

## अध्याय - I

### सामाजिक-आर्थिक तथा जनसांख्यिकी परिस्थिति

**विश्व में हर छठा व्यक्ति भारतीय है और हर छठा भारतीय उत्तर प्रदेश में रहता है।**

उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक अग्रणी प्रदेश था अब एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश बन गया है। यह एक महान प्राचीन प्रदेश है जो संतों-महात्माओं की भूमि और कलाओं तथा वास्तुकला का केन्द्र रहा है। यही से दो महान भारतीय महाकाव्यों, रामायण और महाभारत की प्रेरणा मिली और यहीं बुद्ध ने अपना पहला उपदेश दिया और निर्वाण प्राप्त किया। अयोध्या, प्रयाग, वाराणसी और मथुरा जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश के कई केन्द्र शिक्षा के प्रख्यात केन्द्र बन गये। मध्यकालीन युग में उत्तर प्रदेश मुस्लिम शासन के अधीन आ गया और इस प्रकार हिन्दु और इस्लामी संस्कृतियों में एक नया संश्लेषण हुआ। रामानन्द और उसके मुस्लिम शिष्य कबीर **Uttar Pradesh is a story of the Heartland turned Hinterland. A land of great antiquity, home to sages and saints, arts and architecture, that inspired two great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and where Buddha preached his first sermon and attained Nirvana. Several centres in Uttar Pradesh like Ayodhya, Prayag, Varanasi and Mathura became reputed centres of learning. In the medieval period Uttar Pradesh passed under Muslim rule and led the way to new synthesis of Hindu and Islamic cultures. Ramananda and his Muslim disciple Kabir, Tulsidas, Surdas, Amir Khusro, Ghalib, Munshi Prem Chand, Jaya Shanker Prasad, and many other intellectuals contributed to the growth of Hindi, Urdu and other languages. The British combined Agra and Oudh into one province and it came to be known as the United Provinces in 1935. In January 1950 the United Provinces was renamed as Uttar Pradesh.**

The state of Uttar Pradesh extends from North to Eastern parts of India with an area of 2,38,566 sq. kms. The state occupies the vast gangetic plains, the ganga basin which is the largest in the world. The State is bounded by Uttranchal and Himachal Pradesh in the north, Haryana in the west, Madhya Pradesh in the south and Bihar in the east. Uttar Pradesh has two distinct regions (i) Southern hills and (ii) Gangetic Plain. The State is divided into 70 Districts and 897 Blocks for purposes of administration. There are a total of 98,248 villages where close to 80% of the state's population lives. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state of India with a population of 161.1 million accounting for 16.17% of the total population of the country and every sixth Indian resides in this state.

*The status of women in Uttar Pradesh has seen many high and low points.* This is a land that can boast of women scholars, Matreyi and Gargi, Rishikas and Brahmavadinis of the distant past and recent historical figures of Lakshmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal, who were among the torch bearers of the freedom struggle and equalled and excelled men in valour and courage. After independence, many illustrious women from Uttar Pradesh did the country proud. Sarojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India, was the first woman Governor of U.P. first in India. Sucheta Kriplani was the first woman Chief Minister of U.P. and Indira Gandhi, the first woman Prime Minister of the country hailed from Uttar Pradesh (as did her predecessors Nehru and Shastri). Mahadevi Varma was among the famous Hindi literatures of the country. The role of Begum Hamida Habibullah, a former Member of Parliament, in organizing common women for self employment under SEWA is an ongoing ode to the contribution of such women leaders. However, the overall situation of girls and women in Uttar Pradesh as it obtains today is grim, to say the least bulk of women of U.P. remain illiterate.

## Current Socio Economic Scenario

The state has made substantial progress since the First Five Year Plan but continues to be among the most economically and socially backward, states of the country although the state has tremendous potential and diversity which needs to be tapped. The state has sufficient natural resources, largest skilled, unskilled manpower, largest food grain produce, numerous places for tourism development, sufficient prospects of dairy development and growth of agro based industries (Annual plan 2003).

*High population growth rates are constraining the development efforts.* The state is far from universalization of elementary education and total literacy. Agricultural potential is not fully tapped and about 28% of the net sown area is not irrigated. The infrastructure facilities are inadequate. More than half the villages are not connected by metalled roads. There is low industrialization, limited to certain pockets near the country's capital and there is insufficient diversification in agriculture. The pressure of population on land is extremely high and the continuing high population growth rate in UP has its adverse implications for development of the state.

- The state has *high incidence of poverty* and there is widening gap between per capita income of the State and country. The poverty ratio has come down from 57.07% in 1973 to 47.07% in 1983 and to 31.5% in 1999-2000. Though there has been steady and sizeable decline in poverty ratio the absolute number of poor have remained above 500 lakh between during this period. In 1973 there were 535.73 lakh persons below poverty line. In 1999-2000 there were 529.89 lakh poor out of which 412.01 lakh were in rural areas and 117.88 lakh in urban areas. Around one-fourth of India's poor live in Uttar Pradesh. The poverty ratios are very high in the state compared to many other states like Andhra Pradesh (15.77%), Gujarat (14.07%), Haryana (8.74%), Punjab (6.16%) and Rajasthan (15.28%). Only four states namely Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have a higher poverty ratio of 36.09%, 42.60%, 37.43% and 47.15% respectively. (National Human Development Report, Planning Commission, GOI, March 2002).
- *Per capita income* of UP in 2001-02 at Rs. 9749, was much lower than the national per capita income of Rs. 17736.
- *Per Capita Consumption Expenditure* in 1999-2000 was Rs. 516.99 for UP compared to Rs. 590.98 for India as a whole. Rural per capita consumption expenditure in UP was Rs.466.68 compared to Rs. 486.08 for India as a whole and the urban per capita expenditure was Rs. 690.68 in UP and Rs. 854.96 for India.
- *Per capita power consumption* of the UP is only half of the national average. In industrial development also, the state is lagging behind.
- The composition of the labour force and its contribution to SDP in U.P. shows that while close to 75% of total workers are in agriculture, their share in State income is 36 %. Manufacturing with 8% share in workers contribute 12.2 percent of the State income in 2000-01. Only 7.75% of total workers in the state are engaged in manufacturing against the all India figure of 10.03%.
- Leaving aside Noida and some of its neighbouring area in the vicinity of Delhi, most of the other parts of this sprawling state are *industrially still underdeveloped*. The state has a weak industrial base. The share of household industry in the total work force of this sector stood at 31% in 1991 and non-household industry at 69%.
- *Agriculture is marked by low productivity* and lack of diversification on account of uneconomic and non-viable operational holdings, inadequate and inefficient irrigation network, lack of developed rural infrastructure particularly road, lack of proper and adequate marketing and storage facilities with

little contribution from agro processing units. The net cultivated area in the state is 168.01 lakh hectares. In 2000-01, 11.5 lakh hectares of cultivable, waste/user land and 16.9 lakh hectare of fallow land still available for profitable use. About 26.3% of net sown area is without any irrigation; and 75% of total land holdings in the state were less than 1 hectare in 1995-96 and accounted for 33.75% of the total area of holdings. The average size of holdings in this category was only 0.39 hectare. The increase in the number and area of uneconomic and non viable agriculture holdings along with shrinking average size of holdings are major hurdle in capital formation and growth in agriculture. The fact that the state produces a large amount of food and edibles, agro processing is an area that needs to be strengthened. The state has 109 working sugar mills which crush around 30% of the total sugarcane produced in the state. There are not sufficient agro processing units in the state even though the state accounts for producing 22-25% of total fruit and vegetable produce in the country.

- *Forest cover has gone down considerably* after the formation of Uttaranchal State, the hilly/forest part of UP earlier. Only 4.46% of UP's geographical area is under forest cover now.
- The total road length in the State is 1,03,795 kms. This includes 3,774 km of national highways, 7,392 km of state highways, 9,911 km of important district roads, 25,246 km of other district roads and 72,931 km of rural roads. UP is considerably behind in terms of road length. The states total metalled roads at 93.6 kms. per lakh of population in 1996-97 is far less than all other major states except Bihar and West Bengal. The corresponding length of these metalled road in the same year was as high as 311.1 km in Maharashtra, 234.7 km in Tamil Nadu, 232.3 km in Punjab and 172.8 km in Haryana. Of the total 97,134 villages, 53,945 villages (55%) are unconnected with all other roads.
- *Per capita power consumption* in UP (195.58 Kwh) during 1998-99 better only than Bihar (102.58 Kwh) is far lower than the All India level (359.57 Kwh) Electricity is not available at all places in rural areas and the supply is neither regular nor assured although 79% villages are stated to be electrified. There are fluctuations and breakdowns very often. The state has only 5.73 lakh electrified tube wells on March 31st 2002 against 30.8 lakh diesel operated tube wells. It would be far more cheaper and convenient to use electricity for purposes of irrigation rather than heavy dependence on non renewable resource of diesel for which there is external reliance and resultant heavy levels of pollution.

#### Regional Disparities

- *Regional disparities are very marked.* The state is divided into four economic regions, namely, Eastern, Western, Central and Bundelkhand. The Western region is the most developed followed by the Central region. Eastern region is the least developed region.
- Eastern region (27 districts) : Moderately developed : Varanasi and Gorakhpur; Less developed : Deoria; Mirzapur; Ballia; Allahabad; Sultan Pur; Jaunpur; Sonbhadra; Faizabad; Ghazipur; Azamgarh; Mau; Basti. Backward : Pratapgarh; Maharajganj; Gonda; Siddharthnagar; Bahraich.
- Western Region (26 districts) : Developed: Ghaziabad; Meerut; Muzzafarnagar; Saharanpur; Mathura; Bijnore; Haridwar; Agra. Moderately Developed: Rampur; Moradabad; Bulandshahar; Bareilly; Aligarh; Pilibhit; Mainpuri. Less Developed: Firozabad; Farukhabad; Shahajahanpur; Etah; Etawah. Backward: Badaun. .
- Central Region (10 districts) : Developed: Kanpur Nagar; Lucknow. Moderately Developed: Rae Bareilly; Kheri; Barabanki. Backward: Fatehpur; Kanpur Dehat; Sitapur; Hardoi.
- Bundelkhand Region (7 districts). Moderately developed: Jhansi; Less developed: Jalaun. Backward: Hamirpur; Lalitpur, Banda.

(Ajit Kumar Singh, Uttar Pradesh Development report, 2000, New Royal Book Co., Lucknow, 2001

quoted from Annual Plan for UP 2003).

Table 1 : Regional Disparities in Uttar Pradesh : Some Indicators

Variables	Eastern	Western	Central	Bundelkband	Uttar Pradesh
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. P.C NSDP 1999-2000 at current prices in rupees	6,995	12,385	9,637	9,267	9,765
2. Population Density per sq. km. 2001	765	765	658	280	689
3. Population growth 1991-2001(%)	26.35	26.05	24.73	22.32	25.80
4. % Population urban in 2001	11.78	28.25	25.11	22.46	20.78
5. % SC Population to total 1991	20.70	18.55	26.40	25.70	21.24
6. % share in state's population 2001	40.11	36.76	18.17	4.96	100.00
7. % villages with population less than 200 in 1991	14.79	8.95	5.48	9.98	11.07
8. Literacy Percentage Total 2001	55.22	58.44	59.04	60.32	57.36
9. Female Literacy % in 2001	39.54	44.64	47.12	44.18	42.98
10. Hospitals/dispensaries/PHCs per lakh population 2000-01	2.87	2.76	2.84	4.20	2.88
11. MCH/Sub centre per lakh population in 2000-01	12.29	10.58	11.40	16.30	11.72
12. Jr. Basic schools per lakh population in 2001-02	48	53	57	72	53
13. Sr. Basic schools per lakh population in 2001-02	31	31	27	24	30
14. Length of roads per lakh population (Km) in 2000-01	56.55	59.72	58.86	100.26	60.30
15. Length of roads per 1000 Sq. km. area (Km) in 2001	440.31	455.41	387.66	279.97	415.63
16. % Villages electrified in 2001-02	77.90	88.81	72.55	69.94	79.27
17. % holdings less than one hectare in 1995-96	83.00	68.80	76.55	70.30	75.40

Source: Draft Annual Plan, 2003, Government of Uttar Pradesh, State Planning Commission, January, 2003

**Poor, Pregnant, Powerless**

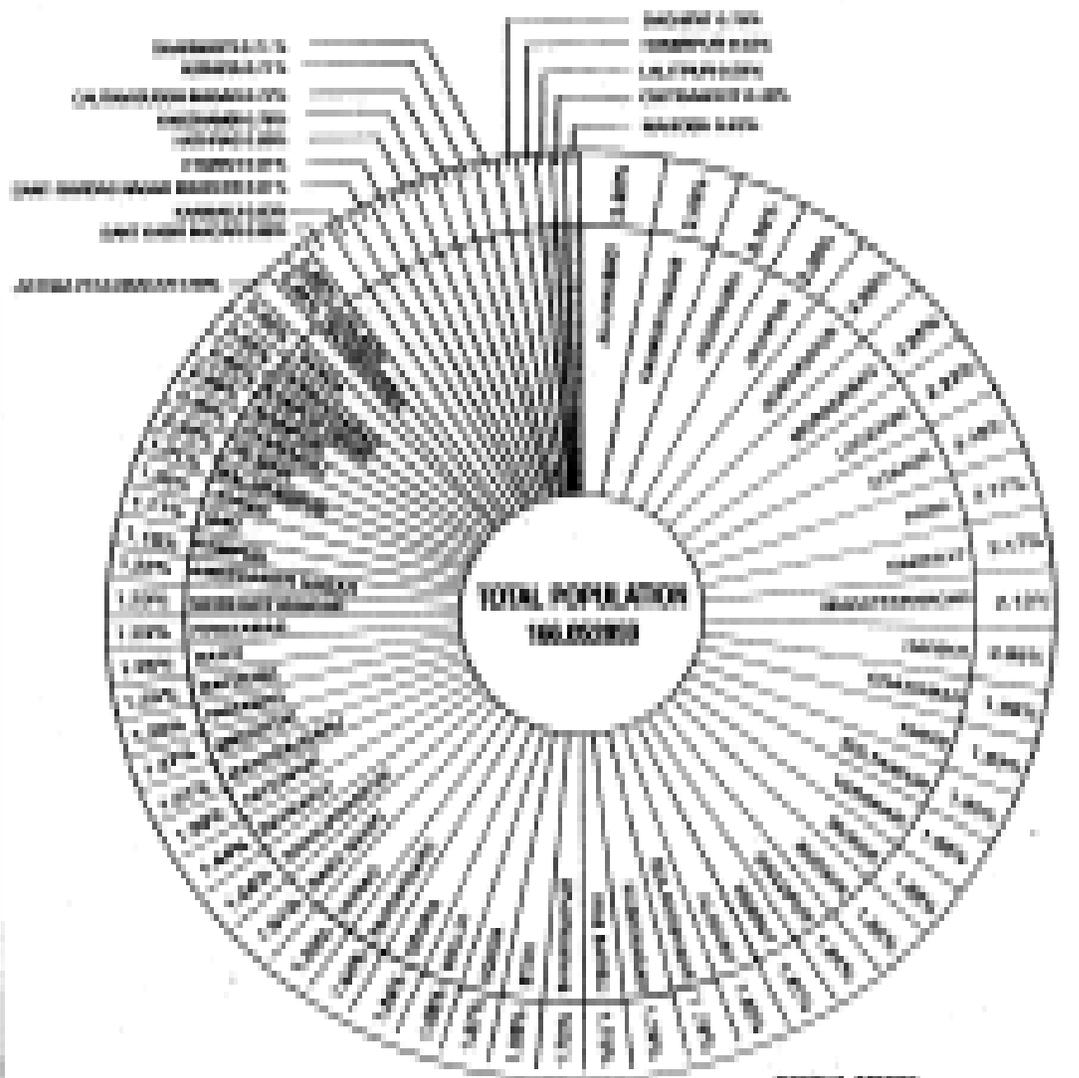
*Regional disparities and poverty affects women and children the most, and negatively affects the survival, protection and development of the girl child. Gender disparities in all indicators are wider in less developed regions. The less developed regions have very often difficult topography, low developmental infrastructure of roads, water, sanitation, and relatively lower access to social services like education and health. Eastern UP which accounts for 40% of the state population has the lowest P.C. NSDP, highest population growth, lowest urbanization, lowest provision of primary schooling, lowest road connectivity, and the lowest literacy rates for all persons and for females.*

