

The Human Development Report



Rajasthan 1999

Human Development Report

Rajasthan 1999



Society for International Development (SID)

Rajasthan Chapter

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of the Human Development Report
Rajasthan 1999**

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Dedicated in the memory of

Mahbub-ul-Haq

(1934-98)

the originator of the Human Development Report,
that is guiding a new way to measure
economic achievement, equity and democracy.

About Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq:

Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq was one of the great innovative international thinker in post-war period in the field of human and social development. His pioneering work over the last forty-years led to some of important achievements in international development from challenging economic orthodoxy to putting global human security on the international agenda.

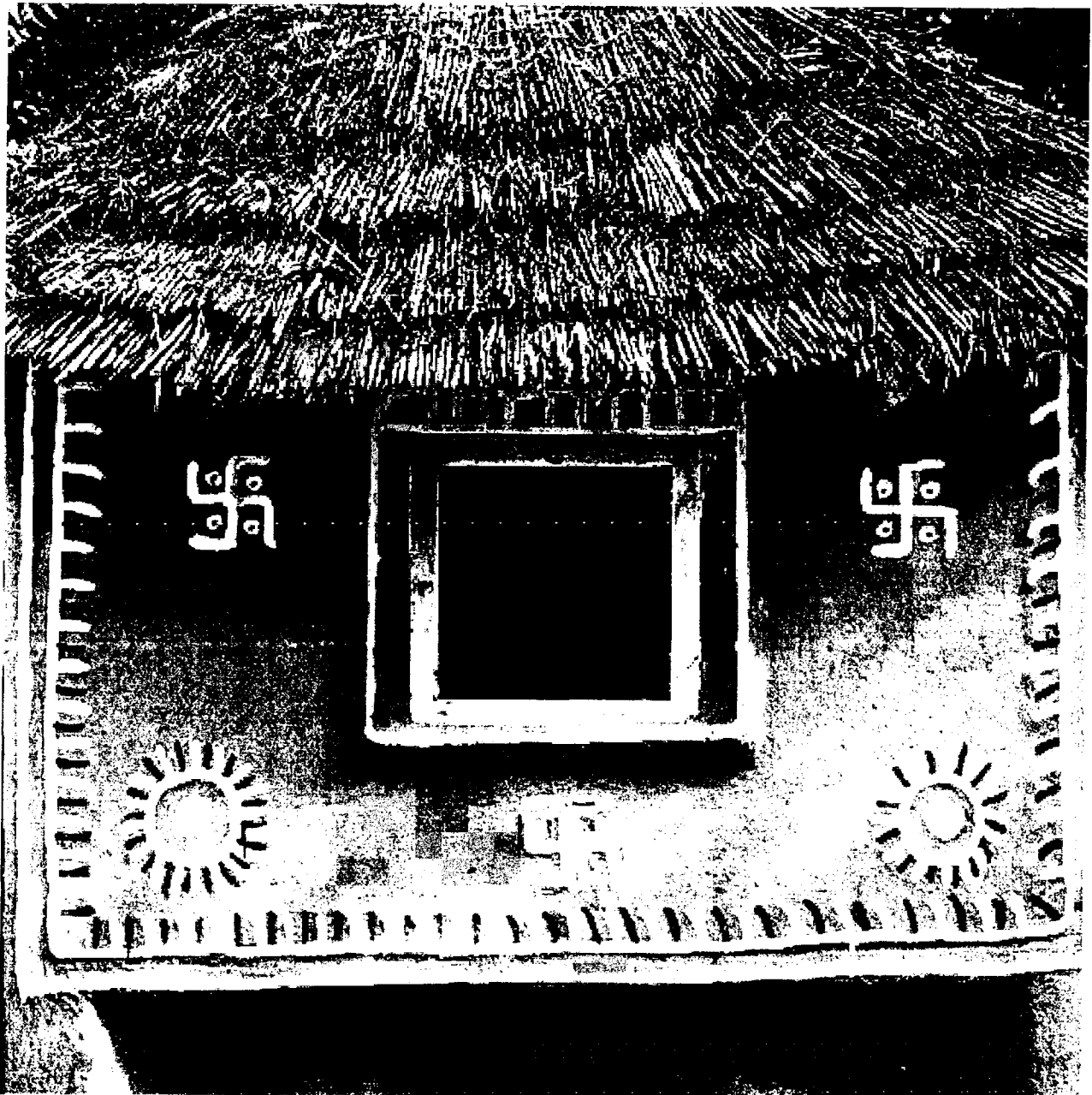
A champion of development and the rights of poor people around the world, he was unique individual who never failed to stir people with his ideas and calls to action and had a major influence in leading development institutions. In the last decade, particularly, he contributed greatly to bringing a vision for peace, democracy and development to the centre of development concerns. He conceived and launched the UNDP's intellectual landmark, **Human Development Report** producing seven of these highly influential annual publications. He pioneered the Human Development Index as an antidote to GNP as the end-all of development measures. He launched the Human Development Centre and brought the concept of regular reporting on human development to the local level with the release of a new annual series, "**Human Development in South Asia**" from the year 1997, showing that South Asia is the most deprived area in the world.

Haq was a leader, rather a giant of SID. His uncompromising vision, compelling analysis, pioneering proposals and powerful eloquence kept SID at the cutting edge of development thinking and debate for nearly three decades. Associated with SID since the 1960's, Dr. Haq always rose to the occasion when called to do so in the name of SID. He shared SID's values and dedicated himself to the society with untiring energy and unflagging zeal. Indeed many of his ideas inspired – and continue to inspire – SID's programme work.

Dr. Haq commitment to development led to him being described in the international media as the "Guru of Human Development" and "a tireless champion of the poor." The message, which he advocated with crusading zeal, was that human beings are the end, not merely the means of development efforts. He argued that the connection between human development or the well being of the people and economic growth was not automatic.

- The Hindu

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MESSAGES

Message from

President, SID - Rome

*(excerpts from the message as received from
Dr. Roberto Savio, Secretary General, SID)*

He is very impressed with the activities the Rajasthan Chapter has been undertaking since its creation and under your leadership. He appreciates your partnership in the SID Programmes.

He also has been very saddened by the loss of Mr. Mahbub ul Haq last year, who has been one of the great men of SID and has inspired and led the society for many years bringing his well-known wisdom, political and personal talents to make the Society an important space for rethinking development dialogue.

He appreciates your excellent initiative in starting the Haq Memorial Lecture.

He thanks you for your dedication to SID and conveys his best wishes of success for your endeavours.

Boutros Boutros Ghali

Excerpts from Message of
Executive Director, UNFPA

On 12 October, many countries throughout the world observed the Day of 6 Billion. It was a day to reflect what a world population of six billion would mean, now and in the future. It was a day to recognize that individual lives and health come first. That poverty, food and water shortages and other problems of under-development can be helped by paying close attention to population problems.

Overall, there was general agreement that world population growth should be slower through freedom of choice. By paying close attention to individual needs for reproductive health, for education and for equality between women and men.

Women throughout the world have too limited choices; up to half of the pregnancies each year are unwanted or ill-timed. For some women in developing countries, reproduction is the greatest single threat to health.

As a consequence, human numbers are still growing by 78 million each year and this growth is concentrated in the countries that are struggling hardest to meet their people's needs.

Their early life will be a struggle for the elements of human dignity-water, food, clothing, housing, sanitation, basic education and health care.

Half of today's children will be female, and many of them will bear the additional burdens of gender-based discrimination-unequal educational opportunities, second-class status in law and custom, vulnerability to sexual violence; sexually transmitted diseases; unwanted pregnancy; denial of reproductive health and rights.

These are among the concerns that Mahbub ul Haq had when he developed the Human Development Report. Mahbub was concerned about the eradication of poverty and the promotion of peace. Through the Report, he brought to the world's attention, the conditions of human beings in the developing world. Setting up the Human Development Centres for South Asia was Mahbub's way of increasing awareness of the plight of population in the region. His concern for people touched all of us and brought us to recognize the key to human development.

The key to human development lies in the empowerment of women. It has been proven that when a woman is educated, when she is free to make choices about her future, when she has access to health care information and services, when she has access to decision making processes, when she has economic empowerment, not only does it benefit her; it also benefits her children, her family and society as a whole.

This is the full essence of human development. This was Mahbub's quest, and one which we must turn into a reality. For until women take their rightful place in society, as active partners in the entire development process, the true sense of human development will elude us all.

Dr. Nafis Sadik
(Former President, SID Rome)

Message from
Secretary General, SID - Rome

I learn with pleasure that the SID Rajasthan Chapter is bringing out the first volume of the HDR-1999 on Rajasthan in memory of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq. As Dr. Haq championed both the work of SID and all those working to end poverty, it is most appropriate that one of SID's most active chapters in India dedicate this maiden volume to his memory.

Dr. Haq was one of the outstanding thinkers in the field of human and social development. His pioneering work over the last forty years led to some of the most important achievements in international development for challenging economic orthodoxy to putting global human security on the international agenda. Particularly in the last decade, he contributed greatly to bringing a vision for peace democracy & development. The Human Development Report (HDR), which he began in 1990, remains a major achievement that is guiding a new way to measure economic achievement, equity & democracy. His work is being continued by his close friend & SID colleague Richard Jolly. Indeed the mark of Mahbub-ul-Haq's unique contribution to our field is that many of his innovative and forward thinking ideas continue to be carried out by his close friends, in particular his dedicated widow Ms. Khalida Haq. His life and work are an example for SID in the fight to bring about human centred development.

I am pleased to commend the efforts of the SID Rajasthan Chapter. I am confident that this report, and those that will follow, will help to carry to fruition the visionary work of Mahbub ul Haq.

Roberto Savio

Message from
Chief Minister, Rajasthan

I am happy to know that Society for International Development-SID-Rajasthan Chapter is going to publish the Human Development Report relating to Rajasthan under the aegis of UNDP's Human Development Report project.

UNDP's initiative of publishing Human Development Report (HDR) is now almost a decade old. This has brought to focus the realisation that economic development by itself is not the end; the target being the human beings, who are the real subject and object of development. This initiative of the UNDP has received a popular recognition. The present publication, relating to Rajasthan, is the third Report by the Indian States; the first two being Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka. A distinguishing feature of this Report for Rajasthan is that it is the result of initiative by an NGO (Society for International Development-SID-Rajasthan Chapter), whereas the previous two efforts were made by the respective State Governments.

Rajasthan has glorious past in chivalry and sacrifice, but has a weak economic infrastructure, coupled with feudal traditions, illiteracy- specially among women, child marriage and high population growth. Efforts for planned development over past five decades have undoubtedly, brought perceptible changes in infrastructure, but the State continues to be lagging behind the neighbouring, as well as, distant developed States in the country and has been ranked even below the national average in several sectors. Problems of drinking water, high incidence of infant/maternal mortality; severe malnutrition among women and children, high rate of dropouts – specially girls from the primary/secondary schools are such features, which need little empirical evidence.

Present endeavour is an effort in right direction in self-introspection, through the new approach of evaluating output indicators along with the relevant input and process indicators. This and the process of decentralized planning, along with empowering the Panchayati Raj institutions in the State will give a new thrust to the process of planning in the State.

I congratulate Prof. V. S. Vyas, Chairman, SID-Rajasthan Chapter (and also Member, State Planning Board) and his enthusiastic team for this bold initiative and sincerely hope that it will give all those who desire and dream to take this State, in the next millennium to the centre stage of the national economic scene.

Ashok Gehlot

Message from
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
(Govt. of India)

Over the years, particularly in the last decade, there has been growing realization that access to basic minimum services, particularly in the areas of health, education, nutrition and drinking water, is an essential prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. The concept of 'human development' as the major objective of planning was articulated by the UNDP in its first Human Development Report about ten years ago.

However, the real challenge lies in the operationalization of this concept. The preparation of State Human Development Reports assumes importance in this connection. It is not only important to assess the present status of the level of human development in a State but also to identify the districts/blocks that are lagging behind. Appropriate parameters or indicators to measure the level of development have to be selected so as to enable the policy makers to evolve specific schemes and direct investment in a way so as to reduce inequalities and improve the level of living of all people.

The efforts of the SID, Rajasthan, as well as other agencies and individuals associated in the preparation of the Rajasthan HDR, is indeed, commendable. I hope that the Report succeeds in generating wider awareness of issues that are critical for human development in the State. The active participation of Government, Panchayati Raj Institutions, NGOs, social groups and, above all, the people in this endeavour will ensure its success.

K. C. Pant

FOREWORD

Human development has come of age. It is only ten years since UNDP issued the first Human Development Report but, over this period, the concept and ideas have built up an ever-increasing and committed following. The human development message is that people must be placed at the centre of development priorities and through purposeful analysis, policy and action accelerated improvement is impossible. Though global in their perspective, the Human Development Reports (HDRs) have encouraged the preparation of some 260 national HDRs in some 120 countries. And in a few cases, HDRs have been prepared at sub-national level. Rajasthan is now the third state in India to prepare a state level HDR - and it is the first where SID, an NGO with global outreach, has been involved.

It was the pioneering vision of the late Dr. Mahbub ul Haq which led to the creation of the Human Development Report. In 1996, he founded in South Asia the first regional human development centre. This centre, based in Islamabad, has now issued two reports on Human Development in South Asia. Dr. ul Haq was a guiding force in SID and, very appropriately, this first publication is dedicated to his memory. No SID conference was complete without the joint appearance of Mahbub and Khadija, his lifelong partner and professional colleague, making their unique contribution.

This report takes on such important themes as population and employment, education and health, nutrition, access to safe drinking water and housing and income, especially for those below the poverty line. Women's status and gender equality are integral parts of the analysis. The report provides data showing the human development situation in each District- the basic administrative unit of the State. HDIs and GDIs are given for each District to show the relative progress of men and women in different parts of the State.

No report of this comprehensiveness emerges without a great deal of careful work and dedication. I commend the many contributions of the SID - Rajasthan chapter lead by the eminent economist Professor V. S. Vyas, the Chairman, and Dr. Ashok Bapna, the Founder Secretary - General and friend and colleague on the SID Governing Council for 9 years (1989-1997).

The Rajasthan Chapter of SID has always been an outstanding example of creativity and initiative, impressing many of us in SID. I earnestly hope that this latest example of its work will inspire healthy debate on human development in Rajasthan and beyond, through SID chapters worldwide and in many other groups. I wish SID-Rajasthan Chapter every success in carrying forward their innovative endeavours in strengthening dialogue on development.

Richard Jolly

*UNDP - Principal Coordinator of the Human Development Report
and Special Adviser to the Administrator*

PREFACE

Human Development Report annually brought out by UNDP is arguably the most important document released by the UN system, or for that matter by any multi-lateral or by bilateral agency. Since their inception about 10 years back these reports have impacted on the development thinking by bringing the aspects of human welfare on the centre stage of economic development. Using sensitive, and measurable, indicators they have imparted a degree of concreteness to the achievements, as well as failures, in areas which truly reflect the progress of nations. Realising that it is not only the relative position of the particular country in the "league," but its progress in achieving the goals of human development over the period of time, several countries have started preparing their own Human Development Reports. In India also a few efforts are going on in this direction.

For a large country such as India the utility of HDR is enhanced once the exercise is attempted at the state level. Apart from the diversity, an important reason for establishing a "bench-mark" and subsequent "follow-up" on different aspects of human welfare at the state level is due to the dominant role played by the states in social sectors in this country. Already some of the states have started publishing their HDR, and many more have planned to launch them in near future.

The need for HDR for Rajasthan was felt in order to highlight the current status and to monitor the future progress in different areas of social development. Such exercises in different states are done, mainly, by the state agencies though non - official agencies are also involved in the preparation of the reports. The state sponsorship has a value in that the access to data on which these reports are to be based is decidedly easier for the state agencies. The disadvantage, however, is that a report brought out by a state agency may not be sufficiently candid and critical. It may gloss over the developments which may not be to the liking of the powers - that - be. Besides, there is also the question of 'ownership' of such reports, a factor which goes in favour of the organizations of the civil society.

With these considerations, the Rajasthan Chapter of the Society For International Development decided to organise an informed body of scholars to prepare the format and guidelines of HDR for the state, and to scrutinize

available material for inclusion in the report. This task was immensely facilitated with the association of Shri Lakshmi Mohan and his colleagues in the Core Consultants group who performed the herculean task of collating and analysing relevant data in the systematic manner.

The draft prepared by the group was wetted by several knowledgeable persons in the state before SID agreed to publish it. Even with all the care it is quite possible that in a state such as Rajasthan with relatively weak data base, especially at the district and lower level, several gaps would have remained. Also, different assumptions had to be made to complete various data series which could be questioned by more Knowledgeable persons. However, SID-Rajasthan has undertaken this assignment as a challenge, with the hope that the criticism and comments on current version of HDR for Rajasthan will enable future reports to avoid the mistakes and pitfalls.

Very large number of scholars and concerned citizens have contributed in giving shape to this report. The dynamic Secretary General of the Rajasthan chapter of SID and the country coordinator Dr. Ashok Bapna, deserves a special mention and our heartfelt thanks for his outstanding contribution as the facilitator and coordinator of this activity. We are also grateful to the Central Secretariat of SID-Rome for their keen interest in this endeavour.

SID - Rajasthan offers this report with the hope that a meaningful dialogue will start among various sections responsible for the development of the state, not only on the current status of several social indicators but also, and more importantly, on future directions for socio - economic development of the state.

V. S. Vyas

Chairman, SID - Rajasthan

PROLOGUE

This report is dedicated in the memory of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, whose untimely death on July 16, 1998 shocked all those dear to him. Dr. Haq was a World Citizen in a true sense & a dear friend of the SID. He had promised to visit Jaipur along with Khadija & deliver the SID Special Lecture. Unfortunately, this opportunity has become past history now. The best way to pay our homage and tribute to him is to cherish his noble ideals for which he strived so hard all through his life. Khadija is a living example to carry forward his ideals.

The SID mourns the loss of Dr. Haq, one of the most innovative thinkers in the field of human & social development.

Shri K. R. Narayan, President of India in his condolence message mentions, "I am deeply grieved to learn of the sudden demise of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, the eminent Pakistani Economist whom I had the good fortune to know personally. He infused the United Nations Development Program with the concerns and priorities of the developing world. Dr. Haq would be remembered for the single and original contributions made by him to the concept of human development as the goal, and indeed the soul of economic development. His insight and vision will be missed by all thinking people in the subcontinent and in the world-community."

The last concluding remarks of Dr. Haq at SID North South Round Table Conference on "A New Frame work of Development Cooperation" held at the Tide Water Inn Conference Centre, Maryland, USA between June 26 - 28,1998 provides a New path of optimism towards the whole philosophy of Sustainable Development on the eve of 21st Century.

"We have come here together not as intellectual rebels but at least as intellectual innovators. We can not accept the past as a guide to the future. As the 1998 Human Development Report says, 'Trend is not destiny, change is not a chance, it is a choice.' It is to that change in human affairs to which we must recommit ourselves. For nothing less will redeem our own pledge either to ourselves or to the future of humanity. I would like to end by quoting my favourite lines from Bernard Shaw:

You see things and say why ?

*I dream of things that
never were, And I say
why not."*

The work of Dr. Haq is being continued by his close friend and SID colleague Dr. Richard Jolly who is an institution in himself. His first Barbara Ward Lecture at Rome in July 1985 made a mark impact in the minds of many, specially those who attended that Lecture on "Adjustment with Human Face." Dr. Jolly is one of the most inspiring personalities and his thirst for knowledge is immense. The 1999 UNDP HDR is a result of his untiring efforts. It has made a departure from the past trend as this report is by far the boldest publication to come out of the World Organization in many years. It presents a more comprehensive assessment of the pitfalls of "Globalization". Apart from the danger of financial volatility and the resulting job and income insecurity, HDR 1999 points to other forms of insecurity as well; health, cultural, personal, environmental & political. UNDP's policy recommendations given in the report are very sensible.

According to the UNDP's Human Development index, India ranks 132 out of 175 countries. Even though our rank in the UNDP's human development index 1999 is six places above the 1998 rank, we are still way below other nations in this respect.

The UNDP has been instrumental in bringing out the State Reports in India in joint collaboration with the respective State Governments. However, SID Rajasthan Chapter has made a departure from this strategy. The former UNDP Representative to India Mr. Hans-C.von Sponeck was very supportive of this idea of the SID.

Dr. Richard Jolly has been a great inspiration to all of us. My special thanks to Ms. Khadija Haq for extending her full cooperation in bringing out this particular volume dedicated to her husband Dr. Mahbub ul Haq.

The present report is the result of a voluntary effort. Many knowledgeable and experienced persons have pooled their wisdom in it. The whole idea of departing from the normal practice of making this a government publication is to analyse critically the development path of the State, bring out both of its positive and negative aspects and provide a direction for the future. After Madhya Pradesh (M. P.) & Karnataka, this is the third HDR, of course first two being purely government documents. An earnest attempt is being made by the Scholars of Rajasthan to bring out this very first Report on HDR. The work started under the Chairmanship of Prof. V. S. Vyas, Chairman, SID Rajasthan Chapter. Prof. Vyas presided over various meetings and guided the deliberations. The last meeting which he chaired was on Aug. 3, 1999 in which he shared the outcome of the meeting of the Planning Commission held on July 30-31, 1999 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The present report is based on the following indicators:

- a) Output indices
- b) Process indices
- c) Input indices

Prof. L. K. Kothari, an eminent Medical Scientist provided the needed academic guidance & suggestions from time to time. Prof. N. K. Singhi, Social Scientist & Ms. Sumita Ganguly, State Representative, UNICEF, Rajasthan made valuable interventions.

The field agency, instrumental in bringing out this Report is Centre For Applied Research and Studies (CARS). My special thanks & gratitude to its Chairman Mr. Lakshmi Mohan, Secretary Mr. K. C. Chowdhary and his colleagues specially Mr. S. K. Bhargava, Mr. P. N. Bhise and Mr. H. S. Sharma for their untiring efforts.

Dr. G. Narayana, Country Director "The Futures Group International" has taken special interest in the developmental activities of Rajasthan for which we are grateful to him. The UNICEF office of Rajasthan has always extended its cooperation in such activities. The team of SID headquarters at Rome, specially Mr. B. B. Ghali, President and Dr. Roberto Savio - Secretary General, Mr. Stefano Prato, Dr. Wendy Harcourt, Emanuela Calabrini, Kitt Bohn-Willeberg and Caroline Chambers, have been kind enough to extend their full cooperation.

Mr. R. L. Bajpai has been associated with this project right from its inception to its logical end. His valuable guidance and untiring support through out has been a great help in the completion of this project in the stipulated time.

Thanks to my other colleagues specially Mr. G. K. Mathur and Ms. Shweta Rastogi. Mr. Jagat Bahukhandi has been kind enough to provide his valuable guidance.

We are grateful to Ms. Shivani and Mr. Sanjeev Bothra for developing the design, meticulously planning the visuals, typography & layout details and supervising the print production of this publication in its present form. Thanks to Mr. Nikhil Bhandari for photography support.

During the course of informal discussions, Mr. Anil Bordia (Former Education Secretary, Government of India and Chairman, Lok Jumbish Parishad, Rajasthan) provided valuable input and literature.

My gratitude to the Government of Rajasthan for extending its full cooperation. Mr. Adarsh Kishore, Principal Secretary-Policy Planning, Government of Rajasthan took keen interest in this academic venture and provided valuable guidance.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Anuradha Goyle, Home Science Department and Prof. J. P. Gupta, Head, Economics Department, University of Rajasthan, Aparna Vaish - Director AIR, Jaipur and Prof. T. P. Jain, Chairman Indian Institute of Rural Development (IIRD), Jaipur for their valuable support. Mr. Manish Jain and his colleagues in "Shikshantar : The Peoples' Institute For Rethinking Education and Development", from Udaipur provided useful comments.

Thanks to the staff members of the SIHFW, and my colleagues specially Mr. Rajesh Kumar Sharma, Mr. Rajesh Mathur , Mr. Ashok Jain, Mr. Hari Ram Basandani and Mr. Dwarkesh Bhatt for their helping hand.

I would also like to thank Mrs. Usha Bapna -State Coordinator-UNDP Project for facilitating this work in many ways, Amit for undertaking its publicity, Apoorva and Anirudh for secretarial assistance at odd hours.

Thanks to Mr. R. K. Gupta of Book World to act as its distributor.

It has been a rewarding experience and we do hope that this report would help the State Government in evolving suitable strategies for a sustainable human society likely to be borne in the TWENTY FIRST CENTURY.

Ashok Bapna
Principal Coordinator

"As development becomes imperative, as we approach the turn of this Century, we are faced with the necessity of giving new meaning to the World. Reflecting on development is thus the most important intellectual challenge in the coming years".

- Boutros Boutros Ghali

(Message from the Secretary General of the U. N. in "Uncommon Opportunities: An agenda for peace and equitable development", Report of the International Commission on Peace & Food.)

"Both culture & development have become protean concepts, with an elusive and sometimes bewildering variety of meanings. For our present purpose, however, we can confine ourselves to viewing development in two different ways. According to one view, development is a process of economic growth, a rapid and sustained expansion of production, productivity and income per head. According to other, espoused by UNDP's Annual Human Development Report and by many distinguished economists, development is seen as a process that enhances the effective freedom of the people involved to pursue whatever they have reason to value".

- Amartya Sen

(Excerpts from Culture, Economics and Development, a paper contributed to the World Commission on Culture and Development, May 1995)



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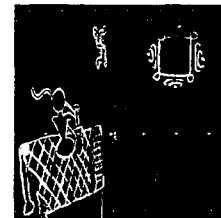
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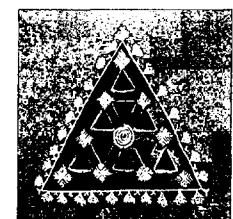
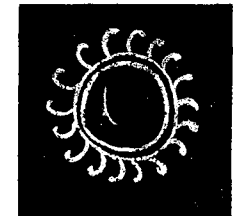
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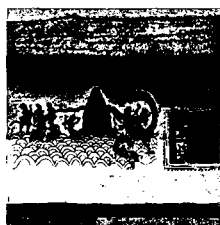
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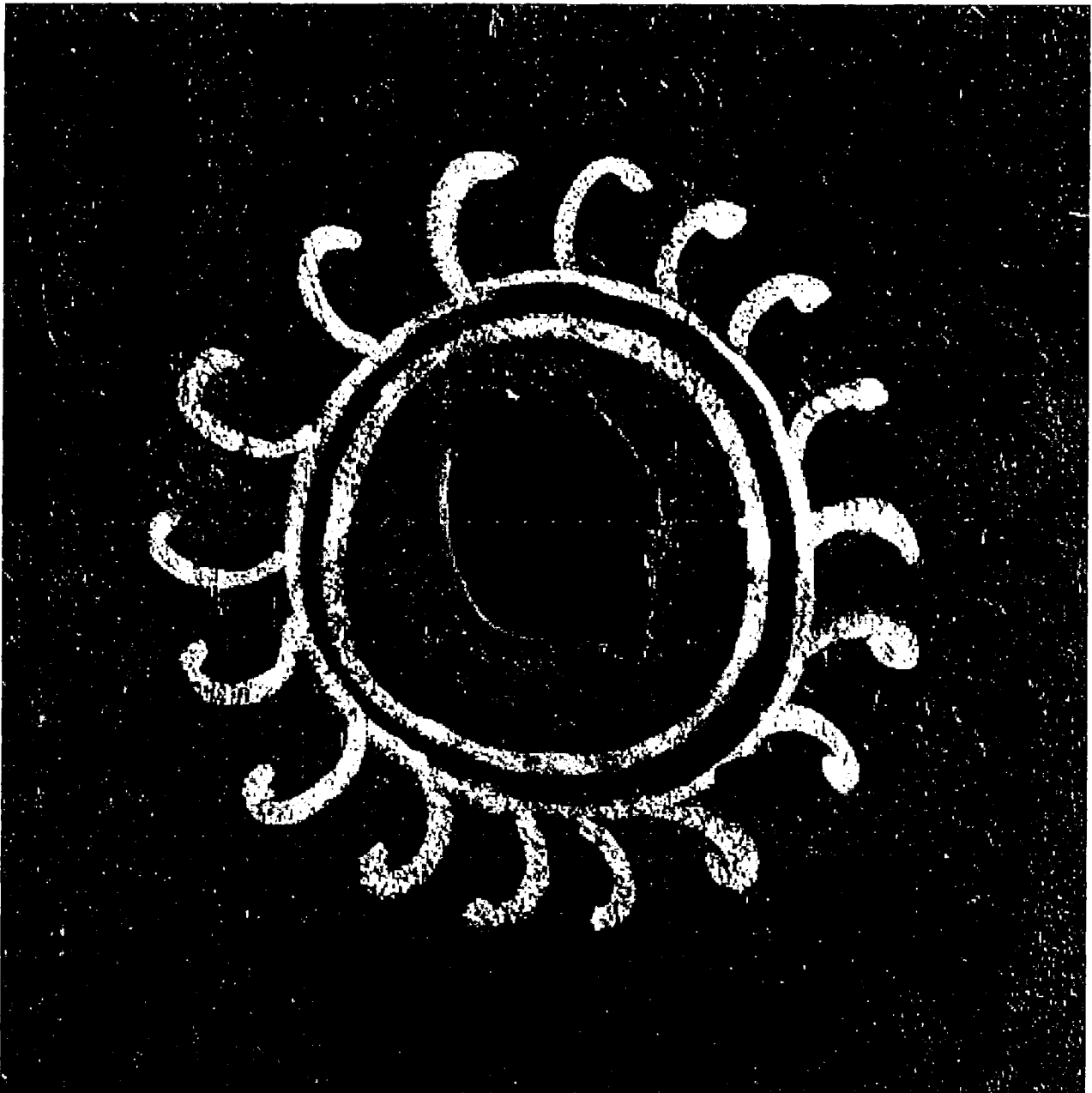
XI

- 11.1 Reported rape cases in Rajasthan (1993-98)

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Human Development - *An Introduction*

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Rajasthan - *An Overview*

•••
Five Year Plans - *A brief review*



India Marches Ahead

Since independence, we have shown certain competencies as a nation; the capacity to run a democratic society being *the most commendable of them*. The second is to hold on as a nation in spite of differences in language, religion etc. The third is a capacity to master technology.

One of our achievements is that India has been a real functioning democracy ever since it became independent. This cannot be said of many other countries which became independent around the time India became independent and led the movement of decolonisation at the end of the second world war. Equally important is the fact that India has remained united as a nation even though we had 600 native states which in theory were independent as the British paramountcy had lapsed.

We also have increased significantly the life expectancy and the level of literacy. On the technology front, we have had very notable successes in the areas of atomic energy, space and missile technology.

Human Development - An Introduction

1.1 The Human Development Reports of UNDP have brought into focus that the objective of development is not simply to produce more goods and services for material enrichment, but to increase the capabilities of people to lead full productive and satisfying lives. What is of basic concern is the ability of people to lead a long and healthy life, to have access to knowledge and sufficient income to buy food, clothing and shelter (*Roti, Kapda aur Makan*). As per UNDP's First Human Development Report (HDR), 1990 "The real wealth of a nation is its people. And the purpose of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. This simple but powerful truth is too often forgotten in the pursuit of material and financial wealth."

1.2 Thus, in 1990, UNDP charted a cell for a broad approach to improving human well being that would cover all aspects of human life, for all people, both in high income and developing countries, both now and in the future. It went far beyond narrowly defined economic development to care for the full flourishing of all human choices essential for quality of life. It emphasized the need to put people - their needs, their aspirations, and their capabilities - at the centre of development effort.

1.3 "The first Human Development Report of UNDP, published in 1990 under the inspiration and leadership of its architect Mahbub-ul-Haq, came after a period of crisis and retrenchment, in which concern for people had given way to concern for balancing budgets and payments. It met a felt need and was widely welcomed.

1.4 "Human development is the process of enlarging people's choices. At all levels of development, a few capabilities are essential for human development, without which many choices would not be available. These capabilities are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and these are reflected in human development index".

1.5 "Expansion of human capabilities is the foundation for sustaining of economic growth. Growth, in turn, is necessary to create the opportunities for people to make use of their enhanced capabilities. The mutually reinforcing relationship between growth and human development implies that both deserve equal emphasis at all times. Imbalances in the emphasis accorded to the one or the other is likely to be detrimental to both. Better balance in the depth and extent of reforms in both social and economic sectors is essential to achieve human development goals."

*Paul Streeton,
Ten years of Human
Development
- Human Development
Report - 1999 - UNDP.*

*India: The Road to Human
Development -
India Development Forum,
Paris, 23-25 June, 1997-
UNDP.*

1.6 Keeping in view the ultimate objective of development the HDRs have identified three areas of primary social concern, viz. health, education and material well-being. For each of these areas, the reports have also identified a suitable indicator to measure the progress; life expectancy at birth for health, literacy along with mean years of schooling (or combined enrolment rate) for education and per capita income with declining marginal utility for material well-being. To provide a unified measure of development of a country, the HDRs have computed the country specific human development index (HDI), which could serve the same purpose of simplicity and summarization as per capita GNP. The HDI has been computed for each country in a relative framework to rank the countries in terms of level of human development.

1.7 "The Human Development Index (HDI), which the Human Development Report has made into something of a flagship, has been rather successful in serving as an alternative measure of development, GNP. Based as it is on three distinct components - indicators of longevity, education and income per head, it is not exclusively focused on economic opulence (as the GNP is). Within the limits of these three components, the HDI has served to broaden substantially the empirical attention that the assessment of development process receives."

Amartya Sen, 1998 Nobel Laureate in Economics. Assessing Human Development - Human Development Report - 1999.

1.8 In the context of national planning and policy making Human Development Reports of UNDP seek to convey important messages for planners and policy makers, through their diagnostic analysis and identification of factors contributing to success and failures of countries in human development. Human Development Report - 1999 of UNDP marks the tenth anniversary of Human Development Report. India with HDI value of 0.545 is placed at 132 spot amongst 174 countries of the world. Canada is ranked at number one with HDI value of 0.932. There is thus very wide divergence between Canada and India. However, due to wide ranging disparities amongst States and within the State amongst districts there is need for constructing HDI for States and the districts.

1.9 In the Indian context, the States placed lower than the national HDI i.e. those included in the category of medium or low human development need preferential treatment like developing countries in the comity of nations. This requires computation of HDI's for States and districts. It is being gradually recognised that human development profile of spatial units such as districts is a necessity so that socio-economic issues of importance at district level could be effectively addressed.

1.10 NCAER undertook comprehensive exercise in this area. Amongst States, Madhya Pradesh did a pioneering work. It was followed by Karnataka.

1.11 For Rajasthan, the Society for International Development, Rajasthan (SID) chapter took the initiative, with field work assigned to The Centre for Applied Research & Studies (CARS), Jaipur.

1.12 Certain studies conducted by researchers placed Kerala at the first place and Rajasthan at 12th or 13th position amongst 15 major States usually considered for Inter-State comparisons as would transpire from the following table:-

HDI for Major States								
S.No.	States	1991-92*		1992-93**		1992-93***		
		(A.K.Shiv Kumar)		(UNFPA)		(HDR of South Asia Mahbub ul Haq)		
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.400	9	0.413	9	0.393	9	
2.	Assam	0.379	10	0.395	10	0.374	10	
3.	Bihar	0.354	13	0.340	15	0.350	12	
4.	Gujarat	0.467	5	0.478	6	0.458	5	
5.	Haryana	0.489	4	0.506	5	0.476	4	
6.	Karnataka	0.448	7	0.468	7	0.442	7	
7.	Kerala	0.603	1	0.628	1	0.597	1	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.349	14	0.367	13	0.341	15	
9.	Maharashtra	0.523	3	0.555	2	0.513	3	
10.	Orissa	0.373	11	0.372	11	0.368	11	
11.	Punjab	0.529	2	0.549	3	0.516	2	
12.	Rajasthan	0.356	12	0.371	12	0.354	13	
13.	Tamilnadu	0.438	8	0.511	4	0.432	8	
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.348	15	0.355	14	0.343	14	
15.	West Bengal	0.459	6	0.454	8	0.452	6	
	India	0.423	-	0.428	-	0.436	-	

*Economic & Political Weekly - April 6, 1996.

**Towards Population & Development Goals - 1997.

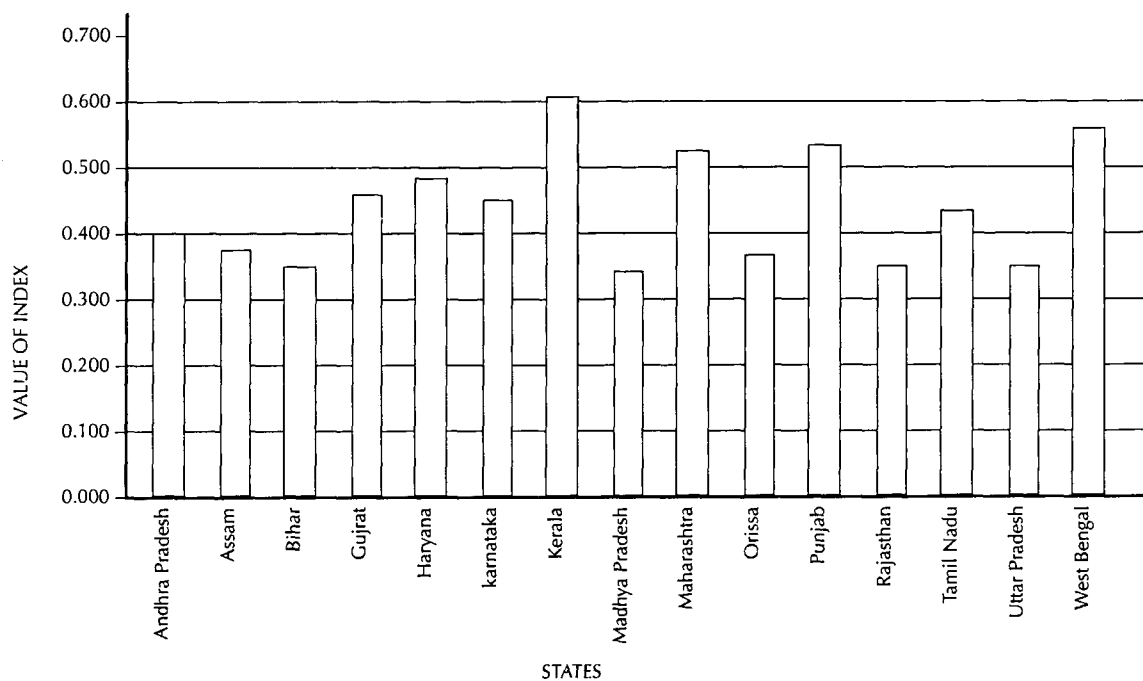
***Human Development in South East Asia - 1997.

1.13 There may be minor differences with regard to the year to which the data relates or conceptual changes but the hard fact is that Rajasthan's rank is in the lowest quartile, the States with lower HDI than Rajasthan being Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh only. Mahbub-ul-Haq rated Bihar better than Rajasthan.

1.14 The HDI value of 0.356 for Rajasthan has to be 0.423 if all India level is the goal and for touching Kerala it should be 0.603, which appears to be quite an uphill task.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX FOR MAJOR STATES (1991-92)

(A. K. SHIV KUMAR)



1.15 Present exercise on HDR for Rajasthan covers the following:-

1. Outcome Indices

- (i) Human Development Index (HDI) by districts containing life expectancy, educational attainment and economic attainment.
- (ii) Gender Development Index (GDI) by districts.
- (iii) Human Poverty Index.

2. Input indices for education and health sectors

3. Process indices

- (i) Social infrastructure indicators -education and health.
- (ii) Indicators on economic infrastructure.

1.16 Besides an overview of Rajasthan the report broadly contains progress under successive Five Year plans, demographic profile, State domestic product, foodgrain production, land use, irrigation and trends in poverty ratios.

1.17 The area of concern include education, health, material well-being infrastructure and empowerment of women. In addition, the report contains discussion on employment and habitat.

1.18 An attempt has been made to allocate total budgetary expenditure on health and educational activities by districts on the basis of few indicators to determine the relationship between the input and output indices in these two sectors.

Rajasthan - An Overview

2.0 Rajasthan's economy is characterised by slow growth rate, wide gap between State and national per capita income partly caused by rapidly increasing population, hostile physical environment, frequent visitations of drought and famine, inadequate infrastructure, low productivity in many sectors besides its poor inheritance at the time of its formation and long international border. However, it can be legitimately proud of its entrepreneurial and human resources. It has rich mineral deposits and also possesses comparative advantage in agricultural and animal husbandry products. About half a century's planned development has provided rapid strides, specially in commodity producing sectors, yet the State continues to be in the lowest quartile in terms of major indicators like literacy, per capita income etc. A large portion of population suffers from deprivation in matters of health, water supply etc.

2.1 Stretching over an area of 3.42 lakh* sq kms Rajasthan is the second largest State in the country in terms of area accounting for about 10 percent of its area and 5.2 percent of population.

2.2 The geophysical limitations e.g. vast stretches of land associated with deficient and erratic rainfall, overall lack of water resources and dependence on other States for meeting its water and power requirements are major constraints for accelerated economic development. Another serious limitation is the high per unit cost of providing service in view of large area with scattered habitation and relatively longer distance between one habitation and another habitation, specially in the desert zone.

2.3 Rajasthan State was carved out by merger of 19 princely States and 3 chiefships in 1949 which varied in size, population, administrative efficiency and socio-economic development. Later, in 1956 Ajmer was merged with it. Administratively, the State is divided into 32 districts, 105 sub-divisions, 241 tehsils and 237 development blocks (Panchayat Samitis) with 37889 inhabited villages.

Topography

2.4 The topography of Rajasthan is dominated by the Aravalli system of hill ranges which divide Rajasthan into two major geographical units. The area to the west of Aravalli ranges occupying about two third of the total area of the State is almost arid and undulating while the eastern part is comparatively well drained and fertile. The canal systems (Gang, Bhakra and Indira Gandhi Nahar) in the north, north west of desert region have transformed the sandy area into greenery.

2.5 The Vindhyan hill system extends to parts of Chittorgarh, Jhalawar, Bundi, Kota, Sawai Madhopur and Dholpur districts. The intensive soil erosion and degradation of environment in this part have created critical problems of formation and spread of ravines.

Rajasthan: As we see it

Rajasthan – the ancient land of the valiant Rajput Chiefs whose deeds of chivalry and sacrifice has few equals in history – is today the second largest state in India. The State's progress and development after Independence has been burdened with many problems: a desert in the east, scarcity of water resources everywhere, a large tribal population in the south, and wide variation in the initial socio-economic status of the many small and big princely states which were amalgamated to form Rajasthan. And there has also been a rapid increase in the State's population. It is expected that Rajasthan's population by 2001 would reach to 5.51 crores.

But fortunately Rajasthan has a fine tradition of visionary planning as evident in the layout of the capital city of JAIPUR itself. Plato dreamt of an ideal state in which philosophers would be king and kings would be philosophers. Sawai Jai Singh, who founded the city of Jaipur in 1727, was an astronomer-king who has left behind an exquisite example of a planned city, pleasing to look at and comfortable to live in. It is built around geometrical squares and circles with broad highways interconnecting them. Running water supply from the Ramgarh lake was provided way back in 1875, and gas street lighting in 1878. Conscious of the needs of education and health for the people, even an abortive attempt was made in 1872 to start a medical school.

Rajasthan, therefore, has not found planned development something alien and new. And, although handicapped in some ways in the past, it is now becoming conscious of its vast potential in resources – both natural and human. After all, the lovely marble for building the Taj Mahal all came from Makrana in Rajasthan. And although literacy in Rajasthan, particularly female literacy, is still disappointingly low, the State has given to the Country many eminent educationists, scientists, entrepreneurs, and soldiers. Surely, a bright future lies ahead.

Climate and Rainfall

2.6 The area to the west of Aravalli ranges is characterised by extremes of temperature, long period of recurring severe droughts, accompanied by high velocity winds and semi arid conditions of humidity. The area to the east and south east of Aravalli ranges has relatively sufficient amount of rainfall. The climate of the State is the driest in the country with large variations.

2.7 The rainfall in the State is not only meagre but also varies significantly from year to year leading to droughts quite frequently. The average rainfall of the State is 536 mm. However there are wide inter-district variations. Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and Sikar comprise the arid zone. Bharatpur, Alwar, Dausa, Jaipur, Ajmer, Sawai Madhopur, Karauli, Dholpur, Tonk and Bhilwara are in the semi arid zone. Sirohi, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh and Bundi constitute the sub-humid zone while Banswara, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Baran and Kota are in the humid zone.

Drought

2.8 Amongst all the constituent units of the country, Rajasthan with its scanty, low and irregular rainfall is highly susceptible and vulnerable to drought conditions. The spectre of famine due to failure of monsoons constantly looms large over the State.

2.9 Human and cattle population have to undergo severe hardships due to droughts since it leads to loss of work (employment), scarcity of fodder besides drinking water etc. The people have to be employed as casual labour on famine relief works to give them at least maintenance livelihood. Barring few exceptions, year after year drought and famine conditions have prevailed in some or the other districts. Particulars about scarcity conditions in Rajasthan are given below:-

Loss due to Famine/Scarcity Conditions in Rajasthan			
Agriculture Year	Districts affected (Number)	Villages affected (Number)	Population affected (Lakhs)
1981-82	26	23246	200.12
1982-83	26	22606	171.62
1983-84	-	-	-
1984-85	21	10276	92.02
1985-86	26	26859	219.80
1986-87	27	31936	252.70
1987-88	27	36252	317.37
1988-89	17	4497	43.45
1989-90	25	14024	120.67
1990-91	-	-	-
1991-92	30	30041	289.00
1992-93	12	4376	34.66
1993-94	25	22586	246.81
1994-95	-	-	-
1995-96	29	25478	273.82
1996-97	21	5905	55.29
1997-98	20	20069	215.07

Source: Relief Department - Government of Rajasthan

- 2.10 Rajasthan's ranking amongst major States for selected indicators is given in the following table:-

Important indicators of India and Rajasthan				
Indicator	Unit	India	Rajasthan	Rank among 17 States*
1. Density of population per sq km 1991	Number	267	129	15
2. Urban population to total population -1991	Percent	25.71	22.88	12
3. Literacy 1991**				
Persons	Percent	52.21	38.55	15
Male	"	63.42	54.99	15
Female	"	40.05	20.44	16
4. Average size of holding - 1990-91	ha	1.57	4.11	1
5. Consumption of fertiliser per ha of cropped area 1994-95	Kg	75.7	34.8	13
6. Average daily employment of factory workers per lakh of population -1995	Number	1059	687	12
7. Per capita consumption of electricity -1994-95	Kwh	320.10	269.53	10
8. Per capita State Income at constant (1980-81) Prices - 1995-96	Rs.	8819	1974	11

*17 major States considered are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**For ranking only 16 States considered since figures for Jammu & Kashmir are not available.

Source: Economic Survey - 1998-99, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.

Five Year Plans - *A brief review*

3.0 **Planning** process started in right earnest only in 1951 with the launching of First Five Year Plan. In the covenanted units economic development had a low priority but for the erstwhile Jaipur State which had implemented its First Five Year Plan earlier, which was probably the first administrative entity in pre-independence period in the country to christen it as Five year Plan.

3.1 Since 1951, millions of rupees have been invested in the economy for its speedy development, as per details given below:-

Expenditure under Plans - Rajasthan		
Plan (Rs. in crores)	Period	Amount
First plan	1951-56	54.15
Second plan	1956-61	102.74
Third plan	1961-66	212.70
Annual plan	1966-69	136.76
Fourth plan	1969-74	308.79
Fifth plan	1974-79	857.62
Annual plan	1979-80	219.19
Sixth plan	1980-85	2120.45
Seventh plan	1985-90	3106.18
Annual plan	1990-91	975.57
Annual plan	1991-92	1184.41
Eighth plan	1992-97	11998.97
Annual plan	1997-98	4259.39
Annual plan	1998-99	4054.00*

*Likely

Source: Plan documents and Budget study 1999-2000
Directorate of Economics & Statistics

3.2 Comparable figures of plan expenditure and increase in SDP at current prices since Sixth plan given below are quite interesting to note:-

(Rs. in crores)			
Period	Plan expenditure	Increase in SDP (at current prices)	
Sixth plan 1980-85	2120	2857	1984-85 minus 1980-81
Seventh plan 1985-90	3106	6853	1989-90 minus 1984-85
Eighth plan 1992-97	11999	24263	1996-97 minus 1991-92

Source: Planning Department, Rajasthan

3.3 It transpires from the above table that for every rupee spent in seventh and eighth five year plan, the SDP increased slightly by more than two rupees. This ratio strictly speaking does not denote ICOR because under plan, items categorised in current account expenditure are also included. Further, investment expenditure under Central plan and private sector is not included in the above figures. None-the-less, these comparative figures do impress the need for increasing productivity which appears to be quite low.

3.4 Sectoral distribution of the plan expenditure since sixth plan is presented in the table given below:-

Sectoral Expenditure under Five Year Plans (Rs.in Crores)							
Sector	Sixth plan	Seventh plan	Annual Plans		Eighth plan	1997-98	1998-99 (Likely)
			1990-91	1991-92			
1. Agriculture and allied services.	123.08	203.41	79.56	95.27	1112.14	294.96	331.57
2. Rural development	124.51	210.41	73.60	101.84	871.40	227.96	273.24
3. Special area programme.	-	1.73	0.40	1.00	39.03	26.04	57.91
4. Irrigation and flood control.	547.08	690.51	177.49	218.14	1836.19	579.59	559.85
5. Power	566.14	921.77	275.13	347.11	3253.90	1520.97	846.81
6. Industries and Mines.	83.66	145.57	88.72	62.22	638.98	215.66	185.07
7. Transport	243.95	142.48	40.40	60.30	868.20	417.92	431.14
8. Scientific research & services.	0.15	2.41	1.76	2.46	16.65	4.05	3.55
9. Social and Community services.	420.10	736.26	222.31	278.44	3095.79	855.22	1235.25
10. Economic Services	1.50	12.28	5.88	8.08	71.67	19.27	12.79
11. General Services	10.28	39.35	8.32	9.55	195.02	97.75	116.82
Total	2120.45	3106.18	975.57	1184.41	11998.97	4259.39	4054.00

Source: Planning Documents, Rajasthan

3.5 Power occupied the prime slot in sectoral expenditure. In conjunction with irrigation it accounted for more than half of total outlay in sixth and seventh plans and 42 percent in the eighth plan. The share of social and community services which include education, medical & health, water supply etc. was only 20 percent during sixth plan, 24 percent during seventh plan and further increased to 26 percent during eighth plan. The expenditure on social and community services is likely to go to 30 percent of total plan expenditure in 1998-99.

3.6 With concerted efforts of planned development since 1951-52, the State has made significant progress. The basic infrastructure like irrigation, power, roads etc. has been strengthened. An extensive net work of educational and medical & health care facilities is now available.

3.7 The key achievements include increase in production of food grains from 3.38 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 10.93 million tonnes in 1997-98. The State has emerged as a leading producer of oil seeds in the country with annual production of 2.36 million tonnes in 1997-98. The increase may be attributed mainly to production of mustard. Irrigated area registered a fivefold increase in 1997-98 from merely 11.7 lakh hectares in 1951-52. Installed capacity of generation of power has reached a level of 9624.59 MW in 1996-97 from only 13 MW in 1950-51. Significant progress has been achieved in rural electrification by electrifying 90.46 percent villages by 1997-98. Road length has increased from 17339 kms in 1950-51 to 81558 kms in 1998.

3.8 Educational and medical facilities have also expanded considerably.

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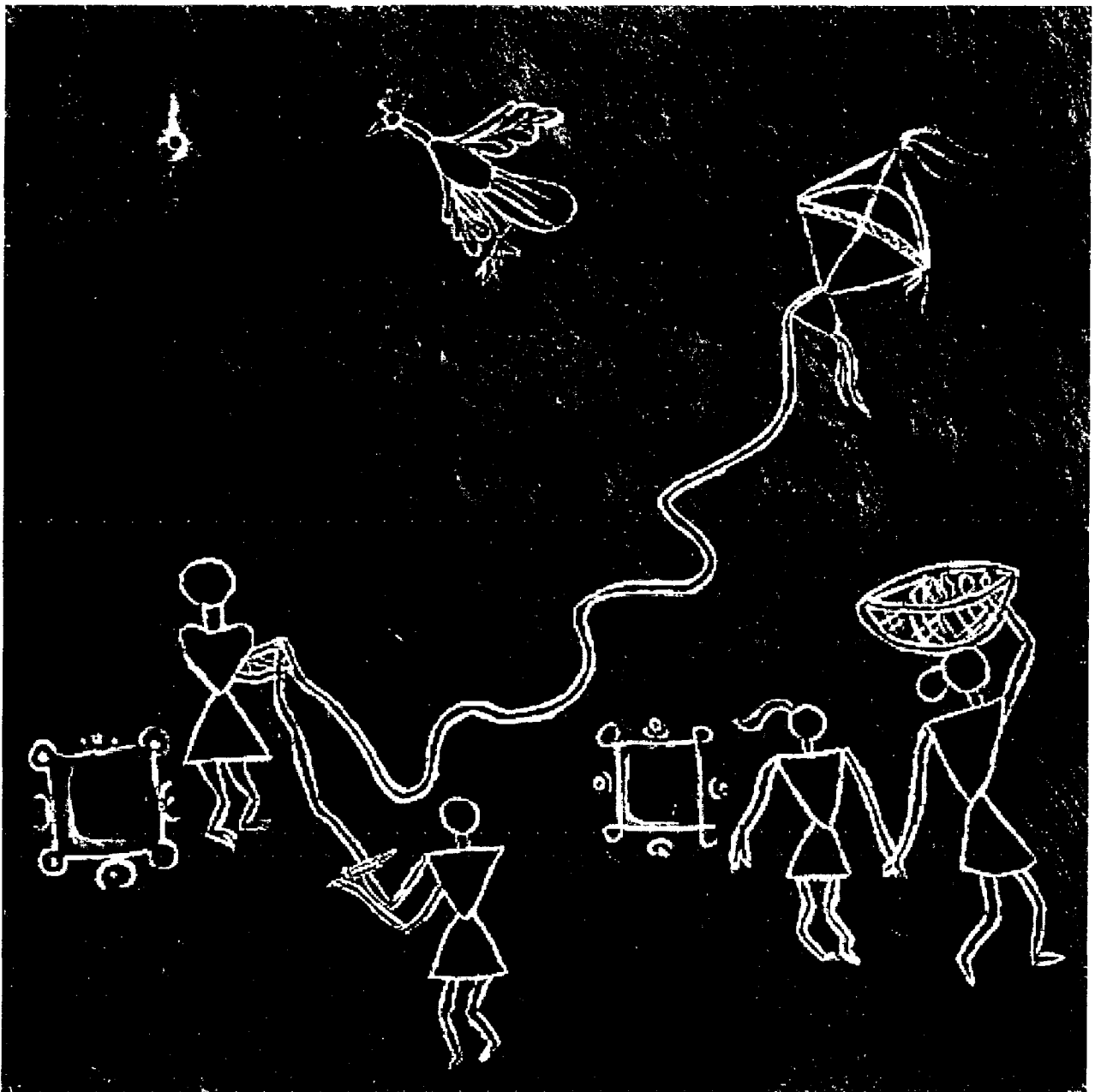
Demography

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Land Resources - *Agriculture & Irrigation*

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Food Security



Demography

4.0 One significant feature of Rajasthan's population had been that the decennial growth in the entire twentieth century had been higher than the country as a whole as would be observed from the sub-joined table:-

Year	Growth of Population			
	(In lakhs)		Population Decennial Growth (Percent)	
	Rajasthan	India	Rajasthan	India
1911	110	2521	6.70	5.75
1921	103	2513	-6.29	-0.31
1931	117	2790	14.14	11.00
1941	139	3187	18.01	14.22
1951	160	3611	15.20	13.31
1961	202	4392	26.20	21.63
1971	258	5482	27.83	24.82
1981	343	6852	32.97	24.99
1991	440	8463	28.44	23.50

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan for different years

4.1 The growth of urban population has always outstripped the rural growth, except during the decade 1951-61 as per particulars given below:-

Rajasthan: Decadal Growth of Population in Rural and Urban areas of Rajasthan			
(Percent)			
Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1911	8.74	- 4.83	6.70
1921	- 7.26	- 0.03	- 6.29
1931	13.63	17.21	14.14
1941	17.25	22.43	18.01
1951	10.80	39.59	15.20
1961	29.65	11.04	26.20
1971	25.77	38.47	27.83
1981	27.47	58.69	32.97
1991	25.46	39.62	28.44

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

4.2 It may be added that the negative growth during 1921 may be attributed to the out break of plague and influenza etc. during the decade 1911-1921.

4.3 It may be of interest to note that barring the decennium 1951-61 the growth rate of urban population had been always higher since 1921.

4.4 The districtwise population as per 1981 and 1991 censuses with rural and urban break up and classified by sex, appear in tables 1.1 and 1.2 at appendix I.

4.5 The districtwise growth during 1981-91 is given below alongwith increase in urbanisation.

Decadal growth rate (1981-91) and urbanisation by districts (Percent)						
District	Growth Rate (1981-91)			Urban Population to total population		
	Rural	Urban	Total	1971	1981	1991
1. Ajmer	24.48	14.14	20.05	37.65	42.80	40.69
2. Alwar	26.74	63.24	30.82	9.12	11.08	13.95
3. Banswara	28.26	61.62	30.34	5.07	6.22	7.72
4. Baran	25.41	39.03	27.30	9.60	13.91	15.19
5. Barmer	26.49	46.77	28.27	7.26	8.78	10.04
6. Bharatpur	24.78	37.94	27.14	13.68	17.91	19.42
7. Bhilwara	14.28	65.01	21.58	11.03	14.39	19.53
8. Bikaner	42.12	43.59	42.70	41.38	39.48	39.73
9. Bundi	25.29	28.62	25.85	14.60	17.01	17.36
10. Chittorgarh	17.05	42.61	20.42	10.36	13.18	15.61
11. Churu	31.43	29.41	30.84	29.58	29.22	28.90
12. Dausa	28.93	49.26	30.81	4.94	9.28	10.58
13. Dholpur	25.15	44.53	28.10	13.94	15.21	17.19
14. Dungarpur	26.93	44.62	28.07	5.89	6.46	7.30
15. Ganganagar	28.48	31.99	29.20	20.96	23.08	24.54
16. Hanumangarh	28.89	29.65	29.02	11.53	17.77	17.86
17. Jaipur	30.67	49.27	39.51	35.96	42.34	45.64
18. Jaisalmer	38.43	62.78	41.73	14.60	13.55	15.56
19. Jalore	27.59	14.31	26.52	4.42	8.06	7.28
20. Jhalawar	16.23	64.96	21.91	9.45	11.66	15.78
21. Jhunjhunu	30.93	29.36	30.61	17.44	20.74	20.54
22. Jodhpur	27.67	31.85	29.12	31.95	34.77	35.50
23. Karauli	27.75	34.70	28.66	11.83	13.03	13.63
24. Kota	24.04	49.78	32.20	35.34	44.36	50.53
25. Nagaur	29.50	44.53	31.69	12.28	14.56	15.98
26. Pali	11.86	37.73	16.63	11.18	18.42	21.75
27. Rajsamand	16.57	29.49	17.97	7.52	10.88	11.94
28. S. Madhopur	25.73	41.33	27.96	14.12	16.29	17.32
29. Sikar	32.51	38.93	33.81	17.03	20.25	21.03
30. Sirohi	18.29	31.53	20.66	17.86	17.90	19.51
31. Tonk	22.63	32.38	24.42	17.45	18.36	19.53
32. Udaipur	19.65	39.11	24.52	14.44	16.83	19.15
Rajasthan	25.46	39.62	28.44	17.63	21.05	22.88

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan, 1981 and 1991

4.6 In rural areas highest growth was recorded in Bikaner followed by Jaisalmer, both having international borders with Pakistan. The other districts with more than 30 percent population growth in rural areas were Churu, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar. Between 25 to 30 percent growth was observed in Alwar, Banswara, Bundi, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur and Sawai Madhopur. In other districts, it was lower than the State average, the lowest being in Pali which also falls in desert region. The population growth thus does not follow a uniform trend in a particular geographical region.

4.7 In urban areas the highest growth was in Bhilwara followed by Jhalawar, Alwar, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Kota and Jaipur. Ajmer reported lowest decadal growth.

4.8 In overall (rural+urban) population growth Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jaipur recorded the highest and Pali the lowest growth.

4.9 The urban component of population is growing quite steadily and registered an increase of more than five percentage points during the twenty year period (1971-1991). Increased urbanisation is discernible in all the districts but for Ajmer and Churu where the urban component was marginally lower in 1991 over 1981. In Bikaner, although in 1991 the urban population was higher than 1981 but was lower than 1971 in percentage terms to total population.

4.10 Kota and Jaipur which have 50 percent and 46 percent of total district population in urban areas, are the highly urbanised districts. The other districts with substantial urban population are Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Churu and Ganganagar. All these districts have higher urban population percentage than the State average.

Amendment to Rajasthan Panchayat, Municipal and Cooperative Acts.

Political commitment to the family welfare programme exists at the highest level in Rajasthan, the first state in the country to display the political will to amend in 1992 the Rajasthan Panchayat and Municipal Acts making it mandatory for candidates contesting for local bodies to have followed the norm of a small family (two children) from the date of the notification of the provisions of the Act. Any subsequent violation would entail disqualification on the ground of having an additional child. This draws the attention of the public at large towards the imperative necessity of checking unbridled growth of population and of public representatives to be role models for their constituents. The amendment has been made effective for co-operative societies as well.

4.11 The trend towards increased urbanisation has to be viewed as an area of concern for planners of human resources since besides the civic facilities, provision of housing, roads, transport, jobs, schools, hospitals etc have to keep pace with the increased demand. The pressure of population in limited area has to be tackled in such a way that mushroom growth of slums is checked. Percentage distribution of population by districts is given below:-

Percentage distribution of population by districts			
District	Percentage of total population	Rank by population size	
		1991	1981
1. Ajmer	3.93	8	9
2. Alwar	5.22	2	4
3. Banswara	2.63	20	19
4. Baran	1.84	27	NA
5. Barmer	3.26	15	17
6. Bharatpur	3.75	9	12
7. Bhilwara	3.62	10	11
8. Bikaner	2.75	19	20
9. Bundi	1.75	28	24
10. Chittorgarh	3.37	14	14
11. Churu	3.51	12	16
12. Dausa	2.26	22	NA
13. Dholpur	1.70	29	25
14. Dungarpur	1.99	25	23
15. Ganganagar	3.19	16	3
16. Hanumangarh	2.77	17	NA
17. Jaipur	8.84	1	1
18. Jaisalmer	0.78	31	27
19. Jalore	2.60	21	18
20. Jhalawar	2.17	24	21
21. Jhunjhunu	3.60	11	15
22. Jodhpur	4.89	3	5
23. Karauli	2.11	@	NA
24. Kota	2.77	17	7
25. Nagaur	4.87	4	6
26. Pali	3.38	13	13
27. Rajsamand	1.87	26	NA
28. Sawai Madhopur	1.99	7	8
29. Sikar	4.19	6	10
30. Sirohi	1.49	30	26
31. Tonk	2.22	23	22
32. Udaipur	4.70	5	2
Total	100.00		

Source: Data based on Census reports.

4.12 The above table reveals that Jaipur continues to be the highest populated district in the State and Jaisalmer the lowest. It may be pointed out that subsequent to census of 1991 certain new districts were carved out viz. Baran was sequestered from Kota, Dausa from Jaipur, Hanumangarh from Ganganagar, Karauli from Sawai Madhopur and Rajsamand from Udaipur. Population for these districts have been retabulated on the basis of tehsil data for 1991 census only. The inter district rankings have changed mainly due to the additions in the number of districts.

