

CHAPTER - 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

20.1 Human Development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential, lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. It is defined as expanding the choices of people to lead lives that they value and it is thus much more than economic growth, which is only an important means of enlarging people's choices. Human Development reflects in development in education, health and income status while ensuring equitable and sustainable development. The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite measure of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
- Access to knowledge (measured by adult literacy and combined enrolment ratio)
- Having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and income)

20.2 The appreciation of Human Development by India was reflected in Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97). Global launch of Human Development Report (HDR), 1993 in New Delhi had gone a long way in propagating this model of development. This commitment is shown by the launch of various nation development programmes which confirm to the principles of HD for example School Feeding Programme, Wage Programme, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan etc. were started during this period and taken forward in the coming years.

20.3 The Global Human Development Report, 2014, identify a new theme concerned with human development which is "Sustaining Human Progress : Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience". In this report India ranked 135 among 187 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.586, moving one rank upper as compared to 2013.

20.4 First 'India Human Development Report' (IHDR) was published in year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR was published in the year 2011. It argues that interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning's key requirements for economic growth to be more successful in reducing poverty and calls for an integration of Social and Economic Policies with a specific focus on inclusion of marginalized sections.

20.5 IHDR, 2011 shows that the HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated). Equally important, it shows that the increase in HDI in the states that are among the poorest has been much faster than the

national average and hence there is a convergence taking place between states in terms of HDI.

20.6 In 1981, 1991 and 2001, Rajasthan's HDI and ranks were 0.256 (12th rank), 0.347 (11th rank), and 0.424 (9th rank) respectively among 15 states. According to the IHDR, 2011 : Towards Social Inclusion, by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission, the HDI rank of Rajasthan is 17 in the year 2007-08 (0.434) among 29 states, where seven north eastern states have been combined excluding Assam.

20.7 The first Human Development Report of Rajasthan was launched in 2002. Its main theme was 'Promoting Sustainable Livelihoods in an Era of Globalisation'. It was focused on agriculture on the one hand, and the sectoral imbalances on the other. Gender and health issues were identified to be of paramount importance. It prioritised the imperatives for fiscal reform, macroeconomic stabilisation and a strategy for sustainable human development. Update on Human Development for the State was prepared in 2008. It highlighted the current status of various components of Human Development in the State.

Sector-wise State Scenario

20.8 The current status of various components of Human Development is discussed in subsequent sections:

Education

20.9 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women development, employment, child development, labour etc. It is also of great instrument value in the process of economic growth and development. Education not only improves the quality of life of the people but it also Provide opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 20.1:

Table No. 20.1
Major Indicators of Education

S.No.	Education indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Total Literacy rate (Census 2011)	66.1	73.0
2.	Male Literacy rate (Census 2011)	79.2	80.9
3.	Female Literacy rate (Census- 2011)	52.1	64.6
4.	Gender gap in literacy(Census- 2011)	27.1	16.3
5.	Drop-out Rate at Primary level(2012-13)	7.97	4.67
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level(2013-14)	79.54	88.08
7.	Gender Parity Index(2011-12)	0.99	1.01

20.10 As per the Census, 2011, Rajasthan has recorded a literacy rate of 66.1 per cent compared to 60.4 per cent in 2001, registering a net increase of 5.7 per cent points during 2001-2011. The figures for male and female literacy rates are 79.2 and 52.1 per cent respectively in 2011.

As a result, the gender gap between literacy rates in the State has decreased over a period 2001 to 2011 by 4.7 per cent and the national level gap is 5.3 per cent.

20.11 Drop-out rate at primary level has been decreased to 7.97 per cent in 2012-13 from 10.76 in 2009-10. Where as in India; this rate has decreased from 6.76 to 4.67 during this period.

20.12 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at primary level has declined from 81.50 to 79.54 (DISE 2013-14) from 2012-13 to 2013-14 whereas, at the national level NER has declined from 90.78 to 88.08 during this period.