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# UTTAR PRADESH

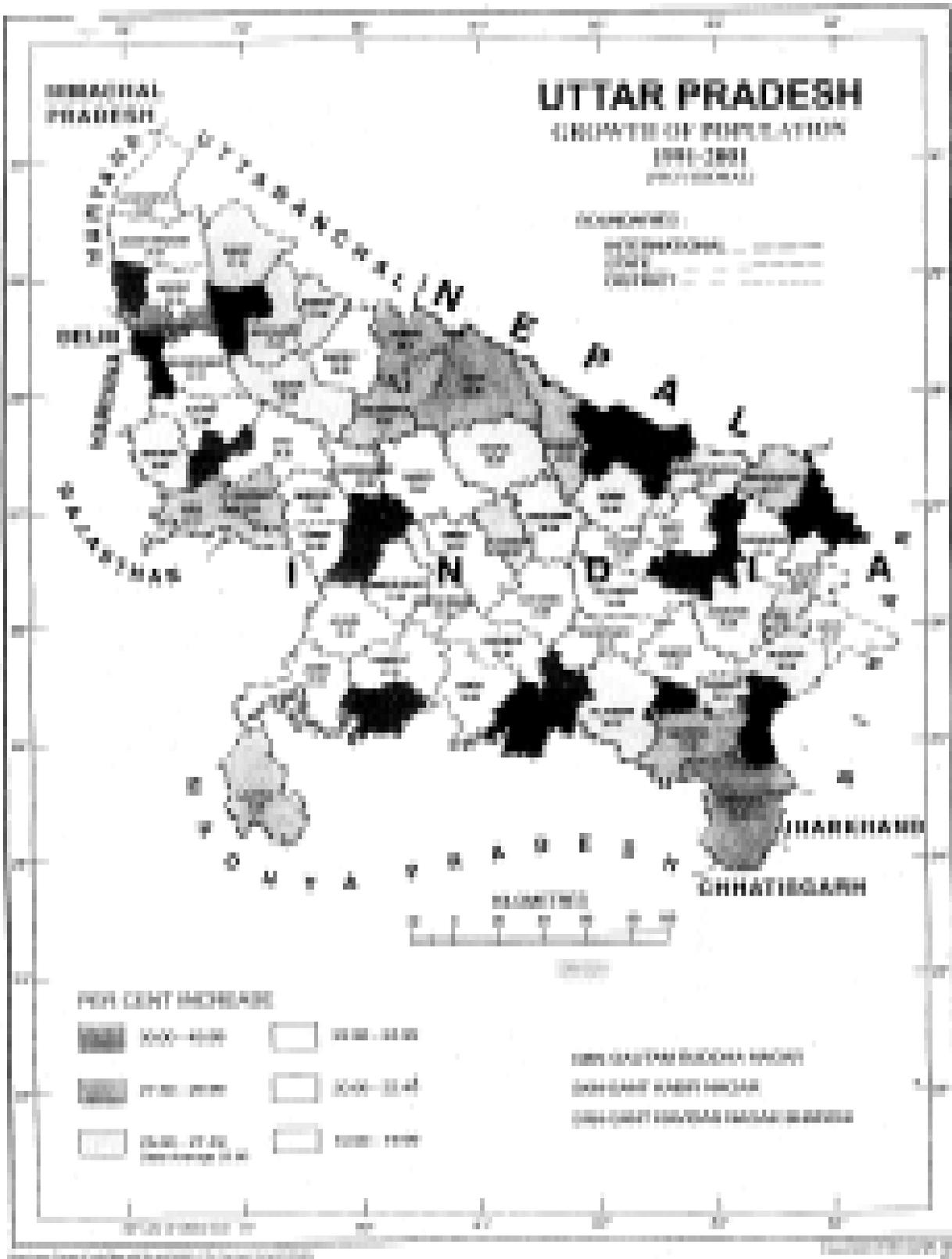
## COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 2001 (PROVISIONAL)

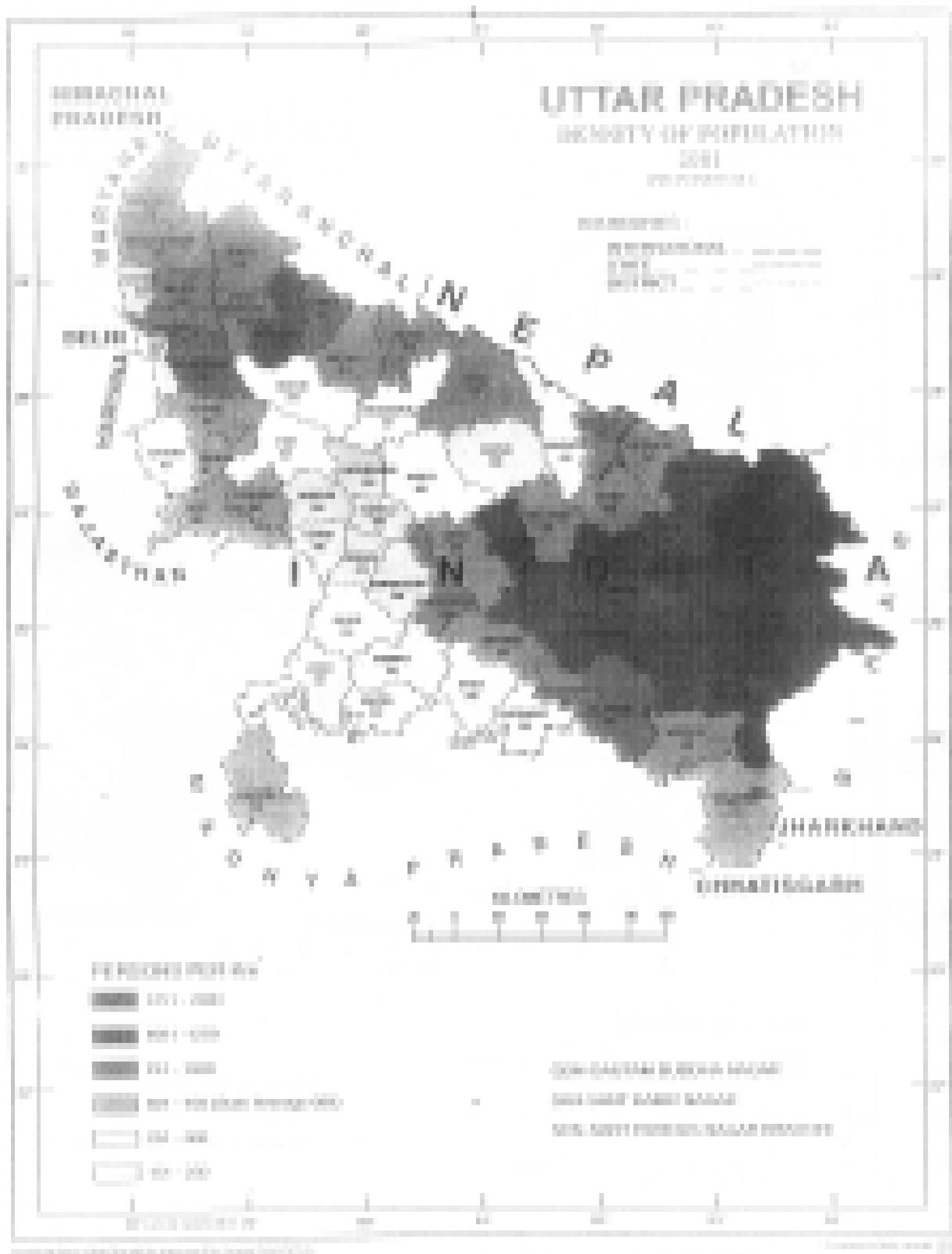


**POPULATION**

	7000 (000)	-	8000 (000)
	10000 (000)	-	15000 (000)
	2 (000) (000)	-	2 (500) (000)
	3 (000) (000)	-	3 (500) (000)
	4 (000) (000)	-	5 (000) (000)







## Population Characteristics

*Uttar Pradesh is the most populated state of India accounting for 16.17% of the country's total population spread over 2,38,566 sq km, ranking fifth in terms of area. The population of the state has nearly tripled from 63.2 million in 1951 to 166.1 million in 2001 which is higher than the estimated population of Pakistan (157 million). (Census of India 2001, Provisional Totals). Among the 70 districts of the state, Allahabad has recorded highest population of 4,941,510 persons followed by Kanpur Nagar (4,137,489), Azamgarh (3,950,808), Jaunpur (3,911,305) and Gorakhpur (3,784,720). Allahabad continues to hold first rank while Deoria, which was at the second spot at the 1991 Census has been pushed back by Kanpur Nagar consequent upon creation of the new district Kushi Nagar out of Deoria. Mahoba, now with a population of 708,831 is at the bottom in the state, preceded by Chitrakoot (800,592), Lalitpur (977,447), Hamirpur (1,042,374) and Baghpat (1,164,388). However, at the 1991 Census, Lalitpur district was at the bottom in terms of population. The average population per district at the 2001 Census comes out to 2,372,184 persons. Thirty-four districts of the state have a population more than the state average. There are three districts, which have recorded a population less than ten lakhs, while 24 districts have recorded a population between 10-20 lakhs, 23 in the range of 20-30 lakhs and 18 districts in the range of 30-40 lakhs. There are only two districts, viz., Allahabad and Kanpur Nagar, which have recorded more than 40 lakh population.*

### Annual Exponential Growth rate

- The Annual Exponential Growth rate percent continues to be high at 2.3 during 1991-2001 compared the national average of 1.9.

### The Decadal Growth rate

- *The Decadal Growth rate during 1991-2001 has increased to 25.8 compared to 25.6 during 1981-1991 and from 16.4 during 1951-61. The population growth continues to be very high and nullifies the development efforts and inputs. The Decadal Population Growth rate has gone up from 16.4 during 1951-61 to 25.8 during 1991-2001. The absolute decadal variation in the population during 1991-2001 was 34,054,055 persons, giving a decadal growth of 25.80 per cent which is 0.25 per cent more than the corresponding growth (25.55 per cent) recorded during the previous decade (1981-91).*
- *The absolute increase in population of Uttar Pradesh (34.1 million) during 1991-2001 is more than the population of Canada (31.1 million), Venezuela (24.2 million), and combined populations of Australia and New Zealand (22.7 million). The increase (34,054,055 persons) in the population of U.P. during the decade (1991-2001) is roughly equal to the population of entire North Eastern States (39,035,582) or the population of Orissa (36,706,920) or the combined population of Goa (1,343,998), Lakshdweep (60,595), Kerala (31,838,619), Pondicherry (973,829) and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (356,265) States / VTs. Among districts, Ghaziabad observed highest growth (47.47 per cent) during the decade 1991-2001 followed by Sonbhadra (36.13), Gautam Buddha Nagar (35.70), Chitrakoot (34.33) and Firozabad (33.44). Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi district*

which had a growth rate 38.16 per cent during 1981-91 has now declined sharply to 25.47 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. Thirty two districts have recorded higher growth as compared to average decadal growth (25.80) of the state.

#### Population Density

- The Population Density of the state at 2001 census is 689 as against 548 persons per Sq. km. at the 1991 Census. This implies that the population pressure on one Sq. km. of area has increased by 141 persons.
- Highest population density (1,995) has been observed in Varanasi district, followed by Ghaziabad (1,682), Lucknow (1,456), Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi (1,409) and Kanpur Nagar (1,366). Thirty nine districts recorded higher population density as compared to the average population density (689) observed for the state. The lowest density (194) is observed in Lalitpur district, which continued to be most sparsely populated district in the state although it has gained a pressure of 45 persons per sq. km. in comparison to the previous Census.

Table 2 : Population Characteristics of Uttar Pradesh

State/District	Population 2001	% to total population 2001	Density per sq. Km. 2001	% Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001	% Rural 2001	% SC 1991	% ST 1991	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Saharanpur	2848152	1.72	772	23.35	73.85	22.50	0.01	868	894
Muzaffarnagar	3541952	2.13	884	24.61	74.48	14.04	0.00	872	857
Bijnor	3130586	1.89	686	27.16	75.67	20.67	0.08	896	902
Moradabad	3749630	2.26	1028	26.45	58.97	16.14	0.01	885	911
Rampur	1922450	1.16	812	27.98	75.03	12.99	0.00	882	922
Jyotiba Phulnagar	1499193	0.90	646	29.72	75.36			885	914
Meerut	3001636	1.81	1190	24.16	51.46	16.64	0.00	871	854
Baghpat	1164388	0.70	838	13.00	80.28			848	847
Ghaziabad	3289540	1.98	1682	47.47	44.80	17.89	0.01	860	851
Gautam Budhha Nagar	1191263	0.72	939	35.70	63.21			842	855
Bulandshahr	2923290	1.76	786	22.22	76.95	21.20	0.00	881	868
Aligarh	2990388	1.80	798	22.08	71.13	23.01	0.00	861	886
Hathras	1333372	0.80	761	18.32	80.12			856	881
Mathura	2069578	1.25	621	26.95	71.86	20.23	0.01	841	872
Agra	3611301	2.17	897	31.27	56.88	23.20	0.01	852	849
Firozabad	2045737	1.23	866	33.44	69.64	19.28	0.01	851	923
Etah	2788270	1.68	627	24.20	82.66	17.32	0.00	847	891

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Mainpuri	1592875	0.96	580	21.50	85.55	19.29	0.00	855	883
Badaun	3069245	1.85	594	25.36	81.84	17.34	0.00	841	887
Bareilly	3598701	2.17	873	26.96	67.41	12.66	0.02	872	899
Pilibhit	1643788	0.99	470	28.11	82.11	16.01	0.10	876	939
Shahjahanpur	2549458	1.54	557	28.28	79.34	18.02	0.02	838	866
Kheri	3200137	1.93	417	32.28	89.22	26.90	1.19	875	933
Sitapur	3616510	2.18	630	26.58	88.06	32.22	0.01	862	926
Hardoi	3397414	2.05	568	23.67	88.02	31.55	0.00	843	908
Unnao	2700426	1.63	592	22.72	84.75	30.54	0.11	898	915
Lucknow	3681416	2.22	1456	33.25	36.38	21.88	0.04	891	919
Rae Bareili	2872204	1.73	626	23.66	90.47	29.86	0.06	949	936
Farrukhabad	2923290	1.76	786	22.22	76.95	21.20	0.00	881	868
Kannauj	2045737	1.23	866	33.44	69.64	19.28	0.01	851	923
Etawah	3289540	1.98	1682	47.47	44.80	17.89	0.01	860	851
Auraiya	2069578	1.25	621	26.95	71.86	20.23	0.01	841	872
Kanpur Dehat	3749630	2.26	1028	26.45	58.97	16.14	0.01	885	911
Kanpur Nagar	4137489	2.49	1366	27.17	33.00	13.54	0.04	869	865
Jalaun	1455859	0.88	319	19.39	76.61	17.35	0.00	847	885
Jhansi	1746715	1.05	348	12.23	58.92	18.22	0.01	870	886
Lalitpur	971149	0.59	194	29.98	85.09	25.08	0.16	184	936
Hamirpur	1042374	0.63	241	17.85	83.36	14.89	0.00	152	906
Mahoba	7111831	8.43	249	11.80	71.16	8.66			8.16
Banda	150053	0.90	238	11.08	83.73	14.25	0.00	860	5.16
Chitrakoot	800592	0.48	250	34.31	90.45	872	9.16		
Fatehpur	2305847	1.39	621	26.95	71.86	20.23	0.01	841	872
Pratapgarh	2727156	1.64	734	22.36	94.71	21.49	0.00	962	934
Kaushambi	2069578	1.25	621	26.95	71.86	20.23			872
Allabahad	3681416	2.22	1456	33.25	36.38	21.88	0.04	891	919
Barabanki	2700426	1.63	592	22.72	84.75	30.54	0.11	898	915
Faizabad	971149	0.59	194	29.98	85.09	25.08	0.16	184	936
Ambedkar Nagar	2305847	1.39	621	26.95	71.86	20.23			872
Sultanpur	3190926	1.92	719	14.26	9.18	8.30	0.01	980	934
Bahraich	3611301	2.17	897	31.27	56.88	23.20	0.01	852	849
Shrawasti	150053	0.90	238	11.08	83.73	14.25	0.00	860	5.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Balrampur	1684567	1.01	576	23.08	91.97			896	961
Gonda	2045737	1.23	866	33.44	69.64	19.28	0.01	851	923
Siddharthnagar	1922450	1.16	812	27.98	75.03	12.99	0.00	882	922
Basti	150053	0.90	238	11.08	83.73	14.25	0.00	860	5.16
Sant Kabir Nagar	2727156	1.64	734	25.36	94.71	21.49	0.00	983	934
Maharajganj	971149	0.59	194	29.98	85.09	25.08	0.16	184	936
Gorakhpur	1455859	0.88	319	19.39	76.61	17.35	0.00	847	885
Kushinagar	2305847	1.39	621	26.95	71.86	20.23	0.01	841	872
Deoria	2727156	1.64	734	22.36	94.71	21.49	0.00	962	934
Azamgarh	2923290	1.76	786	22.22	76.95	21.20	0.00	881	868
Mau	3130586	1.89	686	27.16	75.67	20.67	0.08	896	902
Ballia	2069578	1.25	621	26.95	71.86	20.23	0.01	841	872
Jaunpur	1746715	1.05	348	12.23	58.92	18.22	0.01	870	886
Ghazipur	3289540	1.98	1682	47.47	44.80	17.89	0.01	860	851
Chandauli	1643788	0.99	470	28.11	82.11	16.01	0.10	876	939
Varanasi	3289540	1.98	1682	47.47	44.80	17.89	0.01	860	851
Bhadohi	1352056	0.81	1409	25.47	87.93	18.14	0.00	918	900
Mirzapur	2114852	1.27	468	17.61	86.44	25.99	0.02	897	930
Sonbhadra	1461468	0.88	216	36.13	11.09	43.50	0.01	816	951
Total	166052859	100.00	689	25.80	79.22	21.05	0.21	898	916

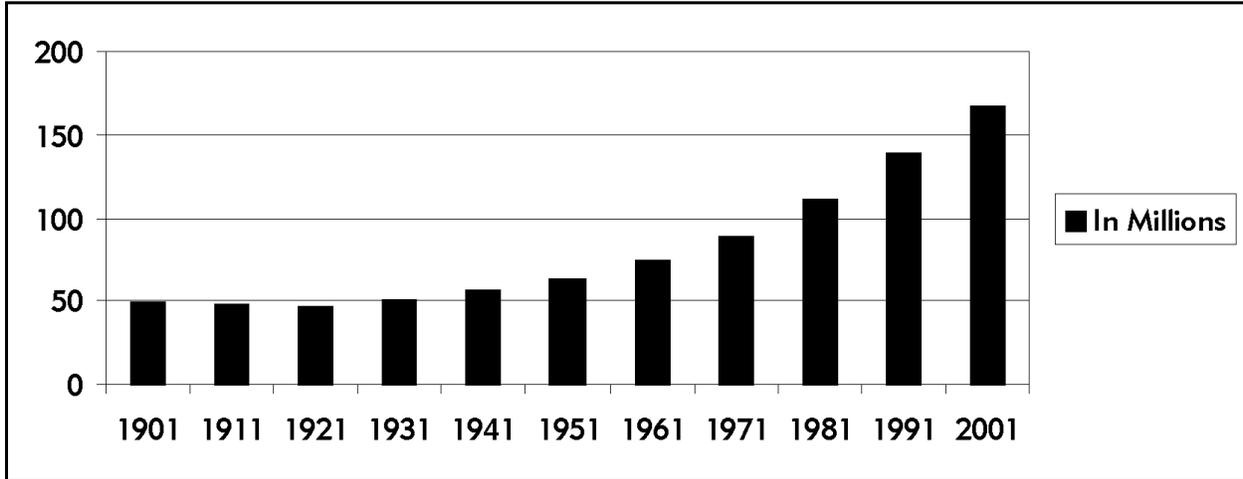
#### Scheduled Caste

- Scheduled Caste constitutes 21.24% of the total population in the state compared to the All India average of 16.48%. Scheduled Tribes account for a very miniscule proportion (0.21%) of the state population (1991 Census).
- The SC population ranges from 12.66% in District Bareilly to 42.5% in District Sonabhadra. Majority of the Scheduled Caste (88%) reside in rural areas and 12% live in urban areas. The sex ratio among SC is 897. According to 1991 census the SC literacy rate in UP was 26.85% compared to 41.60% among total population. Female Literacy amongst Scheduled Caste was as low as 10.69% compared to overall female literacy rate of 25.31%.

