4.5	29.97
21.	Jhunjhunu	68	68.05	8.0	151	4.4	28.74
22.	Jodhpur	65	68.84	7.9	188	5.3	34.01
23.	Karauli	108	54.81	10.1	181	5.6	34.27
24.	Kota	83	62.57	8.8	174	5.0	34.10
25.	Nagaur	71	69.06	8.2	158	4.8	31.42
26.	Pali	97	58.19	9.7	163	4.8	30.79
27.	Rajasmand	91	60.18	9.2	163	4.6	33.33
28.	S. Madhopur	108	54.81	10.1	181	5.6	34.27

S.N.		I.M.R.	Life Expectancy	C.D.R.	G.M.F.R.	T.F.R.	C.B.R.
29.	Sikar	71	68.88	8.2	162	4.9	31.33
30.	Sirohi	91	60.01	9.2	171	4.8	32.31
31.	Tonk	116	52.62	10.5	167	5.2	33.24
32.	Udaipur	91	60.18	9.2	163	4.6	33.29
	Rajasthan	87	61.36	0.9	169	4.9	32.19
	S.R.S.	108				NA	32.10

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General Government of India, New Delhi, Part 32 No.1 1998 January; Part 32 No.3 1998 October

2. Vital Rates for 1997 are projected based on methodology given in occasional Paper No.4 of 1994 - Indirect estimates of fertility and mortality at the district level 1981 and Report of the Expert committee on population projection - 1981-2001; Registrar General Government of India.

Employment
Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991) (Percentage)

S. No.	District	CULTIVATORS			AGRICULTURAL LABOURER			LIVESTOCK FORESTRY		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	45.13	38.79	61.94	10.28	6.92	19.17	3.44	3.48	3.32
2.	Alwar	63.87	59.87	81.44	7.56	7.04	9.82	1.07	1.21	0.45
3.	Banswara	75.58	78.21	65.65	7.36	4.93	26.11	1.19	1.40	0.38
4.	Barmer	79.18	76.66	88.67	3.65	3.40	4.64	1.32	1.18	1.85
5.	Bharatpur	60.86	61.08	58.55	9.79	8.54	23.21	1.08	1.14	0.41
6.	Bhilwara	65.99	61.20	77.53	8.06	5.90	13.28	2.90	2.99	2.66
7.	Bikaner	53.69	50.84	70.83	5.51	5.27	6.99	2.15	2.25	1.52
8.	Bundi	60.01	59.77	60.91	12.43	9.23	24.47	3.33	3.72	1.87
9.	Chittaurgarh	70.06	66.75	77.26	9.71	6.64	16.37	1.32	1.49	0.97
10.	Churu	71.41	66.67	89.95	4.62	4.71	4.24	0.92	1.02	0.54
11.	Dhaulpur	71.26	71.85	55.08	6.53	5.96	22.14	0.55	0.55	0.59
12.	Dungarpur	66.92	71.43	44.92	13.66	7.45	43.96	0.72	0.77	0.50
13.	Ganganagar	52.35	51.92	57.12	18.27	17.63	25.46	1.68	1.76	0.76
14.	Jaipur	45.64	40.23	69.62	5.87	4.95	9.91	1.58	1.64	1.33
15.	Jaisalmer	46.18	45.58	52.11	8.28	7.85	12.42	8.28	8.50	6.08
16.	Jalor	68.72	68.57	69.28	13.63	10.74	24.56	2.27	2.58	1.11
17.	Jhalawar	63.03	64.29	59.59	19.19	13.47	34.68	1.17	1.52	0.23
18.	Jhunjhunu	55.51	51.82	81.79	8.77	9.05	6.74	0.74	0.80	0.33
19.	Jodhpur	53.36	48.88	73.06	6.82	5.45	12.84	1.24	1.33	0.82
20.	Kota	40.84	41.76	36.49	16.30	11.83	38.19	2.05	2.31	0.86
21.	Nagaur	68.46	62.49	84.60	8.10	7.21	10.50	1.03	1.17	0.65
22.	Pali	49.39	47.93	54.39	17.49	12.37	34.84	4.19	4.65	1.95
23.	S. Madhopur	66.186	4.66	73.66	8.36	6.40	17.92	1.28	1.38	0.77
24.	Sikar	57.36	53.60	81.18	6.99	6.96	7.16	1.02	1.08	0.65
25.	Sirohi	40.16	41.64	33.87	21.03	14.54	48.71	5.24	5.73	3.17
26.	Tonk	59.93	57.19	66.95	12.07	8.84	20.35	4.06	4.57	2.74
27.	Udaipur	59.48	59.96	61.63	10.22	7.02	23.34	1.14	1.12	1.23
	Rajasthan	58.83	56.22	69.34	10.00	7.99	18.23	1.80	1.92	1.34

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan

Employment

Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991) (Percentage) (Contd..)