20.13 Gender Parity Index for Rajasthan in primary education was 0.99 whereas; it was 1.01 for India in 2011-12.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.14 There are many programmes that State and Central Governments have been implementing to improve the education sector and achieve the target of universal primary education & quality education at all level. One of the major programme on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This programme resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Also, programmes like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Programme & Samporna Sakhsar Bharat etc. are being implemented.

20.15 Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009 is being implemented in the State since 1st April 2010. In this scheme 25 per cent seats are reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and disabled groups. 4,17,982 children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools with 1,90,982 new admissions in year 2014-15.

20.16 Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls education, some of them are:

- 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are functional in the year 2014-15. 19,117 girls are studying in these schools.
- 10 Mewat Balika Awasiya Vidhalaya for Girls are running. These residential schools for girls are in Mewat region, which is largely educationally backward. The Mewat hostels in Alwar District which have been constructed by Mewat Area Development Programme. 370 girls are being benefitted by this intervention.
- Meena Manches have been constituted by involving girls studying in the classes VI to VIII of 9,206 Nodal Schools and 200 KGBVs to create awareness in the community on the social issues viz child marriage, dowry system etc and motivate parents of irregular, dropout and never enrolled girls to send their daughters to school.
- Sambalan Abhiyan, the school monitoring programme has been introduced from 2012-13 to ensure quality education in schools. It

aims at supervision of status of physical and human resources, school environment, teaching – learning process and learning levels of students in Hindi, Mathematics & English. 6,533 schools were supervised in first phase of the year 2014-15. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.

- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is existing in 21,500 schools. Teacher's training programmes are undertaken every year with a view to maintain the excellence in teaching in schools. As a result of this programme teaching capabilities have increased and change for the better in the teacher's thought process and awareness among them about the improvement and innovations in the teaching sector.
- Under the secondary education department, several girl child centric initiatives have been under taken such as Bicycle Distribution, Fixed Deposit Receipt (FDR) for KGBV Enrolled Girls, Gargi Puraskar, Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.

20.17 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programmes i.e Swami Vivekanand Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) programme are run by the Central and the State Government.

20.18 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called 'Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan' was launched on September 8, 2009. Saakshar Bharat Programme is covering 31 districts except Kota & Pratapgarh districts. Hence special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.

Health and Nutrition

20.19 Health care is important for having a healthy productive workforce and general welfare so as to achieve the goal of population stabilization by addressing issues like child survival, safe motherhood and contraception. The current level of the State vis-à-vis India is shown in table 20.2:-

Table No. 20.2
Major indicators of Health

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live births) -2013 (SRS-2014)	47	40
2.	Maternal Mortality Ratio (per one lakh live birth) (SRS-2011-13)	244	167
3.	Total Fertility Rate (Births per women) (SRS -2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child(0-4) Mortality Rate (per thousand live births)(SRS -2013)	13	11
5	Crude Birth Rate (Live Births per thousand midyear population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
6	Crude Death Rate (Deaths per thousand midyear population) -2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS Based Abridged Life Tables 2006-10)		
	Total	66.5	66.1
	Male	64.7	64.6
	Female	68.3	67.7
8.	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06) (underweight, low weight)	36.8	40.4
9.	Anaemia among currently married women (15-49 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-06)	53.1	55.3
10	Sex ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1000 males) (Census- 2011)	888	919

20.20 In the State, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 508 per one lakh live births (As per Sample Registration System 1997-98) in 1998. Whereas it has slumped to 244 in 2011-13 (as per SRS 2011-13) which is still high as compared to National average i.e. 167.

20.21 As per National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS) 1998-99, nearly 48.5 per cent of women in the State, in the age group of 15-49 years were Anaemic. This increased to 53.1 per cent during NFHS-3, 2005-06.