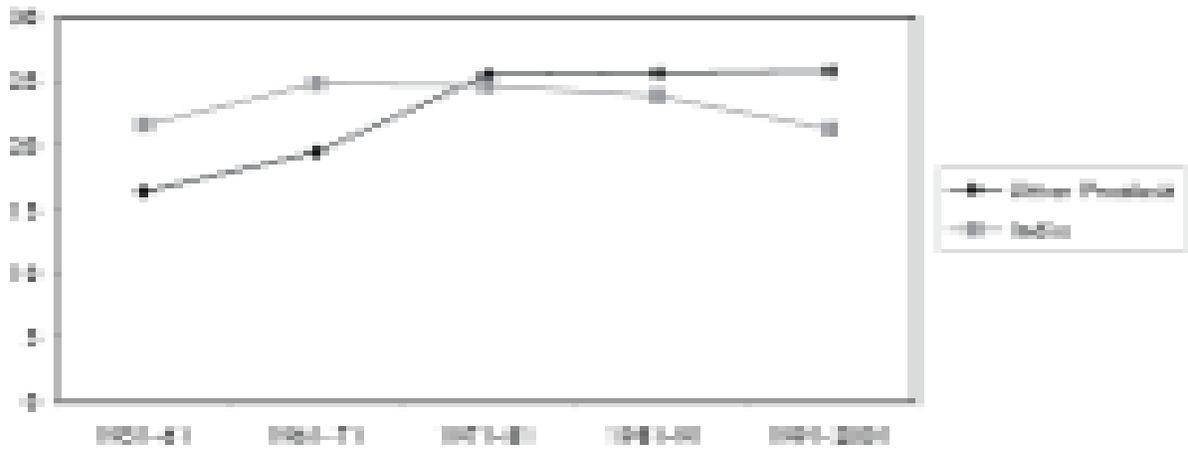
#### Scheduled Tribes

- Scheduled Tribes constitute a miniscule proportion of the state population. The state has only 0.76 lakhs scheduled tribes in UP. Mostly found in 7 districts of Khedi, Balrampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Maharajganj, Haridwar and Bijnor.

**Figure 2**  
**Growth of Population in Uttar Pradesh 1901-2001**



**Figure 3**  
**Percentage Decadal Growth Rates for Uttar Pradesh and India 1951-2001**



- Only Buxa and Tharu were found in Uttar Pradesh with Tahrau's numbering 54435 and Buxa 1860 and 21,769 other scattered tribes. Tharus live in Terai, Bhawar in the northern portion of almost all the districts falling in this track. They are mainly found in Bahraich, Shrawasti, Balrampur, Kheri and Maharajganj and are basically agriculturists. The women being earning members of the family occupy an important positions and play a vital role. The eldest female member happens to be the head of the household. Joint family system is common among the Tharus and they have strong traditional panchayati organisation to settle their disputes and to ensure adherence to their common code of conduct. They are mostly non vegetarian and consume liquor which they believe provides them with partial immunity from malaria. Buxas are of Mongolian descent and claim Rajput origin. In habits and customs they closely resemble Tharus. They are supposed to be original inhabitants of Terai. They are found in the Terai and Bhawar areas of sub Himalayan range of the State. Buxas are the followers of Rama and Krishna and worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Educationally and economically, they are more backward than Tharus. Agriculture is their main occupation. (Draft Annual Plan of UP 2003).

#### Rural Urban Distribution

- Urbanization is low in Uttar Pradesh as a whole. Close to 80% population of Uttar Pradesh resides in rural areas.
- Rural populations range from 97% in Shrawasti to 33% in Kanpur Nagar.

#### Missing Women: Adverse Sex Ratio

- The sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) is an important indicator of the status of women and of gender discrimination. Sex ratio (number of females per thousand males) has shown an improvement from a low of 876 to 898 during 1991-2001. Females account for only 47.33% of the total population of UP of 166,052,859. *There are 8 million fewer females in a total population of 166 million in the state comprising 87 million (52.67%) males and 79 million (47.33%) females.*
- *Males have out-numbered females in all the districts barring Deoria (1,003), Jaunpur (1,021) and Azamgarh (1,026).* Pratapgarh is the only district where sex ratio has declined from 987 in 1991 to 983 at the 2001 Census. Azamgarh district has recorded highest sex ratio (1,026) followed by Jaunpur (1,021) and Deoria (1,003), whereas the lowest sex ratio (838) has been observed in Shahjahanpur preceded by Mathura and Budaun (both 841), Gautam Budhha Nagar (842) and Hardoi (843). The lowest sex ratio was, however, observed in Budaun district (810) at the 1991 census. There are 21 districts, which have recorded higher sex ratio than the state average figure (898) whereas Unnao has recorded sex ratio equal to the state average at the 2001 Census. Three districts viz., Faizabad, Sultan pur and Sant Kabir Nagar have improved their sex ratio by more than 40 points in the 2001 Census as compared to 1991 Census. Six districts viz., Ballia, Jhansi, Deoria, Basti, Baghpat and Allahabad have also recorded more females but the gain is less than 10 points. Seventeen districts recorded improved sex ratio in the range of 10-

**Figure 1**  
**Black-to-White Percentage of U.S. Population by State, 1980**



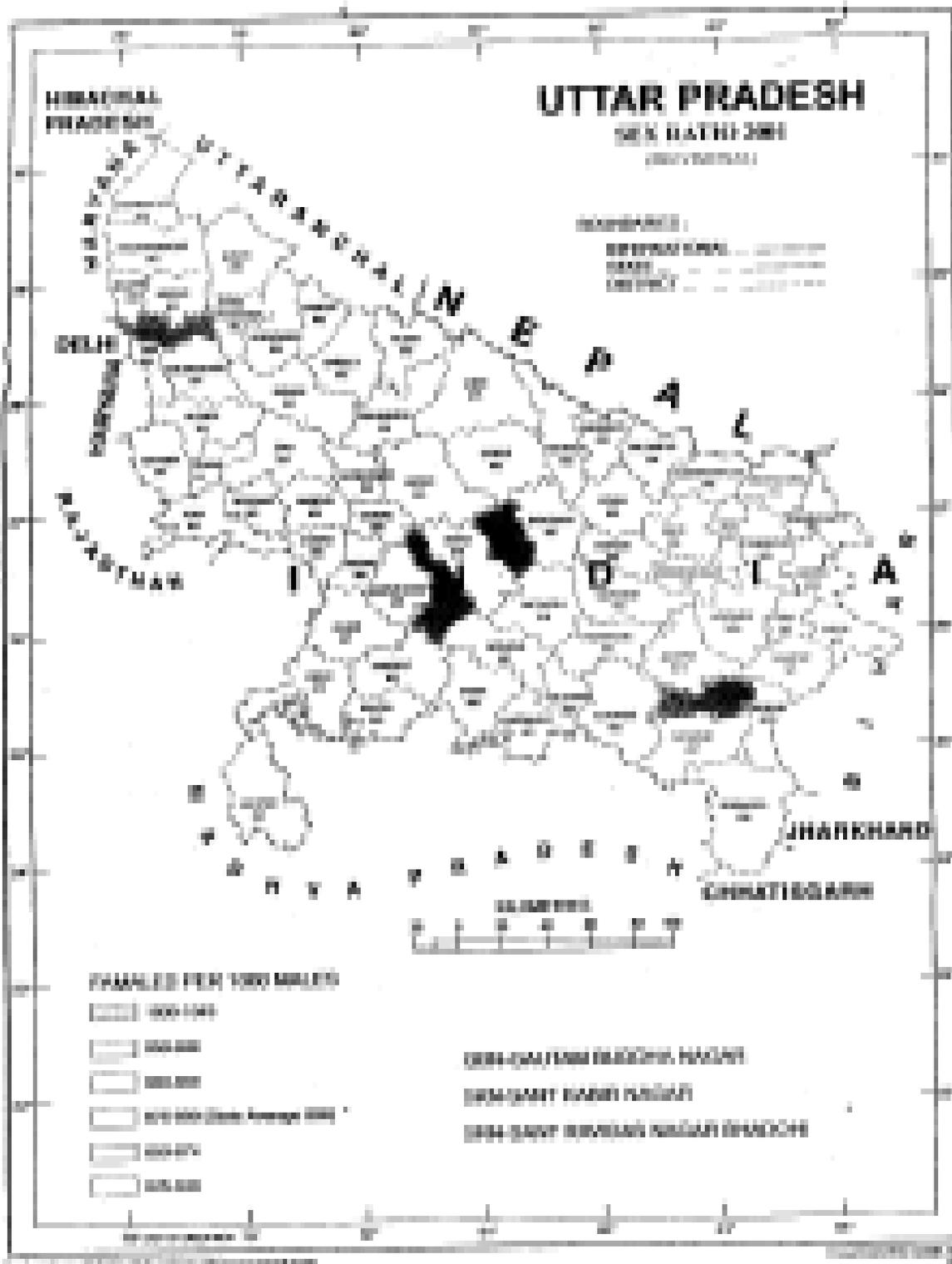
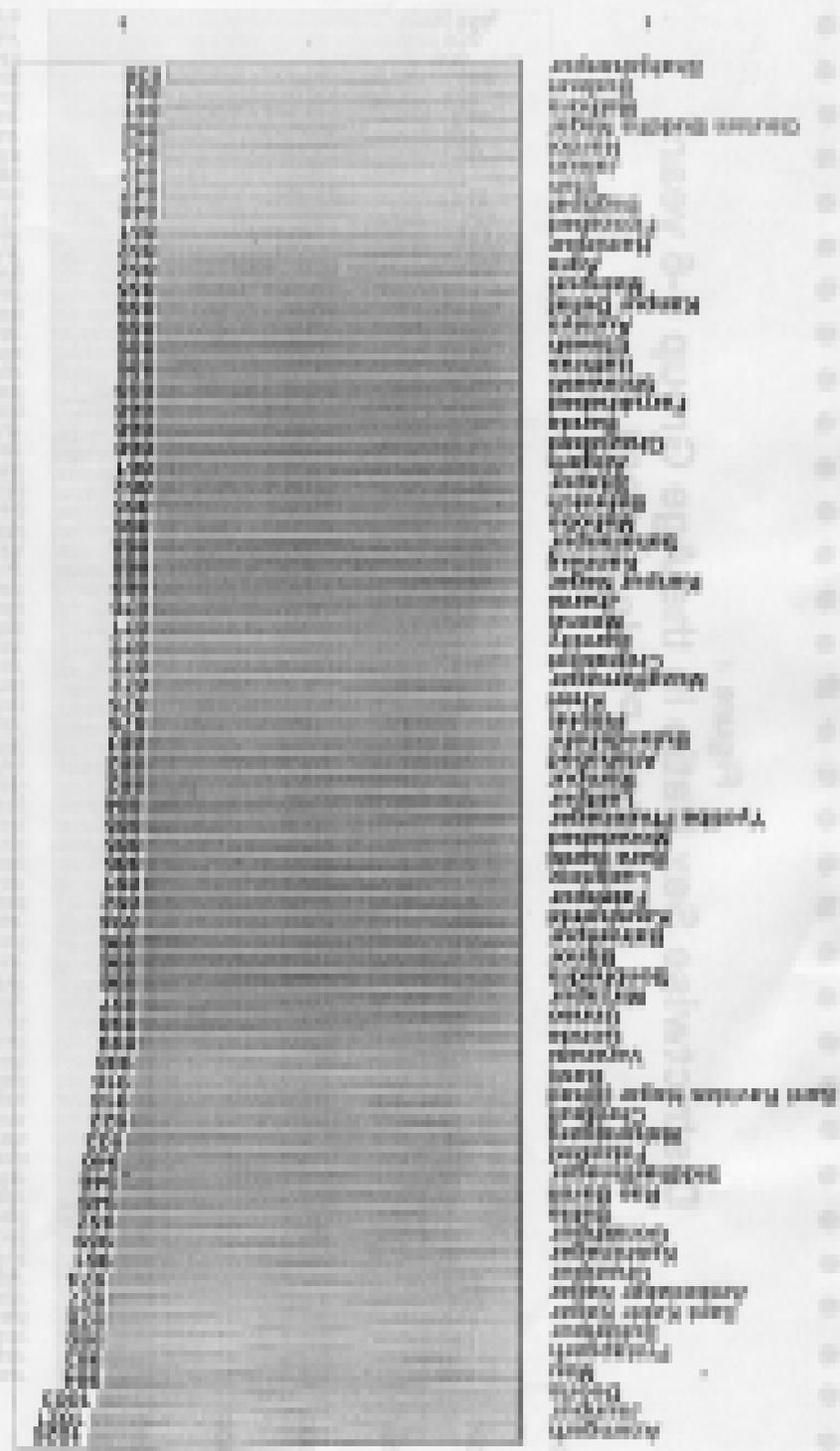
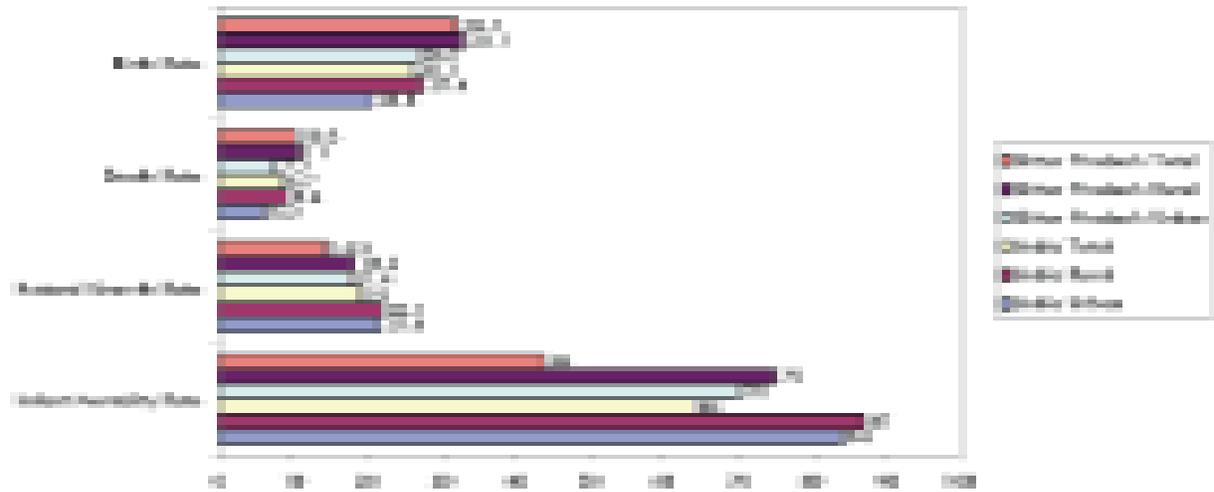