S. No.	District	MINING & QUARRYING			TOTAL PRIMARY			HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	0.40	0.47	0.23	59.25	49.66	84.66	2.16	2.18	2.08
2.	Alwar	0.54	0.63	0.15	73.04	68.75	91.86	1.77	1.84	1.42
3.	Banswara	0.15	0.16	0.15	86.28	84.70	92.29	1.25	1.27	1.19
4.	Barmer	0.16	0.19	0.01	84.32	81.43	95.17	1.54	1.58	1.41
5.	Bharatpur	0.76	0.82	0.13	72.49	71.52	82.30	1.48	1.39	2.38
6.	Bhilwara	1.40	1.82	0.38	78.35	71.91	93.85	1.81	2.07	1.22
7.	Bikaner	0.57	0.57	0.56	61.92	58.93	79.90	1.97	1.84	2.74
8.	Bundi	3.74	3.80	0.35	79.51	76.52	90.75	1.09	1.16	0.82
9.	Chittaurgarh	1.33	1.75	0.42	82.42	76.63	95.02	1.50	1.69	1.08
10.	Churu	0.12	0.14	0.04	77.07	72.54	94.77	1.70	1.85	1.07
11.	Dhaulpur	1.92	1.98	0.15	80.26	80.34	77.93	1.02	0.94	3.30
12.	Dungarpur	0.83	0.81	0.94	82.13	80.46	90.32	1.57	1.56	1.57
13.	Ganganagar	0.03	0.04	Neg.	72.33	71.35	83.34	1.20	1.18	1.46
14.	Jaipur	0.45	0.50	0.26	53.54	47.32	81.12	3.26	3.35	2.86
15.	Jaisalmer	1.67	1.41	4.22	64.41	63.34	74.83	2.12	1.94	3.85
16.	Jalor	0.14	0.16	0.04	84.76	82.05	95.01	2.66	2.92	1.66
17.	Jhalawar	0.80	0.91	0.50	84.19	80.19	95.00	1.39	1.50	0.09
18.	Jhunjhunu	2.62	2.96	0.15	67.64	64.63	89.01	2.61	2.65	2.35
19.	Jodhpur	1.64	1.92	0.44	63.06	57.58	87.16	2.11	2.20	1.69
20.	Kota	3.32	3.05	4.59	62.51	58.95	80.23	1.26	1.07	2.16
21.	Nagaur	0.92	1.20	0.18	78.51	72.07	95.93	2.36	2.78	1.22
22.	Pali	0.42	0.41	0.45	71.49	65.36	91.63	3.16	3.48	2.07
23.	S. Madhopur	1.66	1.99	0.06	77.48	74.43	92.41	1.33	1.37	1.15
24.	Sikar	0.26	0.30	0.03	65.63	61.94	89.02	3.28	3.20	3.78
25.	Sirohi	0.65	0.65	0.66	67.08	62.56	86.41	2.70	2.83	2.11
26.	Tonk	0.16	0.20	0.06	76.22	70.80	90.10	2.54	2.91	1.61
27.	Udaipur	2.20	2.50	0.96	73.04	69.60	87.16	1.61	1.61	1.63
	Rajasthan	1.03	1.14	0.56	71.66	67.27	89.47	2.00	2.07	1.72

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan

Employment

Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991) (Percentage) (Contd..)

S. No.	District	OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY			CONSTRUCTION SECONDARY			TOTAL		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	10.08	12.47	3.75	2.83	3.59	0.84	15.07	18.21	6.67
2.	Alwar	5.72	6.76	1.15	1.70	2.04	0.23	9.19	10.64	2.80
3.	Banswara	1.83	2.23	0.32	1.10	1.28	0.40	4.18	4.78	1.91
4.	Barmer	3.17	3.80	0.79	1.07	1.31	0.14	5.78	6.69	2.34
5.	Bharatpur	4.58	4.80	2.21	2.15	2.31	0.47	8.21	8.50	5.06
6.	Bhilwara	6.31	8.57	0.85	1.39	1.80	0.38	9.51	12.44	2.45
7.	Bikaner	5.69	5.98	3.93	5.00	5.69	0.87	12.66	13.51	7.54
8.	Bundi	4.42	4.96	2.38	1.62	1.90	0.60	7.13	8.02	3.80
9.	Chittaurgarh	3.22	4.44	0.60	1.50	2.03	0.33	6.22	8.16	2.01
10.	Churu	3.21	3.89	0.55	2.22	2.77	0.06	7.13	8.51	1.68
11.	Dhaulpur	2.60	2.65	1.25	1.49	1.53	0.49	5.11	5.12	5.04
12.	Dungarpur	2.29	2.67	0.45	1.32	1.46	0.61	5.18	5.69	2.63
13.	Ganganagar	5.02	5.16	3.38	1.49	1.55	0.81	7.71	7.89	5.65
14.	Jaipur	9.79	11.47	2.36	4.05	4.70	1.19	17.10	19.52	6.38
15.	Jaisalmer	2.88	2.71	4.49	6.03	5.99	6.42	11.03	10.64	14.76
16.	Jalor	1.90	2.33	0.29	1.05	1.20	0.47	5.61	6.45	2.42
17.	Jhalawar	2.90	3.73	0.68	1.00	1.29	0.22	5.29	6.52	0.99
18.	Jhunjhunu	4.04	4.41	1.41	3.34	3.78	0.20	9.99	10.84	3.96
19.	Jodhpur	6.18	7.33	1.15	3.45	4.10	0.57	11.74	13.63	3.41
20.	Kota	8.38	9.27	4.24	3.25	3.64	1.43	12.89	13.98	7.83
21.	Nagaur	3.76	4.98	0.44	1.80	2.38	0.21	7.92	10.14	1.87
22.	Pali	6.84	8.46	1.32	2.29	2.79	0.60	12.29	14.73	3.99
23.	S. Madhopur	3.42	3.71	2.01	2.16	2.52	0.41	6.91	7.60	3.57
24.	Sikar	4.97	5.44	1.96	4.92	5.65	0.25	13.17	14.29	5.99
25.	Sirohi	5.50	6.52	1.13	3.11	3.55	1.24	11.31	12.90	4.48
26.	Tonk	5.22	5.63	4.17	1.57	1.98	0.52	9.33	10.52	6.30
27.	Udaipur	5.60	6.67	1.21	2.21	2.49	1.03	9.42	10.77	3.87
	Rajasthan	5.45	6.37	1.66	2.42	2.87	0.61	9.87	11.31	3.99

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan

Employment

Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991) (Percentage) (Contd..)