Area and Density of Population

4.13 The State with an area of 3.42 lakh sq kms has a density of population of 129 persons per sq km (1991). The density of population increased by 29 percent in 1991 over the density of 100 persons per sq kms in 1981. Jaipur district has the highest density of 336 persons per sq km as would be observed from the following table:-

Area and Density of Population by Districts									
District	Area sq kms	Proportion to total State area (Percent)	Density per sq km		Rank by density		Average size of household (1991)		
			1981	1991	1981	1991	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Ajmer	8481	2.48	170	204	9	9	5.75	5.76	5.75
2. Alwar	8380	2.45	209	274	3	3	6.73	5.63	6.55
3. Banswara	5037	1.47	176	229	8	8	5.82	5.37	5.78
4. Baran	- included in Kota district								
5. Barmer	28387	8.29	39	51	25	25	5.99	5.59	5.95
6. Bharatpur	5066	1.48	256	326	1	2	6.81	6.14	6.66
7. Bhilwara	10455	3.05	125	152	13	14	5.05	5.19	5.08
8. Bikaner	27244	7.96	31	44	26	26	6.77	6.48	6.65
9. Bundi	5550	1.62	110	139	16	15	5.61	5.51	5.59
10. Chittorgarh	10856	3.17	114	137	15	16	5.05	5.04	5.05
11. Churu	16830	4.92	70	92	24	24	6.80	6.98	6.85
12. Dausa	- included in Jaipur district								
13. Dholpur	3034	0.89	193	247	5	5	6.97	6.69	6.92
14. Dungarpur	3770	1.10	181	232	6	7	5.61	5.33	5.59
15. Ganganagar	20634	6.03	98	127	20	19	6.35	5.87	6.24
16. Hanumangarh	- included in Ganganagar district								
17. Jaipur	14068	4.11	244	336	2	1	7.04	5.77	6.48
18. Jaisalmer	38401	11.22	6	9	27	27	5.72	5.08	5.61
19. Jalore	10640	3.11	85	107	22	22	5.92	5.57	5.89
20. Jhalawar	6219	1.82	126	154	12	13	5.88	5.64	5.84
21. Jhunjhunu	5928	1.73	204	267	4	4	6.70	7.05	6.77
22. Jodhpur	22850	6.68	73	94	23	23	6.44	5.91	6.24
23. Karauli	- included in Sawai Madhopur district								
24. Kota	12436	3.63	123	163	14	12	5.79	5.38	5.63
25. Nagaur	17718	5.18	92	121	21	20	6.52	6.81	6.57
26. Pali	12387	3.62	103	120	17	19	5.28	5.37	5.30
27. Rajsamand	- included in Udaipur district								
28. S.Madhopur	10527	3.08	146	186	10	10	6.36	6.21	6.34
29. Sikar	7732	2.26	178	238	7	6	6.96	7.47	7.06
30. Sirohi	5136	1.50	106	127	18	18	5.19	5.13	5.18
31. Tonk	7194	2.10	109	136	17	17	6.23	6.47	6.27
32. Udaipur	17279	5.05	136	167	11	11	5.11	5.16	5.11
Total - Rajasthan	342239	100.00	100	129			6.09	5.87	6.04

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

4.14 Only four districts in Rajasthan viz. Jaipur, Bharatpur, Alwar and Jhunjhunu have population density at par or more than the country's density of 267 persons per sq km. Jaisalmer which is the largest district in terms of area in the State, has the lowest density of only 9 persons per sq km. The other districts with less than 100 persons per sq km are Barmer, Bikaner, Churu and Jodhpur, all in desert area.

Sex Ratio

4.15 Sex ratio, i.e. number of females per 1000 males for Rajasthan State is 910 (1991). For rural area, it is 919 and for urban area, it is only 879. The rural urban differential is mainly due to the migration of rural people to urban areas in search of education and livelihood where for want of suitable accommodation living singly is more a necessity than a choice.

Comparable figures for 1981 and 1991 are given below:-

		1981	1991
Sex ratio:	Rural	930	919
	Urban	877	879
	Total	919	910

Source: Census Reports, Rajasthan

4.16 The declining number of females in rural areas is indicative of gender bias in favour of boys.

4.17 The districtwise sex ratio given in Table 1.3 at appendix I reveals that generally the sex ratio is higher in tribal dominated districts of Dungarpur(995), Rajsamand (991), Banswara (969), Udaipur (956), Chittorgarh (950) and Sirohi (949).

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Population

4.18 The proportion of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to total population appear in table 1.4 at appendix I.

4.19 The State level figures of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population are given below:-

Proportion to total Population (Percent)		
1. Scheduled Castes		
	(a) Rural	17.98
	(b) Urban	14.95
	(c) Total	17.29
2. Scheduled Tribes		
	(a) Rural	15.38
	(b) Urban	2.53
	(c) Total	12.44

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

4.20 The districts have been classified by concentration of persons belonging to SC and ST categories as shown below:-

Percentage group	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
25 +	Ganganagar(33), Hanumangarh(25)	Banswara(73), Dungarpur(66) Udaipur(46), Dausa(26)
20-25	Karauli(23), Bharatpur(22), Dausa(21) S.Madhampur(21), Churu(20) Dholpur(20), Kota(20), Tonk(20), Baran(20), Nagaur(20)	Sirohi(23), Karauli(23), S.Madhampur(22), Baran(21), Bundi(20), Chittorgarh(20)
15-20	Bundi(19), Bikaner(19), Jalore(19), Sirohi(19), Ajmer(19), Pali(18), Alwar(18), Bhilwara(17), Jhalawar(17), Barmer(16), Jhunjhunu(15), Jodhpur(15), Jaipur(15), Chittorgarh(15), Jaisalmer(15)	--
10-15	Sikar(14),Rajsamand(13)	Rajsamand(13), Jhalawar(12) Tonk(12)
Below 10	Udaipur(7), Banswara(5), Dungarpur(5)	Kota(9), Bhilwara(9), Jalore(8), Alwar(8), Jaipur(8), Barmer(6), Pali(5), Jaisalmer(5), Dholpur(5), Jodhpur(3), Sikar(3), Ajmer(2), Bharatpur(2), Jhunjhunu(1), Churu(0.51), Hanumangarh(0.41), Ganganagar(0.29), Bikaner(0.26), Nagaur(0.22)

Proportion of persons belonging to scheduled castes thus are quite significant in number (more than 20 percent) in twelve districts and scheduled tribes in ten districts.

Land Resources - Agriculture & Irrigation

Land Utilisation

5.0 The reporting area for land utilisation as per village papers in Rajasthan was 342.53 lakh ha in 1990-91 which increased to 342.64 lakh ha in 1997-98. It is encouraging to note that forest area which accounted for 6.87 percent of total reporting area in 1990-91 increased from 23.53 lakh ha in 1990-91 to 25.29 lakh ha in 1997-98 or 7.38 percent of total reporting area. Similarly, increase was observed in net area sown from 163.77 lakh ha in 1990-91 to 170.75 lakh ha in 1997-98. Comparable all India and Rajasthan figures are given below:-

	Rajasthan		India
	1993-94	1997-98	1993-94
1. Percentage of Forest area to total area	7.08	7.38	22.44
2. Net area sown to total area (percent)	47.40	49.83	46.60
3. Area sown more than once to net area sown (percent)	18.62	30.75	31.19

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

5.1 The State appears to have made good efforts in increasing forest coverage as also in increasing double cropped area.

5.2 The districtwise details of land utilisation appear in tables 2.1 and 2.2 at Appendix II for 1990-91 and 1997-98 respectively. Broadly a perusal of these tables reveal that in 1997-98:-

(i) Karauli and Baran have more than 30 percent forest cover which is nearer to the national norm of one third area to be covered under forests.

(ii) Other districts with more than 20 percent but less than 30 percent area under forests are Sirohi (29%) Udaipur (27%) Bundi (24%) Kota (23%) and Banswara (21%).

(iii) The districts with less than 3 percent area under forest are Jodhpur (0.31%) Churu (0.44%), Jaisalmer (0.58%), Hanumangarh (0.77%), Barmer (0.92%), Jalore (1.79%) and Bikaner (2.83%).

(iv) Hanumangarh has the highest proportion of net area sown (87%) to total reporting area followed by Churu (82%) Bharatpur (78%) Jhunjhunu (75%), Ganganagar (73%) and Nagaur (73%). It may be pointed out that Ganganagar, Hanumangarh and Bharatpur are well served by canal system, the irrigated area being 71 percent, 37 percent, and 45 percent respectively. The high cropping intensity for Churu, Nagaur and Jhunjhunu which do not have any major canal system could possibly be ascribed to the exploitation of ground water resources.

5.3 Districtwise important agricultural indicators are in table 2.3 at Appendix II which include besides cropping intensity net area irrigated to net area sown and gross area irrigated to gross cropped area.

5.4 It transpires from this table that Kota (77%), Ganganagar (71%), Bundi (70%), Baran (65%) and Dausa (63%) have relatively very high intensity of irrigation. The districts with 50-60 percent irrigation intensity are Sirohi, Jhalawar, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Jaipur and Bhilwara. The intensity of irrigation in other districts is low.

Area under food crops

5.5 Nearly two third of total cropped area is under food crops in Rajasthan which include cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugarcane, condiments and spices.

5.6 Over the years, there had been very little change in the proportion of area under food crops to total cropped area as would be evident from the fact that in 1990-91, the percentage of area under food crops to gross cropped area was 67.26 which marginally increased to 67.56 in 1997-98.

5.7 The districts of Dungarpur (98%), Banswara (94%), Udaipur (90%) and Rajsamand (86%), all being tribal dominant districts, are in the category of very high intensity of area under food crops as percent of total cropped area. Other districts above the State average are Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Churu, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur and Sikar.

5.8 Ganganagar has the lowest percentage of area under food crops. Other districts with low proportion of area under food crops to total cropped area are Baran, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Kota and Sawai Madhopur.

5.9 Districtwise figures are given in table 2.4 at appendix II.

5.10 The changes in area under important cereals and gram during 1996-97 over the position ending 1990-91 have been shown in the sub-joined table:-

		(Percent)
Crop	Change in 5 yearly period ending 1996-97 over 5 yearly period ending 1990-91	
1. Jowar	(-)	34.92
2. Bajra	(-)	5.40
3. Maize	(+)	1.33
4. Wheat	(+)	35.70
5. Gram	(+)	32.19

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

5.11 In the districts as well by and large a similar trend was witnessed barring few exceptions and as per details given in table 2.5 at appendix II.

Consumption of fertilisers

5.12 Per hectare consumption of fertiliser is steadily going up. In 1997-98, it was reported to be 35.32 kg per ha as against the estimated all India average of 86.78 kg per ha. In the districts, there is a wide variation ranging between 0.89 kg per ha in Churu (being the lowest) to 158 kg per ha in Kota, as would appear from table 2.6 at appendix II.

5.13 The districts having consumption of fertilisers per ha above the national average are Kota, Baran, Bundi and Ganganagar. The districts lying between the State and national average of consumption per hectare are Jhalawar, Dholpur, Chittorgarh, Sawai Madhopur, Dausa, Banswara, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Alwar, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Pali and Hanumangarh.

5.14 Most of the desert districts viz Barmer, Churu, Jaisalmer and Jhunjhunu reported less than 10 kg consumption of fertilizer per hectare.

5.15 The data on per capita production of important food crops for Rajasthan is given below:-

Per capita production of important food crops (Kgs.)							
Crop	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98
Rice	2.72	3.97	3.25	3.94	2.67	3.96	4.32
Jowar	3.51	9.35	3.65	6.21	3.17	6.61	6.07
Bajra	24.36	65.76	23.81	58.37	26.28	52.62	57.06
Maize	17.44	22.95	21.02	15.33	18.45	23.38	27.66
Wheat	101.78	117.00	78.62	127.56	124.85	154.14	152.28
Barley	10.62	8.53	5.60	9.93	8.86	8.59	11.42
Gram	15.42	18.03	16.98	31.16	24.78	24.34	43.74
Kharif pulses	4.59	14.16	6.30	12.40	7.32	15.88	14.46

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

Land Holding

5.16 Average size of operational holdings is going down in every quinquennium as transpires from the sub-joined table:-

Average size of Operational Holdings (In Hectares)			
Year	All social groups	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1970-71	5.46	@	@
1976-77	4.65	@	@
1980-81	4.44	3.52	2.42
1985-86	4.34	3.41	2.40
1990-91	4.11	3.29	2.24
1995-96	3.96	3.22	2.17

@ Break up not available

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur

5.17 The average size of holdings in case of scheduled tribes is quite close to the cut off limit of small farmer's holdings of 1.44 hectares.

5.18 The pattern of distribution of total holdings by size classes for the year 1995-96 is given below:-

Size Class	No. of operational holdings (percent)	Area ha (Percent)	Average size of holding (ha)
Upto 1.0 ha	30.03	3.67	0.48
1.0 to 2.0 ha	20.23	7.37	1.44
2.0 to 4.0 ha	20.82	14.99	2.85
4.0 to 10.0 ha	19.84	31.14	6.22
10.0 ha+	9.08	42.83	18.69
Total	100.00	100.00	

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan

5.19 The above table reveals that nearly one third operational holdings have less than 4 percent of total area. Another one fifth holdings occupy only 7 percent of total area. Thus nearly half of total number of holdings upto 2 ha are spread over 11 percent of total area, whereas 10 percent holdings with an average area of above 10.0 hectare have 43 percent of total area. By and large this imbalance or inequality prevails in the districts also, as per table 2.7 at appendix II.

5.20 The data on average size of operational holdings for 1995-96 by districts (table 2.8 at appendix II) reveals that the tribal district of Dungarpur is at the bottom with 1.37 ha as the average size of holdings and the desert district of Jaisalmer is at the top with 13.10 ha as average size. The classification of districts according to class interval of average size of operational holdings is given below:

Size	Districts
Upto 2 ha	Alwar, Banswara, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Udaipur.
2-3 ha	Ajmer, Baran, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi.
3-5 ha	Jaipur, Kota, Pali, Sikar, Tonk.
5-10 ha	Churu, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur.
10 ha +	Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer.

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan

5.21 It is true that average size of land holdings is quite large in desert region but their productivity is constrained by inadequate water availability as also low and erratic rainfall. In fact, the districts in desert and tribal area are more prone to famines.

Food Security

6.0 Wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are supplied through fair price shops (FPS) to non-incometax paying people in the State which are 42 and 45 per lakh of population in rural and urban areas respectively. The average number of fair price shops for rural and urban area combinedly per lakh of population works out to 43. The district with highest number of FPS is Jaisalmer(68) which is followed by Dungarpur(55), Barmer(53), Ajmer (51), Sirohi(51), and Udaipur (51). Other districts with higher than State average are Banswara, Bikaner, Jhalawar and Jodhpur. The lowest average number of FPS per lakh of population is in Kota(34) as per districtwise details given in table 3.1 at appendix III.

6.1 The offtake figures for wheat for three months of 1999-2000 are given below for the State as a whole.

Wheat		April' 99	May' 99	June' 99	M.T.
i) allotment	(a) BPL	21450	21450	21360	
	(b) APL	32680	32680	32680	
	(c) Total	54130	54130	54040	
ii) Offtake	(a) BPL	9304	14963	13976	
	(b) APL	84	226	65	
	(c) Total	9388	15189	14041	
iii) Offtake as % of allotment	(a) BPL	43	70	65	
	(b) APL	Neg	Neg	Neg	
	(c) Total	17	28	26	

BPL = Below Poverty line, APL = Above Poverty line

Source: Food Department - Rajasthan

6.2 The above table reveals that the offtake by families above poverty line is negligible although nearly two third of wheat intended for below poverty line families is issued.

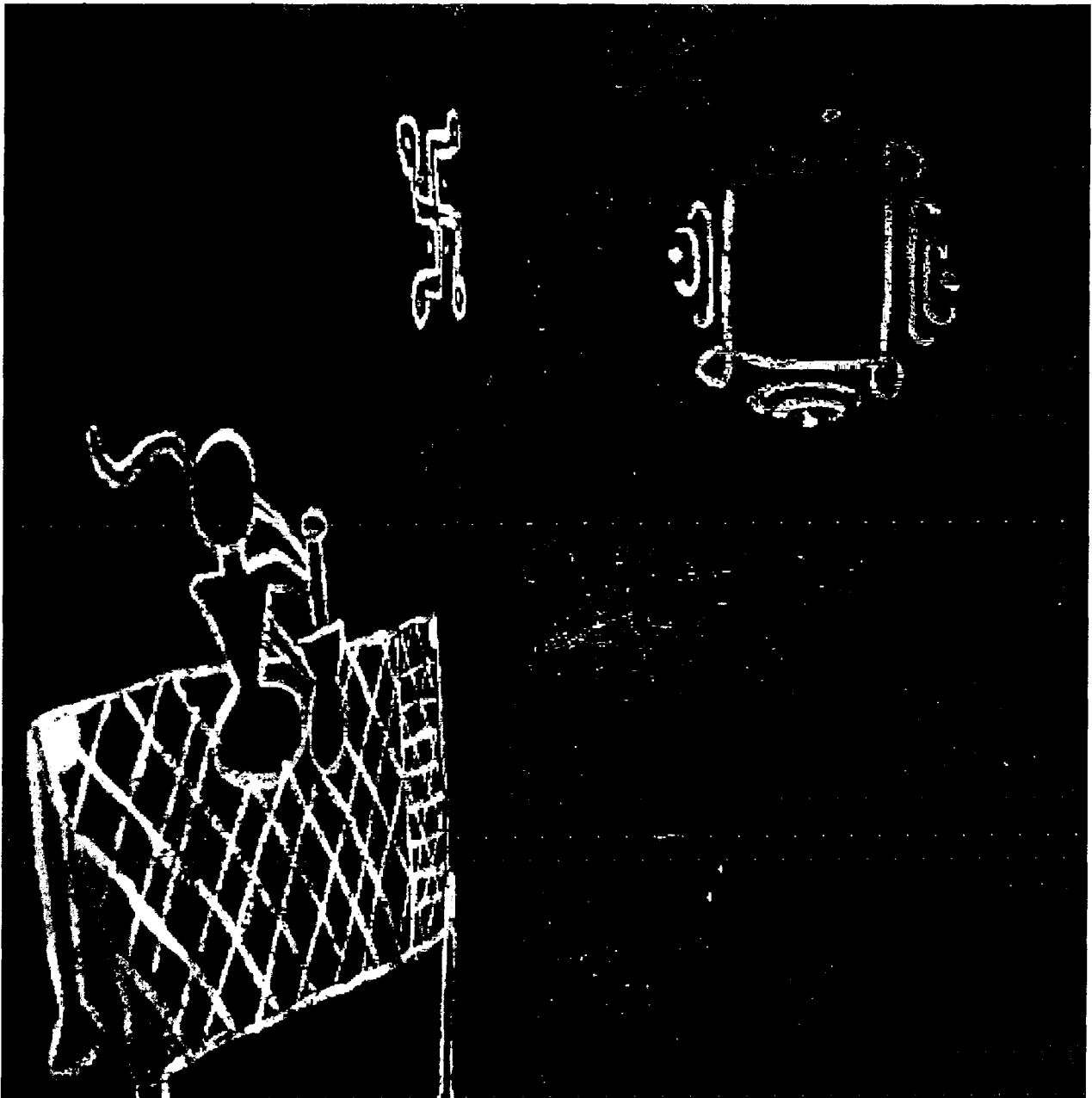
6.3 Another food grain given through PDS is rice but the quantity allotted was quite low being 4920 MT in April'99, 1030 MT in May'99 and 1030 MT in June'99 against which the offtake was only 227 MT, 298 MT, and 249 MT in April, May and June'99 respectively.

6.4 The offtake in per capita terms for June 1999 was highest in Banswara (1.23 Kg) and lowest in Kota (0.03 Kg), the State average being 0.31 Kg. The districts reporting higher offtake than State average besides Banswara are Dungarpur, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Churu, Dholpur, Jaisalmer, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Udaipur as per districtwise details that appear in table 3.1 at appendix III.

•••••
Income & Expenditure

•••••
Poverty

•••••
Employment



Income and Expenditure

State Domestic Product

7.0 State domestic product is an important indicator for measuring the level of development and highlight regional disparities. Rajasthan State as per contents of table given below is ranked at tenth position amongst 14 major States of the country in terms of per capita income.

Per Capita Income of States - 1995-96

S. No.	State	Per Capita Income			
		Constant (1980-81) Prices		Current Prices @	
		Rs @	Rank	Rs	Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2407	8	9274	7
2.	Bihar	986	14	3524	14
3.	Gujarat	3375	4	11977	4
4.	Haryana	3679	3	13573	3
5.	Karnataka	2551	7	9384	6
6.	Kerala	2200	9	9004	8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1791	11	6518	11
8.	Maharashtra	4598	1	15457	2
9.	Orissa	1608	13	6192	12
10.	Punjab	4176	2	16053	1
11.	Rajasthan	1974*	10	7523*	10
12.	Tamilnadu	2820	5	10222	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1654	12	5872	13
14.	West Bengal	2707	6	8409	9
All India		2573		10525	

@ Provisional * Revised Source: Economic Review 1998-99 Directorate of Economics & Statistics - Rajasthan

7.1 It may be pointed out that estimates of SDP in the States including Rajasthan are built up on the basis of an agreed methodology in all the States. The Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India also computes estimates of SDP and later, after examining the estimates of States an agreed estimate is released. The methodology follows the income originating approach. In the services sector lot of approximation are made for want of basic data. However, the estimates are the best available indicators of development. The estimates of district income suffer from deficiencies due to non-availability of data at district level. However, they appear to be reasonably good for inter-district comparability of inequalities.

7.2 Rajasthan's per capita income is less than half of the State which is ranked at first place, i.e. Maharashtra.

7.3 This is indicative of the herculean efforts required in Rajasthan to reach at par with the current level of top ranking State in the country.

7.4 In Rajasthan the long term growth of GDP had been around 4 percent as would be observed from the following table:-

State Domestic Product - Rajasthan and India				
Year	Net State Domestic Product Rajasthan		Per Capita Income Constant (1980-81) Prices	
	Current Prices	Constant (1980-81) Prices	Rajasthan	India
	(Rs. in crores)			
1980-81	4126	4126	1222	1630
1984-85	6983	5208	1379	1810
1985-86	7669	5187	1338	1841
1986-87	8341	5685	1428	1870
1987-88	9436	5291	1295	1900
1988-89	12892	7477	1791	2059
1989-90	13836	7324	1716	2157
1990-91	18281	8473	1942	2222
1991-92	20044	7850	1761	2175
1992-93	23944	9078	1993	2243
1993-94	24596	8329	1790	2334
1994-95	33011	9977	2060	2499
1995-96	36442	9561	1974	2573
1996-97*	44307	11307	2290	NA
1997-98**	47055	11599	2306	"
1998-99***	50271	11648	2275	"

* Provisional ** Quick estimates *** Advance estimates

Source: Economic Survey - 1996-97 and 1998-99 Directorate of Economics & Statistics Rajasthan.

7.5 A significant feature of GDP for Rajasthan has been its year to year fluctuations mainly due to the behaviour of monsoon since primary sector (agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries etc.) contributes about 45-50 percent to total GDP.

7.6 Distribution of total SDP by sectors at constant prices is given below:-

State Income of Rajasthan by Industrial Origin at Constant (1980-81) Prices					
(Percentage)					
Sector	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
			(P)	(Q)	(A)
1. Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	41.84	40.66	43.89	43.40	39.78
2. Forestry	1.57	1.67	1.44	1.44	1.47
3. Fishries	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08
4. Mining	1.85	2.27	1.85	2.30	2.62
5. Manufacturing (registered)	7.93	9.63	7.21	6.90	6.93
6. Manufacturing (Un-registered)	4.60	4.84	4.18	4.11	4.08
7. Construction	7.50	6.45	5.47	5.42	5.58
8. Electricity, gas & Water supply	1.86	2.18	2.20	2.49	2.86
9. Railways	0.44	0.53	0.46	0.45	0.45
10. Other Transport and Storage	1.10	1.22	1.14	1.18	1.24
11. Communication	0.55	0.72	0.73	0.85	1.00
12. Trade, hotels & restaurants	14.09	10.34	13.53	12.96	12.53
13. Banking and Insurance	4.35	5.73	5.40	5.86	6.51
14. Real estate, ownership of dwelling & business services	3.05	3.45	3.03	3.06	3.17
15. Public administration	3.18	3.57	3.31	3.23	4.22
16. Other Services	6.00	6.66	6.09	6.27	7.48
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

P = Provisional; Q = Quick estimates; A = Advance estimates

Source: Economics Review - 1998-99 Directorate of Economics & Statistics Rajasthan

7.7 It may be added that fluctuations from year to year in agriculture sector may be attributed to the vagaries of monsoon which in itself is a pointer to the fact that stability which is a hall mark of development has yet to percolate down below in the agriculture sector to an extent that the bench mark levels of previous year are not eroded. The geography of the State with preponderance of arid and semi-arid zone also contributes to the miseries of cultivators. This is also true that the State has made rapid strides in the production of cereals and oilseeds but nonetheless the major impact of monsoon contributes to wild fluctuations from year to year thereby suggesting the need for technological change that may usher in crops resistant to drought and optimum use of water along with increased productivity.

7.8 What is particularly depressing to note is the lowering of the contribution of registered manufacturing sector in advance estimates of 1998-99 to Rs.808 crores from Rs.920 crore in 1995-96 indicating lowering of employment opportunities due to recession in the organised manufacturing sector. Plan period-wise growth rates of SDP appear in the table given below:-

Plan Period-wise growth rates in SDP and Per Capita Income - Rajasthan						
Compound growth rate percent per annum						
Period		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total	Per Capita income at constant (1980-81) Prices
Third plan	1961-66	0.34	3.66	1.98	1.36	- 0.98
Annual plans	1966-69	-3.51	-0.26	4.14	-0.77	- 3.02
Fourth plan	1969-74	9.90	4.07	3.83	7.08	3.81
Fifth plan	1974-79	4.63	5.64	6.03	5.18	2.22
Annual plan	1979-80	-23.25	-3.84	-3.30	-14.49	-16.88
Sixth plan	1980-85	7.76	2.73	4.76	5.94	3.01
Seventh plan	1985-90	3.70	9.10	11.37	7.06	4.47
Annual plans	1990-92	1.83	6.52	4.17	3.87	1.65
Eighth plan	1992-97	7.40	8.10	5.70	7.00	4.80
Long Term	1961-90	3.70	5.33	5.52	4.22	1.57

7.9 The State witnessed per annum growth rates of 7 percent in fourth, seventh and eighth plans. Even in sixth plan it was around six percent. The growth rates over plan periods suggest that the State has registered impressive growth rate of 10 percent in primary sector (agriculture etc) during Fourth Five Year Plan and in secondary and tertiary sectors of 9 and 11 percent respectively during seventh plan. Attaining higher growth rates to catch up at least with national average, thus, appears to be well within the realm of reality since it is not distant past that the State has registered quite high growth rates.

7.10 There are wide inter-district variations in the estimates of per capita income as would be observed from the following table:-

Districtwise net domestic product per capita at current prices (In Rs.)							
S. No.	District	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	Rank	Annual growth rate 1980-81 to 1991-92
1.	Ajmer	1182	1908	4078	4400	15	3.38
2.	Alwar	1205	2140	4513	5269	7	3.98
3.	Banswara	892	1355	3742	3739	25	3.81
4.	Baran	Included in Kota			6415	3	-
5.	Barmer	877	1260	3064	2828	31	2.93
6.	Bharatpur	1160	2039	4117	3976	23	3.11
7.	Bhilwara	1144	1792	4300	4391	17	3.49
8.	Bikaner	1126	1914	4225	4399	16	3.56
9.	Bundi	1492	2684	5195	5508	6	3.36
10.	Chittorgarh	1523	2548	4757	5806	5	3.47
11.	Churu	1051	1446	3334	3175	29	2.74
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur			4113	20	-
13.	Dholpur	*1	1706	3269	3404	28	-
14.	Dungarpur	821	1167	2705	2735	32	3.03
15.	Ganganagar	2039	3012	6142	7386	1	3.29
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar			7386	1	-
17.	Jaipur	1352	2255	4363	4794	9	3.22
18.	Jaisalmer	1074	1739	3569	3576	26	3.03
19.	Jalore	982	1488	3656	3825	24	3.54
20.	Jhalawar	1188	2030	3694	4181	18	3.52
21.	Jhunjhunu	996	1750	3428	3467	27	3.16
22.	Jodhpur	1131	1592	3806	3982	22	3.20
23.	Karauli	Included in S.Madhopur			4538	12	-
24.	Kota	1674	2865	5523	5925	4	3.22
25.	Nagaur	947	1738	3932	4134	19	3.97
26.	Pali	1155	1615	3741	4496	14	3.54
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur			5125	8	-
28.	S.Madhopur	1144	1557	3784	4538	12	3.61
29.	Sikar	912	1174	2637	2996	30	2.99
30.	Sirohi	1095	4124	5368	4556	11	3.78
31.	Tonk	1257	2108	4342	4711	10	3.41
32.	Udaipur	1233	1915	4008	4038	21	2.98
Total Rajasthan		1222	1978	4191	4497		3.35

*1 Included in Bharatpur

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics Rajasthan

7.11 It is interesting to observe that the canal irrigated districts of Ganganagar and Hanumangarh got the top ranking in 1991-92. These were followed by Baran and Kota which have irrigation facilities. At the bottom of the ranking were Dungarpur (tribal district) and the desert districts of Barmer, Sikar and Churu.

7.12 The districts have been reclassified into quartiles according to estimated per capita district income groups in the following table:-

	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
1st quartile	Ganganagar, Kota, Chittorgarh, Bundi, Jaipur, Tonk, Udaipur.	Sirohi, Ganganagar, Kota, Bundi Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Alwar.	Ganganagar, Kota, Sirohi, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Alwar, Jaipur.	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh Baran, Kota, Chittorgarh, Bundi, Alwar Rajsamand.
2nd quartile	Alwar, Jhalawar, Ajmer, Bharatpur, S. Madhopur.	Tonk, Bharatpur, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, Bhilwara.	Tonk, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Nagaur.	Jaipur, Tonk, Sirohi, S. Madhopur, Karauli, Pali, Ajmer, Bikaner.
3rd quartile	Jodhpur, Bikaner, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Jalore.	Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur Dholpur, Pali, S. Madhopur, Jodhpur.	Jodhpur, S. Madhopur, Banswara, Pali, Jhalawar, Jaisalmer, Jalore.	Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Dausa, Udaipur, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Jalore.
4th quartile	Nagaur, Sikar, Banswara, Barmer, Dungarpur.	Bharatpur, Jalore, Banswara, Barmer, Sikar, Dungarpur.	Jhunjhunu, Churu, Dholpur, Barmer, Dungarpur, Sikar.	Banswara, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Dholpur, Churu, Sikar, Barmer, Dungarpur.

7.13 Barring few districts viz Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi and Udaipur where the ranks vary widely the districts, by and large, find their place in the same quartile or in the immediately following quartile. This is indicative of persisting regional inequalities in the State. Possible serious efforts in the form of special dispensation may assist in narrowing the gap between the first and fourth quartile districts.

7.14 Alwar district recorded the highest growth in per capita district income during 1980-81 to 1991-92 and Churu the lowest. The districts that registered higher growth than the State average are Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi and Tonk.

7.15 The distribution of estimated district income by broad sectors is given in table 4.1 at appendix IV.

Consumer Expenditure

7.16 The NSSO 53rd round (January-December 1997) results place per capita household monthly consumer expenditure at Rs.395 for rural and Rs.645 for urban areas for the country as a whole. In Rajasthan State, the per capita consumer expenditure in rural areas is Rs.452, which is higher than the all India average; it is Rs.608 in urban areas which is lower than the all India average. In terms of per capita income Rajasthan ranks at number 10 which is quite close to ranking of urban consumer expenditure per month but well below the monthly rural consumer expenditure per household.

7.17 Comparative position of monthly per capita expenditure and per capita State domestic product is given below:-

Monthly per Capita Expenditure (In Rs.)					
State	Rural	Rank	Urban	Rank	Per Capita income (Rank)
1. Andhra Pradesh	421	7	624	8	7
2. Bihar	295	15	492	14	14
3. Gujarat	485	4	687	4	4
4. Haryana	536	3	655	7	3
5. Karnataka	344	12	670	5	6
6. Kerala	569	2	794	1	8
7. Madhya Pradesh	326	13	546	13	11
8. Maharashtra	386	9	773	2	2
9. Orissa	298	14	562	10	12
10. Punjab	670	1	753	3	1
11. Rajasthan	452	5	608	9	10
12. Tamilnadu	441	6	658	6	5
13. Uttar Pradesh	390	8	547	12	13
14. West Bengal	366	10	560	11	9
All India	395		645		

Source: NSSO 53rd round - January - December 1997

7.18 It appears from the above table that while in States like Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, ranking as per rural consumer expenditure and per capita income differ considerably, in other States there is close correspondence. One possible reason could probably be remittances from across the borders of States concerned since estimates of State domestic product are based on income originating concept.

7.19 The availability of pooled results of State and Central sample of NSSO would have facilitated further analysis at sub-regional level.

Poverty

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8.0 **Poverty** usually denotes a level of spending below a cut off point that is linked to per household consumer expenditure derived from a basket of goods and services and also related to calorie intake. Presently, the estimates of poverty worked out by the Planning Commission, Government of India, are based on calorie intake of 2100 for urban areas and 2400 for rural areas. It may be added that methodological controversy with regard to measurement of poverty has led to different sets of figures with regard to determination of poverty level. The estimates of persons below poverty line as per National Sample Survey (NSS) and those worked out by expert group of Planning Commission are given below which provide ample proof of varying estimates.

Persons below poverty line 1987-88 (Percentage)		
	Rajasthan	India
1. National Sample Survey		
(a) Rural	26.00	33.40
(b) Urban	19.40	20.10
(c) Combined	24.40	29.90
2. Expert Group		
(a) Rural	33.21	39.06
(b) Urban	38.99	40.12
(c) Combined	34.90	39.34

8.1 Apart from the fact that the two sets of figures provide different ratios, it clearly emerges that proportion of rural and urban poor to total population in Rajasthan is lower than the national average.

8.2 It may also be pointed out that over a five year period (1992-97), the number of identified families* to be living below poverty line increased by about 8 percent or at the rate of 1.6 percent per year. This particular aspect merits consideration since normally the total families below poverty line should go down rather than increase year after year.

8.3 At the district level for want of statistical data with regard to consumption expenditure there is a serious constraint in working out estimates of poverty. The NSSO surveys on consumer expenditure provide estimates at State level. Although the State Government of Rajasthan participates on a full matching basis with NSSO but the State sample data has not been pooled with Central sample data, thereby the sub-regional estimates could not be made available. Some alternate source has thus to be found out for estimating rural and urban poor.

* The number of rural families below poverty line was 19.49 lakhs in 1992 and 20.99 lakhs in 1997.

8.4 The State Government of Rajasthan in 1997 through a major exercise in all the villages of the State collected particulars of families by convening meetings of gram sabhas and identified families having annual income below Rs.20000/- *. The data collected in this massive campaign reveal that in Rajasthan 30.99 percent of families in rural areas are below the poverty line. The districtwise particulars appear in the table given below along with rankings of per capita income.

*The cut off limit for treating families below poverty line was earlier Rs.11800/- which was raised to Rs.20000/- in 1997 enquiry.

Proportion of Families below Poverty line (Rural)						
	Families below poverty line (Percentage-1997)	Rank	Rank as 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. Chittorgarh	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. Dholpur	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. Jalore	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	
27. Rajsamand	35.76	10	8	*****	*****	
28. S.Madhapur	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

8.5 The previous table reveals that -

(i) The districts with sizeable population of scheduled tribes viz Banswara, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Chittorgarh have the highest proportion of persons below poverty line.

(ii) The incidence of poverty is quite low in the desert districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jodhpur and Nagaur.

(iii) There is no positive relationship between per capita income and proportion of rural poor in many districts as appears from the fact that top eight districts in respect of per capita income instead of having low rural poor have quite high proportion of rural poor. Similarly, lowly ranked districts in per capita income have very low rank in poverty proportion as transpires from the sub-joined table:-

Top ranked districts (per capita income) Rank	Rank in poverty	Low per capita income districts Rank	Rank in poverty
1. Ganganagar	26	32. Dungarpur	2
2. Hanumangarh	25	31. Barmer	18
3. Baran	15	30. Sikar	31
4. Kota	16	29. Churu	19
5. Chittorgarh	4	28. Dholpur	11
6. Bundi	9	27. Jhunjhunu	32
7. Alwar	24	26. Jaisalmer	21
8. Rajsamand	10	25. Banswara	1

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics - Rajasthan (for per capita income; Special Schemes Organisation - Rajasthan (for poverty).

8.6 This could be explained by stating that poverty is a function of distribution of income whereas per capita income denotes total value of goods and services produced divided by population. Any adjustment of per capita income on the basis of poverty is thus a risky proposition.

The overall distribution of rural poor by Caste group is given below:-

Group	Rural Poor (Percentage)	Proportion in total population (Percentage)
1. Scheduled Tribes	31.52	15.38
2. Scheduled Castes	25.63	17.98
3. Other Backward Classes	24.79)	
4. Others	18.06)	66.74

Source: Special Schemes Organisation - Rajasthan.

8.7 The above table reveals that incidence of poverty is quite severe amongst scheduled tribes and scheduled castes since their share in total rural poor of Rajasthan is higher than their proportion in total population.

Districtwise details appear in table 5.1 at appendix V.

8.8 It may be added that only the districts of Ajmer, Alwar, Dholpur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar and Sirohi recorded a fall in total number of families below poverty line in 1997 over 1992.

8.9 It is for the State to have a close look at this disturbing trend since the basic objectives of poverty alleviation programmes are defeated if there is increase in absolute number of families identified to be the below poverty line in more than three fourth of the districts.

8.10 Occupational distribution of rural poor households in Rajasthan is given below:-

Category	Rural Poor (Percentage)
1. Agricultural worker	28
2. Other rural worker	17
3. Self employment:	
i) Small farmers	17
ii) Marginal farmers	27
iii) Under non-agricultural activities	4
4. Rural artisans	2
5. Others	5
Total	100

Source: Special Schemes Organisation - Rajasthan

8.11 Workers engaged in agriculture and marginal farmers taken together constitute more than half of total rural poor. By adding small farmers to this category, the proportion of agriculture related activities shoots up to 71 percent of total rural poor.

Urban Poor

8.12 On the lines of rural poor, particulars of urban poor were collected in 1998. Out of total 17.53 lakh families surveyed, only 10.79 percent were found to be living below the poverty line. Districtwise particulars are given below:-

District	(Percent) Urban poor 1998
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. Chittorgarh	13.64
11. Churu	20.68
12. Dausa	19.30
13. Dholpur	21.34
14. Dungarpur	14.71
15. Ganganagar	9.06
16. Hanumangarh	25.50
17. Jaipur	3.44
18. Jaisalmer	16.84
19. Jalore	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. Rajsamand	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

8.13 In proportionate terms, Karauli, Tonk, Hanumangarh, Sawai Madhopur, Dholpur, Barmer, Baran and Churu have highest percentage of urban poor in relation to total urban population. The districts with relatively low proportion of urban poor are Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer.

8.14 The overall incidence of poverty in rural areas is more pronounced than in urban areas.

Human Poverty Index

8.15 The human poverty index (HPI) concentrates on deprivation in three essential dimensions of human life already reflected in H.D.I. - longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The first deprivation relates to survival - vulnerability to death at a relatively early age. The second relates to knowledge - being excluded from the world of reading and communication. The third relates to decent living standards.

8.16 The computation process is given at annexure I.

8.17 The HPI for Rajasthan works out to 61.51. The all India HPI is 35.9 as contained in Human Development Report 1999.

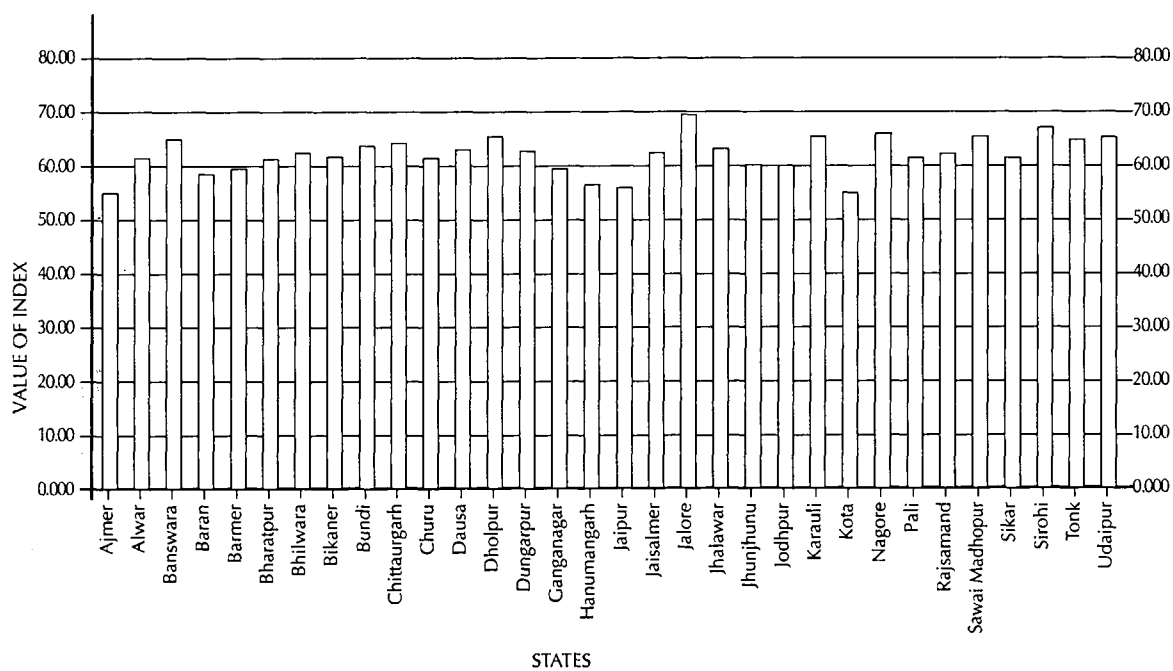
8.18 There are wide divergences in HPI between districts ranging between 54.89 in Ajmer the lowest to 69.71 in Jalore the highest. The districts where the poverty as per HPI is the poorest are Jalore, Barmer, Sirohi, Nagaur and Dholpur. The corresponding ranks of these districts as per proportion of rural poor are as under:-

Ranks	As per HPI	Ranks as per rural poverty
Jalore	1	6
Barmer	2	18
Sirohi	3	17
Nagaur	4	28
Dholpur	5	11

8.19 Comparison of other districts also reveals that there is very little correspondence between the two sets as transpires from the following table:-

Human Poverty Index				
S. No.	District	Human poverty index	Ranks	Rural poverty proportion ranks
1.	Ajmer	54.89	32	20
2.	Alwar	61.35	23	24
3.	Banswara	65.01	9	1
4.	Baran	58.39	28	15
5.	Barmer	69.44	2	18
6.	Bharatpur	61.22	24	27
7.	Bhilwara	62.38	17	12
8.	Bikaner	61.70	19	8
9.	Bundi	63.69	12	9
10.	Chittorgarh	64.13	11	4
11.	Churu	61.66	20	19
12.	Dausa	63.01	14	23
13.	Dholpur	65.72	5	11
14.	Dungarpur	62.67	15	2
15.	Ganganagar	59.47	27	26
16.	Hanumangarh	56.44	29	25
17.	Jaipur	56.02	30	29
18.	Jaisalmer	62.44	16	21
19.	Jalore	69.71	1	6
20.	Jhalawar	63.17	13	13
21.	Jhunjhunu	60.22	26	32
22.	Jodhpur	60.26	25	30
23.	Karauli	65.60	6	5
24.	Kota	55.04	31	16
25.	Nagaur	66.00	4	28
26.	Pali	61.53	21	22
27.	Rajsamand	62.18	18	10
28.	Sawai Madhopur	65.60	6	7
29.	Sikar	61.48	22	31
30.	Sirohi	67.07	3	17
31.	Tonk	64.62	10	14
32.	Udaipur	65.13	8	3
Total Rajasthan		61.51		

HUMAN POVERTY INDEX – RAJASTHAN (1997)



8.20 The above table reveals that in 17 out of 32 districts, the rankings by the two sets of figures are within 5 points of each other.

8.21 The basic reason for divergence in ranks appears to be the different approaches. In the rural poverty figures the proportion is based on enquiry on the basis of income as ascertained in the gram sabha meetings whereas the HPI ranks are based on the available data. It may, however, be pointed out that the parameter used for measuring deprivation in living standards is number of doctors with reference to all India average which may not be very perfect but has been used in the absence of reliable data on any other variable.

8.22 The two sets of figures do serve a very useful purpose in generating healthy debate besides depicting inter-district inequalities.

Employment

9.0 It is obvious that the objectives of removing poverty and increasing employment are complementary. One leads to the other. The objective of employment is wider and more extensive and covers the workers of non-poor households as well, some of whom may also be wholly or partially unemployed. In a wider perspective, income, employment, poverty, productivity, growth etc. are all linked.

9.1 An analysis of employment scenario involves a study of labour force structure and growth, unemployment etc.

Labour Force

9.2 The distribution of persons by usual activity (principal and subsidiary) for Rajasthan State is given below. Comparable all India figures have also been shown alongside.

Distribution of persons by broad usual activity per 1000												
	Rural						Urban					
	Male		Female		Persons		Male		Female		Persons	
	Raj	India	Raj	India	Raj	India	Raj	India	Raj	India	Raj	India
1. Working	512	550	351	291	436	425	490	521	120	131	316	335
2. Unemployed*	1	7	0	2	1	5	9	21	1	6	6	14
3. Not in Labour force**	487	442	649	707	563	570	501	458	879	863	678	651

Raj=Rajasthan; *=Seeking; **=Students, too young, too old, housewives etc.

Source: NSSO - 53rd round January-December, 1997 and/or available for work.

9.3 The above table reveals that

- i) Participation of rural males in work is lower than all India average while in respect of rural females, work participation rate is higher than all India average.
- ii) In urban area, work participation rate for both males and females is lower than all India rates.
- iii) In rural area, unemployment in Rajasthan is only 0.1 percent of total population of males, it is zero for females as against 0.7 percent for rural males, and 0.2 percent for rural females at all India level.

- iv) In urban areas, 0.9 percent of total males and 0.1 percent females reported themselves as unemployed in Rajasthan as compared to 2.1 percent males and 0.6 percent females at the all India level.
- v) Overall unemployment rate works out to 0.6 percent for Rajasthan and 1.6 percent for the country as a whole in relation to total population. Taking labour force into consideration (working plus unemployed in Rajasthan) 1.9 percent persons of total labour force are reported to be unemployed as against all India rate of 4.0 percent.
- vi) As per NSSO results, unemployment appears to be essentially an urban problem in Rajasthan.

9.4 However, Rajasthan State is plagued by serious problem of underemployment both in rural and urban areas since unlike other States a bulk of cultivated area is single cropped for want of irrigational facilities. It has been estimated that the intensity of underemployment is 56 percent. This intensity denotes mandays required in relation to mandays available. The districtwise intensity of under employment is shown in the sub-joined table.

Intensity of Underemployment*	
Surplus mandays to total available mandays (Percentage)	Districts
No Surplus	Ganganagar
Upto 20	Nil
20 - 40	Bikaner, Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi, Tonk & Churu
40 - 60	Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Nagaur and Sikar.
60 - 80	Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Pali, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Ajmer, Sirohi, Dholpur, Bhilwara & Dungarpur
80 +	Udaipur

* Advisory Committee on Employment, Rajasthan
(Vyas Committee)

9.5 The intensity of underemployment is more severe in tribal belt of the State.

9.6 The distribution of workers and persons not in labour force by category is given below:-

Distribution of Workers and Non-Workers per 1000 Persons - Rajasthan						
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1. Workers						
i) Self Employed	405	325	367	252	84	173
ii) Regularly Employed	34	2	19	194	22	113
iii) Casual Labour	73	24	50	44	14	30
Total	512	351	436	490	120	316
2. Not in Labour Force						
i) Students	271	144	211	308	252	280
ii) Engaged in domestic duties	7	277	134	7	448	214
iii) Others	209	228	218	185	180	184
Total	487	649	563	500	880	678

Source: NSSO 53rd round - January - December 1997

9.7 Amongst the workers in rural areas self employed predominate largely because of agriculture whereas regularly employed are less than 5 percent of total male population. Casual labour also accounts for about 7 percent of total male population. In urban areas, the position is rather different with regularly employed also accounting for about one fifth of total population amongst males.

9.8 For obvious reasons, most of the non-working females are engaged in domestic duties. It is true that larger proportion of urban females are regularly employed as against their rural counterparts but non-working females in urban areas are proportionately more than non-working rural females.

9.9 Primary activity (agriculture, animal husbandry etc.) accounted for 80 percent of rural persons and 14.9 percent of urban persons. Secondary (mining, manufacturing, construction etc.) and tertiary activity absorbed 11 percent and 9 percent of persons (at work) in rural areas. The corresponding percentages for urban areas were 2.76 for secondary and 5.74 percent for tertiary activity.

9.10 Non-availability of districtwise breakup is one of the limitations of NSSO data. Some States, notably Karnataka has pooled Central and State sample results of NSSO to get sub-regional break up but the ground realities are that in Rajasthan no effort appears to have been made even for releasing State sample results, leave alone pooling with the Central sample results, although Rajasthan State has also been participating on a full matching basis with NSSO in its surveys since 1961.

Growth and Employment

9.11 Economic growth is a function of various factors of production and their productivity, employment being only one of them. An appropriate method of capturing this is the production function. Presently, however, for purposes of this study, efforts have been made to analyse the relationship between income and employment since district level data on all the determinants of growth are not available.

**Growth rate of SDP divided by growth rate of main workers (1981-91).*

9.12 The inter-district linkages have been worked out by estimating employment elasticity. Employment elasticity denotes the growth rate of employment per unit growth rate of SDP. Districtwise employment elasticity* is given below:-

Employment Elasticity by Districts			
District	Employment elasticity	District	Employment elasticity
1. Ajmer	0.20	15. Jalore	0.30
2. Alwar	0.39	16. Jhalawar	0.35
3. Banswara	0.33	17. Jhunjhunu	0.25
4. Barmer	0.30	18. Jodhpur	0.25
5. Bharatpur	0.28	19. Kota	0.33
6. Bhilwara	0.23	20. Nagaur	0.22
7. Bikaner	0.33	21. Pali	0.15
8. Bundi	0.30	22. Sawai Madhopur	0.35
9. Chittorgarh	0.36	23. Sikar	0.49
10. Churu	0.35	24. Sirohi	0.15
11. Dungarpur	0.44	25. Tonk	0.31
12. Ganganagar	0.35	26. Udaipur	0.37
13. Jaipur	0.42		
14. Jaisalmer	0.28	Rajasthan	0.32

9.13 The overall employment elasticity for the State is 0.32, i.e. responsiveness of employment to growth in SDP. In respect of Sikar, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Alwar, Udaipur, Chittorgarh etc., the elasticity is more than 0.35 suggesting higher responsiveness to per unit growth in SDP. Further, analysis by components of SDP into primary and secondary sectors could have provided better insight into the comparative ranking of districts but for want of sectoral distribution of SDP for 1980-81 this exercise has not been attempted.

9.14 Regression analysis with growth of SDP as independent variable and growth of work force as dependent variable across districts indicates a very low value of R (coefficient of correlation) thereby suggesting that relationship between growth in SDP and growth in work force is not significant, although the relationship between the two variables is direct since the sign of regression coefficient is positive.

9.15 Regression analysis for growth in SDP and growth in work force is given below:-

(a) Growth of SDP as independent variable and growth of work force as dependent variable. $R^2 = 0.073$

Regression coefficient of main workers = 0.087

Standard Error(SE) of Regression coefficient = 0.028

(b) Growth of work force as independent variable and the real SDP as dependent variable. $R^2 = 0.073$

Regression coefficient of main worker = 0.839

Standard Error (SE) of Regression coefficient = 0.214

9.16 It may be added that the estimates of district income are available only at current prices and to work out districtwise growth of SDP the per capita income of districts were deflated by applying the correction factor obtained by dividing SDP estimates at constant prices by SDP estimates at current prices. Further, while working out elasticity only main workers have been considered since the contribution of marginal workers to total production is quite low to make any major impact.

9.17 The above analysis indicates that although relationship between growth and employment is positive but not significant i.e. economic growth by itself is no palliative for tackling the problems of unemployment, underemployment etc. and supplementary efforts would be necessary through direct intervention like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) etc., which the State is already implementing, though a lot more remains to be done.

Participation Rates

9.18 Work participation rates as per decennial censuses are given below:-

Work Participation Rates, Rajasthan (Percentage)						
	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total	
	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1. Rural						
(a) Male	51.01	49.18	1.16	0.94	52.17	50.12
(b) Female	10.58	15.26	14.40	17.99	24.98	40.24
(c) Persons	31.53	32.93	7.54	9.10	39.07	42.03
2. Urban						
(a) Male	45.93	46.36	0.29	0.24	46.22	46.60
(b) Female	4.45	5.36	1.43	1.86	5.88	7.22
(c) Persons	26.54	27.18	0.83	0.99	27.37	28.17
3. Total						
(a) Male	49.92	48.53	0.98	0.78	50.90	49.31
(b) Female	9.32	13.04	11.74	14.36	21.06	27.40
(c) Persons	30.48	31.62	6.13	7.25	36.61	38.87

Source: State Primary Census Abstract, Rajasthan 1981,1991

9.19 The comparable figures for 1981 and 1991 reveal that over a decennium:-

- i) The participation rate of females has shot up in rural as well as urban areas both as main workers and marginal workers.
- ii) In rural areas, proportionately the participation rate of males has declined whereas in urban areas it registered a marginal increase.
- iii) Overall scenario points out to the increasing participation rate mainly because of increased activity by females.

**Marginal workers are those who worked for 183 days in a year.*

9.20 The only available source of districtwise participation rates is the decennial census data. Particulars of main plus marginal workers* classified by sex are given in table 6.1 at appendix VI which reveal that overall participation rate varies between 29.58 percent (in Dholpur, being the lowest) and 49.03 percent (in Chittorgarh, being the highest).

9.21 Participation rate of males is higher than females in all the districts. Amongst males, the highest participation rate of 56.12 percent is in Bhilwara and lowest in Jhunjhunu (42.75 percent). In females, it is as low as 6.60 percent in Dholpur. The higher rates for females are in tribal dominated districts of Chittorgarh (41.73%), Banswara (40.73%) and Dungarpur (37.97%).

9.22 The number of total main workers increased by 33 percent in 1991 over 1981. The increase in male and female workers in 1991 over 1981 was 25 percent and 79 percent respectively. It has to be viewed in the context of overall growth of population which was 29 percent for males and 28 percent for females and 28 percent for persons. It is to be noted that the number of female main workers recorded an astonishingly high growth of 79 percent in 1991 over 1981 as against only 25 percent in respect of males. The main contributing factor for this unusual feature is the increase in the number of female cultivators by about 86 percent presumably due to enumeration factor only, since there was no conceptual difference between 1981 and 1991. It may also be pointed out that female cultivators are more than two-third of total female main workers (1991).

9.23 Percentage change in 1991 over 1981 by main groups is given below:-

Category	Percentage change in 1991 over 1981		
	Persons	Males	Females
1. Cultivators	27.21	16.20	85.59
2. Agricultural Labourers	82.01	70.18	107.91
3. Livestock, Forestry etc.	-17.08	-14.62	-29.08
4. Mining & Quarrying	50.46	55.97	16.28
5. Manufacturing, Processing, servicing & Repairs			
(a) Household industry	-18.08	-22.03	9.13
(b) Other than Household industry	28.58	29.43	16.52
6. Construction	61.22	66.05	3.19
7. Trade & Commerce	60.25	60.51	50.69
8. Transport, Storage and Communication	29.10	29.50	0.63
9. Other Services	50.69	48.13	74.22
Total	33.26	25.47	78.65

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

9.24 It transpires from the above table that

i) Increased casualisation of labour in the form of phenomenal growth in the number of agricultural labourers is a matter of concern.

ii) Increase in male cultivators is less than the growth of male population suggesting shift from cultivation, although very high increase in the number of female cultivators does not affect land persons ratio.

iii) Decrease even in absolute numbers under livestock etc. and household industry suggests that animal husbandry does not find favour now as it used to be earlier. The unprecedented famine of the century in 1987 may also be one of the contributing factors for decline in the number of persons engaged in livestock, forestry etc.

iv) Similarly, the decline in the number of males engaged in household industry puts a question mark on the viability of household industry vis-a-vis casual labour.

9.25 The position in various districts is also not widely different from the State level aggregates as transpires from table 6.2 at appendix VI.

9.26 Overall, the proportion of persons in primary sector was lower in 1991 over 1981 and was higher in tertiary sector. It was disappointing to note that the secondary sector in 1991 was lower by one percentage point over 1981 as appears from the sub-joined table. Districtwise details are in table 6.2 at appendix VI.

		(Percentage)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1. Primary -	1981	73.57	70.33	86.66
	1991	71.66	67.27	89.47
2. Secondary -	1981	10.88	11.68	6.42
	1991	9.87	11.31	3.99
3. Tertiary -	1981	15.55	17.99	6.92
	1991	18.47	21.42	6.54

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

9.27 The classification of main workers for 1991 (table 6.3 at appendix VI) into nine categories suggests that in the cultivators' category, the districts reporting highest proportion are Barmer, Banswara and Churu and, in agriculture labour category are Ganganagar, Pali and Kota. Jaisalmer, Sirohi, Pali and Tonk have more than 4 percent main workers in livestock category. Important districts for mining are Bundi, Kota, Jhunjhunu, Udaipur and Bhilwara. For manufacturing in household industry, the districts of Jaipur, Sikar and Sirohi and for other than household industry Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota, Bhilwara, Pali and Jodhpur are the prominent districts that have relatively higher proportion of main workers.

9.28 In districts having about one fourth of total main workers in tertiary sector are Jaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Kota.

9.29 Sectorwise grouping of districts based on shares of main workers in the total work force is given below for 1991:-

	Districts above State average	Districts below State average
Primary Sector	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jalore, Jhalawar, Nagaur, S.Madhampur, Tonk and Udaipur.	Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali, Sikar & Sirohi.
Secondary Sector	Ajmer, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Pali, Sikar & Sirohi.	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jalore, Jhalawar, Nagaur, S.Madhampur, Tonk & Udaipur.
Tertiary Sector	Ajmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur & Kota.	Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Jalore, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Pali, S.Madhampur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk & Udaipur.

9.30 The Directorate of Employment is collecting particulars of employment in organised public and private* sectors. The particulars for five years of growth in employment are shown below:-

Year	Public Sector		Private Sector		Total	
	Employment (Lakhs)	Growth rate (%)	Employment (Lakhs)	Growth rate (%)	Employment (Lakhs)	Growth rate (%)
1992-93	9.76	0.93	2.33	0.43	12.09	0.83
1993-94	9.85	0.92	2.39	2.58	12.24	1.24
1994-95	10.04	1.90	2.49	4.10	12.53	2.30
1995-96	10.10	0.69	2.56	3.15	12.67	1.18
1996-97	10.24	1.31	2.69	5.03	12.93	2.06

* In private sector employing 10 or more workers.

Source: Directorate of Employment, Rajasthan

9.31 Despite limitations of data due to inadequate and erratic coverage one irresistible conclusion is that the growth in employment is less than the rate of growth of population. Obviously the available employment opportunities need to be augmented to absorb increased additions to labour force.

9.32 Districtwise details of employment by sex in organised public and private sector are given below:-

Districtwise employment by sex in organised public and private sector as on 31.03.1997 (Number)

S. District No.	Male			Female			Total			Percentage of female population to total
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Public sector	Private sector	Total	
1. Ajmer	72454	7671	80125	9252	4720	13972	81706	12391	94097	15
2. Alwar	33888	25954	59842	4681	1314	5995	38569	27268	65837	9
3. Banswara	20280	5245	25525	5596	327	5923	25876	5572	31448	19
4. Baran	11560	501	12061	1745	192	1937	13305	693	13998	14
5. Barmer	18079	665	18744	1676	112	1788	19755	777	20532	9
6. Bharatpur	29050	6760	35810	4319	6770	11089	33369	13530	46899	24
7. Bhilwara	29546	28861	58407	5327	754	6081	34873	29615	64488	9
8. Bikaner	47514	3107	50621	4719	803	5522	52233	3910	56143	10
9. Bundi	12490	1465	13955	1793	281	2074	14283	1746	16029	13
10. Chittorgarh	26582	5910	32492	3449	612	4061	30031	6522	36553	11
11. Churu	17589	650	18239	1893	254	2147	19482	904	20386	11
12. Dausa	10483	413	10896	1496	48	1544	11979	461	12440	12
13. Dholpur	11593	418	12001	1555	73	1628	13148	491	13639	12
14. Dungarpur	14414	3472	17886	3550	165	3715	17964	3637	21601	17
15. Ganganagar	23494	4134	27628	4816	715	5531	28310	4849	33159	17
16. Hanumangarh	11614	573	12187	1337	259	1596	12951	832	13783	12
17. Jaipur	127695	29208	156903	15387	4891	20278	143082	34099	177181	11
18. Jaisalmer	10215	1277	11492	1146	4812	5958	11361	6089	17450	34
19. Jalore	12469	279	12748	2059	130	2189	14528	409	14937	15
20. Jhalawar	13372	4312	17684	2633	528	3161	16005	4840	20845	15
21. Jhunjhunu	29961	3249	33210	3043	773	3816	33004	4022	37026	10
22. Jodhpur	62049	20111	82160	9224	3728	12952	71273	23839	95112	14
23. Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur									
24. Kota	59406	19430	78836	5842	5303	11145	65248	24733	89981	12
25. Nagaur	26828	1155	27983	2960	134	3094	29788	1289	31077	10
26. Pali	22660	9136	31796	3191	485	3676	25851	9621	35472	10
27. Rajsamand	14138	3894	18032	2933	248	3181	17071	4142	21213	15
28. S.Madhopur	23884	3149	27033	4582	1328	5910	28466	4477	32943	18
29. Sikar	24218	3569	27787	3148	247	3395	27366	3816	31182	11
30. Sirohi	12674	9533	22207	2496	1801	4297	15170	11334	26504	16
31. Tonk	17273	1195	18468	3047	508	3555	20320	1703	22023	16
32. Udaipur	48601	19648	68249	8928	2459	11387	57529	22107	79636	14
Total Rajasthan										
	896073	224944	1121017	127823	44774	172597	1023896	269718	1293614	13

Source: Directorate of Employment, Rajasthan

9.33 The above table reveals that about four fifth of total employment in organised sector is in public sector in Rajasthan. Males account for 87 percent of total employment and females are only 13 percent. Generally the share of females in organised sector had been below 20 percent. It is only in Bharatpur and Jaisalmer that the share is 24 and 34 percent respectively. Apparently there does not appear to be any plausible explanation for this aberration in these two districts with widely varying physical features and socio-economic status.