Figure 5  
**Ranking of Districts of Uttar Pradesh by Sex-ratio in 2001**

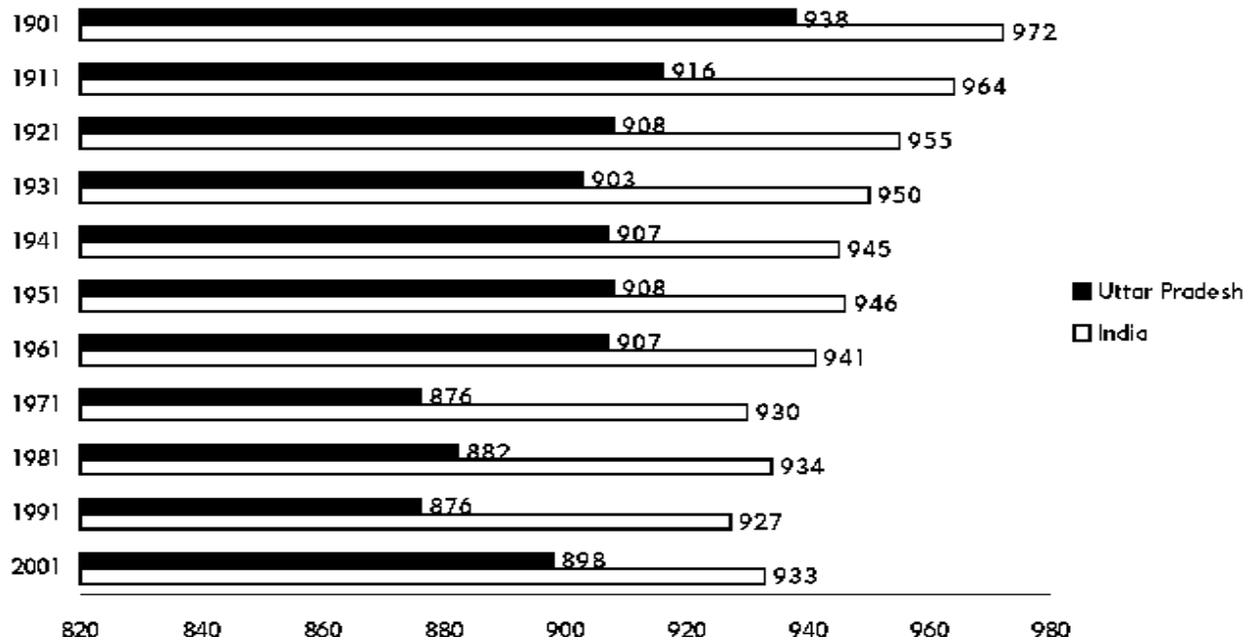




**Figure 7**  
Vital Statistics, SRS (1999)



**Figure 8**  
Sex Ratio for Uttar Pradesh and India 1901-2001



20 points, whereas 32 districts have recorded a gain in the range 20-30 points while in 11 districts the gain is in the range 30-40 points. Sex ratio for state and all the districts for 1991 as well as 2001 has been presented in Table-I at appendix.

- *The sex ratio amongst the Scheduled Tribes females was 910 which was much higher than SC or General population.*

#### Missing Girls : Declining Child Sex Ratio

- *There are more than one million girls missing in the age group 0-6 years. While the overall sex ratio improved from 876 in 1991 to 898 in 2001, Sex Ratio in 0-6years age group has declined from 927 to 916 during this period.*
- *The number of children in the age group 0-6 years was 30, 472,042 at the 2001 census count, 15,903,900 male and 14,568,142 female, giving a female deficit of 1,335,758. This decline in child sex ratio can be attributed to the acute son preference and daughter neglect.*
- *The child sex ratio ranges from 847 in Meerut to 977 in Gorakhpur. This was intra state variation appears to be related to the level of urbanization of a district and easy availability of sex needs careful study and urgent attention.*
- *The worsening SRB (Sex Ratio at Birth) with 115 male births to 100 female births in Uttar Pradesh is pregnant with meaning. Sex selective abortions are on the rise and female foeticide continues unabated especially in the urban areas with easy availability of sex detection and abortion.*

Table 3 : Estimated male live births per 100 female live births in major states 1981-90 and 1996-98

Sl. No.	INDIA / Major States	Male live births per 109 female live births 1981-90	Male live births per 109 female live births 1996-98
1	2	3	4
	INDIA	109.5	111.0
1	Andhra Pradesh	104.7	103.2
2	Assam	106.4	109.1
3	Bihar	111.7	111.5
4	Gujarat	111.3	113.9
5	Haryana	115.0	123.3
6	Karnataka	107.3	105.3
7	Kerala	105.5	107.1
8	Madhya Pradesh	108.2	109.9
9	Maharashtra	108.2	109.4
10	Orissa	106.2	107.6

1	2	3	4
11	Punjab	113.2	122.8
12	Rajasthan	114.1	114.8
13	Tamil Nadu	104.9	104.9
14	Uttar Pradesh	111.6	115.0
15	West Bengal	105.6	105.6

Source: Census of India 1991, Population Projections for India and States 1996-2016, Registrar General India, New Delhi and Sample Registration System (SRS), 1999

#### Human Development Index (HDI)

- In 2001 the Human Development Index (HDI) for Uttar Pradesh is 0.388 compared to 0.472 for India and 0.638 for Kerala. In 1991 the HDI was 0.314 compared to 0.381 for India. The Gender Disparity Index (GDI) for Uttar Pradesh was 0.520 compared to 0.676 for India and 0.858 for Himachal Pradesh and 0.825 for Kerela (National Human Development Report 2001).

Table 4 : Human Development Index for UP and India

1	Rural		Urban		Combined		Gender Disparity Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1981								
UP	0.227	29	0.398	25	0.255	29	0.447	29
India	0.263		0.442		0.302		0.620	
1991								
UP	0.284	31	0.444	32	0.314	31	0.520	31
India	0.340		0.511		0.381		0.676	
2001								
UP	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.388	13	NA	NA
India	NA		NA		0.472		NA	

Source : National Human Development Report, Planning Commission, GOI, March 2002

Table 5 : Some selected social indicators for UP / Major States of India

Sl. No.	State	Female Literacy Rate 2001	Life expectancy at birth (2001-06)		IMR (per 1000 live births) (2000)			MMR 1998	TFR 1995-97	Birth rate (per 1000) 2000	Death rate (per 1000) 2000
			M	F	M	F	T				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51.17	62.79	65.00	66	64	65	159	2.8	21.3	8.2
2.	Assam	56.03	58.96	60.87	66	83	75	409	3.3	26.9	9.6
3.	Bihar	33.57	65.66	64.79	62	61	62	452	4.5	31.9	8.8
4.	Gujarat	55.61	63.12	64.10	59	67	62	28	3.1	25.2	7.5
5.	Haryana	56.31	64.64	69.30	63	71	67	103	3.5	26.9	7.5
6.	Karnataka	57.45	62.43	66.44	65	47	57	195	2.6	22.0	7.8
7.	Kerala	87.86	71.67	75.00	15	13	14	198	1.8	17.9	6.4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	50.55	59.19	58.01	81	93	87	498	4.1	31.4	10.3
9.	Maharashtra	67.51	66.75	69.76	46	50	48	135	2.8	21.0	7.5
10.	Orissa	50.97	60.05	59.71	98	92	96	367	3.1	24.3	10.5
11.	Punjab	63.55	69.78	72.00	45	62	52	199	2.8	21.6	7.4
12.	Rajasthan	44.34	62.17	62.80	76	81	79	670	4.2	31.4	8.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	64.55	67.00	69.75	49	54	51	79	2.1	19.3	7.9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	42.97	63.54	64.09	81	87	83	707	4.9	32.8	10.3
15.	West Bengal	60.22	66.08	69.34	54	47	51	266	2.7	20.7	7.0
	India	54.03	63.87	66.91	67	69	68	407	3.4	25.8	8.5

Note: M indicates Male; F indicates Female and T indicates Total

Source : Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India and Census of India.

#### Life expectancy at birth

- Life expectancy at birth has improved in the last two decades. *Female life expectancy at birth* in Uttar Pradesh has improved from 48.5 during 1981-85 to 64.09 during 2000-06, the corresponding rise in expectation of life at birth amongst males is from 51.4 to 57.7.

#### Birth and Death rates

- *Birth and Death rates are higher than the national average.* Birth rate has come down from 41.0 per 1,000 population in 1976 to a still very high rate 32.1 (33.1 for rural areas and 26.7 for urban areas) in 2001-02. Death rate has come down from 20.5 per thousand population in 1976

Figure 9:  
Human Development Index (2008) - Major Indian States

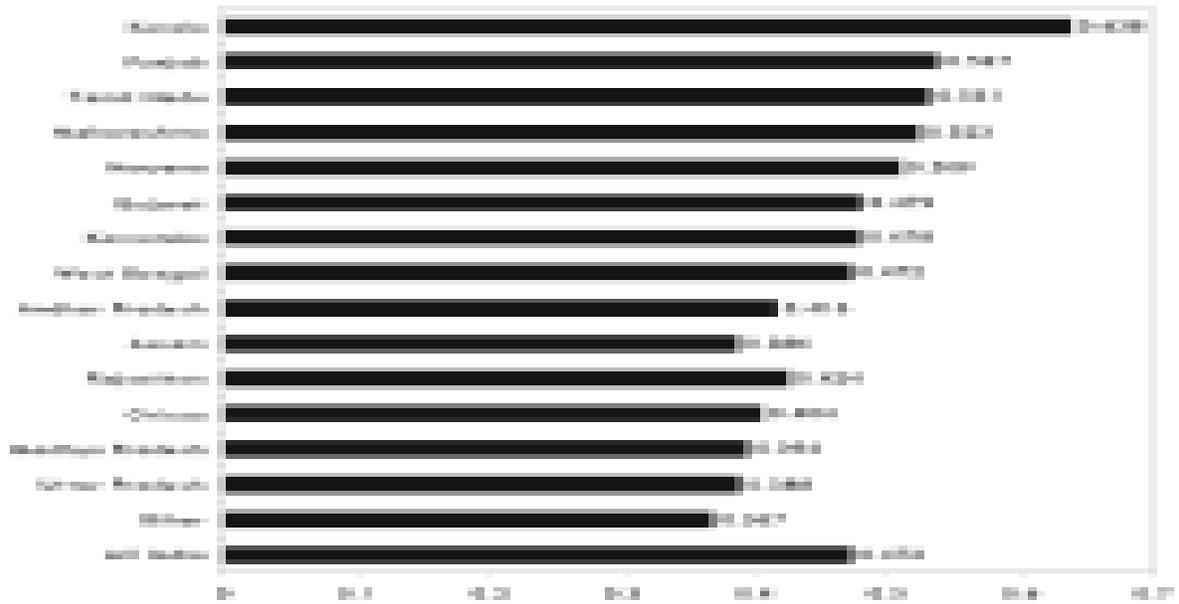
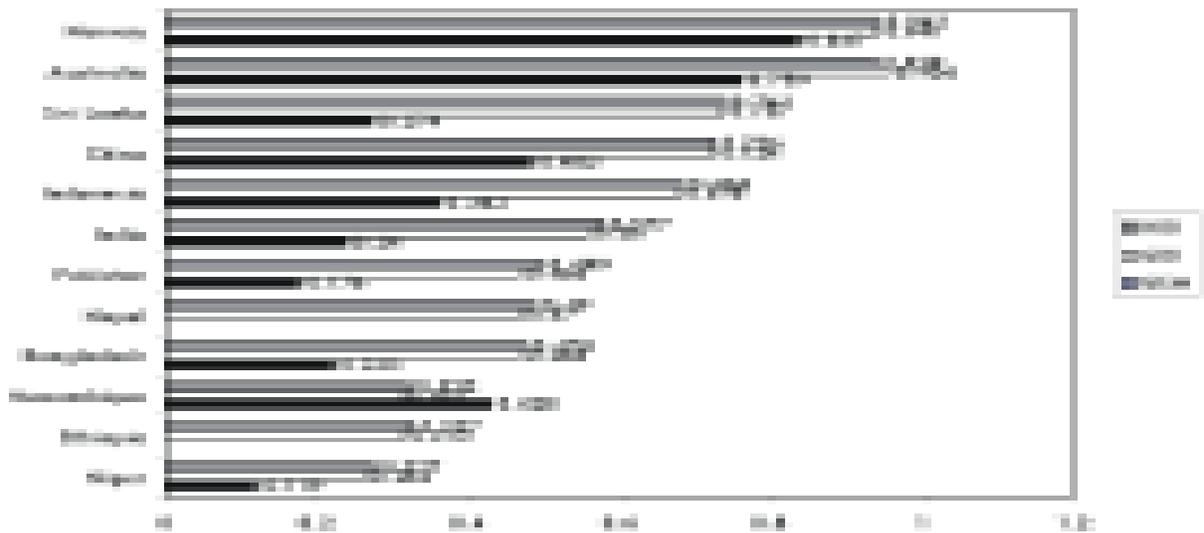
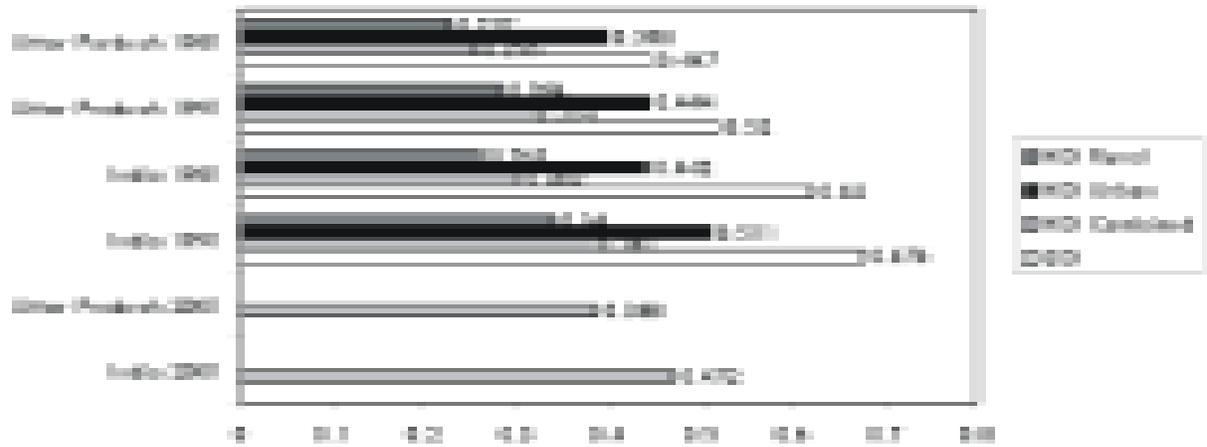


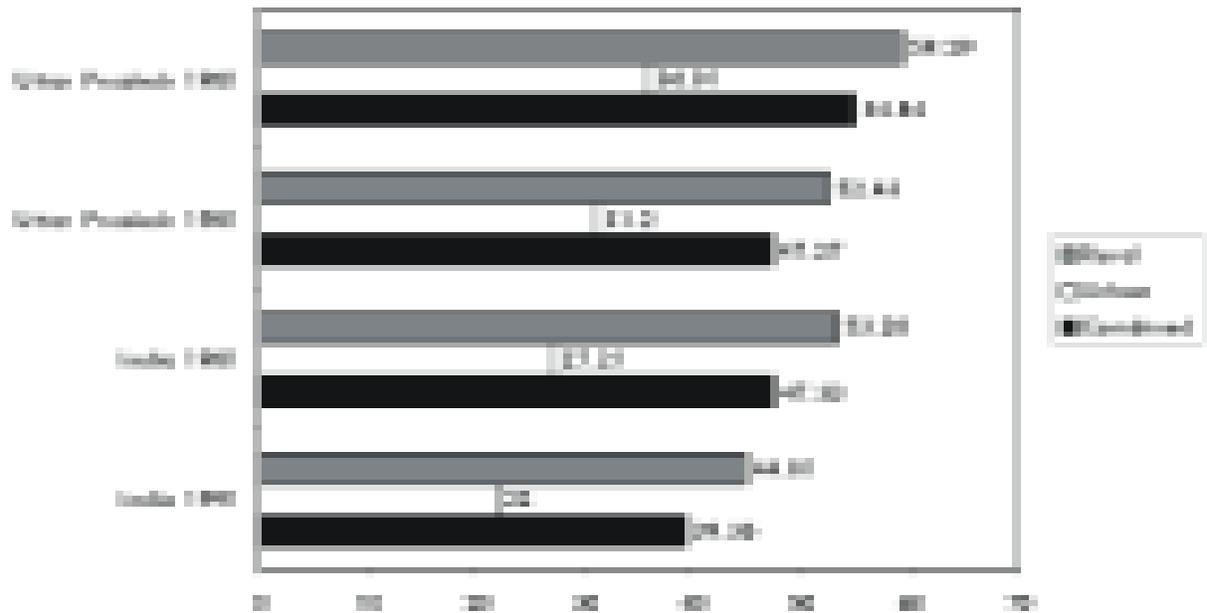
Figure 10:  
India's Global Position on Human and Gender Development (2009)



**Figure 11**  
**Human Development Index and Gender Disparity Index**  
**Uttar Pradesh & India 1981 & 1991**



**Figure 12**  
**Human Poverty Index for Uttar Pradesh & India**  
**1981, 1991 & 2001**



to 10.2 (11.0 for rural areas and 7.7 for urban areas) in 2000. The natural growth rate per thousand amounts to 21.6 (22.1 for rural areas and 19.04 for urban areas). (SRS 1999). According to MOHF the birth rate per thousand in 2000 was 32.8 for UP compared to the national average of 25.8 and 17.9 for Kerala. Likewise the death rate per thousand in 2000 in Uttar Pradesh is slightly lower now at 10.3 compared to 8.5 for India as a whole and 6.4 for Kerala.