S. No.	District	TRADE AND COMMERCE			TRANSPORT STORAGE COMMUNICATION			OTHER SERVICES			TOTAL TERTIARY		
		Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	8.52	11.35	1.02	4.08	5.51	0.31	13.08	15.24	7.34	25.68	32.10	8.67
2.	Alwar	5.36	6.49	0.41	2.18	2.66	0.05	10.23	11.46	4.88	17.77	20.61	5.34
3.	Banswara	3.47	4.25	0.51	0.82	1.02	0.06	5.25	5.25	5.23	9.54	10.52	5.80
4.	Barmer	3.60	4.44	0.43	1.26	1.59	0.03	5.05	5.85	2.03	9.91	11.88	2.49
5.	Bharatpur	5.82	6.26	1.13	2.38	2.59	0.19	11.10	11.07	11.32	19.30	19.92	12.64
6.	Bhilwara	4.60	6.30	0.51	1.68	2.35	0.07	5.86	7.00	3.12	12.14	15.65	3.70
7.	Bikaner	8.45	9.61	1.52	3.61	4.15	0.31	13.36	13.80	10.73	25.42	27.56	12.56
8.	Bundi	4.85	5.89	0.93	1.60	2.01	0.06	6.91	7.56	4.46	13.36	15.46	5.45
9.	Chittaurgarh	4.03	5.68	0.45	1.43	2.00	0.09	5.92	7.53	2.43	11.36	15.21	2.97
10.	Churu	6.53	8.11	0.38	2.14	2.68	0.04	7.13	8.16	3.13	15.80	18.95	3.55
11.	Dhaulpur	4.21	4.32	1.25	1.31	1.35	0.14	9.11	8.87	15.61	14.63	14.54	17.00
12.	Dungarpur	4.91	5.78	0.69	1.24	1.49	0.02	6.54	6.58	6.34	12.69	13.85	7.03
13.	Ganganagar	7.71	8.30	1.13	2.16	2.34	0.16	10.09	10.12	9.72	19.96	20.76	11.01
14.	Jaipur	10.37	12.34	1.61	4.12	4.99	0.27	14.87	15.83	10.59	29.36	33.16	12.47
15.	Jaisalmer	4.34	4.63	1.54	2.67	2.93	0.13	17.55	18.46	8.74	24.56	26.02	10.41
16.	Jalor	4.45	5.46	0.65	0.81	1.01	0.06	4.37	5.03	1.86	9.63	11.50	2.57
17.	Jhalawar	3.79	5.03	0.41	1.01	1.38	0.02	5.72	6.88	2.58	10.52	13.29	3.01
18.	Jhunjhunu	5.86	6.61	0.53	2.05	2.34	0.03	14.46	15.58	6.47	22.37	24.54	7.03
19.	Jodhpur	7.51	8.96	1.14	3.36	4.09	0.18	14.33	15.74	8.11	25.20	28.79	9.43
20.	Kota	8.56	10.02	1.73	3.35	3.98	0.37	12.69	13.07	10.94	24.60	27.07	13.04
21.	Nagaur	5.11	6.90	0.29	1.71	2.33	0.03	6.75	8.56	1.88	13.57	17.79	2.20
22.	Pali	6.52	8.21	0.77	2.02	2.60	0.04	7.69	8.90	3.57	16.22	19.71	4.38
23.	S. Madhopur	5.20	6.18	0.36	2.18	2.61	0.07	8.23	9.18	3.59	15.61	17.97	4.02
24.	Sikar	7.49	8.61	0.43	2.85	3.30	0.04	10.86	11.86	4.52	21.20	23.77	4.99
25.	Sirohi	7.79	9.12	2.10	3.01	3.68	0.19	10.81	11.74	6.82	21.61	24.54	9.11
26.	Tonk	4.54	6.15	0.43	1.67	2.31	0.02	8.24	10.22	3.15	14.45	18.69	3.60
27.	Udaipur	6.54	7.86	1.16	2.44	2.98	0.22	8.56	8.79	7.59	17.54	19.63	8.97
	Rajasthan	6.42	7.78	0.82	2.39	2.94	0.13	9.69	10.70	5.59	18.47	21.42	6.54

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan

Total workers (main +marginal) and their categories–India, States and Union Territories: 2001

Sl. No.	India/State / Union territory*	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
	INDIA	Total	Persons	402,512,190	127,628,287	107,447,725	16,395,870	151,040,308
Males			275,463,736	86,328,447	57,354,281	8,312,191	123,468,817	
Females			127,048,454	41,299,840	50,093,444	8,083,679	27,571,491	
		Rural	Persons	310,655,339	124,682,055	103,122,189	11,709,533	71,141,562
	Males		199,199,602	84,046,644	54,749,291	5,642,112	54,761,555	
	Females		111,455,737	40,635,411	48,372,898	6,067,421	16,380,007	
		Urban	Persons	91,856,851	2,946,232	4,325,536	4,686,337	79,898,746
	Males		76,264,134	2,281,803	2,604,990	2,670,079	68,707,262	
	Females		15,592,717	664,429	1,720,546	2,016,258	11,191,484	
1	Punjab	Total	Persons	9,141,760	2,099,330	1,498,976	306,980	5,236,474
			Males	7,023,757	1,823,594	1,119,558	158,349	3,922,256
			Females	2,118,003	275,736	379,418	148,631	1,314,218
		Rural	Persons	6,382,662	2,011,368	1,404,035	199,909	2,767,350
	Males		4,633,197	1,742,355	1,040,346	82,775	1,767,721	
	Females		1,749,465	269,013	363,689	117,134	999,629	
		Urban	Persons	2,759,098	87,962	94,941	107,071	2,469,124
	Males		2,390,560	81,239	79,212	75,574	2,154,535	
	Females		368,538	6,723	15,729	31,497	314,589	
2	Haryana	Total	Persons	8,382,890	3,046,091	1,276,143	207,135	3,853,521
			Males	5,718,804	1,873,479	712,404	125,524	3,007,397
			Females	2,664,086	1,172,612	563,739	81,611	846,124
		Rural	Persons	6,455,946	2,975,648	1,222,279	134,639	2,123,380
	Males		4,079,735	1,820,096	679,191	74,640	1,505,808	
	Females		2,376,211	1,155,552	543,088	59,999	617,572	
		Urban	Persons	1,926,944	70,443	53,864	72,496	1,730,141
	Males		1,639,069	53,383	33,213	50,884	1,501,589	
	Females		287,875	17,060	20,651	21,612	228,552	
3	Rajasthan	Total	Persons	23,781,257	13,166,777	2,529,225	651,421	7,433,834
			Males	14,710,049	7,086,876	1,038,287	401,191	6,183,695
			Females	9,071,208	6,079,901	1,490,938	250,230	1,250,139
		Rural	Persons	19,877,709	12,923,353	2,442,347	424,927	4,087,082
	Males		11,381,353	6,936,535	993,343	254,954	3,196,521	
	Females		8,496,356	5,986,818	1,449,004	169,973	890,561	
		Urban	Persons	3,903,548	243,424	86,878	226,494	3,346,752
	Male		3,328,696	150,341	44,944	146,237	2,987,174	
	Females		574,852	93,083	41,934	80,257	359,578	

