

DISTRICT-WISE STUDY OF WOMAN EMPOWERMENT DEVELOPMENT IN RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

In the world economy since half part of population is women, therefore equal and fast development of any economy depends on the development of this part of population. In the context of population, India is the second largest country in the World and Rajasthan has the seventh rank in India's population. For assessing the woman empowerment in Rajasthan, all the 33 districts are taken into consideration and for assessment of woman empowerment of these 33 districts, three variables are chosen and woman empowerment is evaluated on the basis of census 1991 and census 2011.

KEYWORDS: HR IWEI, Woman Literacy Rate, Woman Work Participation Rate, Sex Ratio.

Introduction

Development is a widely used term in all spheres of knowledge; economists identify it with economic productivity, sociologists with social change or social differentiation and political scientists with democratization of political institutions. In the words of C.P. Kindleberger, "The characterization of development as a whole, without the adjective 'economic' is broader. While economic development focuses largely on materially oriented issues (output, employment, income, composition of production and so on), development in its totality deals with changes in human condition. Economic development is clearly a subset of this larger process". It is concerned with rapid, structural and institutional transformation of entire societies in a manner that will most efficiently bring the fruits of economic progress to the broadest segment of their population. In fact, the essence of development lies in the process of change from a less desirable to a more desirable state of affairs. Various factors, like social, economic, political, religious and attitudinal, affect the growth process of an economy in a significant manner. The quantity and quality of these factors makes an economy developed or underdeveloped. The reasons for their development and underdevelopment may be natural or manmade. The term 'development distance' refers to the vast gaps in levels of living which co-exist not only across different continents but also within the same country or even in the same city.

BIMARU is an acronym formed from the first letters of the names of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh states of India. It was coined by Ashish Bose in the mid-1980s. BIMARU has a resemblance to a Hindi word "Bimar" which means sick. This is used to refer to the poor demographic conditions within these states. In this study we concentrate only demographic status of woman and only one BIMARU state Rajasthan is considered. Our objective of this study is to find out district-wise woman empowerment in Rajasthan. We know that Indian family system is mainly based on men. One statement is also that *if you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family. Women are doing major hard works in the economy but that work is not added in national income estimates. At present time, society have new thinking on every aspect of woman but so far sex ratio and child sex ratio showed that thinking of Indian society about girls and women is very negatively. Here an attempt is made to evaluate the district-wise women empowerment in*

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Rajasthan considering all 33 districts, and taking into consideration three important variables - Woman Literacy Rate (WLR), Woman Work Participation Rate (WWPR) and Sex Ratio (SR). For this purpose census 1991 and census 2011 is considered. On the basis of these variables, index numbers of woman empowerment are prepared and then assessments of these all the districts have been graded and compared.

Objectives

The present study focuses only on women's empowerment status in districts of Uttar Pradesh. This research paper has some main objectives: -

- Find out women's empowerment status, trends and relationship with cause region in districts of Rajasthan.
- To examine a comparative district-wise analysis of Rajasthan; considering woman literacy rate, woman work participation rate and sex ratio in districts of Rajasthan.

Survey of Literature

There are several studies examining the demographic development disparity between Indian states and districts. These studies suggest that demographic development affected the living standard and economic growth [Bose, Ashish 1996 and 2007; Sam and Mishra 2014; Sharma, Vinita 2015]. These all studies focused on demographic development analysis and status of BIMARU states in Indian economy.

Data and Methodology

The source of data is the publications of Indian Census 2011 and District-wise Hand Book of Uttar Pradesh. We have considered provisional data of Indian census 2011. It is not appropriate to take one of the indicators and analyze its effect on woman empowerment and hence we have to compute a "Composite Index of woman empowerment" by integrating three indicators in a suitable manner. The studies cited above shows that there is no unanimity regarding the methodologies used to compute the infrastructure development index. Here an attempt is made to devise a method quite analogous to the one proposed by Morris and Liser (1977) and used by Mukherjee (1980). In this procedure woman empowerment index is computed as a weighted average of three components of woman empowerment indicators from a multivariate data set where the weight is same 0.33. The detailed methodology runs as follow:

Let X_{ij} represent the value of the i^{th} infrastructural development indicator in j^{th} state, ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 3$; $j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 71$). Let us write:-

$$Y_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - \text{Min}_j X_{ij}}{\text{Max}_j X_{ij} - \text{Min}_j X_{ij}} \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where, $\text{Min}_j X_{ij}$ and $\text{Max}_j X_{ij}$ are the minimum and maximum of X_{ij} respectively.