#### Infant Mortality Rate

- Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) per thousand live child births has come down from 130 per 1,000 live births in 1981-82 to 84 in 2001-02, 87 for rural areas and 64 for urban areas. *There are more female infant deaths.* The IMR was 92.9 for girls and 78.8 for boys for Uttar Pradesh compared to 73.5 and 69.8 at the national level according to SRS 1998. The figures for the year 2000 place the IMR for UP at 83, 81 for males and 87 for females. The corresponding IMR for the India as a whole is 68, 67 for males and 69 for females. The IMR is as low as 14 in Kerala and is lower for females, male IMR being 15 compared to 13 for females (MOHFW).

#### Child Mortality for Age groups 0-4 years and for 5-14 years

Table 6 : Estimated Death Rates by Sex among children of India and Major States, 1999

India and Major States	Children 0-4 years (%)			Children 5-14 years (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	20.4	19.8	21.1	1.5	1.4	1.7
Andhra Pradesh	16.6	17.3	15.8	1.0	1.1	0.9
Assam	24.2	23.4	25.1	3.0	2.4	3.6
Bihar	20.6	18.9	22.5	1.8	1.4	2.2
Gujarat	19.7	19.4	20.1	0.8	0.8	0.83
Haryana	19.6	15.5	24.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Himachal Pradesh	13.0	13.4	12.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Karnataka	15.4	15.5	15.3	1.1	1.2	1.0
Kerala	3.5	3.3	3.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	30.4	28.7	32.2	2.1	1.9	2.4
Maharashtra	11.5	11.2	11.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Orissa	27.4	26.9	27.9	2.1	1.8	2.3
Punjab	14.5	13.6	15.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Rajasthan	24.9	23.2	26.9	1.1	1.0	1.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	13.2	12.7	13.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	28.1	26.6	29.8	2.2	1.7	2.6
West Bengal	13.9	- 15.2	12.5	1.2	1.0	1.5

Source: Registrar General, India (2002). *Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 1999*. New Delhi, the author p. 68-69

- *Child Mortality for age groups 0-4 years and for 5-14 years continues to be higher among girls than boys in Uttar Pradesh. Higher female mortality during childhood and reproductive age group shows that gender discrimination is all pervasive. The estimated death rate among children 0-4 years in Uttar Pradesh is much higher than the national average. Female death rate in 0-4 years in Uttar Pradesh is 29.8% compared to 26.6% for males. In the age group 5-14years female death rate is 2.6 compared to 1.7% for males. The cause for higher female and child mortality in Uttar Pradesh (as in India) is rooted in the relative neglect of the female infants and female children on account of the acute syndrome of son preference and daughter neglect.*

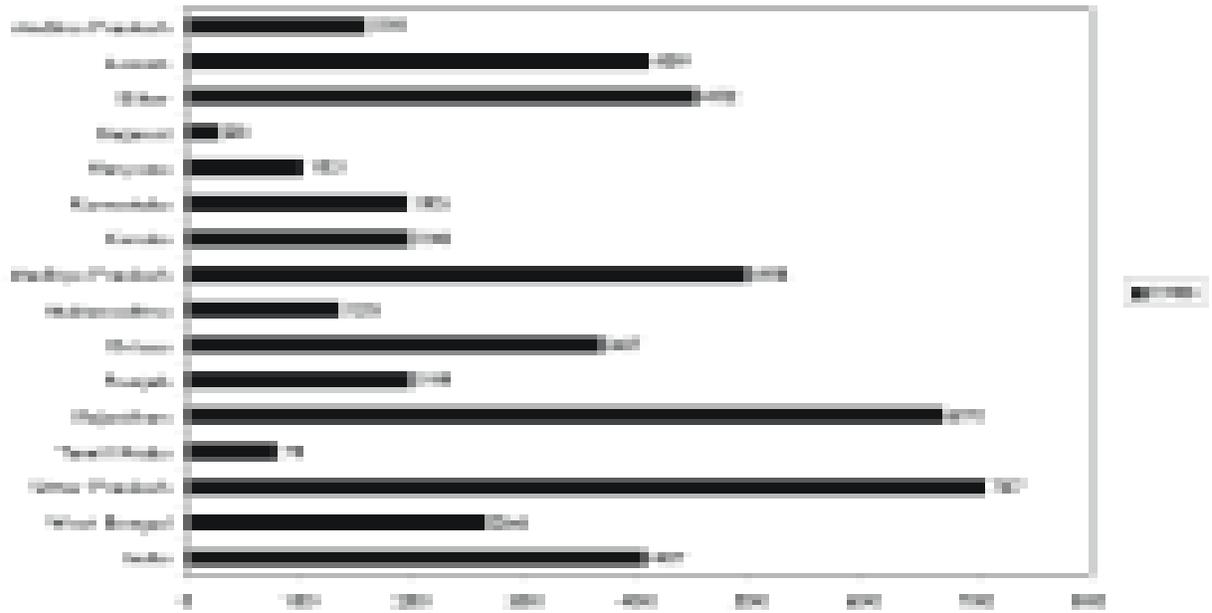
#### Maternal Mortality Rate

- The Maternal mortality Rate (MMR) for the country as a whole is 407 but in Uttar Pradesh it is as high as 707. *MMR of 707 per 100 thousand in Uttar Pradesh is the highest in the country. A lot many more women die in maternity related deaths. Adolescent girls especially in rural areas are married early and bear children before they have matured themselves.*

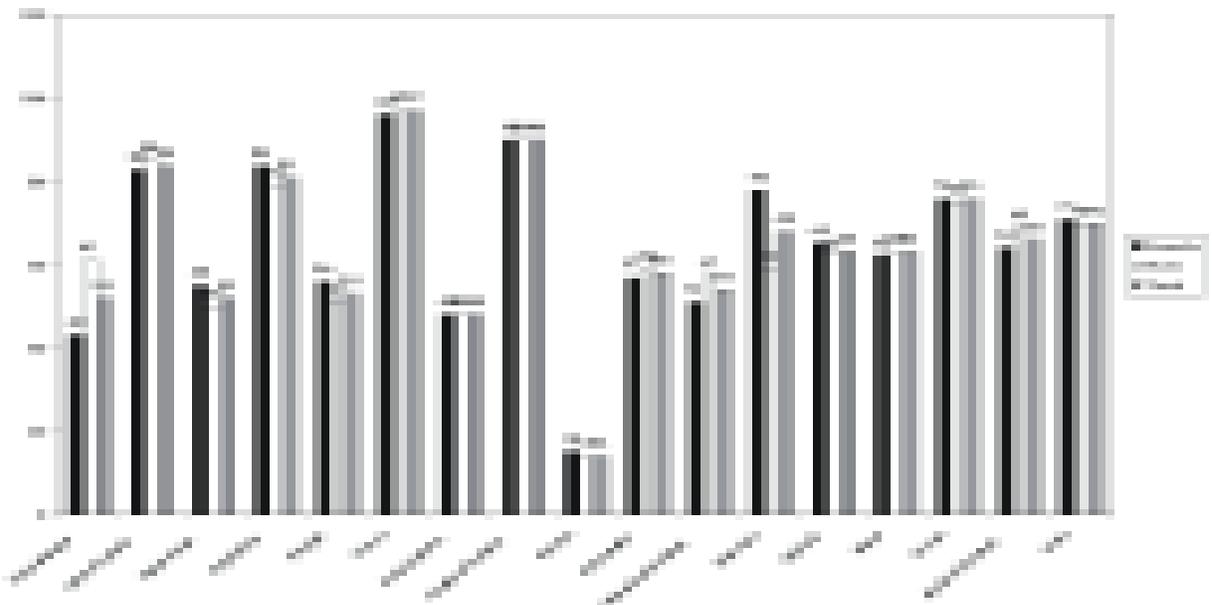
#### Age at Marriage

- *Women in Uttar Pradesh tend to marry at an early age. The age at marriage for rural girls is lower due to traditional beliefs and value system in Uttar Pradesh. According to NFHS II (1998-99) nearly a third of girls between 15 to 19 were married and in the age group 20-24 years more than 50% women had got married before 18 years of age and a quarter even before 15 years of age.*
- *The mean age at marriage in the state was 17.27 years in 1991 and has gone up to 19.5 (at effective marriage) according to latest SRS estimates. The inter district/regional disparities are extremely wide. Whereas less than 6% girls marry below the age of 18 years in Kanpur Nagar the figures are as high as 35% in Lucknow; 48% in Auraiya; 50% in Mainpuri; 52% in Allahabad; 70% in Ambedkar Nagar; 72% each in Chitrakoot. Chandauli and Varanasi; 79% each in Bahraich and Shrawasti, 82% in Maharajganj; 84% in Lalitpur (National Commission on Population 2001). According to NFHS in 1998-99, thirty-two percent of women age 15-19 are already married, and an additional 8 percent report that they are married but *gauna* has yet to be performed. In rural areas, almost half of women age 15-19 have already married. Older women are more likely than younger women to have married at an early age and the proportion of women who marry young*

**Figure 13**  
National Mortality Rate



**Figure 14**  
Estimated Infant Mortality Rates by Sex and Residence  
India and Bigger States 1999



is declining rapidly, 62 percent of young women age 20-24 in Uttar Pradesh still marry before reaching the legal minimum age of 18 years.

#### Total Fertility Rate

- *TFR (Total Fertility Rate)* is 4.9 (1995-97) is much higher compared to All India average of 3.4 and which is 1.8 for Kerala and 1.5 each for Nagaland and Goa.

#### Couple Protection Rate

- The *CPR (Couple Protection Rate)* is 28.1 much lower compared to All India average of 48.2 and 67.7 in Himachal Pradesh; 66.7 in Punjab and 63.7 in Kerala according to NFHS 1998-99.



## Health and Family Welfare

In the rural area, according to the Government of India norms, 3640 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) were functioning and 34 Community Health Centres (CHCs) have also been established. In addition, 18,565 sub centres are functioning providing the medical care services to the pregnant mothers and child care to the newly born babies. According to NFHS II, large majority of household respondents in Uttar Pradesh (85 percent) said that household members usually go to private hospitals or private doctors for treatment when they get sick. *Only 11 percent normally use the public medical sector.* Even among poor households only 9 percent normally use the public medical sector when household members become ill.

### Fertility and Family Planning: Some Key NFHS II Findings (1998-99)

*Despite some gains in the utilization of these services over time, Uttar Pradesh consistently performs worse than almost every other state on each of the indicators measured in NFHS-2.*

- *Although fertility continues to decline in Uttar Pradesh, at current fertility levels, women will have an average of 4.0 children each throughout their childbearing years. The total fertility rate has come down from 4.8 children per woman at the time of NFHS-I, but it is still one of the highest rates in India (higher than any other state except Meghalaya). Efforts to encourage the trend toward lower fertility might usefully focus on groups within the population that have higher fertility than average. In Uttar Pradesh, women living in rural areas, illiterate women, poor women, Muslim women, and women from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have much higher fertility than other women. Fertility rates are much lower in the Hill Region than in any other region in the state. One important feature of the fertility pattern is the high level of childbearing among young women. The median age at first childbirth is 19 years, and women age 15-19 account for 15 percent of total fertility. Studies in India and elsewhere have shown that health and mortality risks increase when women give birth at young ages - both for the women themselves and for their children. Family planning programmes focusing on women in this age group could make a significant impact on maternal and child health and could also reduce overall fertility in the state*
- *The appropriate design of family planning programmes depends, to a large extent, on women's fertility preferences. Women may have large families because they want many children, or they may prefer small families but, for a variety of reasons, may have more children than they actually want. For 14 percent of births over the three years preceding NFHS-2, mothers report that they did not want the pregnancy at all, and for another 11 percent of births, mothers say that they would have preferred to delay the pregnancy. When asked about their preferred family size, 19 percent of women who already have three living children and 11 percent of women with four or more living children said that they consider the two-child family to be ideal. This gap between women's actual fertility experience and what they want or would consider ideal suggests a need for expanded or improved family welfare services to help women achieve their fertility goals. In Uttar Pradesh, 94 percent of women want at least one son and 89 percent want at least one daughter. A strong preference for sons is indicated by the fact that more than half of women want more sons than daughters but only a negligible proportion want more daughters than sons.*

- *Skilled Attention during Pregnancy:* Whereas 89% women in Meerut and Baghpat receive *skilled attention during pregnancy*, their percentage is as low as 8.5% in Hamirpur and 11% in Bahraich and Shrawasti. (National Population Commission, 2001).
- *Knowledge of contraception* is nearly universal: 98 percent of currently married women know about at least one modern family planning method. Women are most familiar with female sterilization (97 percent), followed by male sterilization (93 percent), the pill (85 percent), condoms (83 percent), and the IUD (74 percent). Knowledge of modern spacing methods has increased by 16-20 percentage points since the time of NFHS-1, although use rates for these methods remain very low. Twenty-eight percent of married women are currently using some method of contraception, an increase from 20 percent at the time of NFHS-1, but much lower than the NFHS-2 national level of 48 percent. Contraceptive prevalence is almost twice as high in urban areas (45 percent) as in rural areas (24 percent). Female sterilization is by far the most popular method, used by more than half of all current contraceptive users. The median age at sterilization (28 years) is two years higher in Uttar Pradesh than in India as a whole. In all, 15 percent of currently married women are sterilized, a slight increase from 12 percent at the time of NFHS-1. By contrast, only 1 percent of women report that their husbands are sterilized. Four percent of women report that their husbands use condoms. Use rates for the pill and the IUD remain very low, at only 1 percent each. Six percent of women report that they are currently using traditional methods, mostly the rhythm method.
- There are substantial variations in contraceptive prevalence among socio-economic groups. *Contraceptive prevalence is higher than 40 percent among women, women living in the Hill Region, women who have completed at least a high school education, Sikh women, and women living in households with a high standard of living. Use of modern spacing methods - pills, IUDs, and condoms - is highest (18-21 percent) among women living in urban areas and women who have completed at least high school.*
- Contraceptive use rises steadily with age, peaking at 46 percent for women age 35-39 and declining thereafter. Use also increases with the number of living children, to 38-39 percent among women with three or more children. *A strong preference for sons is evident for women at every parity. Women who have one or more sons are consistently more likely to use contraception than are women who have the same number of children but have only daughters. For example, almost half of women with three children and at least two sons use some method of contraception. However, only 9 percent of women with three children all of whom are daughter use contraception.*
- Twelve percent of currently married women are not using contraception but say that they want to wait at least two years before having another child. Another 13 percent are not using contraception although they do not want any more children. These women are described as having an *'unmet need'* for family planning. The unmet need is highest for young women, who have a strong interest in spacing their births. These results underscore the need for strategies that provide spacing as well as terminal contraceptive methods in order to meet the changing needs of women over their lifecycle.

- For many years, the Government of India has been *using electronic and other mass media to promote family planning*. Among the different types of media, television and radio have the broadest reach across all categories of women. Overall, 32 percent of ever-married women watch television at least once a week, and 30 percent listen to the radio at least once a week. Nevertheless, more than half of women (55 percent) are not regularly exposed to television, radio, or other types of media. About half of women (53 percent) saw or heard a family planning message in the media during the few months preceding the survey. *Television and radio are the primary sources of these messages. Exposure to family planning messages is relatively low among disadvantaged socioeconomic groups. Family planning messages reach only one-quarter to one-third of illiterate women, women from households with a low standard of living and women belonging to scheduled tribes.* From the information provided in NFHS-2, a picture emerges of women marrying before the legal age at marriage, having their first birth at 19 years of age, and having about four children before ending their childbearing. However, *only 38 percent of women with four or more living children use any method of family planning, so the risk of pregnancy remains substantial even for that group.*
- Promotion of maternal and child health has been one of the most important components of the *Reproductive and Child Health Programme* of the Government of India. One goal is for each pregnant woman to receive at least three antenatal check-ups plus two tetanus toxoid injections and a full course of iron and folic acid supplementation. In Uttar Pradesh, mothers of 35 percent of the children born in the three years preceding NFHS-2 received at least one antenatal check-up (only about half the level of 65 percent for India as a whole), and mothers of only 15 percent of children received at least three antenatal check-ups. Only one-third of women (32 percent) received iron and folic acid supplementation during their pregnancies (a smaller percentage than in any other state except Bihar), but mothers received the recommended number of tetanus toxoid vaccinations for more than half of children (51 percent). Women in disadvantaged socio-economic groups are less likely than other women to be covered by each of the three recommended types of antenatal care. *However, coverage is inadequate for all groups of women. In fact, for all births in the three years preceding the survey, only 4 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh received all of the recommended types of antenatal care.*
- The Reproductive and Child Health Programme encourages women to deliver in a medical facility or, if at home, with assistance from a trained health professional and to receive at least three check-ups after delivery. During the three years preceding NFHS-2, *only 15 percent of births in Uttar Pradesh were delivered in a medical facility. Seventy-four percent were delivered in the woman's own home and 10 percent in her parents' home.* Trained health professionals assisted with the delivery in only 22 percent of cases. Thirty-five percent of deliveries were assisted by a *dai* (a traditional birth attendant), and 43 percent were attended only by relatives, friends, and other persons who were not health professionals. Less than 10 percent of births delivered at home were assisted by a health professional. Postpartum check-ups are rare for non institutional births in Uttar Pradesh. Only 7 percent of births that took place outside a medical facility were followed by a postpartum check-up within two months of delivery. Overall, these results show that health services during pregnancy, during delivery, and in the postpartum

period are not reaching most women in Uttar Pradesh. Thirty-eight percent of currently married women in Uttar Pradesh report some type of *reproductive-health problem*, including abnormal vaginal discharge, symptoms of a urinary tract infection, and pain or bleeding associated with intercourse. Among these women, 75 percent have not sought any advice or treatment. These results suggest a need to expand reproductive health services, as well as information programmes that encourage women to discuss their problems with a health-care provider.

