

CHAPTER - 26

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

26.1 The human development concept is a holistic one putting people at the center of all aspects of the development process. The human development approach does not replace one aggregate statistic (GNP) by another (HDI) and then seek to maximize the numerical value of the replacement. Rather it views the objective of development as inherently multi-dimensional. Human development is many times blessed. It is an end in itself and it is a means to higher productivity. A well-nourished, healthy, educated, skilled labor force is the most important productive asset. It slows human reproduction by lowering the desired family size. It is good for the physical environment. The poor are both a cause and the main victim of environmental degradation. Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion decline when poverty declines. Reduced poverty contributes to a healthy civil society, increased democracy and greater social stability. It has political appeal; it may reduce civil disturbances and increase political stability.

26.2 It is now widely acknowledged that conventional measures of well-being such as per capita gross domestic product or consumption expenditure or poverty ratios do not capture the broader aspects of human capability. Further, high economic growth does not automatically translate into betterment of the lives of all people, especially if the benefits of that growth are not accessible to large sections of the population. Mahbub-Ul-Haq, the founder of Human Development Reports (HDRs) described that 'the basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.'

26.3 The over-arching understanding that has motivated the Human Development Reports (HDRs) since their inception in 1990 is the elementary recognition that human beings are the primary ends as well as the principal means of development. The objective of the particular focus chosen by the HDRs was to examine the progress of the conditions of human living - the ability of people to lead the kind of life they have reason to value. It is the enhancement of the capability to live better and richer lives, through more freedom and opportunity, which became the central concern of these Reports. HDRs at Global, National and State levels have attempted to measure human development through the

Human Development Index (HDI) which provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

- A decent level of living
- Living a long and healthy life
- Access to education

26.4 The table annexed indicates the HDI values of districts of Rajasthan as per Human Development Report Rajasthan (An Update 2008).

Strengthening State Plans for Human Development in Rajasthan

26.5 A Human Development Research & Coordination unit was established in 2004 at Directorate of Economics and Statistics to implement a collaborative project of Planning Commission GoI-UNDP and Planning Department GoR titled 'Strengthening State Plans for Human Development'. The project has been successfully implemented in Rajasthan from year 2004 to 2009. An effort has been made under the project to put people at the center of development in state/district plans by first, sensitizing the state/district planners on the concept of human development and issues related to it through workshops at various levels and secondly, by assisting the district planning process by providing situational analysis and visioning through district human development reports. Under main components of the project following are achievements attained:

Strengthening Statistical System

26.6 Trainings of officers of line departments on Basic and Advanced courses of Computer Application. The activity was undertaken to ensure better collection and reporting of State, District and local level data on indicators for Human Development. The training programmes were organized with the partner institute HCM-RIPA, Jaipur. During the project period 12 training programmes were conducted on basic and advanced computer courses. Total 351 people were trained under these courses including State and district level officers and assistants of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Evaluation and Planning departments. The sessions included use of computer in data collection, consolidation, analysis reporting and presentation. Technical sessions included Microsoft office (word, excel, PowerPoint and access), Data processing, Internet and multimedia and SPSS.

Human Development Reports

26.7 State Human Development Report: First Human Development Report of Rajasthan was released in the year 2002 followed by its update titled 'Human Development Report Rajasthan (An Update 2008)' released in the year 2008. This update report has been prepared by Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur with the support of Directorate of

Economics & Statistics and concerned departments. The focus of this report is 'Inclusive Growth'. Aspects of Human Development are examined with respect to its distribution across regions, social groups and gender. This report has latest indices on Human Development related to education, health and livelihood aspects in the State.

26.8 District Human Development Report: Under the project, thirteen District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) covering all 12 BRGF districts and one non- BRGF district Dholpur have been prepared. The DHDRs aims to gain deeper understanding of issues at district level and contribute to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments Acts, which mandates the preparation of district level plans. These DHDRs in Rajasthan mark the beginning of process whereby district plans are designed and implemented through a human development prism. The DHDRs are an attempt to analyse the status of human development attainment and key human development challenges faced and bring these issues to the district planning committees, state planners and policy makers.

26.9 DHDRs under this project were prepared in two phases. In the first phase Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur prepared four DHDRs of Dungarpur, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Barmer districts. Learning from this pilot phase was used to redesign preparation process making it more participatory and enhancing ownership of districts. Remaining 9 Backward Region Grant Fund districts of Rajasthan viz., Udaipur, Sirohi, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Tonk, Jalore, Jaisalmer, Sawai Madhopur and Karauli were covered in this second phase.