20.22 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the State remained stagnant for most of the nineties. However, in the new millennium, decline in IMR was sharper. The aggregate IMR declined from 85 in 1995 to 67 in 2004 (SRS Bulletin, April 2006) and presently, it is 47 (SRS Bulletin Sept, 2014) for year 2013.

20.23 The percentage of institutional births increased from 12 per cent during NFHS-1 (1992-93) to 21.5 per cent during NFHS-2 (1998-99) and thereafter, to 32.2 per cent during NFHS-3 (2005-06). As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the per cent of Institutional Deliveries is 78.0. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.

20.24 As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 per thousand males. This is an area of concern if we want to move forward with inclusive growth.

20.25 As per SRS 2014, Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate are 25.6 and 6.5 respectively.

20.26 During the year 2013, TB Convergence and Cure Rates were 91 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, during the same period, was 0.17 per 10000 population.

20.27 Nearly, 82.3 per cent of children in the age group of 6-35 months were found Anaemic as per NFHS-2(1998-99). The status improved

marginally during NFHS-3(2005-06) when the percenaget of anaemic children reduced to 79.1.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.28 In order to achieve further improvements in health indicators, National Immunization Programme is being implemented to protect pregnant women and children below one year age from Tetanus Toxoid (TT), Bacilli Calmette Guerin (BCG), Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT), Cholera, etc.

20.29 The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort at ensuring provision of effective healthcare through a range of interventions at individual, household, community and critically at the health system levels. In the first phase, NRHM was started in the year the 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase NHM will continue till the year 2017. The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health, therefore, NRHM and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of NHM.

20.30 “Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojna” was launched on 2nd Oct. 2011. The scheme aimed to benefit all the patients coming to government hospitals. Under this scheme, all outdoor and indoor patients visiting medical college attached hospitals, district hospitals, community health centers, primary health centers and sub centers are provided commonly used essential medicines. On this scheme, during the year 2014-15 (Up to Dec, 2014) an amount of ₹ 152.50 crore has been spent.

20.31 Mukhyamantri Nishulk Janch Yojana: To strengthen the existing laboratories and other diagnostic facilities (and to create additional facilities if required) in all the public health institutions, so as to provide essential diagnostic services free of cost to all patients visiting government hospitals. Under this scheme, 5.58 crore investigations have been done up to December 31, 2014.

20.32 Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY):To reduce the IMR and high mortality rate of women during childbirth, the State Government has launched the “Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna” with the assistance of Government of India in the State to provide free medical and other facilities to pregnant women and new born children. Under this scheme, free-medicines, consumables, lab-tests, food, blood facilities, referral transport facilities etc. are being provided.

20.33 Chief Minister’s BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme provides free treatment and assistance to the indoor & outdoor patients belonging to the BPL families, State BPL families, Astha card holders, those suffering from HIV/AIDS, Old age persons, widows, physically challenged pensioners, beneficiaries of Navjeevan Yojna, Antyodya Anna Yojna, Annapurna Yojna, families of Kathori Tribe Sand some other categories.

20.34 Under the Dhanvantari Ambulance Yojana any person in need of emergency help can dial a toll free number 108. The ambulance reaches the site and rushes the victim to the nearest hospital.

Status of Women

20.35 Following indicators reflect the current status of women in the state:-

- As per census 2011, sex ratio in Rajasthan is 928 while the sex ratio in the age-group 0 to 6 years is only 888.
- In 2013-14, Rajasthan had 87 girls per 100 boys in primary education & in 2011-12 only 60 girls per 100 boys in secondary education. The corresponding figures for India were 93 and 81 respectively. Evidently, there is a wide gap between India and Rajasthan especially in secondary education.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

20.36 The Gender Cell has also been constituted in the State to promote mainstreaming the concept of gender in the budgetary system of the Government and also to function as a secretariat to review the budgets of various departments with gender perspective. To sensitize on Gender related issues and for Gender mainstreaming, the Gender cell also organizes orientation programmes on Gender Responsive Budget in all the districts in the State.