- NFHS-2 also asked women about the quality of care received during the most recent visit to a health facility. *Most respondents are generally satisfied with the health care they receive.* Almost all women (99 percent) received the service they went for on their last visit. Although women had to wait about 25 minutes before being served, 96 percent said that the staff spent enough time with them. However, only 55 percent said that the staff talked to them nicely and only 51 percent rated the facility as very clean. Seventy percent of those who said they needed privacy during the visit said that the staff respected their need for privacy. Ratings of the quality of services are consistently lower for public-sector facilities than for private sector facilities.
- NFHS-2 also collected information on selected lifestyle indicators for household members. *According to household respondents, 34 percent of adult men and 3 percent of adult women smoke, 12 percent of men and less than 1 percent of women drink alcohol, and 36 percent of men and 11 percent of adult women chew paan masala or tobacco.*
- Although the spread of HIV/AIDS is a major concern in India, only 20 percent of women in Uttar Pradesh have even heard of AIDS. *Awareness of AIDS is particularly low among women in rural areas, poor women, scheduled-tribe women, and women who are illiterate.* Among women who have heard of AIDS, 90 percent learned about the disease from television and 39 percent from the radio, suggesting that government efforts to promote AIDS awareness through the electronic mass media have achieved some success. However, given the low level of exposure to mass media in Uttar Pradesh, AIDS programme will have to find innovative ways of reaching women who are not exposed to mass media. Among women who have heard of AIDS, almost half (45 percent) do not know of any way to avoid infection. NFHS-2 results suggest that health personnel could play a much larger role in promoting AIDS awareness. *In Uttar Pradesh, only 1 percent of women who know about AIDS received information about the disease from a health worker.*
- In recent years, there has been growing concern about domestic violence in India. NFHS-2 found that *in Uttar Pradesh, there is widespread acceptance among ever-married women that the beating of wives by husbands is justified under some circumstances. More than three out of five women accept at least one of six reasons as a justification for a husband beating his wife. Domestic violence is also fairly common in Uttar Pradesh. Twenty-two percent of ever-married women have experienced beatings or physical mistreatment since age 15 and 13 percent experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Most of these women have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husbands.*

A new project of U.P. Health Sector Restructuring Development Project is being taken up with the financial help from World Bank. Project duration is 10 years. This project aims at policy reform, management development and institution strengthening; management and implementation capacity and improving quality of health services. The Reproductive and Child Health Programme has been launched in the State since April 1998 and includes all components of maternal and child health services, child survival and safe motherhood, family planning services, R.T.I./T.I. and AIDS. The aim of Reproductive and Child Health programme is to induce the confidence in the couple so that they can practice safe sex and voluntarily decide the size of their family. Adolescents are also being targetted under this programme.

#### Availability of Water and Sanitation

Availability of water and sanitation affect women the most as they are the proverbial water carriers/providers for the family and little effort is made to respect their privacy and the disease in matters of ablutions. Rural women have to wait until it is dark to go out and defecate in the open and not without risk. Holding on to full bladders and bowels not only causes discomfort but is medically unsound. This is the least looked into aspect by the State and in rural areas even richer households do not have private bathing or sanitary facilities. Safe drinking water is still to be seen as an element of healthy infrastructure or health and well being of populations. In the absence of safe drinking water, people fall easy prey to waterborne diseases.

- According to Census of India Household tables released on April 17, 2003, there are a total of 25,760,601 house-holds in Uttar Pradesh. Of these, 23.7% have tap water, 63.4% use hand pumps, 11.6% get water from wells, only 0.7% have their own tube wells and the remaining rely on tank pond, river, canal, spring water etc. In rural areas of the 20,590,074 households only 16% have tap water, 69% depend on hand pumps, 5% on tube wells, 14% on wells and the rest on other sources. In the urban areas of the 5,170,527 households, 54.5% have tap water, 41 % use hand pumps, 1.6% use tube well and another 1.9% use other wells.
- Drinking water is available to 45.8% of the total number of households in Uttar Pradesh within their premises, 44.1% have a water source nearby and 10.1% have to fetch water from a distance. In the case of rural households, 38.2% have drinking water source within premises, 58.8% near premises and 11.2% have this source away from their residence. In the case of urban areas, 77% households have water within premises, 17.6% have it near premises and 5.4% have to get it from a distance. (Source: Drinking Water Sources & Location Data Sheet, Census of India 2001).
- Estimated coverage of *safe drinking water* ranges from 9% in Gonda and Balrampur to 100% in Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Meerut, Firozabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Ballia, Aligarh, Faizabad, Bulandshahr, Azamgarh, Basti, Sant Kabir Nagar, Bareilly, Jyotiba Phulenagar, Moradabad, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Siddarth Nagar and Rampur.
- Only 33.15% households in UP have access to *toilet facilities* compared to 49.32 % at the all India level in 1997. In 1991, 18.02% households in UP had access to toilet facilities, only 6.44% in rural areas and 66.54% in urban areas, the corresponding All India figures were 23.70%, 9.48% and 63.85%, respectively.

## Fact Sheet, Uttar Pradesh National Family Health Survey, 1998-99

Sample Size	
Households	8,682
Ever-married women age 15-49	9,292
Characteristics of Households	
Percent with electricity	36.6
Percent within 15 minutes of safe water supply <sup>1</sup>	77.5
Percent with flush toilet	10.2
Percent with no toilet facility	73.3
Percent using government health facilities for sickness	11.4
Percent using iodized salt (at least 15 ppm)	48.8
Characteristics of Women <sup>2</sup>	
Percent urban	20.0
Percent illiterate	70.2
Percent completed high school and above	11.1
Percent Hindu	83.0
Percent Muslim	16.0
Percent Sikh	0.6
Percent regularly exposed to mass media	45.3
Percent working in the past 12 months	23.4
Status of Women <sup>2</sup>	
Percent involved in decisions about own health	44.8
Percent with control over some money	52.3
Marriage	
Percent never married among women age 15-19	60.1
Median age at marriage among women age 20-49	15.3
Fertility and Fertility Preferences	
Total fertility rate (for the past 3 years)	3.99
Mean number of children ever born to women 40-49	5.76
Median age at first birth among women age 25-49	19.1
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> of order <sup>3</sup> and above	58.0
Mean ideal number of children <sup>4</sup>	3.1
Percent of women with <sup>2</sup> living children wanting another child	45.5
Current Contraceptive Use <sup>5</sup>	
Any method	28.1
Any modern method	22.0
Pill	1.2
IUD	1.0
Condom	4.2
Female sterilization	14.9
Male sterilization	0.7
Any traditional method	5.7
Rhythm/safe period	4.1
Withdrawal	1.6
Other traditional or modern method	0.4
Unmet Need for Family Planning <sup>5</sup>	
Percent with un met need for family planning	25.1
Percent with unmet need for spacing	11.8

<sup>1</sup> Water from pipes, hand pump, covered well, or tanker truck

<sup>2</sup> Ever-married women age 15-49

<sup>3</sup> For births in the past 3 years

<sup>4</sup> Excluding women giving non-numeric responses

<sup>5</sup> Among currently married women age 15-49

Quality of Family Planning Services <sup>6</sup>	
Percent told about side effects of method	14.3
Percent who received follow-up services	50.5
Childhood Mortality	
Infant mortality rate <sup>7</sup>	86.7
Under-five mortality rate <sup>7</sup>	122.5
Safe Motherhood and Women's Reproductive Health	
Percent of births <sup>8</sup> within 24 months of previous birth	29.1
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> whose mothers received:	
Antenatal check-up from a health professional	34.3
Antenatal check-up in first trimester	16.9
Two or more tetanus toxoid injections	51.4
Iron and folic acid tablets or syrup	32.4
Percent of births <sup>3</sup> whose mothers were assisted at delivery by a :	
Doctor	14.2
ANM/nurse/midwife/LHV	8.1
Traditional birth attendant	34.6
Percent <sup>5</sup> reporting at least one reproductive health problem	38.1
Awareness of AIDS	
Percent of women <sup>2</sup> who have heard of AIDS	20.2
Child Health	
Percent of children age 0-3 months exclusively breast fed	56.9
Median duration of breast feeding (months)	25.8
Percent of children <sup>9</sup> who received vaccinations:	
BCG	57.5
DPT (3 doses)	33.9
Polio (3 doses)	42.3
Measles	34.6
All vaccinations	21.2
Percent of children <sup>10</sup> with diarrhea in the past 2 weeks who received oral rehydration salts (ORS)	
	15.8
Percent of children <sup>10</sup> with acute respiratory infection in the past 2 weeks taken to a health facility or provider	
	61.3
Nutrition	
Percent of women with anaemia <sup>11</sup>	48.7
Percent of women with moderate/severe anaemia <sup>11</sup>	15.3
Percent of children age 6-35 months with anaemia <sup>11</sup>	73.9
Percent of children age 6-35 months with moderate/severe anaemia <sup>11</sup>	54.5
Percent of children chronically undernourished (stunted)	55.5
Percent of children acutely undernourished (wasted) <sup>12</sup>	11.1
Percent of children undernourished <sup>12</sup>	51.7

<sup>6</sup> For current users of modern methods

<sup>7</sup> For the 5 years preceding the survey (1994-98)

<sup>8</sup> For births in the past 5 years (excluding first births)

<sup>9</sup> Children age 12-23 months

<sup>10</sup> Children under 3 years

<sup>11</sup> Anaemia-haemoglobin level < 11.0 grams/deciliter (g/dl) for children and pregnant women and < 12.0 g/dl. for non pregnant women. Moderate/severe anaemia-haemoglobin level < 10.0 g/dL

<sup>12</sup> Stunting assessed by height-for-age, wasting assessed by weight-for-height, underweight assessed by weight-for-age

## Occupational Structure and Work Participation

Nearly 75% of the population earns its livelihood from agriculture which contributes 36% of the State Domestic product (SDP). The vision brought out in the State Agriculture Policy 1999 aims at transforming the State into a granary of the Nation to ensure food security through self sufficiency in food grains production and diversification of agriculture. All women in rural areas are seen working on family holdings as cultivators and as wage labour.

According to Census 2001, of the 161.1 million population of UP, only 54.18 million (32.6%) were workers. Women accounted for 12.8 million (23.6%) of the workers. Among these 12.8 million female workers, 4.39 million (34.32%) were cultivators; 5.18 million (41.22%) were agricultural labourers; 1.07 million (8.34%) were employed in household industry and 2.06 million (16.13%) were other workers. Among the total of 12.8 million female workers; 11.8 million (92.19%) were in rural areas leaving just a million (less than 8% ) urban women listed as workers.

Employment statistics show invariably large gender differentials with much lower participation rates among women compared to men and are taken as an indication of non productivity of females, reflecting a primary concern with the organized sector and total disregard for women's work in the household economy. Women do primarily use *value work* whereas men are engaged in *cash value work*. According to a study (ASTRA 1981) "if we disaggregate human energy spent on domestic work (cleaning, sweeping, washing clothes and utensils and child care) and productive work, the contribution of men, women and children is 31 %, 51 % and 16% respectively of total human hours per household per day.

### Female Work Participation Rate

As per 1991 Census, there were 12.9% female workers compared to 49.45 male workers in the state. The Work Participation rate (WPR) for men was 47.26% compared to 16.28% among women in 2001. The proportion of non-workers was 84% for males and 53% for females. As for the national trend, men predominate among the main workers and women among the marginal workers. Among the male workers in UP 84% were main workers and 16% were marginal workers, among women workers 38% were in the main workers category and 62% were marginal workers.

Table 8 : Percentage of Workers, Main Workers, Marginal Workers and Non Workers in 2001

Total Rural Urban	% workers			% Main workers			% Marginal workers			% Non workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UP												
Total	32.60	41.26	16.28	72.82	83.75	31.48	27.18	16.25	62.52	67.40	52.14	83.12
Rural	34.10	47.84	18.89	69.84	82.21	35.17	30.16	17.19	64.83	65.90	52.16	81.11
Urban	26.92	45.08	6.19	81.19	89.89	64.13	12.81	10.11	35.21	13.08	54.92	93.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
India												
Total	39.26	51.93	25.68	71.80	81.31	57.19	22.20	12.69	42.81	60.14	48.07	74.32
Rural	41.97	52.36	30.98	13.93	85.01	54.14	26.07	14.99	45.86	58.03	41.64	69.02
Urban	32.23	50.85	11.55	90.90	93.34	18.91	9.10	6.66	21.03	61.77	49.15	88.45

Source: Census of India, 2001

- District wise data shows FWPR ranging from 5.75% in Saharanpur, 36.62% in Chitrakoot.
- While the overall Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) for UP was 16.28%, it was 18.89% for rural females and only 6.19% for urban females; the corresponding male figures being 47.26%, 47.84% and 45.08% - indicating very little rural urban difference among men. At the All India level also, the female work participation rate among rural women is far higher than that for urban women.
- The higher participation rate of rural women is in no way indicative of their higher economic status. In fact, rural women workers are mostly illiterate, unskilled marginal workers, engaged in cultivation, farm labour and household industries. Majority of them belong to underprivileged sections of the population, such as the SC, ST, marginal farmers' households and are engaged in farm work as daily wage workers.
- Most labour intensive farm operations like paddy transplantation, weeding, winnowing and cleaning are almost exclusive to women workers. Household industries like making leaflet plates, bamboo baskets, embroidery/chickan work, bidi making, bangle making absorb large number of women and child workers from poverty households for keeping their bodies together.

Table 9 : Women & Employment in the Organized Sector in UP & India 1991 & 2000

	Public Sector						Private Sector			
	Government		Quasi Government		Local Bodies	Total	Large Estts.	Smaller Estts.	Total	Grand Total
	Central	State	Central	State						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1991										
UP	463.4	777.2	256.2	305.7	338.8	2,141.3	470.0	65.7	535.7	2,677.0
India	3,409.8	7,112.0	3,563.5	2,658.3	2,312.7	19,057.2	6,783.4	892.4	7,675.8	26,733.0
2000										
UP	43.06	751.7	243.9	469.6	133.5	2,029.3	466.8	56.6	523.4	2552.7
India	3,273.5	7,459.3	3,413.0	2,912.9	2,255.1	19,313.8	7,719.3	926.8	8,646.1	27,959.9

Note : (1) Large establishment refer to those employing 25 or more workers and small establishment employing 10 to 24 workers. (2) The data on employment pertains to 31st of March 1991 and 31st March 2000. (3) Goa is included in Daman and Diu.

Source : Employment Review, DGE&T, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

- The proportion of women working in the organized sector is very small. Organized sector includes all establishments in the public sector irrespective of the size of the establishment and those non agricultural

establishments in the private sector which employ ten or more employees. In UP , only about 7% women were in the organized sector.