26.10 DHDRs in the second phase have been prepared in the leadership of District Collectors. The reports are meant to be a quality document with situational analysis, finding gaps, recommendations/roadmap and vision for 5 years. DHDRs are in Hindi and simple language. District Collectors had constituted a District Core Group with members within the district so that they may participate and contribute to further updation of DHDR and in using the document in District Plans. This District Core Group was responsible for overall guidance and maintaining the quality of preparation. The District Core Group mainly consisted of DLOs (Health, Education, Rural Development, Women Empowerment and other concerned departments), PRI members/members of District Planning Committee, Academicians from Social Science department of local college/university, Local NGOs/Project Managers under different development programmes etc.

26.11 Main Chapter of the DHDRs are- Introduction (including geographic profile of the district), Health, Education, Livelihood, Status of Women and Way Ahead. DHDR present data at the district and sub-district level for key HD indicators. In consultation with the District Core Group a smaller working group was formed with members from the

District Core Group and each Working Group was led by an academican/researcher/program manager who could do the write-up. The chapters were compiled and complete report was reviewed and approved by District Core Group.

26.12 To further enhance quality of DHDRs, inputs of Planning Commission, experts from other States as well as subject specialists from within the State were taken. The drafts approved by District Core Group were reviewed at State Level/Planning Department for approval and the final drafts are under the process of release.

Capacity Building Programmes

Trainings on Human Development: Concept and Issues

26.13 Four State level Training of Trainers (ToTs) were organized with HCM – RIPA Jaipur for officials from State and District Planning, Rural Development, Statistics, Education and Health. Seven Divisional level trainings covering all divisions of Rajasthan were organized on Human Development and gender issues. These workshops aimed at sensitizing senior officers including Divisional Commissioner, Collectors and DLOs of main departments involved in planning and other departments concerned with Human Development issues.

26.14 Addressing lack of availability of resource persons, a cadre of master's trainers was created through a series of Training programme for which a ToT module has also been evolved. ToTs at State level have built the cadre of Master Trainers who have imparted training at District level. Those trained at District level have taken further the learning's to block and lower level. In total 1325 participants were trained in the above mentioned training programmes at various levels. It included State level senior officials including Secretaries, Divisional Commissioners, HODs and Directors, District Collectors and district level officials of concerned line departments.

26.15 State Administrative Training Institute HCM-RIPA, Jaipur and State Institute of Rural Development, IGPRS, Jaipur were identified to impart these trainings with the objective of institutionalizing the capacity building mechanism on Human Development issues.

Trainings on Engendering District Plans

26.16 The activity was undertaken with the aim of training officers as well as members of District Planning Committees (DPCs) and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to sensitize and enable them to prepare gender sensitive micro-plans at the Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad and District level.

26.17 Two State level TOTs and five District level trainings covering all five Districts of Jaipur division (Jaipur, Dausa, Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Alwar) were held in 2008. Total 362 participants have attended the

trainings including Zila Pramukh, ACEOs, Project Directors, DWDA and DPC members of concerned Districts.

26.18 Thereafter decentralized training campaign for engendering micro plan at Block level under the project was held in 48 blocks of Jaipur division. The key issues discussed in the training were Micro Planning, Gender issues in Development, Human Development, preparing gender sensitive micro plans from Ward/Gram Sabha to District level. A training module focusing sensitization of District level officials and public representatives on District plans and engendering issues have been prepared for reference.

26.19 The Engendering State and District Plans for Human Development component of the project has sensitized four set of stakeholders. Although, due to budget constraints, only Jaipur Division was selected to pilot activities under the component and intended to cover District Planning Committee members and key leaders at Gram Panchayat level. Keeping in view, the overall objective to mainstream gender into district plans IGPRS attempted to develop a knowledge group by including District Collector, CEO, Zila Pramukh, Additional CEO i.e., critical stakeholders who would stay with the planning process for longer term. At Block level Pradhan, BDO, CDPO and PEO (Progress Extension Officer) of the Panchayat Samiti who holds responsibility to monitor execution of all programmes and schemes were trained in ToT programmes, i.e., 4 key players in each 48 Blocks of the Jaipur Division were trained as Master Trainers.

Advocacy for HD

State Level

26.20 Three State level orientation and sensitization workshops were organized with IDS, Jaipur for State level senior officials including Secretaries, HODs and Directors of concerned departments. Four one day workshop with HCM-RIPA were also organized at State level for the officers of Planning Department and Directorate of Economics & Statistics. District level: Under the Advocacy campaign one day sensitization workshop on Human Development and related issues has been organized in all Districts. Total 763 people participated in State and District level advocacy workshops covering State level officers, Secretaries, Directors of various departments, District level officers and public representatives i.e. Zila Pramukh, District Collectors and Public Representatives.