Unemployment

9.34 The employment exchange data about persons on live register suffer from two serious limitations i.e. inadequate coverage particularly in rural areas and amongst illiterates in urban areas and, that many unemployed even after getting a job do not care to get their names struck off. However, at the district level it does provide broad indicators of the unemployment scenario. Figures for the State for the last five years are given below:-

Total & Educated Unemployed in Rajasthan		
Year	Unemployed (Number)	
	Total	Educated
1993	877886	563271
1994	851645	544291
1995	819362	534066
1996	895213	607473
1997	884353	622498

Source: Directorate of Employment - Rajasthan

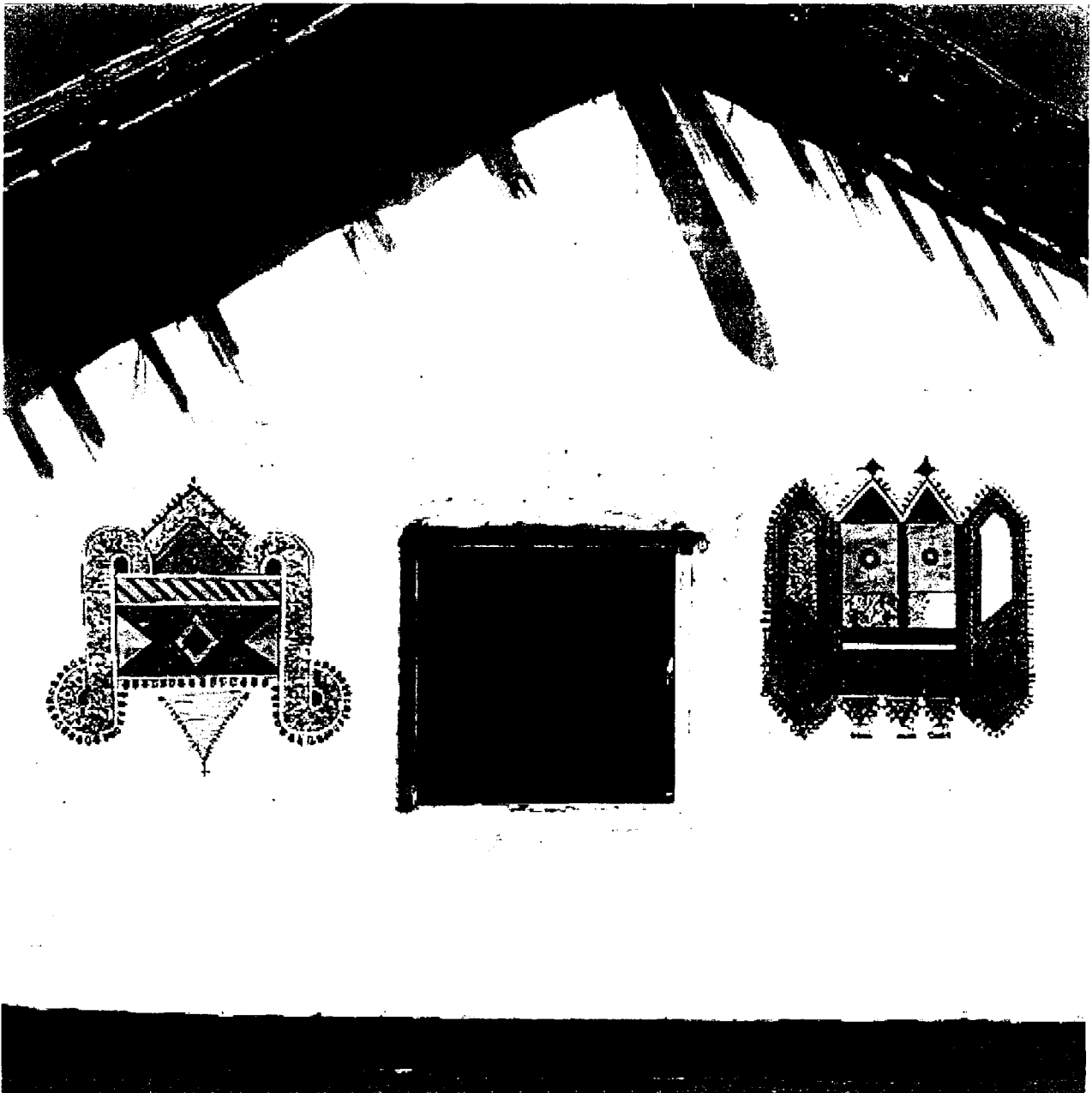
9.35 Over five years, there has been a very nominal increase in total unemployed but educated unemployed increased by about 10 percent. The increase in educated unemployed by more than two percent per annum is a matter of serious concern in this State having poor literacy. District wise figures appear in table 6.4 of appendix VI.

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Housing, Electricity, Sanitation, etc.

●●●●●●●●●●

Infrastructure



Housing, Electricity, Sanitation, etc.

10.0 The dimensions and problems of housing need to be viewed in the overall environment of human settlement. The physical dwelling unit is not the sole element of housing; equally important is the provision of basic services like electricity, toilet facility, potable water, sanitation, drainage etc.

10.1 A brief picture of housing in Rajasthan is given below:-

	Number	Percentage
1. Number of Occupied Residential Houses:		
i) Rural (In lakhs)	54.95	77
ii) Urban "	16.73	23
iii) Total "	71.68	100
2. Total Population		
i) Rural "	339	77
ii) Urban "	101	23
iii) Total "	440	100
3. Type of Houses		
i) Pucca (Percent)		56
ii) Semi Pucca		23
iii) Katcha		21

Source: Tables on Housing and Household Amenities - Census of India - Rajasthan - 1991.

10.2 Mainly, the census houses are used for residential purposes as transpires from the sub-joined table.

Use of Occupied Houses (Percent)		
1.	Residence	70.20
2.	Shop-cum-Residence	1.02
3.	Shops excluding eating houses	2.79
4.	Factories, Workshops, Worksheds etc.	2.00
5.	Workshop, Factory-cum-Residence etc.	1.06
6.	Residence in combination with other uses	0.77
7.	Hotels, Dharmashalas etc.	0.23
8.	Business Houses, Offices	0.47
9.	Restaurants, eating places etc.	0.36
10.	Places of entertainment & community gathering	0.10
11.	Places of worship	1.22
12.	Other Non-residential uses	9.86
13.	Vacant houses	9.92
Total		100.00

Source: Tables on Housing and Household Amenities - Census of India - Rajasthan - 1991.

10.3 It may be added that a census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc. used or recognised as a separate unit.

Tenure Status

10.4 Districtwise classification by tenure status i.e. owned and rented accommodation appears in table 7.1 at appendix VII.

10.5 It would be observed from this table that only 1.7 percent of persons in rural area live in rented accommodation whereas 16.8 percent people in urban area reside in rented accommodation.

10.6 In urban areas, the districts with relatively larger proportion of rented accommodation than the State average are Chittorgarh, Kota, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Ajmer, Banswara and Dungarpur.

10.7 Electricity is available to about 34 percent persons in rural areas and 78 percent persons in urban areas as is evident as given in table 7.2 at Appendix VII.

10.8 Toilet facilities are practically absent in rural areas since only 8 percent persons were reported as having toilet facilities. However, in urban areas, nearly two third persons had the facility of a toilet. The distribution of 1000 population by availability of toilet facilities (1991 census) is given in table 7.3 at appendix VII.

10.9 The deprivation index for electricity and toilet facilities by districts are given in the following table:-

Deprivation Levels of Electricity and Toilet Facilities (Percent)			
S.No.	District	Electricity	Toilet
1.	Ajmer	53	68
2.	Alwar	72	88
3.	Banswara	78	91
4.	Baran	-	-
5.	Barmer	85	92
6.	Bharatpur	70	88
7.	Bhilwara	63	82
8.	Bikaner	51	65
9.	Bundi	65	84
10.	Chittorgarh	63	87
11.	Churu	64	78
12.	Dausa	-	-
13.	Dholpur	80	88
14.	Dungarpur	78	94
15.	Ganganagar	57	45
16.	Hanumangarh	-	-
17.	Jaipur	52	70
18.	Jaisalmer	84	86
19.	Jalore	80	94
20.	Jhalawar	71	88
21.	Jhunjhunu	61	81
22.	Jodhpur	58	74
23.	Karauli	-	-
24.	Kota	50	74
25.	Nagaur	67	85
26.	Pali	64	85
27.	Rajsamand	-	-
28.	Sawai Madhopur	75	87
29.	Sikar	54	82
30.	Sirohi	62	84
31.	Tonk	71	86
32.	Udaipur	67	84
Total Rajasthan		64	80

Source: Tables on Housing and Household Amenities - Census of India - Rajasthan - 1991.

10.10 The above table reveals that in 1991 nearly two third of the population was deprived of the facility of electricity in Rajasthan. The districts have been classified by deprivation levels in the following table:-

Deprivation levels	
Very high (75+)	Banwara, Barmer, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Sawai Madhopur.
High (64 to 74)	Alwar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Churu, Jhalawar, Nagaur, Pali, Tonk, Udaipur.
Moderate (50-63)	Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Sikar, Sirohi.

10.11 It is quite likely that by now the situation might have improved significantly. However, the above table does indicate the areas where priority has to be accorded.

10.12 In respect of toilets, less said the better. Even after four decades of planned development defecation in open is rather the rule than an exception in rural areas. Involvement of NGOs and motivation alone could improve the matters.

Houseless Population

10.13 In Rajasthan, total number of houseless households is 25076 out of which 69 percent are in rural area and 31 percent in urban area. The number of persons of such households is eighty-four thousand in rural areas and thirty-two thousand in urban areas. Jaipur district alone accounts for 8 percent of houseless persons. Other districts having more than five thousand houseless persons are Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Kota and Udaipur. These districts alongwith Jaipur cover about 45 percent houseless population. Districtwise details are given in table 7.4 at appendix VII.

Water Supply

10.14 The districtwise position of villages served by potable water appear in table 7.5 at appendix VII. The overall State level picture is as under.

1. Total number of habitated villages (1991 census)	37889
2. Villages served by	
i) Piped/Pump & Tank schemes	3192
ii) Hand pumps	23140
iii) Regional Schemes	9064
iv) Traditional source supply	1862
v) Diggis & Others	282
Total	37540

Source: Administration Report - Public Health Engineering Department - Rajasthan.

10.15 Thus, 99.07 percent of the villages have been covered under rural water supply programme. The districts where all the villages still remain to be covered along with number of villages still to be served by potable water scheme are as under:-

(Number)			
District	Villages still to be covered	District	Villages still to be covered
1. Alwar	7	11. Jaipur	5
2. Baran	2	12. Jaisalmer	11
3. Barmer	71	13. Jhalawar	5
4. Bharatpur	9	14. Jodhpur	7
5. Bikaner	24	15. Kota	4
6. Chittorgarh	1	16. Nagaur	1
7. Churu	8	17. Sikar	8
8. Dausa	9	18. Sirohi	2
9. Ganganagar	63	19. Sawai Madhopur & Karauli	14
10. Hanumangarh	96	20. Tonk	2

Source: Administration Report, Public Health Engineering Department - Rajasthan.

10.16 It may, however, be pointed out that apart from main habitations there are a number of hamlets (Dhanis etc.) that are spread over far and wide and have still to be covered under the scheme of supply of potable water. Besides this, there is a chronic problem of hand pumps going out of order resulting in lot of hardships. This is true that with periodic repair campaign these are set right but still a system of keeping all hand pumps functioning all the year round regularly has yet to emerge.

Infrastructure

11.0 “Infrastructure” is an umbrella term for many activities referred to as “social overhead capital” by such development economists as Paul Robenstein Rodan, Ragner Nurkse and Albert Hirschman. The adequacy of infrastructure helps determine one country’s success and another’s failure in diversifying production, expanding trade, coping with population growth, reducing poverty or improving environmental conditions. An important ingredient in China’s success with rural enterprise has been a minimum package of transport, tele-communication and power at the village level. Countries that have made concerted efforts to provide infrastructure in rural areas - for example Indonesia and Malaysia - have succeeded in reducing poverty dramatically**

** World Development Report 1994 - Infrastructure for Development - published for World Bank by Oxford University Press.*

11.1 Rajasthan State despite strenuous efforts made during the plan era, remains in the bottom quartile in matters of infrastructural development as is evident from the index of infrastructural development for the year 1993-94 given below:-

Relative Infrastructure Development Index All India = 100					
	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1. Andhra Pradesh	98.1	97.0	96.8	95.9	96.1
2. Bihar	83.5	79.7	81.7	83.4	81.1
3. Gujarat	123.0	122.0	122.9	122.9	122.4
4. Haryana	145.5	139.7	143.0	140.1	141.3
5. Karnataka	94.8	96.4	96.5	96.1	96.9
6. Kerala	158.1	157.4	158.0	153.2	157.1
7. Madhya Pradesh	62.1	69.7	71.5	74.0	75.3
8. Maharashtra	120.1	111.5	109.6	107.1	107.0
9. Orissa	81.5	93.5	95.0	97.3	97.0
10. Punjab	207.3	192.6	193.4	191.6	191.4
11. Rajasthan	74.4	79.2	82.6	81.2	83.0
12. Tamilnadu	158.6	145.4	145.9	143.3	144.0
13. Uttar Pradesh	97.7	103.6	102.3	103.7	103.3
14. West Bengal	110.6	93.8	92.1	94.4	94.2

Source: Profiles of State-Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy

11.2 Rajasthan State was just above the bottom in 1980-81. It could manage to be only one step higher in 1993-94 relegating Bihar and M.P. to the bottom.

11.3 Rajasthan's efforts in building infrastructure over the years as reflected through the Index of growth in infrastructure (1980-81 to 1993-94) appear to be laudable since only two States viz. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa registered higher growth than Rajasthan, as appears from the sub-joined table:-

Index of Growth Infrastructure in 1993-94		
State	1980-81 = 100	
1. Andhra Pradesh	142.2	
2. Bihar	163.0	
3. Gujarat	145.6	
4. Haryana	133.5	
5. Karnataka	155.9	
6. Kerala	136.3	
7. Madhya Pradesh	181.1	
8. Maharashtra	129.0	
9. Orissa	178.3	
10. Punjab	158.1	
11. Rajasthan	164.4	
12. Tamilnadu	136.9	
13. Uttar Pradesh	149.3	
14. West Bengal	129.5	
All India	142.0	

Source: Profiles of States - Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy.

11.4 Within the State, there are wide variations amongst the districts in relation to infrastructural development.

11.5 Infrastructurally, the least developed districts are Barmer, Jalore, Churu and Dholpur. For want of data for newly carved out districts of Dausa, Rajsamand, Baran, Karauli and Hanumangarh, separate index has not been worked out and they have been treated as part of their parent districts.

11.6 The index of infrastructure by districts is given below:-

Index of Infrastructure Development 1994-95		
	Index	Rank
1.	Ajmer	146.92
2.	Alwar	94.36
3.	Banswara	64.52
4.	Baran	-
5.	Barmer	32.99
6.	Bharatpur	91.12
7.	Bhilwara	92.75
8.	Bikaner	136.73
.		
9.	Bundi	68.29
10.	Chittorgarh	77.40
11.	Churu	46.33
12.	Dausa	-
13.	Dholpur	46.60
14.	Dungarpur	50.63
15.	Ganganagar	119.05
16.	Hanumangarh	-
.		
17.	Jaipur	195.75
18.	Jaisalmer	47.12
19.	Jalore	45.84
20.	Jhalawar	50.94
21.	Jhunjhunu	58.80
22.	Jodhpur	173.34
23.	Karauli	-
24.	Kota	195.13
.		
25.	Nagaur	55.65
26.	Pali	79.27
27.	Rajsamand	-
28.	Sawai Madhopur	48.80
29.	Sikar	55.51
30.	Sirohi	79.33
31.	Tonk	59.29
32.	Udaipur	109.82
.		
Total		100.00

Source: Rural Growth Centres - A Study sponsored by Planning Department - Rajasthan.

11.7 It may be added that the items included in the index and their corresponding weights are as under:-

Item	Weight*
1. Per capita consumption of electricity	10
2. Per capita consumption of electricity for agriculture purposes	5
3. Villages electrified	5
4. Percent of net irrigated area to net cropped area	20
5. Road length per 100 sq km of area	10
6. Motor vehicles per lakh of population	5
7. Villages covered under potable water to total villages	20
8. Post offices per lakh of population	5
9. Literacy percentage	10
10. Hospitals per lakh of population	4
11. Per capita bank deposits	2
12. Per capita bank advances	2
13. Bank offices per lakh of population	2

* Rural Growth Centres, Rajasthan a study conducted by Centre for Applied Research & Studies, Jaipur (Study sponsored by Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan).

Roads

11.8 At the close of the year 1997-98, the total length of roads in Rajasthan was 145961 kms which worked out to 42.6 kms per 100 sq kms of area and 332.5 kms per lakh of population. The broad classification of road length is given below:-

Roads in Rajasthan(1997-98) Kms				
	B.T.	WBM	Gravel/ fair weather	Total
1. PWD roads				
i) National highway	2964	-	-	2964
ii) State highway	9939	17	34	9990
iii) Major district roads	5620	40	129	5789
iv) Other district roads	10962	374	1430	12766
v) Rural roads	35913	5335	8801	50049
2. Panchayat Samiti roads	4245	3914	36128	44287
3. Urban roads				
i) Municipal roads	2295	676	2196	5167
ii) Military engineering roads	791	-	31	822
iii) Railway roads	417	57	55	529
4. Project roads				
i) Forest Department roads	-	-	2925	2925
ii) Irrigation department roads	942	1073	8423	10438
iii) Electricity Board roads	221	14	-	235
Total	74309	11500	60152	145961

Source: Annual Administration Report - Public Works Department - Rajasthan.

11.9 Districtwise break-up of PWD roads is in table 8.1 at appendix VIII.

11.10 The facility of road transport is not accessible to 63 percent of residents of inhabited villages. Classification by percentage range of villages not connected by road is given below:-

Villages not connected by road as per cent to total villages	Districts
70 +	Jhalawar, Udaipur
60 - 70	Baran, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Tonk
50 - 60	Alwar, Bundi, Ganganagar, Kota
40 - 50	Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur.
30 - 40	Churu, Sikar, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Rajsamand.
20 - 30	Ajmer, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Sirahi.
10 - 20	Pali
Below 10	Jalore, Jodhpur.

Source: Annual Administration Report - Public Works Department - Rajasthan.

11.11 The districtwise details appear in table 8.2 at appendix VIII. The desert districts of Jodhpur, Jalore, Pali, Bikaner, Jhunjhunu, Nagaur, Churu, Jaisalmer and Sikar appear to be relatively better placed so far as linking of villages to roads is concerned. It may be added that out of 17439 villages not connected by roads, 185 have population of 1500 + and 840 are in population range of 1000-1500, as per 1991 census. The remaining 16414 have population below 1000.

11.12 The index of road development in relation to accessibility i.e. road links is given below.

S. No.	District	Index of road development	Deprivation Index D/I
1.	Ajmer	0.7807	0.2193
2.	Alwar	0.4913	0.5087
3.	Banswara	0.5304	0.4696
4.	Baran	0.3832	0.6168
5.	Barmer	0.5335	0.4665
6.	Bharatpur	0.5695	0.4305
7.	Bhilwara	0.5393	0.4607
8.	Bikaner	0.7138	0.2862
9.	Bundi	0.4225	0.5775
10.	Chittorgarh	0.3964	0.6026
11.	Churu	0.6674	0.3326
12.	Dausa	0.3489	0.6511
13.	Dholpur	0.5663	0.4337
14.	Dungarpur	0.6052	0.3948
15.	Ganganagar	0.4663	0.5337
16.	Hanumangarh	0.5065	0.4935
17.	Jaipur	0.5218	0.4782
18.	Jaisalmer	0.6139	0.3861
19.	Jalore	0.9068	0.0932
20.	Jhalawar	0.2845	0.7155
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.3039	0.2961
22.	Jodhpur	0.9081	0.0919
23.	Karauli	0.5304	0.4696
24.	Kota	0.4636	0.5364
25.	Nagaur	0.7293	0.2707
26.	Pali	0.8097	0.1903
27.	Rajsamand	0.6884	0.3116
28.	S.Madhopur	0.5533	0.4467
29.	Sikar	0.6724	0.3276
30.	Sirohi	0.7310	0.2690
31.	Tonk	0.3543	0.6457
32.	Udaipur	0.2901	0.7099
Rajasthan		0.3734	0.6266

.....
Health and Nutrition

.....
Education

.....
Women and Child Development

.....
Human Development -
Gender Development Indices - Rajasthan



12.4 Comparable figures of vital rates for Rajasthan and India since 1985 are given below:-

Vital Rates - Rajasthan and India (Per thousand)								
Year	Birth rate		Death rate		Infant mortality rate		Couple protection rates	
	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India	Raj.	India
1985	39.7	32.9	13.2	11.8	108	97	19.8	32.1
1986	36.4	32.6	11.7	11.1	107	96	23.1	34.9
1987	35.1	32.2	11.6	10.9	102	95	26.0	37.5
1988	33.3	31.5	14.0	11.0	103	94	27.9	39.9
1989	34.2	30.6	10.7	10.3	96	91	28.9	41.9
1990	33.6	30.2	9.6	9.7	84	80	29.5	43.3
1991	35.0	29.5	10.1	9.8	79	80	28.9	44.1
1992	34.9	29.2	10.5	10.1	90	79	29.5	43.6
1993	34.0	28.7	9.1	9.3	82	74	29.4	43.5
1994	33.7	28.7	9.0	9.3	84	74	30.3	45.4
1995	33.3	28.3	9.1	9.0	86	74	30.2	45.8
1996	32.3	27.4	9.1	8.9	86	72	30.7	46.5
1997	32.1	27.2	8.9	8.9	85	71	34.0	NA

Raj. = Rajasthan; NA = Not available

Source: Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General, New Delhi, Part 32 No.1 1998, Jan. for birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate. For couple protection rate the source is Year Book 1996-97 - Family Welfare Department - Government of India upto 1996 and for 1997, Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan.

The above table reveals that

- i) Rajasthan's progress in containing birth rate had not been inconsiderable but still not very satisfactory since despite reducing it by about 7 points there is still a gap of 5 points in 1997 which was 7 points in 1985 over all India.
- ii) The birth rate in Rajasthan appears to have been stabilised around 32-33 per thousand population.
- iii) In respect of reducing death rate it can be said that Rajasthan made tremendous efforts by levelling it with national average.
- iv) Infant mortality is consistently higher in Rajasthan as compared to all India average.
- v) At the national level, couple protection increased at a higher pace than Rajasthan, thereby highlighting the need for concerted action in this direction.

12.5 Inter-State comparisons (Table 9.1 appendix IX) reveal that amongst 15 major States that are usually considered for Inter State comparison, birth rate in Rajasthan is highest except that of Uttar Pradesh. In respect of death rate, the national average has been attained by Rajasthan. However, the death rate is lower than Rajasthan in nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamilnadu and West Bengal.

12.6 Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are the only States which have higher total fertility rate than Rajasthan. Rajasthan has only 33.7 percent protected couples which is the lowest excepting Assam and Bihar. The States of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have higher IMR than Rajasthan and other States have lower rates.

12.7 Similarly, Rajasthan is poorly placed in respect of other indicators viz neonatal mortality rate, child mortality under 5 years, institutional births and maternal mortality etc.

12.8 The magnitude of task ahead for Rajasthan can be visualised from the sub-joined table:-

Item	Target 2000 AD	Current Status
1. Birth rate population.	21 per thousand	32.1 (1997)
2. Infant mortality rate	60 per thousand live births.	85 (1997)
3. Maternal mortality rate	200 per lakh	431
4. Death rate population.	9 per thousand	8.9 (1997)
5. Couple protection rate	60 percent	34 (1997)
6. Net reproductive rate	1.0	4.4 (1997)

Source: Sample Registration Scheme, Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan

12.9 The task becomes more formidable with regional disparities requiring additional efforts in some districts.

12.10 It may be added that the latest districtwise vital rates released by Registrar General, Government of India relate to the year 1981 only rates for the year 1991 for Rajasthan are yet to be made available. The Sample Registration Scheme provides only State level aggregates. Therefore, the only alternative left was to estimate districtwise rates for 1997 on the basis of available data.

12.11 A comparison of State level rates as estimated and those released by Registrar General based on Sample Registration Scheme give full credence to the estimated rates.

Item	As per SRS for 1997	As estimated
1. Crude birth rate	32.1	32.19
2. Crude death rate	8.9	9.0
3. Infant mortality rate	85	87

12.12 Computation procedure is explained in annexure I.

12.13 Particulars of CBR in table 9.2 at appendix IX reveal that in all the districts, the CBR is estimated to have come down in 1997 over 1981. The districts of Ajmer and Dungarpur appear to have done relatively better than other districts since the reduction in CBR in these district is highest. The districts have been classified by CBR groups in the following table:-

Estimated Crude Birth Rate - 1997	
CBR Groups	Districts
35 +	Dholpur (36.16), Barmer (35.00)
32.19 to 35	Bharatpur (34.76), Bikaner (34.60), Karauli & Sawai Madhopur (34.27), Churu (34.24), Kota (34.10), Jodhpur (34.01), Jaipur (33.83), Rajsamand (33.33), Dausa (33.30), Udaipur (33.29), Tonk (33.24), Baran (33.13), Banswara (33.04), Dungarpur (32.75), Sirohi (32.21).
30 to 32.19	Nagaur (31.42), Sikar (31.33), Bundi (31.30), Jalore (31.16), Alwar (31.13), Pali (30.79), Bhilwara (30.55), Chittorgarh (30.45).
Below 30	Jhalawar (29.97), Hanumangarh (28.95), Ganganagar (28.94), Jaisalmer (28.87), Jhunjhunu (28.74), Ajmer (26.52).

12.14 The target of 21 births per thousand population by 2000 AD appears to be elusive and may have to be staggered by a decade or so. The districts in the last group (below 30) might possibly touch the 21 CBR target earlier.

12.15 In respect of crude death rate of 9 per thousand population by 2000 AD except for six districts where 1997 CDR is 10+, most of the districts have already achieved it. The districts with 10+ CDR are Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur and Tonk.

12.16 The districts of Bikaner and Churu have already achieved the target since the estimated IMR in these districts are 46 and 60 respectively. It may also be added that even in 1981, the IMR of Bikaner was 57 and for Churu it was 74. It may be possible to attain the IMR of 60 per thousand by 2000 AD, in the districts of Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer and Jhunjhunu where 1997 IMR is below 70. However in the remaining districts it appears to be a tall order to achieve the target of by 2000 AD.

Delivery System

12.17 In the districts, curative facilities are provided by hospitals and primary health centres. The primary health centres also cater to the needs of immunisation and motivation activities including educating the people in health and family welfare aspects. There is one PHC for every 30000 population, (relaxable to 20000 in difficult areas) and one Community Health Centre (CHC) for a population of about one lakh. The CHC is a 30 bedded hospital which has *diagnostic facilities etc.* Generally a CHC is manned by a team of two to four doctors. At the sub-centres, which are provided for every 5000 persons (3000 in tribal and desert areas), an ANM is posted to look after immunisation and family welfare activities. Of late, the ANM is also provided some medicines for common ailments for distribution. She also takes care of first aid cases.

12.18 In major cities like Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Bikaner and Kota, medical colleges with attached hospitals take care of the curative aspects of patients. In urban areas, dispensaries cater to the needs of the patients and provide medical facilities.

12.19 In short the responsibility of health care at the primary level vests with the PHC in rural area, at the secondary level the CHC serves as the referral institution; and the district functions as referral institutions at tertiary sector level. Super speciality services are available in the medical college hospitals.

Government Medical Institutions

12.20 In 1950, at the beginning of the formation of Rajasthan the number of medical institutions was only 418 consisting of 390 hospitals/dispensaries and 28 mother and child welfare centres. These institutions have been growing steadily since then as would appear from the following table:-

Government Medical Institutions in Rajasthan (Number)					
S. No.	Type of Institution	1970	1980	1990-91	1997-98
1.	Hospitals & Dispensaries	702	1169	763*	487*
2.	Primary Health Centres (PHC)	232	232	1323	1646
3.	Mother & Child Welfare Centres	77	104	117	118
4.	PHC (Urban)	-	138	75	20
5.	Aid post	-	-	-	13
6.	Sub-Centres	-	1624	8000	9650
Total		1011	3267	10278	11934

* Decrease in Dispensaries due to conversion into PHCs.

Source: Directorate of Medical & Health, Rajasthan

12.21 Districtwise break up is given in tables 9.3(a) (b)(c) at appendix IX.

12.22 The above table reveals that number of institutions virtually trebled over a decade upto 1990-91. Thereafter upto 1997-98, the increase had been 16 percent or 2.3 percent annually.

12.23 It may be added that the decrease in the number of hospitals/dispensaries in 1990-91 over 1980 and in 1997-98 over 1990-91 is due to conversion of dispensaries into PHCs.

12.24 The urban bias in the setting up of curative institutions would be evident from the following figures for the year 1997-98 viewed in the light of area and population.

	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Hospitals	14	205	219
2. Dispensaries	-	268	268
3. Primary Health Centres	1646	-	1646
4. Mother & Child Welfare Centres	26	92	118
5. Urban PHCs	-	20	20
6. Aid Posts	-	13	13
7. Sub-Centres	9650	-	9650
Total	11336	598	11934

Source: Directorate of Medical & Health, Rajasthan

12.25 In terms of area, Jaisalmer is the worst placed district where one Government medical institution serves an area of 263 sq.kms. which is the largest area coverage amongst districts as against the lowest area coverage of 11 sq.kms. in Dholpur and Dungarpur districts. Six districts viz Barmer, Bikaner, Churu, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Jodhpur all in desert region, have an area larger than the State average of 29 sq.kms. per Government medical institution.

12.26 The number of Government medical institutions per lakh of population (1991) work out to 27 for the State. Particulars are given in table 9.4 at appendix IX. Districts have been classified according to number of institutions per lakh of population, in the table given below for 1997-98.

Number of Institutions per lakh of population	Districts
35 +	Dungarpur, Jaisalmer,
30-35	Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Chittogarh, Jalore, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur.
25-30	Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bundi, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur & Sikar.
20-25	Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner,
Below 20	Jaipur

* Sponsored by Family Welfare, Department, Government of Rajasthan.

12.27 The sub-centres are the grass root level institutions and need much to be improved. A sample survey* revealed that about 70 percent of the sub-centres were housed in their own buildings. Only 37 percent had electricity and 40 percent had water supply. It was further observed that 70 percent of sub-centres had adequate space for check up, 43 percent for delivery and 68 percent for IUD insertion i.e. 30 percent sub-centres were deprived of the facility of adequate space for check up, 57 percent for delivery and 32 percent for IUD insertions. The districtwise particulars are in table 9.5 at appendix IX. The range with regard to facilities is given below:-

			(Percent)
Items	Minimum	Maximum	
1. Sub-centre with			
i) Electricity	13.3 (Barmer)	73.3 (Rajsamand)	
ii) Water supply	10.0 (Udaipur)	80.0 (Hanumangarh)	
2. Sub-centre with adequate space for			
i) Check up	50.0 (Barmer)	93.3 (Rajsamand)	
ii) Delivery	10.0 (Tonk)	100.0 (Dungarpur)	
iii) IUD Insertion	16.6 (Udaipur)	90.0 (Jaipur and Ganganagar)	

Source: Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing Methods and M.C.H. Services - Family Welfare Department Government of Rajasthan.

Beds in Government Medical Institutions

12.28 The number of inpatient beds in 1950 was only 5720 in the State which registered about seven fold increase by 1997-98 when the number rose to 37441. The scales in respect of inpatient beds are heavily loaded in favour of urban area which have 57 percent of total number as against only 22 percent population. Rural Rajasthan inhabited by 78 percent population has only 43 percent of the total beds in the State.

12.29 Districtwise particulars (table 9.6 at appendix IX) of number of in-patient beds reveal that highest increase in beds was reported in the decade 1980-90. The growth during 1990-91 to 1997-98 was 19.68 percent. The highest increase was recorded in Jaisalmer (56%) which was followed by Churu (44%), Ganganagar (43%), Hanumangarh (43%) and Jodhpur (40%). In the lowest brackets are the districts of Ajmer, Dausa, Jaipur and Sirohi where the increase had been less than 10 percent.

12.30 The number of beds per lakh of population in 1997-98 were 144 in Bikaner, 141 in Jodhpur, 119 in Jaipur (including Dausa), 120 in Ajmer and 106 in Udaipur (including Rajsamand).

Ayurved

12.31 In 1997-98, the number of ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries were 85 and 3623 respectively as against 76 hospitals and 3577 dispensaries in 1990-91. The districtwise particulars are given in table 9.7 at appendix IX.

Health Index

12.32 The health index is one of the three components of Human Development Index (HDI). The indicator used for health index is expectancy of life at birth. The districtwise health indices for 1981 and 1997-98 are given below.

Health Index by Districts 1981 and 1997-98

S. No.	District	Health Index		Rank	
		1981	1997-98	1981	1997-98
1.	Ajmer	0.4348	0.5695	22	22
2.	Alwar	0.4160	0.5477	25	25
3.	Banswara	0.4935	0.6375	12	12
4.	Baran	0.4837	0.6262	13	13
5.	Barmer	0.5812	0.7390	6	5
6.	Bharatpur	0.3493	0.4705	30	30
7.	Bhilwara	0.3857	0.5127	27	27
8.	Bikaner	0.6682	0.8398	1	1
9.	Bundi	0.4277	0.5612	23	23
10.	Chittorgarh	0.4018	0.5313	26	25
11.	Churu	0.5987	0.7593	2	2
12.	Dausa	0.4787	0.6203	16	16
13.	Dholpur	0.3493	0.4705	30	30
14.	Dungarpur	0.4837	0.6262	13	13
15.	Ganganagar	0.5877	0.7465	3	3
16.	Hanumangarh	0.5877	0.7465	3	3
17.	Jaipur	0.4787	0.6203	16	16
18.	Jaisalmer	0.5875	0.7463	5	6
19.	Jalore	0.4960	0.6403	11	11
20.	Jhalawar	0.4397	0.5752	21	21
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.5742	0.7175	9	10
22.	Jodhpur	0.5740	0.7307	8	9
23.	Karauli	0.3720	0.4968	28	28
24.	Kota	0.4837	0.6262	13	13
25.	Nagaur	0.5772	0.7343	7	7
26.	Pali	0.4207	0.5532	24	24
27.	Rajsamand	0.4493	0.5863	18	18
28.	Sawai Madhopur	0.3720	0.4968	28	29
29.	Sikar	0.5745	0.7313	10	8
30.	Sirohi	0.4468	0.5835	20	20
31.	Tonk	0.3422	0.4603	32	32
32.	Udaipur	0.4493	0.5863	19	18
Total Rajasthan		0.4660	0.6060		

The districts have been rearranged below in descending order on the basis of ranks for 1997-98 to give bird's eye view of relative positions.

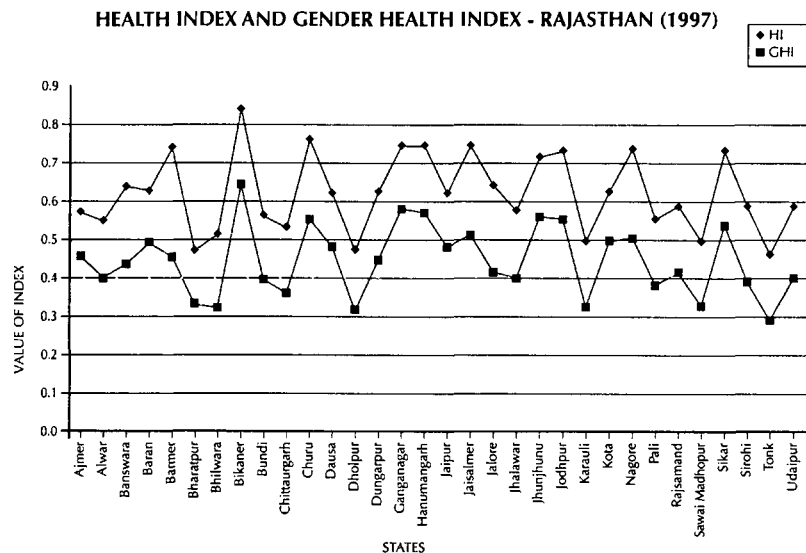
Districts arranged on the basis of ranks in 1997-98

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bikaner | 17. Dausa |
| 2. Churu | 18. Udaipur |
| 3. Ganganagar | 19. Rajsamand |
| 4. Hanumangarh | 20. Sirohi |
| 5. Barmer | 21. Jhalawar |
| 6. Jaisalmer | 22. Ajmer |
| 7. Nagaur | 23. Bundi |
| 8. Sikar | 24. Pali |
| 9. Jodhpur | 25. Alwar |
| 10. Jhunjhunu | 26. Chittorgarh |
| 11. Jalore | 27. Bhilwara |
| 12. Banswara | 28. Karauli |
| 13. Baran | 29. Sawai Madhopur |
| 14. Dungarpur | 30. Bharatpur |
| 15. Kota | 31. Dholpur |
| 16. Jaipur | 32. Tonk |

12.33 The health index, based on life expectancy at birth, is a major outcome indicator of health related activities, point out an improvement in all the districts. Bikaner, Churu, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh are the best placed districts whereas the worst placed are Tonk, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli. Geographically the best districts are in northern part and worst in eastern part.

Gender Related Health Index (GHI)

12.34 Gender related health index (GHI) measures gender inequalities in two health related parameters viz. life expectancy at birth and the infant mortality rate. The GHI which takes values between 0 and 1 is viewed as a proxy for positive health. A low GHI value indicates gross discrimination against a specified sex.



12.35 The GHI for 1997-98 for the districts is given below:-

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.	Chittorgarh	0.3598	26
11.	Churu	0.5528	6
12.	Dausa	0.4807	13
13.	Dholpur	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.	Jalore	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.	Rajsamand	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	

12.36 In case of GHI also the best placed districts are Bikaner, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh and the districts of Tonk, Dholpur and Karauli are at the bottom.

Manpower

12.37 Particulars of manpower appear in the table given below:-

12.38 Sanctioned Strength of Medical Personnel				
Category	1991-92		1997-98	
	Number	Per lakh of population	Number	Per lakh of population
1. Senior Specialist	232	0.53	234	0.53
2. Junior Specialist	1076	2.44	1325	3.01
3. Senior Medical Officer	947	2.15	891	2.02
4. CAS + Dentist	2939	6.68	3657	8.31
5. Nursing Staff	9610	21.84	10942	24.87
6. Lady health visitor	1298	2.95	1358	3.09
7. Auxiliary nurse midwife	10148	23.06	12291	27.93
8. Lab. Technicians	1947	4.42	2326	5.29
9. Radiographers	462	1.05	545	1.24
10. Block extension educator	232	0.53	232	0.53

Source: Directorate of Medical & Health, Rajasthan

12.39 Thus, on an average the number of doctors for every lakh of population was 12 in 1991-92 that increased to about 14 in 1997-98.

Family Welfare

12.40 The targets fixed for 2000 AD as part of Health for All are:-

Item	Target by 2000 AD	Current Status (1997) in Rajasthan
Birth rate	21 per thousand	32.1
Infant mortality rate	60 per thousand	85
Maternal mortality rate	200 per lakh	431
Death rate	9 per thousand	8.9
Couple protection rate	60 per percent	34
Net reproductive rate	1.0	4.4

Source: Sample Registration Scheme, Directorate of Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan

12.41 In 1971, the contraceptive users were 5.2 percent. This rate increased to 31 percent in 1993. Presently 87 percent adopt terminal methods and only 13 percent prefer spacing methods. In urban areas, the contraceptive user rate is 42 percent against 27 percent for rural areas.

Vikalp : An alternative approach for meeting unmet Family Planning needs.

The impoverished Indian state of Rajasthan is using a new strategy-Vikalp, an alternative approach for improved management and implementation of Family Welfare Programmes. It aims at assisting people who want to limit their family size or space their children's birth, but do not know how or where to go for counsel of contraceptives.

Under the programme, Reproductive health centers have been set up in several villages of Tonk and Dausa (Rajasthan's most populous districts). Motivated nurses, midwives and female health assistants offer their clients a mix of family planning and child survival services. A majority of couples contacted through this programme have accepted one of the four methods of conception.

Between April 1995 and April 1996, the percentage of couples using modern contraception in Tonk and Dausa has increased from 31 and 35 to 41 and 40 respectively. The programme has since been extended to the whole state. Experience of implementing the Vikalp framework has revealed that with management inputs like micro planning, supportive supervision, internal monitoring and evaluation, the client - oriented service delivery system, existing public health system, etc. can produce sustainable results.

12.42 As part of strategy quantitative target oriented approach has been replaced by need based fixation of targets based on survey of eligible couples. The scheme popularly known as 'vikalpa' is more client oriented than target oriented. The main objectives of family welfare programme are population stabilisation and control over maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. Some of the innovative schemes introduced are Raj Laxmi Yojna, Swasthya Karmi Yojna, Jan Swasthya Karmi Yojna, integrated population and development project etc.

12.43 Raj Laxmi Yojna envisages doing away with discrimination between male and female child, provision of education of girls, their happy married life and safe motherhood. As part of the scheme, units of Rs.1500 of Unit Trust of India are given as gift in the name of girl child.

Raj Laxmi

Rajasthan introduced this scheme for the first time in the country in 1992 with a view to reduce gender bias towards the girl child, increase the age for marriage and promote a two-child family norm. Under the scheme every girl child below five years given a Unit Trust bond worth Rs 1,500/- by the state, the maturity value of which is Rs 21,000/- after twenty years if her parents accept a permanent method of birth control and have only two children. Communication support has been provided by the IEC Bureau through publicity materials and advertisements in News papers, T.V., Radio, bus panels etc.

12.44 Jan Mangal Yojna stipulates dissemination of information on spacing methods to the eligible couples.

12.45 It has been reported that there are 2.6 living children per women consisting of 1.4 male and 1.3 female children. The women have desired 0.7 male and 0.5 female additional children. Thus, the preference of females is still for about 4 children. In the districts of Alwar, Baran, Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Sawai Madhopur the desire is for about 5 children. In Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Jodhpur, the women would like to have 4 children and in the remaining districts it is 3 children@ as per details given in table 9.8 at appendix IX.

12.46 These particulars indicate the need for concerted motivation on priority basis in the districts where women still desire 4 to 5 children although other districts also can not be left out if the birth rate is to be brought to 21 per thousand.

Family Welfare Pension Scheme

The Government of Rajasthan, for the first time in India, introduced in the year 1995 a scheme of Family Welfare pension to provide social security to couples above sixty years of age (in case of a widow fifty five years) who had adopted permanent methods of contraception. Such couples are given a pension of Rs 150/- per month. The amount of pension payable is reduced to Rs 100/- per month after the death of a spouse and ceases on the death of both.

Age at Marriage - Females

12.47 The mean age at marriage in Rajasthan is reported to be 15.4 years well below the statutorily fixed age of 18 years. What is interesting to observe is that in none of the districts it is 18 years or above. In the districts of Bhilwara and Jodhpur it is as low as 11.1 years and 11.7 years respectively. . Sirohi has 17.8 years as the mean age at marriage.

12.48 Similarly, the age even at gauna (consummation) is also below 18 years. The distribution of females by age group at marriage is given below:-

Age at marriage and Gauna (Years)	Percentage of women at marriage	Percentage of women at Gauna
Below 15	26.7	17.3
15 - 17	33.7	43.8
18 +	39.6	38.9

@ Concurrent Evaluation of spacing methods and MCH services - 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan.

Districtwise break up is given in table 9.9 at appendix IX.

Other Issues

12.49 Incidence of diarrhoea among children

* Source: Concurrent Evaluation of spacing methods and MCH services, Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan (1996-97).

A survey* conducted by Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan in 1996-97 revealed that 8.1 percent of children were reported to have been afflicted by diarrhoea out of which nearly three fourth (72.8 percent) received treatment and the remaining one fourth did not receive any treatment as per districtwise particulars given in table 9.10 at appendix IX.

12.50 Those who received treatment are reported to have received treatment from Government agency (71 percent), vaidya and private doctors (23 percent) and *tantrik* and others (6 percent). It is rather distressing to note that the services of *tantrik* etc. are reported to have been availed in Jhunjhunu, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Nagaur and Pali.

12.51 Only 31.2 percent had reportedly received ORS during diarrhoea in Rajasthan. In Jalore, Jodhpur and Dungarpur the use of ORS was cent percent whereas in Banswara, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Udaipur, Nagaur and Sirohi it was nil.

Immunisation of Children

12.52 Particulars with regard to immunisation of children aged 12-23 months are shown below for Rajasthan for 1996-97*.

* Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing Methods and MCH services, 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan.

	Percent
1. B.C.G.	84.0
2. DPT 1	84.4
3. DPT 2	78.4
4. DPT 3	70.6
5. Polio 1	82.3
6. Polio 2	77.8
7. Polio 3	68.5
8. Measles	61.4
9. Vit - A.	61.6

NNT CAMPAIGN IN RAJASTHAN-1998

Neonatal Tetanus (NNT) continues to be a public health problem in the states of UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam and Orissa despite over 25 years of immunization programme with a NNT incidence of more than 1 per 1000 live births.

Over the last five years, the Infant Mortality Rate in Rajasthan has stagnated between 82 to 86 per 1000 live births. Neonatal tetanus mortality continues to be one of the key contributors to IMR.

The Tetanus Toxoid 1 (TT1) campaign was divided into two rounds of one week each. The first round was between 20-26 April and second round was between 24-30 May, 1998. The sector PHC was made the focal point for all planning and execution of the campaign. A target population of 5 million married women up to 30 years in the state.

Decision of using disposable syringes and needles was taken. However, for the second round every team was given Solo Shot auto-destructible syringes and needles.

Coverage Achievement:

	Estimated Target	TT1 1 st Round	TT2 2 nd Round
Pregnant women	682273	551198 (81.3%)	538899 (78.7%)
Married women 15-30 years	4213951	3555132 (84.4%)	3415170 (81%)
Total	4896224	4109630 (84%)	3954069 (80.7%)

While 84% of the targeted beneficiaries were reached in the campaign during the first round, 80% of them were covered with the second dose also. In addition, half a million women were given the first dose in the second round. The use of autodestructible syringes supplied by UNICEF could be singled out as a key element in this overwhelming response in the second round. The second dose for the new entrants was completed in July. The TT1 campaign made it possible to increase the coverage of pregnant women by four-fold as compared to the TT coverage report in previous years during these months.

The impact of the campaign was visible to the satisfaction of all, as the number of reported NNT cases fell from 541 in 1997 to 325 in 1998.

12.53 The districts of Baran, Banswara, Jodhpur, Dungarpur and Churu appear to have done well with virtually cent percent immunisation whereas Dausa, Sirohi and Tonk are at the bottom with regard to immunisation as transpires from table 9.11 at appendix IX.

12.54 The incidence of blindness in Rajasthan is 2.24 percent of total population as against the national average of 1.47 percent. The higher incidence is reportedly attributed to vast desert area and ailments like cataract, glaucoma etc. The cataract blindness project is being implemented as part of an agreement executed in 1994 with the International Development Association. It is targeted to make one panchayat samiti cataract free in each district.

12.55 T.B. control programme is being implemented since 1966. Presently, tuberculosis accounts for death rate of 100 and 80 per lakh in rural and urban areas respectively. There is at least one T.B. clinic in every district.

12.56 A population of 2.50 crore is reported to be residing in highly vulnerable areas for malaria. Efforts are being made to control malaria.

12.57 Earlier, 6776 villages were affected by guinea-worm. It is reported to have been completely eradicated.

AIDS

12.58 To ascertain the incidence of AIDS/HIV positive, cases from August to October 1998, surveillance was done about HIV infected patients in STD clinics. It was reported that 4.6 percent patients were affected by HIV virus. AIDS control programme is being implemented.

12.59 The major problems in health sector is the inaccessibility of the people to the available infrastructure mainly because of the periodical absence of doctors and para medical staff from their place of duty particularly in remote tribal and desert districts. Further, it has been reported that the medicines, more often than not, have to be purchased from market since the stock is reported to be quite limited due to inadequate budget provisions. The diagnostic facilities also need to be streamlined so as to be within reach of the people, particularly the rural poor.

The rural urban differential has been earlier mentioned. It may be reiterated that the imbalance needs to be looked into.

Input

12.60 The major financial input for improving the health status is the budgetary support provided by Rajasthan Government. Medical and health services a part of the broad group 'social services' which also includes education, water supply, labour welfare, welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, social welfare, nutrition etc.

12.61 It is interesting to note that in Rajasthan in the two broad expenditure groups, viz. non-development expenditure and development expenditure the former has increased at a faster pace than the latter as per details given below:-

Year	Expenditure on revenue account (Rs. in crores)			Index Number		Development expenditure to total expenditure
	Development	Non-Deve-	Total	Develop-ment expenditure	Non-Develop-ment expenditure	
1990-91	2329	1151	3480	100	100	66.92
1991-92	2662	1418	4080	114	123	65.23
1992-93	3346	1651	4997	144	143	66.95
1993-94	3910	1988	5898	168	173	66.30
1994-95	4244	2502	6746	182	217	62.91
1995-96	4866	3466	8332	209	301	58.40
1996-97	5362	3064	8426	230	266	63.63
1997-98	5440	3546	8986	234	308	60.54
1998-99	7146	4625	11771	307	402	60.71
1999-2000	7898	5659	13557	339	492	58.26

12.62 This point needs to be highlighted to show the concern for dwindling kitty for development purposes in relative terms.

12.63 Another break up of revenue expenditure is into three groups viz. general services, social services and economic services. Presently, the concern of this study is for social services. The expenditure on social services to total expenditure on revenue account was 42.27 percent in 1990-91 which declined to 41.66 percent in 1997-98 and is likely to be 41.48 percent in 1999-2000.

12.64 Expenditure on medical and health was as under during 1990-91 to 1997-98.

Year	Expenditure on medical & health including family welfare on revenue account (Rs. in crores)	Index number	Percent of total expenditure	
			On social services	On total revenue account
1990-91	251	100	17.06	7.21
1991-92	280	112	17.44	6.86
1992-93	332	132	17.63	6.64
1993-94	385	153	17.57	6.52
1994-95	461	184	18.25	6.83
1995-96	515	205	17.03	6.18
1996-97	591	235	17.05	7.00
1997-98	625	249	16.70	6.96
1998-99RE*	843	336	16.70	7.16
1999-2000BE*	967	385	17.19	7.13

*RE = Revised Estimates; **BE = Budget Estimates

12.65 It emerges from the above table that

- i) Growth in expenditure on medical and health had been lower than that on non-development expenditure but higher than the growth of development expenditure thereby suggesting that within development sectors relatively health got a priority.
- ii) The health sector accounted for 17-18 percent of expenditure on social services.
- iii) About 6-7 percent of total expenditure on revenue account is incurred towards activities related to health.

12.66 The broad groupwise expenditure on medical and health services appears below.

(Rs.in lakhs)						
Year	Revenue Expenditure					Capital expenditure
	Allopathy	Public health	Other systems of medicines	Family welfare	Total	
1990-91	14451.87	2676.05	3293.67	4645.11	25066.70	720.88
1991-92	15746.11	3046.71	3772.92	5385.58	27951.32	2083.62
1992-93	18694.97	3553.69	4644.56	6297.65	33190.87	1432.99
1993-94	21641.97	4027.30	5124.08	7663.27	38456.62	1077.71
1994-95	25450.40	4468.47	5946.75	10221.32	46086.94	1755.17
1995-96	28340.77	5654.85	6786.44	10681.20	51463.26	6060.26
1996-97	32127.00	7238.25	7786.05	11901.02	59052.32	6403.08
1997-98	35287.13	6962.54	8665.51	11624.80	62539.98	9116.57
1998-99 RE*	48460.81	7752.09	12929.98	15204.24	84347.12	4630.73
1999-2000 BE**	52673.01	7864.24	12360.40	21939.89	96733.37 ^e	10104.89

*RE = Revised Estimates; **BE = Budget Estimates; ^e Also includes a sum of Rs.1895.83 towards new items.

Source: Budget Documents - Rajasthan

12.67 In terms of percentage over the period 1990 to 1998 about 55-58 percent revenue expenditure had been on allopathic system which largely includes the curative services like hospitals and dispensaries, medical education etc. Public health, other systems of medicine and family welfare accounted for about 11 percent, 13 percent and about 20 percent respectively of total expenditure on revenue account. Public health covers mostly preventive services. Ayurved, homeopathy, unani systems etc are included under other systems of medicine.

12.68 Non-plan expenditure is about 80-85 percent of total revenue expenditure and the balance is towards plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, about 90 percent expenditure on family welfare is towards centrally sponsored schemes. It is thus obvious that flows to districts is largely under non-plan and central intervention, under plan or centrally sponsored schemes it is quite minimal.

12.69 Despite the existence of field agency in the districts, data about expenditure at district level are simply not available. Some approximations about districts has, therefore, been attempted by using indicators like population, number of institutions and expenditure under plan during eighth plan (1992-97).

12.70 The distribution of total revenue expenditure on medical and health including family welfare services on the basis of population revealed that per capita expenditure in the districts moved in a very close range of Rs.63-64 in 1991-92, Rs.103-104 in 1992-97 and Rs.141-142 in 1997-98.* In view of a very narrow range this has not been used for further analysis.

** The total revenue expenditure was allocated to various districts in proportion to the population of the district to total population as per 1991 census. Thereafter, it was divided by total population (1991) of the district to arrive at per capita expenditure.*

12.71 Another criterion applied for allocation to various districts is the number of medical institutions. This approach reveals wide divergences between districts. The range was Rs.46 to Rs.96 in 1991-92, Rs.66 to Rs.159 in 1992-97 and Rs.87 to Rs.212 in 1997-98 in respect of per. capita expenditure** (table 9.12 at appendix IX). The ranking of districts has been done thereafter which shows that the highest per capita expenditure based on number of medical institutions, was in tribal district of Dungarpur. The other districts, are Bundi, Jaisalmer, Pali, Rajsamand and Sirohi. Over the years, the inter-district rankings have changed but not very significantly. In 1991-92, only 27 districts were considered and therefore, ranking for other years are not strictly comparable. In 1992-97 period, the districts at the bottom were Alwar, Kota, Jaipur and Ajmer all of which were relatively more developed.

*** For arriving at per capita expenditure based on the criterion of number of medical institutions, first the number of institutions was worked out by adding allopathic and ayurvedic institutions, next step was to allocate the total revenue expenditure on the basis of percentage of institutions to total institutions. For 1992-97, which covers the eighth plan, the expenditure for five years was added and divided by five. Thereafter, the expenditure for a district was divided by 1991 population of that district to work out per capita expenditure.*

12.72 The third approach is with regard to districtwise plan expenditure during 1992-97. The planning department collects districtwise particulars of plan expenditure from executing agencies. These figures even if they are approximations, do provide a base to analyse priorities accorded to districts. The total revenue expenditure (non-plan, plan, CSS) incurred on medical and health was allocated in the ratio of districtwise plan expenditure during 1992-97 reported by Planning Department, Rajasthan. The expenditure thus arrived has been divided by 1991 census population for calculating per capita income.

12.73 The districts in top bracket in this approach for 1992-97 were Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Udaipur all of which have a medical college. In the bottom bracket are Dholpur, Hanumangarh, Nagaur, Sikar, Churu, Bharatpur and Barmer.

12.74 Comparison of districtwise expenditure ranking for 1992-97 with health index discussed earlier is given in table 9.13 at appendix IX. The 1992-97 ranking has been selected since activities during this period influence the health index for 1997-98.

Input Based on Number of Institutions (1992-97)

First quartile

Dungarpur, Pali, Sirohi, Banswara, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Tonk, Jaisalmer.

Second quartile

Udaipur, Jalore, Nagaur, Jhunjhunu, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Sikar, Dausa.

Third quartile

Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Baran, Jhalawar, Bundi, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Churu.

Fourth quartile

Ganganagar, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota, Alwar.

Health Index 1997-98

Fourth quartile

Tonk, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh Alwar.

Third quartile

Pali, Bundi, Ajmer, Jhalawar, Sirohi, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Dausa, Jaipur.

Second quartile

Baran, Dungarpur, Kota, Banswara, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur.

First quartile

Sikar, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu, Bikaner.

12.75 It transpires from the above that a very few districts which have low health index values reported proportionately higher expenditure per capita. Out of eight districts in fourth quartile health index, only two viz. Tonk and Bhilwara are in the top expenditure bracket. Similarly, in other groups also only a total of five districts are in the corresponding expenditure quartile.

12.76 Thus, it can be safely inferred that contrary to the normal perception, there is very little relationship between degrees of health development and corresponding financial inputs to districts. Probably factors other than backwardness alone appear to be guiding principle for devolution of resources.

12.77 It may, however, be clarified that the districtwise allocation is an approximation only and has to be treated with great caution.

12.78 The distribution of financial inputs by districts based on districtwise plan expenditure during eighth plan (1992-97) reveals that inter district ranking have by and large maintained the same ranks over different periods. Comparison with Health Index for 1997-98 indicate that the most backward districts are Tonk, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Sawai Madhopur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Alwar but the districts in highest expenditure group are Ajmer, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Rajsamand, Baran and Jaisalmer i.e. none of the most backward districts form part of first expenditure quartile. In other quartile also there is very little relationship between the health index quartile and corresponding quartile of districtwise expenditure.

12.79 A broad analysis of districtwise expenditure through the twin approaches discussed earlier suggests that the backwardness of a district does not necessarily mean that it get priority in allocation of funds.

Nutrition

12.80 Supplementary nutrition is being provided to pregnant women, nursing mothers and children upto 6 years of age under the scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) through anganwadi centres (AWCs) in the State.

12.81 Presently the scheme is operational in 177 panchayat samitis out of 237 panchayat samitis in the State. In addition, 14 urban projects are also being implemented. Out of 26894 AWCs only 25253 were functional by the close of March 1998.

Nutrition in Rajasthan – A crying Need

The major nutritional problems that face India and Rajasthan are protein – energy malnutrition, Iodine deficiency disorders, vitamin A deficiency and anaemia.

Rajasthan is one of the BIMARU states. Data available on nutrition in Rajasthan is scattered and scanty.

However there are a few studies which can help us to assess the nutritional scenario of the state. As per the NFHS report 1992-93, 65.86 percent of infants were exclusively breastfeed for three months, 47.94 percent of infants were given complementary foods in the age group of 6-9 months. About 42 percent children had weight for age below –2 SD, 43 percent children had weight for age below –2 SD and 19.5% children had height below –2 SD.

A study conducted in Alwar, Bharatpur, Jaipur and Tonk on 2654 children in the age group of 1-9 years revealed that 12% children were wasted, 39% were stunted and 10% were both wasted and stunted. Moreover, 17.52% had vitamin A deficiency, as recognised by conjunctival xerosis and 29.39% had anaemia with pale conjunctiva. Another study conducted in Barmer, Jaipur and Pokharan showed that 30-37% children suffered from grade 1, 29-32% from grade 2 and 9-13% from grade 3 and 3-4% from grade 4 malnutrition. Furthermore, 0.8 - 5.0 percent children had vitamin A deficiency as evident through conjunctival xerosis and 55-59% had anaemia as diagnosed through pale conjunctiva.

The health and the nutrition indicators are intertwined. The best strategy in improving the Human Development Index of the state would require a holistic approach where literacy, health and nutrition will have to be given priority. The first to improve the nutritional status of the population would be 'State Nutritional Surveillance'. It is necessary that all the districts of the state be monitored and the poor ones identified. This would help the planners and decision makers to target the resources and plan intervention on those population groups. Moreover, it will help to create a database for nutritional indicators for the state. The coverage of the state is poor hence many nutritional surveys need to be undertaken.

12.82 Yearwise number of beneficiaries under the supplementary nutrition programme is shown below:-

Year	Beneficiaries (In lakhs)	
	Target	Achievement
1990-91	11.02	7.32
1991-92	11.81	7.68
1992-93	12.47	8.17
1993-94	12.95	8.63
1994-95	14.80	9.36
1995-96	17.55	11.27
1996-97	19.20	14.11
1997-98	18.74	14.82
1998-99	18.90	12.91

Source: Women & Child Development Department, Rajasthan

12.83 Categorywise number of beneficiaries for the year 1997-98 appear in the sub-joined table:-

Category	(Number)		
	Eligible	Enrolled	Benefited
1. Pregnant Women	346854	183884	131653
2. Nursing Mothers	406014	199536	146797
3. Children			
i) 6 Months - 1 Year	671493	305239	208987
ii) 1 -3 years	1244751	570102	384536
iii) 3-6 years	1779514	838196	591229

Source: Women & Child Development Department, Rajasthan

12.84 The above table reveals that only 38 percent eligible pregnant women and 36 percent nursing mothers actually received the supplementary nutrition. The corresponding percentages for children from 6 months to 1 year, 1 to 3 years and 3 to 6 years are 31, 31 and 33 respectively.

12.85 The districtwise particulars of blocks under ICDS and beneficiaries are given in table 9.14 at appendix IX.

Bikaner Project on Prevention and Eradication of Malnutrition

Rajasthan, the second largest state in India, accounts for 10.43 percent of the total land area of the country and home to approximately 50 million people. Research studies indicate higher prevalence of malnutrition including micro-nutrient deficiencies in desert districts of the state. Children, in particular cannot wait for their welfare till poverty is reduced or eradicated. They urgently require immediate actions that seek to improve their health, nutrition and education. Hence a project has been undertaken with the objective of preventing malnutrition through promotion of basic healthcare, feeding practices and community empowerment among the most disadvantaged pockets of Bikaner district.

The project "NGOs Networking: Prevention and Eradication of Malnutrition in Children and Women" is being implemented in the district Bikaner by the Institute of Developmental Studies (IDS), Jaipur in collaboration with UNICEF (Jaipur). The project is proposed to be implemented in Bikaner to evolve sustainable strategies and to develop and promote a sustainable plan of action in order to eradicate and prevent malnutrition, as well as to strengthen the NGOs in the designing, implementation and monitoring of the programme. The main objectives of the programme are to reduce infant and maternal mortality, to promote the growth of children below 5 years and to prevent micro-nutrient deficiencies. The project is being implemented in 26 villages of Kolayat block, 26 chaks of Chhattargarh, 4 villages in Bikaner and 9 villages in Nokha blocks in Bikaner district. This is an action research project designed to enable small district level NGOs to support the larger system to achieve development goals specific to reducing child mortality and undernutrition among young children. As an innovative approach, it requires intensive supervision and rigour to make it sustainable and open to scrutiny in terms of whether the achievements and benefits are commensurate with the investments.

Education

13.0 The indigenous schools which were established and conducted by the people of the area also included 'chatshalas'. The earliest efforts for introduction of modern education in Rajasthan date from 1819 AD when a school was opened at Ajmer. In the princely States, first such institutions were established between 1842 AD and 1845 AD in Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur. Other States followed suit between 1863 AD and 1870 AD*. However, the facilities were too meagre and largely confined to major cities and towns.

** Based on Rajasthan State Gazetteer - Vol.IV - 1996 Directorate of District Gazetteers, Government of Rajasthan.*

13.1 Education was at a very low ebb in the erstwhile princely States of Rajasthan as it was not given much importance. Education was rather discouraged as a result of which female literacy was found to be very low. The poor literacy levels would be evident from the fact that in 1941, literates were only 5.46 percent of total population.

13.2 Greater attention was paid to educate the masses in post-Independence era thereby the literacy percentage registered a steady rise as per the table given below:-

Year	Percentage of Literates		
	Persons	Male	Female
1951	8.02	14	4
1961	15.21	22	6
1971	19.70	28	9
1981	24.38	36	13
1991	38.55	55	21

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan

13.3 Even the 39 percent (1991) literacy is quite low as compared to the national average or the percentage of some States generally considered for inter-State comparison for Rajasthan.

States	Literacy Percentage (1991)		
	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh	55.13	32.22	44.09
Bihar	52.49	22.89	38.48
Gujarat	73.13	48.64	61.29
Haryana	69.10	40.47	55.85
Karnataka	67.26	44.34	56.04
Kerala	93.62	86.17	89.81
Madhya Pradesh	58.42	28.85	44.20
Máharáshtra	76.56	52.32	64.87
Orissa	63.09	34.68	49.09
Punjab	65.66	50.41	58.51
Rajasthan	54.99	20.44	38.55
Tamilnadu	73.55	51.33	62.66
Uttar Pradesh	55.73	25.31	41.60
West Bengal	67.81	46.56	57.70
All India	64.13	39.29	52.21

Source: Fact Book on Manpower-1997-98, Planning Department, Rajasthan

13.4 The above table reveals that in terms of total literacy, Rajasthan is only above Bihar although there is a hair line difference and in terms of female literacy Rajasthan is at the bottom.

13.5 The rural urban literacy break up by sex is given below for 1991. The percentages are with reference to population in 7+ age group. Adult literacy rates refer to population 15+ years and are obviously different. For constructing HDI Adult literacy rates have been used as per UNDP methodology.

Literacy in Rajasthan (1991)		Percentage
1.	Rural	30.37
	i) Male	47.65
	ii) Female	11.59
2.	Urban	65.22
	i) Male	70.55
	ii) Female	50.24
3.	Total	38.55
	i) Male	54.99
	ii) Female	20.44

Source: Census Report - Rajasthan

13.6 Thus, during the four decades (1951-1991) literacy increased by nearly five times which in itself is an achievement. However, the historic past largely appears to be an important reason for low literacy levels. Further, the vast desert and hilly tract coupled with sparse population render the task of development of educational infrastructure very costly. High growth rate of population, neglect of girl child, inadequate educational infrastructure, specially the shortage of women teachers and the financial constraints are other major hurdles in universalisation of elementary education.

13.7 There are great regional variations in literacy rate in the State as would be observed from table 10.1 at appendix X. The districts have been ranked by literacy in the sub-joined table separately for males and females as per 1991 census.