On the basis of above methodology and data given below we have calculated woman empowerment integrated index. In this study we examined the effects of all the three variables on woman empowerment in Rajasthan region wise. More than 45 percent of woman population is illiterate and Jalore, Jaisalmer or sirohi districts has below 40 percent literacy rate in Rajasthan. According to regional aspects, Desert area, Hadoti, Dang, Shekhawati are some ancient parts in Rajasthan. So we examined the effects on woman empowerment of above aspects in districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Analysis of Data

Table 1

Variables Integrated Woman Empowerment Index and Ranking of Districts Census Data 1991

S. No. (1)	Districts of Rajasthan (2)	Woman Literacy Rate		Woman Work Participation Rate		Sex Ratio		IWEI (4+6+8) (9)	Rank (10)
		WLR (3)	Relative Index (4)	WWPR (5)	Relative Index (6)	SR (7)	Relative Index (8)		
1	Ajmer	28.15	0.330	27.9	0.200	918	0.203	0.733	1
2	Alwar	17.64	0.173	32	0.239	880	0.140	0.552	10
3	Banswara	10.58	0.067	40.7	0.321	969	0.287	0.675	4

4	Baran								
5	Barmer	6.12	0.000	36.4	0.280	891	0.158	0.439	23
6	Bharatpur	15.25	0.137	21.6	0.141	832	0.061	0.339	25
7	Bhilwara	13.45	0.110	36.8	0.284	945	0.248	0.641	6
8	Bikaner	21.51	0.231	20.9	0.134	885	0.149	0.513	18
9	Bundi	12.78	0.100	27.2	0.194	889	0.155	0.449	22
10	Chittorgarh	14.05	0.119	41.7	0.330	950	0.256	0.705	3
11	Churu	13.66	0.113	29.3	0.213	937	0.234	0.561	9
12	Dausa								
13	Dholpur	11.66	0.083	6.6	0.000	795	0.000	0.083	27
14	Dungarpur	12.39	0.094	38	0.295	995	0.330	0.719	2
15	Ganganagar	21.17	0.225	19.9	0.125	877	0.135	0.486	20
16	Hanumangarh								
17	Jaipur	22.81	0.250	20	0.126	891	0.158	0.534	16
18	Jaisalmer	8.95	0.042	20.5	0.131	807	0.020	0.193	26
19	Jalore	6.15	0.000	31.6	0.235	942	0.243	0.478	21
20	Jhalawar	13	0.103	32.6	0.244	918	0.203	0.550	12
21	Jhunjhunu	20.35	0.213	23.4	0.158	931	0.224	0.596	7
22	Jodhpur	18.07	0.179	23.6	0.160	891	0.158	0.497	19
23	Karauli								
24	Kota	23.45	0.260	21.4	0.139	887	0.152	0.551	11
25	Nagaur	10.6	0.067	30.7	0.227	942	0.243	0.536	15
26	pali	13.75	0.114	27.5	0.196	956	0.266	0.576	8
27	Pratapgarh								
28	Rajsamand								
29	Sawai Madhopur	11.51	0.081	28.2	0.203	854	0.097	0.381	24
30	Sikar	15.6	0.142	19.7	0.123	946	0.249	0.514	17
31	Sirohi	13.68	0.113	25.8	0.181	949	0.254	0.548	13
32	Tonk	12.22	0.091	32.1	0.240	923	0.211	0.542	14
33	Udaipur	15.48	0.140	33.1	0.249	965	0.281	0.670	5

Source: Census of India (2011), Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India and calculated by author.

Table 2

Variables Integrated Woman Empowerment Index and Ranking of Districts Census Data 2011

S. No. (1)	Districts of Rajasthan (2)	Woman Literacy Rate		Woman Work Participation Rate		Sex Ratio		IWEI (4+6+8) (9)	Rank (10)
		WLR (3)	Relative Index (4)	WWPR (5)	Relative Index (6)	SR (7)	Relative Index (8)		
1	Ajmer	55.68	0.207	29.2	0.067	951	0.234	0.509	11
2	Alwar	56.25	0.214	41.2	0.198	895	0.109	0.521	9
3	Banswara	43.06	0.055	48.8	0.280	980	0.299	0.634	3
4	Baran	51.96	0.162	37.8	0.161	929	0.185	0.508	12
5	Barmer	40.63	0.026	41	0.195	902	0.125	0.346	27
6	Bharatpur	54.24	0.190	35.5	0.136	880	0.076	0.401	23
7	Bhilwara	47.21	0.105	39.9	0.183	973	0.283	0.572	6
8	Bikaner	53.23	0.178	30.8	0.085	905	0.132	0.394	24
9	Bundi	46.55	0.097	39.6	0.180	925	0.176	0.454	20
10	Chittorgarh	46.53	0.097	45.5	0.244	972	0.281	0.622	4
11	Churu	54.04	0.188	36.6	0.148	940	0.210	0.545	7
12	Dausa	51.93	0.162	36.9	0.151	905	0.132	0.445	21
13	Dholpur	54.67	0.195	33.3	0.112	846	0.000	0.307	29
14	Dungarpur	46.16	0.093	42.6	0.213	994	0.330	0.635	2
15	Ganganagar	59.7	0.256	34.2	0.122	887	0.091	0.469	17
16	Hanumangarh	55.84	0.209	38.2	0.165	906	0.134	0.508	12
17	Jaipur	64.02	0.308	23.7	0.008	910	0.143	0.458	19
18	Jaisalmer	39.71	0.015	34.5	0.125	852	0.013	0.153	30
19	Jalore	38.47	0.000	45	0.239	952	0.236	0.475	16
20	Jhalawar	46.53	0.097	41.3	0.199	946	0.223	0.519	10