20.37 Keeping in view the low participation of women in the decision making at policy & senior management levels and increasing rate of violence against women, special efforts are being made to improve the situation. Programmes focusing on financial independence of rural women and their participation in the decision making at the household and the village level are also being implemented. At present, 304 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects are functioning in the State. Out of these, 40 projects are being implemented in urban areas having one lakh or more population, 36 in tribal area and remaining 228 in rural areas. 54,915 Angan Wadi Centers (AWCs) and 6,204 mini angan wadi centers have been made functional. Efforts are being made to reduce IMR, MMR and Malnutrition among children in the State by building an environment in the society for holistic development and better care of children & women, specially the pregnant and nursing mothers through this programme. Services of supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, nutrition, health education and pre-school education are being provided to the children of age group 0-6 year, pregnant and lactating mothers as well as to adolescent girls through angan wadi centers to achieve these objectives.

20.38 Some of the new policy initiatives to improve the status of women in the State include – Observing Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Day, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha

Yojana (RJSSY), managing child nutrition, forming Self Help Groups (SHGs) and encouraging community support, etc.

20.39 Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA) was initiated in the State on a pilot basis in 10 districts. Under this scheme, nutrition, life skill and health education is being provided to non-school going adolescent girls of age group 11-15 years and all girls of 15-18 years age group.

20.40 The Commission for protection of child rights is working to provide secure environment and protection of rights of children in the State.

20.41 Following a life cycle approach, to establish the dignity and security of women in the society in a comprehensive and convergent manner, Chief Minister's 7 Point Programmed for Empowerment of Women to focus on:

- Safe Motherhood
- Reduction in IMR
- Population Stabilization
- Prevention of Child Marriages
- Retention of girls at least up to class X
- Providing security and safe environment to women
- Economic empowerment by providing self-employment opportunities through the Self Help Group Programme.

20.42 All Dy. Directors, CDPOs and Prechatas have been designated as Protection Officers under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005.

20.43 Women Self Help Group Programme: In Rajasthan 2.44 lakh women SHGs have been constituted so far, out of which 1.91 lakh SHGs have been linked up with loans amounting to ₹ 761.78 crore from various financial institutions.

20.44 Bhamashah Scheme is the largest initiatives towards financial empowerment and independence of Women. It was launched by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 15th August 2014 at Udaipur. The project is expected to mark a new beginning in making women self-sufficient.

Livelihood

20.45 Rajasthan is characterized by sharp variations in terrain, livelihood, settlement pattern, and social identity. Distribution of income and assets is also highly uneven. Agriculture and animal husbandry form the major sources of livelihood. However, on account of vagaries of monsoon, the agricultural output suffers from wide fluctuations. The per capita income is summarized in table 20.3:

Table No. 20.3
Per Capita Income

(in ₹)

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2004-05) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2004-05	24143	18565	24143	18565
2005-06	27131	20275	26015	19445
2006-07	31206	24055	28067	21342
2007-08	35825	26882	30332	21922
2008-09	40775	31279	31754	23356
2009-10	49249	35254	33901	24304
2010- 11	54021	44644	36202	27502
2011-12	64316	54637	64316*	29612
2012-13P	71593	60844	66344*	30839
2013-14Q	80388	65974	69959*	31836
2014-15A	88533	72156	74193*	33186

*Based on new base year 2011-12

P- Provisional Estimates, Q – Quick Estimates, A - Advance Estimates

20.46 In the State during 2004-05 to 2014-15(A), per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 18565 to ₹ 72156 and from ₹ 18565 to ₹ 33186 at constant prices (2004-05).