	Males	Females
1st quartile	Kota, Ajmer, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Sikar, Bharatpur Alwar, Dausa.	Kota, Ajmer, Jaipur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jhunjhunu Jodhpur.
2nd quartile	Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Pali, Bikaner, S. Madhopur, Karauli, Baran.	Alwar, Udaipur, Sikar Bharatpur, Churu, Baran Chittorgarh, Sirohi.
3rd quartile	Churu, Rajsamand, Tonk, Chittorgarh, Dholpur, Nagaur, Udaipur, Jhalawar.	Pali, Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Bundi, Rajsamand, Dungarpur, Dholpur, Tonk.
4th quartile	Bundi, Sirohi, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Banswara, Barmer.	S. Madhopur, Karauli, Dausa, Banswara, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Barmer.

Source: Census Report - Rajasthan

13.8 The literacy ranges between 70.66 percent (the highest in Kota) to 36.56 percent (the lowest in Barmer) in respect of males. The range for females is 37.56 percent in Kota to 7.68 percent in Barmer.

13.9 It is only Jhunjhunu where the male literacy (rural) is more than the national average of 64 percent for males (rural + urban) whereas in females no district has attained a level even half of the national average for females except Jhunjhunu where rural female literacy is 22 percent as against national average of 39 percent. Amongst rural females, it is as low as 4.20 percent in Barmer.

13.10 For urban males, it is gratifying to note that eleven districts have crossed the 80 percent mark in literacy. These are Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi and Udaipur. The lowest literacy amongst urban males is reported from Dholpur where also about two third urban males are literate.

13.11 In urban females the position appears to be improving with 50 percent literacy as compared to only 12 percent for rural females. Only Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur have 60 percent or more literates. The lowest literacy amongst urban females is in Nagaur at 33 percent.

13.12 It may, however, be pointed out that as per definition adopted in 1991 census, a person who could both read and write with understanding in any language was to be taken as literate. The census definition further states, "it is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum education standard".

13.13 Literacy development index for rural/urban males and females as also literacy deprivation index is given in table 10.2 to 10.5 at appendix X.

13.13.1 Overall, the rural literacy development index for males and females is 0.4764 and 0.1159, whereas for urban males and females it is 0.7850 and 0.5024, respectively.

13.13.2 The index for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is much below the all groups average both for males and females being 0.3763 for males and 0.0473 for females belonging to scheduled castes in rural areas. For the rural scheduled tribes the corresponding value for rural males is 0.3174 and 0.0364. For urban scheduled castes the value of development index for males and females is 0.6137 and 0.2288. For urban scheduled tribes the corresponding value is 0.6217 and 0.2185 for males and females respectively.

13.13.3 The index of literacy development for rural areas range between 0.6623 in Jhunjhunu the highest to 0.3183 the lowest in Barmer for males. For females the range is between 0.2204 and 0.0420 the best and worst placed districts being the same i.e. Jhunjhunu and Barmer respectively.

13.13.4 The corresponding literacy development index for urban areas for males and females is much higher varying between 0.8756 the highest in Ajmer and 0.6644 the lowest in Dholpur for males. For females the best district is Banswara with index value at 0.6685 and the worst is Nagaur with index value at 0.3254.

13.13.5 The districts with high degree of deprivation in respect of all groups for male literacy are Barmer, Banswara, Jalore, Sirohi and Bikaner and for females the districts with high degree of deprivation are Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

13.14 The literacy amongst scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is presented in table 10.6 and 10.7 of appendix X.

13.15 Comparative picture of literacy by social groups for 1991 appears in the sub-joined table for the State as a whole:-

		(Percentage)		
		Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	All Groups
1. Rural	Males	37.63	31.74	47.64
	Females	4.73	3.64	11.59
2. Urban	Males	61.37	62.17	78.50
	Females	22.88	21.85	50.24
3. Rural+Urban	Males	42.38	33.29	54.99
	Females	8.31	4.42	20.44
Total		26.29	19.41	38.55

Source: Census Report - Rajasthan

Enrolment

13.16 The State Government had been striving hard to increase the educational facilities despite resource crunch as transpires from the following table:-

Year	Primary Schools (No.)			Enrolment (Lakh No.)			Upper Primary School (No.)			Enrolment (Lakh No.)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	3884	452	4336	2.75	0.55	3.30	630	102	732	0.52	0.09	0.61
1960-61	13934	614	14548	8.99	2.15	11.14	1214	202	1416	1.79	0.28	2.07
1980-81	NA	NA	22510	15.00	4.49	19.49	NA	NA	5200	9.37	2.99	12.36
1985-86	26155	1473	27628	29.38	11.55	40.93	6927	1064	7991	8.94	2.16	11.10
1990-91	NA	NA	29817	21.40	9.45	30.85	NA	NA	9230	15.49	6.06	21.55
1997-98	31448	2366	33814	24.72	16.27	40.99	13185	1449	14634	22.77	12.73	35.50

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - 1997-98, Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

13.17 The number of primary schools and upper primary schools increased by 680 percent and 1899 percent in 1997-98 over 1950-51. The enrolment of boys in upper primary schools in 1997-98 over 1950-51 was 44 times of enrolment in 1950-51 and in respect of girls the enrolment was 141 times. This is by no means a small achievement but still falls far short of the targeted cent percent enrolment of both boys and girls.

13.18 The number of institutions at secondary and college stage as also number of students for 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1997-98 appear in the sub-joined table:-

	(Number)		
	1980-81	1990-91	1997-98
A. Secondary Level*			
1. Number of institutions	2482	3956	5347
2. Enrolment - Boys	714521	1242521	1657190
Girls	191870	390592	710554
Total	906391	1633113	2367744
B. College Level** (General Education)			
1. Number of institutions	125	157	237
2. Enrolment - Boys	98145	71735	127756
Girls	22225	24667	60215
Total	102370	96402	187971

* Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati-1997-98, Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

** Director of College Education, Rajasthan

13.19 It may be added that in 1980-81, class XII was named as pre-university and included in colleges. Later it was shifted to school education and named as senior secondary. This is precisely the reason for reduced number of students enrolled in colleges in 1990-91 over 1980-81.

13.20 The percentage of girls enrolled to total enrolment is given below:-

	(Percent)		
	1980-81	1990-91	1997-98
1. Primary Schools	23.04	30.63	39.70
2. Upper Primary Schools	24.19	28.13	35.85
3. Secondary Schools	21.17	23.92	30.01
4. College for General Education	18.46	25.59	32.03

(1) Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan.

Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

(2) Director, College Education.

13.21 In 1997-98 the highest proportion of girls to total enrolment in primary school was in Jhunjhunu and lowest in Jodhpur. In respect of upper primary schools the highest proportion was again in Jhunjhunu and lowest in Sawai Madhopur. At the secondary stage Kota had the highest proportion of girls in total enrolment and lowest was in Jalore.

13.22 Districtwise particulars appear in table 10.8 to 10.19 at appendix X for 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1997-98 respectively.

13.23 Progress of stagewise gross enrolment ratio is indicated below for Rajasthan.

Year	(Percent)								
	Primary Stage (Class I to V) Age group (6-11 years)			Upper Primary Stage (Class VI to VIII) Age group (11-14 years)			Secondary Stage (Class IX to XII) 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
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.

Note:

1. Overage/underage possibility exists.
2. For 1997-98 percentages have been calculated by using projected population for 1997-98 and for other years latest decennial census figures have been used.

13.24 The above table reveals a steady improvement over years.

13.25 The overall enrolment ratio covering class I to XII (age group 6-17 years) for rural and urban area given below, reveal that there are very significant variations in rural and urban areas.

Enrolment ratio Class I to XII 1997-98 (Age group 6-17 years) (Percent)

		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Rural	77.66	44.25	61.66
2.	Urban	85.88	66.15	76.65
3.	Rural+Urban	79.65	49.37	65.23

A Hand Book of School Education.(Government of India) reproduced in Rajasthan Mein Shiksha ki Pragati (Hindi) 1997-98. Directorate of Primary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

13.26 Rural boys appear to be catching fast their urban counterparts but girls are still lagging behind in rural areas. Districtwise particulars are given in table 10.20 and 10.21 at appendix X.

13.27 The districts where enrolment of rural girls is quite low i.e. below 44 percent in class I-XII are Ajmer, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Sawai Madhopur, Sirohi, Tonk and Udaipur.

13.28 In urban areas, the districts with lower enrolment ratio of girls than the State average of 66 percent, are Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Karauli, Nagaur, Pali, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk.

13.29 For computation of Human Development Index and Gender Development Index the figures contained in Chapter XV have been used.

13.30 The districts have been classified by enrolment ratios at the primary stage in the following table:-

	Boys	Girls
First quartile	Jodhpur, Dholpur, Banswara, Baran, S.Madhopur, Pali, Dausa, Barmer.	Kota, Baran, Dholpur, Jaipur, Rajsamand, Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Ganganagar.
Second quartile	Dungarpur, Bundi, Jalore, Tonk, Rajsamand, Karauli, Jhalawar, Kota.	Bundi, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, Dausa, Alwar, Jodhpur, S.Madhopur, Dungarpur.
Third quartile	Alwar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Ajmer, Sirohi, Bharatpur, Churu.	Karauli, Pali, Hanumangarh, Banswara, Churu, Barmer, Nagaur, Chittorgarh.
Fourth quartile	Bhilwara, Sikar, Chittor, Nagaur, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Hanumangarh.	Ajmer, Bikaner, Tonk, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Sirohi, Jalore.

Source:Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98. Directorate of Secondary Education, Bikaner.



Lok Jumbish: A Dream Come True

Till about a year ago, 15 year old Sonapa was illiterate and spent her time grazing cattle at Jangroo village in Rajasthan's Bikaner district. The nearest school was 6 kilometers away. In April, 1998 she and other girls joined the Balika Shikshan Shivar organised under a government-backed project called Lok Jumbish. Within six months, the teenager reached class V and was enrolled in a school, now she is studying in class VII along with her husband.

In Maulvi Abdul Sattar's Muslim – dominated Ahalwara village in Bharatpur district, not a girl had studied up to class V since Independence. This year, five girls cleared the class V examination. Enrolment of boys and girls has increased while the drop out rate has fallen since the Lok Jumbish project began in 1995. A primary reason—the introduction of Urdu in schools under the programme.

The flexible non-formal education programme for Rajasthan, gives villages a say in decision making. It also aims for girls' enrolment and retention as the "principal indicator of project performance." In the last few months, say, those involved in the project plans are afoot to wind it up. The reason is that government would like to see uniformity in educational process. And it thinks there have been problems with the project function. Such a big project, covering 13 districts in Rajasthan, was launched with the sole aim of improving the state's literacy rate. To a great astonishment, it seemed to have achieved the objective of making literacy a people's movement. Because of political involvement in it Lok Jumbish now has to build up pressure for survival.

Drop Out

13.31 The main failing of the educational system had been heavy drop out at the primary level particularly amongst girls as transpires from the following table:-

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	56.60

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - Rajasthan - 1997-98; Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan, Bikaner.

13.32 Although over the years there had been decline in the drop out rates but the trend had been erratic as evident from higher drop out rate in 1990-91 over 1980-81.

13.33 Comparative position of drop out for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and all groups taken together is given below:-

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.

● 13.34 The higher drop out rates for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes point towards failure of the system to attract members of these vulnerable sections of society to education. As part of enrolment drive, boys and girls are enrolled but efforts appear to be lacking to retain them at least up to fifth class. Nearly three fourth scheduled tribes and two third scheduled castes did not complete education even upto fifth class in 1990-91. Although there was an improvement in 1996-97 but even then two third of scheduled tribes and three fifth of scheduled castes dropped out of school before completing education upto fifth class.

● 13.35 Districtwise drop out rates for 1996-97 is given in table 10.22 at appendix X reveal that drop out percentage in respect of girls was higher than boys in all the districts except Bikaner, Churu, Jaipur and Jhunjhunu.

● 13.36 Amongst boys the highest drop out rate was in Banswara (73%) and lowest in Jaipur (42%). The districts reporting drop out in 60 to 70 percent range were Ganganagar, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh, Nagaur, Dungarpur, Rajsamand, Bhilwara, Bikaner and Jhalawar. The inclusion of Ganganagar in this group appears to be rather baffling and probably one reason could be population of scheduled castes which account for about one fourth in total population of the district. The other district in this group are either tribal dominated or form part of desert area except Jhalawar.

● 13.37 All the remaining districts fall in 50-60 percent range of drop out rates except Jaipur (42 percent) Sawai Madhopur (46%), Jhunjhunu (47%) and Kota (48%).

● 13.38 In respect of girls, the highest drop out rate was in Jaisalmer (79%). Banswara was close second (77%). Other districts with 70 + drop out rates were Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Nagaur and Chittorgarh. In the 60 to 70 percent range are Sirohi, Ganganagar, Dholpur, Rajsamand, Barmer, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Dungarpur, Tonk, Baran, Bharatpur, Udaipur and Alwar. Five districts viz. Ajmer, Sikar, Pali, Kota and Dausa fall in 50-60 percent range. In the below 50 percent category are Churu (49%), Bikaner (42%), Jaipur (40%) and Jhunjhunu (31%).

● 13.39 The drop out statistics point out to the imperative need for concerted efforts towards improving the retention by rescheduling school timing, posting of dedicated and motivated teachers preferably females, insisting on regular attendance of teachers, provision of suitable infrastructure, student friendly curricula, combining learning with pleasure and the like.

Management

13.40 The private sector has also played a role although not very prominent in providing educational facilities as would be observed from the following table which shows number of institutions by management type.

Number of Institutions by Management Type - 1997-98				
Management Type	Number of Institutions			
	Boys	Girls	Total	% to total
A. Primary				
1. Government	1934	462	2396	7.09
2. Local Bodies	27378	1604	28982	85.71
3. Aided	145	60	205	0.60
4. Un-aided	1991	240	2231	6.60
Total	31448	2366	33814	100.00
B. Upper Primary				
1. Government	9427	1087	10514	71.85
2. Aided	215	64	279	1.90
3. Un-aided	3543	298	3841	26.25
Total	13185	1449	14634	100.00
C. Secondary & Senior Secondary				
1. Government	3624	611	4235	79.20
2. Aided	178	97	275	5.14
3. Un-aided	768	69	837	15.66
Total	4570	777	5347	100.00
D. Total (A+B+C) *				
1. Government	14996	2165	17161	31.88
2. Local Bodies	27378	1604	28982	53.85
3. Aided	539	227	766	1.42
4. Un-aided	6302	609	6911	12.84
Total	49215	4605	53820	100.00

* Includes pre-primary schools also (12 boys, 13 girls).

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - 1997-98. Directorate of Secondary Education, Bikaner.

13.41 The institutions shown against 'Local bodies' are those which have since been transferred to panchayat samitis, the expenditure on such schools is reimbursed in full by State Government. It may also be pointed out that pre-primary schools have not been shown separately but are included in total. The number of such pre-primary schools is 12 for boys (11 Government + one aided) and 13 for girls (5 Government, 6 aided and 2 unaided). It is pertinent to note in this connection that there are a number of institutions run by NGO's which do not appear to have been included by the Education department. In cities and towns the number of such schools recognised or un-recognised is quite substantial and efforts need be made for their inclusion in the list of educational institutions.

13.42 It is the Government (plus local bodies) that is discharging its responsibility of running educational institutions in a very large measure since privately managed schools are about one sixth only of total schools.

13.43 The districts where private educational institutions are more than 20 percent of total are Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jhunjhunu, Kota and Sawai Madhopur.

13.44 The districts with 5 or less than 5 percent private schools are Banswara, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Nagaur and Sirohi (table 10.23 at appendix X).

Teachers

13.45 Teacher pupil ratio is given below:-

Stage	1980-81	1990-91	1997-98
1. Primary Schools	1:41	1:41	1:42
2. Upper Primary Schools	1:28	1:30	1:33
3. Secondary Schools	1:23	1:24	1:26

(1) *Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.*

(2) *Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98. Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.*

13.46 By and large, the teacher pupil ratio in the districts had been in close proximity to the State ratio.

**National Council of Educational Research & Training.*

13.47 It is, however, disconcerting to note that the Report of sixth All India Educational Survey* - 1993 reveals that 0.32 percent of Primary Schools had no teachers and 28.62 percent primary schools had only one teacher. The two teacher schools were 37.88 percent of total primary institutions. The number of schools having three, four, five and more than 5 teachers were 12.21 percent, 6.44, 5.42 percent and 9.13 percent of total primary schools.

13.48 The districts that had high proportion (more than 40 percent) of single teacher primary schools were Baran, Barmer, Chittorgarh, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Jhalawar. Details are given in table 10.24 of appendix X.

Infrastructure in Primary Schools

13.49 What is interesting to note is that 3.37 percent of the primary schools were functioning without any room i.e. in open space. In certain districts viz. Baran (14%), Bundi (11%), Jalore (7%), Jhalawar (7%) and Kota (11%), the number of schools without any room was relatively large. The State average distribution of primary schools by number of rooms appear below. Districtwise particulars are in table 10.25 at appendix X.

	Percentage
Zero	3.37
One room	7.16
Two rooms	19.83
Three rooms	27.55
Four rooms	14.20
Five rooms	9.62
Six-seven rooms	11.30
Eight-nine rooms	4.13
Ten+ rooms	2.84

13.50 In primary schools where there are five classes in a school with number of rooms less than five, it should be a tough job for teachers to impart quality education. For the students also, concentration might be a casualty. Apparently the situation does not appear to be learning friendly.

Accessibility

13.51 Though specific data about accessibility of a primary school are not available but as a matter of policy, primary schools catering to a population of 250 persons or 150 persons in tribal and desert areas have been opened barring very few exceptions.

** Sixth All India
Educational Survey -
National Council of
Educational Research
and Training.*

13.52 The All India Educational Survey* -1993 in its report had indicated that on an average 74.58 habitations in the State had a primary school within one kilometer. The districts below the State average are Barmer (46%), Ganganagar (62%), Hanumangarh (62%), Jaisalmer (52%), Jalore (67%) and Jodhpur (64%), all in the desert region, and Udaipur as transpires from table 10.26 at Appendix X.

13.53 14.59 percent upper primary schools are within the village and 64.43 percent are within 3 kms.

13.54 Only 4.42 percent secondary schools are within the village and 52.80 percent within 5 kms of the village.*

● Drinking Water

● 13.55 Another disconcerting feature of the primary schools in the State is the fact that only half of the schools have drinking water facilities and the remaining half are deprived of drinking water in this State where the climate is hot with temperatures touching 48° C in summers. Surprisingly, Jalore district in the heart of Thar desert has reported that facility of drinking water exists in 96% primary schools. The most poorly served district are Baran and Jaisalmer with only 38% primary schools having drinking water facility. Other districts having poor facility of drinking water in primary schools are Banswara (41%), Bharatpur (43%), Dausa (45%), Dholpur (48%), Jhalawar (48%), Pali (41%) and Tonk (40%).

● Urinals /Lavatories

● 13.56 The State average in respect of primary schools having urinals is 28.97% and for separate urinals for girls only is 13.62% of total primary schools. Only 21.36% primary schools have lavatories and 8.74% have separate lavatories for girls. Apparently the service level is too poor. After half a century of Independence, Rajasthan could not provide these basic facilities viz. drinking water, urinals, etc. Obviously the environment does not appear to be learning friendly. Districtwise particulars are in table 10.27 at appendix X.

● Female Teachers

13.57 Female teachers in primary schools constitute only 28.77 percent of total teachers in primary schools. The proportion ranges between 52 percent (in Jodhpur the highest) and 12.33 percent (the lowest in Dausa). The districts with 35 percent or more female teachers in primary schools are Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota all of which have a sizeable urban population.

13.58 In the 30 - 40 percent range are Banswara, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Rajsamand. The districts of Alwar, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jhalawar, Sikar, Sirohi and Tonk fall in 20-30 percent range. In the remaining districts, the proportion is below 20 percent.

Selected Educational Programmes

13.59 The State Government of Rajasthan has been implementing various schemes/programmes for ensuring increased enrolment, higher retention, total literacy besides development of educational infrastructure and bridging the gender gap. Some of the important ones are described below:

(i) Lok Jumbish - The People's Movement

13.60 'Lok' is a Hindi word meaning 'people' and 'Jumbish' a Urdu word meaning 'movement'. These two words together convey the idea of people's movement as well as a movement for the people.

13.61 Lok Jumbish is a bold attempt to realize the overall goals of education for all as established in the Jomtien Conference of 1990. Although Lok Jumbish project, started in June 1992, aims at universalisation of primary education in Rajasthan, it emphasises on achieving this goal through a non-conventional approach by making education a people's movement, through their active, sustained participation at every level. It believes that creation of a people's movement will generate a stimulus for human development which, in turn, will contribute to a basic socio-economic transformation. Lok Jumbish, therefore, builds up an intricate process of achieving community participation, quality education and gender equity in its goals, strategies and ways of working.

13.62 The special emphasis of Lok Jumbish is on education for girls and children belonging to the disadvantaged sections to set forth a framework for educational reconstruction which may become the foundation for social transformation. It attempts to establish expansion of basic education and training of adult and youth not through running an adult literacy programme but through establishing techniques to institutionalise a process of coming together, a continuous process of awareness building and inspiring the community to rekindle their idealism, helping them to rise for a cause which is in their own interest.

13.63 The strategies and processes of Lok Jumbish are all important for generating a stimulus for human development. The strategy of *People's Participation* basically imply transfer of initiatives back to the people. It means involvement of the functionaries and intended beneficiaries in decision making. *Decentralisation* is seen as a logical consequence of the strategy of people's participation. It is believed that processes of decentralised planning and management can become effective only if the people concerned, through training and reflection, are enabled to realise their capabilities and to take initiative for their well-being. *Gender equity* aims at providing equal education to girls on the one hand and believes that education served as an instrument of women's equality on the other. Thus, gender equity is a goal as well as the principal strategy for implementation. This is done through 'feminisation of the education system' - by providing opportunities for formation of women's groups, those of adolescent girls and of women teachers, etc.; organisation of effective training programmes for women at the village, cluster and block levels; and by making girls' enrolment and retention the principal indicator of project performance. Lok Jumbish has taken into account the reduced self-esteem among teachers and the resulting casualness amongst them. It realises that the situation can not

change simply by official fiat or threat of disciplinary action. It tries to achieve its goal in this regard by involving teachers at all stages of educational planning, by discouraging use of deprecatory language towards them and by recognising the important role played by their associations. To ensure quality in processes, programmes and activities, it aims at changing the mindset of the people concerned through training, orientations and regular review and planning exercises. *Human resource development* activities in Lok Jumbish is focused on making available opportunities to members of village groups, Sahaj Shiksha (NFE) instructors, para professionals from other departments and agencies, teachers and Lok Jumbish personnel to realise their best potential. There are fora of in-built review and evaluation where the personnel collectively observe, measure the progress and transform the whole process into a problem-solving methodology.

13.64 Lok Jumbish has completed two phases of operationalisation. The coverage till June 1999 extended to 75 development blocks of 27 districts of Rajasthan. The villages where Lok Jumbish is working, the people have become aware of their predicament, have begun to come together and move towards organised action for betterment of their living and working conditions. In terms of UPE, Lok Jumbish impact is visible in increased participation rate of girls in primary education by 10-11 percent per annum and that of boys by 4-5 percent per annum, improvement in retention rate about 2% per annum, and improvement in learning levels by 7-8 percent per annum.

13.65 Overall what Lok Jumbish has perhaps succeeded in doing is to enable the people to overcome cynicism towards development and towards the future of the country. They feel enabled, facilitated and empowered to understand issues in development, and seem to be gradually moving towards a spirit of self-reliance and mutual accountability of public system to the people and vice versa.

ii) District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)

13.66 This project seeks to operationalise the objective of the Programme of Action 1992 which enjoins that an ethos of cost effectiveness and accountability should permeate every part of the education system. For achieving universalisation of elementary education in its entirety (access, retention and achievement). DPEP is to be taken up in ten districts in the first phase viz. Alwar, Bhilwara, Jhalawara, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Nagaur, Sirohi, Sikar, Ganganagar and Tonk. More districts would be brought in its fold in the second phase. The overall objectives of DPEP are :-

- a) Reducing difference in enrolment, drop out and learning achievement among gender and social groups to less than 5 percent.
- b) Reduce overall drop out rates for all students to less than 10 percent.
- c) Raise average achievement levels by at least 25 percent over measured baseline achievement levels.
- d) Provide, according to State norms access to all children upto primary classes wherever possible or its equal alternative schooling.
- e) Strengthen the State's capacity for planning management and evaluation of primary education.

13.67 The district as a whole is being taken up in which village is the lowest working unit. District plans of first phase ten districts have been prepared in consultation with Panchayat Raj institutions at district, block, cluster and village level. The programme envisages participation of local community in promoting enrolment, retention achievement and school effectiveness.

iii) **Shiksha Karmi**

13.68 This innovative project was launched in 1987 with the assistance of Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) to revitalise and expand primary education in the remote and backward areas. The objective of this programme is to improve enrolment, attendance and retention both quantitatively and qualitatively with people's participation in remote and difficult areas. Another equally important object is to meet the problem of irregular attendance of both teachers and taught.

13.69 Under this project a Shiksha Karmi day school is normally a 'taken over' dysfunctional government primary school. Besides these, new primary schools are also opened in the villages where there is no school. There is a village education committee (VEC) for each such school consisting of 11 to 15 members representing all sections including women. Members of VEC are given training for two days where they are apprised of their role and expectations such as participation of children in 0 - 14 years age group, sharing responsibility in enrolling, retaining pupils, maintaining and improving the school environment including building, plantation, etc. In addition to Shiksha Karmi (SK) Day school, Prahar Pathshalas form a part of SK day schools catering to the educational needs of working children of 6 - 14 years of age group. Such children may be drop outs or left overs for various socio-economic reasons.

13.70 The uniqueness of the programme is that two Shiksha Karmis, one male and one female depending on the availability from the village where SK day school is proposed, are identified and selected. Such Shiksha Karmis are given training and are appointed as teachers in SK day schools.

13.71 Under this programme in 1998 - 99, 2600 primary schools, 97 Angan Pathshalas and 4829 Prahar Pathshalas were being run in 2697 villages of 146 Panchayat Samitis of 32 districts.

Operation Black Board

13.72 This scheme was implemented to equip schools with sufficient facilities. It stipulated supply of furniture, black boards, durries, reference books, maps, charts, etc.

Non-Formal Education

13.72 The main objective of the scheme is to impart free education to boys and girls upto primary stage at convenient place and hours. The scheme coverage extends to illiterate children of 6 - 11 years age group, children who could not take admission in formal schools, working children and those children who are not sent to schools due to distance. In 1998-99, the number of boys and girls studying in non-formal centres were 2.07 lakhs and 2.73 lakhs respectively.

Total Literacy

13.73 It is envisaged to benefit illiterate persons in 15 - 35 years age group up to prescribed educational levels. It covers the entire State. 77.54 lakh persons had been enrolled under the programme by 1998-99. Post-literacy campaign had been launched in 14 districts up to 1998-99.

Other Programmes

13.74 Saraswati Yojana is being implemented to encourage girls' education. Under this scheme, educated women desirous of running a school at residence itself are given grant of Rs. 4000 per year for three years. Scholarships and free books are also provided.

Input

13.75 Earlier in the chapter on health and nutrition it has been mentioned that relative share of development expenditure to total revenue expenditure has gone down from 67 percent in 1990-91 to 58 percent in 1999-2000. Further, expenditure in proportionate terms on social services which includes education also declined in 1999-2000 as compared to 1990-91.

13.76 Expenditure on general education is given in the following table:

Year	General education (Rs. in crore)	Index Number	Expenditure on general education as percent to		
			Total revenue expenditure	Total social services	SDP (Current Prices)
1990-91	788.06	100	23	54	4.3
1991-92	857.04	109	21	53	4.3
1992-93	1026.66	130	21	54	4.3
1993-94	1200.41	152	20	55	4.9
1994-95	1422.64	180	21	56	4.3
1995-96	1667.96	212	20	55	4.6
1996-97	1955.48	248	23	56	4.2
1997-98	2115.97	269	24	57	4.5
1998-99	2834.23	359	24	56	-
1999-2000	3079.98	391	23	55	-

Source: Budget Document, Rajasthan

13.77 The previous table reveals that:

i) Expenditure on general education would record nearly a four-fold increase in 1999-2000 over 1990-91.

ii) As proportion of total expenditure on revenue account, the expenditure on education had been less than one-fourth hovering between 20-24 percent during the decade 1990-2000.

iii) Expenditure on general education had been consistently more than half of total expenditure on social services.

iv) The target of spending 6 percent of GDP on education has yet to be achieved as transpires from the above table which place expenditure on general education around 4.3 percent of GDP.

v) Despite four-fold increase in the absolute figures of expenditure on general education, the ratios like proportion to total expenditure on revenue account, and social services by and large remained at the same level. This fact suggests that expenditure on education moved with other sectors and there was nothing like according over-riding priority to education.

Broad group-wise expenditure on general education appears below:

(Rs. in Crores)						
Year	Elementary	Secondary	University or higher	Adult	Others	Total
1990-91	438.41	255.52	73.03	8.21	12.89	788.06
1991-92	460.77	297.03	77.57	6.83	14.84	857.04
1992-93	538.49	374.74	86.22	3.68	23.54	1026.66
1993-94	651.29	422.84	98.24	4.60	23.44	1200.41
1994-95	798.05	481.09	110.84	7.46	25.21	1422.64
1995-96	948.70	552.48	127.53	12.52	26.73	1667.96
1996-97	1106.55	676.21	134.94	5.89	31.89	1955.48
1997-98	1189.15	727.98	156.45	4.74	37.65	2115.97
1998-99	1614.89	968.12	196.41	3.80	51.01	2834.23
1999-2000	1748.95	983.37	213.89	1.75	53.25*	3079.98
					78.77*	

* New item

Source: Budget Documents, Rajasthan

13.78 The above table reveals that for all the years under study more than half of total expenditure on education was incurred on elementary education and about one-third on secondary education. Expenditure on college education accounts for about 7 percent.

13.79 It is really interesting to observe that despite increase in absolute terms, in proportional terms overall share of general education in expenditure on revenue account and social services virtually remained the same and, within general education the share of elementary, secondary and higher education has been more or less constant at 57 percent, 33-34 percent and 7 percent respectively. It thus appears that priorities in budgetary spending have not been changed over the years although the need for over-riding priority to elementary education hardly needs any emphasis.

13.80 It may also be pointed out that nearly 85 to 90 percent of expenditure on general education is financed out of non-plan budget, about 10-12 percent from plan funds and 2-3 percent by Centrally Sponsored Schemes as per details given below.

(Percentages)						
Year	Non Plan		Plan		CSS	
	Elementary	Others	Elementary	Others	Elementary	Others
1990-91	90.42	87.33	3.17	9.77	6.41	2.90
1991-92	85.68	86.03	4.59	11.56	9.73	2.41
1992-93	90.23	84.86	7.70	11.99	2.07	3.15
1993-94	87.26	84.42	9.92	12.96	3.52	2.62
1994-95	81.02	81.81	13.84	15.93	5.04	2.26
1995-96	79.21	80.31	15.86	17.96	4.93	2.13
1996-97	77.20	81.43	17.85	16.84	4.95	1.73
1997-98	88.65	92.00	9.75	6.16	1.60	1.84
1998-99	87.54	91.65	10.97	7.05	1.49	1.30
1999-2000	85.41	85.05	12.70	13.30	1.89	1.65

Source: Budget Documents, Rajasthan

13.81 It can now be inferred that since bulk of the educational spending is out of non-plan budget, the constraint of resources operates for accelerating educational programme. The mounting interest liability and staff cost are a big drain on State's resources and continuously there is a negative balance on current account. The finances of the State government may have to be examined separately for finding out resources for educational development. Besides, expenditure on revenue account expenditure is also incurred on capital account which in respect of general education mostly consist of buildings. Particulars of amount spent on capital account appear in the following table.

(Rs. in lakhs)						
Year	Elementary Education		Secondary Education		University & Higher Education	
	Plan	CSS	Plan	CSS	Plan	CSS
1990-91	890.26	267.60	294.55	104.25	91.62	41.97
1991-92	15.17	306.43	99.36	182.87	168.38	30.78
1992-93	21.50	397.01	75.79	15.86	70.50	5.16
1993-94	116.63	177.59	36.42	-	49.51	-
1994-95	496.84	130.10	132.72	30.00	97.03	0.04
1995-96	32.26	114.82	79.45	-	79.99	-
1996-97	6.96	146.44	224.89	-	97.23	-
1997-98	552.06	95.95	58.77	-	73.21	-
1998-99	1484.00	115.01	75.00	-	42.50	-
1999-2000	1236.70	115.01	158.00	-	78.20	-

Source: Budget Documents, Rajasthan

13.82 Overall expenditure on capital account is a very small fraction of expenditure on revenue account on education.

13.83 It may also be added that on revenue account in non-plan about 97 - 99 percent of expenditure under elementary education is towards payment of salaries alone. In plan about 70-80 percent expenditure is on salaries and in the CSS salary component is about 40-50 percent. The higher non-salary component under CSS is largely due to grants to Panchayat Samitis and training expenditure.

13.84 The procedure of accounting of government spending does not provide for making available district-wise break ups of total expenditure without which it is not possible to assess the quantum of budgetary flows to districts. Therefore, certain approximations have been made by using indicators like population, number of institutions, number of teachers and districtwise plan expenditure during Eighth Plan (1992-97). These are given in tables 10.28 and 10.29 at appendix X.

13.85 The allocation to districts revealed that per capita expenditure on revenue account for education ranged between Rs. 192 and 194 in 1991-92, between Rs. 326 and 329 during 1992-97 and between Rs. 473 and 477 in 1997-98.*

* The total revenue expenditure on education was allocated to various districts in proportion to the population of the district to total population of Rajasthan (1991). Thereafter, it was divided by total population (1991) of the district to arrive at per capita expenditure.

13.86 The second criteria used for arriving at districtwise budgetary inputs is the number of institutions. It transpires that in 1997-98 the range of expenditure varied between Rs. 2410 per institution (in Sirohi the lowest) to Rs.15547 (the highest in Jaipur). For bringing uniformity in comparability, this amount has been divided by the population of the district to yield figures of per capita expenditure on education* for 1991-92, 1992-97 and 1997-98. Over the years, with this approach, Jaisalmer is at the top and another desert district, that is, Jalore at the bottom.

13.87 The third indicator used for allocation to the districts' total revenue expenditure on education is the number of teachers. In this approach, total expenditure has been apportioned in proportion to the number of teachers in each district to total teachers, per capita figures have been worked out by dividing by the population of each district. The districts with highest per capita expenditure by applying this criteria are Kota, Ajmer, Bharatpur and Jhunjhunu and bottom four are Jalore, Nagaur, Jhalawar and Barmer.

13.88 The fourth criteria applied for apportioning expenditure to the districts is the reported district-wise percentage expenditure on education during 1992-97 (Eighth Plan). The districts in top bracket with this criteria are Bikaner, Kota, Banswara, and Bhilwara and in the bottom bracket are Jalore, Bharatpur, Sikar and Ganganagar-Hanumangarh.

13.89 These criteria have their own limitations. Whereas the teachers' criterion appears to be tilted in favour of urban area, the plan data criterion gets biased in favour of Bikaner because Education Department's head office is located there.

13.90 Normally it is expected that districts with low enrolment and low educational attainment index would rank higher in per capita expenditure terms, but it is not so as would be evident from the sub-joined table.

* The total revenue expenditure on education has been divided by number of educational institutions up to college stage in each district for the respective years. For 1992-97 which covers Eighth Plan the expenditure for each of the five years was added and divided by five. Thereafter, that expenditure for a district was divided by the population (1991) of the district to work out per capita expenditure. With this approach Jaisalmer is at the top and another desert district that is Jalore at the bottom.

District	Rank as per		Rank on the basis of per capita expenditure		
	Enrolment	Educational Development Index	No. of Institution criteria	No. of Teachers criteria	Districtwise Plan Expenditure Criteria
Jalore	32	32	32	32	32
Jaisalmer	30	30	1	19	5
Bhilwara	30	28	13	20	4
Sirohi	28	27	31	28	12
Udaipur	28	24	16	14	6
Barmer	25	31	2	29	13
Chittorgarh	25	22	10	23	10
Nagaur	25	26	30	31	25

13.91 The above table reveals that most of the districts with low ranking in educational development were quite lowly placed in budgetary flows also. Probably criteria other than merit might have been applied. It may, however, be mentioned that estimated flows to districts are based on certain assumptions and need to be interpreted with due caution.

13.92 An attempt was also made to find out whether there was any relationship between ranking of enrolment and educational attainment index with ranking of districts on the basis of expenditure on the basis of number of institutions, number of teachers and district-wise plan expenditure in Eighth Plan by using the Spearman's Rank Formula for correlation*.

* The formula used is

$$P = \frac{1 - 6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

where D is the difference between the ranks of the individual item in the two series and N is the number of items.

13.93 The values are given below:

Rank Correlation between

- a) Enrolment and per capita expenditure based on Eighth Plan expenditure = (-) 0.0984
- b) Educational Attainment Index and per capita expenditure based on Eighth Plan expenditure = (-) 0.1459
- c) Enrolment and per capita expenditure based on number of institutions = (-) 0.1104
- d) Educational Attainment Index and per capita expenditure based on number of institutions = (-) 0.0201

13.94 Thus, it transpires that educational development and per capita expenditure based on Eighth Plan expenditure and number of institutions is negatively correlated by using the Spearman's formula.

13.95 Rank correlations by using per capita expenditure based on number of teachers was also worked out and the values are as under:

Rank correlation between

- a) Enrolment and per capita expenditure based on number of teachers = 0.6684
- b) Educational attainment Index and per capita expenditure based on number of teachers = 0.6068

13.96 Thus, there is positive correlation between the two.

13.97 It is rather surprising that rank correlation between educational attainment and per capita expenditure based on number of institutions is negative whereas it is significant while taking into consideration the per capita expenditure based on number of teachers.

13.98 It appears that further action is warranted with regard to collection of firm data relating to budgetary flows to districts for meaningful conclusions. However, this discussion does make out a case for serious thinking with regard to guiding budgetary flows in relation to the needs of specific districts rather than on an ad-hoc basis.

13.99 Further, it is very important to increase proportionate share of expenditure on education in the total budget to bring it at least to 6 percent of State Domestic Product for ensuring accelerated educational development.

Village gets a baraat after 110 years

It's not as if Devra hadn't seen baraats. It had and lot of them. But those were the baraats that went out of the village. So when it received one earlier this year, history was made. It was the first in 110 years.

For a 110 years this remote village in the Barmer district of Rajasthan did not receive a single baraat. And that too because it made it sure that no girl born in the village survived after birth.

A girl child does not live here very long. In fact, she is killed immediately after birth – either drowned in a tub of milk or fed afeem (opium) or simply smothered with a pillow.

But Inder Singh's daughter escaped and lived to bring to the village both a baraat and history. That she survived is not because her father or family was any different from the other Rajputs of the village.

She was plain lucky. Just a few months into her pregnancy, her mother left for her maayke (parent's home) in another village, which, though not averse to girl infanticide, does not make a fetish of it like Devra does.

Besides, what helped the girl was that her mother's family was considered to be of uccha vichar (high thinking). So she survived and her parents let her stay on there.

She returned to Devra after 10 long years, said a representative of an NGO, Lok Shakti which, together with CRY (Child Relief and You), is working in this region towards ending girl infanticide.

According to this representative, who wants to remain anonymous, the girl had another stroke of luck that helped her. Her grandparents' family benefited immensely in a business deal.

"They thought the girl was lucky for them," the representative said, adding, "and that helped her survive." She brought them Lakshmi (the Hindu Goddess of wealth).

She could have died like thousands of other girls down the years, drowned in milk, which is locally described as bai to dudh pilaya (she was fed milk). Nobody protests. Not even the women, who consider it 'a devi ka vardhan' if girls are not born to them.

In fact, the Lok Shakti representative said that the village does not treat its women well at all. Small wonder, they don't protest when their children are killed in front of them. Who will listen to them anyway?

Source: Rajasthan Plus, Times of India

Women and Child Development

14.0 The Constitution of India guarantees equality to all citizens before the law, yet the ground reality is that women find it difficult to realise their constitutional rights despite the commitment to work towards the realisation of constitutional guarantee for equality, social justice and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, caste, community, language and religion. Although the status of women in almost all the States of union is more or less similar where males dominate and females are accorded low status, but the Gender Development Index developed by UNDP presents a highly disappointing and disconcerting picture for Rajasthan placing it at 13th position among 15 major States of the country as per contents of the subjoined table.

Gender Development Index for major States				
S. No.	State	Gender Development Index (1991-92)		Ranking as perHDI
		Value	Ranking	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.371	8	9
2.	Assam	0.347	10	10
3.	Bihar	0.306	14	13
4.	Gujarat	0.437	3	5
5.	Haryana	0.370	9	4
6.	Karnataka	0.417	5	7
7.	Kerala	0.565	1	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.312	12	14
9.	Maharashtra	0.492	2	3
10.	Orissa	0.329	11	11
11.	Punjab	0.424	4	2
12.	Rajasthan	0.309	13	12
13.	Tamil Nadu	0.402	6	8
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.293	15	15
15.	West Bengal	0.399	7	6
India		0.388		

Source: A. K. Shio Kumar, *Economic and Political Weekly* - April 6, 1996.

14.1 It may however be pointed out that the ranking of Rajasthan as per HDI is also quite low placed as it is at 12th position. In most of the States HDI and GDI rankings are more or less same or one or two steps lower except in Haryana where GDI is five steps lower than HDI suggesting high degree of gender discrimination. Thus, it can be inferred that low GDI for Rajasthan is largely due to its overall backwardness in literacy, enrolment, per capita income, etc. basically because of its feudal past and centuries of neglect of social services despite certain pockets of philanthropic activities by few enlightened Rajasthanis.

14.2 Starting from the report of the Committee on the status of women in 1975, there has been a change in society's perception of women and women's own self perception. Since the end of the women's decade (1975-85), the Government switched over from welfare approach to women's development to the empowerment approach. The Government of India endorsed the December 1979 "Convention on Elimination of All Forces of Discrimination Against Women" of the United Nations. Rajasthan pioneered a new approach to women's empowerment in 1983-84. The Women's Development Programme signalled a major departure from the conventional welfare approach by focussing on building the self esteem and self confidence of poor rural women. This programme created space and time for women to come together in groups and informal meetings to develop mutual supportive linkages and reach out to knowledge and information.

14.3 The ground situation is, however, that women and girls in Rajasthan carry a burden of illiteracy, poor health, oppression, social discrimination, poverty etc.

14.4 The female literacy rate of 20.44% is lowest in the country which is virtually half of national average of 39.42% (females only) and much below the Rajasthan State average of 54.99% for males. This aspect has been earlier discussed in chapter XIII (13.2 to 13.15).

14.5 How grave is the situation can be visualised from the fact that female literacy amongst scheduled castes in 19 districts and scheduled tribes in 18 district of rural Rajasthan was less than 5% during 1991. (table 10.6 and 10.7, appendix X).

14.6 Even the enrolment of girls was quite low in 1990-91 being less than one third of total enrolment in primary and upper primary schools and less than one fourth in secondary schools. It is however gratifying to observe that in 1997-98 the percentage of girls in primary, upper primary and secondary schools rose to 40%, 36% and 30% respectively. This is indicative of a healthy trend towards awareness about the need for educating girls. (tables, 10.11 to 10.16, appendix X).

14.7 The number of female teachers is also quite inadequate. Further, they have to face hardships in getting rented accommodation in rural area when living singly. The female teachers generally commute from nearest town/city, and absenteeism is also quite rampant affecting the quality of education and lowers the enthusiasm of the rural folk.

14.8 The number of females per thousand males is only 910 (1991) as against all India ratio of 927. What is of concern is that it has exhibited a declining trend for the last few decades. The sex ratio is as low as 795 in Dholpur district (table 1.3 at appendix I). It can be understood that in urban areas due to migration of males in search of jobs the ratio may be unfavourable but for rural areas there is no plausible explanation since the practice of infanticide is virtually non-existent and abortions after sonographic tests in rural areas are still very rare. The trend, however, does indicate preference for a male child.

14.9 The indicators like infant mortality rate, neo-natal mortality rate, child mortality rate etc. for Rajasthan point out that the health status of women in Rajasthan is poor as compared to national average or other States.

14.10 Only 7.6 percent women get medical attention at birth in institutions and 25.8 percent by trained professionals. Maternal mortality rate is highest in Rajasthan except in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

14.11 The age at Gauna (consummation) in 17 percent females is less than 15 years and for 44 percent women it is 15-17 years i.e. about 61 percent women consummate their marriage before the legally prescribed age of 18 years thereby adversely affecting their health. (table 9.9, appendix IX)

Gender related Health Index (GHI)

14.12 The Gender Related Health Index measures inequalities in two health related parameters viz. life expectancy at birth and the infant mortality rate. A low GHI value indicates gross discrimination against a specified sex. The GHI for 1997-98 for the districts (Para 12.35) points out that the districts with the least discrimination are Bikaner, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh whereas the discrimination is quite high in Tonk, Dholpur and Karauli.

Economic activity

14.13 The work participation rates of females in 1991 as main workers was only 13.04 percent and as marginal workers 14.36 percent. It is, however, encouraging to note that there was a distinct increase from 1981 rates of 9.32 percent for main and 11.74 percent for marginal workers. The corresponding male participation rate for males was 48.53 percent as main workers and 0.78 percent as marginal workers.

14.14 The overall male participation rate was 49.31 percent and for female 27.40 percent.

14.15 The female cultivators in 1991 increased by 86 percent over 1981 and agricultural labourers shot up by 108 percent. The other groups where women workers increased significantly are 'other services' and trade and commerce.

14.16 Overall about 90 percent of female main workers are engaged in primary activity, 4 percent in secondary activity and 6 percent in tertiary sectors.

14.17 The above statistics reveal that by and large females have a secondary role in economic activities and still the males dominate.



Women's Work: The Unending Cycle

No one knows where a woman's work begins, but it is indisputable that her work never ends. Perhaps that is the reason why most of her labours go unnoticed, by men, by official statistics and even by the woman herself. As a child she looks after her younger brothers and sisters, helps her mother in the kitchen, cleans the home and fetches water, fuel and fodder for the household. Her husband's home gives her shelter so that she provides them with male children, and looks after the household efficiently. When economic constraints make it necessary for her to earn a wage, she must go out to work or take up some home – based job and make the best of her double burden. The household and the children remain her responsibility even when she is doing a 'man's job' outside the home.

Source: Rajasthan – An Analysis of the Situation of Children and Women – 1991.

14.18 Economic pressures and education are compelling more women look for work in labour market. Certain features of women's participation in workforce deserve careful consideration. The aspect that needs to be given maximum attention is the working conditions. Organised sector industry employs a relatively small number of women. Yet the available data on welfare legislation shows that the number of women who have been given benefits like maternity leave etc. is not very large. The unorganised sector - mines, construction including famine works - employ a large number of women. Facilities like shelter from sun and rain are seldom provided to them in the unorganised sector. The worst sufferers are babies and small children who are brought to the work site.

14.19 Labourer families have very little support in the household since everyone is engaged in some economic activity. Nursing and feeding of babies is bound to be affected in cases where no support for child care exists either within the family or outside. In fact, this aspect needs to be emphasised not merely as a facility for working women but as an essential part of the child health strategy.

14.20 Overt and covert discrimination against women in wage payments needs to be discouraged. The regulatory machinery of State should assume full responsibility for ensuring equal wages for equal work.

14.21 Employment along with education are the two factors that are found to be strongly associated with a fall in the average family size. A State in which population growth is highest in the country will have to give greater emphasis to programmes for women if a major change in population growth profile has to be achieved.

Empowerment : Political

14.22 Rajasthan has taken lead in providing one third reservation for women on all elected offices in municipal bodies and Panchayat Raj institutions (PRIS). This provision was given practical shape in the elections held for PRI's and urban local bodies. The elected women Panch, Sarpanch, Pradhan and Zila Pramukhs appear to be doing well except in a few isolated cases where the spouse of the women holding elected office either interferes beyond limits or compels the women to act as his proxy. However, this observation is to be treated anecdotal only in the absence of concrete evidence to this effect.

14.23 However at the level of law making bodies like Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha there is no reservation for women with the result that women constitute only 7 percent of total members of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. There is no women member in Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan. Newly elected Lok Sabha there are only three women members out of a total of 25 MPs from Rajasthan.

Empowerment : Civil Service

14.24 It is believed that besides political empowerment what is equally important is that women are placed in responsible positions in civil service at the decision making stage. It hardly needs to be explicitly stated that the members of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) control the bureaucratic setup. The officers of the Rajasthan Administrative Service is another major cadre to provide assistance to IAS officers in running the State administration. The officers of Indian Police Service are responsible for maintaining law and order.

14.25 Despite the fact that women force constitute about half of total population due to inherent handicap of low literacy and poor educational development of females, the share of women in overall high level bureaucratic setup is quite low as transpires from the table given below.

Representation of Women in selected services (As on October 1997)	
Service	Percentage of women members to total members
1. Indian Administrative Service	12
2. Indian Police Service	2
3. Rajasthan Administrative Service	
a) Super time scale	Nil
b) Selection scale	6
c) Senior scale	11
d) Junior scale	7
Total RAS	8

Source: Civil lists of different services - Department of Personnel - Rajasthan.

● 14.26 It may also be added that in the IAS and IPS the number of Rajasthan born women officers is not very significant. The above table reveals that the status of women as evidenced by their share in top civil services is disproportionately low and efforts should be made to arrange for intensive coaching exclusively for Rajasthani girls so that they occupy responsible positions in the administrative set up for ensuring that there is no discrimination because of sex.

Women's Grievance Relief Cell, a great success in Kurukshetra: A lesson to learn

The Women's Grievance Relief Cell, established at the district headquarters of Kurukshetra Police, has done a splendid job in resolving 98 out of the 109 cases registered with it regarding "harassed women" during the last nine months.

The cell has proved a boon for the estranged couples, as it succeeded in bringing together the separated husband and wife, in fifty cases under one roof. With this, not they have been successful in bringing peace and harmony to these families. They have also helped them lead a normal family life.

Highlighting the activities of the Women's Grievance Relief Cell, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Ashok Kumar Roy, disclosed that women police personnel have been associated with this cell, which initially tries to solve the disputes through the Panchayats and achieves success in most of the cases.

In three cases registered under different sections of the IPC both parties refused to solve their dispute amicably. In another ten cases, the cell with the help of the local Panchayat succeeded in completing the divorce proceedings amicably between the couples.

Source: Hindustan Times, 4th Oct. 1999.

Crime against women

14.27 It is widely talked about that the practice of "Sati" is still prevalent in Rajasthan, but this is not true. An isolated case did happen more than a decade ago but it was not part of a prevalent custom.

14.28 Dowry menace does exist particularly in those castes who regards themselves as forward like Rajputs, Brahmins etc. This social evil is not unique to Rajasthan but is widely practised in most parts of the country. Separate figures of deaths due to dowry are not available but the incidence may be more or less the same as in other States.

14.29 Another gender related heinous crime is rape.

The graph of reported rape cases in the State is continuously on ascendency as would be observed from the sub-joined table

Reported Rape Cases		
Year	Rape Cases Per (Number)	lakh of Female Population (1991)
1993	893	4.25
1994	1002	4.77
1995	1036	4.93
1996	1162	5.53
1997	1255	5.98
1998	1266	6.03

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

14.30 It may also be added that a good number of rape cases go unreported due to fear of social stigma or the muscle power of rapist.

14.31 The districtwise figures in table 11.1 at appendix II show that in absolute terms and per lakh of female population highest number of reported rape cases were in the tribal dominated district of Banswara. The district with high incidences are:

S.No.	District	Rape Cases per lakh of Female population
1.	Banswara	22.83
2.	Jhalawar	18.99
3.	Baran	13.58
4.	Bundi	12.15
5.	Kota	11.89

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan

14.32 Except Banswara which is tribal dominated district the other four districts form part of Harauti region.

Human Development - Gender Development Indices - Rajasthan

15.1 In earlier chapters the indicators having a bearing have been discussed. The main outcome indices viz. Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Development Index (GDI) for Rajasthan are analysed in this chapter.

15.2 The indicators for the three areas of social concern considered for computing HDI by UNDP and others are health, education and material well being. The same have been adopted for Rajasthan HDI.

15.3 The HDI for the districts of Rajasthan has been computed on the basis of methodology indicated by UNDP in its Human Development Report 1999.

15.4 The district HDI is based on three indicators i.e. longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth, educational attainment as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two third weight) and the combined gross primary and secondary enrolment ratio (one third weight): and standard of living, as measured by State Domestic Product (SDP) per capita.

15.5 The HDI for 1997 for Rajasthan works out to 0.4498. The HDI for districts range between 0.5929 (the highest in Ganganagar) and 0.3445 (the lowest in Dungarpur) as per the table that follows:

District	Life Expec- tancy at Birth 1997	Adult Lit- eracy rate 1991	Adult Lit- eracy Index 1991	A	Enrol- ment Index	GDP per capita (in Rs.)	Life Expec- tancy Index (LEB)	Educa- tion Index	Income Index	HDI Index	Rank
1. Ajmer	59.17	49.48	0.49	63.35	0.63	4400	0.5695	0.5367	0.2744	0.4602	12
2. Alwar	57.86	39.09	0.39	71.20	0.71	5269	0.5477	0.4967	0.3757	0.4734	9
3. Banswara	63.25	24.54	0.25	62.71	0.63	3739	0.6375	0.3767	0.1829	0.3990	25
4. Baran	62.57	44.96	0.45	70.68	0.71	5925	0.6262	0.5367	0.4417	0.5348	4
5. Barmer	69.34	20.30	0.20	57.13	0.57	2828	0.7390	0.3233	0.0260	0.3628	30
6. Bharatpur	53.23	39.51	0.40	68.20	0.68	3976	0.4705	0.4933	0.2175	0.3938	26
7. Bhilwara	55.76	28.55	0.29	55.23	0.55	4391	0.5127	0.3767	0.2733	0.3875	28
8. Bikaner	75.39	40.96	0.41	62.47	0.62	4399	0.8398	0.4800	0.2743	0.5314	5
9. Bundi	58.67	29.93	0.30	65.86	0.66	5508	0.5612	0.4200	0.4007	0.4606	11
10. Chittor	56.88	31.55	0.32	56.83	0.57	5806	0.5313	0.4033	0.4303	0.4550	13
11. Churu	70.56	32.24	0.32	61.16	0.61	3175	0.7593	0.4167	0.0910	0.4223	18
12. Dausa	62.22	45.28	0.45	74.14	0.74	4794	0.6203	0.5467	0.3226	0.4965	6
13. Dholpur	53.23	32.54	0.33	73.04	0.73	3404	0.4705	0.4633	0.1302	0.3547	31
14. Dungarpur	62.57	27.87	0.28	63.58	0.64	2735	0.6262	0.4000	0.0072	0.3445	32
15. Ganganagar	69.79	38.15	0.38	63.53	0.64	7386	0.7465	0.4667	0.5656	0.5929	1
16. Hanuman	69.79	38.15	0.38	59.66	0.60	7386	0.7465	0.4533	0.5656	0.5885	2
17. Jaipur	62.22	45.28	0.45	70.52	0.71	4794	0.6203	0.5367	0.3226	0.4932	8
18. Jaisalmer	69.78	28.16	0.28	55.36	0.55	3576	0.7463	0.3700	0.1579	0.4247	15
19. Jalore	63.42	20.11	0.20	52.59	0.53	3825	0.6403	0.3100	0.1957	0.3820	29
20. Jhalawar	59.51	30.41	0.30	61.73	0.62	4181	0.5752	0.4067	0.2457	0.4092	22
21. Jhunjhunu	68.05	42.44	0.42	73.88	0.74	3467	0.7175	0.5267	0.1405	0.4616	10
22. Jodhpur	68.84	38.88	0.39	82.09	0.82	3982	0.7307	0.5333	0.2183	0.4941	7
23. Karauli	54.81	32.96	0.33	65.49	0.65	4538	0.4968	0.4367	0.2918	0.4084	23
24. Kota	62.57	44.96	0.45	75.21	0.75	5925	0.6262	0.5500	0.4417	0.5393	3
25. Nagaur	69.06	28.93	0.29	56.60	0.57	4134	0.7343	0.3833	0.2394	0.4523	14
26. Pali	58.19	30.85	0.31	67.91	0.68	4496	0.5532	0.4333	0.2866	0.4244	16
27. Rajsamand	60.18	31.53	0.32	65.13	0.65	4038	0.5863	0.4300	0.2262	0.4142	20
28. S. Madhopur	54.81	32.96	0.33	69.11	0.69	4538	0.4968	0.4500	0.2918	0.4129	21
29. Sikar	68.88	38.44	0.38	69.01	0.69	2996	0.7313	0.4833	0.0584	0.4244	16
30. Sirohi	60.01	28.71	0.29	56.26	0.56	4556	0.5835	0.3800	0.2940	0.4192	19
31. Tonk	52.62	30.32	0.30	61.47	0.61	4711	0.4603	0.4033	0.3128	0.3922	27
32. Udaipur	60.18	31.53	0.32	55.87	0.56	4038	0.5863	0.4000	0.2262	0.4042	24
Total Raj.	61.36	35.53	0.36	65.23	0.65	4497	0.6060	0.4567	0.2867	0.4498	24

A combined enrolment - 1st to XII class 1997-98

The districts have been classified on the basis of their ranks in the sub-joined table in descending order:

First quartile	Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Kota, Baran, Bikaner, Dausa, Jodhpur, Jaipur.
Second quartile	Alwar, Jhunjhunu, Bundi, Ajmer, Chittorgarh, Nagaur, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sikar.
Third quartile	Churu, Sirohi, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Jhalawar, Karauli Udaipur.
Fourth quartile	Banswara, Bharatpur, Tonk, Bhilwara, Jalore, Barmer, Dholpur, Dungarpur.

15.6 It may be added that the HDI for Baran and Dausa has been influenced by using the figures of their parent districts Kota and Jaipur in respect of life expectancy and SDP. Similarly, for Dholpur (for life expectancy only). Hanumangarh, Karauli and Rajsamand the values of their parent districts viz. Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Sawai Madhopur and Udaipur have been applied.

Gender Development Index

15.7 The Gender related Development Index (GDI) proposed in the Human Development Report 1995, of the UNDP concentrates on the same variables as the HDI but focuses on the inequality between men and women as well as the average achievement of all people taken together. The detailed methodology for calculation of GDI which is based on UNDP Human Development Report 1999 is given in table 12.2 of Appendix XII.

15.8 The computations of GDI for each district, appear in the tables that follows:

Gender Related Development Index								
S. No.	District	Proportion of population		Life expectancy of 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.	Chittorgarh	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.	Dholpur	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.	Jalore	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
27.	Rajsamand	0.4977	0.5023	60.60	59.76	0.5517	0.6210	0.5844
28.	S.Madhapur	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. District N.	Adult Literacy		Combined Gross enrolment ratio(Ito XII)		Adult Literacy Index		Gross Enrol- ment 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. Chittorgarh	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. Dholpur	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. Jalore	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. Rajsamand	15.80	46.83	52.84	77.05	0.1580	0.4683	0.5284	0.7705	0.2815	0.5690
28. S.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 distri- buted Index of Educa- tional Attain- ment	Share of economically active population		GDP (In Rs.)	Share of Earned Income		Proportional Shares		Equally distri- buted 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.	Chittor	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.	Dholpur	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.	Jalore	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	1.848	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.	Rajsamand	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
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 Raj.		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

The ranking by HDI and GDI for districts appear below:-

Human Development and Gender Related Development Index			
S. No.	District	Ranking Index	
		G.D.I.	H.D.I
1.	Ajmer	11	12
2.	Alwar	7	9
3.	Banswara	18	25
4.	Baran	3	4
5.	Barmer	29	30
6.	Bharatpur	28	26
7.	Bhilwara	26	28
8.	Bikaner	4	5
9.	Bundi	12	11
10.	Chittorgarh	10	13
11.	Churu	15	18
12.	Dausa	6	6
13.	Dholpur	32	31
14.	Dungarpur	31	32
15.	Ganganagar	1	1
16.	Hanumangarh	2	2
17.	Jaipur	9	8
18.	Jaisalmer	23	15
19.	Jalore	30	29
20.	Jhalawar	17	22
21.	Jhunjhunu	13	10
22.	Jodhpur	8	7
23.	Karauli	20	23
24.	Kota	5	3
25.	Nagaur	14	14
26.	Pali	19	16
27.	Rajsamand	16	20
28.	Sawai Madhopur	21	21
29.	Sikar	25	16
30.	Sirohi	24	19
31.	Tonk	27	27
32.	Udaipur	22	24

15.9 The above table reveals that barring few districts, the ranks of the districts in both the index are quite close to each other.

HDI using Sen's Welfare Index

15.10 There is a view that per capita income used as a measure without adjustment for inequality does not properly or fully indicate the level of economic development of a State or districts. To overcome this criticism an attempt has been made to work out districtwise HDIs based on Sen's Welfare Index. Sen's Welfare Index, so popularly known and devised by the noted Indian Nobel laureate Prof. A.K.Sen, uses per capita income adjusted for income inequality calculated by the formula

$$W = u (I-P)$$

where W is Sen's Welfare Index, u is per capita income, P is the Gini Coefficient which measures income inequality. Generally, the consumer expenditure data (pooled results of Central and State samples) are used as proxy for income inequality. However, unfortunately such data at district level are not available and as such Gini's Coefficient could not be used. Alternatively, therefore, the rural poverty ratio has been used to adjust for income inequalities. The other two variables viz. longevity and educational attainment index have the same value as in HDI. Only the SDP values have been adjusted in Sen's Welfare Index. The comparative values are given alongside:

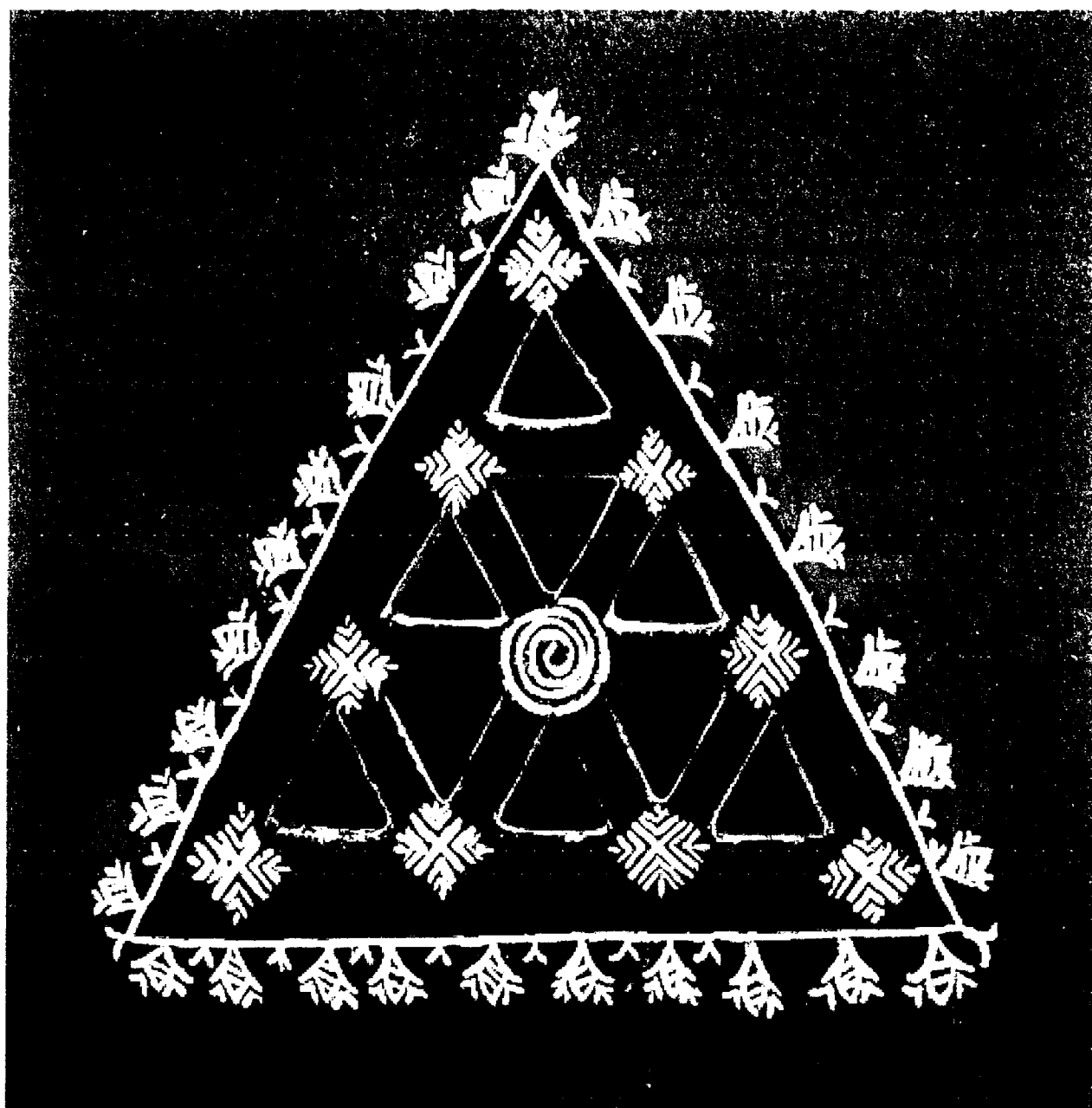
Human Development Index & Sen's Welfare Index

S.No.	Districts	HDI based on unadjusted SDP		HDI based on Sen's Welfare Index	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1.	Ajmer	0.4602	12	0.4441	13
2.	Alwar	0.4734	9	0.4492	12
3.	Banswara	0.3990	25	0.3479	31
4.	Baran	0.5348	4	0.4853	7
5.	Barmer	0.3628	30	0.3936	21
6.	Bharatpur	0.3938	26	0.3969	18
7.	Bhilwara	0.3875	28	0.3610	27
8.	Bikaner	0.5314	5	0.5018	4
9.	Bundi	0.4606	11	0.4109	16
10.	Chittorgarh	0.4550	13	0.3786	24
11.	Churu	0.4223	18	0.4388	14
12.	Dausa	0.4965	6	0.4772	9
13.	Dholpur	0.3547	31	0.3567	30
14.	Dungarpur	0.3445	32	0.3452	32
15.	Ganganagar	0.5929	1	0.5557	1
16.	Hanumangarh	0.5885	2	0.5499	2
17.	Jaipur	0.4932	8	0.4850	8
18.	Jaisalmer	0.4247	15	0.4300	15
19.	Jalore	0.3820	29	0.3673	26
20.	Jhalawar	0.4092	22	0.3896	22
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.4616	10	0.4861	6
22.	Jodhpur	0.4941	7	0.5027	3
23.	Karauli	0.4084	23	0.3704	25
24.	Kota	0.5393	3	0.4906	5
25.	Nagaur	0.4523	14	0.4542	11
26.	Pali	0.4244	16	0.4095	17
27.	Rajsamand	0.4142	20	0.3952	19
28.	Sawai Madhopur	0.4129	21	0.3793	23
29.	Sikar	0.4244	16	0.4631	10
30.	Sirohi	0.4192	19	0.3938	20
31.	Tonk	0.3922	27	0.3610	27
32.	Udaipur	0.4042	24	0.3588	29
Total Rajasthan		0.4498	-	0.4257	-

15.11 It transpires from the above table that the computation of HDI by using Sen's Welfare Index has affected the ranking of number of districts, although the districts at top and bottom are same. Use of rural poverty ratio as proxy for income inequality may not be very scientific but in the absence of any other alternative there was no escape. However, it does indicate that adjustment for income inequality changes the inter-district ranking.