26.21 A separate chapter on Human Development was incorporated in Economic Review 2006-07 to 2008-09, Annual Plan 2007-08 to 2009-10 and the 11th Five Year Plan document. The State has already included the status of development targets in these chapters.

Collaboration with National Resource Institutions

26.22 Reserve Bank of India-College of Agricultural Banking, Pune: Total 31 people including officers of various Government departments, and academic institutes were trained at RBI-CAB Pune on financing for Human Development. Total 16 people including faculty members of training and research institutes and Government officers were trained at RBI-CAB ToT programme Pune on Human Development and District Planning.

26.23 National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi: NIPFP, New Delhi conducted a study report on Financing Human Development in the State. The report is approved by State Advisory Committee. The report was discussed in the National level writer's conclave organized jointly by Planning Commission, New Delhi, Planning Department, Rajasthan on attaining MDGs in Rajasthan.

26.24 International Institute of Population Sciences, Mumbai: Total 10 officers were nominated and trained at IIPS Mumbai during June 2006 to January 2007. The department is being benefited by the capacity developed through these trainings.

26.25 Film & Television Institute of India, Pune: FTII Pune has prepared four films for the State on various social issues. These films are being screened in related trainings and workshops organized by HCM-RIPA, IGPRS as well as Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Study Tours:

26.26 One Study tour to Kolkata was held in December 2008 and three study tours were held in November 2009 with different teams formed of officers from DES, Planning department and Chief Minister's office. Study tours covered functioning of DES at Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. The main issues studied were Human Development advocacy, data management and State Statistical plan, IT development and functioning of DES in these States. Observations and recommendations of the study tours have been documented by the participants for wider sharing and evolving state specific strategies.

Joint Programme on Convergence to meet MDGs

26.27 The GoI-UN-GoR Joint programme on convergence is being implemented in seven States of India, namely, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Chattisgarh. On February 13, 2009 MoU of the Joint Programme was signed by ACS (Development), Rajasthan and UN representative in presence of the Chief Minister Rajasthan. Five districts have been selected for Joint programme, namely, Barmer, Sawai Madhopur, Chittorgarh, Udaipur and Sirohi. Documents like DHDRs, its finding etc will be used by projects under Convergence programme to further assist district planning process in selected districts of Rajasthan.

Annexure

Human Development Index-2007: Districts and the State of Rajasthan

DISTRICTS	Education Index	Health Index	Income Index	Human Development Index
Ajmer	0.772	0.574	0.686	0.677
Alwar	0.747	0.776	0.710	0.744
Banswara	0.630	0.309	0.335	0.425
Baran	0.763	0.571	0.624	0.653
Barmer	0.798	0.581	0.355	0.578
Bharatpur	0.762	0.625	0.424	0.604
Bhilwara	0.685	0.396	0.818	0.633
Bikaner	0.718	0.863	0.756	0.779
Bundi	0.722	0.561	0.663	0.649
Chittaurgarh	0.705	0.383	0.585	0.558
Churu	0.832	0.759	0.226	0.606
Dausa	0.757	0.591	0.380	0.576
Dhaulpur	0.758	0.504	0.230	0.497
Dungarpur	0.640	0.282	0.304	0.409
Ganganagar	0.787	0.816	0.825	0.809
Hanumangarh	0.765	0.846	0.673	0.761
Jaipur	0.833	0.688	0.814	0.778
Jaisalmer	0.714	0.641	0.663	0.673
Jalor	0.638	0.497	0.445	0.527
Jhalawar	0.735	0.588	0.520	0.614
Jhunjhunu	0.850	0.850	0.433	0.711
Jodhpur	0.725	0.725	0.609	0.686
Karauli	0.767	0.568	0.364	0.566
Kota	0.875	0.682	0.803	0.787
Nagaur	0.736	0.699	0.396	0.610
Pali	0.692	0.356	0.593	0.547
Rajsamand	0.724	0.440	0.571	0.578
Sawai Madhopur	0.725	0.484	0.474	0.561
Sikar	0.837	0.830	0.428	0.698
Sirohi	0.695	0.487	0.753	0.645
Tonk	0.688	0.443	0.582	0.571
Udaipur	0.761	0.413	0.611	0.595
Rajasthan	0.755	0.735	0.640	0.710
Coefficient of variation	7.9	27.8	31.5	15.5

Source: Human Development Update of Rajasthan (An Update 2008)