Sl. No.	India/State / Union territory*	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
4	Uttar Pradesh	Total	Persons	54,180,232	22,172,563	13,604,812	2,885,596	15,517,261
			Males	41,380,607	17,779,985	8,329,123	1,818,419	13,453,080
			Females	12,799,625	4,392,578	5,275,689	1,067,177	2,064,181
		Rural	Persons	44,865,277	21,724,771	13,141,632	2,036,660	7,962,214
			Males	33,065,880	17,379,801	7,957,247	1,225,312	6,503,520
			Females	11,799,397	4,344,970	5,184,385	811,348	1,458,694
		Urban	Persons	9,314,955	447,792	463,180	848,936	7,555,047
			Males	8,314,727	400,184	371,876	593,107	6,949,560
			Females	1,000,228	47,608	91,304	255,829	605,487
5	Bihar	Total	Persons	28,080,004	8,192,108	13,527,884	1,086,638	5,273,374
			Males	20,597,085	6,514,731	8,798,532	639,347	4,644,475
			Females	7,482,919	1,677,377	4,729,352	447,291	628,899
		Rural	Persons	25,856,125	8,062,095	13,253,215	944,169	3,596,646
			Males	18,650,188	6,401,717	8,600,543	540,240	3,107,688
			Females	7,205,937	1,660,378	4,652,672	403,929	488,958
		Urban	Persons	2,223,879	130,013	274,669	142,469	1,676,728
			Males	1,946,897	113,014	197,989	99,107	1,536,787
			Females	276,982	16,999	76,680	43,362	139,941
6	Orissa	Total	Persons	14,272,764	4,238,347	5,001,075	689,173	4,344,169
			Males	9,818,471	3,371,717	2,580,522	310,153	3,556,079
			Females	4,454,293	866,630	2,420,553	379,020	788,090
		Rural	Persons	12,587,554	4,182,136	4,923,637	631,779	2,850,002
			Males	8,386,624	3,321,937	2,532,952	272,646	2,259,089
			Females	4,200,930	860,199	2,390,685	359,133	590,913
		Urban	Persons	1,685,210	56,211	77,438	57,394	1,494,167
			Males	1,431,847	49,780	47,570	37,507	1,296,990
			Females	253,363	6,431	29,868	19,887	197,177
7	Madhya Pradesh	Total	Persons	25,756,485	11,058,500	7,380,878	1,010,067	6,307,040
			Males	16,202,287	6,935,121	3,485,987	501,369	5,279,810
			Females	9,554,198	4,123,379	3,894,891	508,698	1,027,230
		Rural	Persons	20,865,600	10,724,404	7,116,698	693,790	2,330,708
			Males	12,195,626	6,685,217	3,347,264	334,286	1,828,859
			Females	8,669,974	4,039,187	3,769,434	359,504	501,849
		Urban	Persons	4,890,885	334,096	264,180	316,277	3,976,332
			Males	4,006,661	249,904	138,723	167,083	3,450,951
			Females	884,224	84,192	125,457	149,194	525,381

Sl. No.	India/State / Union territory*	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
8	Gujarat	Total	Persons	20,368,797	5,613,185	4,987,657	381,601	9,386,354
			Males	13,870,929	3,804,880	2,404,180	222,579	7,439,290
			Females	6,497,868	1,808,305	2,583,477	159,022	1,947,064
		Rural	Persons	14,341,413	5,491,522	4,816,260	224,102	3,809,529
			Males	8,620,383	3,707,298	2,301,215	141,209	2,470,661
			Females	5,721,030	1,784,224	2,515,045	82,893	1,338,868
		Urban	Persons	6,027,384	121,663	171,397	157,499	5,576,825
			Males	5,250,546	97,582	102,965	81,370	4,968,629
			Females	776,838	24,081	68,432	76,129	608,196
9	Maharashtra	Total	Persons	42,053,330	12,009,903	11,290,945	1,046,149	17,706,333
			Males	26,924,764	6,765,759	4,928,793	540,611	14,689,601
			Females	15,128,566	5,244,144	6,362,152	505,538	3,016,732
		Rural	Persons	28,106,602	11,716,298	10,790,748	586,790	5,012,766
			Males	15,410,854	6,547,568	4,669,390	304,430	3,889,466
			Females	12,695,748	5,168,730	6,121,358	282,360	1,123,300
		Urban	Persons	13,946,728	293,605	500,197	459,359	12,693,567
			Males	11,513,910	218,191	259,403	236,181	10,800,135
			Females	2,432,818	75,414	240,794	223,178	1,893,432
10	Andhra Pradesh	Total	Persons	34,865,117	7,903,635	13,818,754	1,569,699	11,573,029
			Males	21,725,810	5,287,272	6,431,834	666,358	9,340,346
			Females	13,139,307	2,616,363	7,386,920	903,341	2,232,683
		Rural	Persons	28,159,160	7,784,145	13,379,667	1,198,770	5,796,578
			Males	16,309,047	5,188,706	6,188,479	481,882	4,449,980
			Females	11,850,113	2,595,439	7,191,188	716,888	1,346,598
		Urban	Persons	6,705,957	119,490	439,087	370,929	5,776,451
			Males	5,416,763	98,566	243,355	184,476	4,890,366
			Females	1,289,194	20,924	195,732	186,453	886,085
11	Karnataka	Total	Persons	23,521,533	6,936,121	6,209,153	935,712	9,440,547
			Males	15,272,725	4,909,653	2,595,871	388,441	7,378,760
			Females	8,248,808	2,026,468	3,613,282	547,271	2,061,787
		Rural	Persons	17,129,318	6,704,656	5,890,452	581,561	3,952,649
			Males	10,274,566	4,719,336	2,434,992	237,772	2,882,466
			Females	6,854,752	1,985,320	3,455,460	343,789	1,070,183
		Urban	Persons	6,392,215	231,465	318,701	354,151	5,487,898
			Males	4,998,159	190,317	160,879	150,669	4,496,294
			Females	1,394,056	41,148	157,822	203,482	991,604