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The Future Scenario



The Future Scenario

16.0 Rajasthan State having about 10 percent of countries' area and 5 percent of population is rated amongst the least developed States of Indian Union ranked as it is at about 12th or 13th position in 17 major States in respect of most of the key indicators like HDI, GDI, SDP etc. In literacy it has the dubious distinction of being the lowest (except Bihar) and lowest in female literacy.

16.1 Ever since its formation Rajasthan has achieved much. While some indicators of human development show progress, human deprivation remains substantial and wide spread. (see below)

'Human Development' a partial balance sheet

S. No.	Progress	Deprivation
1.	2.	3.
1.	Food grain production trebled from 3.38 million tonnes in 1950-51 to 10.93 million tonnes in 1997-98.	1. Population sex ratio is adverse at 910 females per thousand males.
2.	Per capita income increased from Rs. 1222 in 1980-81 to Rs. 2306 in 1997-98.	2. Birth rate of 32.1, infant mortality rate of 85 and maternal mortality rate of 431 is wide off the mark from the targeted birth rate of 21, infant mortality rate of 60 and maternal mortality rate of 200.
3.	Life expectancy at birth expected to increase to 61.36 in 1997-98 against 47 in 1961.	3. Net reproductive rate of 4.4 is too far away from target of 1.0.
4.	Infant mortality rate declined from 123 in 1971 to 85 in 1997.	4. Sanitation in rural areas is virtually non-existent.
5.	Literacy increased by four times from 10 in 1951 to 39 in 1991.	5. 80 percent of women aged 7 and above are illiterate.
6.	Enrolment increased from 16.60 percent in 1950-51 to 86.50 percent in 1997-98 in primary stage (6-11 years).	6. Nearly 57 percent of school children drop out before completing primary education.
7.	Power generation increased from 13 MW in 1950-51 to 9624 MW in 1996-97.	7. Medical institutions are poorly equipped.
8.	Road length increased from 17339 km in 1950-51 to 81558 km in 1998.	

16.2 There are striking disparities within the districts, an avoidable weakness. Greater Government investment in social sectors particularly health and education targeted to the more needy districts is a necessary condition for achieving higher levels of human development. In addition structural inadequacies have to be overcome to get the maximum benefit from Government interventions.

Health

16.3 At the outset improvement of health has to be taken up. The target in near future could be to raise expectancy of life at birth from the current 61 years to 70 years. It would require improving the health of women and children and better facilities in poorly performing districts. The targets set up in national health policy appears difficult to achieve since the gaps in respect of crude birth rate, infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate is quite large. The immunisation aspect is although being looked into but still hundred percent immunisation appears to be a distant cry. It should not be difficult to cover all children with the network of subcentres and roping in other agencies as well as had been earlier done for polio. Infrastructure requires considerable strengthening. Frequent killers like diarrhoea need to be controlled by creating awareness in the public about use of O.R.S.

16.4 What is also important is that the available infrastructural and manpower is put to optimum use since the chronic absenteeism of the personnel from remote areas defeats the very purpose of creation of posts. The primary health care should be accorded priority by Government and creation of super specialities in government institutions could be considered for development through private initiative.

16.5 Increased budgetary outlays for health sector needs no emphasis. Suitable guidelines could be issued to ensure that more needy districts get a preferential treatment so that all districts reach the targeted level thereby improving overall health indicators.

Literacy

16.6 Various programmes like Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Lok Jumbish and DPEP are at various stages of implementation and it can be reasonably expected to improve literacy levels. The target has to be one hundred percent literacy by the next census due in 2001.

16.7 It is encouraging to see that enrolment is increasing but the worrying factor is the drop out rate particularly amongst girls. In literacy gender and rural-urban divides are alarming. The range of disparity in educational attainment at the district level is also a matter of concern. There is an apparent need to ensure that the schools opened in rural areas are properly equipped and are learning friendly. They should function. Teachers should stay in the village and their working ensured. Enrolment and retention of students should be an integral part of the duties of teachers. The N.G.O's could play an increasing role by providing free uniforms, books, stationery etc to attract students. Literacy is one aspect of human welfare and should get priority not in the restricted census definition of reading a message and writing reply to it but in a wider perspective of educating the person to develop his mental faculties.

Women's emancipation

16.14 As part of human development it is essential that women who constitute about half of total population get their due share in society and discrimination in any form should stop. Their role in economic activities should be recognized and women centered development programmes be taken up.

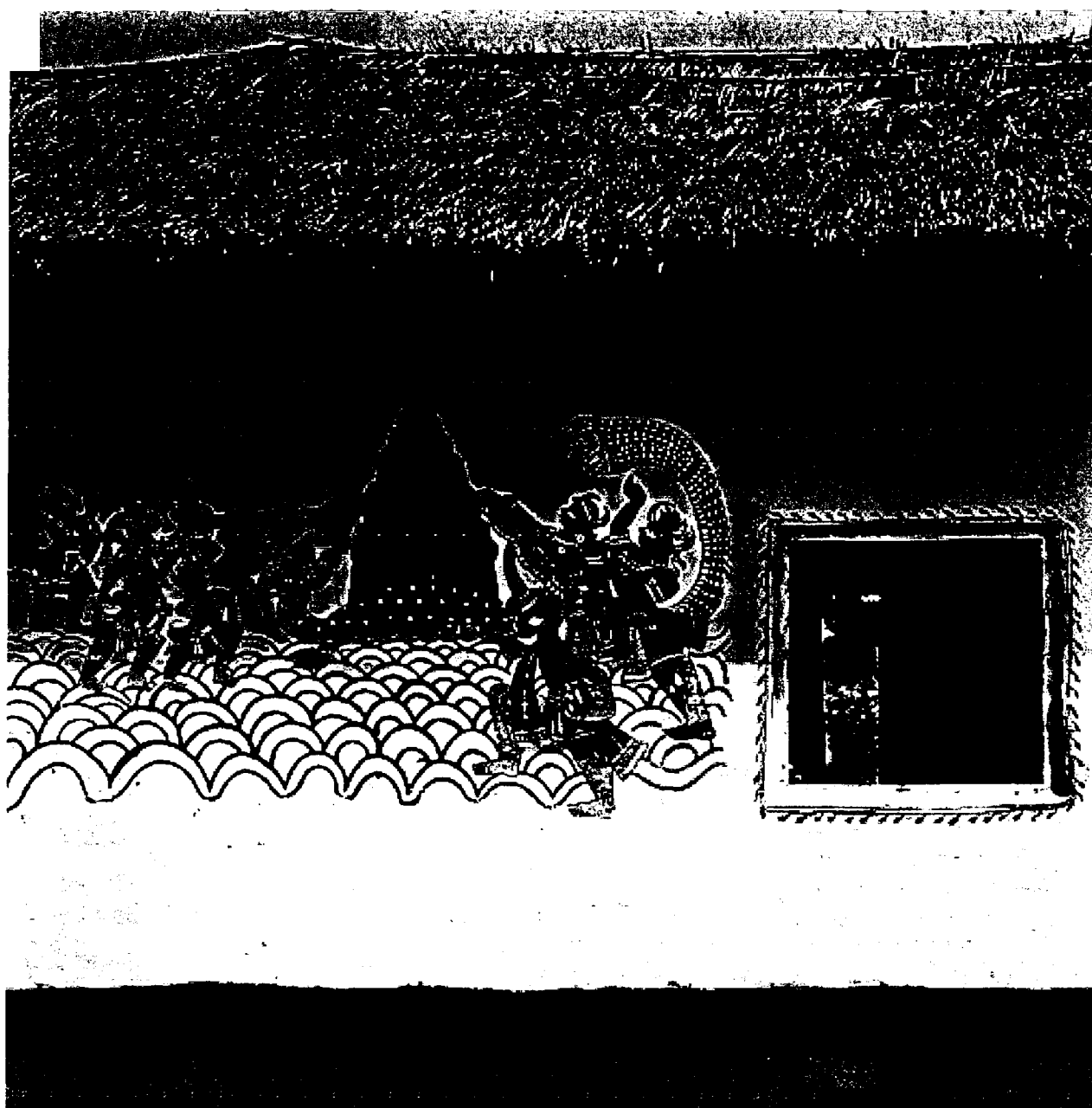
Resource allocation

16.15 Human development is not about an expansion of economic opportunities alone. It requires a balance and speedy correction of long standing biases in several spheres of public action. Social sector reforms have to be balanced with economic reforms.

16.16 Governmental spending has a major say in determining the level of human development and improving access to social services. Presently the budget is allocated to the heads of the departments who in turn further allocate to the district level executing agencies. The non-plan expenditure is committed expenditure and the districts have to be funded in full. This creates a vicious circle. The districts which are historically more developed or urban centred corner a big chunk since they have larger committed requirements. The backward districts suffer. Accordingly in the first instance higher allocation be made under plan to needy districts and if feasible, transfer non-plan staff to the needy districts. There is no denying the fact that there is a need for positive discrimination in favour of backward districts.

16.17 Finally, it can be reasonably expected that structural reforms, private sector participation and the will of the people of State will prevail in raising the level of human development in Rajasthan.

ANNEXURES APPENDICES



Social Indicators of Development at National, State and Sub-State level for India*

**(Paper presented as Planning Commission UNDP Workshop on Human Development Reports, New Delhi, July 30-31, 1999)*

Issues and some of the available options, if we are to follow the UNDP approach, in building alternative Development Indices at various levels of aggregation for India.

- I. Outline of UNDP approach to build composite Indices for capturing the outcome of the development process
- II. Limitations of adopting the UNDP methodology
- III. The Nature of required modifications

I. UNDP APPROACH

1. UNDP's PROFESSED OBJECTIVE IN BUILDING ALTERNATIVE INDICES :

The objective is to have summary measures to evaluate development process in terms of ex-post outcomes or "results" rather than in terms of available means or "inputs" for the latter may or may not generate socially desired outcomes.

Such composite measures are to not only highlight the useful distinction between "means" and "ends" of development and thereby generate an appropriate policy thrust, but to potentially also facilitate a more comprehensive evaluative and monitoring framework to guide the process of social change, particularly in the context of developing countries.

2. CONCEPTUAL BASES OF THE INDICES :

(i) The Human Development Approach, by focusing on Capability expansion, highlights the importance of enlarging people's choices for raising their level of well being. The notion of wellbeing is closely related to an individual's achievements/attainments.

(ii) HDR identifies, the following three as most critical and socially valuable attainments

- The ability to lead a long and healthy life (**Longevity**)
- The ability to acquire knowledge (**Educational Attainment**), and
- The ability to have access to resources needed for a decent level of living (**Material Attainment**)

(iii) For each of these attainments variables are identified to capture the "Conglomerate perspective" &

"Derivational perspective" of development

- the first focuses on advances made by all groups in a society (viz. HDI, GDI etc.) and the second
- highlights the attainments of the deprived of a society (viz. HPI, CPM).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR BUILDING THE INDICES :

(i) Identification of variables corresponding to selected socially valued attainments. In case of HDI and HPI the variables are -

Development Perspective	Longevity	Educational Attainment	Material Attainment
Conglomerate HDI	Life Expectancy at Birth	Adult Literacy Rate and Combined	Real GDP per-capita (PPP\$)
Derivational HPI	% of People not expected to survive to age 40	Enrolment Ratio % of Adults who are illiterate	% of People without access to safe Water, Health services and % of Moderately and severely underweight children under age 5.

(ii) Scaling Procedure for harmonizing the magnitude of diverse variables in case of the HDI.

This involves specifying a minimum and desirable or adequate end points for each variable and translating the value of the concerned variable on to a scale indexed from 0 to 1. A country is then placed at an appropriate point on each of these three scales, capturing the three identified attainments of development. For the HPI variables there is no scaling procedure.

(iii) Weighting of the (scaled) variables in the composite Indices.

- UNDP has favoured a simple average of the three attainments (Scaled variables in case of HDI) in arriving at the value for a given country on the composite Index.

- In case where more than one variable has been used to estimate a particular attainment, weights have been separately specified e.g. in case on Educational Attainment in HDI & Material Attainment in HPI.

- As a result for this procedure.

- We get only a relative attainment of a country on the index. Therefore no significance can be attached to a country's absolute value on the Indices.

- Without any absolute change in a country's attainments, a change in the end points of the scale (in case of HDI) may result in a change in the value and hence a change in the rank of that country on the Index.

II. LIMITATIONS OF UNDP METHODOLOGY :

Limitations of adopting the UNDP methodology, as it is, for building development/derivational Indices for India could be seen in terms of -

1. Our objectives for the exercise

- Summary Measures for evaluating the development process
- Appropriate Measures for Policy Planning.

2. The Level of desegregation in the Indices, desired for this exercise-

- The Issue pertains to for instance, the limitation of using Per Capita Income (on account of cross border flows) as a variable for capturing Material Attainment, particularly at sub-State Level.

3. Use of UNDP Indices as Time-Series Indicators.

4. Limitations in Tracking annual changes in the identified attainments, on these Indices.

5. Social Valuation Reflective of our context -

- The issue pertains to the identification and valuation of variables and their weighting to estimate the composite Indices.
- The other aspect pertains to the importance that one should attach to tracking Indicators on the derivational perspectives, given that one in every three Indian is below the income (food)- poverty line. Also because variables included in Indices on the derivational perspective are more sensitive to capturing changes. In addition they are more flexible with respect to choice of variables to reflect our context.

III. THE NATURE OF REQUIRED MODIFICATIONS :

The Nature of modification that we would need to consider, if this methodology is to be made suitable for use in our context.

1. In addition to the "Outcome Indices" (which is what HDI is) we also need "Process Indices":.

These would focus on evaluating the means and the processes adopted for securing the identified socially value attainments. This would involve looking at infrastructure, both social and economic, in private as well as public domain, which supports the process that is expected to yield the desired development outcomes.

2. Identification of appropriate variables , given the functional requirement of decomposability of Indices at State and Sub-State level as also to have indices that can be used as Time -Series Indicators.

3. The scaling procedure, involving the selection of end points for indexing the variables, as appropriate to the Indian context.

4. Weighting of the (scaled) variables, reflective of our social valuation, to build the composite indices.

5. We need to consider the time span for which the scaling procedure and the weighting of the scaled variables would be valid.

It would need to change periodically (much like the change of base for the conventional indicators of development) to account for change in social valuation overtime, as also to bring the implicit weighting, due to the non-uniformity of the end points on the scale for each selective variable, in line with the socially desired weighting for the identified attainments.

Structure of Indices and the Alternative Variables for State Level HDRs

A. OUTCOME INDICES

State Human Development Index	Attainments	Variables
	1. Longevity	Life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age. 1
	2. Educational Attainment	Literacy rate; mean years of schooling; enrolment ratios at primary, secondary and other levels of education; variables capturing vocational skills
	3. Economic Attainment	Per capita real consumption expenditure; per capita State and sub-State level income.

State Human Poverty Index	Deprivation	Variables
	1. Longevity	Percentage of population not expected to survive beyond 40 years; morbidity and mortality variables including death rates and age specific mortality rates; proportion of population without access to basic medical services; proportion of deliveries not receiving medical attention; proportion of children not immunized; proportion of malnourished children.
	2. Educational Deprivation	Illiteracy rates; gender and age specific illiteracy.
	3. Economic Deprivation	Proportion of population in Kutch dwellings; proportion of homeless population; proportion of population living in slums; proportion of population without access to safe drinking water, sanitation; proportion of population not connected by transport; proportion of population with consumption levels below the State poverty line; proportion of regularly unemployed population

B. PROCESS INDICES

Social infrastructure Index

Sectors

Variables

1. Education

Per cent of habitation with primary school within 1 kilometer; number of middle and secondary school per 100 thousand people; teacher student ratio; proportion of schools with certain specified facilities; per capita public expenditure on education including on primary education and in terms of revenue and capital break up ; proportion of population attending private/charity schools.

2. Health

Number of sub-centres; PHCs; CHC hospitals; beds and doctors per 100 thousand population; doctors per 100 thousand of rural population; per capita public expenditure on health and public welfare services; proportion of population covered by sewerage and sanitation facilities.

Economic Infrastructure Index

Sectors

Variables

1. Transport and Communication

Length of metalled roads per 100 sq. km.; proportion of rural population connected by all weather roads; telephones/100,000 population; Proportion of population serviced by post office/banks /insurance off.

2. Power

Proportion of households electrified and electricity consumption per capita.

3. Water Supply and Irrigation

Proportion of population receiving potable water; proportion of irrigated area to total area under cultivation.

4. Industrial development

Population Indexed number of registered manufacturing units; percentage of work force in organized sector.

Computation of Indices

The indices constructed are:-

- i) Human Development Index (HDI).
- ii) Gender Related Development Index (GDI).
- iii) Gender Related Health Index (GHI).
- iv) Human Poverty Index (HPI).

The methodology for each of these indices is given below:-

Human Development Index (HDI)

The methodology followed for computing HDI is similar to the one adopted by the UNDP in Human Development Report 1999.

The HDI is based on three indicators viz. longevity as measured by life expectancy at birth, educational attainment measured by a combination of adult literacy (two third weight) and the combined gross primary, upper primary and secondary (class I to XII) enrolment ratio (one third weight) and standard of living as measured by gross domestic product per capita.

For any component of HDI individual indices have been computed according to the general formula:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Xi Value} - \text{Minimum Xi Value}}{\text{Maximum Xi Value} - \text{Minimum Xi Value}}$$

- i) Life expectancy at birth: - 25 years and 85 years.
- ii) Adult literacy rate: 0% and 100%
- iii) Combined gross enrolment ratio: 0% and 100%.
- iv) G.D.P.: Rs.2700 and Rs.16000.

The minimum and maximum values of life expectancy, adult literacy rate and combined gross enrolment ratio are based on Human Development Report 1999. The GDP values refer to the observed minimum of GDP for Dungarpur district and for maximum values the observed average per capita GDP for prosperous neighbouring State of Punjab has been adopted.

In the construction of HDI treatment to GDP has been given by using the following formula:-

$$W(Y) = \frac{\log Y - \log Y_{\min}}{\log Y_{\max} - \log Y_{\min}}$$

Where W(Y) is the index of per capita income and Y is the actual per capita income of district or State.

The HDI is a simple average of life expectancy index, educational attainment index and GDP per capita index. The HDI is derived by dividing the sum of these three indices by 3.

Gender - Related Development Index (GDI)

The GDI uses the same variable as the HDI - life expectancy, educational attainment and income in accordance with the disparity in achievement between women and men. For this gender sensitive adjustment, we use weighting formula that expresses a moderate aversion to inequality, setting the weighting parameter, equal to 2. This is the harmonic mean of the male and female values.

The GDI adjusts the maximum and minimum values for life expectancy, to account for the fact that women tend to live longer than men. For women, the maximum value is 87.5 years and minimum value 27.5 years; for men the corresponding values are 82.5 and 22.5 years. The maximum and minimum values are based on UNDP report 1999.

In case of Adult literacy index and combined gross enrolment (I to XII standard) index for women and men, minimum and maximum values are zero and 100 as adopted in HDI. Educational attainment is measured by a combination of adult literacy (two third weight) and combined gross enrolment ratio (one third weight).

For any component of individual female and male index - life expectancy index, Adult literacy index, combined gross enrolment index, general formula is same as that of HDI i.e.

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value of } X_i - \text{Minimum Value of } X_i}{\text{Maximum Value of } X_i - \text{Minimum Value of } X_i} \quad (X_i \text{ is the value of parameter.})$$

For computing equally distributed disparity in achievement between women and men, the general formula is

$$\text{Equally distributed index} = [P_f \times (I_f)^{-1} + P_m \times (I_m)^{-1}]^{-1}$$

Where P_f is the female population share.

I_f is the female index.

P_m is the male population share.

I_m is the male index.

Calculating the index of income is fairly complex. Values of female and male share of earned income are derived from the ratio of the female wage to male wage and the percentage shares of women and men in the economically active population. Since separate data for wage rates of females and males are not available, it has been assumed that female wage rate is 75% of male wage rate and accordingly females' income in each district have been uniformly discounted. The estimates of female and male per capita income are treated in the same way as income is treated in the HDI. The adjusted income for women is given by:-

$$W(Y_f) = \frac{\log(Y_f) - \log(Y_{\min})}{\log(Y_{\max}) - \log(Y_{\min})}$$

Similarly adjusted income for men is given by:-

$$W(Y_m) = \frac{\log(Y_m) - \log(Y_{\min})}{\log(Y_{\max}) - \log(Y_{\min})}$$

Where Y_f is female per capita income
and Y_m is men per capita income.

For computing equally distributed disparity in achievement between women and men, equally distributed index for income is given by:-

$$[P_f \times [W(Y_f)]^{-1} + P_m \times [W(Y_m)]^{-1}]^{-1}$$

Where P_f is the female population share.
and P_m is the male population share.

$W(Y_f)$ is the adjusted income for female.
 $W(Y_m)$ is the adjusted income for men.

The indices for life expectancy, educational attainment and income are added together and divided by three to derive the final GDI value.

Gender Health Index (GHI)

Gender Health Index (GHI) comprises of three indicators - life expectancy at birth (eo), infant mortality rate (IMR) and educational attainment.

This measure computes equally distributed index of each of these three parameters and combine them into a composite index by assigning equal weights to them.

The method of computation of the index is similar to the one used for computation of GDI. The three indices for males and females were computed separately and then the equally distributed index which is the harmonic mean of the indices for males and females weighted in proportion to the 1991 census population was computed.

Maximum and minimum values for life expectancy, adult literacy and combined gross enrolment are same as that used in GDI. In case of IMR for females and males maximum value of IMR is 125 and minimum value is 8 on the basis of UNFPA study.

Human Poverty Index (HPI)

The Human Poverty Index for districts concentrates on deprivation in three essential dimensions of human life already reflected in HDI viz. longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Longevity is represented by the percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40 (P₁). The deprivation in knowledge is measured by the percentage of adults who are illiterate (P₂) and third parameter of deprivation by percentage of population not provided with medical doctors (P₃).

Health poverty index (HPI) is given by:

$$[(P_1^3 + P_2^3 + P_3^3)^{1/3}]^{1/3}$$

P₁ is the percentage of population not expected to survive to age 40.

P₂ is the percentage of adult illiterate population.

P₃ is the percentage of population not provided with facility of medical doctors.

In computation of HDI, GDI, GHI data of life expectancy at birth and IMR has been projected for 1997-98 with base 1981 (census). Adult literacy/ illiteracy percentage relates to 1991 (census), gross enrolment relates to 1997-98, and income relates to 1991-92, Number of Doctors per lakh of population relates to 1997.

Deprivation levels for this parameter have been calculated by using the all India average of 48 doctors per lakh of population (as per UNDP Human Development Report 1999). It may further be added that UNDP had considered deprivation in living standard by three variables viz. percentage of people without access to safe water, percentage of people without access to health services and the percentage of moderately and severely under weight children under five. Since data about accessibility to safe water and under weight children are not available, the deprivation in living standard has been measured in relation to number of doctors per lakh of population only.

Vital Rates

Districtwise estimation procedure and vital rates 1981 are available in (i) occasional paper No.5 of 1987- Fertility and child mortality estimates of Rajasthan, Census of India 1981 - Registrar General, India and (ii) occasional paper No.4 of 1994 - Indirect estimates of fertility and mortality at the district level 1981 - Registrar General, India. However fertility and mortality data for 1991 (census) Rajasthan has not been released by the Registrar General, India. In the absence of districtwise vital rates, State level estimates for 1981-97 available from Sample Registration Scheme of Registrar General, India was looked into. Based on the procedure suggested in occasional papers of 1987 and 1994 mentioned above and methodology given in the Report of the Expert Committee on population Projections 1981-2001, Registrar General, India for projecting fertility and mortality, districtwise vital rates for 1997 with base 1981 (census) have been worked out.

- (a) Districtwise CBR is calculated by indirect method of estimation. Steps in calculation are:

$$(i) \text{ GMFR (1997) = GMFR (1981) } \times \frac{(1 - A)}{(1 - B)}$$

Where A = Proportion of couples likely to be protected in the year 1996.

B = Proportion of couples likely to be projected in the year 1980.

- (ii) Estimated Number of Married Females in the 15-49 years age group and projected population of 1997 based on data available from 1991 (census).

(iii) Estimated Live Births (1997) have been worked out by adopting values obtained from (i) and (ii) and is given by Estimated Live Births (1997) = Projected GMFR (1997) x Estimated No. of Married Females in the age group 15-49 years (1997).

$$(iv) \text{ CBR (1997) = } \frac{\text{Estimated Live Birth (1997)}}{\text{Estimated Population (1997)}}$$

(b) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Districtwise IMR (1997) has been calculated by Ratio method. Based on three yearly average of IMR at State level for 1981-83 and 1995-97 available from Sample Registration Scheme of Registrar General, India, ratio is estimated and applied to district IMR (1981) to obtain district IMR (1997).

(c) **Crude Death Rate (CDR)**

District-CDR (1997) has been worked out by two methods.

Method 1

(i) Ratio of District IMR (1997) and State IMR (1997) as estimated has been worked out for each district. These district ratios are applied to State Three yearly (1995-97) CDR of S.R.S. to obtain CDR (1997) for the district.

Method 2

(i) Ratio of State IMR for 1997 and 1981 are worked out as given by:

$$A = \frac{\text{IMR (State) 1997}}{\text{IMR (State) 1981}}$$

(ii) Ratio of District IMR for 1997 and 1981 are worked out as given by:

$$B = \frac{\text{IMR (District) 1997}}{\text{IMR (District) 1981}}$$

(iii)

$$\text{CDR District} = \frac{B}{A} \times \text{CDR(three yearly State average) 1995-97.}$$

(iv) Simple Average of District CDR (1997) obtained by above two methods is the estimated district CDR (1997) for the district.

Statistical base and gaps

Statistical data collection for most of the socio-economic indicators is governed by the guidelines issued by the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India. However there are some deviations. While some states like Karnataka has developed a system where district wise data is disseminated even for items like consumer expenditure others are in the process of evolving a system whereby the requirements of planners are fully met.

The preparation of human development report and computation of district level indices has thrown up several issues relating to the nature of the indices themselves, the availability and adequacy of data and the appropriateness of the concepts currently in use. The HDI and GDI measure the current status of human and gender development at the state and district levels in absolute and relative terms as well as over time. Since these indices are valuable tools for taking policy decisions it is necessary to have a strong data base with appropriate break ups by districts.

The main agency for data collection in Rajasthan as also in other States of India is the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. With its set up covering all the districts it collects both primary and secondary data for practically all the activities under social services. It also acts as the nodal agency for advising other departments of the State in developing statistical system.

For this report the primary data has been culled out from the census reports issued by the Registrar General, Government of India. The district census hand books for various districts have been extensively used for demographic particulars. In 1991 census the state had only 27 districts. Later, five new districts were carved out viz. Baran from Kota, Dausa from Jaipur, Hanumangarh from Ganganagar, Karauli from Sawai Madhopur and Rajsamand from Udaipur. For these five new districts data has been retabulated on the basis of tehsil totals wherever possible.

The Registrar General, Government of India is also implementing the Sample Registration Scheme through which estimates of vital rates viz. crude birth rate, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate etc. are provided at state level. The sample design and sample size do not permit building up of estimates at district level. Earlier for 1981 Registrar General in an occasional paper had provided district level rates for 1981. District wise vital rates including life expectancy at birth have been made available for few states for 1991 but not Rajasthan. Accordingly the vital rates for districts have been projected for 1997-98 on the basis of methodology suggested by an expert committee on population projections- Government of India. It may be added that the vital rates for Rajasthan State so worked out and those arrived at by Registrar General as part of Sample Registration Scheme are in close proximity to each other.

It may be added that the Director of Economics and Statistics has been designated as Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under the Acts and Rules governing registration of births and deaths etc. It has been enjoined on him to ensure that all births and deaths are registered. Staff is also reported to have been provided for this purpose in each district. However the ground reality is that there is heavy under registration of these vital events rendering the data unfit for use. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in its annual publication Statistical Abstract is regularly publishing district wise figures of births and deaths based on incomplete coverage. The birth rate in these publications has been shown to be 3 to 4 per thousand. Apparently this appears to be wide off the mark and in a way presents distorted picture. So far as continued publication of this faulty data is concerned, it is for Government to take a decision but it would be appreciated if district data is made usable to provide reliable indicators for Human Development Reports.

For calculating education indices data on two variables viz. adult literacy and combined enrolment ratios disaggregated between males and females is required. The 1991 census data as contained in Socio- Cultural Tables for Rajasthan has been used. It considers people in 15+age group. The commonly used literacy rates are based on 7+ years age groups. Enrolment rates are based on annual statistics compiled and published by Education department in its Annual Reports. It would be more useful if the rates are independently confirmed through a sample survey.

SDP is computed by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan on the basis of methodology approved by Central Statistical Organisations(CSO) of India. For the last few decades CSO had been insisting on comparable estimates and the computations made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics are discussed with CSO for being reconciled and released." Barring the commodity producing sectors, and some other secondary and tertiary sectors, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics depends on CSO for supply of basic data which in a number of cases has limited relevance for Rajasthan. In cases where income approach is adopted, data on per head earnings are rather too old.

With the methodology being used for computation of SDP for Rajasthan State, the developmental efforts do not appear to have been adequately and appropriately reflected in the SDP" *

** Report of the Advisory
Committee on State
Income Estimate
Rajasthan 1997*

The break up of SDP by districts can be at best taken to be an approximation. Presently District Income Estimates are computed only at current prices. It would facilitate if the District Income estimates are also constructed at constant prices.

● Data on wage rates separately for males and females as also by rural and urban
● area is simply not available which is used for computing G.D.I. It would be
● useful if attempts are made to collect this data .

● For consumer expenditure and employment the National Sample Survey
● Organisation (NSSO) is conducting a sample survey periodically. These surveys
● are designed to yield estimates at State level only. The mechanism of full or
● double matching participation by states was evolved to increase the sample
● size thereby enabling building up sub-regional estimates by pooling central
● and state sample results. States like Karnataka have pooled central and state
● sample data for getting district wise estimates. However no such exercise appears
● to have been done in Rajasthan although Rajasthan had also been participating
● on a full matching basis with NSSO for about four decades Pooling of Central
● and State sample results for providing estimates at sub-regional level will lead
● to productive use of about Rs 50-60 lakhs spent each year on NSSO surveys by
● State Government from its budgetary sources.

Human Development Report and India's Vision

*Extract of Statement by Dr. Brenda Gael MCsweeney, UNDP Resident Representative
at Planning Commission-UNDP Workshop on Human Development Reports, Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, July 30-31,1999*

UNDP has earned a place at this workshop, thanks to the inspiring work of the Late Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, who conceived the idea of publishing Annual Human Development Reports, and persuaded an array of distinguished minds, many of them from India -Amartya Sen, Meghnad Desai and others - to make their contributions to the evolution of concepts and measures. Under Haq's inspiring leadership, and under the watchful eye of Amartya, the UNDP HDR has succeeded in institutionalizing a measure of Human Development, the Human Development Index.

This index despite the limitations inherent in any single measure of a complex reality, helps us focus on human beings as ends in themselves, not merely as a means towards more productivity and growth in the gross national product.

In a rapidly globalising world, each district, each state, and every country should use a common yardstick to measure progress in providing to all human beings at least the essentials of a fulfilling existence. The HDI, and its derivative reflecting the degree of equality between men and women, the gender development index, together serve us well as Global yardsticks for Human Progress.

The conception of the good life that underlines the Human Development Index is closely related to that articulated by the sages of India : A painless death and a life without want — A concept which is a household phrase in India : *Anayasena Maranam : Vina Dainya Jeevanam*

This concept points to what we need to remove to make the good life possible - illness, disease, dependence, helplessness and want. It is the same concept that inspired the Universal declaration of Human Rights - freedom from fear and freedom from want.

So there is an element of Universality about the concept of the good life underlying the human development index, and this measure could be described as being quintessentially Indian ! Hence this plea to include the HDI in State Human Development Reports, and in the National Human Development Report, which I hope this workshop will endorse. I must then say that India is well poised to pioneer other measures and indicators which would make it easy for policy makers to correlate inputs with outputs.

We should go beyond the HDI and GDI to provide in India's national HDR and in the State HDRS, measures that focus on processes and the means by which the end of Human Development can be ensured.

One set of measures is outcome indices. Among these, the HDI should occupy a special place, and the Human Poverty Index or HPI should be seriously considered.

A second set is process indices. These can measure the means or inputs that are available to be translated into outcomes, and among them, the Planning Commission has proposed measures for social and economic infrastructure.

No doubt, if innovative and exciting advances can be made in the arena of measuring and counting things which are by their very nature not easily amenable to measurement, they can be best done in India.

The Human Development Reports in themselves are only one of many means we need to deploy to realize this end. The way India can use a Human Development Report to bring about impressive policy changes has been highlighted in the 1999 HDR. Beyond HDR flagship, evaluative and advocacy roles, rationality and objectivity in resource allocation are undoubtedly valuable outcomes of Human Development Reports, making them the very vehicles of the change that they advocate.

We will strive to help sustain their objectivity and all credibility, for thanks to Mahbub ul Haq and to Amartya Sen and other Indian Experts, high standards have been established and we have a reputation to safeguard ! It is the wisdom of Indian sages that only the petty minded will differentiate between "What is mine" and "What is thine". For those of noble character, the whole world is one family. What is done in India and by India through its Human Development Reports, will be shared with the rest of the world, including the so-called developed countries which can do with a little bit of Indian civilisational wisdom.

This wisdom could not be better characterized than by Amartya Sen's tribute to Mahbub ul Haq in the 1999 Human Development Report when he says that despite his initial scepticism about the HDI "*I am very glad that we did not manage to deflect Mahbub from seeking a crude measure. By skilful use of the attracting power of the HDI, Mahbub got readers to take an involved interest in the large class of systematic tables and detailed critical analyses presented in the Human Development Report. The crude index spoke loud and clear and received intelligent attention, and through that vehicle the complex reality contained in the rest of the report also found an interested audience*".

We look forward to the state HDRs subscribing to the approach commended by India's best known living economist - the importance of speaking **loud** and **clear** through a simple- if crude- common comparator, while capturing also the complex reality of the diversity that characterizes this great nation.

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Appendix-I

Demography

Table 1.1: Districtwise Population 1981 Census Rajasthan

(Number)

S. No.	District	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
1.	Ajmer	422904	401056	823960	326458	289948	616406	749362	691004	1440366
2.	Alwar	828920	746052	1574972	106978	89223	196201	935898	835275	1771173
3.	Banswara	417467	413946	831413	29370	25817	55187	446837	439763	886600
4.	Baran	287572	260431	548003	46911	41612	88523	334483	302043	636526
5.	Barmer	533976	486687	1020663	53672	44557	98229	587648	531244	1118892
6.	Bharatpur	577450	489058	1066508	125559	107006	232565	703009	596064	1299073
7.	Bhilwara	575947	545869	1121816	98976	89587	188563	674923	635456	1310379
8.	Bikaner	269473	244191	513664	179279	155806	335085	448752	399997	848749
9.	Bundi	258241	228912	487153	52781	47048	99829	311022	275960	586982
10.	Chittorgarh	545730	524343	1070073	85969	76452	162421	631699	600795	1232494
11.	Churu	426844	407963	834807	176915	167744	344659	603759	575707	1179466
12.	Dausa	363513	326169	689682	37686	32826	70512	401199	358995	760194
13.	Dholpur	277107	218817	495924	48633	40502	89135	325740	259319	585059
14.	Dungarpur	310724	327995	638719	23227	20899	44126	333951	348894	682845
15.	Ganganagar	445313	388634	833947	138414	111798	250212	583727	500432	1084159
16.	Hunumangarh	408171	369551	777722	912306	76851	168087	499407	446402	945809
17.	Jaipur	840015	766781	1606796	632686	547334	1180020	1472701	1314115	2786816
18.	Jaisalmer	115337	94818	210155	18867	14060	32927	134204	108878	243082
19.	Jalore	426328	403955	830283	38739	34051	72790	465067	438006	903073
20.	Jhalawar	359384	334098	693482	48138	43378	91516	407522	377476	784998
21.	Jhunjhunu	487753	472563	960316	131560	119707	251267	619313	592270	1211583
22.	Jodhpur	564220	523726	1087946	309311	270534	579845	873531	794260	1667791
23.	Karauli	339037	288104	627141	50138	43795	93933	389175	331899	721074
24.	Kota	269835	243852	513687	221990	187581	409571	491825	431433	923258
25.	Nagaur	708084	683508	1391592	123901	113176	237077	831985	796684	1628669
26.	Pali	530323	509416	1039739	124461	110304	234765	654784	619720	1274504
27.	Rajsamand	310393	311101	621494	39096	36781	75877	349489	347882	697371
28.	S. Madhopur	305687	270516	576203	60549	51608	112157	366236	322124	688360
29.	Sikar	558890	539419	1098309	142888	136048	278936	701778	675467	1377245
30.	Sirohi	224609	220439	445048	51569	45432	97001	276178	265871	542049
31.	Tonk	331028	308763	639791	75502	68342	143844	406530	377105	783635
32.	Udaipur	693179	687167	1380346	149241	130001	279242	842420	817168	1659588
Total		14013454		27051354		3369808	7210508		16407708	34261862
			13037900		3840700			17854154		

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan

Demography

Table 1.2 : Districtwise Population (1991) Rajasthan

(Number)

S. No.	District	RURAL			URBAN			TOTAL			% to total population	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
1.	Ajmer	530094	495538	1025632	371267	332308	703575	901361	827846	1729207	52.13	47.87
2.	Alwar	1046601	929692	1976293	174933	145354	320287	1221534	1075046	2296580	53.19	46.81
3.	Banswara	540341	526065	1066406	46514	42680	89194	586855	568745	1155600	50.78	49.22
4.	Baran	362248	325003	687251	65064	58011	123075	427312	383014	810326	52.73	47.27
5.	Barmer	680997	610059	1291056	78080	66086	144166	759077	676145	1435222	52.89	47.11
6.	Bharatpur	728772	602009	1330781	172781	148022	320803	901553	750031	1651584	54.59	45.41
7.	Bhilwara	655159	626825	1281984	164000	147144	311144	819159	773969	1593128	51.42	48.58
8.	Bikaner	385349	344649	729998	257201	223941	481142	642550	568590	1211140	53.05	46.95
9.	Bundi	337299	299205	636504	70527	63217	133744	407826	362422	770248	52.95	47.05
10.	Chittorgarh	639307	613256	1252563	121978	109649	231627	761285	722905	1484190	51.29	48.71
11.	Churu	565036	532136	1097172	231700	214339	446039	796736	746475	1543211	51.63	48.37
12.	Dausa	471678	417506	889184	56069	49178	105247	527747	466684	994431	53.07	46.93
13.	Dholpur	347492	273162	620654	69966	58859	128825	417458	332021	749479	55.70	44.30
14.	Dungarpur	404688	406044	810732	33636	30181	63817	438324	436225	874549	50.12	49.88
15.	Ganganagar	570990	497265	1068255	180938	153251	344189	751928	650516	1402444	53.62	46.38
16.	Hunumangarh	528498	473912	1002410	116707	101216	217923	645205	575128	1220333	52.87	47.13
17.	Jaipur	1107867	1005545	2113412	947392	827091	1774483	2055259	1832636	3887895	52.86	47.14
18.	Jaisalmer	160298	130619	290917	30389	23211	53600	190687	153830	344517	55.35	44.65
19.	Jalore	544231	515124	1059355	44226	38982	83208	588457	554106	1142563	51.50	48.50
20.	Jhalawar	419653	386355	806008	79281	71682	150963	498934	458037	956971	52.14	47.86
21.	Jhunjhunu	647340	610037	1257377	172108	152936	325044	819448	762793	1582421	51.78	48.22
22.	Jodhpur	725812	663121	1388933	412725	351825	764550	1138537	1014946	2153483	52.87	47.13
23.	Karauli	436763	364432	801195	67439	59085	126524	504202	423517	927719	54.35	45.65
24.	Kota	318885	284860	603745	329987	286773	616760	648872	571633	1220505	53.16	46.84
25.	Nagaur	924447	877727	1802174	180129	162507	342636	1104576	1040234	2144810	51.50	48.50
26.	Pali	589854	573231	1163085	169962	153385	323347	759816	726616	1486432	51.12	48.88
27.	Rajsamand	362378	362287	724665	51066	47190	98256	413244	409477	822721	50.23	49.77
28.	S. Madhopur	386848	337245	724093	81529	70130	151659	468377	407375	875752	53.48	46.52
29.	Sikar	745770	709623	1453393	201462	186059	387521	947232	895682	1842914	51.40	48.60
30.	Sirohi	267938	258509	526447	67579	60003	127582	335517	318512	654029	51.30	48.70
31.	Tonk	407430	377156	784586	99498	90922	190420	506928	468078	975006	51.99	48.01
32.	Udaipur	846600	824217	1670817	210184	185579	395763	1056784	1009796	2066580	51.14	48.86
Total		17686463	16252414	33938877	5356317	4710796	10067113	23042780	20963210	44005990	52.36	47.64

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Demography

Table 1.3 :District wise Sex Ratio

(No. of females per 1000 males)

S. No.	District	Rural		Urban		Total	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Ajmer	948	935	888	895	922	918
2.	Alwar	900	888	834	831	892	880
3.	Banswara	992	974	879	918	984	969
4.	Baran	906	897	887	892	903	896
5.	Barmar	911	896	830	846	904	891
6.	Bharatpur	847	826	852	857	848	832
7.	Bhilwara	948	957	905	897	942	945
8.	Bikaner	906	894	869	871	891	885
9.	Bundi	887	887	891	896	887	889
10.	Chittorgarh	961	959	889	899	951	950
11.	Churu	956	942	948	925	954	937
12.	Dausa	897	885	871	877	895	884
13.	Dholpur	790	786	833	841	796	795
14.	Dungarpur	1056	1003	900	897	1045	995
15.	Ganganagar	873	871	808	847	857	865
16.	Hunumangarh	905	897	842	867	893	891
17.	Jaipur	913	908	865	873	892	891
18.	Jaisalmer	822	815	745	764	811	807
19.	Jalore	948	947	879	881	942	942
20.	Jhalawar	930	921	901	904	926	918
21.	Jhunjhunu	969	942	910	889	956	931
22.	Jodhpur	928	914	875	852	909	891
23.	Karauli	850	834	873	876	853	840
24.	Kota	904	893	845	869	877	881
25.	Nagaur	965	949	913	902	958	942
26.	Pali	961	972	886	902	946	956
27.	Rajsamand	1002	1000	941	924	995	991
28.	S. Madhopur	885	872	852	860	880	869
29.	Sikar	965	952	952	924	963	946
30.	Sirohi	981	965	881	888	963	949
31.	Tonk	933	926	905	914	928	923
32.	Udaipur	991	973	871	883	970	956
Total Rajasthan		930	919	877	879	919	910

Source: Census Reports, Rajasthan.

Demography

Table 1.4 : Proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to total population by districts (1991)

S. No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Ajmer	18.50	17.06	20.61	2.30	3.06	1.19
2.	Alwar	17.78	18.33	14.37	8.06	8.98	2.39
3.	Banswara	5.00	4.79	7.50	73.47	78.83	9.44
4.	Baran	19.89	18.64	20.24	21.13	24.47	2.49
5.	Barmer	15.70	15.78	14.98	5.87	6.20	2.52
6.	Bharatpur	21.64	21.33	22.93	2.31	2.63	0.98
7.	Bhilwara	17.12	17.55	15.33	9.02	10.35	3.54
8.	Bikaner	18.64	23.06	11.95	0.26	0.19	0.38
9.	Bundi	18.79	19.14	17.13	20.25	23.76	3.58
10.	Chittorgarh	14.63	14.82	13.60	20.28	23.47	3.03
11.	Churu	20.30	23.22	12.54	0.51	0.48	0.57
12.	Dausa	21.34	21.72	18.15	26.34	28.75	5.96
13.	Dholpur	20.17	20.81	17.06	4.59	5.47	0.39
14.	Dungarpur	4.61	4.30	8.49	65.84	69.77	15.89
15.	Ganganagar	33.21	36.95	21.26	0.29	0.19	0.60
16.	Hunumangarh	25.32	27.26	16.42	0.41	0.17	1.40
17.	Jaipur	15.18	17.50	12.53	7.92	11.82	3.28
18.	Jaisalmer	14.55	15.39	9.99	4.85	5.11	3.44
19.	Jalore	18.79	17.72	18.69	8.43	8.66	5.55
20.	Jhalawar	17.23	17.73	14.53	11.90	13.37	4.02
21.	Jhunjhunu	15.37	15.42	15.20	1.39	2.24	0.73
22.	Jodhpur	15.27	16.97	12.20	2.82	3.12	2.29
23.	Karauli	22.98	23.71	18.29	22.94	26.06	3.19
24.	Kota	20.27	23.46	17.15	9.60	16.18	3.15
25.	Nagaur	19.73	21.08	12.65	0.22	0.23	0.16
26.	Pali	18.15	18.73	16.03	5.40	6.29	2.20
27.	Rajsamand	12.61	12.72	11.85	12.82	13.85	5.24
28.	S.Madhampur	20.57	20.39	21.45	21.98	25.88	3.34
29.	Sikar	14.01	14.70	11.39	2.65	3.09	1.02
30.	Sirohi	19.24	19.37	18.73	23.39	27.13	7.98
31.	Tonk	20.20	0.78	17.44	11.89	14.53	1.04
32.	Udaipur	6.60	5.73	10.30	46.34	55.97	5.65
Total Rajasthan		17.29	17.98	14.95	12.44	15.38	2.53

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Appendix-II

Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation

Table 2.1 : LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN (1990-91)

(Hectares)

S. No.	District	Reporting area for land utilisation statistics as per village papers	Classification of Reporting Area					Other Uncultivated	
			Forest	Not Available for Cultivation	Area under non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under misc. tree crops & groves
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.		
1.	Ajmer	842388	46832	44022	97541	141563	81028	144	
2.	Alwar	766528	33703	41113	112491	153604	23936	330	
3.	Banswara	506670	102642	8756	81583	90339	27826	205	
4.	Baran	2817332	24703	72918	127467	200385	206440	127	
5.	Bharatpur	507069	26126	29591	28675	58266	8925	201	
6.	Bhilwara	1040428	60606	57576	166042	223618	119745	260	
7.	Bikaner	2742684	63964	98915	44387	143302	184239	3602	
8.	Bundi	581044	136815	34442	59121	93563	23217	404	
9.	Chittorgarh	1035733	151106	40949	146811	187760	78645	97	
10.	Churu	1686194	5643	72949	737	73686	46449	3	
11.	Dholpur	300898	13950	16189	70208	86397	18933	1068	
12.	Dungarpur	385593	61491	15044	79865	94909	39709	2482	
13.	Ganganagar	2062900	64726	125546	4551	130097	12398	4639	
14.	Jaipur	1399069	76216	81437	93116	174553	104980	1937	
15.	Jaisalmer	3840139	21232	81239	364655	445894	107522	1495	
16.	Jalore	1056404	17710	36167	88594	124761	46138	58	
17.	Jhalawar	632235	114883	24429	38748	63177	51763	1233	
18.	Jhunjhunu	591676	38082	19129	17011	36140	40623	129	
19.	Jodhpur	2256405	6625	79473	145085	224558	122437	120	
20.	Kota	1221855	325238	50919	86939	137858	51439	1078	
21.	Nagaur	1764299	12700	81368	63538	144906	73253	224	
22.	Pali	1233079	77459	56348	149710	206058	90642	1145	
23.	S. Madhopur	1052413	240968	54379	108968	163347	57893	530	
24.	Sikar	774945	54803	29280	21418	50698	44385	57	
25.	Sirohi	517947	151465	25060	79201	104261	33439	42	
26.	Tonk	718143	24134	34778	35459	70237	60394	433	
27.	Udaipur	1918859	399543	178410	477674	656084	155833	345	
Raj. State		34252928	2353360	1490426	2789595	4280021	1912231	22388	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

**Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation
(1990-91)**

Table: 2.1 (Contd.)

(Hectares)

S. No.	District	Classification of Reporting area							Total cropped area
		Land (Excluding Fallow lands)		Fallow Lands			Net area sown	Area sown more than once	
		Culturable waste land	Total	Fallow other than current fallow	Current fallow	Total			
1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	
1.	Ajmer	68294	149466	50923	44280	95203	409324	75136	484460
2.	Alwar	12475	36741	12415	24531	36946	505534	248630	754164
3.	Banswara	19384	47415	28379	10894	39273	227001	98643	325644
4.	Baran	266199	472686	329060	216778	545838	1573720	33782	1607502
5.	Bharatpur	3449	12575	8768	12295	21063	389039	113869	502908
6.	Bhilwara	176912	296917	51036	35145	86181	373106	151921	525027
7.	Bikaner	1075084	1262925	177931	207895	385826	886667	41034	927701
8.	Bundi	36597	60218	24478	17639	42117	248331	79903	328234
9.	Chittorgarh	194240	272982	22513	19156	41669	382216	198266	580482
10.	Churu	23484	69936	82262	89272	170534	1366395	44099	1410494
11.	Dholpur	14264	34265	12180	8854	21034	145252	35019	180271
12.	Dungarpur	25173	67364	24785	9279	34064	127775	49222	176997
13.	Ganganagar	76173	93210	98727	173893	272620	1502247	353727	1855974
14.	Jaipur	55238	162155	71720	72065	143785	842360	254718	1097078
15.	Jaisalmer	2902585	3011602	88974	40382	129356	232054	682	325736
16.	Jalore	25563	71759	87647	94434	182081	660093	113782	773875
17.	Jhalawar	65598	119594	16599	13183	29782	304799	124003	428802
18.	Jhunjhunu	5920	46672	18255	14041	32296	438486	163728	602214
19.	Jodhpur	66717	189274	343928	258296	602224	1233724	30061	1263785
20.	Kota	61750	114267	34375	28611	62986	581506	151731	733237
21.	Nagaur	14696	88173	63282	191746	255028	1263492	47006	1310498
22.	Pali	39045	130832	101221	78870	180091	638639	85889	724528
23.	S. Madhopur	29025	87448	23466	23861	47327	513323	142628	655951
24.	Sikar	9872	54314	41558	50380	91938	523192	101052	625044
25.	Sirohi	9895	43376	29785	19840	49625	169220	45540	214760
26.	Tonk	43431	104258	18300	28640	46940	472574	49430	522004
27.	Udaipur	244447	400625	64762	30863	95625	366977	168181	535158
Raj. State		5566430	7501049	1927329	1814123	3741452	16377046	3002482	19379528

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

Appendix-II

Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation

Table 2.2: LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN (1997-98)

(Hectares)

S. No.	District Name	Reporting area for land utilisation statistics as per village papers	Forest	Classification of Reporting Area				
				Not Available for Cultivation			Other Uncultivated	
				Area under non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Total	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	Land under misc. tree crops & groves
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Ajmer	842388	48975	46463	96312	142775	80027	85
2.	Alwar	782897	65991	43249	96290	139539	24205	235
3.	Banswara	506511	106916	8357	78044	86401	14538	197
4.	Baran	699652	209865	22035	43670	65705	36665	516
5.	Barmer	2817332	26024	72274	130211	202485	205784	35
6.	Bharatpur	507058	28833	29624	25726	55350	8783	196
7.	Bhilwara	1047500	72111	62740	150234	212974	119958	176
8.	Bikaner	2734725	77314	241433	39002	280435	44966	154
9.	Bundi	581044	137836	37837	53337	91174	22961	302
10.	Chittorgarh	1035704	182982	45137	108340	153477	76220	167
11.	Churu	1686279	7372	73238	672	73910	45634	5
12.	Dausa	340467	23549	18827	19090	37917	26435	404
13.	Dholpur	300898	25160	16136	60182	76318	18180	563
14.	Dungarpur	385593	61126	22826	77308	100134	34777	2674
15.	Ganganagar	1092909	55872	67241	3235	70476	2616	3650
16.	Jaipur	1106083	73747	78415	53941	132356	78562	1071
17.	Jaisalmer	3839266	22271	98479	365424	463903	104169	97
18.	Jalore	1056602	18927	39718	84051	123769	45692	26
19.	Jhalawar	632235	119500	24719	37707	62426	52204	1502
20.	Jhunjhunu	591682	39523	19801	15493	35294	40418	63
21.	Jodhpur	2256405	6958	74698	146131	220829	125681	48
22.	Kota	521133	119921	26298	37481	63779	13861	740
23.	Nagaur	1764214	16949	83838	59811	143649	71104	305
24.	Pali	1233079	79123	57629	147465	205094	90436	236
25.	Rajsamand	455093	23537	23662	105132	128794	58066	-
26.	S.Madhopur	499424	75921	33504	43560	77064	24697	297
27.	Sikar	774244	59582	31990	17699	49689	41682	114
28.	Sirohi	517947	152411	25334	77433	102767	33436	25
29.	Tonk	717960	26001	40378	28937	69315	49477	137
30.	Udaipur	1462112	391131	156802	358057	514859	91645	590
31.	Hanumangarh	970315	7495	59636	1506	61142	8844	48
32.	Karauli	505227	165819	16429	60434	76863	31039	260
	Raj.State	34263978	2528742	1698747	2621915	4320662	1722762	14918

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation
(1997-98)

Table: 2.2 (Contd)

(Hectares)

S. No.	District	Classification of Reporting area							
		Land (Excluding Fallow lands)		Fallow Lands			Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once
		Culturable waste land	Total	Fallow lands other than current fallow	Current fallow	Total			
1.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	
1.	Ajmer	69371	149483	44019	36866	80885	420270	597105	176835
2.	Alwar	8589	33029	12566	13637	26203	518135	778051	259916
3.	Banswara	20275	35010	37001	8574	45575	232609	350645	118036
4.	Baran	30082	67263	23476	13342	36818	320001	447387	127386
5.	Barmer	232106	437925	364492	251634	616126	1534772	1623695	88923
6.	Bharatpur	3002	11891	8902	8220	17122	393772	540926	147154
7.	Bhilwara	160110	280244	65874	42690	108564	373607	556335	182728
8.	Bikaner	791565	836685	223850	119181	343031	1197260	1320887	123627
9.	Bundi	33539	56802	21337	12666	34003	261229	382081	120852
10.	Chittorgarh	179472	255859	24275	18971	43246	400140	635281	235141
11.	Churu	12850	58489	72389	83579	155968	1390540	1695878	305338
12.	Dausa	9012	35851	9288	9356	18644	224506	338732	114226
13.	Dholpur	12878	31621	9886	7467	17353	150446	196360	45914
14.	Dungarpur	23701	61152	28774	9078	37852	125329	186200	60871
15.	Ganganagar	52425	58691	52301	61674	113975	793895	1104867	310972
16.	Jaipur	31953	111586	44789	44358	89147	699247	997551	298304
17.	Jaisalmer	2784006	2888272	82092	54918	137010	327810	345620	17810
18.	Jalore	27841	73559	100872	82766	183638	656709	856165	199456
19.	Jhalawar	56423	110129	19478	8440	27918	312262	503337	191075
20.	Jhunjhunu	5883	46364	16571	12713	29284	441217	733784	292567
21.	Jodhpur	46020	171749	344299	269363	613662	1243207	1328503	85296
22.	Kota	26796	41397	14611	9514	24125	271911	398787	126876
23.	Nagaur	12596	84005	75201	164882	240083	1279528	1681161	401633
24.	Pali	39599	130271	92580	82955	175535	643056	802825	159769
25.	Rajsamand	117227	175293	21387	9284	30671	96798	141343	44545
26.	S. Madhopur	12759	37753	9413	10846	20259	288427	358059	69632
27.	Sikar	9443	51239	33086	42204	75290	538444	761307	222863
28.	Sirohi	8470	41931	31973	27464	59437	161401	219984	58583
29.	Tonk	42888	92502	19030	26372	45402	484740	605074	120334
30.	Udaipur	134135	266370	58766	25969	84735	245017	360249	115232
31.	Hanumangarh	8208	17100	15827	20607	36434	848144	1178044	329900
32.	Karauli	13883	45182	9820	7401	17221	200142	298828	98686
Raj.State		5017107	6754787	1988225	1596991	3585216	17074571	22325051	5250486

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

Land Resources, Agriculture & Irrigation

Table 2.3: Important Agricultural Indicators
(1997-98)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Forest area to total area	Net Area sown to total area	Area sown more than once to Net area sown	Net irri-gated area to Net area sown	Gross irri-gated area to gross area sown	Cropping Inten-sity
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
1.	Ajmer	5.81	49.89	42.08	29.38	26.16	142.08
2.	Alwar	8.43	66.18	50.16	53.06	38.70	150.16
3.	Banswara	21.11	45.92	50.74	36.82	26.41	150.74
4.	Baran	30.00	45.74	39.81	65.41	53.17	139.81
5.	Barmar	0.92	54.48	5.79	4.03	7.81	105.79
6.	Bharatpur	5.69	77.66	37.37	45.39	34.42	137.37
7.	Bhilwara	6.88	35.67	48.91	50.68	40.32	148.91
8.	Bikaner	2.83	43.78	10.33	10.30	15.82	110.33
9.	Bundi	23.72	44.96	46.26	70.49	60.32	146.26
10.	Chittorgarh	17.67	38.63	58.76	51.81	34.55	158.76
11.	Churu	0.44	82.46	21.96	3.26	3.29	121.96
12.	Dausa	6.92	65.94	50.88	63.31	43.58	150.88
13.	Dholpur	8.36	50.00	30.52	46.40	36.56	130.52
14.	Dungarpur	15.85	32.50	48.57	26.42	19.58	148.57
15.	Ganganagar	5.11	72.64	39.17	70.85	78.77	139.17
16.	Huanumangarh	0.77	87.41	38.90	37.38	47.06	138.90
17.	Jaipur	6.67	63.22	42.66	50.09	40.66	142.66
18.	Jaisalmer	0.58	8.54	5.43	8.57	12.98	105.43
19.	Jalore	1.79	62.15	30.37	44.63	37.20	130.37
20.	Jhalawar	18.90	49.39	61.19	54.23	34.35	161.19
21.	Jhunjhunu	6.68	74.57	66.31	37.16	23.81	166.31
22.	Jodhpur	0.31	55.10	6.86	9.88	12.06	106.86
23.	Karauli	32.82	39.61	49.31	41.81	28.73	149.31
24.	Kota	23.01	52.18	46.66	76.97	57.70	146.66
25.	Nagaur	0.96	72.53	31.39	18.94	17.37	131.39
26.	Pali	6.42	52.15	24.85	39.75	36.89	124.85
27.	Rajsamand	5.17	21.27	46.02	49.48	39.71	146.82
28.	S. Madhopur	15.20	57.75	24.14	40.57	33.39	124.14
29.	Sikar	7.70	69.54	41.39	34.36	28.75	141.39
30.	Sirohi	29.43	31.16	36.30	57.95	53.87	136.30
31.	Tonk	3.62	67.52	24.82	32.84	27.37	124.82
32.	Udaipur	26.75	16.76	47.03	37.63	26.70	147.03
33.	Rajasthan	7.38	49.83	30.75	31.75	29.90	149.31

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.

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Table 2.4: PERCENTAGE AREA UNDER FOOD CROPS

S.No.	District	1990-91	1997-98
	1.	2.	3.
1.	Ajmer	82.94	81.75
2.	Alwar	63.11	65.07
3.	Banswara	94.22	94.94
4.	Baran	*1	48.36
5.	Barmer	68.43	75.29
6.	Bharatpur	48.91	60.72
7.	Bhilwara	72.04	77.27
8.	Bikaner	60.93	46.93
9.	Bundi	66.89	60.62
10.	Chittorgarh	64.64	62.97
11.	Churu	70.36	68.80
12.	Dausa	*2	63.92
13.	Dholpur	55.65	60.99
14.	Dungarpur	96.66	98.27
15.	Ganganagar	51.14	37.36
16.	Hanumangarh	*3	60.75
17.	Jaipur	71.62	71.89
18.	Jaisalmer	43.92	48.12
19.	Jalore	61.85	59.69
20.	Jhalawar	83.46	62.63
21.	Jhunjhunu	75.19	68.97
22.	Jodhpur	73.56	73.32
23.	Karauli	*4	67.56
24.	Kota	65.38	48.34
25.	Nagaur	67.80	63.62
26.	Pali	57.42	55.60
27.	Rajsamand	*5	86.34
28.	S.Madhopur	67.56	44.14
29.	Sikar	74.76	72.63
30.	Sirohi	61.41	55.70
31.	Tonk	67.78	65.70
32.	Udaipur	87.05	90.45
33.	Rajasthan	67.26	64.37

Note: Food crops include Rice, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Wheat, Barley, small millets, Moong, Urd, Chaula, Moth, Gram, other kharif and rabi pulses, sugarcane, condiment and spices, fruits and vegetables.