- A study of *Zari* workers done by SEWA, Lucknow branch found that the minimum wages for an eight hour work for men fetched them Rupees 47 whereas women of the same area were paid Rupees 8-10 for the same work.
- The problems of female workers are not confined to wage discrimination but they face many other problems. Exploitation and harassment by family members, employers and contractors, officials and the community at large. There is lack of the mandatory child care, medical care, sanitation and proper working conditions. Further, women lack adequate education, training and guidance. Women lack access to their own earnings which are misused by the husbands, including alcoholism. Further 93% who are in the unorganized sector even lack a formal claim to maternity benefits, child care services and cover of provident fund, gratuity etc .In low income households, children are dependent largely on mother's wages. (UNICEF, 1994)



CHAPTER - II  
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

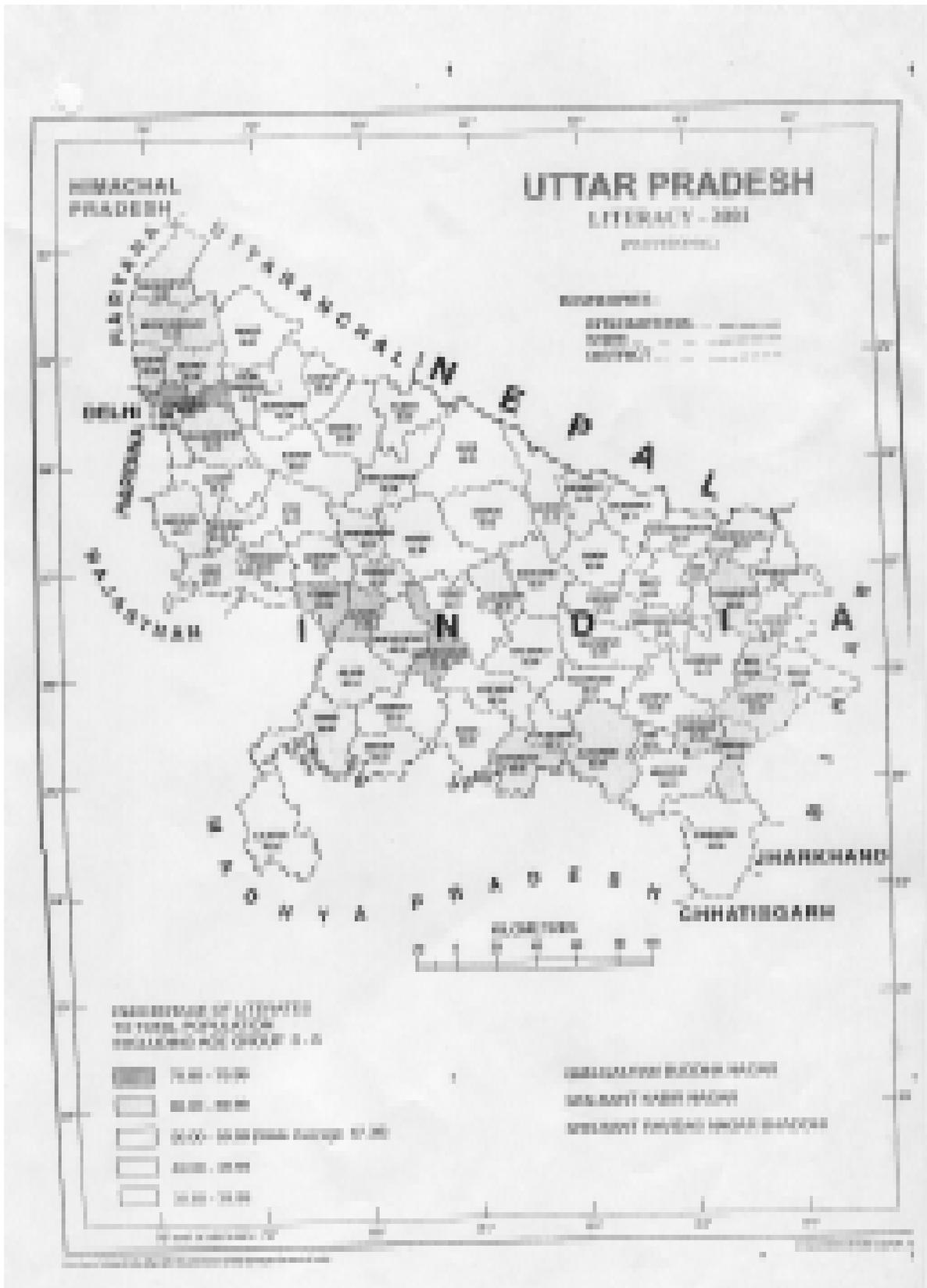
According to census 2001, UP ranks 31st on overall literacy, 30th on male literacy and 32nd on female literacy. The literacy rate for the state is 57.36 per cent with 70.23 per cent for males and 42.98 per cent for females. The corresponding rates at the 1991 census were 40.71, 54.82 and 24.37 per cent respectively. The literacy rate percent in Uttar Pradesh has gone up from 12.02% in 1951 to 57.4% 2001; male literacy having gone up from 16.2% to 70.2% and female literacy from 41% to 43 % during this period. In 2001 there were a total of 77.77 million literate in age 7+, among them 50 .26 million were males and 27.51 million were females. The absolute number of illiterate population in 2001 was 57.81 million comprising 21.31 million (36.86%) male and 36.50 million (63.15%) females. *The absolute number of illiterate population in 2001 was 57.81 million comprising 21.31 million (36.86%) male and 36.50 million (63.15%) females.*

Table 10 : Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes in UP & India 1981 to 1991

	1981			1991		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Scheduled Castes</b>						
UP	24.83	3.90	14.96	40.80	10.69	26.85
All India	31.12	10.93	21.38	49.91	23.76	37.41
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>						
UP	31.22	8.69	20.45	49.95	19.86	35.70
All India	24.52	8.04	16.35	40.65	18.10	29.60

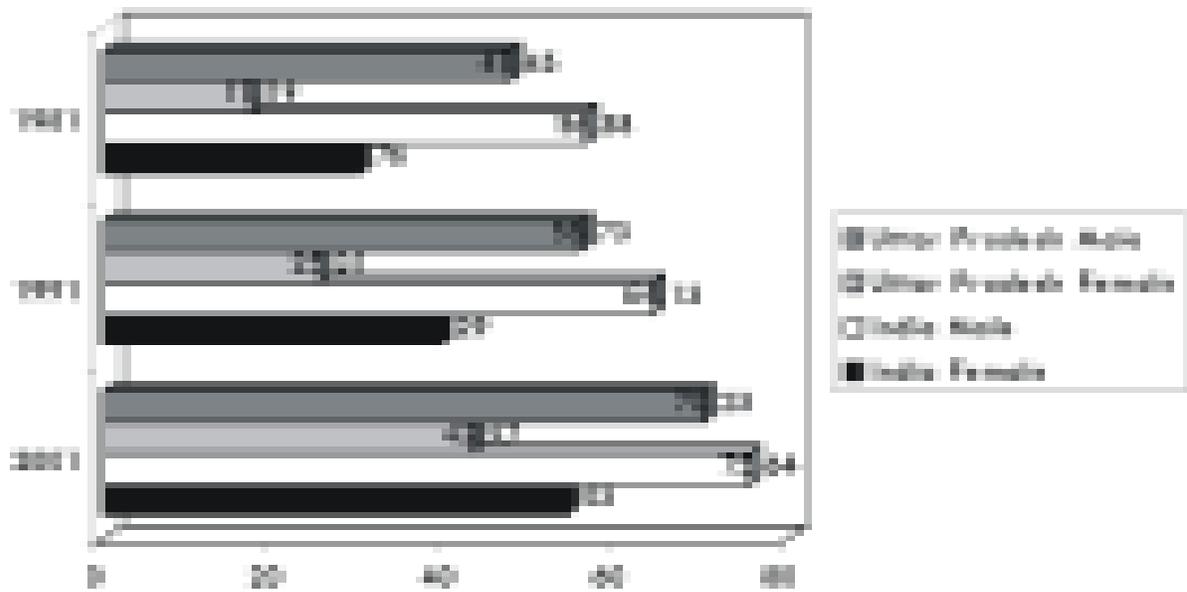
Note: Literacy rates for SC and ST for UP in 1991 ore inclusive of districts which have gone to Uttaranchal

Source: *Literacy Digest, NLM, Directorate of Adult Education, MHRD, 1988; Selected Educational Statistics 1997-98, Department of Education, MHRD, page 21 and 1981- Literacy Digest, NLM, Directorate of Adult education, MHRD, GOI, ND, 1988*

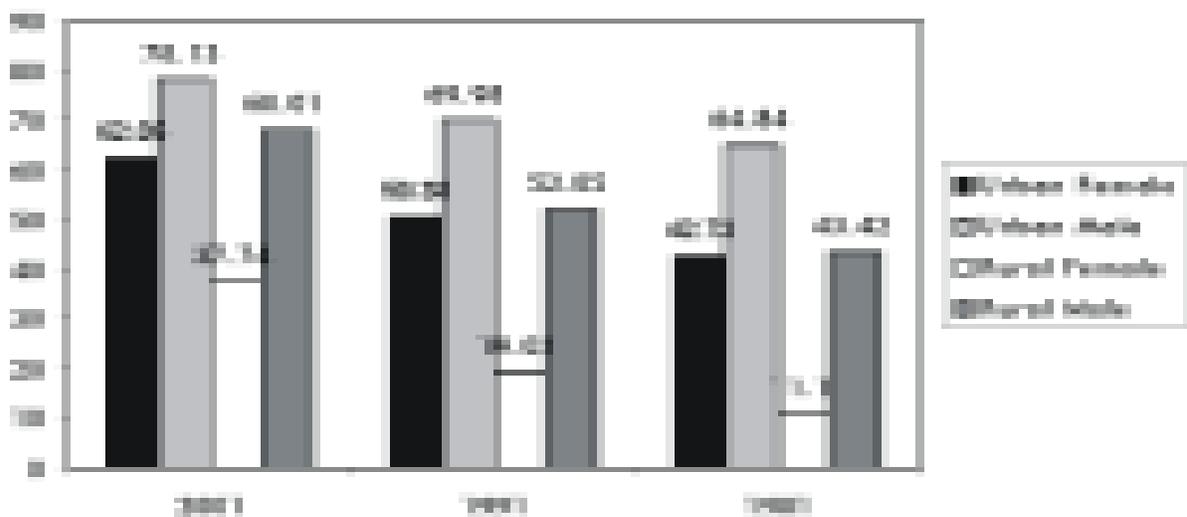




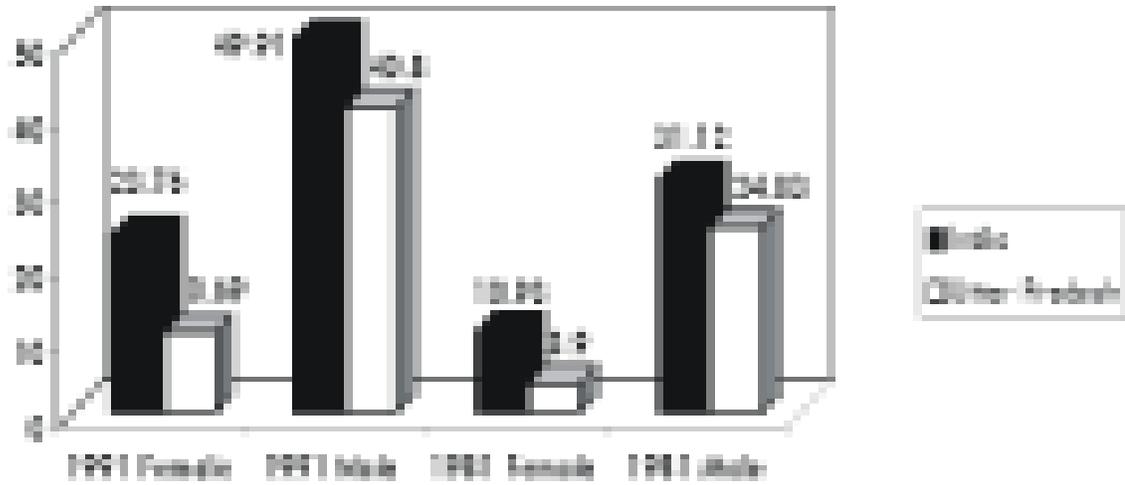
**Figure 17**  
**Literacy Rate by Sex for Uttar Pradesh & India 1981-2001**



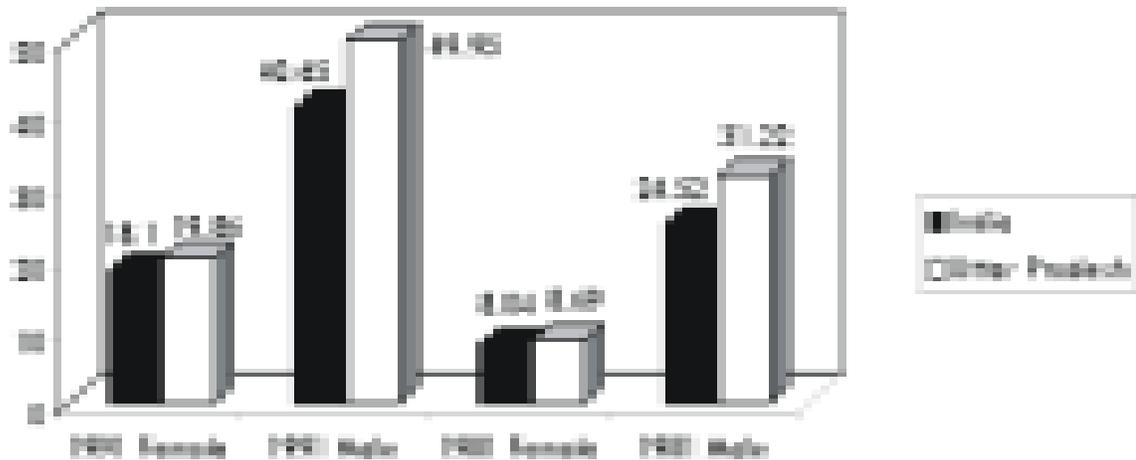
**Figure 18**  
**Rural Urban Literacy rates by Sex for Uttar Pradesh 1981-2001**

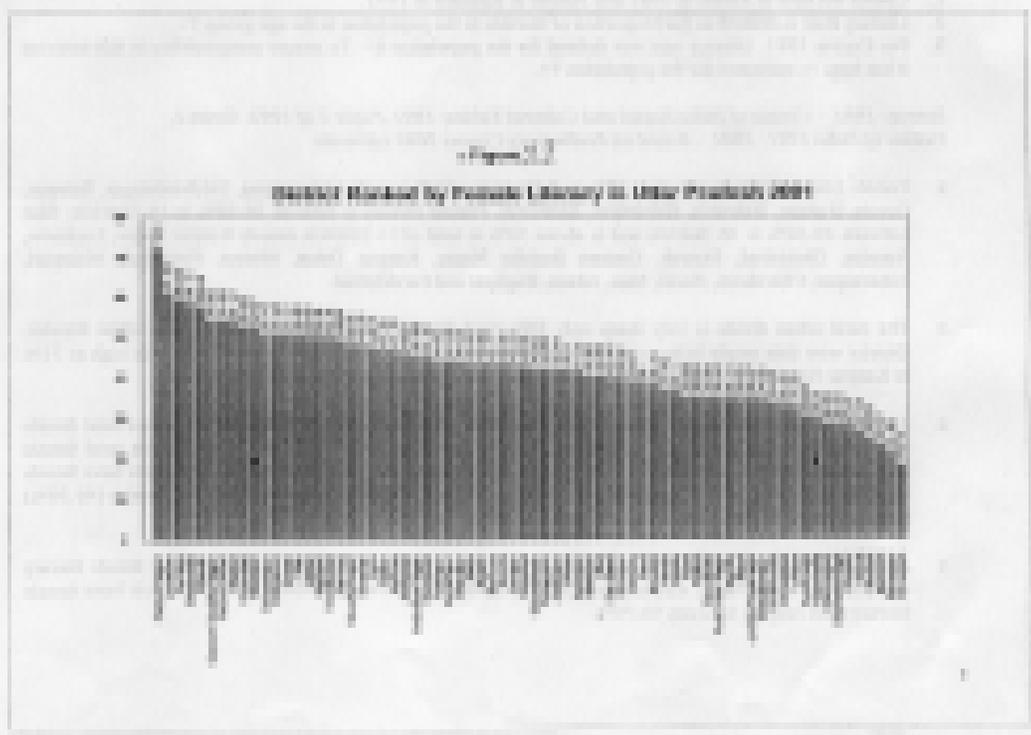
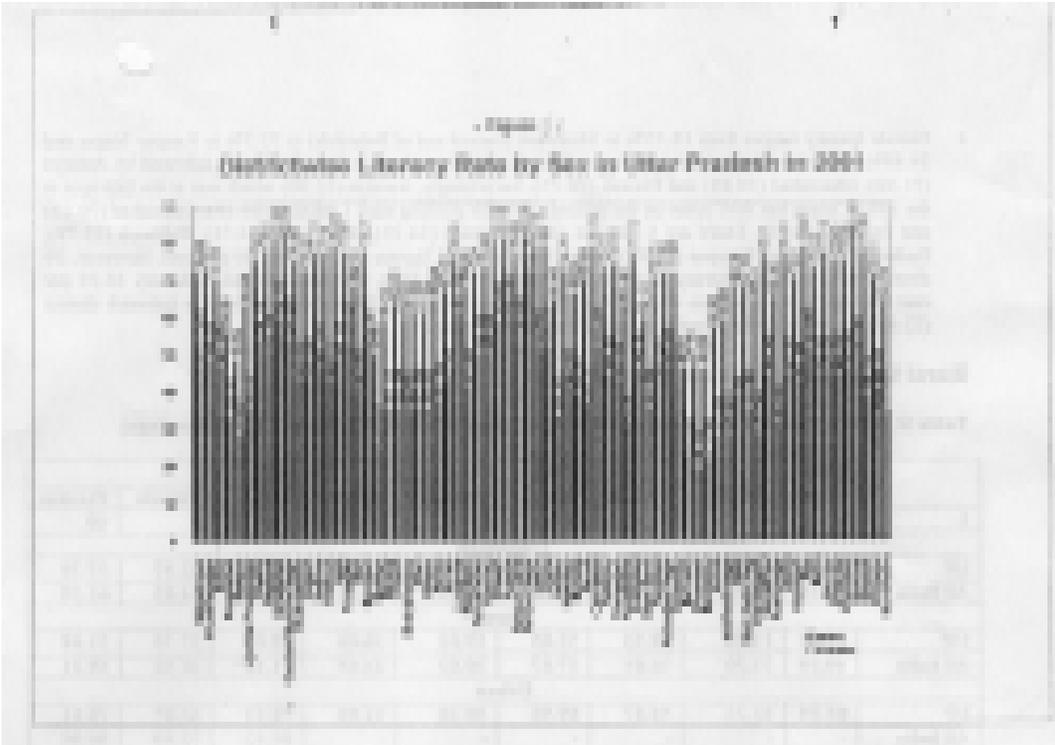