Sl. No.	India/State / Union territory*	Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females	Total workers (Main + Marginal)	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers
12	Kerala	Total	Persons Males Females	10,291,258 7,790,522 2,500,736	740,403 622,724 117,679	1,653,601 1,103,317 550,284	364,770 181,935 182,835	7,532,484 5,882,546 1,649,938
		Rural	Persons Males Females	7,675,096 5,750,087 1,925,009	685,163 578,665 106,498	1,514,706 1,009,620 505,086	262,066 125,224 136,842	5,213,161 4,036,578 1,176,583
		Urban	Persons Males Females	2,616,162 2,040,435 575,727	55,240 44,059 11,181	138,895 93,697 45,198	102,704 56,711 45,993	2,319,323 1,845,968 473,355
13	Tamil Nadu	Total	Persons Males Females	27,811,647 18,153,275 9,658,372	5,114,384 3,305,413 1,808,971	8,665,020 4,277,140 4,387,880	1,458,546 619,096 839,450	12,573,697 9,951,626 2,622,071
		Rural	Persons Males Females	17,572,083 10,396,912 7,175,171	4,725,890 3,028,113 1,697,777	7,565,439 3,667,853 3,897,586	815,009 324,381 490,628	4,465,745 3,376,565 1,089,180
		Urban	Persons Males Females	10,239,564 7,756,363 2,483,201	388,494 277,300 111,194	1,099,581 609,287 490,294	643,537 294,715 348,822	8,107,952 6,575,061 1,532,891

Note :

The figures for India and Gujarat exclude the data for the entire Kachchh district, Morvi, Maliya-Miyana and Wankaner talukas of Rajkot district and Jodiya taluka of Jamnagar district of Gujarat State where population enumeration of Census of India, 2001 could not be conducted due to earthquake.

Health and Nutrition
Inter State Comparison of Vital Indicators

S. No.	State	Crude* Birth rate			Crude* Death rate			Total Fertility rate**			Couples** currently protected all methods
		1997			1997			1993-94			
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	31.3.98
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.1	20.5	22.5	9.1	5.9	8.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	51.5
2.	Assam	29.0	20.7	28.2	10.3	5.9	9.9	3.7	2.4	3.5	22.0
3.	Bihar	32.7	23.6	31.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	4.7	3.5	4.6	23.1
4.	Gujarat	27.0	22.6	25.6	8.3	6.2	7.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	67.4
5.	Haryana	29.6	23.8	28.3	8.3	6.9	8.0	3.9	3.0	3.7	63.7
6.	Karnataka	23.9	20.1	22.7	8.5	5.4	7.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	57.0
7.	Kerala	17.9	17.9	17.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	51.7
8.	Madhya Pradesh	33.6	23.1	31.9	11.7	7.7	11.0	4.6	2.8	4.2	57.1
9.	Maharashtra	24.4	21.0	23.1	8.6	5.4	7.3	3.2	2.6	2.9	58.2
10.	Orissa	27.4	21.3	26.5	11.3	7.5	10.9	3.3	2.5	3.2	44.7
11.	Punjab	24.9	19.0	23.4	7.8	6.1	7.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	91.9
12.	Rajasthan	33.7	25.1	32.1	9.3	7.0	8.9	4.7	3.4	4.5	33.7
13.	Tamilnadu	19.3	18.3	19.0	8.7	6.7	8.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	55.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	34.6	27.9	33.5	10.7	8.2	10.3	5.3	4.1	5.1	46.1
15.	West Bengal	24.8	15.9	22.4	7.9	7.2	7.7	3.3	2.0	2.9	37.1
	India	28.9	21.5	27.2	9.6	6.5	8.9	3.8	2.7	3.5	52.2

Source: * S.R.S. Bulletin April 1999 - Registrar General of India

** State of India's Population Foundation of India, New Delhi-1998.

*** Year Book 1995-96, Family Welfare programme in India, Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Health and Nutrition
(Contd.) Inter State Comparison of Vital Indicators