- *1 Included under Kota;
- *2 Included under Jaipur;
- *3 Included under Ganganagar;
- *4 Included under Sawai Madhopur;
- *5 Included under Udaipur

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

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Table 2.5: PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CEREALS AND GRAM IN THE QUINQUENNUIUM ENDING 1996-97 OVER 5 YEARS ENDING 1990-91

S. No.	District	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Gram
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1.	Ajmer	-13.68	-25.74	+4.64	+94.36	+132.30
2.	Alwar	-26.73	-10.05	-12.07	+17.64	+13.85
3.	Banswara	-77.19	-22.61	+14.30	+29.60	+6.99
4.	Baran	+77.11	+196.91	+212.59	+497.57	+193.00
5.	Barmer	-38.96	-5.98	-33.33	+9.78	-16.39
6.	Bharatpur	-0.58	-20.66	-16.67	+10.22	+44.79
7.	Bhilwara	-29.11	-58.16	+11.09	+55.84	+111.67
8.	Bikaner	+124.74	+14.35	-93.75	+119.32	+152.37
9.	Bundi	-65.51	-41.45	-17.63	+26.47	-33.08
10.	Chittorgarh	-53.29	-58.82	+7.32	+37.18	+15.23
11.	Churu	-30.25	+6.93	Neg.	+642.79	+83.74
12.	Dausa	+364.72	+397.06	+345.21	+688.70	+828.56
13.	Dholpur	-67.20	-12.33	-40.91	+23.04	-30.32
14.	Dungarpur	-52.90	-79.54	+1.15	+48.61	+47.71
15.	Ganganagar	-63.25	-73.71	-64.34	+37.05	+8.24
16.	Hanumangarh*					
17.	Jaipur	-53.75	-29.28	-39.73	-2.26	+24.29
18.	Jaisalmer	+188.37	+57.76	Neg.	+500.32	+745.69
19.	Jalore	+38.07	-12.96	+29.74	+34.11	+72.09
20.	Jhalawar	-62.00	-85.61	-23.74	+33.02	+6.60
21.	Jhunjhunu	+67.07	-7.05	-66.67	+46.17	+51.78
22.	Jodhpur	+37.07	+1.85	-60.47	+31.42	+499.40
23.	Karauli*					
24.	Kota	-80.55	-97.41	-74.11	-28.51	-77.04
25.	Nagaur	-29.37	-12.40	+30.68	+105.75	+1182.74
26.	Pali	-4.82	-36.28	+0.60	+75.05	+255.31
27.	Rajsamand	+239.80	-46.56	+409.50	+430.98	+298.84
28.	S. Madhopur	-82.25	-16.25	-51.53	+7.13	+3.83
29.	Sikar	-57.90	-4.47	-27.07	+50.36	+85.95
30.	Sirohi	+49.40	-34.23	+1.95	+97.71	+62.08
31.	Tonk	-30.27	-19.62	-7.54	+11.05	+50.90
32.	Udaipur	-58.10	-97.84	-19.02	+9.38	+61.71
33.	Rajasthan	-34.92	-5.40	+1.33	+35.70	+32.19

* Included under Ganganagar.

* Included under Sawai Madhopur.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

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Table 2.6 : FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION PER HECTARE OF CROPPED AREA

(Kgs.)

S.No.	District	Fertilizer Consumption per ha of cropped area	
		1990-91	1997-98
1.		2.	3.
1.	Ajmer	11.16	23.64
2.	Alwar	20.23	44.36
3.	Banswara	37.53	64.12
4.	Baran	*1	97.14
5.	Barmer	0.29	1.82
6.	Bharatpur	30.93	62.71
7.	Bhilwara	26.26	56.28
8.	Bikaner	0.34	15.97
9.	Bundi	58.23	89.37
10.	Chittorgarh	54.45	67.02
11.	Churu	Neg.	0.89
12.	Dausa	*2	67.19
13.	Dholpur	45.15	68.16
14.	Dungarpur	10.53	26.96
15.	Ganganagar	54.91	88.98
16.	Hanumangarh	*3	35.98
17.	Jaipur	18.14	31.22
18.	Jaisalmer	Neg.	4.37
19.	Jalore	6.24	17.64
20.	Jhalawar	18.86	68.71
21.	Jhunjhunu	6.81	7.74
22.	Jodhpur	5.19	15.82
23.	Karauli	*4	-
24.	Kota	54.27	158.15
25.	Nagaur	4.86	13.82
26.	Pali	19.36	36.54
27.	Rajsamand	*5	40.15
28.	S.Madhopur	30.91	67.18
29.	Sikar	6.28	12.44
30.	Sirohi	19.57	47.41
31.	Tonk	9.38	30.91
32.	Udaipur	18.07	51.02
33.	Rajasthan	19.13	35.32

- *1 Included under Kota
 *2 Included under Jaipur
 *3 Included under Ganganagar
 *4 Included under Sawai Madhopur
 *5 Included in Udaipur

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

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Table 2.7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS BY DISTRICTS 1995-96

District	Number of Holdings					Area of Operational Holdings				
	0-1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-10.0	10.+0	0-1.0	1.0-2.0	2.0-4.0	4.0-10.0	10.0
	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha+
1. Ajmer	44.29	20.87	18.18	13.07	3.59	7.98	13.01	21.77	33.32	23.92
2. Alwar	46.44	24.91	17.91	9.66	1.08	12.64	19.44	27.92	30.95	9.05
3. Banswara	50.72	23.16	17.51	7.61	0.70	14.59	20.43	29.91	27.79	7.28
4. Baran	29.90	23.70	24.53	18.36	3.51	5.46	12.33	24.76	39.19	18.26
5. Barmer	3.90	5.44	13.62	34.24	42.80	0.15	0.66	3.31	18.66	77.22
6. Bharatpur	49.98	21.44	17.28	10.35	0.95	13.22	17.46	27.75	34.14	7.43
7. Bhilwara	39.33	26.84	21.25	11.04	1.54	9.80	18.57	28.92	31.42	11.29
8. Bikaner	1.30	3.17	12.42	46.20	36.91	0.07	0.44	3.53	27.49	68.47
9. Bundi	33.68	25.65	23.59	14.87	2.21	7.32	15.46	27.27	36.38	13.57
10. Chittor	34.14	27.27	22.71	13.94	1.94	7.82	16.85	27.57	35.58	12.18
11. Churu	1.52	4.84	17.95	42.03	33.66	0.10	0.79	5.68	29.22	64.21
12. Dausa	34.23	25.34	22.86	14.90	2.67	6.94	14.60	26.31	35.92	16.23
13. Dholpur	52.77	22.71	16.20	7.55	0.77	16.08	20.65	28.82	27.28	7.17
14. Dungarpur	56.57	21.26	16.13	5.68	0.36	16.41	22.32	32.31	22.75	6.21
15. Ganganagar	2.16	7.05	19.36	51.39	20.04	0.18	1.43	7.98	44.69	45.72
16. Hanumangarh	6.85	12.96	25.40	38.64	16.15	0.67	3.16	12.58	40.87	42.72
17. Jaipur	28.95	23.11	24.92	18.13	4.89	4.70	10.81	23.21	35.47	25.81
18. Jaisalmer	5.73	7.06	9.55	33.55	44.11	0.31	0.80	2.17	17.20	79.52
19. Jalore	8.45	15.21	27.05	32.05	17.24	0.79	3.83	12.82	33.98	48.58
20. Jhalawar	33.57	23.81	22.62	16.92	3.08	6.42	13.20	24.56	38.98	16.84
21. Jhunjhunu	19.76	28.53	30.91	18.57	2.23	4.26	14.85	31.15	38.77	10.97
22. Jodhpur	7.34	10.78	20.81	33.15	27.92	0.47	1.87	6.93	24.83	65.90
23. Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur									
24. Kota	27.37	23.23	24.68	20.63	4.09	4.63	11.21	23.13	40.98	20.05
25. Nagaur	10.28	13.89	24.97	33.60	17.26	0.81	3.51	12.23	35.98	47.47
26. Pali	27.54	22.99	22.30	18.00	9.17	3.77	8.54	15.66	28.45	43.58
27. Rajsamand	52.17	22.09	15.88	8.53	1.33	12.90	18.53	26.31	29.60	12.66
28. S. Madhopur	43.22	23.99	19.02	11.88	1.89	9.54	16.45	26.28	34.12	13.61
29. Sikar	20.52	25.23	29.39	21.32	3.54	3.81	11.84	27.06	41.22	16.07
30. Sirohi	35.45	25.34	20.68	14.43	4.10	7.06	13.63	21.60	32.89	24.82
31. Tonk	26.31	21.15	24.43	22.25	5.86	3.89	8.99	20.78	40.53	25.81
32. Udaipur	49.95	24.67	16.94	7.48	0.96	13.84	21.53	28.93	26.48	9.22
Rajasthan	30.03	20.23	20.82	19.84	9.08	3.67	7.37	14.99	31.14	42.83

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

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Table 2.8 : DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS (Hectares)

S. No.	District	All Social groups		Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		1990-91	1995-96	1990-91	1995-96	1990-91	1995-96
1.	Ajmer	2.17	2.33	1.72	1.87	2.08	2.09
2.	Alwar	1.92	1.80	1.29	1.24	1.83	1.69
3.	Banswara	1.76	1.63	0.94	0.89	1.84	1.71
4.	Baran	2.84	2.81	1.91	1.93	2.87	2.80
5.	Barmer	13.77	12.44	10.64	9.70	10.70	10.48
6.	Bharatpur	1.95	1.76	1.22	1.17	1.95	1.78
7.	Bhilwara	2.12	2.05	1.52	1.49	1.73	1.68
8.	Bikaner	12.06	10.83	10.21	9.39	5.99	6.37
9.	Bundi	2.44	2.42	1.95	1.85	2.74	2.72
10.	Chittorgarh	2.43	2.31	1.68	1.62	2.02	1.90
11.	Churu	10.86	9.56	8.70	7.58	7.68	6.90
12.	Dausa	2.40	2.47	1.64	1.71	2.75	2.75
13.	Dholpur	1.66	1.57	1.16	1.10	1.75	1.75
14.	Dungarpur	1.37	1.37	0.75	0.73	1.44	1.41
15.	Ganganagar	6.70	7.32	5.70	6.18	6.53	5.20
16.	Hanumangarh	N.A.	6.02	N.A.	5.27	N.A.	5.48
17.	Jaipur	3.32	3.09	2.31	2.20	2.89	2.74
18.	Jaisalmer	15.44	13.10	11.92	10.29	10.10	9.42
19.	Jalore	6.24	6.03	4.59	4.47	4.61	4.43
20.	Jhalawar	2.72	2.61	1.78	1.73	2.55	2.47
21.	Jhunjhunu	3.07	2.80	2.27	2.09	2.27	2.07
22.	Jodhpur	9.25	8.73	6.91	6.56	7.96	7.75
23.	Karauli@	2.09	2.06	1.55	1.57	2.39	2.35
24.	Kota	3.08	3.04	2.07	2.01	3.73	3.70
25.	Nagaur	6.31	5.96	5.05	4.86	5.19	4.78
26.	Pali	3.97	3.93	2.53	2.51	2.50	2.60
27.	Rajsamand	1.72	1.68	1.23	1.17	1.30	1.31
28.	S. Madhopur	2.09	2.06	1.55	1.57	2.39	2.35
29.	Sikar	3.37	3.08	2.43	2.28	2.47	2.26
30.	Sirohi	2.81	2.70	2.38	2.14	1.84	1.80
31.	Tonk	3.55	3.39	2.59	2.52	3.60	3.48
32.	Udaipur	1.68	1.62	1.07	1.06	1.52	1.49
Total		4.11	3.96	3.29	3.22	2.24	2.17

@ Refers to Sawai Madhopur of which it was a part.

Source: Revenue (Agriculture Census) Department, Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Food Security

Table 3.1: Number of Fair Price Shops per lakh of Population and per Capita Off take of Wheat (June 1999)

S. No.	District	Number			Allotment and Offtake (MT)						
		Rural	Urban	Total	Allotment Wheat		Total	Offtake Wheat			Offtake per capita (Kg)
					BPL	Others		BPL	Other	Total	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1.	Ajmer	47	56	51	913	1322	2235	480	-	480	0.28
2.	Alwar	37	36	36	784	840	1624	587	-	587	0.26
3.	Banswara	46	51	47	1420	1670	3090	1420	-	1420	1.23
4.	Baran	39	49	43	360	360	720	141	-	141	0.17
5.	Barmer	54	44	53	823	3316	4139	330	-	330	0.23
6.	Bharatpur	37	57	41	968	973	1941	918	-	918	0.56
7.	Bhilwara	40	38	39	1108	712	1820	525	-	525	0.33
8.	Bikaner	53	38	46	378	888	1266	239	-	239	0.20
9.	Bundi	33	46	35	458	248	706	-	-	-	-
10.	Chittorgarh	37	45	38	866	866	1732	343	-	343	0.23
11.	Churu	40	49	43	640	1440	2080	628	-	628	0.41
12.	Dausa	42	50	43	475	475	950	-	-	-	-
13.	Dholpur	39	22	36	447	499	946	361	-	361	0.48
14.	Dungarpur	54	70	55	907	1382	2289	857	-	857	0.98
15.	Ganganagar	32	56	37	448	494	942	306	5	311	0.20
16.	Hunumangarh@	32	56	37	338	438	776	226	-	226	0.20
17.	Jaipur	39	43	41	776	900	1676	236	-	236	0.06
18.	Jaisalmer	73	44	68	188	2073	2261	138	-	138	0.40
19.	Jalore	40	59	42	400	1550	1950	220	-	220	0.19
20.	Jhalawar	48	50	48	590	590	1180	270	-	270	0.28
21.	Jhunjhunu	43	46	44	558	558	1116	340	-	340	0.21
22.	Jodhpur	50	48	49	600	1614	2214	406	20	426	0.20
23.	Karauli@@	40	51	42	501	500	1001	255	-	255	0.34
24.	Kota	36	33	34	354	118	472	31	-	31	0.03
25.	Nagaur	38	46	39	1026	1126	2152	845	-	845	0.39
26.	Pali	45	42	44	812	1512	2324	675	-	675	0.45
27.	Rajsamand	44	47	44	495	495	990	390	-	390	0.47
28.	S. Madhopur	40	51	42	531	532	1063	350	-	350	0.34
29.	Sikar	36	48	38	708	758	1466	305	-	305	0.17
30.	Sirohi	52	45	51	350	1432	1782	220	-	220	0.34
31.	Tonk	42	74	44	438	541	979	130	-	130	0.13
32.	Udaipur	51	32	51	1700	2458	4158	1804	40	1844	0.89
Rajasthan		42	45	43	21360	32680	54040	13976	65	14041	0.31

@ Information relates to Ganganagar

@@ Information relates to Sawai Madhopur

Source: Food Department, Rajasthan.

Income and Expenditure

Table 4.1 : Sectoral Distribution of District Income - 1991-92

S. No.	District	Per Capita (Rs.)	Percentage Distribution			
			Agriculture & Allied	Mining and Manufacturing	Transport and Communication	Other Services
1.	Ajmer	4400	26.68	27.07	25.90	20.35
2.	Alwar	5269	41.18	31.49	14.70	12.63
3.	Banswara	3739	48.80	22.32	10.78	18.10
4.	Baran	6415	44.81	25.32	17.25	12.62
5.	Barmar	2824	41.61	16.48	24.08	17.83
6.	Bharatpur	3976	51.35	13.13	18.44	17.08
7.	Bhilwara	4391	45.88	24.78	13.95	15.39
8.	Bikaner	4399	36.28	15.42	27.65	20.65
9.	Bundi	5508	61.71	12.05	12.66	13.58
10.	Chittorgarh	5806	57.64	17.04	13.19	12.13
11.	Churu	3175	36.66	11.43	33.09	18.82
12.	Dausa	4113	43.53	23.80	18.10	14.57
13.	Dholpur	3404	51.48	10.53	20.98	17.01
14.	Dungarpur	2735	43.04	17.36	14.35	25.25
15.	Ganganagar	7386	62.13	8.63	18.85	10.39
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar				
17.	Jaipur	4794	29.70	31.71	19.32	19.27
18.	Jaisalmer	3576	35.51	14.68	20.03	29.78
19.	Jalore	3825	61.57	9.81	16.79	11.83
20.	Jhalawar	4181	58.12	13.08	13.07	15.73
21.	Jhunjhunu	3467	29.04	29.57	22.55	18.84
22.	Jodhpur	3982	28.01	23.34	27.12	21.53
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur				
24.	Kota	5925	42.87	25.68	16.11	15.34
25.	Nagaur	4134	45.41	22.99	19.38	12.22
26.	Pali	4496	44.43	18.88	22.46	14.23
27.	Rajsamand	5125	35.03	31.09	18.35	15.53
28.	Sawai Madhopur	4538	60.16	9.65	16.65	13.54
29.	Sikar	2996	38.48	15.07	28.31	18.14
30.	Sirohi	4556	42.59	16.32	23.53	17.56
31.	Tonk	4711	55.56	11.52	16.57	16.35
32.	Udaipur	4038	37.60	27.83	16.67	17.90
Total Rajasthan		4497	44.49	20.38	19.22	15.91

Agriculture & Allied include : Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing.
Mining & Manufacturing include : Mining Manufacturing, Construction Electricity, Gas & Water supply.

Transport & Communication Include: Railways, other Transport & Storage Communications, Trade Hotels etc.

Other Services include : Banking Insurance, Real estate, Dwelling Public Administration & Other Services.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Rajasthan.

Poverty

Table 5.1 : Percentage distribution of SC/ST households below poverty line to total households below poverty line

S. No.	District	Rural*				Urban**			
		S C	S T	OBC	Others	S C	S T	OBC	Others
1.	Ajmer	25.53	6.36	53.68	14.43	35.97	3.81	25.55	34.67
2.	Alwar	34.43	8.24	26.76	30.57	39.80	4.30	28.91	26.99
3.	Banswara	5.23	87.90	2.89	3.98	19.77	26.44	17.83	35.96
4.	Baran	28.31	28.84	34.60	8.25	33.35	5.10	38.40	23.15
5.	Barmer	25.55	11.51	21.30	41.64	31.68	7.46	41.45	19.41
6.	Bharatpur	37.50	2.89	27.04	32.57	43.88	2.11	33.79	20.22
7.	Bhilwara	26.04	20.76	42.06	11.14	30.92	9.95	27.27	31.86
8.	Bikaner	34.81	1.11	19.27	44.81	31.48	1.93	24.94	41.65
9.	Bundi	29.51	22.75	38.74	9.00	32.45	6.02	38.34	23.19
10.	Chittorgarh	21.32	36.03	27.51	15.14	21.94	6.55	31.30	40.21
11.	Churu	47.74	0.63	17.91	33.72	29.08	2.23	33.53	35.16
12.	Dausa	32.18	24.34	32.26	11.22	28.94	5.36	26.26	39.44
13.	Dholpur	31.23	5.85	44.77	18.15	29.69	0.22	29.94	40.15
14.	Dungarpur	5.56	81.60	4.89	7.95	15.58	23.36	13.10	47.96
15.	Ganganagar	64.60	0.16	20.00	15.24	44.87	6.62	20.30	28.21
16.	Hanumangarh	53.06	0.40	22.89	23.65	21.25	4.27	24.01	50.47
17.	Jaipur	29.86	14.90	33.76	21.48	29.82	3.99	27.43	38.76
18.	Jaisalmer	17.67	8.52	17.86	55.95	14.94	7.94	38.03	39.09
19.	Jalore	32.60	15.88	30.12	21.40	45.56	11.18	27.12	16.14
20.	Jhalawar	29.36	17.52	32.74	20.38	19.80	7.70	32.75	39.75
21.	Jhunjhunu	42.36	4.10	29.48	24.06	28.14	1.43	41.46	28.97
22.	Jodhpur	30.20	10.30	21.86	37.64	30.04	6.72	34.04	29.20
23.	Karauli	30.56	24.27	27.90	17.27	31.70	2.91	27.91	37.48
24.	Kota	34.68	13.00	41.41	10.91	31.99	5.72	26.53	35.76
25.	Nagaur	49.00	0.52	23.95	26.53	29.74	0.74	29.57	39.95
26.	Pali	34.84	16.21	37.23	11.72	33.98	12.94	32.77	20.31
27.	Rajsamand	17.32	26.49	41.50	14.69	20.90	18.00	35.49	25.61
28.	Sawai Madhopur	29.53	18.65	36.65	15.17	35.54	0.66	26.66	37.14
29.	Sikar	43.15	5.75	24.37	26.73	26.10	3.35	33.87	36.68
30.	Sirohi	28.22	49.75	16.34	5.69	37.25	21.24	21.44	20.07
31.	Tonk	29.73	19.79	35.36	15.12	26.42	2.37	36.53	34.68
32.	Udaipur	6.09	70.67	10.05	13.19	20.54	14.60	23.22	41.64
Total Rajasthan		25.63	31.52	24.79	18.06	30.09	5.16	30.33	34.42

* Source: Special Schemes Organisation, Rajasthan.

** Source: Director, Local Bodies, Rajasthan.

Employment

Table 6.1: DISTRICT AND SEXWISE WORK PARTICIPATION RATE OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	TOTAL WORKERS								
		Main+Marginal			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	39.62	50.41	27.88	35.78	49.84	20.48	3.84	0.57	7.40
2.	Alwar	40.37	47.76	31.97	30.38	46.51	12.05	9.99	1.25	19.92
3.	Banswara	46.39	51.88	40.73	32.50	50.61	13.82	13.89	1.27	26.91
4.	Baran	39.46	50.30	27.37	33.07	49.60	14.63	6.39	0.70	12.74 ^s
5.	Barmer	44.39	51.52	36.39	33.57	50.18	14.92	10.82	1.34	21.74
6.	Bharatpur	34.78	45.77	21.56	27.05	45.32	5.08	7.73	0.45	16.48
7.	Bhilwara	46.72	56.12	36.78	40.38	55.51	24.37	6.34	0.61	12.41
8.	Bikaner	35.84	49.09	20.87	29.88	48.29	9.08	5.96	0.80	11.79
9.	Bundi	40.17	51.73	27.17	34.21	51.06	15.25	5.96	0.67	11.92
10.	Chittorgarh	49.03	55.97	41.73	41.45	55.29	26.87	7.58	0.68	14.86
11.	Churu	38.57	47.21	29.35	30.00	46.27	12.63	8.57	0.94	16.72
12.	Dausa	37.70	46.31	27.96	30.70	45.77	13.66	7.00	0.54	14.30
13.	Dholpur	29.58	47.86	6.60	27.48	47.59	2.19	2.10	0.27	4.41
14.	Dungarpur	44.66	51.32	37.97	30.25	50.09	10.31	14.41	1.23	27.66
15.	Ganganagar	37.24	52.45	19.91	30.15	51.96	5.30	7.09	0.49	14.61
16.	Jaipur	33.41	46.91	18.27	29.83	46.51	11.12	3.58	0.40	7.15
17.	Jaisalmer	36.85	50.08	20.45	29.48	48.32	6.13	7.37	1.76	14.32
18.	Jalore	41.25	50.37	31.56	31.99	49.14	13.77	9.26	1.23	17.79
19.	Jhalawar	43.69	54.13	32.61	38.25	53.59	21.53	5.44	0.54	10.78
20.	Jhunjhunu	33.42	42.75	23.41	24.11	41.32	6.24	9.01	1.43	17.17
21.	Jodhpur	36.49	47.95	23.63	30.68	47.26	12.07	5.81	0.69	11.56
22.	Kota	34.04	48.72	17.39	30.30	48.34	9.84	3.74	0.38	7.55
23.	Nagaur	39.74	48.21	30.74	33.43	47.40	18.60	6.31	0.81	12.14
24.	Pali	38.14	48.27	27.55	31.53	47.67	14.65	6.61	0.60	12.90
25.	Rajsamand	42.97	53.53	32.31	34.31	52.71	15.74	8.66	0.82	16.57
26.	S. Madhopur	38.55	47.34	28.25	30.36	46.64	11.30	8.19	0.70	16.95
27.	Sikar	31.65	42.92	19.74	25.07	42.12	7.04	6.58	0.80	12.70
28.	Sirohi	38.39	50.34	25.80	31.25	49.34	12.19	7.14	1.00	13.61
29.	Tonk	41.53	50.23	32.12	35.87	49.66	20.94	5.66	0.57	11.18
30.	Udaipur	43.41	52.96	33.41	32.50	51.96	12.14	19.91	1.00	21.27
	RAJASTHAN	38.87	49.30	27.40	31.62	48.53	13.04	7.25	0.77	14.36

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Table 6.2 : Distribution of Main Workers by Industrial Category Groups Males (1981 & 1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	1981			1991		
		Primary	Secon-dary	Terti-ary	Primary	Secon-dary	Terti-ary
1.	Ajmer	51.78	17.89	28.88	49.66	18.21	32.10
2.	Alwar	73.36	9.80	16.83	68.75	10.64	20.61
3.	Banswara	82.49	7.73	9.78	84.70	4.78	10.52
4.	Baran	Included in Kota					
5.	Barmer	84.63	6.10	9.27	81.43	6.69	11.88
6.	Bharatpur	76.66	8.41	14.93	71.52	8.50	19.92
7.	Bhilwara	77.83	9.74	12.45	71.91	12.44	15.65
8.	Bikaner	58.44	12.44	29.12	58.93	13.51	27.56
9.	Bundi	75.87	10.68	13.45	76.52	8.02	15.46
10.	Chittorgarh	77.34	9.20	13.44	76.63	8.16	15.21
11.	Churu	74.76	8.58	16.65	72.54	8.51	18.95
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur					
13.	Dholpur	Part of Bharatpur			80.34	5.12	14.54
14.	Dungarpur	83.25	5.52	11.24	80.46	5.69	13.85
15.	Ganganagar	73.78	9.05	17.16	71.35	7.89	20.76
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar					
17.	Jaipur	51.68	19.98	28.34	47.32	19.52	33.16
18.	Jaisalmer	75.38	7.65	16.97	63.34	10.64	26.02
19.	Jalore	82.74	7.11	10.16	82.05	6.45	11.50
20.	Jhalawar	80.53	8.07	11.40	80.19	6.52	13.29
21.	Jhunjhunu	67.27	13.48	19.24	64.63	10.84	24.54
22.	Jodhpur	63.23	12.82	23.95	57.58	13.63	28.79
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur					
24.	Kota	59.78	16.49	23.72	58.95	13.98	27.07
25.	Nagaur	76.47	10.68	11.88	72.07	10.14	17.79
26.	Pali	67.90	15.60	15.90	65.36	14.73	19.71
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Uaipur					
28.	S.Madhpur	76.00	8.94	15.06	74.43	7.60	17.97
29.	Sikar	66.15	14.43	19.42	61.94	14.29	23.77
30.	Sirohi	65.27	12.54	22.19	62.56	12.90	24.54
31.	Tonk	73.87	11.54	14.60	70.80	10.52	18.69
32.	Udaipur	73.44	9.99	16.58	69.60	10.77	19.63
Total Rajasthan		70.33	11.68	17.99	67.27	11.31	21.42

Source: Census Reports.

Table 6.2 (Contd.): Distribution of Main Workers by Industrial Category Groups Females (1981 & 1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	1981			1991		
		Primary	Secon-dary	Terti-ary	Primary	Secon-dary	Terti-ary
1.	Ajmer	84.56	8.86	6.58	84.66	6.67	8.67
2.	Alwar	82.36	6.27	11.38	91.86	2.80	5.34
3.	Banswara	83.44	7.93	8.53	92.29	1.91	5.80
4.	Baran	Included in Kota					
5.	Barmer	92.81	4.38	2.82	95.17	2.34	2.49
6.	Bharatpur	70.45	11.10	18.45	82.30	5.06	12.64
7.	Bhilwara	94.05	3.43	2.52	93.85	2.45	3.70
8.	Bikaner	67.49	15.80	16.71	79.90	7.54	12.56
9.	Bundi	86.33	6.43	7.24	90.75	3.80	5.45
10.	Chittorgarh	91.48	5.44	3.08	95.02	2.01	2.97
11.	Churu	93.47	2.89	3.64	94.77	1.68	3.55
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur					
13.	Dholpur	Part of Bharatpur			77.93	5.04	17.03
14.	Dungarpur	90.25	3.94	5.81	90.32	2.63	7.05
15.	Ganganagar	74.89	11.07	14.04	83.34	5.65	11.01
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar					
17.	Jaipur	79.28	8.18	12.54	81.15	6.38	12.47
18.	Jaisalmer	69.40	20.05	10.55	74.83	14.76	10.41
19.	Jalore	91.26	3.35	5.39	95.01	2.42	2.57
20.	Jhalawar	93.19	3.56	3.25	95.00	0.99	3.01
21.	Jhunjhunu	88.53	6.35	5.12	89.01	3.96	7.03
22.	Jodhpur	86.63	4.23	9.14	87.16	3.41	9.43
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur					
24.	Kota	71.25	13.84	14.91	80.23	7.83	13.04
25.	Nagaur	95.05	2.93	2.01	95.93	1.87	2.20
26.	Pali	89.96	5.71	4.33	91.63	3.99	4.38
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur					
28.	S. Madhopur	87.60	5.63	6.77	92.41	3.57	4.02
29.	Sikar	85.09	8.56	6.35	89.02	5.99	4.99
30.	Sirohi	79.57	7.70	12.73	86.41	4.48	9.11
31.	Tonk	87.71	8.32	3.96	90.10	6.30	3.60
32.	Udaipur	83.52	6.70	9.78	87.16	3.87	8.97
Total Rajasthan		86.66	6.42	6.92	89.47	3.99	6.54

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Table 6.2 (Contd.) Distribution of Main Workers by Industrial Category Groups Persons (1981 & 1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	1981			1991		
		Primary	Secon- dary	Terti- ary	Primary	Secon- dary	Terti- ary
1.	Ajmer	61.12	15.61	23.27	59.25	15.07	25.68
2.	Alwar	74.06	9.53	16.41	73.04	9.19	17.77
3.	Banswara	82.59	7.76	9.65	86.28	4.18	9.54
4.	Baran	Included in Kota					
5.	Barmer	85.67	5.88	8.45	84.31	5.78	9.91
6.	Bharatpur	76.37	8.53	15.10	72.49	8.21	19.30
7.	Bhilwara	81.67	8.24	10.09	78.35	9.51	12.14
8.	Bikaner	59.30	12.76	27.94	61.92	12.66	25.42
9.	Bundi	77.59	9.98	12.43	79.51	7.13	13.36
10.	Chittorgarh	80.76	8.29	10.95	82.42	6.22	11.36
11.	Churu	77.76	7.67	14.57	77.07	7.13	15.80
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur					
13.	Dholpur	Part of Bharatpur			80.26	5.11	14.63
14.	Dungarpur	84.16	5.31	10.53	82.13	5.18	12.69
15.	Ganganagar	73.84	9.14	17.02	72.33	7.71	19.96
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar					
17.	Jaipur	55.57	18.32	26.11	53.54	17.10	29.36
18.	Jaisalmer	75.07	8.30	16.63	64.41	11.03	24.56
19.	Jalore	83.64	6.70	9.66	84.76	5.61	9.63
20.	Jhalawar	83.43	7.03	9.53	84.19	5.29	10.52
21.	Jhunjhunu	70.30	12.48	17.22	67.64	9.99	22.37
22.	Jodhpur	66.79	11.52	21.69	63.06	11.74	25.20
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur					
24.	Kota	61.26	16.15	22.59	62.51	12.89	24.60
25.	Nagaur	80.78	8.88	10.34	78.51	7.92	13.57
26.	Pali	72.68	13.68	13.64	71.49	12.29	16.22
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur					
28.	S. Madhopur	77.15	8.61	14.24	77.48	6.91	15.61
29.	Sikar	67.98	13.86	18.16	65.63	13.17	21.20
30.	Sirohi	67.32	11.84	20.84	67.08	11.31	21.61
31.	Tonk	76.65	10.89	12.46	76.22	9.33	14.45
32.	Udaipur	74.75	9.56	15.69	73.04	9.42	17.54
Total Rajasthan		73.57	10.88	15.55	71.66	9.87	18.47

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Table 6.3 : Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Cultivators			Agriculture Labourer			Livestock Forestry		
		Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
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.	Chittorgarh	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.	Dholpur	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.	Jalore	68.72	68.57	69.28	13.63	10.74	24.58	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.Madhampur	66.18	64.66	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	58.96	61.63	10.22	7.02	23.34	1.14	1.12	1.23
Total Rajasthan		58.83	56.22	69.34	10.00	7.99	18.23	1.80	1.92	1.34

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Contd..2..

Table 6.3 (Contd.) :Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Mining & Quarrying			Total Primary		
		Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female
1.		11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1.	Ajmer	0.40	0.47	0.23	59.25	49.66	84.66
2.	Alwar	0.54	0.63	0.15	73.04	68.75	91.86
3.	Banswara	0.15	0.16	0.15	86.28	84.70	92.29
4.	Barmer	0.16	0.19	0.01	84.31	81.43	95.17
5.	Bharatpur	0.76	0.82	0.13	72.49	71.52	82.30
6.	Bhilwara	1.40	1.82	0.38	78.35	71.91	93.85
7.	Bikaner	0.57	0.57	0.56	61.92	58.93	79.90
8.	Bundi	3.74	3.80	3.50	79.51	76.52	90.75
9.	Chittorgarh	1.33	1.75	0.42	82.42	76.63	95.02
10.	Churu	0.12	0.14	0.04	77.07	72.54	94.77
11.	Dholpur	1.92	1.98	0.15	80.26	80.34	77.93
12.	Dungarpur	0.83	0.81	0.94	82.13	80.46	90.32
13.	Ganganagar	0.03	0.04	Neg.	72.33	71.35	83.34
14.	Jaipur	0.45	0.50	0.26	53.54	47.32	81.12
15.	Jaisalmer	1.67	1.41	4.22	64.41	63.34	74.83
16.	Jalore	0.14	0.16	0.04	84.76	82.05	95.01
17.	Jhalawar	0.80	0.91	0.50	84.19	80.19	95.00
18.	Jhunjhunu	2.62	2.96	0.15	67.64	64.63	89.01
19.	Jodhpur	1.64	1.92	0.44	63.06	57.58	87.16
20.	Kota	3.32	3.05	4.59	62.51	58.95	80.23
21.	Nagaur	0.92	1.20	0.18	78.51	72.07	95.93
22.	Pali	0.42	0.41	0.45	71.49	65.36	91.63
23.	S. Madhopur	1.66	1.99	0.06	77.48	74.43	92.41
24.	Sikar	0.26	0.30	0.03	65.63	61.94	89.02
25.	Sirohi	0.65	0.65	0.66	67.08	62.56	86.41
26.	Tonk	0.16	0.20	0.06	76.22	70.80	90.10
27.	Udaipur	2.20	2.50	0.96	73.04	69.60	87.16
Total Rajasthan		1.03	1.14	0.56	71.66	67.27	89.47

Neg.= Negligible

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Appendix-VI

Table 6.3 (Contd.): Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Household Industry			Other than Household Industry			Construction			Total Secondary		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1.		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1.	Ajmer	2.16	2.18	2.08	10.08	12.47	3.75	2.83	3.59	0.84	15.07	18.21	6.67
2.	Alwar	1.77	1.84	1.42	5.72	6.76	1.15	1.70	2.04	0.23	9.19	10.64	2.80
3.	Banswara	1.25	1.27	1.19	1.83	2.23	0.32	1.10	1.28	0.40	4.18	4.73	1.91
4.	Baermer	1.54	1.58	1.41	3.17	3.80	0.79	1.07	1.31	0.14	5.78	6.69	2.34
5.	Bharatpur	1.48	1.39	2.38	4.58	4.80	2.21	2.15	2.31	0.47	8.21	8.50	5.06
6.	Bhilwara	1.81	2.07	1.22	6.31	8.57	0.85	1.39	1.80	0.38	9.51	12.44	2.45
7.	Bikaner	1.97	1.84	2.74	5.69	5.98	3.93	5.00	5.69	0.87	12.66	13.51	7.54
8.	Bundi	1.09	1.15	0.82	4.42	4.96	2.38	1.62	1.90	0.60	7.13	8.02	3.80
9.	Chittorgarh	1.50	1.69	1.08	3.22	4.44	0.60	1.50	2.03	0.33	6.22	8.16	2.01
10.	Churu	1.70	1.85	1.07	3.21	3.89	0.55	2.22	2.77	0.06	7.13	8.51	1.68
11.	Dablpur	1.02	0.94	3.30	2.60	2.65	1.25	1.49	1.53	0.49	5.11	5.12	5.04
12.	Dungarpur	1.57	1.56	1.57	2.29	2.67	0.45	1.32	1.46	0.61	5.18	5.69	2.63
13.	Ganganagar	1.20	1.18	1.46	5.02	5.16	3.38	1.49	1.55	0.81	7.71	7.89	5.65
14.	Jaipur	3.26	3.35	2.86	9.79	11.47	2.36	4.05	4.70	1.19	17.10	19.52	6.38
15.	Jaipur	2.12	1.94	3.85	2.88	2.71	4.49	6.03	5.99	6.42	11.03	10.64	14.76
16.	Jalore	2.66	2.92	1.66	1.90	2.33	0.29	1.05	1.20	0.47	5.61	6.45	2.42
17.	Jhalawar	1.39	1.50	0.09	2.90	3.73	0.68	1.00	1.29	0.22	5.29	6.52	0.99
18.	Jhunjhunu	2.61	2.65	2.35	4.04	4.41	1.41	3.34	3.78	0.20	9.99	10.84	1.96
19.	Jodhpur	2.11	2.20	1.69	6.18	7.33	1.15	3.45	4.10	0.57	11.74	13.63	3.41
20.	Kota	1.26	1.07	2.16	8.38	9.27	4.24	3.25	3.64	1.43	12.89	13.98	7.83
21.	Nagaur	2.36	2.78	1.22	3.76	4.98	0.44	1.80	2.38	0.21	7.92	10.14	1.87
22.	Pali	3.16	3.48	2.07	6.84	8.46	1.32	2.29	2.79	0.60	12.29	14.73	3.99
23.	S. Mathpur	1.33	1.37	1.15	3.42	3.71	2.01	2.16	2.52	0.41	6.91	7.60	3.57
24.	Sikar	3.28	3.20	3.78	4.97	5.44	1.96	4.92	5.65	0.25	13.17	14.29	5.99
25.	Sirohi	2.70	2.83	2.11	5.50	6.52	1.13	3.11	3.55	1.24	11.31	12.90	4.48
26.	Tonk	2.54	2.91	1.61	5.22	5.63	4.17	1.57	1.98	0.52	9.33	10.52	6.30
27.	Udaipur	1.61	1.61	1.63	5.60	6.67	1.21	2.21	2.49	1.03	9.42	10.77	3.87
Total Rajasthan		2.00	2.07	1.72	5.45	6.37	1.66	2.42	2.87	0.61	9.87	11.31	3.99

P = Persons, M = Male, F = Female

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Table 6.3 (Contd.): Distribution of Main Workers by Sex and Industrial Category (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Trade and Commerce			Transport Storage Communication			Other Services			Total Tertiary		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1.		29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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.	Chittor	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.	Dholpur	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.	Ganganagah	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.	Jalore	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.Madhpor	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
Total Raj.		6.42	7.78	0.82	2.39	2.94	0.13	9.69	10.70	5.59	18.47	21.42	6.54

P = Persons, M = Male, F = Female

Source: Census Report, Rajasthan.

Appendix-VI

**Table 6.4 : DISTRICTWISE TOTAL AND EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED PERSONS
AS ON 31st DECEMBER 1993 To 1997**

(Number)

S. No.	District	1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		
		Total	Educa- ted	Total	Educa- ted	Total	Educa- ted	Total	Educa- ted	Total	Educa- ted	
1.	Ajmer	47802	30170	47413	27724	40867	24810	41628	22804	40813	21397	
2.	Alwar	49582	33006	51132	35231	50925	34310	56950	10984	51398	42416	
3.	Banswara	13373	7265	14072	8743	14481	7772	15069	9417	14390	9233	
4.	Baran	8246	5525	8561	5448	8946	6482	11113	8008	10510	7767	
5.	Barmer	11722	6663	11917	5942	12336	7724	14098	8001	12740	7708	
6.	Bharatpur	51036	34635	40638	27059	36621	26112	41966	28587	40980	29526	
7.	Bhilwara	19598	11839	19294	11910	18516	12531	21678	14299	21742	15847	
8.	Bikaner	29258	13783	25746	12273	24653	12122	28793	17085	28043	15007	
9.	Bundi	12168	7042	12509	8484	12593	5808	13277	6710	12760	6360	
10.	Chittor	18953	11370	19379	11690	18505	10114	22170	12845	20860	13586	
11.	Churu	17099	8084	15574	7132	14835	9769	19981	12150	20317	12066	
12.	Dausa	20698	15250	15648	14700	16585	12655	19613	15377	21306	15068	
13.	Dholpur	10294	7103	10061	6955	9870	6572	11439	8544	12520	11496	
14.	Dungarpur	13242	7270	13553	5854	13306	7502	13650	8275	12520	7891	
15.	Ganganagar	35720	25618	35592	23917	33026	19470	19914	13477	19560	12370	
16.	Hanumangarh	-	Part of Hanumangarh						14743	12078	14250	11916
17.	Jaipur	194267	140962	186149	139579	182309	141205	196306	154816	195797	156336	
18.	Jaisalmer	6776	2909	6608	3568	6230	2689	5982	2886	5637	2749	
19.	Jalore	9898	5631	9440	4715	8474	4337	10017	6215	9081	5930	
20.	Jhalawar	11618	8447	13937	8798	13775	9050	14758	8932	13401	7807	
21.	Jhunjhunu	33580	22373	32551	21765	31170	20118	38972	26544	36995	25479	
22.	Jodhpur	59034	35187	57542	23248	50843	17879	39437	22733	42322	29130	
23.	Kota	28500	17963	29390	19274	29856	18203	34239	22843	34266	24945	
24.	Nagaur	27225	22605	26699	19751	25772	19318	28151	15949	28890	18285	
25.	Pali	16490	9088	16071	9906	15591	10257	17665	10741	17281	10938	
26.	Rajsamand	9641	3557	10809	3989	10554	8200	12042	7400	12728	7333	
27.	S.Madhupur	32176	21451	32338	23535	31072	22392	33404	24696	33798	25700	
28.	Sikar	22943	14607	22671	16338	20720	17101	25427	20697	25639	20842	
29.	Sirohi	7958	4397	7528	4326	7761	4822	8862	5684	9168	5900	
30.	Tonk	19721	9763	20151	11755	20392	12777	22728	15647	24679	17017	
31.	Udaipur	39266	19008	38672	20682	38778	21645	41141	23049	40019	23453	
Rajasthan		877886	563271	851645	544291	819362	534006	895213	607473	884353	622498	

Source: Directorate of Employment, Rajasthan Jaipur.

Housing, Electricity & Water Supply

* Table 7.1 :Distribution of 1000 Population (1991) by Tenure Status @

S. No.	District	All Area			Rural			Urban		
		Owned	Rented	Others	Owned	Rented	Others	Owned	Rented	Others
1.	Ajmer	770	94	11	837	18	7	659	219	17
2.	Alwar	940	32	5	969	10	4	761	164	8
3.	Banswara	930	37	6	960	21	4	624	204	28
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Barmer	890	31	12	933	17	12	645	139	17
6.	Bharatpur	940	27	3	964	7	2	842	112	7
7.	Bhilwara	832	62	10	879	23	9	636	226	13
8.	Bikaner	875	53	16	933	16	16	788	109	16
9.	Bundi	818	58	19	866	35	20	620	153	15
10.	Chittor	868	82	8	939	32	7	540	313	12
11.	Churu	946	23	6	989	6	5	851	63	9
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	884	27	4	912	8	3	752	113	8
14.	Dungarpur	941	33	7	955	20	6	761	208	20
15.	Ganganagar	909	48	25	940	18	26	794	158	19
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	891	70	10	943	13	7	806	164	15
18.	Jaisalmer	776	49	9	830	19	10	525	186	3
19.	Jalore	923	30	8	930	21	8	817	163	11
20.	Jhalawar	908	57	12	947	22	10	696	248	21
21.	Jhunjhunu	829	25	5	858	7	4	720	94	8
22.	Jodhpur	905	79	11	971	18	8	776	199	18
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	854	117	12	948	31	10	690	267	16
25.	Nagaur	952	26	5	969	11	5	864	102	7
26.	Pali	831	54	11	862	23	10	712	179	17
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhapur	329	29	4	852	12	3	699	126	11
29.	Sikar	963	15	6	971	6	4	933	50	12
30.	Sirohi	844	78	9	911	35	7	583	245	20
31.	Tonk	935	35	5	951	17	4	864	119	10
32.	Udaipur	858	61	9	905	27	7	631	219	19
Total Rajasthan		886	51	9	926	17	8	747	168	14

@ Excludes Institutional Population and therefore total of columns do not add up to 1000.

Source: Tables on Housing & Household Amenities - Census of India Rajasthan 1991

Table 7.2: Distribution of 1000 Population (1991) by availability of Electricity

S. No.	District	Electricity Available to Population per 1000											
		All Area				Rural				Urban			
		Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others	Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others	Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others
1.	Agmer	471	331	80	7	251	200	9	2	830	546	196	14
2.	Alwar	286	252	26	2	196	189	6	1	840	637	150	6
3.	Banswara	218	175	26	4	164	142	11	1	778	524	180	27
4.	Baran	Included in Kota											
5.	Barmer	149	112	15	3	88	71	4	2	622	422	100	13
6.	Bharatpur	299	267	23	1	190	182	4	1	754	624	124	5
7.	Bhilwara	373	267	44	3	285	227	11	2	737	436	184	9
8.	Bikaner	491	401	44	10	248	220	9	7	863	662	99	15
9.	Bundi	352	271	37	7	266	220	16	6	709	484	126	10
10.	Chittorgarh	367	279	61	3	276	252	15	2	793	408	277	9
11.	Churu	358	319	18	3	204	200	2	2	706	586	55	8
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur											
13.	Dholpur	206	157	71	1	117	100	3	-	619	426	95	5
14.	Dungarpur	223	200	19	2	183	172	8	1	775	574	174	17
15.	Ganganagar	432	380	34	8	244	224	7	6	758	589	135	15
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar											
17.	Jaipur	484	410	61	13	279	269	5	2	821	643	154	10
18.	Jaisalmer	161	95	32	1	66	46	8	1	603	325	147	2
19.	Jalore	200	180	17	2	167	156	9	2	656	511	128	9
20.	Jhalawar	292	243	39	4	208	197	8	2	743	491	200	16
21.	Jhunjhunu	392	305	20	2	298	251	3	1	754	509	85	5
22.	Jodhpur	417	345	65	6	216	206	8	3	808	619	176	14
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur											
24.	Kota	503	390	98	6	322	299	16	3	821	549	241	11
25.	Nagaur	329	302	17	2	252	240	5	2	741	631	80	6
26.	Pali	363	290	35	5	284	246	10	3	671	462	135	12
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur											
28.	S. Madhopur	252	187	21	2	168	138	5	1	730	462	108	9
29.	Sikar	459	439	11	3	371	361	3	2	802	744	44	9
30.	Sirohi	385	277	59	6	388	242	20	3	760	413	210	18
31.	Tonk	286	249	26	2	190	169	9	1	715	606	100	8
32.	Udaipur	331	254	45	5	235	204	13	3	791	491	196	15
Total Rajasthan		361	296	40	4	339	217	8	2	778	568	148	11

Note: Due to Non-inclusion of institutional population, total of columns do not add up to 1000.

Source: Tables on Housing & Household Amenities - Census of India Rajasthan, 1991

Table 7.3: Distribution of 1000 Population (1991)
by availability of Toilet Facility

S. No.	District	Toilet Facility Available to Population per 1000											
		All Area				Rural				Urban			
		Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others	Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others	Total	Owned	Ren- ted	Others
1.	Ajmer	328	192	71	6	91	39	5	2	711	443	178	12
2.	Alwar	117	90	19	1	35	31	3	-	628	455	120	5
3.	Banswara	92	58	18	3	38	21	6	1	656	442	142	24
4.	Baran	Included in Kota											
5.	Barmer	83	50	11	2	21	15	2	1	562	321	84	13
6.	Bharatpur	121	93	19	1	25	19	2	-	518	404	89	5
7.	Bhilwara	184	81	32	2	95	33	5	1	555	279	148	8
8.	Bikaner	351	265	43	8	72	58	7	6	777	581	97	12
9.	Bundi	161	79	25	2	68	31	8	2	547	275	95	5
10.	Chittorgarh	124	62	44	2	37	23	6	1	534	244	220	8
11.	Churu	216	160	16	3	59	56	1	1	570	459	49	6
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur											
13.	Dholpur	118	77	18	1	30	20	3	-	529	344	87	5
14.	Dungarpur	63	47	12	1	24	20	3	-	581	417	141	15
15.	Ganganagar	548	495	34	9	483	459	7	7	791	629	136	15
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar											
17.	Jaipur	303	232	58	4	45	37	2	1	736	553	149	9
18.	Jaisalmer	142	50	31	2	51	12	9	2	565	223	137	1
19.	Jalore	56	40	10	1	33	23	4	1	386	282	90	5
20.	Jhalawar	117	80	28	3	34	29	3	1	558	352	157	13
21.	Jhunjhunu	192	115	17	1	94	58	2	1	567	337	77	4
22.	Jodhpur	259	194	58	5	29	25	3	1	710	525	166	12
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur											
24.	Kota	261	160	81	5	57	38	8	2	617	374	209	10
25.	Nagaur	148	128	12	2	70	64	3	1	563	470	63	5
26.	Pali	149	86	24	4	84	33	3	2	481	294	104	10
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur											
28.	S. Madhopur	128	75	17	2	47	26	3	1	586	351	93	8
29.	Sikar	174	162	9	2	71	68	2	1	577	529	36	7
30.	Sirohi	156	74	38	4	46	26	8	1	577	257	156	13
31.	Tonk	135	102	21	2	46	27	6	1	529	435	87	5
32.	Udaipur	161	86	36	3	53	25	7	2	677	377	174	13
Total Rajasthan		204	146	33	3	77	59	4	1	641	445	131	9

Note: Due to Non-inclusion of institutional population total of columns do not add up to 1000.

Source: Tables on Housing & Household Amenities - Census of India Rajasthan 1991

Table 7.4 HOUSELESS POPULATION (1991)

(Number)

S. No.	District	No. of Households			Houseless Population						
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total		Rural		Urban		
					Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1.	Ajmer	1572	543	1029	5440	3208	2232	1514	1227	1694	1000
2.	Alwar	870	610	260	4263	2423	1840	1679	1375	744	460
3.	Banswara	385	234	151	1937	1013	924	637	537	376	380
4.	Baran	783	482	301	3961	2146	1815	1475	1236	671	579
5.	Barmar	420	315	105	2281	1408	873	1172	703	236	170
6.	Bharatpur	305	221	84	1388	738	650	555	496	183	154
7.	Bhilwara	1075	768	307	5143	2749	2394	2028	1732	721	662
8.	Bikaner	715	587	128	3251	1896	1355	1648	1198	248	157
9.	Bundi	1217	1059	158	5490	2978	2512	2595	2184	383	328
10.	Chittorgarh	1860	1512	348	7463	4106	3357	3347	2666	759	691
11.	Churu	327	232	95	1686	944	742	763	615	181	127
12.	Dausa	316	285	31	1915	1053	863	959	806	94	57
13.	Dholpur	120	87	33	539	300	239	207	150	93	89
14.	Dungarpur	196	142	54	963	500	463	368	323	132	140
15.	Ganganagar	1534	798	736	5911	3307	2604	2314	1778	993	826
16.	Hanumangarh	616	482	134	3273	1782	1491	1395	1155	387	336
17.	Jaipur	2004	1001	1003	9757	5433	4324	2964	2324	2469	2000
18.	Jaisalmer	1163	1074	89	4765	2794	1971	2590	1875	204	96
19.	Jalore	781	693	88	4170	2248	1922	2006	1731	242	191
20.	Jhalawar	451	376	75	1894	1055	859	836	644	199	215
21.	Jhunjhunu	420	236	184	2850	1554	1296	777	665	777	631
22.	Jodhpur	494	143	351	2015	1214	801	418	357	796	444
23.	Karauli	150	114	36	790	431	359	337	282	94	77
24.	Kota	1594	807	787	6259	3480	2779	1739	1337	1741	1442
25.	Nagaur	475	353	122	2711	1457	1244	1199	1051	268	193
26.	Pali	879	590	289	4329	2310	2019	1571	1372	739	647
27.	Rajsamand	649	548	101	3155	1691	1465	1409	1193	282	272
28.	S. Madhopur	290	228	62	1401	779	622	620	516	159	106
29.	Sikar	881	607	274	4607	2454	2153	1760	1541	694	612
30.	Sirchi	654	551	103	3007	1577	1330	1446	1140	231	190
31.	Tonk	493	437	56	2395	1271	1124	1087	944	184	180
32.	Udaipur	1387	1077	310	6879	3706	3173	2919	2542	787	631
Total Rajasthan		25076	17197	7879	115890	64095	51795	46334	37695	17761	14100

Source: Census of India, Rajasthan, 1991

Table 7.5 : Village Served by Potable Water Supply
as on Dec.'1998

(Number)

S. No.	District	Habitated village	Piped/pump & tank scheme	Hand pumps	Regional schemes	Traditio-nal source supply	Diggis and others	Total
1.	Ajmer	985	133	788	47	17	-	985
2.	Alwar	1946	153	1588	93	105	-	1939
3.	Banswara	1431	22	1328	50	31	-	1431
4.	Baran	1070	18	1043	5	2	-	1068
5.	Barmer	1625	161	50	1296	8	39	1554
6.	Bharatpur	1345	108	869	350	9	-	1336
7.	Bhilwara	1565	65	1225	178	97	-	1565
8.	Bikaner	580	147	-	342	13	54	556
9.	Bundi	826	27	794	4	1	-	826
10.	Chittorgarh	2172	47	2056	36	32	-	2171
11.	Churu	926	133	-	708	77	-	918
12.	Dausa	1009	44	840	115	1	-	1000
13.	Dholpur	551	22	523	2	4	-	551
14.	Dungarpur	846	49	724	55	18	-	846
15.	Ganganagar	2738	103	915	1533	3	121	2675
16.	Hunumangarh	1700	225	505	835	-	39	1604
17.	Jaipur	2131	189	1715	201	21	-	2126
18.	Jaisalmer	518	19	93	368	2	25	507
19.	Jalore	665	93	-	570	2	-	665
20.	Jhalawar	1448	30	1405	8	-	-	1443
21.	Jhunjhunu	824	110	72	205	437	-	824
22.	Jodhpur	860	264	44	519	26	-	853
23.	Karauli@							
24.	Kota	811	21	778	8	2	-	807
25.	Nagaur	1374	345	63	740	223	2	1373
26.	Pali	904	175	278	364	87	-	904
27.	Rajsamand	944	80	804	31	29	-	944
28.	S.Madhopur	1464	111	1204	135	-	-	1450
29.	Sikar	931	91	237	65	528	2	923
30.	Sirohi	446	31	308	52	53	-	444
31.	Tonk	1019	31	824	141	21	-	1017
32.	Udaipur	2235	145	2069	8	13	-	2235
Total Rajasthan		37889	3192	23140	9064	1862	282	37540

@ Included in Sawai Madhopur

Source: Public Health Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur

Table 8.1: DISTRICTWISE ROAD LENGTH
AS ON 31ST MARCH '98

(In Kms.)

S. No.	District	B.T.	WBM	Gravelled	All weather	Total
1.	Ajmer	2583	139	73	-	2795
2.	Alwar	2850	220	155	-	3235
3.	Banswara	1436	117	128	-	1681
4.	Baran	992	136	321	11	1460
5.	Barmer	3739	334	947	-	5020
6.	Bharatpur	1662	171	34	-	1867
7.	Bhilwara	2252	432	1054	13	3751
8.	Bikaner	2980	86	320	10	3396
9.	Bundi	1108	105	225	-	1438
10.	Chittorgarh	2207	187	231	-	2675
11.	Churu	2457	168	122	7	2754
12.	Dausa	1114	87	208	-	1409
13.	Dholpur	983	87	34	22	1076
14.	Dungarpur	1199	105	86	-	1391
15.	Ganganagar	2957	70	100	-	3127
16.	Hunumangarh	2079	11	48	-	2138
17.	Jaipur	3567	155	57	-	3779
18.	Jaisalmer	2699	114	592	-	3405
19.	Jalore	1956	208	299	18	2481
20.	Jhalawar	950	86	60	4	1100
21.	Jhunjhunu	1899	252	167	-	2318
22.	Jodhpur	4306	193	1045	-	5544
23.	Kacauli	1127	166	115	2	1410
24.	Kota	1328	127	174	4	1633
25.	Nagaur	3129	723	948	-	4800
26.	Pali	2774	455	1208	-	4437
27.	Rajsamand	1336	122	249	-	1687
28.	Sawai Madhopur	791	123	211	-	1125
29.	Sikar	1794	198	356	-	2348
30.	Sirohi	1172	75	146	-	1393
31.	Tonk	1139	90	315	8	1552
32.	Udaipur	2963	223	200	7	3333
	Rajasthan	65398	5766	10288	106	81558

Source: Annual Progress Report P.W.D. 1998-99

Table 8.2 : Villages Linked by Road as on 31.03.1998

(Number)

S. No.	District	Total vill-ages 1991	Villages linked by road				Villages not/Not connected		Villages not connected to total villages (Percent)
			B.T.	Met-all-ed	Gravel	Total	By Road	By B.T. Road	
1.	Ajmer	985	495	78	196	769	216	490	21.93
2.	Alwar	1946	756	70	121	956	990	1181	50.87
3.	Banswara	1431	573	34	152	759	672	858	46.96
4.	Baran	1070	271	33	105	409	661	799	61.68
5.	Barmer	1625	394	40	433	867	758	1231	46.65
6.	Bharatpur	1345	495	45	126	666	579	850	43.05
7.	Bhilwara	1565	410	85	349	844	721	1155	46.07
8.	Bikaner	580	339	5	70	814	166	241	28.62
9.	Bundi	826	237	30	82	349	477	589	57.75
10.	Chittorgarh	2172	576	59	228	863	1309	1596	60.26
11.	Churu	926	442	57	119	618	308	484	33.26
12.	Dausa	1009	227	13	112	352	657	782	65.11
13.	Dholpur	551	225	28	59	312	239	326	43.37
14.	Dungarpur	846	382	47	83	512	334	464	39.48
15.	Ganganagar	2908	1307	12	37	1356	1552	1601	53.37
16.	Hunumangarh	1530	755	-	-	755	755	755	49.35
17.	Jaipur	2131	895	107	110	1112	1019	1236	47.82
18.	Jaisalmer	518	173	8	137	318	200	345	38.61
19.	Jalore	665	338	56	209	603	62	327	9.32
20.	Jhalawar	1448	265	24	123	412	1036	1183	71.55
21.	Jhunjhunu	824	454	36	90	580	244	370	29.61
22.	Jodhpur	860	521	14	246	781	79	339	9.19
23.	Karauli	741	284	51	58	393	348	457	46.96
24.	Kota	811	294	33	49	376	435	517	53.64
25.	Nagaur	1374	536	196	270	1002	372	838	27.07
26.	Pali	904	455	66	211	732	172	449	19.03
27.	Rajsamand	873	363	27	211	601	272	510	31.16
28.	S.Madhopur	723	166	33	201	400	323	557	44.67
29.	Sikar	931	393	76	157	626	305	538	32.76
30.	Sirohi	446	219	11	96	326	120	227	26.90
31.	Tonk	1019	230	23	108	36	658	789	64.57
32.	Udaipur	2306	669	77	280	1026	1280	1637	70.99
Total Rajasthan		37889	14148	1474	4828	20450	17439	23741	62.66

Source: Annual Progress Report - 1998-99
Public Works Deptt., Govt. of Raj. Jaipur

Health and Nutrition

Table 9.1 : Inter State Comparison of Vital Indicators

State	Crude@ Birth rate			Crude@ Death rate			Total Fertility rate@@			Couples* currently protected all methods31.3.9
	1997			1997			1993-94			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Andhra Pradesh	23.1	20.5	22.5	9.1	5.9	8.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	51.5
Assam	29.0	20.7	28.2	10.3	5.9	9.9	3.7	2.4	3.5	22.0
Bihar	32.7	23.6	31.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	4.7	3.5	4.6	23.1
Gujarat	27.0	22.6	25.6	8.3	6.2	7.6	3.3	2.8	3.2	67.4
Haryana	29.6	23.8	28.3	8.3	6.9	8.0	3.9	3.0	3.7	63.7
Karnataka	23.9	20.1	22.7	8.5	5.4	7.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	57.0
Kerala	17.9	17.9	17.9	6.3	6.1	6.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	51.7
Madhya Pradesh	33.6	23.1	31.9	11.7	7.7	11.0	4.6	2.8	4.2	57.1
Maharashtra	24.4	21.0	23.1	8.6	5.4	7.3	3.2	2.6	2.9	58.2
Orissa	27.2	21.3	26.5	11.3	7.5	10.9	3.3	2.5	3.2	44.7
Punjab	24.9	19.0	23.4	7.8	6.1	7.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	91.9
Rajasthan	33.7	25.1	32.1	9.3	7.0	8.9	4.7	3.4	4.5	33.7
Tamilnadu	19.3	18.3	19.0	8.7	6.7	8.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	55.2
Uttar Pradesh	34.6	27.9	33.5	10.7	8.2	10.3	5.3	4.1	5.1	46.1
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, population Foundation of India, New Dehli-1998.

* Year Book 1995-96, Family Welfare programme in India, Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Table 9.1 (Contd.)

State	Infant@ Mortality			Neo-Natal*	Child*	Percen- tage of birth above 4th order of birth 1997	Medical attention at birth @@	
	rate			Mortality	Mortality		Institu- tions	Trained profess- ionals
	1997			rate	rate under 5 years 1995			
1	Rural	Urban	Total	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	70	37	63	52.7	82	12.0	41.9	27.0
Assam	79	37	76	47.3	131	28.9	20.7	15.3
Bihar	73	53	71	44.4	117	35.3	14.7	18.6
Gujarat	69	46	62	44.6	99	18.4	36.1	36.9
Haryana	70	59	68	41.9	100	20.6	24.2	67.3
Karnataka	63	24	53	44.2	94	17.5	49.3	25.1
Kerala	11	15	12	11.0	20	6.4	96.8	1.8
Madhya Pradesh	99	57	94	64.9	168	26.3	13.9	21.1
Maharashtra	56	31	47	39.6	75	18.5	47.5	20.1
Orissa	100	65	96	62.5	145	23.1	13.3	22.4
Punjab	54	38	51	28.1	76	17.0	12.4	85.8
Rajasthan	89	61	85	56.3	131	27.8	7.6	25.8
Tamilnadu	58	40	53	40.3	66	8.3	64.2	20.8
Uttar Pradesh	89	66	85	52.4	145	35.9	7.2	41.6
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, Population Foundation of India, New Dehli-1998.

* Year Book 1995-96, Family Welfare programme in India, Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Table 9.1 (Contd.)

State	Maternal @ mortality rate 1992	Life @@ expectancy at birth 1991-95
1	19	20
Andhra Pradesh	436	61.8
Assam	544	55.7
Bihar	470	59.3
Gujarat	389	61.0
Haryana	436	63.4
Karnataka	450	62.5
Kerala	87	72.9
Madhya Pradesh	711	54.7
Maharashtra	336	64.8
Orissa	738	56.5
Punjab	369	67.2
Rajasthan	550	59.1
Tamilnadu	376	63.3
Uttar Pradesh	624	56.8
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.

