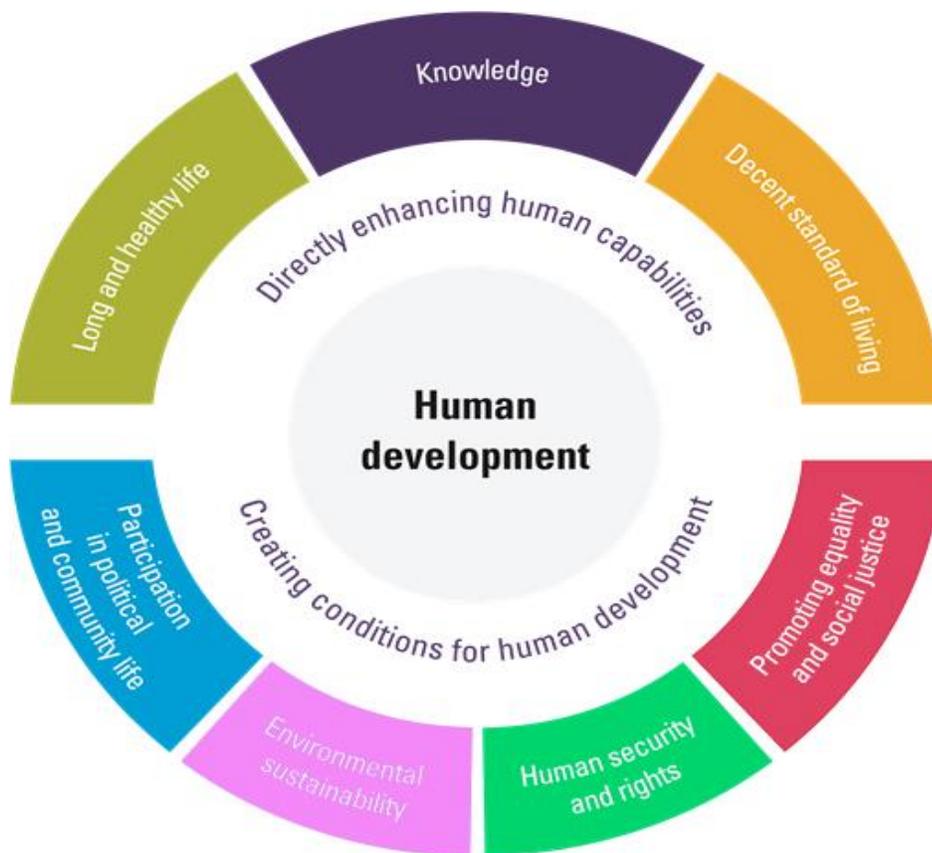


CHAPTER - 20

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

20.1 People are the real wealth of nation. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to live long, healthy and creative lives. The concept of human development emerged in the late 1980s based on the conceptual foundation provided by Dr. Amartya Sen and Dr Mahbubul Haq. The Human Development approach puts people at the center of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered means to development, not an end by itself. Put simply, the starting point for the human development approach is the idea that the purpose of development is to improve human lives by not only enhancing income but also expanding the range of things that a person can be and can do, such as be healthy and well nourished, be knowledgeable, and to participate in community life. Seen from this viewpoint, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms.

Dimension of Human Development



20.2 The Human Development Index (HDI) provides a composite major of mainly three dimensions:

- Living a long ,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).

20.3 In recently released Global Human Development Report-2015 “Work for Human Development” India ranked 130 among 188 countries across the world, with a medium level HDI of 0.609, five rank upper as compared to 2014. This Human Development Report explores how work can enhance human development, given that the world of work is changing fast that substantial Human Development challenges remain. As per this Report, from last decade India has created numerous jobs and other activities due to the growth especially in Information & Communication Technology sector, Clean Energy Projects and MNREGS.

20.4 First India Human Development Report (IHDR) was published in the year 2001. It advocated a governance approach to human development. Second IHDR 2011, “Towards Social Inclusion” was published by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research and Planning Commission of India in 2011. It argues that the interventions in human capital and expansion of human functioning’s are the 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. As per the report, India’s HDI has increased by 21 per cent between 1999-2000 and 2007-08 (the latest year for which it can be estimated), whereas in Rajasthan, it has increased by 12 per cent during the same period. Rajasthan stands on 17th position with the value of 0.434 in HDI among 29 states, where seven north eastern states (excluding Assam) have been combined.