20.47 The agriculture sector is the predominant source of employment in Rajasthan but its importance is declining and the sector is facing stagnant growth. The share of agricultural labour increased significantly from 10.6 per cent in 2001 to 16.5 per cent in 2011. According to the Census 2011, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 2.99 crore workers, out of which 2.44 crore (1.38 crore males and 1.06 crore females) reside in the rural area and 0.55 crore (0.45 males and 0.10 females) in urban areas. 56.4 per cent of population in Rajasthan is of non-workers largely due to Rajasthan's huge population of children which is 15.5 per cent of the total population. Work participation rates (WPR) have increased from 42.1 per cent in 2001 to 43.6 per cent in 2011, largely due to an increase in female labour. In 2011, the WPR for the overall population was 43.6 per cent; for males it was 51.5 per cent and 35.1 per cent for females. The annual increase of workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent.

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

20.48 As the first initiative of India, Rajasthan established a Mission on Livelihoods, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) in September 2004, in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment with special focus on youth, women, BPL, SC/ST and minorities:

- The objective of creation of RMoL was to formulate appropriate and innovative strategies to promote and facilitate large scale livelihoods for the poor and vulnerable people.
- RMoL commenced its works in December, 2005 and launched Regular Skill Training Programmes (RSTP).

20.49 Reconstitution of RMoL as an Apex Body for all livelihoods and skilling initiatives: In January, 2014, through the cabinet decision, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in place of the Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Mission and Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Council. RMoL has been reconstituted under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Chief Minister as the apex body for skilling and livelihood programmes in the State.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

20.50 Organizing skill training programmes across the State has been the flagship programme of RSLDC since its inception as RMoL. The mission has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Programmes. This is generating competency level for employment among the unemployed youth, particularly those coming from the poor families and from rural background areas.

Major Schemes of RSLDC

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme (ELSTP):

20.51 ELSTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities were identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors were selected by RSLDC. In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the year 2014-15 (up to Dec., 2014), 29125 youths have been trained and approximately 10772 youths trained earlier have been provided placement.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDU-GKY):

20.52 Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (erstwhile Aajeevika Skill Development Programme – ASDP), a national programme of the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) launched as a part of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youths through skilling and wage employment. RSLDC has been designated as State Skill Mission (SSM) to implement scheme in the State of Rajasthan by MoRD. Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan (AAP) States with a training target of 1 lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched on July 17, 2014 by signing MoUs with 43 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs). Till

December 2014, 20 PIAs have set up 40 Skill Development Centers and 2904 beneficiaries are under training under the scheme.

Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):

20.53 Under RSTP, special programmes with identified courses have been launched separately for Women, Youth and Specially Abled Persons. These programmes focus both on wage and self-employment needs. After publication of 3 Expression of Interest (EoIs), 27 proposals have been received and 10 new Skill Development Centers have been set up. MoUs have been signed with 10 new agencies.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

20.54 Government of Rajasthan has reconstituted Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) in February, 2014 to implement the SDI Scheme of Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), Government of India. It is done through ITIs and Private Training Partners/ Institutes by setting up Vocational Training Providers (VTPs). The RSDIS has invited training partners to setup VTPs under the scheme.

Rajasthan GraminAjeevikaVikasParishad(RGAVP):

20.55 The Government of Rajasthan has set up an Independent Society, Rajasthan Grameen Ajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP) under the aegis of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department. The Society is registered under the Rajasthan Society Registration Act- 1958. The objective of the RGAVP is to support the development of livelihood opportunities for the rural poor, especially women and marginalized groups, with the assistance of State Government, Central Government and External Agencies.

20.56 At present the RGAVP is implementing the World Bank assisted **Rajasthan Rural Livelihood Project (RRLP)** in the 51 poorest blocks of 17 districts of the State. In addition, RGAVP is also implementing **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** in 167 blocks, **National Rural Livelihood Project(NRLP)** in 24 blocks and **MPOWER Project** in 6 blocks of the State. By the end of December, 2014 approximately 3.02 lakh households were organized into 19,947 Self Help Groups and 822 Village Organization (VOs) by RGAVP under all the three projects.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

20.57 Centrally sponsored scheme Swaran Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) has been re-structured by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India as National Urban Livelihood Mission - NULM. The mission is being implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population & all District Headquarters.