S. No.	State	Infant* Mortality rate			Neo-Natal*** Mortality rate	Child*** Mortality rate under 5 years	Percentage of birth above 4th order of birth	Medical attention at birth**	
		1997	1995	1995				1997	Institutions
		Rural	Urban	Total					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	37	63	52.7	82	12.0	41.9	27.0
2.	Assam	79	37	76	47.3	131	28.9	20.7	15.3
3.	Bihar	73	53	71	44.4	117	35.3	14.7	18.6
4.	Gujarat	69	46	62	44.6	99	18.4	36.1	36.9
5.	Haryana	70	59	68	41.9	100	20.6	24.2	67.3
6.	Karnataka	63	24	53	44.2	94	17.5	49.3	25.1
7.	Kerala	11	15	12	11.0	20	6.4	96.8	1.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	99	57	94	64.9	168	26.3	13.9	21.1
9.	Maharashtra	56	31	47	39.6	75	18.5	47.5	20.1
10.	Orissa	100	65	96	62.5	145	23.1	13.3	22.4
11.	Punjab	54	38	51	28.1	76	17.0	12.4	85.8
12.	Rajasthan	89	61	85	56.3	131	27.8	7.6	25.8
13.	Tamilnadu	58	40	53	10.3	66	8.3	64.2	20.8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	89	66	85	52.4	145	35.9	7.2	41.6
15.	West Bengal	58	43	55	38.8	91	20.0	35.8	13.4
	India	77	45	71	48.1	113	25.4	25.2	28.2

Source: * S.R.S. Bulletin April 1999 - Registrar General of India

** State of India's Population Foundation of India, New Delhi-1998.

*** Year Book 1995-96, Family Welfare programme in India, Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Health and Nutrition
(Contd.) Inter State Comparison of Vital Indicators

S. No.	State	Maternal* mortality rate 1992	Life** expectancy at birth 1991-95
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	61.8
2.	Assam	544	55.7
3.	Bihar	470	59.3
4.	Gujarat	389	61.0
5.	Haryana	436	63.4
6.	Karnataka	450	62.5
7.	Kerala	87	72.9
8.	Madhya Pradesh	711	54.7
9.	Maharashtra	336	64.8
10.	Orissa	738	56.5
11.	Punjab	369	67.2
12.	Rajasthan	550	59.1
13.	Tamilnadu	376	63.3
14.	Uttar Pradesh	624	56.8
15.	West Bengal	389	62.1
	India	453	60.3

* *The progress of Indian States, UNICEF, New Delhi, 1995*

** *Life Tables 1991-95 - Registrar General of India.*

*** *National Family Health Survey - 1992-93.*

Details of Complaints sent to various Departments by the State Commission in 1999-2000

S. No.	District	Supdt. Police	Collector	Director Education	Director Panchayats	DWDA	Misc	Atrocities Ag. Women Cell
1	Bikaner	21	3	4	3	2	13	-
2	Ganganagar	15	2	-	-	1	-	-
3	Hanumangarh	3	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	Churu	16	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	Jaipur	87	2	4	2	1	23	10
6	Dausa	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
7	Alwar	12	1	-	-	2	13	-
8	Bharatpur	23	2	1	-	3	1	-
9	Jhunjhunu	12	4	2	1	4	5	-
10	Sikar	22	5	-	-	2	3	1
11	Dholpur	13	-	1	-	-	1	1
12	Kota	15	1	-	1	1	3	1
13	Bundi	7	2	-	2	-	2	1
14	Jhalawar	4	-	-	1	-	1	-
15	Baran	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Karoli	8	3	-	-	-	1	-
17	S. Madhopur	11	1	-	1	1	1	-
18	Udaipur	11	3	1	-	-	2	-
19	Chittaurgarh	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Rajsamand	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
21	Dungarpur	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
22	Banswara	3	1	1	-	-	-	-
23	Ajmer	19	2	2	-	5	5	-
24	Nagaur	19	-	-	-	1	1	-
25	Bhilwara	9	2	2	-	2	1	-
26	Tonk	21	-	-	1	1	-	1
27	Jodhpur	6	2	-	-	1	1	1
28	Jaisalmer	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Barmer	5	4	1	1	-	1	-
30	Jalor	6	-	-	-	2	1	-
31	Pali	8	-	-	-	-	2	-
32	Sirohi	6	-	-	-	1	-	-

Details of Complaints sent to various Departments by the State Commission in 2000-2001

S. No.	District	Supdt. Police	Collector	Director Education	Director Panchayats	DWDA	Misc	Atrocities Ag. Women Cell
1	Jaipur	79	21	3	10	4	33	31
2	Dausa	30	6	-	1	2	4	4
3	Jhunjhunu	21	11	2	-	1	2	7
4	Sikar	19	12	-	1	3	4	4
5	Dholpur	9	2	3	-	-	1	1
6	Bharatpur	20	3	-	-	3	4	10
7	Alwar	11	4	1	-	2	2	3
8	Ajmer	30	11	1	1	8	8	5
9	Nagaur	20	9	-	-	2	-	2
10	Bhilwara	15	6	-	-	5	3	2
11	Tonk	23	8	-	-	10	-	-
12	Kota	20	4	-	-	1	9	3
13	Bundi	23	10	-	1	4	4	4
14	Jhalawar	11	7	-	-	1	1	2
15	Baran	4	4	1	-	1	3	-
16	Karoli	12	8	-	-	-	1	3
17	S. Madhopur	15	3	-	1	1	1	2
18	Udaipur	8	3	2	1	2	3	2
19	Rajsamand	6	1	-	-	-	1	-
20	Chittaurgarh	13	2	-	-	2	1	1
21	Dungarpur	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
22	Banswara	9	1	-	-	3	3	3
23	Bikaner	30	9	3	1	3	17	10
24	Ganganagar	18	5	-	-	2	9	2
25	Hanumangarh	10	7	3	-	1	3	-
26	Churu	19	7	-	-	9	4	7
27	Jodhpur	10	2	1	-	2	3	2
28	Jalor	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
29	Pali	16	3	-	-	4	4	2
30	Sirohi	1	2	-	-	-	2	1
31	Barmer	7	2	-	-	1	1	2
32	Jaisalmer	1	-	-	-	-	1	1

Details of Complaints sent to various Departments by the State Commission in 2001-2002