Table 9.2: DISTRICTWISE VITAL RATES
(1981 & 1997)

S. No.	District	I. M. R.		Life Expectancy		C.D.R.		G.M.F.R.		T.F.R.		C.B.R.	
		1981	1997	1981	1997	1981	1997	1981	1997	1981	1997	1981	1997
1.	Ajmer	116	94	51.09	59.17	14.58	9.4	194	136	5.5	3.9	39.08	26.52
2.	Alwar	122	99	49.96	57.86	14.82	9.6	220	170	6.4	4.9	41.36	31.13
3.	Banswara	101	82	54.61	63.25	14.06	8.7	223	171	6.1	4.7	42.39	33.04
4.	Baran	103	83	54.02	62.57	14.11	8.8	219	169	6.3	4.9	40.14	33.13
5.	Barmer	95	77	59.87	69.34	14.37	8.5	225	199	6.2	5.5	41.45	35.00
6.	Bharatpur	140	113	45.96	53.23	15.48	10.4	240	196	7.0	5.7	44.02	34.76
7.	Bhilwara	130	105	48.14	55.76	15.10	10.0	175	145	5.3	4.4	37.99	30.55
8.	Bikaner	57	46	65.09	75.39	12.56	6.9	216	190	6.0	5.3	41.32	34.60
9.	Bundi	118	96	50.66	58.67	14.65	9.5	193	156	5.9	4.8	40.68	31.30
10.	Chittorgarh	125	101	49.11	56.88	14.91	9.7	183	145	5.4	4.3	38.96	30.45
11.	Churu	74	60	60.92	70.56	13.12	7.6	214	178	6.1	5.1	42.08	34.24
12.	Dausa	105	85	53.72	62.22	14.20	8.9	212	176	6.2	5.1	41.62	33.30
13.	Dholpur	140	113	45.96	53.23	15.48	10.3	240	210	7.0	6.1	44.02	36.16
14.	Dungarpur	103	83	54.02	62.57	14.11	8.8	216	163	6.1	4.6	45.12	32.75
15.	Ganganagar	77	62	60.26	69.79	13.23	7.7	218	157	5.7	4.1	39.15	28.94
16.	Hanumangarh	77	62	60.26	69.79	13.23	7.7	218	157	5.7	4.1	39.15	28.95
17.	Jaipur	105	85	53.72	62.22	14.20	8.0	212	179	6.2	5.2	41.62	33.83
18.	Jaisalmer	81	66	60.25	69.78	13.50	8.0	199	171	5.5	4.7	36.18	28.87
19.	Jalore	100	81	54.76	63.42	14.01	8.7	228	176	6.5	5.0	41.59	31.16
20.	Jhalawar	115	93	51.38	59.51	14.55	9.3	200	148	6.1	4.5	40.16	29.97
21.	Jhunjhunu	84	68	59.45	68.05	13.58	8.0	202	151	5.9	4.4	39.98	28.74
22.	Jodhpur	80	65	59.44	68.84	13.32	7.9	216	188	6.1	5.3	41.55	34.01
23.	Karauli	134	108	47.32	54.81	15.19	10.1	218	181	6.7	5.6	43.34	34.27
24.	Kota	103	83	54.02	62.57	14.11	8.8	219	174	6.3	5.0	40.14	34.10
25.	Nagaur	88	71	59.63	69.06	13.87	8.2	201	158	6.1	4.8	41.46	31.42
26.	Pali	120	97	50.24	58.19	14.73	9.7	205	163	6.0	4.8	40.14	30.79
27.	Rajsamand	113	91	51.96	60.18	14.49	9.2	199	163	5.6	4.6	40.65	33.33
28.	S. Madhopur	134	108	47.32	54.81	15.19	10.1	218	181	6.7	5.6	43.34	34.27
29.	Sikar	88	71	59.47	68.88	13.85	8.2	207	162	6.2	4.9	41.00	31.33
30.	Sirohi	113	91	51.81	60.01	14.47	9.2	206	171	5.8	4.8	39.75	32.21
31.	Tonk	143	116	45.43	52.62	15.60	10.5	209	167	6.5	5.2	43.65	33.24
32.	Udaipur	113	91	51.96	60.18	14.49	9.2	199	163	5.6	4.6	40.65	33.29
Total Rajasthan		108	87	52.98	61.36	14.3	0.9	209	169	6.1	4.9	41.01	32.19
S.R.S.		108	85			14.3	8.9				NA	37.1	32.1

Source: Census of India - Occasional paper No.5 of 1987; Fertility and Child mortality Estimates of Rajasthan; (GMFR, TFR, CBR - Table 3.25)

- Occasional Paper No.4 of 1994 - Indirect Estimates of fertility and mortality at the District level (Registrar General (IFR - Life expectancy at birth).
- Sample Registration Bulletin, Registrar General Government of India, New Delhi, Part 32 No.1 1998 January; Part 32 No.3 1998 October
- 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.

Appendix-IX

**Table 9.3(a): Government Medical Institutions - Allopathic
(1980)**

(Number)

S. No.	District	Hosp-itals	Dis-pen-sar-ies	PHC	MCWC	Sub-Centre	Total	Urban PHC	Grand Total
1.	Ajmer	13	44	8	6	56	127	8	135
2.	Alwar	6	61	14	2	98	181	4	185
3.	Banswara	3	33	8	1	56	101	1	102
4.	Baran	Included in Kota							
5.	Barmar	3	27	8	3	56	97	2	99
6.	Bharatpur	5	55	13	5	91	169	8	177
7.	Bhilwara	5	54	11	1	77	143	3	151
8.	Bikaner	5	26	4	3	28	66	5	71
9.	Bundi	2	23	4	3	28	60	2	62
10.	Chittorgarh	6	38	12	3	84	143	5	148
11.	Churu	9	29	7	5	49	99	10	109
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur							
13.	Dholpur	Included in Bharatpur							
14.	Dungarpur	2	17	5	-	35	59	2	61
15.	Ganganagar	5	45	9	5	63	127	8	135
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar							
17.	Jaipur	20	96	17	18	124	275	15	290
18.	Jaisalmer	2	13	3	1	21	40	1	41
19.	Jalore	3	24	7	4	49	87	2	89
20.	Jhalawar	6	25	6	3	42	82	3	85
21.	Jhunjhunu	9	34	8	9	56	116	8	124
22.	Jodhpur	10	41	9	3	63	126	9	135
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur							
24.	Kota	6	58	11	1	77	153	6	159
25.	Nagaur	9	37	11	6	71	134	6	140
26.	Pali	11	41	10	8	70	140	4	144
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur							
28.	S. Madhopur	4	33	10	3	70	120	6	126
29.	Sikar	9	33	8	8	56	114	8	122
30.	Sirchi	3	22	5	1	35	66	3	69
31.	Tonk	6	23	6	2	43	80	5	85
32.	Udaipur	9	66	18	-	126	219	4	223
Total Rajasthan		171	998	232	104	1624	3129	138	3267

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Appendix-IX

Table 9.3(b): Govt. Medical Institutions - Allopathic
(1990-91)

(Number)

S. No.	District	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHC	MCWC	Sub-Centre	Total	Urban PHC	Grand Total
1.	Ajmer	13	30	40	7	220	310	4	314
2.	Alwar	9	37	62	4	341	453	1	454
3.	Banswara	2	15	53	1	277	348	-	348
4.	Baran	Included in Kota							
5.	Barmer	3	10	48	3	326	390	1	391
6.	Bharatpur	4	26	43	3	274	350	1	351
7.	Bhilwara	9	27	63	2	331	432	1	433
8.	Bikaner	6	18	26	3	166	219	3	222
9.	Bundi	3	13	24	3	122	165	1	166
10.	Chittorgarh	5	16	56	3	291	371	1	372
11.	Churu	9	15	36	6	228	294	6	300
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur							
13.	Dholpur	1	9	23	2	134	169	2	171
14.	Dungarpur	2	8	35	-	254	299	-	299
15.	Ganganagar	6	25	56	5	421	513	5	518
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar							
17.	Jaipur	31	73	93	19	539	755	13	768
18.	Jaisalmer	2	8	12	1	74	97	-	299
19.	Jalore	2	9	42	4	268	325	-	325
20.	Jhalawar	7	12	30	3	160	212	-	212
21.	Jhunjhunu	11	13	61	10	288	383	5	388
22.	Jodhpur	13	39	66	4	420	542	6	548
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur							
24.	Kota	10	38	45	1	282	376	4	380
25.	Nagaur	10	15	68	7	480	580	2	582
26.	Pali	10	21	62	11	380	484	4	488
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur							
28.	S. Madhopur	3	15	52	3	351	424	3	427
29.	Sikar	10	16	48	9	364	447	5	452
30.	Sirohi	4	10	23	1	172	210	2	212
31.	Tonk	7	11	41	2	206	267	2	269
32.	Udaipur	12	30	115	-	623	780	3	783
Total Rajasthan		204	559	1323	117	8000	10203	75	10278

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Appendix-IX

Table 9.3(c) : Government Medical Institutions - Allopathic
(1997-98)

(Number)

S. No.	District	Hospitals	Dispensaries	PHC	MCWC	PHC Urban	Aid Post	Sub-centre	Total
1.	Ajmer	13	17	47	7	2	1	258	345
2.	Alwar	9	10	81	4	2	-	443	549
3.	Banswara	2	7	58	1	1	-	323	392
4.	Baran	5	2	33	-	-	-	204	244
5.	Barmer	3	4	65	3	-	-	403	478
6.	Bharatpur	5	8	57	3	-	-	359	432
7.	Bhilwara	9	14	71	2	1	1	362	460
8.	Bikaner	7	13	38	4	1	-	211	274
9.	Bundi	4	5	28	3	-	1	172	213
10.	Chittorgarh	5	8	62	3	1	-	380	459
11.	Churu	12	5	63	5	3	1	327	416
12.	Dausa	3	1	32	3	-	-	221	260
13.	Dholpur	1	4	25	2	-	-	167	199
14.	Dungarpur	2	6	42	-	-	-	290	340
15.	Ganganagar	4	9	44	1	1	-	-	-
16.	Hanumangarh	3	2	41	4	1	-	597	707
17.	Jaipur	27	52	90	17	3	2	480	671
18.	Jaisalmer	2	6	16	1	-	-	121	146
19.	Jalore	2	2	54	4	-	-	291	353
20.	Jhalawar	7	4	35	3	-	-	218	267
21.	Jhunjhunu	11	6	74	10	-	1	325	427
22.	Jodhpur	16	19	73	4	2	5	448	567
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur							-
24.	Kota	10	15	30	1	1	-	152	209
25.	Nagaur	10	4	92	7	-	1	528	642
26.	Pali	10	8	67	11	-	-	408	504
27.	Rajsamand	2	1	43	-	-	-	207	253
28.	S.Madhapur	4	5	53	3	1	-	417	483
29.	Sikar	10	7	74	9	-	-	396	496
30.	Sirohi	4	4	26	1	-	-	187	222
31.	Tonk	7	7	44	2	-	-	246	306
32.	Udaipur	10	13	88	-	-	-	509	620
Total Rajasthan		219	268	1646	118	20	13	9650	11934

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Table 9.4 : Area and Population Served Per Government Medical Institution

S. No.	District	Area (Sq.Kms.)			Population (No.)			Medical Institution per lakh of population (No.)		
		1980	1990-91	1997-98	1980	1990-91	1997-98	1980	1990-91	1997-98
1.	Ajmer	63	27	24	10600	5506	5012	9	18	20
2.	Alwar	45	18	15	9508	5059	4183	8	20	24
3.	Banswara	49	14	13	8686	3322	2949	9	30	34
4.	Baran			28	Included in Kota					
5.	Barmer	287	73	59	11242	3670	3002	7	27	33
6.	Bharatpur	29	14	12	10616	4707	2619	11	21	26
7.	Bhilwara	69	24	23	8662	3679	3463	9	27	29
8.	Bikaner	384	123	99	11831	5455	4420	6	18	23
9.	Bundi	90	33	26	9467	4639	3615	8	22	28
10.	Chittorgarh	73	29	24	8318	3989	3233	10	25	31
11.	Churu	154	56	40	10789	5143	3710	7	19	27
12.	Dausa *1			11						
13.	Dholpur *2			15						
14.	Dungarpur	62	13	11	11164	2926	2574	7	34	39
15.	Ganganagar	153	40	29	14919	5062	3710	7	20	27
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	49	18	17	11745	6357	5245	9	16	19
18.	Jaisalmer	937	396	263	5829	3557	2363	17	28	42
19.	Jalore	120	33	30	10146	3517	3238	10	28	31
20.	Jhalawar	73	29	23	9235	4514	3584	11	22	28
21.	Jhunjhunu	48	15	14	9621	4077	3705	10	25	27
22.	Jodhpur	169	42	40	12230	3929	3797	8	25	26
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	78	33	26	9730	5342	5865	10	19	22
25.	Nagaur	127	30	28	11600	3686	3341	9	27	30
26.	Pali	86	26	25	8833	3070	2948	11	33	34
27.	Rajsamand *3			19						
28.	S.Madhopur	84	25	21	12167	4222	3733	8	24	27
29.	Sikar	63	17	16	11254	4077	3716	9	26	27
30.	Sirohi	74	24	23	7841	3085	2946	13	32	34
31.	Tonk	85	27	24	9224	3625	3186	11	28	31
32.	Udaipur	77	22	20	10547	3691	3334	9	27	30
Total Rajasthan		105	33	29	10440	4282	3687	10	23	27

*1 Included in Jaipur for 1980 and 1990-91

*2 Included in Bharatpur for 1980 and 1990-91

*3 Included in Udaipur for 1980 and 1990-91

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Table 9.5 : Profile of Sub-Centres
(1996-97)

(Percentage)

District	Average population per sub-centre	Sub-centre housed in own building	Sub-centre with electricity	Sub-centre with water supply	Sub-centre with residential quarters	Sub-Centre with adequate space for		
						Check-up	Delivery	IUD insert:
Alwar	4150	46.6	16.7	16.7	33.3	76.7	33.3	60.0
Baran	3833	53.3	36.7	36.7	49.9	60.0	35.7	63.3
Bharatpur	3966	76.6	26.7	23.3	53.3	60.0	27.6	65.5
Bundi	3600	30.0	50.0	56.7	30.8	56.7	13.3	80.0
Dholpur	3650	60.0	30.0	23.3	30.0	66.7	36.7	63.3
Jaipur	4000	40.0	56.7	53.3	30.0	90.0	43.3	90.0
Jhalawar	3683	50.0	50.0	46.7	50.0	80.0	50.0	76.7
Jhunjhunu	3116	50.0	40.0	56.7	50.0	70.0	40.0	70.0
Kota	3800	56.6	60.0	60.0	63.3	70.0	56.7	80.0
Sawai Madhopur	4066	40.0	26.7	46.7	26.6	70.0	40.0	80.0
Sikar	3766	53.3	40.0	50.0	40.0	70.0	50.0	70.0
Barmer	2716	80.0	13.3	36.6	76.6	50.0	56.6	73.3
Jalore	3416	80.0	26.6	43.3	63.3	60.0	56.6	70.0
Jaisalmer	2450	80.0	20.0	36.6	76.6	63.3	43.3	76.6
Jodhpur	2650	86.6	16.6	43.3	23.3	56.6	33.3	56.6
Banswara	3166	86.6	26.6	33.3	40.0	86.6	93.3	86.6
Bikaner	6833	93.3	30.0	33.3	40.0	83.3	80.0	83.3
Chittorgarh	3383	46.6	53.3	73.3	50.0	80.0	96.6	40.0
Churu	3466	90.0	26.6	30.0	66.6	73.3	70.0	83.3
Dangapur	2866	73.3	46.6	73.3	73.3	86.6	100.0	33.3
Ganganagar	3483	53.3	66.6	70.0	33.3	83.3	90.0	90.0
Hanumangarh	4116	43.3	63.3	80.0	30.0	83.3	76.6	83.3
Rajsamand	3616	66.6	73.3	43.3	53.3	93.3	80.0	20.0
Udaipur	3100	73.3	40.0	10.0	36.6	76.6	73.3	16.6
Ajmer	3850	73.3	40.0	56.6	26.6	80.0	50.0	76.6
Bhilwara	3150	66.6	50.0	53.3	23.3	70.0	13.3	83.3
Dausa	3800	56.6	16.6	26.6	36.6	66.6	33.3	73.3
Megaur	3433	86.6	40.0	36.6	63.3	76.6	50.0	73.3
Pali	2816	73.3	26.5	26.6	83.3	76.6	13.3	83.3
Sirohi	3016	56.6	36.6	26.6	43.3	83.3	30.0	80.0
Tonk	2833	40.0	20.0	30.0	26.6	60.0	10.0	66.6
State	3542	70.0	36.6	40.5	44.5	70.5	42.7	67.6

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing methods and MCH services 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan.

Table 9.6 : Beds in Government Medical Institutions

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	1980	1990-91	1997-98	Increase in Beds (Percentage)		
					1970-80	1980-91	1990-91 1997-98
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ajmer	1391	1912	2082	11.01	37.46	8.89
2.	Alwar	707	1210	1516	10.64	71.14	25.29
3.	Banswara	348	826	948	52.63	137.36	14.75
4.	Baran *1	-	-	604	-	-	23.28
5.	Barmer	224	668	842	79.20	198.21	26.04
6.	Bharatpur	771	1243	1043	4.90	61.22	16.41
7.	Bhilwara	411	1192	1342	21.96	190.02	12.58
8.	Bikaner	1331	1567	1739	0.83	17.73	10.98
9.	Bundi	155	393	491	9.92	153.55	24.94
10.	Chittorgarh	360	960	1070	13.56	166.67	11.56
11.	Churu	463	800	1154	34.99	72.78	44.25
12.	Dausa *2	-	-	466	-	-	8.71
13.	Dholpur *3	-	-	404	-	-	16.41
14.	Dungarpur	261	575	685	24.29	120.31	19.13
15.	Ganganagar	648	1036	856	48.28	59.88	42.86
16.	Hanumangarh *4	-	-	624	-	-	42.86
17.	Jaipur	3058	5359	5360	31.08	75.24	8.71
18.	Jaisalmer	84	212	330	10.53	152.38	55.66
19.	Jalore	281	533	731	76.73	89.68	37.15
20.	Jhalawar	296	614	718	1.02	107.43	16.94
21.	Jhunjhunu	525	926	1091	64.58	76.38	17.82
22.	Jodhpur	1423	2166	3041	7.72	52.21	40.40
23.	Karauli *5	-	-	-	-	-	11.46
24.	Kota	913	1426	1154	57.96	56.19	23.28
25.	Nagaur	480	1084	1370	27.32	125.83	26.38
26.	Pali	499	1106	1264	45.48	121.64	14.29
27.	Rajsamand *6	-	-	625	-	-	22.42
28.	S.Madhopur	350	838	934	11.46	139.43	11.46
29.	Sikar	456	1023	1294	1.30	124.34	26.49
30.	Sirohi	234	466	509	24.47	99.15	9.23
31.	Tonk	295	639	705	11.32	116.61	10.33
32.	Udaipur	1434	2511	2449	10.31	75.10	22.42
Total Rajasthan		17898	31285	37441	23.47	74.80	19.68

(contd.)

- *1 Included in Kota for 1980 and 1990-91
- *2 Included in Jaipur for 1980 and 1990-91
- *3 Included in Bharatpur for 1980 and 1990-91
- *4 Included in Ganganagar for 1980 and 1990-91
- *5 Included in Sawai Madhopur for 1980 and 1990-91
- *6 Included in Udaipur for 1980 and 1990-91

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Table 9.6 (contd.): Beds in Government Medical Institutions

(Number)

S. No.	District	Per lakh population			Population per bed		
		1980	1990-91	1997-98	1980	1990-91	1997-98
	1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Ajmer	97	111	120	1242	904	830
2.	Alwar	40	53	66	2487	1898	1515
3.	Banswara	39	71	82	2546	1400	1219
4.	Baran *1			87			1155
5.	Barmer	20	47	59	4969	2148	1704
6.	Bharatpur	41	52	60	2437	1932	1659
7.	Bhilwara	31	75	84	3182	1336	1187
8.	Bikaner	158	129	144	631	773	696
9.	Bundi	26	51	64	3787	1959	1568
10.	Chittorgarh	29	65	72	3419	1546	1387
11.	Churu	39	52	75	2540	1929	1337
12.	Dausa *2			119			1564
13.	Dholpur *3			60			1659
14.	Dungarpur	38	66	78	2609	1522	1277
15.	Ganganagar	32	40	56	3108	2531	1772
16.	Hanumangarh *4			56			1772
17.	Jaipur	90	110	119	1114	911	838
18.	Jaisalmer	35	61	96	2845	1627	1045
19.	Jalore	31	47	64	3214	2144	1564
20.	Jhalawar	38	64	75	2652	1559	1333
21.	Jhunjhunu	44	59	69	2272	1559	1450
22.	Jodhpur	86	101	141	1160	994	708
23.	Karauli *5			52			1930
24.	Kota	59	70	87	1694	1424	1155
25.	Nagaur	30	51	64	3383	1498	1566
26.	Pali	39	74	85	2549	1344	1176
27.	Rajsamand *6			106			940
28.	S. Madhopur	23	46	52	4380	2152	1930
29.	Sikar	33	56	70	3011	1802	1484
30.	Sirohi	43	71	78	2312	1403	1285
31.	Tonk	38	66	72	2658	1526	1383
32.	Udaipur	61	87	106	1640	1151	940
Total Rajasthan		52	71	85	1906	1407	1175

Note: For 1980 population, figure of 1981 census have been used; for 1990-91 and 1997-98, population figures of 1991 census have been used.

- *1 Included in Kota except for 1997-98
- *2 Included in Jaipur except for 1997-98
- *3 Included in Bharatpur except for 1997-98
- *4 Included in Ganganagar except for 1997-98
- *5 Included in Sawai Madhopur except for 1997-98
- *6 Included in Udaipur except for 1997-98

Source: Directorate of Medical and Health, Rajasthan.

Table: 9.7 : Government Ayurvedic & Unani Institutions and Beds

(Number)

S. No.	District	1990-91			1997-98			
		Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Beds	Mobile
1.	Ajmer	5	134	348	7	132	343	1
2.	Alwar	2	179	20	2	179	20	-
3.	Banswara	2	113	15	2	118	15	1
4.	Baran	Included in Kota			1	58	5	-
5.	Barmer	-	91	-	1	92	5	1
6.	Bharatpur	1	130	15	1	130	15	-
7.	Bhilwara	5	182	40	5	182	40	-
8.	Bikaner	1	97	20	1	96	30	1
9.	Bundi	1	65	10	1	65	10	-
10.	Chittorgarh	3	124	26	3	130	26	-
11.	Churu	5	125	37	5	128	37	-
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur			-	96	-	-
13.	Dholpur	2	52	10	2	53	10	-
14.	Dungarpur	3	115	30	4	119	30	-
15.	Ganganagar	3	173	22	-	84	-	1
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in G.Nagar			3	90	22	-
17.	Jaipur	6	376	252	7	302	67	-
18.	Jaisalmer	1	33	5	1	33	5	1
19.	Jalore	2	67	23	3	68	28	-
20.	Jhalawar	1	76	7	1	78	7	-
21.	Jhunjhunu	2	153	15	2	154	15	-
22.	Jodhpur	4	124	39	5	124	51	-
23.	Karauli	Included in S.Madhpor			1	82	5	-
24.	Kota	1	117	20	1	57	30	1
25.	Nagaur	5	153	24	6	154	29	-
26.	Pali	5	130	33	5	136	33	-
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur			1	93	10	-
28.	S.Madhpor	3	187	17	2	86	12	-
29.	Sikar	4	151	40	4	152	40	-
30.	Sirohi	2	58	15	2	64	15	-
31.	Tonk	2	100	10	2	101	10	-
32.	Udaipur	5	272	231	4	187	221	-
Total Rajasthan		76	3577	1324	85	3623	1186	7

Source: Director, Ayurved, Rajasthan.

Table 9.8 : Average number of living children and
Additional Children desired by women
(1996-97)

S. No.	District	Living Children			Desired Children		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Ajmer	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.7
2.	Alwar	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.0	2.3
3.	Banswara	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
4.	Baran	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.3
5.	Barmar	1.6	1.4	3.0	0.5	0.6	1.0
6.	Bharatpur	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.0	2.2
7.	Bhilwara	1.2	1.1	2.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
8.	Bikaner	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
9.	Bundi	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.2	1.1	2.2
10.	Chittorgarh	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
11.	Churu	1.3	1.3	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
12.	Dausa	1.4	1.3	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.5
13.	Dholpur	1.6	1.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.3
14.	Dungarpur	1.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	0.3	1.1
15.	Ganganagar	1.1	1.1	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.7
16.	Hanumangarh	1.0	1.1	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
17.	Jaipur	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.2
18.	Jaisalmer	1.9	1.3	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
19.	Jalore	1.7	1.4	3.2	0.5	0.5	1.1
20.	Jhalawar	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.1	1.0	2.1
21.	Jhunjhunu	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.3
22.	Jodhpur	1.6	1.3	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.8
23.	Kota	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.3
24.	Nagaur	1.3	1.3	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
25.	Pali	1.4	1.4	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.3
26.	Rajsamand	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.4	1.6
27.	S. Madhopur*	1.5	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.0	2.3
28.	Sikar	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	2.2
29.	Sirohi	1.5	1.3	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.6
30.	Tonk	1.4	1.3	2.7	0.4	0.2	0.6
31.	Udaipur	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.0	0.2	1.2
	State	1.4	1.3	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.3

* Includes Karauli district.

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of
Spacing methods and MCH Services 1996-97,
Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan.

Table 9.9 : Percentage of Females by Age at Marriage
(1996-97)

S. No.	District	Age at Marriage (Year)				Age at Gauna (Year)			
		< 15	15-17	18 +	Mean	< 15	15-17	18 +	Mea
1.	Ajmer	32.2	42.1	25.8	16.1	11.9	47.2	40.9	16.7
2.	Alwar	37.4	28.7	33.9	16.2	19.1	34.1	46.7	17.2
3.	Banswara	4.3	51.5	44.3	17.0	10.0	43.0	47.0	16.0
4.	Baran	61.1	25.1	13.8	14.4	23.6	43.2	33.3	16.7
5.	Barmer	43.8	31.3	24.9	14.1	2.4	55.8	41.8	17.0
6.	Bharatpur	37.8	39.1	23.1	15.8	21.7	46.8	31.4	16.6
7.	Bhilwara	62.9	24.9	12.3	11.1	20.1	51.4	28.5	16.4
8.	Bikaner	12.9	42.3	44.8	16.8	6.8	38.4	54.8	17.2
9.	Bundi	67.5	20.0	12.5	13.7	38.8	35.5	25.7	16.3
10.	Chittorgarh	51.0	27.3	21.7	13.0	15.7	49.9	34.4	17.0
11.	Churu	9.7	37.9	41.6	15.0	28.0	32.7	38.4	16.3
12.	Dausa	33.6	40.7	25.8	16.2	5.3	35.3	59.3	17.1
13.	Dholpur	51.3	29.7	18.9	15.3	44.2	34.5	21.3	15.8
14.	Dungarpur	0.4	58.0	41.5	17.0	0.7	41.1	58.2	18.0
15.	Ganganagar	5.2	23.4	71.1	17.0	4.2	20.4	75.1	17.4
16.	Hanumangarh	2.9	33.8	63.3	17.0	2.8	24.2	73.0	17.4
17.	Jaipur	51.3	28.8	19.9	15.1	38.2	38.7	23.1	16.1
18.	Jaisalmer	15.8	58.1	26.1	16.2	1.3	71.3	27.4	17.0
19.	Jalore	59.1	30.7	10.2	12.3	1.3	71.4	27.2	16.5
20.	Jhalawar	65.6	19.0	15.4	14.3	30.7	36.7	32.7	16.6
21.	Jhunjhunu	46.4	30.3	23.3	15.4	34.2	38.2	27.6	16.1
22.	Jodhpur	65.3	17.7	17.0	11.7	2.1	59.2	38.7	16.9
23.	Kota	65.0	19.0	16.0	14.3	37.6	33.3	29.2	16.3
24.	Nagaur	50.3	32.2	17.4	15.3	25.0	43.6	31.4	16.4
25.	Pali	23.4	41.9	34.6	16.4	2.2	46.8	50.9	17.8
26.	Rajsamand	15.6	61.1	23.3	16.0	11.9	62.3	25.8	16.0
27.	S.Madhapur*	59.5	20.9	19.6	14.4	37.6	34.7	27.6	15.8
28.	Sikar	45.2	34.7	20.1	15.5	30.1	44.4	25.4	16.1
29.	Sirohi	9.9	31.4	58.6	17.8	9.3	31.2	59.0	17.7
30.	Tonk	44.0	10.1	48.4	16.4	7.6	47.9	44.6	16.8
31.	Udaipur	28.3	53.9	17.8	16.0	11.9	64.0	24.1	16.0
State		26.7	33.7	39.6	15.4	17.3	43.8	38.9	17.7

* Includes Karauli district.

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing methods and MCH Services 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan.

Table 9.10 : Incidence of Diarrhoea Among Children
(1996-97)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	No. of children reported to have diarrhoea	Children received treatment	Children received treatment from			Children received ORS during diarrhoea	Children received home fluid durin diarrhoea
				Government agency	Vaidya/Private Doctor	Tan-trik/others		
1.	Ajmer	14.0	99.9	71.4	7.1	21.4	42.9	0.0
2.	Alwar	14.0	78.6	54.6	45.5	0.0	13.1	0.0
3.	Banswara	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Baran	14.0	85.7	58.3	41.7	0.0	53.1	8.3
5.	Barmer	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6.	Bharatpur	8.0	75.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	28.1	16.7
7.	Bhilwara	2.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
8.	Bikaner	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9.	Bundi	12.0	83.3	80.0	20.0	0.0	27.3	20.0
10.	Chittorgarh	27.0	70.4	63.0	7.4	0.0	29.6	0.0
11.	Churu	2.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
12.	Dausa	4.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.	Dholpur	1.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0
14.	Dungarpur	4.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
15.	Ganganagar	5.0	100.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	40.0
16.	Hanumangarh	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17.	Jaipur	12.0	83.3	60.0	40.0	0.0	63.1	20.0
18.	Jaisalmer	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19.	Jalore	12.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
20.	Jhalawar	8.0	62.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.0
21.	Jhunjhunu	31.0	100.0	66.6	0.0	33.3	33.1	3.6
22.	Jodhpur	19.0	99.3	94.7	5.3	0.0	100.0	0.0
23.	Kota	17.0	88.2	66.6	33.3	0.0	63.1	0.0
24.	Nagaur	3.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3
25.	Pali	15.0	100.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	6.7
26.	Rajsamand	00.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27.	S. Madhopur*	10.0	80.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	26.2	12.5
28.	Sikar	7.0	100.0	56.1	42.9	0.0	43.1	14.3
29.	Sirohi	2.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30.	Tonk	6.0	100.0	16.7	83.3	0.0	16.7	83.3
31.	Udaipur	1.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State		8.1	72.8	70.6	22.9	6.4	31.2	8.3

* Includes Karauli district.

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing methods and MCH Services 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan.

Appendix-IX

Table 9.11 : Vaccination of Children Aged (12-23) Months
(1996-97)

(Percentage)

District	Having card	BCG	DPT-1	DPT-2	DPT-3	Polio-1	Polio-2	Polio-3	Measles	Vit-A
Ajmer	70.0	84.0	94.0	78.7	65.3	86.0	79.3	62.7	55.3	59.3
Alwar	81.0	86.4	86.4	86.4	81.8	86.4	81.8	81.8	77.3	77.3
Banswara	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Baran	100.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	96.6	100.0	100.0	96.6	86.2	82.8
Barmar	100.0	83.8	100.0	97.3	94.6	100.0	94.6	91.9	97.3	89.2
Bharatpur	81.5	100.0	92.6	92.6	96.3	92.6	92.6	92.6	88.9	88.9
Bhilwara	67.3	67.3	94.0	83.3	62.0	70.7	75.3	50.0	48.7	38.0
Bikaner	84.0	84.0	82.7	46.0	11.3	76.7	42.0	10.0	2.7	81.3
Bundi	93.8	93.8	93.8	90.6	87.5	93.8	90.6	87.5	87.5	84.4
Chittorgarh	55.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	85.1	81.4
Churu	92.7	92.0	100.0	97.3	88.0	100.0	93.3	88.0	83.3	68.7
Dausa	58.7	48.0	76.7	69.3	51.3	64.0	66.0	48.0	30.7	28.0
Dholpur	72.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	88.0	96.0	96.0	88.0	84.0	80.0
Dungarpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.6
Ganganagar	86.7	82.7	87.3	77.3	44.0	76.0	73.3	46.7	18.7	68.7
Hanumangarh	97.3	96.7	94.7	51.3	42.7	89.3	49.3	34.0	26.7	81.3
Jaipur	75.6	85.4	82.9	73.2	87.8	82.9	70.7	65.9	61.0	0.0
Jaisalmer	100.0	94.4	94.4	94.4	55.6	94.4	94.4	55.6	88.9	50.0
Jalore	83.3	83.3	83.3	75.0	75.0	83.3	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
Jhalawar	92.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	95.3	93.0	88.4	88.4
Jhunjhunu	47.4	78.9	81.6	76.3	76.3	81.6	78.9	71.1	63.2	60.5
Jodhpur	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	93.8	90.6
Kota	76.2	90.5	90.5	90.5	95.2	85.7	90.5	85.7	76.2	71.4
Nagaur	70.0	71.3	71.3	70.3	63.3	70.7	66.0	61.3	46.7	27.3
Pali	84.0	58.0	72.7	59.3	52.7	72.0	60.7	46.7	26.7	28.0
Rajsamand	25.7	85.7	80.0	74.2	65.7	91.4	82.8	65.7	22.8	20.0
S. Madhopur*	80.0	84.0	84.0	80.0	80.0	84.0	80.0	76.0	68.0	56.0
Sikar	78.6	85.7	82.1	75.0	71.4	82.1	78.6	71.4	67.9	67.9
Sirohi	65.3	52.7	56.0	48.0	38.7	43.3	48.0	38.7	34.0	27.3
Tonk	45.3	50.7	64.7	52.0	44.0	52.7	53.3	41.3	16.7	11.3
Udaipur	69.2	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.4	97.4	100.0	97.4	66.6	69.2
State	76.1	84.0	84.4	78.4	70.6	82.3	77.8	68.5	61.4	61.6

* Includes Karauli district.

Source: Detailed Tables of Concurrent Evaluation of Spacing methods and MCH Services 1996-97, Family Welfare Department, Rajasthan.

Table 9.12: Approximate Per Capita Expenditure
by Districts

(Rupees)

S. No.	District	Based on number of institutions@			Based on eighth plan devolution@@		
		1991-92	1992-97	1997-98	1991-92	1992-97	1997-98
1.	Ajmer	52.40	84.75	112.13	88.43	165.24	197.86
2.	Alwar	55.48	66.37	127.15	47.09	76.91	105.37
3.	Banswara	80.76	131.90	177.45	51.99	84.90	116.32
4.	Baran	-	100.88	149.78	72.81	118.92	162.91
5.	Barmer	67.40	111.66	159.51	52.59	72.21	98.93
6.	Bharatpur	46.44	95.33	136.29	43.65	71.29	97.67
7.	Bhilwara	78.08	126.95	162.14	57.90	94.57	129.56
8.	Bikaner	53.09	86.32	122.91	79.63	130.05	178.17
9.	Bundi	60.62	98.41	196.55	51.18	83.59	114.52
10.	Chittorgarh	67.43	111.36	159.30	64.98	106.13	145.39
11.	Churu	55.97	92.60	141.86	43.29	70.71	96.87
12.	Dausa	-	103.03	143.45	64.11	104.71	143.45
13.	Dholpur	60.46	96.30	135.27	45.15	55.57	101.03
14.	Dungarpur	95.51	159.12	211.56	69.32	113.21	155.10
15.	Ganganagar	53.19	86.88	126.68	56.62	92.47	126.69
16.	Hanumangarh	-	-	-	35.51	58.00	79.46
17.	Jaipur	47.29	75.26	100.69	94.97	155.22	212.49
18.	Jaisalmer	76.16	125.70	208.47	72.11	117.76	161.34
19.	Jalore	69.21	113.83	148.28	48.66	79.48	108.38
20.	Jhalawar	60.75	99.22	144.42	60.17	98.26	134.62
21.	Jhunjhunu	68.91	112.83	147.46	45.05	73.58	100.81
22.	Jodhpur	63.09	101.56	129.26	89.06	145.45	199.27
23.	Karauli	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Kota	49.29	66.98	87.66	141.13	115.25	315.78
25.	Nagaur	69.19	113.43	149.57	36.62	59.80	81.93
26.	Pali	84.08	137.93	173.40	51.16	83.56	114.51
27.	Rajsamand	-	131.45	168.69	73.36	119.81	164.14
28.	S. Madhopur	68.68	102.29	126.61	46.51	75.96	104.06
29.	Sikar	66.12	107.75	141.50	41.56	67.87	92.98
30.	Sirohi	83.34	136.11	175.95	44.45	72.59	99.45
31.	Tonk	76.26	125.47	167.48	58.77	95.98	131.49
32.	Udaipur	73.60	117.05	156.73	98.17	120.14	167.12

Source: @ - Medical Department, Rajasthan.
 @@ - Budget documents, Rajasthan.

Table 9.13: Ranking of Districts by Financial Inputs and Health Development Index

S. No.	District	Based on number of institutions			Based on eighth plan devolution			Health Index	
		1991-92	1992-97	1997-98	1991-92	1992-97	1997-98	1981	1997-98
1.	Ajmer	24	27	28	4	1	4	22	22
2.	Alwar	21	30	24	22	21	21	25	25
3.	Banswara	4	4	4	18	17	17	12	12
4.	Baran	-	19	13	8	7	8	13	13
5.	Barmer	14	13	10	17	25	26	6	5
6.	Bharatpur	27	23	21	27	26	27	30	30
7.	Bhilwara	5	6	9	15	15	15	27	27
8.	Bikaner	23	26	27	6	4	5	1	1
9.	Bundi	18	21	3	19	18	18	23	23
10.	Chittorgarh	13	14	11	11	11	11	26	26
11.	Churu	20	24	19	28	27	28	2	2
12.	Dausa	-	16	18	12	12	12	16	16
13.	Dholpur	19	22	22	24	31	23	30	30
14.	Dungarpur	1	1	1	10	10	10	13	13
15.	Ganganagar	22	25	25	16	16	16	3	3
16.	Hanumangarh	-	-	-	31	30	31	3	3
17.	Jaipur	26	28	29	3	2	2	16	16
18.	Jaisalmer	7	8	2	9	8	9	5	6
19.	Jalore	9	10	15	21	20	20	11	11
20.	Jhalawar	17	20	17	13	13	13	21	21
21.	Jhunjhunu	11	12	16	25	23	24	9	10
22.	Jodhpur	16	18	23	5	3	3	8	9
23.	Karauli	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28
24.	Kota	25	29	30	1	9	1	13	13
25.	Nagaur	10	11	14	30	29	29	7	7
26.	Pali	2	2	6	20	19	19	24	24
27.	Rajsamand	-	5	7	7	6	7	18	18
28.	S. Madhopur	12	17	26	23	22	22	28	28
29.	Sikar	15	15	20	29	28	29	10	8
30.	Sirohi	3	3	5	26	24	25	20	20
31.	Tonk	6	7	8	14	14	14	32	32
32.	Udaipur	8	9	12	2	5	6	18	18

Table 9.14: Blocks Covered under ICDS and Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition Programme (1997-98)

(Number)

District	Total blo- cks	Blo- cks under ICDS	Pregnant Women			Nursing Mothers			Children 6 months to 6 years		
			Eligi- ble	Enro- lled	Bene- fited	Eligi- ble	Enro- lled	Bene- fited	Eligi- ble	Enro- lled	Bene- fited
1. Ajmer	8	4	5703	3536	2294	6984	4059	2666	78337	34758	23001
2. Alwar	14	5	8927	5228	2965	10114	5805	3399	104940	49031	30905
3. Banswara	8	8	13459	7212	5630	16459	9377	7267	173522	93753	68268
4. Baran	7	4	3917	2818	2236	4379	2818	2340	41198	24523	18194
5. Barmes	8	8	16961	8535	6365	19251	8715	6512	163016	78065	59518
6. Bharatpur	9	9	30944	18089	7698	26779	10256	8246	216592	87049	57065
7. Bhilwara	11	8	11493	8095	6440	12986	8963	7212	119265	72573	53051
8. Bikaner	4	4	9997	4039	3511	10716	4786	2778	77638	46358	28008
9. Bundi	4	3	5418	2738	1857	6482	4102	1971	63530	26401	15009
10. Chittorgarh	14	6	6371	5045	3734	7519	6139	4424	86902	64274	44089
11. Churu	7	7	17733	7537	4547	18041	6205	4821	159232	68009	47029
12. Dausa	5	5	13680	8111	5388	14098	8064	5618	114017	61008	38007
13. Deogarh	4	4	9374	2285	1282	12077	2285	1282	99696	32157	15098
14. Durgapur	5	5	7568	6036	2615	8975	7410	3239	92039	67108	21443
15. Ganganagar	7	7	12473	8094	6764	15753	8492	7637	109935	60422	50548
16. Hanumangarh	3	3	9665	6855	5237	12078	6688	5525	130811	58409	38006
17. Jaipur	13	13	29366	15849	11672	30944	17694	13684	323264	140494	114004
18. Jaipur	3	3	1408	1798	1364	4496	1874	1664	39239	20264	16002
19. Jalore	7	7	19768	5888	4304	22695	6347	4804	165913	57366	44013
20. Jhokawar	6	4	6195	3147	2733	7141	3450	2981	48692	24866	18611
21. Jhunjhuna	8	2	4047	2047	1357	4099	2033	1360	63145	19817	13815
22. Jodhpur	9	6	14771	5983	4135	15569	6142	4317	137381	45978	33155
23. Karauli	5	5	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24. Kota	5	3	6684	5004	3186	8844	5279	3251	103160	37982	24000
25. Nagaur	11	9	20192	11476	9430	24004	11794	9900	214412	82896	65218
26. Pali	10	5	7921	4029	2635	10257	3893	2928	91546	43251	30167
27. Rajasamand	7	3	2577	1465	1013	3264	1887	1181	34072	18363	12132
28. S. Madhopur	5	5	23558	11749	8854	27325	13263	9543	208420	88032	60904
29. Sikar	8	1	2146	1024	963	2173	1224	1156	24179	9855	9614
30. Sirohi	5	5	5675	3117	2337	7783	3596	2765	76998	43757	31003
31. Tonk	6	6	10271	6003	4504	12927	7860	5830	130580	54690	38043
32. Udaipur	11	10	13592	7767	4603	13402	9036	5496	203907	87698	49002
Total	237	177	346854	183801		406014		146797		1713537	
					131653		199536		3695758		118475

Source: Women & Child Development Department Govt. of Raj., Jaipur

Education

Table 10.1 : Districtwise Literacy (1981 & 1991)
- All Groups

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	1981			1991		
		Males	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1.	Ajmer	47.65	21.92	35.30	68.75	34.50	52.34
2.	Alwar	40.05	11.38	26.53	60.98	22.54	43.09
3.	Banswara	26.05	7.50	16.85	38.16	13.42	26.00
4.	Baran	Included in Kota			53.79	17.22	36.57
5.	Barmer	20.04	3.71	12.29	36.56	7.68	22.98
6.	Bharatpur	39.33	10.08	26.05	62.11	19.60	42.96
7.	Bhilwara	29.97	8.97	19.79	45.95	16.50	31.65
8.	Bikaner	37.66	17.57	28.20	54.63	27.03	41.73
9.	Bundi	30.10	8.92	20.14	47.40	16.13	32.75
10.	Chittorgarh	33.91	9.35	21.94	50.55	17.15	34.28
11.	Churu	33.34	9.81	21.86	51.30	17.32	34.78
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur			56.75	14.15	36.86
13.	Dholpur	Included in Bharatpur			50.45	15.25	35.09
14.	Dungarpur	29.54	7.97	18.52	45.71	15.40	30.55
15.	Ganganagar	36.41	14.16	26.03	55.29	26.39	41.82
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar					
17.	Jaipur	44.11	17.18	31.40	64.83	28.69	47.88
18.	Jaisalmer	24.35	5.25	15.80	44.99	11.28	30.05
19.	Jalore	22.43	4.43	13.70	38.97	7.75	23.76
20.	Jhalawar	34.01	9.27	22.11	48.22	16.18	32.94
21.	Jhunjhunu	45.07	11.40	28.61	68.32	25.54	47.60
22.	Jodhpur	37.71	14.47	26.64	56.74	22.58	40.69
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur					
24.	Kota	45.96	17.39	32.33	70.66	37.56	55.24
25.	Nagaur	31.13	7.11	19.38	49.35	13.29	31.80
26.	Pali	34.21	8.83	21.87	54.42	16.97	35.96
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur			50.66	15.54	33.09
28.	S. Madhopur	36.30	8.16	23.23	54.60	14.64	36.27
29.	Sikar	41.16	9.08	25.43	64.13	19.88	42.49
30.	Sirohi	20.84	9.92	20.07	46.24	16.99	31.94
31.	Tonk	31.96	8.28	20.56	50.64	15.24	33.67
32.	Udaipur	33.02	10.76	22.01	48.73	20.41	34.90
Total Rajasthan		36.30	11.42	24.38	54.99	20.44	38.55

Source: Census Reports - Rajasthan - 1981, 1991

Table 10.2 : Literacy Development Index - Rural
(1991)

S. No.	District	All Groups		S C		S T	
		Male	Female	Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	0.5497	0.1396	0.5599	0.0871	0.3607	0.0611
2.	Alwar	0.5676	0.1673	0.5000	0.0915	0.5098	0.0626
3.	Panswara	0.3370	0.0887	0.3854	0.0536	0.2442	0.0307
4.	Baran	0.4995	0.1225	0.4299	0.0679	0.4210	0.0705
5.	Barnmer	0.3183	0.0420	0.2444	0.0126	0.1626	0.0055
6.	Bharatpur	0.5843	0.1248	0.5000	0.0472	0.6687	0.0197
7.	Bhilwara	0.3836	0.0961	0.2865	0.0278	0.2107	0.0178
8.	Bikaner	0.3759	0.0884	0.2107	0.0216	0.3055	0.0512
9.	Bundi	0.4065	0.0939	0.3128	0.0354	0.3708	0.0314
10.	Chittorgarh	0.4437	0.1055	0.3721	0.0372	0.1652	0.0144
11.	Churu	0.4360	0.0931	0.2448	0.0259	0.4714	0.0865
12.	Dausu	0.5415	0.1090	0.4998	0.0629	0.4800	0.0417
13.	Dholpur	0.4713	0.0989	0.3668	0.0273	0.5002	0.0320
14.	Dungarpur	0.4226	0.1192	0.4083	0.0760	0.3139	0.0464
15.	Ganganagar	0.5007	0.1950	0.2834	0.0564	0.4693	0.1334
16.	Hanumangarh	0.5007	0.1950	0.2834	0.0564	0.4693	0.1334
17.	Jaipur	0.5552	0.1232	0.4998	0.0629	0.4800	0.0417
18.	Jaisalmer	0.3792	0.0471	0.3504	0.0218	0.2355	0.0123
19.	Jalore	0.3620	0.0585	0.2561	0.0135	0.1137	0.0042
20.	Jhalawar	0.4189	0.0929	0.3066	0.0348	0.3327	0.0351
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.6623	0.2204	0.5378	0.0247	0.6183	0.1381
22.	Jodhpur	0.4382	0.0649	0.3098	0.0163	0.1747	0.0093
23.	Karauli	0.4982	0.0937	0.4141	0.0343	0.5144	0.0523
24.	Kota	0.5774	0.1639	0.4299	0.0679	0.4210	0.0705
25.	Nagaur	0.4576	0.0975	0.2718	0.0198	0.4400	0.0590
26.	Pali	0.4863	0.1147	0.4131	0.0460	0.2152	0.0180
27.	Rajsamand	0.4600	0.1087	0.4496	0.0729	0.2140	0.0263
28.	S. Madhopur	0.4982	0.0937	0.4141	0.0343	0.5144	0.0523
29.	Sikar	0.6180	0.1542	0.4921	0.0626	0.5439	0.0992
30.	Sirohi	0.3657	0.0923	0.3091	0.0317	0.1332	0.0112
31.	Tonk	0.4568	0.0948	0.3790	0.0304	0.3896	0.0261
32.	Udaipur	0.3987	0.1008	0.4496	0.0729	0.2140	0.0263
Total Rajasthan		0.4764	0.1159	0.3763	0.0473	0.3174	0.0364

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**Table 10.3: Literacy Development Index - Urban
(1991)**

S. No.	District	All Groups		S C		S T	
		Male	Female	Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	0.8756	0.6407	0.7908	0.4206	0.8231	0.4518
2.	Alwar	0.8486	0.5789	0.6078	0.2130	0.8354	0.3635
3.	Banswara	0.8709	0.6685	0.6341	0.2721	0.5911	0.2150
4.	Baran	0.7227	0.4475	0.6388	0.2668	0.6694	0.2776
5.	Barmer	0.7696	0.3940	0.5974	0.1348	0.3462	0.0626
6.	Bharatpur	0.7707	0.4725	0.5606	0.1486	0.8071	0.3572
7.	Bhilwara	0.7613	0.4590	0.5940	0.1588	0.4165	0.0698
8.	Bikaner	0.7870	0.5347	0.5410	0.1780	0.8045	0.3465
9.	Bundi	0.7884	0.4709	0.6517	0.2230	0.6786	0.1618
10.	Chittorgarh	0.8228	0.5381	0.6902	0.2414	0.4521	0.1333
11.	Churu	0.6983	0.3688	0.4444	0.0999	0.6727	0.2646
12.	Dausa	0.7807	0.4101	0.6278	0.2504	0.7340	0.2776
13.	Dholpur	0.6664	0.3938	0.4950	0.1412	0.8785	0.3701
14.	Dungarpur	0.8550	0.6090	0.6584	0.2528	0.5851	0.1985
15.	Ganganagar	0.7417	0.5236	0.4438	0.1970	0.5754	0.2224
16.	Hanumangarh	0.7417	0.5236	0.4438	0.1970	0.5754	0.2224
17.	Jaipur	0.7923	0.5436	0.6278	0.2504	0.7340	0.2776
18.	Jaisalmer	0.8089	0.4721	0.6739	0.1846	0.4729	0.0287
19.	Jalore	0.7232	0.3279	0.5661	0.1134	0.2562	0.0314
20.	Jhalawar	0.8119	0.5267	0.6398	0.2355	0.6109	0.2226
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.7601	0.3936	0.6599	0.2043	0.8464	0.3812
22.	Jodhpur	0.7844	0.5193	0.5890	0.2493	0.3875	0.1190
23.	Karauli	0.7632	0.4186	0.6188	0.1757	0.8034	0.2383
24.	Kota	0.8284	0.5814	0.6388	0.2668	0.6694	0.2776
25.	Nagaur	0.6764	0.3254	0.4776	0.0919	0.5609	0.1694
26.	Pali	0.7427	0.3768	0.6016	0.1694	0.4286	0.0972
27.	Rajsamand	0.8349	0.5142	0.7278	0.3196	0.4892	0.1409
28.	S. Madhopur	0.7632	0.4186	0.6188	0.1757	0.8034	0.2383
29.	Sikar	0.7270	0.3682	0.6066	0.1629	0.7696	0.2464
30.	Sirohi	0.8278	0.4972	0.7130	0.3010	0.5596	0.1673
31.	Tonk	0.7090	0.3915	0.6633	0.1884	0.8316	0.3079
32.	Udaipur	0.8616	0.6444	0.7278	0.3196	0.4892	0.1409
Total Rajasthan		0.7850	0.5024	0.6137	0.2288	0.6217	0.2185

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Table 10.4: Literacy Deprivation Index - Rural (1991)

S. No.	District	All Groups		S C		S T	
		Male	Female	Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	0.4503	0.8604	0.4401	0.9129	0.6393	0.9389
2.	Alwar	0.4324	0.8327	0.5000	0.9085	0.4902	0.9374
3.	Banswara	0.6630	0.9113	0.6146	0.9464	0.7558	0.9693
4.	Baran	0.5005	0.8775	0.5701	0.9321	0.5790	0.9295
5.	Barmer	0.6887	0.9580	0.7556	0.9874	0.8374	0.9945
6.	Bharatpur	0.4157	0.8752	0.5000	0.9528	0.3313	0.8803
7.	Bhilwara	0.6164	0.9039	0.7135	0.9722	0.7893	0.9822
8.	Bikaner	0.6241	0.9116	0.7893	0.9784	0.6945	0.9488
9.	Bundi	0.5935	0.9061	0.6872	0.9646	0.6292	0.9688
10.	Chittorgarh	0.5563	0.8945	0.6279	0.9628	0.8108	0.9856
11.	Churu	0.5640	0.9069	0.7552	0.9741	0.5286	0.9135
12.	Dausa	0.4585	0.8910	0.5002	0.9371	0.5200	0.9583
13.	Dholpur	0.5287	0.9011	0.6332	0.9727	0.4998	0.9680
14.	Dungarpur	0.5774	0.8808	0.5917	0.9240	0.6861	0.9536
15.	Ganganagar	0.4993	0.8050	0.7166	0.9436	0.5307	0.8666
16.	Hanumangarh	0.4993	0.8050	0.7166	0.9436	0.5307	0.8666
17.	Jaipur	0.4448	0.8768	0.5002	0.9371	0.5200	0.9583
18.	Jaisalmer	0.6208	0.9529	0.6496	0.9782	0.7640	0.9877
19.	Jalore	0.6380	0.9415	0.7439	0.9865	0.8863	0.9958
20.	Jhalawar	0.5811	0.9071	0.6934	0.9652	0.6673	0.9649
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.3377	0.7796	0.4622	0.9753	0.3817	0.8619
22.	Jodhpur	0.5618	0.9351	0.6902	0.9837	0.8253	0.9907
23.	Karauli	0.5018	0.9063	0.5859	0.9657	0.4856	0.9472
24.	Kota	0.4226	0.8361	0.5701	0.9321	0.5790	0.9295
25.	Nagaur	0.5424	0.9025	0.7282	0.9802	0.5600	0.9410
26.	Pali	0.5137	0.8853	0.5869	0.9540	0.7818	0.9880
27.	Rajsamand	0.5400	0.8913	0.5524	0.9271	0.7860	0.9737
28.	S. Madhopur	0.5018	0.9063	0.5859	0.9657	0.4856	0.9472
29.	Sikar	0.3820	0.8458	0.5079	0.9374	0.4561	0.9008
30.	Sirohi	0.6343	0.9077	0.6909	0.9683	0.8668	0.9888
31.	Tonk	0.5432	0.9052	0.6210	0.9696	0.6104	0.9759
32.	Udaipur	0.6013	0.8992	0.5504	0.9271	0.7860	0.9737
Total Rajasthan		0.5236	0.8841	0.6237	0.9527	0.6826	0.9636

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Table 10.5: Literacy Deprivation Index - Urban (1991)

S. No.	District	All Groups		S C		S T	
		Male	Female	Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	0.1244	0.3593	0.2092	0.5794	0.1769	0.5482
2.	Alwar	0.1514	0.4211	0.3922	0.7870	0.1646	0.6365
3.	Banswara	0.1291	0.3315	0.3659	0.7279	0.4089	0.7850
4.	Baran	0.2273	0.5525	0.3612	0.7332	0.3306	0.7224
5.	Barmer	0.2304	0.6060	0.4026	0.8652	0.6538	0.9374
6.	Bharatpur	0.2293	0.5275	0.4394	0.8514	0.1929	0.6428
7.	Bhilwara	0.2387	0.5410	0.4060	0.8412	0.5835	0.9302
8.	Bikaner	0.2130	0.4653	0.4590	0.8220	0.1955	0.6535
9.	Bundi	0.2116	0.5291	0.3483	0.7770	0.3214	0.8382
10.	Chittorgarh	0.1772	0.4619	0.3098	0.7586	0.5479	0.8667
11.	Churu	0.3017	0.6312	0.5556	0.9001	0.3273	0.7354
12.	Dausa	0.2193	0.5899	0.3722	0.7496	0.2660	0.7224
13.	Dholpur	0.3336	0.6062	0.5050	0.8588	0.1215	0.6299
14.	Dungarpur	0.1450	0.3910	0.3416	0.7472	0.4149	0.8015
15.	Ganganagar	0.2583	0.4764	0.5562	0.8030	0.4246	0.7776
16.	Hanumangarh	0.2583	0.4764	0.5562	0.8030	0.4246	0.7776
17.	Jaipur	0.2077	0.4564	0.3722	0.7496	0.2660	0.7224
18.	Jaisalmer	0.1911	0.5279	0.3261	0.8154	0.5271	0.9713
19.	Jalore	0.2768	0.6721	0.4339	0.8866	0.7438	0.9686
20.	Jhalawar	0.1881	0.4733	0.3402	0.7645	0.3891	0.7774
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.2399	0.6064	0.3401	0.7957	0.1536	0.6188
22.	Jodhpur	0.2156	0.4807	0.4110	0.7507	0.6125	0.8810
23.	Karauli	0.2368	0.5814	0.3812	0.8243	0.1966	0.7617
24.	Kota	0.1716	0.4186	0.3612	0.7332	0.3306	0.7224
25.	Nagaur	0.3236	0.6746	0.5224	0.9081	0.4391	0.8306
26.	Pali	0.2573	0.6232	0.3984	0.8306	0.5714	0.9028
27.	Rajsamand	0.1651	0.4858	0.2722	0.6804	0.5108	0.8591
28.	S.Madhapur	0.2368	0.5814	0.3812	0.8243	0.1966	0.7617
29.	Sikar	0.2730	0.6318	0.3934	0.8371	0.2304	0.7536
30.	Sirohi	0.1722	0.5028	0.2870	0.6990	0.4404	0.8327
31.	Tonk	0.2910	0.6085	0.3367	0.8116	0.1684	0.6921
32.	Udaipur	0.1384	0.3556	0.2722	0.6804	0.5108	0.8591
Total Rajasthan		0.2150	0.4976	0.3863	0.7712	0.3783	0.7815

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Table 10.6 : Literacy amongst Scheduled Castes (1991)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	55.99	8.71	79.08	42.06
2.	Alwar	50.00	9.15	60.78	21.30
3.	Banswara	38.54	5.36	63.41	27.21
4.	Baran	42.99	6.79	63.88	26.68
5.	Bermer	24.44	1.26	59.74	13.48
6.	Bharatpur	50.00	4.72	50.06	14.86
7.	Bhilwara	28.65	2.78	59.40	15.88
8.	Bikaner	21.07	2.16	54.10	17.80
9.	Bundi	31.28	3.54	65.17	22.30
10.	Chittorgarh	37.21	3.72	69.02	24.14
11.	Churu	24.48	2.59	44.44	9.99
12.	Dausa	49.98	6.29	62.78	25.04
13.	Dholpur	36.68	2.73	49.50	14.12
14.	Dungarpur	40.83	7.60	65.84	25.28
15.	Ganganagar	28.34	5.64	44.38	17.70
16.	Hanumangarh	28.34	5.64	44.38	17.70
17.	Jaipur	49.98	6.29	62.78	25.04
18.	Jaisalmer	35.04	2.18	47.39	12.46
19.	Jalore	25.61	1.35	56.61	11.34
20.	Jhalawar	30.66	3.48	63.98	23.55
21.	Jhunjhunu	53.78	2.47	65.99	20.43
22.	Jodhpur	30.98	1.63	58.90	24.93
23.	Karauli	41.41	3.43	61.88	17.57
24.	Kota	42.99	6.79	63.88	26.68
25.	Nagaur	27.18	1.98	47.76	9.19
26.	Pali	41.31	4.60	60.16	16.94
27.	Rajsamand	44.96	7.29	72.78	31.96
28.	S.Madhupur	41.41	3.43	61.88	17.57
29.	Sikar	49.21	6.26	60.66	16.29
30.	Sirohi	30.91	3.17	71.30	30.10
31.	Tonk	37.90	3.04	66.33	18.84
32.	Udaipur	44.96	7.29	72.78	31.96
Total Rajasthan		37.63	4.73	61.37	22.88

Source: Census Reports, Rajasthan.

Table 10.7 : Literacy amongst Scheduled Tribes (1991)
(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Female	Male	Female
1.	Ajmer	36.07	6.11	82.31	45.18
2.	Alwar	50.98	6.26	83.54	36.35
3.	Banswara	24.42	3.07	59.11	21.50
4.	Baran	42.10	7.05	66.94	27.76
5.	Barmer	16.26	0.55	34.62	6.26
6.	Bharatpur	66.87	11.97	80.71	35.72
7.	Bhilwara	21.07	1.78	41.65	6.98
8.	Bikaner	30.55	5.12	80.45	34.65
9.	Bundi	37.08	3.14	67.86	16.18
10.	Chittorgarh	18.92	1.44	45.21	13.33
11.	Churu	47.14	8.65	67.27	26.46
12.	Dausa	48.00	4.17	73.40	27.76
13.	Dholpur	50.02	3.20	87.85	37.01
14.	Dungarpur	31.39	4.64	58.51	19.85
15.	Ganganagar	46.93	13.34	57.54	22.24
16.	Hanumangarh	46.93	13.34	57.54	22.24
17.	Jaipur	48.00	4.17	73.40	27.76
18.	Jaisalmer	23.55	1.23	47.29	2.87
19.	Jalore	11.37	0.42	25.62	3.14
20.	Jhalawar	33.27	3.51	61.09	22.26
21.	Jhunjhunu	61.83	13.81	84.64	38.12
22.	Jodhpur	17.47	0.93	38.75	11.90
23.	Karauli	51.44	5.28	80.34	23.83
24.	Kota	42.10	7.05	66.94	27.76
25.	Nagaur	44.00	5.90	56.09	16.94
26.	Pali	21.52	1.80	42.86	9.72
27.	Rajsamand	21.40	2.63	48.92	14.09
28.	S.Madhapur	51.44	5.28	80.34	23.83
29.	Sikar	54.39	9.92	76.96	24.64
30.	Sirohi	13.32	1.12	55.96	16.73
31.	Tonk	38.96	2.61	83.16	30.79
32.	Udaipur	21.40	2.63	48.92	14.09
Total Rajasthan		31.74	3.64	62.17	21.85

Source: Census Reports Rajasthan 1991

Table 10.8 : Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Primary Schools (1980-81)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	898	65583	28327	93915	1769	1227	2996	30.16	1.41
2.	Alwar	1134	94401	27400	121801	2395	204	2599	23.50	1.47
3.	Banswara	754	39203	12940	52143	993	411	1404	24.82	1.37
4.	Bikaner	Included in Kota								
5.	Bharmer	781	30237	5589	35826	771	100	871	15.60	1.41
6.	Bharatpur	1396	100291	24143	124434	2525	319	2844	19.40	1.44
7.	Bhilwara	925	46321	13889	60210	1348	386	1734	23.07	1.35
8.	Bikaner	540	21932	13286	45218	843	535	1378	23.33	1.33
9.	Burhanpur	469	23551	6624	30175	629	201	830	23.95	1.36
10.	Chittorgarh	918	46385	13901	60286	1175	354	1529	23.06	1.39
11.	Churu	711	47701	12439	60140	1310	202	1512	23.68	1.40
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	Included in Bharatpur								
14.	Dungarpur	581	31986	11689	43677	824	174	998	20.76	1.44
15.	Ganganagar	1197	73123	38110	111838	1956	573	2529	34.61	1.44
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	1814	160508	42728	203236	3254	1413	4667	23.02	1.44
18.	Jaisalmer	299	7066	1667	8733	298	51	349	13.09	1.35
19.	Jalore	542	31680	5290	36970	801	130	931	14.31	1.40
20.	Jhalawar	620	30202	8929	39131	1048	189	1237	22.82	1.32
21.	Jhunjhunu	770	63009	19824	82833	1609	244	1853	23.92	1.35
22.	Jodhpur	863	65421	22353	87774	1370	1101	2471	25.47	1.36
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	1045	80552	30641	111193	1912	707	2619	27.56	1.42
25.	Nagaur	984	67733	16010	83743	1588	251	1839	19.12	1.46
26.	Pali	717	60933	13934	74867	1494	208	1702	18.62	1.44
27.	Rajmound	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhopur	1060	82213	17737	100050	1816	231	2047	17.73	1.39
29.	Sikar	833	71064	18031	89095	1701	211	1912	20.24	1.47
30.	Sirohi	342	22638	6658	29296	656	162	818	22.27	1.36
31.	Tonk	536	32373	8572	40945	859	211	1070	20.94	1.38
32.	Udaipur	1722	93885	27654	121539	2346	750	3096	22.75	1.39
Total Raj.		22310	1500003	449018	1949018	37290	10545	47835	23.04	1.41

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan.