20.5 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. An 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

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

EDUCATION

20.7 Education has a multiplier effect on other social sectors like health, women empowerment, 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 provides opportunities for progress. The current status of education is given in table 20.1:

Table-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.	Average Annual Drop-out Rate at Primary level (2013-14) (U-DISE 2014-15)	8.4	4.3
6.	Net Enrolment Ratio at Primary level (2014-15) (U-DISE 2014-15)	77.8	87.4
7.	Gender Parity Index (2011-12)	0.99	1.01

20.8 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 by 4.7 per cent during 2001 to 2011 whereas the national level gap has decreased by 5.3 per cent.

20.9 Average annual drop-out rate at primary level has been increased to 8.4 per cent in 2013-14 from 8.0 per cent in 2012-13 in the State, whereas in India; this rate has decreased from 4.7 to 4.3 during this period.

20.10 The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of Rajasthan at primary level has decreased from 79.5 to 77.8 over the period 2013-14 to 2014-15, whereas, at national level NER has decreased from 88.1 to 87.4 during this period.

20.11 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

20.12 There are many program 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 levels. One of the major program on elementary education is Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA). This program resulted in tremendous improvement in infrastructure and enrolment. Apart from this, programme like Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Continuing Education Program & Samporn Sakhsar Bharat Mission etc. are being implemented.

20.13 Right to Free & Compulsory Education Act 2009 has been implementing in the State since 1st April 2010. As per this act, 25 per cent seats have been reserved in private schools for boys/girls of weaker section and Specially Abled groups. In all 5.17 lakh children have been upgraded and newly admitted on free seats of private schools out of which 1.53 lakh are new admissions during 2015-16. Government has taken several initiatives to promote girls primary education, some of them are:

- In the year 2015-16, 200 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) are functioning and 19,553 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. 419 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. 6,742 Schools work supervised in first phase of year 2015-16. Remedial measures were taken after analysis of learning levels.
- The programme of continuous and comprehensive evaluation is operational in 41,169 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 changed for the betterment in the teacher's thought process and created awareness among them about the improvement

and innovations in the teaching process. Approximately 1, 08,230 teachers were trained during 2015-16.

- 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, Chief Minister’s “Hamari Beti Yojana”, Balika Shiksha Foundation etc.

20.14 Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan some programs i.e. Swami Vivekananda Model Schools, Sharde Girls Hostel, Civil works, Scholarship, Free Text Books distribution, Free Lap-Top distribution to meritorious students who studying in class 8th,10th&12th in the government schools and Information & Communication Technology (ICT) program run by the Central and the State Government.

20.15 For Adult Education a Centrally Sponsored scheme called, ‘Sakshar Bharat Abhiyan’ was launched on September 8, 2009. Sakshar Bharat Program is covering 31 District except Kota &Pratapgarh districts. Hence special literacy & vocational camps are organized for illiterate women of Kota & Pratapgarh districts.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

20.16 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 interval in births. The current level of major indicators of health of state vis-à-vis India is shown in table 20.2:

Table-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 Report-2013)	2.8	2.3
4	Child (0-4) Mortality Rate(SRS Report 2013)	13	11
5	Crude Birth Rate (CBR) - 2013 (SRS-2014)	25.6	21.4
6	Crude Death Rate (CDR) - 2013 (SRS-2014)	6.5	7.0
7	Life Expectancy at Birth (SRS based abridged life tables 2009-13)		
	Total	67.5	67.5
	Male	65.4	65.8
	Female	70.0	69.3

S.No.	Health indicator	Current level	
		Rajasthan	India
8	Malnutrition among children (0-3 years) (National Family Health Survey-3, 2005-16) (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

20.17 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 higher compared to National average 167.

20.18 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.

20.19 As per Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the Institutional Deliveries is 78.0 per cent. Low rate of institutional deliveries eventually gets reflected in higher incidence of IMR and/or MMR in the State.

20.20 As per Census 2011, sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 888 girls per thousand boys. This is an area of concern to move forward with inclusive growth.

20.21 During the year 2014, TB Convergent and Cure Rates were 92 per cent and 87 per cent respectively. Leprosy prevalence, was 0.16 per 10000 population during 2014-15.