S. No.	District	Supdt. Police	Collector	Director Education	Director Panchayats	DWDA	Misc	Atrocities Ag. Women Cell
1	Jaipur	130	13	6	-	2	41	13
2	Dausa	29	5	-	1	-	4	3
3	Jhunjhunu	20	5	2	-	-	-	-
4	Sikar	20	14	1	1	-	14	6
5	Dholpur	11	2	-	-	-	-	1
6	Bharatpur	39	15	-	-	-	6	2
7	Alwar	24	5	-	-	-	5	1
8	Ajmer	25	15	2	-	2	11	2
9	Nagaur	31	12	1	-	-	2	4
10	Bhilwara	12	7	1	-	-	3	1
11	Tonk	41	20	1	-	2	5	5
12	Kota	12	12	-	-	-	4	3
13	Bundi	27	10	-	-	-	8	1
14	Jhalawar	11	1	-	-	-	1	-
15	Baran	5	4	-	-	-	2	-
16	Karoli	18	2	-	-	-	3	1
17	S. Madhopur	22	7	-	-	1	-	4
18	Udaipur	7	3	1	-	-	3	3
19	Rajsamand	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
20	Chittaurgarh	11	7	1	-	1	1	1
21	Dungarpur	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
22	Banswara	4	2	-	-	-	1	-
23	Bikaner	27	12	8	-	2	12	7
24	Ganganagar	15	13	1	-	-	3	-
25	Hanumangarh	10	6	-	-	-	3	-
26	Churu	13	10	-	-	1	3	2
27	Jodhpur	10	2	-	-	-	1	1
28	Jalor	9	5	-	-	-	-	1
29	Pali	23	10	-	-	-	1	3
30	Sirohi	7	3	1	-	-	1	-
31	Barmer	10	4	-	-	-	5	-
32	Jaisalmer	2	1	-	-	-	-	-

Details of Complaints received in the State Commission in 1999-2000

S. No.	District	Pending Courts	Outside Jurisdiction	Challaned	False	Under Investigation	Compromise	Total
1	Jaipur	2	4	20	12	82	2	122
2	Dausa			5	-	4		9
3	Alwar		1	2	1	10	3	17
4	Bharatpur			5	5	20		30
5	Sikar	1	1	3	4	23		32
6	Jhunjhunu			1	4	25	1	31
7	Dholpur		1	2	1	12		16
8	Jodhpur	1		1	2	8		12
9	Barmer			1	1	10		12
10	Jaisalmer				1			1
11	Jalor				4	5		9
12	Pali			3	1	5		9
13	Sirohi	1				7		8
14	Kota		1	4		15		20
15	S. Madhopur		2	1	11		14	
16	Bundi			4	1	6	1	12
17	Jhalawar			3		3		6
18	Baran		1	1		1		3
19	Karoli			1	1	10		12
20	Udaipur			2	2	12		16
21	Rajsamand	1			3		4	
22	Chittaurgarh		4	1	2		7	
23	Dungarpur					3		3
24	Banswara			1		3		4
25	Ajmer		1	9	6	22	1	39
26	Nagaur	1		6	6	9		22
27	Bhilwara			2		14		16
28	Tonk	1		7	2	15		25
29	Bikaner		1	12	2	32		47
30	Ganganagar		3	3	11	1	18	
31	Hanumangarh	1	2	1	2		6	
32	Churu			7	2	13		22
	Total	7	13	113	64	398	9	604

Details of Complaints received in the State Commission in 2000-2001

S. No.	District	Pending Courts	Outside Jurisdiction	Challaned	False	Under Investigation	Compromise	Total
1	Jaipur	5	1	123	19	9	7	164
2	Dausa	-	-	34	1	5	1	41
3	Jhunjhunu	2	-	32	-	2	-	36
4	Sikar	-	-	36	-	2	-	38
5	Dholpur	-	-	11	-	2	-	13
6	Bharatpur	-	-	35	-	-	1	36
7	Alwar	-	-	19	1	1	-	21
8	Ajmer	1	-	43	3	-	-	47
9	Nagaur	-	-	21	-	5	-	26
10	Bhilwara	-	-	26	2	1	-	29
11	Tonk	2	-	33	1	3	-	39
12	Kota	-	-	26	1	6	-	33
13	Bundi	-	-	34	4	-	-	38
14	Jhalawar	-	-	17	-	1	-	18
15	Baran	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
16	Karoli	1	-	21	-	1	1	24
17	S. Madhopur	-	-	16	4	1	-	21
18	Udaipur	-	-	12	2	-	-	14
19	Rajsamand	-	-	3	4	-	-	7
20	Chittaurgarh	-	2	13	1	-	1	17
21	Dungarpur	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
22	Banswara	-	-	14	-	2	-	16
23	Bikaner	1	1	50	3	3	-	58
24	Ganganagar	2	-	20	5	4	-	31
25	Hanumangarh	-	-	14	2	5	-	21
26	Churu	1	1	22	6	3	-	33
27	Jodhpur	-	-	13	3	1	-	17
28	Jalor	-	-	6	2	-	-	8
29	Pali	-	-	21	3	-	-	24
30	Sirohi	-	-	3	-	3	-	6
31	Barmer	-	-	8	-	1	-	9
32	Jaisalmer	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
	Total	15	5	742	67	61	11	901