21	Jhunjhunu	60.95	0.271	33.9	0.118	950	0.232	0.621	5
22	Jodhpur	51.83	0.161	29.8	0.074	916	0.156	0.391	25
23	Karauli	48.61	0.122	38.2	0.165	861	0.033	0.321	28
24	Kota	65.87	0.330	23	0.000	911	0.145	0.475	16
25	Nagaur	47.82	0.113	35.3	0.134	950	0.232	0.478	18
26	pali	48.01	0.115	31.5	0.092	987	0.314	0.522	8
27	Pratapgarh	42.35	0.047	53.4	0.330	983	0.305	0.682	1
28	Rajsamand	47.95	0.114	40.2	0.187	990	0.321	0.622	4
29	Sawai Madhopur	47.51	0.109	37.1	0.153	897	0.114	0.376	26
30	Sikar	58.23	0.238	26.8	0.041	947	0.225	0.504	14
31	Sirohi	39.73	0.015	39.4	0.178	940	0.210	0.403	22
32	Tonk	45.45	0.084	40.0	0.185	952	0.236	0.505	13
33	Udaipur	48.45	0.120	35.3	0.134	958	0.250	0.503	15

Source: Census of India (2011), Office of Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India & calculated by author.

Findings

Table 3

Categorization of Districts on the Basis of Integrated Woman Empowerment Index Census 1991

High Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range 0.501 above)		Medium Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range 0.351-0.500)		Low Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range Below0.351)	
Ajmer	0.733	Jodhpur	0.497	Bharatpur	0.339
Dungarpur	0.719	Ganganagar	0.486	Jaisalmer	0.193
Chittorgarh	0.705	Jalore	0.478	Dholpur	0.083
Banswara	0.675	Bundi	0.449		
Udaipur	0.670	Barmer	0.439		
Bhilwara	0.641	Sawai Madhopur	0.381		
Jhunjhunu	0.596				
Pali	0.576				
Churu	0.561				
Alwar	0.552				
Kota	0.551				
Jhalawar	0.550				
Sirohi	0.548				
Tonk	0.542				
Nagaur	0.536				
Jaipur	0.534				
Sikar	0.514				
Bikaner	0.513				

Source: Table 1

Table 4

Categorization of Districts on the Basis of Integrated Woman Empowerment Index Census 2011

High Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range 0.501 above)		Medium Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range 0.351-0.500)		Low Woman Empowerment Districts (IWEI Range Below0.351)	
Pratapgarh	0.682	Jalore	0.475	Barmer	0.346
Dungarpur	0.635	Kota	0.475	Karauli	0.321
Banswara	0.634	Ganganagar	0.469	Dholpur	0.307
Chittorgarh	0.622	Nagaur	0.468	Jaisalmer	0.153
Rajsamand	0.622	Jaipur	0.458		
Jhunjhunu	0.621	Bundi	0.454		
Bhilwara	0.572	Dausa	0.445		
Churu	0.545	Sirohi	0.403		
Pali	0.522	Bharatpur	0.401		

Alwar	0.521	Bikaner	0.394		
Jhalawar	0.519	Jodhpur	0.391		
Ajmer	0.509	Sawai Madhopur	0.376		
Baran	0.508				
Hanumangarh	0.508				
Tonk	0.505				
Sikar	0.504				
Udaipur	0.510				

Source: Table 3

Conclusion

Now we are comparing the ranking of districts on the basis of census 1991 and census 2011. During 1991 Ajmer district stood at first in ranking of all districts which declined to at eleventh step. Its combined index which start to 0.733 in 1991, declined to 0.682. The number of high woman empowerment districts were 18 in census 1991 that any one in census 2011. However, the number of median woman empowerment districts increased from 6 during census 1991 to 12 during census 2011 and the number of low woman empowerment districts which was 3 in census 1991 increased to 4 in census 2011. It is to be noted that Barmer was in median empowerment category during census 1991 is now entered in low woman empowerment category. All other districts which were in median category during census 1991 are remained in median category during census 2011. One district, Kota was in high woman empowerment during census 1991 came down to median category during census 2011. Two districts Jaisalmer and Dholpur maintained status too in their ranking during the same period that is these have not increased their category. Three districts – Kota, Nagaur and Sirohi which were in high woman empowerment districts during census 1991 came down to median category during census 2011. District Bharatpur which was in category low woman empowerment during 1991, entered in median category during census 2011. We conclude that the Desert districts and districts of Dang area not shown any improvement in their category during the whole period of study. The districts of Hadoti and Shekhawati maintained their status in high woman empowerment category.

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