Efforts/Initiatives Undertaken by the State Government

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

20.23 The National Health Mission (NHM) is a national effort for 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 2005 and completed in 2012 and now in the next phase NHM will be continued till year 2017. The mission focuses on rural as well as urban health therefore National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) are working as Sub-missions of National Health Mission (NHM).

20.24 Many schemes or new initiatives have been implemented by the State Government to improve the health indicators in the State in past recent years. Some of the major schemes are as follows:

- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Dava Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Nishulk Janch Yojana
- Mukhya Mantri Subh Laxmi Yojana
- Rajasthan Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojna (RJSSY)
- Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram
- Chief Minister's BPL Jeevan Raksha Kosh scheme
- Janani Express
- National Mental Health Programme
- Naya Savera (Swasthaya Jeevan Ki Aur) For Doda Post Users
- Dhanvantari 108 Toll free Ambulance Yojana
- Bhamashaha Swasthaya Bima Yojana

LIVELIHOOD

20.25 Rajasthan is characterized as 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 with wide fluctuations. The comparative per capita income is summarized in the table 20.3:

Table 20.3
Per Capita Income

Year	At Current Prices		At Constant (2011-12) Prices	
	All India	Rajasthan	All India	Rajasthan
2011-12	63460	57427	63460	57427
2012-13	71050	63722	65664	58502
2013-14	79412	69925	68867	61175
2014-15	86879	76881	72889	64002
2015-16 (AE)	93231	83423	77431	66979

AE - Advance Estimates

20.26 In the State during 2011-12 to 2015-16 (AE) per capita income at current prices has increased from ₹ 57427 to ₹ 83423 and from ₹ 57427 to ₹ 66979 at constant prices (2011-12).

20.27 According to the 2011 Census, it is estimated that Rajasthan has 299 lakh workers, out of which 244 lakh reside in the rural area and 55 lakh in urban area. 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 total population. However, work participation rate (WPR) have increased from 36.6 per cent in 1981 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 decadal increase of workforce in the last decade was 1.5 per cent. The Workers classification is summarized in the table 20.4:

Table No. 20.4
Workers classification by Residence and Sex

Particulars	Unit	Year			
		1981	1991	2001	2011
Total Workers (Rural)	nos. in lakh	106	143	199	244
Male		73	89	114	138
Female		33	54	85	106
Total Workers(Urban)	nos. in lakh	20	28	39	55
Male		18	25	33	45
Female		2	3	6	10
Total workers	nos. in lakh	126	171	238	299
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	in per cent	36.6	38.9	42.1	43.6
Male		50.9	49.3	50.0	51.5
Female		21.1	27.4	33.5	35.1

Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL)

20.28 Rajasthan was one of the pioneers in India to establish a Mission on Livelihoods. Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) was established in September 2004 and it was renamed as RSLDC in May, 2012. In January, 2014, through the cabinet decisions, Rajasthan Mission on Livelihoods (RMoL) has been reconstituted in order to meet the challenges of unemployment & ensuring gainful and sustainable employment with special focus on skill upgradation of 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 carried out activities on two broader heads, i.e the Livelihood initiatives and the skill development program.

Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC)

20.29 Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation established as corporation in 2012 with particular focus in Skill Training & Placement. RSLDC is the State Skill Mission of the Rajasthan & all skill developments initiatives in the State are executed through RSLDC. The main objectives of

RSLDC is to organize skill training programmes across the State. The corporation has conducted vocational training programmes and district employment fairs for unemployed youth under Livelihood Promotion Programmes. This helps in 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

20.30 A brief glimpse of the major schemes is given in the following table 20.5:

**Table 20.5
Schemes of RSLDC**

S. No.	Scheme	Sponsorship	Focus Area	Target Group
1	Employment Linked Skill Training Program – ELSTP (Mukhya mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)	State funded and Convergence of various GoI/GoR/CSR schemes	Wage Employment	Urban & Rural Youth
2	Regular Skill Development Training Program (RSTP)	State funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-employment • Wage Employment • Productivity Enhancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women & Youth • Persons with Special Abilities • Jail Inmates
3	Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU –GKY)	Central and State funded (75:25)	Wage Employment	Rural Poor Youth
4	Skill Development Initiative Scheme	100 % Centrally sponsored	Wage Employment	Unemployed Youth
5	Special Projects (CII, ATDC, NIFT, BSE-BIL)	State funded	Wage employment	Urban & Rural Youth

Employment Linked Skill Training Programme – ELSTP (Mukhya mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana)

20.31 ESLTP was launched in the year 2012 with the objective of linking the skill training programme with employment. Economic sectors having job opportunities have been identified in Rajasthan and courses pertaining to those sectors are selected by RSLDC. In this program, a training partner has to ensure minimum 50 per cent placement of every batch completed. During the year 2015-16 33994 youth have been trained and 13,892 are undergoing training.