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Table 10.9: Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools (1980-81)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	218	33206	17595	50801	1447	845	2292	34.64	1.22
2.	Alwar	298	59337	17809	77146	2008	363	2371	23.08	1.33
3.	Banswara	144	19974	7203	27177	1038	210	1248	26.50	1.22
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Barmér	138	18013	3319	21332	862	70	932	15.56	1.23
6.	Bharatpur	287	57416	14067	71483	1992	369	2361	19.68	1.30
7.	Bhilwara	228	28366	10591	38957	1555	286	1841	27.19	1.21
8.	Bikanér	134	20596	10509	31105	747	598	1345	33.79	1.23
9.	Bundi	90	15412	4378	19790	647	118	765	22.12	1.26
10.	Chittorgarh	201	29516	9665	39181	1374	265	1639	24.67	1.24
11.	Churu	184	28651	7908	36559	1184	186	1370	21.63	1.27
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	Included in Bharatpur								
14.	Dungarpur	121	16599	6399	22998	878	153	1031	27.82	1.22
15.	Ganganagar	299	53820	20192	74012	1742	510	2252	27.28	1.33
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	502	108156	35168	143324	3277	1280	4557	24.54	1.31
18.	Jaisalmer	51	4658	1395	6053	360	58	418	23.05	1.14
19.	Jalore	120	20612	3817	24429	761	79	840	15.62	1.29
20.	Jhalawar	121	23044	5120	28164	632	97	729	18.18	1.39
21.	Jhunjhunu	188	45536	13425	58961	1431	199	1630	22.77	1.36
22.	Jodhpur	233	42850	15077	57927	1455	737	2192	26.03	1.26
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	263	55247	22738	77985	1535	805	2340	29.16	1.33
25.	Nagaur	214	37547	9488	47035	1469	203	1672	20.17	1.28
26.	Pali	161	33915	10918	44833	1236	265	1501	24.35	1.30
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhapur	229	45691	10292	55983	1577	175	1752	18.38	1.32
29.	Sikar	216	44461	10759	55220	1492	162	1654	19.48	1.33
30.	Sirohi	70	13897	4419	18316	520	110	630	24.13	1.29
31.	Tonk	125	23615	5078	28693	891	82	973	17.70	1.29
32.	Udaipur	375	56717	21665	78382	2347	795	3142	27.64	1.25
Total Rajasthan		5200	936852	298994	1235846	34457	9020	43477	24.19	1.28

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan

Table 10.10 Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Secondary & Senior Secondary Schools (1980-81)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	150	43063	19208	62331	2013	1212	3225	30.91	1.19
2.	Alwar	130	44782	8782	53534	1647	259	1906	16.35	1.28
3.	Banswara	49	10855	2141	12996	587	79	666	16.67	1.20
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Baunmer	46	9029	1494	10523	460	48	508	14.30	1.21
6.	Bharatpur	130	45688	7995	53683	1919	238	2157	14.89	1.25
7.	Bhilwara	101	21128	5377	26505	1365	193	1558	20.39	1.17
8.	Bikaner	65	17867	8298	26165	829	441	1266	31.71	1.21
9.	Bundi	43	9767	2252	12018	532	81	613	18.74	1.20
10.	Chittorgarh	77	18145	4919	23064	1029	138	1167	21.33	1.20
11.	Churu	90	21459	5442	26901	1103	200	1303	20.23	1.21
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Deolpur	Included in Bharatpur								
14.	Dungarpur	47	9975	1684	11659	547	33	580	14.44	1.20
15.	Ganganagar	148	39158	12795	51953	1746	406	2152	24.63	1.24
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	273	93367	35444	128811	3728	1176	4904	27.52	1.26
18.	Jaisalmer	18	2537	324	2861	210	25	235	11.32	1.12
19.	Jalore	37	9318	1324	10642	415	27	442	12.44	1.24
20.	Jhalawar	44	9933	3039	12972	389	110	499	23.43	1.26
21.	Jhunjhunu	136	41353	9531	50934	1671	203	1964	18.81	1.26
22.	Jodhpur	112	31848	10522	42370	1441	569	2010	24.83	1.21
23.	Parauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	114	38441	13685	52126	1552	557	2109	26.25	1.25
25.	Nagaur	100	27770	3558	31328	1311	110	1421	11.36	1.22
26.	Pali	87	25440	3606	29046	1221	88	1309	12.41	1.22
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S. Madhopur	111	38390	5273	43763	1571	122	1693	12.28	1.26
29.	Sikar	119	37226	5178	42404	1542	143	1685	12.21	1.25
30.	Sirohi	38	10917	3261	14178	481	106	587	23.00	1.24
31.	Tonk	52	13205	3016	16221	688	99	787	18.59	1.21
32.	Udaipur	187	43861	13542	57403	2479	603	3082	23.59	1.19
Total Rajasthan		2482	714521	191870	906391	32472	7356	39828	21.17	1.23

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan

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Table 10.11: Districtwise Number of Institutions,
Enrolment and Number of Teachers in
Pre-Primary & Primary Schools (1990-91)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	1100	79155	39448	118603	1911	1889	3800	33.26	1.31
2.	Alwar	1699	121719	66057	187776	3615	996	4611	35.18	1.41
3.	Banswara	945	62810	30664	93474	1420	614	2034	32.80	1.46
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Barmer	1082	68267	17908	86175	1882	228	2110	20.78	1.41
6.	Bharatpur	1225	81962	34085	116047	2698	481	3179	29.37	1.37
7.	Bhilwara	1262	76781	29917	106698	1861	683	2544	28.04	1.42
8.	Bikaner	806	61302	22128	83480	1403	1098	2501	26.51	1.33
9.	Bundi	632	35655	13815	49470	1149	405	1554	27.93	1.32
10.	Chittorgarh	1271	69234	31262	100496	2206	733	2939	31.11	1.34
11.	Churu	842	69517	29715	99232	1808	364	2172	29.94	1.46
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	606	40352	14458	54810	1174	151	1325	26.38	1.41
14.	Dungarpur	733	44014	21991	66005	1488	493	1981	33.32	1.33
15.	Ganganagar	1589	86888	63308	150196	3285	614	3879	42.15	1.39
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	2537	223736	101328	325064	4267	1958	6225	31.17	1.52
18.	Jaisalmer	414	25954	7725	33679	586	132	718	22.94	1.47
19.	Jalore	662	55555	12926	68481	1281	89	1370	18.88	1.50
20.	Jhalawar	821	48914	21739	70653	1440	345	1785	30.77	1.40
21.	Jhunjhunu	998	79991	45467	125458	1954	454	2408	36.24	1.52
22.	Jodhpur	1130	102377	44433	146810	2211	1699	3910	30.27	1.38
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	1493	98854	54360	153214	3084	1296	4380	35.48	1.35
25.	Nagaur	1230	109500	39644	149144	2606	255	2861	26.58	1.52
26.	Pali	830	83042	31534	114576	2093	571	2664	27.52	1.43
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhpur	1391	99495	34957	134452	3070	370	3440	26.00	1.39
29.	Sikar	1170	94588	44076	138664	2667	613	3280	31.79	1.42
30.	Sirohi	410	30329	12872	43201	804	249	1053	29.80	1.41
31.	Tonk	714	43329	16202	59531	1292	290	1582	27.22	1.38
32.	Udaipur	2225	146863	62947	209810	3689	1708	5397	30.00	1.39
Total Rajasthan		29817	2140183	944966	3085149	56944	18778	75722	30.63	1.41

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan

Table 10.12: Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools - (1990-91)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	367	60180	28982	89162	1969	1457	3426	32.50	1.27
2.	Alwar	504	100527	30688	139315	3270	810	4080	27.77	1.24
3.	Banswara	250	35140	15303	50443	1430	371	1801	30.34	1.24
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Barmer	259	48012	10791	58803	1619	244	1863	18.35	1.22
6.	Bharatpur	394	67184	23704	90888	2619	631	3250	26.08	1.23
7.	Bhilwara	360	42224	16755	58979	1942	581	2523	28.41	1.23
8.	Bikaner	218	35401	16652	52053	1155	997	2152	31.99	1.21
9.	Bundi	182	26007	10801	36808	1031	370	1401	29.34	1.25
10.	Bhittorgarh	382	47194	18077	65271	1804	445	2249	27.70	1.20
11.	Churu	315	58502	19255	77757	1753	302	2057	24.77	1.23
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	164	27480	7262	34742	851	145	996	20.90	1.25
14.	Dungarpur	205	26607	12507	39114	1278	303	1581	31.98	1.25
15.	Ganganagar	652	52012	53001	145014	3110	1563	4673	36.55	1.21
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	1028	177818	60721	238539	5093	3489	8582	25.46	1.23
18.	Jaisalmer	73	8112	2080	10192	440	80	520	20.41	1.29
19.	Jalore	193	40998	7877	48875	1152	118	1270	16.12	1.28
20.	Jhalawar	172	28138	11398	39536	1104	282	1386	28.83	1.20
21.	Jhunjhunu	360	61301	30051	91352	2112	443	2555	32.90	1.26
22.	Jodhpur	437	86535	33783	120318	2161	1587	3748	28.08	1.22
23.	Kanoli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	391	72198	35535	107733	2468	1348	3816	32.98	1.28
25.	Nagaur	371	73348	22260	95608	2268	345	2613	23.28	1.27
26.	Pali	309	52546	20270	80816	2153	696	2851	34.98	1.28
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhopur	426	74415	22182	96597	2536	407	2943	22.96	1.23
29.	Sikar	363	65785	23453	89238	2280	280	2560	26.28	1.25
30.	Sirohi	107	21740	7482	29222	739	123	862	25.60	1.24
31.	Tonk	220	34587	10633	45620	1351	279	1630	23.31	1.28
32.	Udaipur	628	84579	38805	123384	3263	1239	4502	31.45	1.27
Total Rajasthan		9230	1549071	606318	2155389	52955	18935	71890	28.13	1.20

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan

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Table 10.13: Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Secondary & Senior Schools- (1990-91)

S. No.	District	Number of Institutions	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	211	65679	33441	99120	2533	1548	4081	33.74	1.24
2.	Alwar	214	82043	20629	102672	3160	730	3890	20.09	1.26
3.	Banswara	99	22570	8449	31019	1153	394	1547	27.24	1.20
4.	Baran	Included in Kota								
5.	Barmer	78	24080	2783	26863	908	117	1025	10.36	1.26
6.	Bharatpur	161	57565	12547	70112	2391	383	2774	17.90	1.25
7.	Bhilwara	170	37078	11558	48636	2189	564	2753	23.76	1.18
8.	Bikaner	111	34599	16894	51493	1363	910	2273	32.81	1.23
9.	Bundi	67	17554	4752	22306	844	195	1039	21.30	1.21
10.	Chittorgarh	119	30475	9286	39761	1544	315	1859	23.35	1.21
11.	Churu	128	35528	8247	43775	1542	301	1843	18.84	1.24
12.	Dausa	Included in Jaipur								
13.	Dholpur	53	18052	3927	21979	758	113	871	17.88	1.25
14.	Dungarpur	77	18382	5284	23666	1041	156	1197	22.33	1.20
15.	Ganganagar	233	56273	23924	80197	2698	1052	3750	29.83	1.21
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar								
17.	Jaipur	406	156026	58210	214236	5849	2514	8363	27.17	1.26
18.	Jaisalmer	26	4134	1079	5213	304	32	336	20.70	1.16
19.	Jalore	62	16445	2494	18939	701	84	785	13.17	1.24
20.	Jhalawar	65	18384	5312	23696	878	152	1030	22.42	1.23
21.	Jhunjhunu	193	66855	24519	91374	2529	561	3090	26.83	1.30
22.	Jodhpur	184	64707	20931	85638	2268	1145	3413	24.44	1.25
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	182	70659	31121	101780	2349	1532	3881	30.58	1.26
25.	Nagaur	177	57770	9659	67429	2119	279	2398	14.32	1.28
26.	Pali	131	38828	8772	47600	1791	135	1926	18.43	1.25
27.	Rajsamand	Included in Udaipur								
28.	S.Madhapur	176	7858	11481	19339	2417	274	2691	59.37	1.70
29.	Sikar	174	60723	12027	72750	2275	289	2564	16.53	1.28
30.	Sirohi	62	17084	4826	21910	772	159	931	22.03	1.24
31.	Tonk	91	26255	6358	32613	1197	195	1392	19.50	1.23
32.	Udaipur	306	72915	32082	104997	3754	1603	5357	30.56	1.20
Total Rajasthan		3956	1242521	390592	1633113	51427	15833	67260	23.92	1.24

Source: Statistical Abstract, Rajasthan
Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan

Table 10.14: Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Primary Schools - (1997-98)

S. No.	District	Institutions (No.)			Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	1045	111	1156	21620	55373	146293	2306	2180	4486	37.81	1.33
2.	Alwar	1730	145	1875	133728	87638	221366	4079	1123	5202	29.57	1.43
3.	Banswara	1389	22	1411	74088	44407	118495	1958	901	2859	27.47	1.31
4.	Bharatpur	734	22	756	50543	39305	89848	1747	397	2144	23.75	1.42
5.	Bharmer	1538	43	1681	95082	57358	152440	3090	538	3628	17.61	1.42
6.	Bharatpur	1183	78	1261	86281	63751	152032	2850	604	3454	41.93	1.44
7.	Bhilwara	1290	99	1389	86080	49203	135283	2323	1288	3611	36.37	1.37
8.	Bikaner	750	89	839	58214	33863	92077	1271	1096	2367	36.78	1.39
9.	Bundi	696	27	723	73081	45978	119059	1400	654	2054	38.64	1.58
10.	Chittorgarh	1396	58	1454	81627	55634	137261	2516	1160	3676	40.51	1.51
11.	Churu	764	164	928	76398	55778	132176	2320	665	2986	42.20	1.44
12.	Dausa	735	37	772	54287	35307	90094	1863	262	2125	29.74	1.42
13.	Dholpur	653	13	666	57186	35866	93052	1659	267	1926	28.54	1.48
14.	Dungarpur	879	23	902	54520	34777	89297	1668	620	2488	38.95	1.26
15.	Ganganagar	1187	131	1318	64098	51994	116092	2213	1092	3305	44.79	1.35
16.	Hanumangarh	501	152	653	44436	37097	81533	1406	464	1870	25.50	1.44
17.	Jaipur	2013	211	2224	174401	133301	307702	4228	2672	6900	33.32	1.45
18.	Jaisalmer	437	14	451	19416	9522	28938	734	174	908	22.90	1.32
19.	Jalore	640	41	681	65188	29439	94627	1493	247	1740	31.11	1.54
20.	Jhalawar	965	30	995	59811	41006	100817	2007	629	2636	40.67	1.38
21.	Jhunjhunu	924	133	1057	57300	60428	117728	1988	987	2975	31.33	1.40
22.	Jodhpur	1329	103	1432	220152	95557	315709	2743	2919	5662	30.49	1.56
23.	Karauli	713	27	740	58814	30111	88925	2169	393	2562	33.86	1.35
24.	Kota	606	37	643	47120	40077	87197	1383	700	2083	45.96	1.42
25.	Nagaur	1211	101	1312	112616	82423	195039	3190	576	3766	42.26	1.52
26.	Pali	939	77	1016	77642	45136	122778	3263	621	3884	36.76	1.32
27.	Rajsamand	740	40	780	47982	38740	86722	1369	707	2076	44.67	1.42
28.	S. Madhopur	648	36	684	51489	37595	89084	1785	385	2170	42.20	1.41
29.	Sikar	1093	122	1215	94856	80438	175294	2821	774	3595	45.89	1.49
30.	Sirohi	343	28	371	33627	19077	52704	889	293	1182	36.15	1.45
31.	Tonk	748	67	815	55323	28738	84061	1791	545	2336	34.19	1.36
32.	Udaipur	1729	85	1814	113358	71070	184428	2961	2205	5166	38.54	1.36
Total Raj.		31448	2366	33814	2471734	1627487	4099221	69683	28139	97822	39.70	1.42

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98
Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Appendix-X

Table 10.15: Districtwise Number of Institutions,
Enrolment and Number of Teachers in
Upper Primary Schools- (1997-98)

S. No.	District	Institutions (No.)			Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	441	57	498	76921	46707	123628	2477	1984	4461	37.78	1.28
2.	Alwar	864	53	917	137986	75714	213700	4928	1164	6092	35.43	1.35
3.	Banswara	373	37	410	62496	33328	95824	2250	582	2832	34.78	1.34
4.	Baran	283	11	294	47669	25924	73593	1731	431	2162	35.23	1.34
5.	Barmer	425	11	436	71220	28505	99725	2548	289	2837	28.58	1.35
6.	Bharatpur	712	69	781	102668	48600	151268	4743	1095	5838	32.13	1.26
7.	Bhilwara	460	70	530	70917	38099	109016	2731	1302	4033	34.95	1.27
8.	Bikaner	380	65	445	56733	29284	86017	1561	1269	2830	34.04	1.30
9.	Bundi	253	23	276	16840	8437	25277	1570	664	2234	33.38	1.11
10.	Chittorgarh	414	43	457	63413	38355	101768	2422	804	3226	37.69	1.32
11.	Churu	403	47	450	82062	43439	125501	2528	539	3067	34.61	1.41
12.	Dausa	384	24	408	67117	31293	98410	2714	274	2988	31.80	1.33
13.	Dholpur	231	10	241	44128	19745	63873	1433	201	1634	30.91	1.39
14.	Dungarpur	260	30	290	42982	29295	72277	1734	444	2178	40.53	1.33
15.	Ganganagar	496	116	612	69490	50748	120238	2203	1569	3772	42.21	1.32
16.	Hanumangarh	323	82	405	58535	40805	99340	2068	595	2663	41.08	1.37
17.	Jaipur	1086	129	1215	214501	137561	352062	6044	4388	10432	39.07	1.34
18.	Jaisalmer	138	13	151	18149	8428	26577	754	183	937	31.71	1.28
19.	Jalore	261	26	287	63415	20885	84300	1615	216	1831	24.77	1.46
20.	Jhalawar	270	20	290	48718	24344	73062	1819	471	2290	33.32	1.32
21.	Jhunjhunu	552	73	625	85008	64444	149452	3568	906	4474	43.12	1.33
22.	Jodhpur	503	93	596	107490	53153	160643	2909	2119	5028	33.09	1.32
23.	Karauli	338	18	356	48091	29058	77149	2133	308	2441	37.66	1.32
24.	Kota	415	28	443	63956	45431	109387	2312	1524	3836	41.53	1.29
25.	Nagaur	454	55	509	96215	53996	150211	3029	439	3468	35.95	1.43
26.	Pali	400	51	451	108141	55813	163954	2937	554	3491	34.04	1.47
27.	Rajsamand	251	24	275	41771	26472	68243	1606	489	2095	38.79	1.33
28.	S.Madhapur	301	20	321	55100	18690	73790	1743	381	2124	25.33	1.35
29.	Sikar	479	41	520	93704	62357	156061	3210	436	3646	39.36	1.43
30.	Sirohi	154	10	164	29613	13857	43670	950	201	1151	31.73	1.38
31.	Tonk	307	50	357	54936	25083	80019	2177	569	2746	31.35	1.29
32.	Udaipur	574	50	624	77041	45022	122063	2809	1570	4379	36.88	1.28
Total Raj.		13185	1449	14634	2277226	1272872	3550098	79256	27960	107216	35.85	1.33

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - 1997-98
Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Table 10.16: Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools (1997-98)

Sl. No.	District	Institutions (No.)			Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher/pupil ratio
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	197	47	244	70085	38807	108892	2119	2004	4823	35.68	1.24
2.	Alwar	249	41	290	100890	40621	141511	3751	1163	4914	28.74	1.17
3.	Banswara	93	18	116	27352	12198	39550	1532	566	2098	30.34	1.19
4.	Bikaner	78	13	91	25491	11087	36578	1030	302	1332	30.31	1.17
5.	Bharatpur	100	13	113	28496	7506	36002	1280	259	1539	20.85	1.13
6.	Bhilai	182	27	209	68115	23093	91208	2870	595	3465	25.32	1.16
7.	Bhilwara	164	28	192	43605	19337	62942	2315	802	3117	30.12	1.19
8.	Bikaner	115	34	149	55704	27355	83059	1599	1275	2874	32.93	1.19
9.	Bundi	70	12	82	23684	8929	32613	984	297	1281	27.24	1.15
10.	Bundi	157	22	159	39962	15950	55912	1980	590	2540	28.53	1.12
11.	Bundi	153	21	174	50032	20232	70264	2272	418	2690	28.79	1.16
12.	Bundi	113	15	133	55551	14273	69824	1980	329	2259	20.85	1.11
13.	Bundi	62	8	70	25977	7807	33784	922	208	1130	23.13	1.13
14.	Bundi	86	10	93	23050	10372	33422	1280	202	1482	31.03	1.23
15.	Bundi	126	31	157	45993	27918	73911	1665	1032	2697	37.77	1.17
16.	Bundi	148	23	171	49833	23115	72948	1943	548	2491	31.62	1.29
17.	Bundi	404	99	533	152637	103683	293325	5790	4440	10230	35.36	1.29
18.	Bundi	36	2	38	8810	2085	10895	457	66	523	19.37	1.11
19.	Bundi	83	7	90	27180	4975	32155	1071	116	1187	15.47	1.27
20.	Bundi	65	16	81	22457	9776	32233	925	317	1252	30.33	1.26
21.	Bundi	209	42	301	91751	50284	142035	3684	836	4480	35.40	1.32
22.	Bundi	204	40	244	98584	33722	132306	2964	1767	4731	25.47	1.18
23.	Bundi	98	8	106	37439	9029	46468	1445	193	1638	19.43	1.28
24.	Bundi	135	31	166	73415	46260	119674	2369	2737	5106	38.63	1.23
25.	Bundi	184	27	221	63698	18244	81942	2995	480	3475	22.20	1.14
26.	Bundi	143	23	166	50390	14932	65322	2257	455	2712	22.86	1.14
27.	Bundi	92	14	106	22724	9550	32274	1306	354	1660	29.59	1.19
28.	Bundi	88	13	101	36525	11564	48089	1311	311	1622	24.05	1.10
29.	Bundi	212	29	241	81662	32669	114331	3136	476	3612	28.57	1.12
30.	Bundi	69	11	80	23117	7736	30853	966	280	1246	25.07	1.25
31.	Bundi	99	14	113	33476	11219	44695	1472	374	1846	25.10	1.14
32.	Bundi	226	38	264	62405	36272	98677	2874	1917	4791	36.76	1.21
Total Raj.		4570	777	5347	1657190	710554	2367744	65134	25709	90843	30.11	1.26

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati - 1997-98
Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Appendix-X

**Table 10.17 : Districtwise Number of Institutions,
Enrolment and Number of Teachers in
Colleges for General Education
(Excluding Universities) - 1980-81**

S. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
		Total								
1.	Ajmer	11	9649	3783	13432	344	120	464	28.16	1.29
2.	Alwar	6	5865	1124	6989	170	42	212	16.08	1.33
3.	Banswara	1	820	189	1009	45	2	47	18.73	1.21
4.	Baran		Included in Kota							
5.	Barmer	1	828	28	856	33	2	35	3.27	1.24
6.	Bharatpur	5	5498	868	6366	123	36	159	13.63	1.40
7.	Bhilwara	3	3076	716	3792	85	17	102	18.88	1.37
8.	Bikaner	5	3985	1306	5291	144	35	179	24.68	1.30
9.	Bundi	1	958	185	1143	34	5	39	16.19	1.29
10.	Chittorgarh	3	1577	281	1858	57	8	65	15.12	1.29
11.	Churu	5	3031	173	3204	98	14	112	5.40	1.29
12.	Dausa		Included in Jaipur							
13.	Dholpur		Included in Bharatpur							
14.	Dungarpur	1	1111	120	1231	36	2	38	9.75	1.32
15.	Ganganagar	13	7417	1555	8972	233	40	273	17.33	1.33
16.	Hanumangarh		Included in Ganganagar							
17.	Jaipur	19	16906	4848	21754	466	272	738	22.29	1.29
18.	Jaisalmer	1	218	1	219	17	-	17	0.46	1.13
19.	Jalore	2	547	32	579	33	4	37	5.53	1.16
20.	Jhalawar	2	1433	172	1605	42	5	47	10.72	1.34
21.	Jhunjhunu	8	4421	369	4790	125	15	140	7.70	1.34
22.	Jodhpur	3	950	66	1016	34	3	37	6.50	1.27
23.	Karauli		Included in Sawai Madhopur							
24.	Kota	5	5575	2016	7591	169	50	219	26.56	1.35
25.	Nagaur	3	1688	47	1735	64	5	69	2.71	1.25
26.	Pali	3	1721	115	1836	63	7	70	6.26	1.26
27.	Rajsamand		Included in Udaipur							
28.	S. Madhopur	4	3439	261	3700	80	3	63	7.05	1.59
29.	Sikar	7	5327	381	5608	155	18	177	6.79	1.32
30.	Sirohi	2	914	130	1044	38	2	40	12.45	1.26
31.	Tonk	3	1564	949	2513	85	46	131	37.76	1.19
32.	Udaipur	8	9627	2510	12137	340	90	430	20.68	1.28
Total Rajasthan		125	98145	22225	120370	3113	843	3956	18.46	1.30

Source: Directorate of College Education, Rajasthan

Table 10.10 : Districtwise Number of Institutions, Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Colleges for General Education (Excluding Universities)-1990-91

S. No.	District	No. of Colleges	Enrolment (No.)			Teachers (No.)			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	15	7449	5740	13189	397	208	605	43.12	1.22
2.	Bikaner	7	4948	1431	6379	120	93	273	22.43	1.22
3.	Banswara	4	1152	235	1387	58	11	69	16.94	1.22
4.	Baran		Included in Kota							
5.	Bharmer	1	554	13	567	26	6	32	2.29	1.28
6.	Bharatpur	5	3286	958	4244	165	65	230	22.57	1.28
7.	Bhilwara	3	2024	927	2951	133	44	177	31.41	1.27
8.	Bikaner	6	4122	1576	5648	180	89	269	26.57	1.21
9.	Bundi	1	967	187	1154	39	11	50	16.20	1.23
10.	Chittorgarh	3	1210	414	1624	56	29	85	25.49	1.19
11.	Cuaru	3	2002	487	2489	119	39	154	19.57	1.26
12.	Dausa		Included in Jaipur							
13.	Dholpur	1	745	96	841	27	7	34	11.41	1.25
14.	Dungarpur	1	850	100	950	37	15	52	10.52	1.28
15.	Ganganagar	15	5658	1870	7528	284	77	361	24.84	1.21
16.	Hanumangarh		Included in Ganganagar							
17.	Jaipur	24	10511	3625	14136	354	226	580	25.64	1.24
18.	Jaisalmer	1	140	23	169	11	1	12	17.16	1.24
19.	Jalore	2	439	31	470	40	3	43	6.60	1.21
20.	Jhalawar	2	1438	215	1653	48	12	60	13.01	1.29
21.	Jhunjhunu	13	3416	1024	4430	145	47	192	22.89	1.23
22.	Jodhpur	6	1064	416	1480	51	18	69	28.11	1.21
23.	Karauli		Included in Sawai Madhopur							
24.	Kota	5	5291	2031	7332	174	90	264	27.70	1.23
25.	Nagaur	3	1431	91	1522	82	8	90	5.98	1.17
26.	Pali	3	1334	136	1470	64	10	74	9.25	1.20
27.	Rajsamand		Included in Udaipur							
28.	S. Madhopur	5	3182	277	3459	127	18	145	8.01	1.24
29.	Sikar	7	3374	548	3922	171	33	204	13.97	1.19
30.	Sirohi	2	662	137	799	58	14	72	17.15	1.11
31.	Tonk	2	1121	147	1268	56	20	76	11.59	1.17
32.	Udaipur	7	3365	1986	5351	147	135	282	37.11	1.19
Total Rajasthan		157	71735	24667	96402	3239	1514	4558	25.59	1.21

Source: Directorate of College Education, Rajasthan

Appendix-X

Table 10.19: Districtwise Number of Institutions,
Enrolment and Number of Teacher in
College for General Education
(Excluding Universities)-1997-98

S. No.	District	Colleges			Enrolment			Teachers			% of girls enrolment	Teacher pupil ratio
		Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
1.	Ajmer	20	10	10	10747	7542	18289	391	277	668	41.24	1.27
2.	Alwar	9	6	3	8044	2992	11036	204	129	333	27.11	1.33
3.	Banswara	5	3	2	2542	845	3387	74	24	98	24.95	1.35
4.	Baran	2	1	1	1303	573	1876	25	10	35	30.54	1.54
5.	Barmer	4	2	2	1562	355	1917	36	16	52	18.52	1.37
6.	Bharatpur	7	3	4	5182	2717	7899	128	89	217	34.40	1.36
7.	Bhilwara	5	3	2	4320	2268	6588	127	95	222	34.43	1.30
8.	Bikaner	8	5	3	6964	3667	10631	179	142	321	34.49	1.33
9.	Bundi	2	1	1	2089	763	2852	53	31	84	26.75	1.34
10.	Chittorgarh	5	4	1	2631	1157	3788	93	27	120	30.54	1.32
11.	Churu	10	6	4	4231	1392	5623	134	50	184	24.76	1.31
12.	Dausa	4	2	2	3473	496	3969	66	47	113	12.50	1.35
13.	Dholpur	3	1	2	1068	334	1402	30	24	54	23.82	1.26
14.	Dungarpur	3	1	2	1887	523	2410	49	18	67	21.70	1.36
15.	Ganganagar	14	10	4	6454	3355	9809	217	90	307	34.20	1.32
16.	Hanumangarh	9	5	4	5133	1905	7038	102	52	154	27.07	1.46
17.	Jaipur	38	18	20	16539	9865	26404	332	469	801	37.36	1.33
18.	Jaisalmer	1	1	-	425	76	501	21	3	24	15.17	1.21
19.	Jalore	3	2	1	1220	127	1347	34	17	51	9.43	1.26
20.	Jhalawar	3	2	1	2161	527	2688	59	23	82	19.61	1.33
21.	Jhunjhunu	18	11	7	8216	3331	11547	200	78	278	28.85	1.42
22.	Jodhpur	10	7	3	1625	1883	3508	54	24	78	53.68	1.45
23.	Karauli	3	2	1	1946	272	2218	50	10	60	12.26	1.37
24.	Kota	5	3	2	4595	4043	8638	123	194	317	46.80	1.27
25.	Nagaur	5	4	1	2968	433	3401	70	30	100	12.73	1.34
26.	Pali	5	3	2	2201	760	2961	58	42	100	25.67	1.30
27.	Rajsamand	2	2	-	916	323	1239	31	20	51	26.07	1.24
28.	S.Madhopur	4	2	2	2680	824	3504	88	21	109	23.52	1.32
29.	Sikar	11	6	5	6454	1975	8429	170	89	259	23.43	1.33
30.	Sirohi	3	2	1	1580	294	1874	53	17	70	15.69	1.27
31.	Tonk	4	3	1	2454	550	3004	83	33	116	19.20	1.26
32.	Udaipur	12	9	3	4146	4048	8194	141	184	325	49.40	1.25
Total Rajasthan		237	140	97	127756	60215	187971	3475	2375	5850	32.03	1.32

Source: Directorate of College Education, Rajasthan

Table 10.20: Districtwise Percentage of Children
(Class I-XII) attending School in
Rural & Urban Areas of Rajasthan -
1997-98

S. No.	District	Rural			Urban			Total (Rural+Urban)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Bikaner	75.57	35.08	56.01	77.37	70.02	73.90	75.32	49.22	63.25
2.	Bhilwar	86.60	51.37	70.03	85.74	68.12	77.75	86.46	53.84	71.20
3.	Banswara	79.20	49.92	61.30	84.49	67.23	76.23	79.72	45.15	62.71
4.	Baran	79.54	54.68	67.80	98.34	70.28	85.26	82.67	57.22	70.68
5.	Barnmer	74.39	38.25	57.31	62.66	47.60	55.76	73.00	39.31	57.13
6.	Bharatpur	76.93	46.28	63.06	102.17	71.66	88.09	82.04	51.57	68.20
7.	Bhilwara	68.17	33.16	51.05	77.39	64.59	71.34	70.12	39.47	55.23
8.	Bikaner	63.65	23.26	51.94	89.19	65.63	78.22	76.94	46.12	62.47
9.	Bundi	74.02	43.41	59.63	105.56	79.33	93.17	79.85	50.10	65.86
10.	Chittorgarh	68.51	40.05	54.58	74.00	61.14	67.91	69.46	43.51	56.83
11.	Churu	76.49	44.71	61.07	72.56	49.28	61.37	75.31	46.05	61.16
12.	Dausa	94.33	47.73	72.22	111.66	61.06	88.08	96.45	49.32	74.14
13.	Dholpur	85.75	52.86	71.28	95.77	63.20	80.89	87.55	54.81	71.04
14.	Dungarpur	79.41	48.14	63.75	68.19	54.82	61.87	78.33	48.72	63.58
15.	Ganganagar	59.88	48.14	54.37	96.30	85.65	91.39	68.99	57.30	63.53
16.	Hanumangarh	61.22	45.37	53.78	93.50	74.30	84.65	67.44	50.80	59.66
17.	Jaipur	80.55	48.34	65.25	81.27	71.65	76.79	80.87	58.88	70.52
18.	Jaisalmer	66.63	31.25	50.77	84.87	68.89	77.95	69.82	37.42	55.36
19.	Jalore	75.79	27.07	52.09	70.80	42.65	57.62	75.33	28.42	51.59
20.	Jhalawar	74.15	45.13	60.23	80.53	56.22	68.93	75.24	47.01	61.73
21.	Jhunjhunu	81.05	67.00	74.24	83.40	60.46	72.60	81.57	65.62	73.88
22.	Jodhpur	99.92	36.45	69.61	122.94	82.37	104.27	108.39	52.59	82.09
23.	Karauli	80.62	44.95	64.21	93.03	49.38	72.77	82.47	45.62	65.49
24.	Kota	77.29	55.86	67.17	87.85	77.57	83.06	82.67	66.78	75.21
25.	Nagaur	74.81	43.37	59.35	49.20	36.84	43.34	70.07	42.27	56.50
26.	Pali	90.90	43.66	67.62	83.15	53.09	68.89	89.09	45.74	67.91
27.	Rajsamand	75.05	49.01	62.15	89.32	78.80	84.37	77.05	52.84	65.13
28.	S.Madhapur	80.33	43.16	63.23	116.55	70.58	95.22	86.95	48.24	69.11
29.	Sikar	83.54	59.06	71.60	74.00	44.53	59.85	81.41	55.90	69.01
30.	Sirohi	74.50	23.19	54.42	73.14	52.40	63.28	74.53	37.00	56.26
31.	Toek	79.34	33.52	57.20	90.06	64.54	77.87	81.40	39.89	61.47
32.	Udaipur	66.02	35.81	51.05	77.38	72.03	74.86	68.41	42.85	55.87
Total Rajasthan		77.66	44.25	61.66	85.88	66.15	76.65	79.65	49.37	65.23

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98
Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

Table 10.21 : Districtwise Percentage of Children attending Schools in Rajasthan (1997-98)

S. No.	District	Class--> 1-V			Class--> VI-VIII			Class--> IX-XII			Class--> I-XII		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Ajmer	96.59	65.90	81.89	74.78	41.57	58.88	38.45	23.45	31.27	76.32	49.22	63.35
2.	Alwar	98.70	73.24	86.78	95.54	47.92	73.27	53.57	19.27	37.53	86.46	53.84	71.20
3.	Banswara	112.44	69.96	91.04	61.98	27.32	44.92	27.42	11.36	19.52	79.72	45.15	62.71
4.	Baran	108.69	90.75	100.2	77.22	32.24	56.02	34.34	10.47	23.09	82.67	57.22	70.68
5.	Barmar	106.38	67.14	87.90	52.55	12.56	33.72	22.01	5.20	14.10	73.00	39.31	57.13
6.	Bharatpur	95.98	74.52	86.24	86.23	39.60	65.05	50.17	15.53	34.43	82.04	51.57	68.20
7.	Bhilwara	94.05	57.37	76.23	61.42	26.69	44.56	29.29	14.29	22.01	70.12	39.47	55.23
8.	Bikaner	98.84	63.89	82.43	62.95	36.52	50.55	46.40	19.81	33.93	76.94	46.12	62.47
9.	Bundi	105.04	75.90	91.93	73.50	31.83	53.89	34.19	13.55	24.48	79.85	50.10	65.86
10.	Chittor	91.48	66.47	79.30	63.94	25.63	45.30	29.39	12.17	21.01	69.46	43.51	56.83
11.	Churu	94.99	68.41	82.13	76.25	33.53	55.59	35.51	12.45	24.36	75.31	46.05	61.16
12.	Dausa	107.46	74.19	91.70	101.9	32.59	69.13	68.98	12.64	42.31	96.45	49.32	74.14
13.	Dholpur	116.48	88.30	104.0	74.51	27.68	53.75	39.99	10.33	26.83	87.55	54.81	73.04
14.	Dungarpur	105.48	71.76	88.68	68.11	32.65	50.45	31.01	14.95	23.02	78.33	48.72	63.58
15.	Ganganagar	86.32	79.65	83.20	65.80	45.56	56.35	37.02	22.60	30.29	68.99	57.30	63.53
16.	Hanuman	77.29	69.75	73.77	73.64	44.12	59.84	42.10	18.11	30.89	67.44	50.80	59.66
17.	Jaipur	98.08	83.25	91.10	79.96	44.97	63.49	48.68	23.93	37.04	80.87	58.88	70.52
18.	Jaisalmer	97.98	60.44	81.22	54.37	18.35	38.30	25.87	6.99	17.45	69.82	37.42	55.36
19.	Jalore	105.26	47.56	77.28	67.62	12.21	40.76	20.03	2.86	11.71	75.33	28.42	52.59
20.	Jhalawar	102.88	75.03	89.55	62.71	24.08	44.22	29.81	9.77	20.22	75.24	47.01	61.73
21.	Jhunjhunu	84.14	82.89	83.54	98.52	65.56	82.64	61.74	30.78	46.83	81.57	65.62	73.88
22.	Jodhpur	139.99	72.71	108.2	98.71	40.78	71.42	54.93	23.25	40.02	108.3	52.59	82.09
23.	Karauli	102.76	70.97	88.11	74.83	26.58	52.60	47.57	10.30	30.39	82.47	45.62	65.49
24.	Kota	99.25	90.67	95.22	83.31	57.92	71.40	50.70	28.95	40.50	82.67	66.78	75.21
25.	Nagaur	87.32	66.89	77.41	71.03	24.55	48.50	34.14	7.46	21.21	70.07	42.27	56.60
26.	Pali	107.90	69.99	89.36	111.6	31.87	72.68	31.78	8.84	20.58	89.09	45.74	67.91
27.	Rajsamand	102.91	83.21	93.21	70.61	27.90	49.59	29.59	12.09	20.98	77.05	52.84	65.13
28.	S.Madhopol	107.94	72.35	91.54	82.34	30.34	58.38	48.29	14.78	32.84	86.95	48.24	69.11
29.	Sikar	92.84	81.60	87.38	90.51	43.60	67.71	50.51	14.69	33.11	81.41	55.90	69.01
30.	Sirohi	96.81	56.43	77.16	71.36	25.12	48.86	32.25	7.83	20.37	74.53	37.00	56.26
31.	Tonk	104.53	60.70	83.49	77.33	24.59	52.01	38.16	11.03	25.14	81.40	39.89	61.47
32.	Udaipur	89.38	59.83	74.88	65.36	34.64	50.30	28.66	15.52	22.22	68.41	42.85	55.87
Total Raj.		99.78	71.91	86.50	77.81	35.65	57.73	40.82	15.92	28.97	79.65	49.37	65.23

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98
Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan.

Table 10.22 : Districtwise Drop-Out Rates (1996-97)
(Class I to V)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Ajmer	52.29	59.92	55.31
2.	Alwar	55.40	62.25	58.17
3.	Banswara	73.38	77.03	74.65
4.	Baran	54.75	64.99	58.58
5.	Barmer	58.75	67.05	60.96
6.	Bharatpur	53.96	64.89	58.18
7.	Bhilwara	61.76	66.68	63.36
8.	Bikaner	61.74	42.08	56.91
9.	Bundi	NA	NA	NA
10.	Chittorgarh	64.88	70.65	66.88
11.	Churu	58.74	49.00	56.13
12.	Dausa	50.33	53.78	51.30
13.	Dholpur	58.23	67.70	61.24
14.	Dungarpur	62.21	65.33	63.44
15.	Ganganagar	67.56	67.79	67.65
16.	Hanumangarh	NA	NA	NA
17.	Jaipur	41.68	40.22	41.14
18.	Jaisalmer	67.10	78.79	71.18
19.	Jalore	56.99	70.15	60.33
20.	Jhalawar	61.82	71.47	65.30
21.	Jhunjhunu	47.41	31.28	41.30
22.	Jodhpur	50.68	76.20	59.85
23.	Karauli	NA	NA	NA
24.	Kota	48.81	54.10	51.10
25.	Nagaur	64.31	70.68	66.55
26.	Pali	56.10	56.99	56.34
27.	Rajsamand	62.16	67.57	64.06
28.	S. Madhopur	45.92	66.16	51.83
29.	Sikar	55.07	57.73	56.15
30.	Sirohi	55.80	68.63	61.25
31.	Tonk	59.03	65.32	61.06
32.	Udaipur	57.18	63.25	59.28
Total Rajasthan		54.72	59.96	56.60

Source: State Institute of Educational Research & Training, Udaipur.

Appendix-X

Table 10.23 : Districtwise Number of Institutions according to Management (1997-98)

S. No.	District	Management wise No. of Total Institutions - 1997-98										
		Government		Local Bodies		Aided Schools		Unaided School		Grand Total		% of Pvt.
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1.	Ajmer	605	117	885	56	62	34	242	8	1794	215	17
2.	Alwar	785	105	1432	131	4	1	622	2	2843	239	20
3.	Banswara	461	61	1027	15	1	1	71	-	1560	77	4
4.	Baran	288	32	676	14	-	-	131	-	1095	46	11
5.	Barmer	518	27	1566	40	2	-	77	-	2163	67	4
6.	Bharatpur	597	91	1027	60	2	4	451	20	2077	175	21
7.	Bhilwara	620	108	1136	83	15	1	144	5	1915	197	8
8.	Bikaner	397	68	557	36	125	23	166	61	1245	188	26
9.	Bundi	280	41	619	18	-	-	120	3	1019	62	11
10.	Chittorgarh	543	79	1287	43	9	-	108	1	1947	123	6
11.	Churu	561	70	588	138	27	19	144	5	1320	232	13
12.	Dausa	333	41	675	30	3	-	226	5	1237	76	18
13.	Dholpur	253	23	568	7	-	1	125	-	946	31	13
14.	Dungarpur	343	47	803	16	1	-	78	-	1225	63	6
15.	Ganganagar	495	67	1083	49	19	28	212	134	1809	278	19
16.	Hanumangarh	364	62	420	76	15	8	173	111	972	257	25
17.	Jaipur	1093	200	1516	127	80	19	844	93	3533	439	26
18.	Jaisalmer	177	15	413	9	1	-	20	5	611	29	4
19.	Jalore	357	38	600	34	-	1	27	1	984	74	3
20.	Jhalawar	327	39	873	24	1	-	99	3	1300	66	8
21.	Jhunjhunu	522	109	832	120	27	17	354	2	1735	248	20
22.	Jodhpur	659	98	1051	36	62	35	264	75	2036	244	19
23.	Karauli	339	32	584	20	-	-	226	1	1149	53	19
24.	Kota	342	67	520	15	5	2	339	12	1206	96	27
25.	Nagaur	697	90	1104	80	4	4	54	9	1859	183	3
26.	Pali	475	81	862	66	4	2	141	2	1482	151	9
27.	Rajsamand	333	43	683	35	1	-	66	-	1083	78	6
28.	S. Madhopur	289	36	533	31	1	-	214	2	1037	69	20
29.	Sikar	597	83	940	103	35	6	212	-	1784	192	13
30.	Sirohi	246	30	291	18	-	3	29	-	566	51	5
31.	Tonk	370	50	674	33	-	-	110	48	1154	131	12
32.	Udaipur	730	115	1553	41	33	18	213	1	2529	175	10
Total Raj.		14996	2165	27378	1604	539	227	6302	609	49215	4605	14

Source: Rajasthan Mein Shiksha Ki Pragati 1997-98
 Directorate of Secondary Education, Rajasthan

Table 10.24 : Districtwise distribution of Primary School according to Number of Teachers (1993)

(Percentage)

S. No.	District	Distribution of Primary Schools according to Number of Teachers							Total
		Zero	1	2	3	4	5	5+	
1.	Ajmer	0.25	10.77	43.60	10.35	6.28	7.04	21.71	100.0
2.	Alwar	-	18.32	42.19	16.10	9.16	7.02	7.13	100.0
3.	Banswara	1.34	22.52	43.53	16.05	6.30	3.87	6.39	100.0
4.	Baran	0.13	43.28	32.30	8.14	4.65	3.10	8.40	100.0
5.	Barmar	0.15	45.56	37.28	7.69	3.40	2.37	3.55	100.0
6.	Bharatpur	0.08	20.94	43.71	13.85	7.80	6.53	7.04	100.0
7.	Bhilwara	0.07	26.99	48.55	7.86	3.50	4.09	8.92	100.0
8.	Bikaner	-	37.47	24.30	10.51	7.09	6.58	14.65	100.0
9.	Bundi	3.53	36.11	30.75	12.98	4.65	4.51	7.47	100.0
10.	Chittorgarh	-	43.45	35.08	5.88	2.62	3.97	9.00	100.0
11.	Churu	0.30	29.64	34.05	14.20	5.85	7.18	8.72	100.0
12.	Dausa	0.14	16.55	42.27	18.74	9.99	5.74	6.57	100.0
13.	Dholpur	-	20.68	44.29	18.83	6.02	4.63	5.55	100.0
14.	Dungarpur	0.71	28.42	40.43	13.08	7.02	4.76	5.58	100.0
15.	Ganganagar	0.20	27.70	39.76	13.87	7.77	5.30	5.40	100.0
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar							
17.	Jaipur	0.18	17.91	38.06	13.81	8.21	7.93	13.90	100.0
18.	Jaipur	0.21	43.87	44.30	5.16	2.37	1.29	2.80	100.0
19.	Jalore	-	41.38	34.48	12.07	5.32	2.15	4.60	100.0
20.	Jhalawar	0.10	43.58	34.63	9.26	3.79	2.32	6.32	100.0
21.	Jhunjhunu	-	16.75	36.42	18.52	12.61	9.00	6.70	100.0
22.	Jodhpur	0.08	31.22	27.22	11.72	4.78	7.09	17.89	100.0
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur							
24.	Kota	-	19.75	30.56	11.30	10.56	7.95	19.88	100.0
25.	Nagaur	0.14	36.93	31.75	12.33	5.03	5.03	8.79	100.0
26.	Pali	0.42	26.24	36.40	13.55	7.30	4.13	11.96	100.0
27.	Rajsamand	2.82	38.85	33.72	10.00	4.74	3.33	6.54	100.0
28.	S. Madhopur	-	23.62	42.55	12.15	7.00	6.26	8.42	100.0
29.	Sikar	-	20.06	39.97	15.33	9.47	7.38	7.79	100.0
30.	Sirchi	1.62	33.49	34.64	9.01	5.31	3.23	12.70	100.0
31.	Tonk	-	27.57	42.03	10.38	5.81	6.55	7.66	100.0
32.	Udaipur	0.11	37.14	36.55	9.10	4.47	4.19	8.44	100.0
Total Raj.		0.32	28.62	37.88	12.21	6.44	5.42	9.13	100.0

Source: All India Education Survey - 1993

Appendix-X

Table 10.25 : Districtwise distribution of Primary Schools according to Number of Class rooms (1993)

S. No.	District	Percentage distribution of Primary Schools according to number of class rooms										Av.No. of rooms per school
		Zero	1	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10+	Total	
1.	Ajmer	1.78	4.07	20.27	26.47	13.91	9.50	13.23	5.43	5.34	100.0	4.31
2.	Alwar	3.07	11.57	24.69	23.81	12.95	7.95	10.09	3.57	2.30	100.0	3.47
3.	Banswara	2.35	7.31	32.86	31.85	12.35	6.39	5.29	1.26	0.34	100.0	2.98
4.	Baran	13.95	26.74	28.68	15.25	5.43	3.75	4.39	1.03	0.78	100.0	2.18
5.	Barmer	4.96	9.47	26.11	25.22	17.38	7.62	5.99	2.29	0.96	100.0	3.13
6.	Bharatpur	3.82	9.32	27.39	35.51	11.39	5.25	4.46	1.67	1.19	100.0	2.99
7.	Bhilwara	1.71	7.88	24.24	39.48	10.04	5.57	6.17	3.20	1.71	100.0	3.28
8.	Bikaner	0.38	2.91	9.62	27.97	17.09	14.81	18.23	5.32	3.67	100.0	4.70
9.	Bundi	11.43	13.26	22.14	34.28	8.74	4.65	3.10	0.99	1.41	100.0	2.62
10.	Chittorgarh	2.55	7.16	20.91	45.36	9.56	5.24	5.53	2.41	1.28	100.0	3.20
11.	Churu	0.82	2.15	8.10	15.18	13.03	15.38	26.26	12.21	6.87	100.0	5.43
12.	Dausa	3.69	3.97	12.31	27.08	24.49	11.08	10.40	3.97	3.01	100.0	3.99
13.	Dholpur	4.63	17.44	32.72	26.39	10.65	2.93	3.24	1.23	0.77	100.0	2.57
14.	Dungarpur	0.48	8.56	25.45	34.36	11.41	7.37	9.16	2.73	0.48	100.0	3.31
15.	Ganganagar	4.89	8.68	22.15	22.95	16.20	8.58	10.85	3.58	2.12	100.0	3.52
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar										
17.	Jaipur	2.82	3.46	10.44	18.55	21.33	13.63	16.96	6.84	5.97	100.0	4.75
18.	Jaisalmer	1.72	3.23	4.30	23.44	20.86	15.70	21.72	5.16	3.87	100.0	4.66
19.	Jalore	7.33	2.73	14.51	31.18	14.37	11.93	11.64	4.45	1.86	100.0	3.76
20.	Jhalawar	6.53	6.84	34.42	37.90	5.58	2.84	3.05	1.89	0.95	100.0	2.73
21.	Jhunjhunu	0.18	1.59	11.55	17.99	17.46	15.96	21.43	8.20	5.64	100.0	5.01
22.	Jodhpur	1.77	6.32	11.87	20.20	18.51	14.03	16.58	6.55	4.17	100.0	4.48
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur										
24.	Kota	11.06	11.55	28.70	13.04	7.83	10.19	10.31	4.84	2.48	100.0	3.29
25.	Nagaur	0.78	3.76	12.33	28.07	19.49	12.33	15.52	5.17	2.55	100.0	4.25
26.	Pali	2.96	2.12	13.12	25.82	15.56	15.13	13.97	5.40	5.92	100.0	4.53
27.	Rajsamand	1.41	2.56	22.05	35.51	15.51	7.95	9.62	2.95	2.44	100.0	3.73
28.	S. Madhopur	4.99	6.70	17.59	33.68	11.55	9.99	9.61	3.13	2.76	100.0	3.58
29.	Sikar	0.56	1.37	8.99	19.50	16.69	16.85	22.79	7.87	5.38	100.0	5.09
30.	Sirohi	2.31	12.24	23.32	31.87	7.39	7.16	9.01	3.70	3.00	100.0	3.43
31.	Tonk	2.47	7.04	26.58	32.51	10.13	8.41	9.27	1.61	1.98	100.0	3.37
32.	Udaipur	1.90	9.86	21.79	31.81	14.70	8.12	7.90	2.29	1.63	100.0	3.38
Total Rajasthan		3.37	7.16	19.83	27.55	14.20	9.62	11.30	4.13	2.84	100.0	3.76

Source: All India Education Survey 1993

TABLE 10.26 : PERCENTAGE OF HABITATIONS WITH
PRIMARY SCHOOL WITHIN ONE KM

S. No.	District	Percentage
1.	Ajmer	82.27
2.	Alwar	86.19
3.	Banswara	81.74
4.	Baran	79.73
5.	Barmer	45.91
6.	Bharatpur	94.09
7.	Bhilwara	77.14
8.	Bikaner	91.35
9.	Bundi	79.08
10.	Chittorgarh	76.26
11.	Churu	95.71
12.	Dausa	82.21
13.	Dholpur	85.69
14.	Dungarpur	77.49
15.	Ganganagar	61.85
16.	Hanumangarh	61.85
17.	Jaipur	77.91
18.	Jaisalmer	51.95
19.	Jalore	66.59
20.	Jhalawar	77.11
21.	Jhunjhunu	86.48
22.	Jodhpur	63.79
23.	Karauli	87.94
24.	Kota	86.27
25.	Nagaur	84.71
26.	Pali	81.14
27.	Rajsamand	77.28
28.	Sawai Madhopur	87.94
29.	Sikar	88.61
30.	Sirohi	77.60
31.	Tonk	76.96
32.	Udaipur	73.51
	Rajasthan	74.58

Source: Sixth All India Education Survey - 1993.

Note: For Hanumangarh and Karauli, figures for Ganganagar and SawaiMadhopur respectively have been used.

Appendix X

Table 10.27 : PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS HAVING FACILITIES

S. No.	District	Drinking Water	Urinal	Separate Urinals for girls	Lavatory	Separate Lavatory for girl
1.	Ajmer	78.29	39.95	16.71	27.99	11.96
2.	Alwar	50.58	39.11	16.90	28.36	8.39
3.	Banswara	41.18	8.57	2.27	4.45	0.92
4.	Baran	38.24	12.53	6.07	5.94	1.81
5.	Barmer	85.90	71.79	39.74	47.44	25.64
6.	Bharatpur	43.15	22.77	8.12	16.24	4.30
7.	Bhilwara	92.36	95.83	81.94	70.14	23.61
8.	Bikaner	65.95	45.57	73.54	33.47	15.44
9.	Bundi	55.85	12.98	4.65	4.80	1.83
10.	Chittorgarh	66.27	16.51	7.30	10.42	6.02
11.	Churu	66.97	34.46	17.33	28.10	12.72
12.	Dausa	44.87	12.59	5.75	8.48	2.46
13.	Dholpur	47.99	12.19	4.94	4.48	2.47
14.	Dungarpur	59.93	28.06	5.11	22.59	2.14
15.	Ganganagar	67.71	61.81	41.87	56.71	29.21
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar				
17.	Jaipur	54.10	28.90	15.18	25.07	11.80
18.	Jaisalmer	38.28	52.26	24.52	40.65	24.73
19.	Jalore	96.00	66.00	26.00	32.00	10.00
20.	Jhalawar	47.89	15.79	7.37	7.16	4.00
21.	Jhunjhunu	55.47	34.48	18.52	28.04	13.58
22.	Jodhpur	63.38	41.02	15.34	23.59	6.94
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur				
24.	Kota	55.90	31.55	20.50	20.12	11.80
25.	Nagaur	59.04	27.43	12.47	18.00	6.80
26.	Pali	41.16	26.56	12.49	13.23	5.71
27.	Rajsamand	71.15	42.95	12.69	34.62	5.26
28.	Sawai Madhopur	50.82	18.48	8.49	13.26	5.66
29.	Sikar	58.83	33.15	14.45	24.16	8.43
30.	Sirohi	91.84	95.92	67.35	40.82	22.45
31.	Tonk	39.80	27.32	9.27	22.62	8.65
32.	Udaipur	50.00	24.46	9.59	16.94	3.98
	Rajasthan	54.20	28.97	13.62	21.36	8.74

Source: Sixth All India Education Survey 1993.

Table 10.28 : ESTIMATED PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

(Rupees)

S. No.	District	Based on Eighth Plan Expenditure			Based on No. of institutions			Based on No. of teachers		
		1991-92	1992-97	1997-98	1991-92	1992-97	1997-98	1991-92	1992-97	1997-98
1.	Ajmer	211.24	357.89	519.88	184.65	312.84	454.44	235.86	399.60	580.47
2.	Alwar	158.64	268.76	390.41	212.01	359.19	521.77	203.11	344.12	499.87
3.	Fanswara	262.93	445.45	647.07	223.89	379.32	551.01	192.22	325.66	473.07
4.	Baran	202.86	343.68	499.24	221.78	375.74	545.81	197.60	334.78	486.31
5.	Barmer	201.13	340.75	494.98	245.03	415.13	603.03	158.41	268.37	389.85
6.	Bharatpur	142.76	241.86	351.33	215.42	364.97	530.16	222.12	376.32	546.65
7.	Bhilwara	224.47	380.30	552.43	209.50	354.94	515.60	194.54	329.59	478.77
8.	Pikaner	459.08	777.78	1129.82	187.71	318.02	461.98	195.44	331.12	487.00
9.	Bundi	147.06	249.14	361.91	221.14	374.65	544.23	206.76	350.30	511.45
10.	Chittorgarh	208.25	352.83	512.52	220.30	373.24	542.17	181.86	308.12	447.58
11.	Churu	165.63	280.44	407.38	159.46	270.17	392.44	163.32	276.70	401.95
12.	Dausa	164.45	278.61	404.72	208.99	354.07	514.33	212.42	359.88	522.76
13.	Dholpur	144.36	244.57	355.27	205.74	348.57	506.34	178.46	302.35	439.20
14.	Dungarpur	216.01	365.96	531.60	232.55	393.98	572.31	200.44	339.58	493.29
15.	Ganganagar	143.85	243.70	354.01	235.62	399.18	579.86	202.82	343.63	499.16
16.	Hanumangarh	Included in Ganganagar			59.81	270.75	393.29	166.09	281.39	408.75
17.	Jaipur	215.25	364.68	529.75	162.40	275.27	398.87	205.40	347.99	505.50
18.	Jaisalmer	222.10	376.28	546.59	293.66	497.52	722.72	194.95	330.29	479.79
19.	Jalore	140.78	238.51	346.46	145.99	247.34	359.29	118.43	200.65	291.47
20.	Jhalawar	183.26	310.49	451.02	225.08	381.33	553.92	184.15	261.22	379.46
21.	Jhunjhunu	165.22	279.91	406.61	199.12	337.35	490.05	217.42	368.32	535.08
22.	Jodhpur	187.44	317.56	461.29	167.67	284.06	412.63	204.84	347.03	504.11
23.	Karauli	Included in Sawai Madhopur								
24.	Kota	300.08	508.39	738.50	168.88	286.12	415.62	262.39	445.55	645.76
25.	Nagaur	153.61	260.24	378.03	150.43	254.86	370.21	142.10	240.74	349.70
26.	Pali	169.59	287.32	417.36	173.60	294.11	427.23	193.08	327.11	475.17
27.	Rajsamand	200.69	340.01	493.91	222.41	376.81	547.36	201.72	341.76	496.45
28.	Sawai Madhopur	169.05	286.40	416.03	202.10	342.40	497.38	198.80	336.80	489.25
29.	Sikar	140.90	238.71	346.75	170.00	288.01	418.37	170.00	288.01	418.37
30.	Sirohi	201.78	341.85	496.59	149.71	253.63	368.44	158.82	269.07	390.86
31.	Tonk	195.60	331.38	481.38	207.82	352.10	511.46	203.46	344.70	500.71
32.	Udaipur	216.65	367.06	533.20	206.77	350.31	508.97	200.18	339.14	492.65
	Rajasthan	193.47	327.77	476.13	193.47	327.77	476.13	193.47	327.77	476.13

Source: Plan Documents & Budget Documents, Rajasthan.

Table 10.29 : RANKING OF DISTRICTS BY PER CAPITA
EXPENDITURE OF EDUCATION
(1992-97)

S. No.	District	Based on Eigh Plan	Based on No. of Inst.	Based on No. of Teachers	Based on Enrolment	Educational Attainment Index
1.	Ajmer	9	22	2	18	3
2.	Alwar	24	12	10	6	8
3.	Banswara	3	6	22	18	28
4.	Baran	11	8	17	6	3
5.	Barmer	13	2	29	25	31
6.	Bharatpur	31	11	3	11	9
7.	Bhilwara	4	13	20	30	28
8.	Bikaner	1	21	18	20	11
9.	Bundi	26	9	6	13	19
10.	Chittorgarh	10	10	23	25	22
11.	Churu	21	29	27	22	20
12.	Dausa	23	14	5	3	2
13.	Dholpur	27	17	24	5	13
14.	Dungarpur	7	4	13	16	24
15.	Ganganagar	28	3	11	16	12
16.	Hanumangarh	28	28	26	24	14
17.	Jaipur	8	27	7	6	3
18.	Jaisalmer	5	1	19	30	30
19.	Jalore	32	32	32	32	32
20.	Jhalawar	17	5	30	20	21
21.	Jhunjhunu	22	20	4	3	7
22.	Jodhpur	10	25	8	1	6
23.	Karauli	20	18	15	14	16
24.	Kota	2	24	1	2	1
25.	Nagaur	25	30	31	25	26
26.	Pali	18	23	21	11	17
27.	Rajsamand	14	7	12	14	18
28.	Sawai Madhopur	19	18	15	9	15
29.	Sikar	30	26	25	9	10
30.	Sirohi	12	31	28	28	27
31.	Tonk	15	15	9	22	22
32.	Udaipur	6	16	14	28	24

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Table 11.1 : Reported Rape Cases in Rajasthan
(1993-98)

S. District No.	Rape Cases (Number)						Per lakh of Female Population
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
1. Ajmer	25	23	16	31	26	32	3.86
2. Alwar	41	39	32	39	46	42	3.90
3. Banswara	72	72	72	113	102	134	22.83
4. Baran	44	35	57	59	63	52	13.58
5. Barmer	17	14	15	13	13	9	1.33
6. Bharatpur	27	42	35	40	57	68	9.07
7. Bhilwara	37	53	43	40	61	57	7.36
8. Bikaner	29	36	23	36	35	38	6.68
9. Bundi	36	36	48	44	56	44	12.15
10. Chittorgarh	52	45	52	53	70	74	10.25
11. Churu	34	41	31	19	34	20	2.68
12. Dausa	14	10	17	15	33	22	4.71
13. Dholpur	14	16	20	19	21	17	5.12
14. Dungarpur	20	29	42	32	30	21	4.82
15. Ganganagar	68	67	58	62	55	58	8.91
16. Hanumangarh	X1	27	33	34	27	39	6.78
17. Jaipur	40	30	44	49	66	74	4.04
18. Jaisalmer	7	2	1	4	7	4	2.60
19. Jalore	6	13	6	11	12	10	1.81
20. Jhalawar	53	90	91	83	91	87	18.99
21. Jhunjhunu	9	13	11	14	24	12	1.57
22. Jodhpur	31	21	31	22	26	43	4.24
23. Karauli	X2	X2	X2	X2	26	34	8.02
24. Kota	51	51	54	77	77	68	11.89
25. Nagaur	16	24	26	27	34	20	1.92
26. Pali	8	13	17	26	17	33	4.54
27. Rajsamand	10	17	18	17	19	15	3.67
28. Sawai Madhopur	39	43	29	56	23	20	4.91
29. Sikar	19	12	16	20	14	15	1.67
30. Sirohi	13	17	19	10	15	21	6.58
31. Tonk	33	16	28	23	20	34	7.26
32. Udaipur	27	48	50	61	54	46	4.55
Rajasthan@	893	1002	1036	1162	1255	1266	6.03

Source: Statistical Abstract - Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Rajasthan.

X1 Included in Ganganagar

X2 Included in Sawai Madhopur

@ Also included one reported case each year in Railway Police Station.

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CONTRIBUTORS

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark-Danida; The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy - DGCS; The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); The European Commission - DGVIII; The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); The International Development Research Centre (IDRC); The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan;

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Centre; The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC); The Swiss National Science Foundation; The United Nations Development Fund (UNDP); The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); The World Bank Association International des Etudiants en Science Economiques et Commerciales (AIESEC); Alternative Women in Development (Alt-WID); Cidadania Estudo Pesquisa Informacao Acao (CEPIA); Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN); International Press Institute (IPI); Inter Press Service (IPS); Innovations Reseau et Development (IRED); New Economic Foundation (NEF); People Centered Development Forum (PCDF); Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI); Women in Development Europe (WIDE).

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The chapter has more than 10 publications to its credit, the important amongst them are One World or No World; Spiritual Traditions of India; One World or Several; Development of Rajasthan: Challenge and Response; Nehru's Vision of India; International Interdependence: Global Under Development; Gender & Equity and One World One Future (Praeger, New York).

Its Secretary, Dr. Ashok Bapna was the member of International Governing Council of the SID for 3 terms (1989-1997) from South Asian Region and now has been made the country co-ordinator (1997-2000) for all the SID Chapters in India and was the Chief Investigator for the Research Study "Reproductive Health, Empowerment of Women & Population Policy" in India conducted by SID, Rome in Nine Countries of the World. The present work "Human Development Report: Rajasthan 1999" is a maiden attempt by any SID Chapter in the world.