Details of Complaints received in the State Commission in 2001-2002

S. No.	District	Pending Courts	Outside Jurisdiction	Challaned	False	Under Investigation	Compromise	Total
1	Jaipur	1	1	111	12	93	4	222
2	Dausa	-	1	15	2	21	-	39
3	Jhunjhunu	-	-	11	3	14	-	28
4	Sikar	1	-	15	1	14	1	32
5	Dholpur	-	-	4	1	7	-	12
6	Bharatpur	-	1	19	3	28	-	51
7	Alwar	-	-	16	-	13	-	29
8	Ajmer	-	-	26	3	20	1	50
9	Nagaur	-	-	19	2	13	-	34
10	Bhilwara	-	-	10	3	15	-	28
11	Tonk	-	-	28	6	24	2	60
12	Kota	-	-	8	1	16	1	26
13	Bundi	-	1	18	2	18	-	39
14	Jhalawar	-	-	8	-	10	-	18
15	Baran	-	-	3	-	8	-	11
16	Karoli	-	-	11	4	9	-	24
17	S. Madhopur	-	-	9	1	19	-	29
18	Udaipur	-	1	4	2	6	-	13
19	Rajsamand	-	-	3	-	2	-	5
20	Chittaurgarh	-	-	9	-	12	-	21
21	Dungarpur	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
22	Banswara	-	-	4	-	3	-	7
23	Bikaner	-	-	18	1	25	1	45
24	Ganganagar	-	-	7	1	20	-	28
25	Hanumangarh	-	-	5	-	10	-	15
26	Churu	-	-	13	-	13	-	26
27	Jodhpur	-	-	8	2	5	-	13
28	Jalor	-	-	7	3	5	-	14
29	Pali	-	-	15	-	12	1	31
30	Sirohi	-	-	5	2	6	-	11
31	Barmer	-	-	7	-	8	-	17
32	Jaisalmer	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
	Total	2	5	437	55	474	11	984

**A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS
OF
WOMEN AND GIRLS IN RAJASTHAN**

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FOREWORD

The existential pathos of a woman's life has been inimitably captured by the great Hindi poet, Shri Maithilisharan Gupta, in a memorable couplet which says, "Alas, woman! Thy destiny is eternal sacrifice, eternal suffering!"

Despite the exalted position given to women in some of India's religious texts and the exceptional attainments of individual women in fields as diverse as philosophy, statecraft and even warfare, the profile of the average woman through the ages has been that of a perpetually poor, perpetually pregnant and perpetually powerless being.

Independent India has tried to redeem the situation by proclaiming equality of the sexes as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution and directing state policy towards removing the various disabilities that thwart women in realising their potential. Five decades of Independence have also seen a plethora of laws passed by the State and Federal Governments to protect women from violence and discrimination and to strengthen their entitlements in the social and economic fields. Numerous committees and commissions have x-rayed the position of women, the advances made by them and the obstacles faced by them, and they have made umpteen recommendations to improve the situation. Scores of schemes have been floated by various Ministries of the Government to address women's problems, particularly those relating to education, health, nutrition, livelihood and personal laws. In the institutional area, independent administrative departments to give undivided attention to women's problems have sprung up at the Centre as well as in the States. Development corporations were an innovation of the Eighties to energise economic benefit schemes. The Nineties saw the setting up of the National Commission for Women (NCW) and State Commissions in various States to inquire into the working of various legal and constitutional provisions concerning women, to investigate cases of violation of women's rights and generally to advise on the socio-economic policy framework in order to mainstream women's concerns. In recent years, the Governments, Central and State, have also articulated comprehensive policies for the empowerment of women through a variety of instruments and approaches focusing on an explicit vision of equal partnership of women in all walks of life.

Credit must also be given to a robust women's movement which has often given forceful expression to women's aspirations and joined issue with all the organs of state — legislative, executive and judicial — for reviewing the age-old prescriptions of a patriarchal society. Often they have networked effectively with the international community and fora in the quest for worldwide solidarity on issues affecting women. These interactions have often times changed the idiom of discourse on women's right to justice and development.

The half-century of struggle and reform has undoubtedly had considerable impact on women's world. Some of the key indicators of development have perked up significantly; women's life expectancy has risen; education levels have improved; economic participation has grown. But there are areas of darkness too; crimes against women, both at home and outside, continue unabated; traditional economic occupations have withered in the face of global competition; there is increasing commodification of women's persona and vulgarisation of their image in the media's marketplace. The new economic regime, where Sensex swamps sensibility, has meant the precipitate withdrawal of the state from many fields leaving the weak, including women, in the cold. Similarly laws change; minds don't. Therefore between progressive legislation and sensitive enforcement falls a long shadow. Critics also point out that whatever advances have been made remain confined to urban India and the vast hinterland resists change obstinately.

The overall picture is thus a mixed one leaving the profile of the average Indian woman not substantially altered. But in this vast country there is no average Indian woman. As in all other matters, diversity marks the Indian woman's picture too. How society and economy are coping with the forces of modernisation differs substantially from region to region. The geography of a state provides its own constraints and opportunities; history gives its own moorings to values and momentum to change. Thus the regional profile is superimposed on the national profile. The NCW has therefore commissioned these studies to gauge how women's life has been changing or not changing in different States of the country, and to situate these studies in the historical and geographical context of each region or State so that progress can be measured across time and across space. Such spatial comparisons can highlight what lessons there are to be learnt from the 'leading' areas and equally they help in focusing the attention on the 'lagging' areas. Regionally disaggregated data helps in benchmarking progress of different regions, areas or districts, and can be used for improving performance by attempting to raise the performance levels of the laggards to the average of the State and then matching the State's average to the national average. Interesting insights can also be gleaned from the experience of implementing agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in dealing with different

problems. Some of these may be rooted in the soil of the region and may not lend themselves to replication but many others can be useful examples to emulate. That is how Best Practices become common practices.

These studies have been carried out by different research groups having special knowledge and interest in the area — its people, its history, its administration, its cultural ambience etc. They have interacted with official agencies as well as with leading NGOs working with women in the respective areas. The NCW has given a helping hand by providing information from its own database where available and also by interacting with the government of the State to set the stage for these exercises. The result is in your hands.

It is our hope that this effort will eventually result in the compilation of a comprehensive index of gender development focusing on the key issues in women's lives thus enabling comparisons of achievements and gaps regionally and nationally. This will help scholars and administrators alike.

Poornima Advani

RAJASTHAN