Regular Skill Training Programme (RSTP):

20.32 It is a flagship programme of RMoL for conducting skill trainings through selected ITIs, ITCs, KVKs, DCTCs, RSETIs, NGOs & Registered Proprietorship/Partnership Firm/Private Limited Company/Public Limited Company/Society/Trust/Association. These trainings are directed at enhancing productivity & enabling self-employment based livelihoods. Main feature of this scheme is livelihood enhancement of women, youth, jail inmates & persons with special ability (PSA) through short duration skill training program. 2,965 youth have been trained during 2015-16 and 1,781 are currently undergoing training.

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

20.33 This scheme aims to alleviate poverty by empowering rural youth through skilling and wage employment. Rajasthan is one of the approved Annual Action Plan states with a training target of 1 lakh BPL youth. The scheme was launched in the year 2014. At Present, 36 Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs) have setup 120 Skill Development Centers (SDCs) across the state. During 2015-16, 18,909 youth have been trained and 5,712 beneficiaries are undergoing training in this scheme.

Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS):

20.34 Rajasthan Skill Development Initiative Society (RSDIS) has been reconstituted in February, 2014 by Government of Rajasthan to implement the SDIS 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). 2,274 youth have been trained under this scheme up to December, 2015. Narayan Multi-speciality Hospital, Jaipur is running skill training program in Medical & Nursing sector with many more to be set up under this scheme.

Special Projects:

20.35 RSLDC signed MOUs with Apparel Training & Design Centre (ATDC), Cairn Centre of Excellence (CCOE), Caterpillar centre of Excellence (CCE), Skill Training Institution by Raymond (STIR), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and Bombay Stock Exchange Institute Ltd. (BSEIL) for skill and livelihood training. Other Initiatives by RSLDC:

- **Existing and Planned Infrastructure in the State:** Rajasthan has 1,766 government and private ITIs with a total capacity to train 3.25 lakh youth in a year. Skill programs are being facilitated through government ITIs in order to provide skill based programs for the unemployed youth of the state. Furthermore, Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation (RSLDC) is providing skill based programs across 368 skill

development centres. Rajasthan is one of the pioneers in setting up of state of the art Skill Development Centres.

- **Convergence Scheme:** RMoL has declared by the government of Rajasthan as the implementation platform for all purposes relating to skill training in order to make the convergence effective and there will be only one scheme Employment Linked Skill Training Program (ELSTP). RSLDC has signed MoUs with 8 Departments under convergence scheme up to December 2015.
- To increase the quality of trainings and to ensure improved placement and retention of trained youth, RSLDC is collaborating with industries associated with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) to conduct Skill trainings for youth of Rajasthan and to provide them employment. 11 MoUs signed with Industry Partners during the Resurgent Rajasthan summit. RSLDC is closely working with these 11 industries and encouraging others to skill the youth of the state and provide them with employment opportunities. Such engagements are positively affecting the economic output of Rajasthan and encouraging other businesses to set up their units in the State.

Rajasthan Gramin Aajeevika Vikas Parishad (RGAVP):

20.36 The Government of Rajasthan has set up an autonomous society known as RGAVP under the administrative control of Department of Rural Development. The objective of the RGAVP is to implement Self Help Groups (SHGs) based livelihood program, financial inclusion through project fund and bank linkage in the State. Till December, 2015, 29,139 Self Help Groups and 935 Village Organizations (VOs) have been formed with approximately 3.35 lakh households by RGAVP under RRLP, NRLP and NRLM.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM):

20.37 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 main objective of this scheme is to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grassroots level institutions of the poor. The mission has been implemented in 40 selected cities which have more than 1 lakh population including all District Headquarters.