**Figure 19**  
**Literacy Rate of Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh & India**  
**1981-1991**



**Figure 20**  
**Literacy Rate of Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh & India**  
**1981-1991**



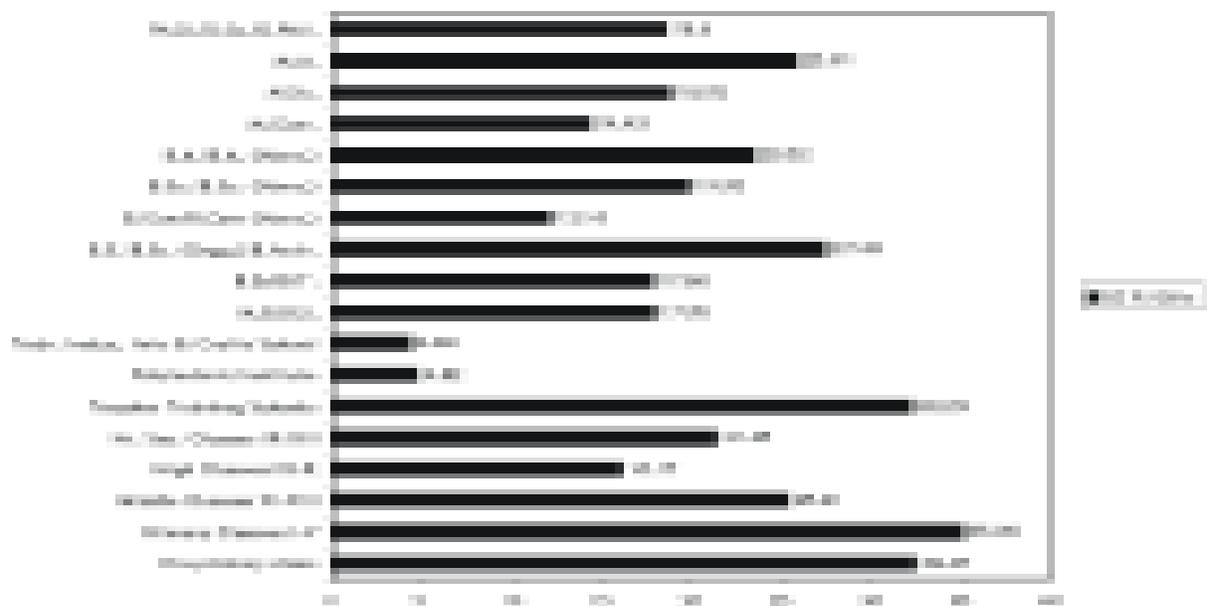


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**Figure 23**  
**Percentage Girls to Total at Different Stages of Education**  
**in Uttar Pradesh 2008-2009**



**Figure 24**  
**Percentage Girls to Total (SC) at Different Stages**  
**in Education in Uttar Pradesh 2008-2009**



## Literacy Rates for SC/ST

*SC literacy rates for UP are higher than that of India as a whole.* SC literacy rate was 40.80% for males in UP compared to All India average of 49.91% for SC. The SC female in UP had a literacy rate of 10.69% compared to the All India average of 23.76%.

*ST literacy rate for UP are higher than the All India average.* UP has a very small tribal population. Among them 49.95% males were found literate compared to 40.65% for India. ST female literacy rate was 19.86% in UP in 1991 compared to the All India average of 18.10%.

## Female Literacy

Female literacy is considered to be a more sensitive index of social development compared to overall literacy rates. Female literacy is negatively related with fertility rates, population growth rates, infant and child mortality rates, and shows a positive association with female age at marriage, life expectancy, participation in modern sectors of the economy and above all with female enrolments. Female literacy rate has grown at faster pace during 1991-2001. There is an overall gain of 16.65 per cent points while gain in literacy for females (18.61 per cent points) is higher than males (15.41 per cent). Though overall improvement in the literacy rate in case of males is less than females, yet the *proportion of literates among males is higher than females and the literacy gender gap is more than 21 percentage points.* There are thirty-nine districts, which have recorded literacy rate above the state average (57.36 per cent).

- Female literacy ranges from 8.75% in Shrawasti (carved out of Bahraich) to 72.5% in Kanpur Nagar and 54.49% in Kanpur Dehat. Kanpur Nagar district continues to lead in literacy (77.63) followed by Auraiya (71.50), Ghaziabad (70.89) and Etawah (70.75). Surprisingly, Auraiya (52.90) which was at the fifth spot at the 1991 Census has now come on the second spot after pushing back Lucknow (69.39), Ghaziabad (70.89) and Etawah (70.75). There are 5 districts viz., Shrawasti (34.25), Balrampur (34.71), Bahraich (35.79), Budaun (38.83) and Rampur (38.95), which have recorded literacy rate less than 40 per cent. However, 39 districts have reported literacy above state average (57.36). Thus, Shrawasti district, with only 34.25 per cent literates, is at the bottom while at the 1991 census, the lowest literacy was recorded in Bahraich district (22.67) out of which Shrawasti district has been carved out.

## Rural Urban and Regional Disparities

Table 11 : Literacy for UP and India by sex and by rural urban areas 1981 to 2001 (percentage)

1	1981			1991			2001		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>Combined</b>									
UP	47.45	17.19	33.35	55.73	25.31	41.60	70.23	42.97	57.36
All India	56.38	29.76	43.57	64.13	39.29	52.21	75.64	54.03	65.20
<b>Rural</b>									
UP	43.42	11.70	28.53	52.05	19.02	36.66	68.01	37.74	53.68
All India	49.59	21.70	36.01	57.87	30.62	44.69	71.18	46.58	59.21
<b>Urban</b>									
UP	64.84	42.73	54.87	69.98	50.38	61.00	78.13	62.05	70.61
All India	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.42	72.99	80.06

### Note

1. Census not held in Assam in 1981 and Jammu & Kashmir in 1991.
2. Literacy Rate is defined as the proportion of literates to the population in the age group 7+.
3. For Census 1981, Literacy rate was defined for the population 6+. To ensure comparability in this exercise it has been re-estimated for the population 7+.

Source: 1981 - *Census of India-Social and Cultural Tables*; 1991-Paper 2 of 1992, Series 1, *Census of India 1991*; 2001 - *Based on Preliminary Census 2001 estimates*.

- Female Literacy Rate is less than 30% in 8 Districts of UP namely Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Rampur, Gonda, Budaun, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti. Female literacy is between 30-40% in 19 Districts; falls between 40-50% in 26 districts and is above 50% in total of 13 Districts namely Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Auraiya, Ghaziabad, Etawah, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur Dehat, Meerut, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Mau, Jalaun, Baghpat and Farukabad.
- The rural urban divide is very sharp, only 30% rural females are literate compared to 53% urban females. Districtwise data amply brings out the rural urban disparities; for instance female literacy is as high as 71 % in Kanpur Nagar urban areas and 47% in Kanpur Nagar rural areas., as is evident from table.
- 30 districts have rural female literacy rate of less than 30% to include districts with the lowest rural female literacy of Bahraich (14.81%), Shravasti (14.26%) and Balrampur (14.68%). In 34 districts rural female literacy falls between 30-40% and in 6 districts it is between 40-50%. None of the 70 districts have female rural literacy above 50%. Ghaziabad (40.27%), Mainpuri (40.45%), Etawah (44.47%) Auraiya (46.50%) Kanpur Dehat (43.99%) and Kanpur Nagar (47.26%)

- In the case of urban areas, no district falls in less than 30% bracket. Only 6 districts have female literacy rate between 30-40%; 22 districts have female literacy rate between 40-50% and 43 districts have female literacy rates ranging between 50-70%.

Table 12 : Distribution of Districts by Female Literacy Rate in Uttar Pradesh 2001

District (FLR* < 30%)	District (FLR* 30-40%)	District (FLR *40-50%)	District (FLR* > 50%)
1. Maharaigani (28.64%)	1. Mirzapur (39.89%)	1. Kannauj (49.99%)	1. Kanpur Nagar (72.50%)
2. Siddharthnagar (28.35%)	2. Mohoba (39.57%)	2. Muzaffamagar (48.63)	2. Lucknow (61.22%)
3. Rampur (27.87%)	3. Basti (39.00%)	3. Varanasi (48.59%)	3. Auraiwa (60.08%)
4. Gonda (27.29%)	4. Bhadohi (38.72%)	4. Agra (48.15%)	4. Ghaziabad (59.12%)
5. Budaun (25.53%)	5. Hardoi (37.62%)	5. Bijnor (47.28%)	5. Etawah (58.49%)
6. Bahraich (23.27%)	6. Banda (37.10%)	6. Hathras (47.16%)	6. Gautam Buddha Nagar (54.56%)
7. Balrampur (21.58%)	7. Kheri (35.89%)	7. Allahabad (46.61%)	7. Kanpur Dehat (54.49%)
8. Shravasti (18.75%)	8. Pilibhit (35.84%)	8. Ambedkar Nagar (45.98%)	8. Meerut (54.12%)
	9. Bara Banki (35.64)	9. Chanduali (45.45%)	9. Firozabad (53.02%)
	10. Sant Kabir Nagar (35.45%)	10. Fatehpur (44.62%)	10. Mainpuri (52.67%)
	11. Bareilly (35.13%)	11. Gorakhpur (44.48%)	11. Saharanpur (51.42%)
	12. Sitapur (35.08%)	12. Ghazipur (44.39%)	12. Chitrakoot (51.28%)
	13. Jyotiba Phulenagar (35.07%)	13. Ballia (43.92%)	13. Jhansi (51.21%)
	14. Shahjahanpur (34.68%)	14. Aligarh (43.88%)	14. Mau (50.86%)
	15. Sonbhadra(34.26%)	15. Mathura (43.77%)	15. Jalaun (50.66%)
	16. Moradabad (33.32%)	16. Deoria(43.56%)	16. Baghpat (50.38%)
	17. Lalitpur (33.25%)	17. Jaunpur (43.53%)	17. Farrukabad (50.35%)
	18. Kushinagar (30.85%)	18. Faizabad (43.35%)	
	19. Kaushambi (30.80%)	19. Bulandshahr (42.82%)	
		20. Pratapp;arh (42.63%)	
		21. Azamgarh (42.44%)	
		22. Unnao (42.40%)	
		23. Sultanpur(41.81%)	
		24. Hamirpur (40.65%)	
		25. Etah (40.65%)	
		26. Rae Bareli (40.44%)	

Note: FLR - Female Literacy Rate

Source: Census of India: Uttar Pradesh 2001

**Table 12A : Distribution of Districts by Female Literacy Rate (Rural) in Uttar Pradesh 2001**

District (FLR* < 30%)	District FLR* 30-40%	District (FLR* 40-50%)	District (FLR* > 50%)
1. Moradabad (19.43%)	1. Saharanpur (38.22%)	1. Ghaziabad (40.27%)	
2. Rampur (16.68%)	2. Muzaffumagar (36.77%)	2. Mainpuri (40.45%)	
3. Jyotiba Phule Nagar (24.86%)	3. Bijnor (35.79%)	3. Etawah (44.47%)	
4. Mathura (29.19%)	4. Meerut (40.00%)	4. Auraiya (46.50%)	
5. Etah (29.61%)	5. Baghpat (39.93%)	5. Kanpur Dehat (43.99%)	
6. Budaun (16.18%)	6. Gautam Buddha Nagar (38.94%)	6. Kanpur Nagar (47.26%)	
7. Bareilly (21.09%)	7. Bulandshahar (32.27%)		
8. Pilibhit (25.25%)	8. Aligarh (31.37%)		
9. Shahjahanpur (25.97%)	9. Hathras (36.12%)		
10. Kheri (26.00%)	10. Agra (31.16%)		
11. Sitapur (25.03%)	11. Firozabad (39.14%)		
12. Hardoi (27.72%)	12. Unnao (31.77%)		
13. Lalitpur (21.41%)	13. Lucknow (33.06%)		
14. Hamirpur (29.74%)	14. Rae Bareli (30.78%)		
15. Mahoba(28.01%)	15. Farrukhabad (37.51%)		
16. Banda (25.41%)	16. Kannauj (39.05%)		
17. Kaushambi (23.21%)	17. Jalaun (38.66%)		
18. Barabanki (26.78%)	18. Jhansi (32.13%)		
19. Bahraich (14.81%)	19. Chitrakoot (38.71%)		
20. Shrawasti (14.26%)	20. Fatehpur (34.15%)		
21. Balrampur (14.68%)	21. Pratapgarh (33.94%)		
22. Gonda (19.48%)	22. Allahabad (30.01%)		
23. Siddharthnagar (21.49%)	23. Faizabad (32.32%)		
24. Basti (29.73%)	24. AmbedkarNagar (35.94%)		
25. Sant Kabir Nagar (27.34%)	25. Sultanpur (32.96%)		
26. Maharajanj (21.31%)	26. Gorakhpur (30.70%)		
27. Kushinagar (23.64%)	27. Deoria (33.85%)		
28. Sant Ravidas Nagar (29.21%)	28. Azamgarh (34.57%)		
29. Mirzapur (29.02%)	29. Mau (38.56%)		
30. Sonbhadra(19.13%)	30. Ballia (34.58%)		
	31. Jaunpur (34.19%)		
	32. Ghazipur(34.60%)		
	33. Chandauli (34.53%)		
	34. Varanasi (37.68%)		

Note: FLR - Female Literacy Rate

Source: Census of India: Uttar Pradesh 2001

Table 12B : Distribution of Districts by Female Literacy Rate (Urban) in Uttar Pradesh 2001

District (FLR* <30%)	District (FLR* 30-40%)	District (FLR*40-50%)	District (FLR* > 50%)
	1. Rampur (38.13%)	1. Muzaffornagar (48.20%)	1. Saharanpur (53.45%)
	2. Jyotiba Phule Nagar (37.71%)	2. Bijnor (45.75%)	2. Meerut (50.70%)
	3. Budann (37.49%)	3. Moradabad (42.32%)	3. Ghaziabad (56.83%)
	4. Shahjahanpur (36.12%)	4. Baghpat (49.17%)	4. Gautam Buddha Nagar (54.31%)
	5. Shrawasti (38.95%)	5. Bulandshahar (45.01%)	5. Mathura (50.75%)
	6. Azamgarh (34.60%)	6. Aligarh (46.75%)	6. Agra (51.68%)
		7. Hathras (47.23%)	7. Mainpuri (56.62%)
		8. Firozabad (49.77%)	8. Kheri (52.27%)
		9. Etah (46.85%)	9. Sitapur(50.88%)
		10. Bareilly(42.46%)	10. Unnao (53.48%)
		11. Pilibhit(44.35%)	11. Lucknow (63.43%)
		12. Hardoi (48.57%)	12. Rae Bareli (57.25%)
		13. Kannauj (48.99%)	13. Farrukhabad (55.25%)
		14. Mahoba(46.25%)	14. Etawah (60.32%)
		15. Kaushambi (41.45%)	15. Auraiya(64.34%)
		16. Barabanki (45.85%)	16. Kanpur Dehat (57.51%)
		17. Balrampur (46.15%)	17. Kanpur Nagar (70.1%)
		18. Siddharthgar (48.32%)	18. Jalaun (54.56%)
		19. Sant Kabir Nagar (45.82%)	19. Jhansi (59.18%)
		20. Maharajganj (49.16%)	20. Lalitpur(54.80%)
		21. Varanasi (42.53%)	21. Hamirpur(50.71%)
		22. Sant Ravidas Nagar (45.79%)	22. Banda (52.15%)
			23. Chitrakoot (55.78%)
			24. Fatehpur (54.09%)
			25. Pratapgarh (56.09%)
			27. Allahabad (65.66%)
			28. Faizabad (58.35%)
			29. Ambedkar Nagar (54.55%)
			30. Sultanpur(61.42%)
			31. Bahraich (50.34%)
			32. Gonda (56.68%)
			33. Basti (61.52%)

District (FLR* <30%)	District (FLR* 30-40%)	District (FLR*40-50%)	District (FLR* > 50%)
			34. Gorakhpur (60.75%)
			35. Kushinagar (50.41%)
			36. Deoria (54.25%)
			37. Mau (51.97%)
			38. Ballia (50.59%)
			39. Jaunpur(54.55%)
			40. Ghazipur(53.16%)
			41. Chandauli (55.10%)
			42. Mirzapur (51.52%)
			43. Sonbhadra (63.18%)

Note: FLR - Female Literacy Rate

Source: Census of India: Uttar Pradesh 2001

#### Growth of Educational Institutions at the School Stage in Uttar Pradesh

The number of educational institutions has gone up from 35,836 in 1951-52 to 1091582 in 2001-02 and UP is said to have the largest number of educated in the country even when more than half of its population is illiterate.

Table 13 : Recognized School level Educational Institutions in Uttar Pradesh 1951-2001

School Stage	1950-51	1990-91	2000-01
1	2	3	4
<b>Hr. Sec. School</b>			
Boys	833 (84.40)	5113 (85.23)	6958 (82.26)
Girls	154 (15.60)	886 (14.77)	1501 (17.74)
Total	987 (100)	5999 (100)	8459 (100)
Rural Areas	503 (50.96)	4093 (68.23)	7092 (83.84)
<b>Sr. Basic School</b>			
Boys	2386 (83.60)	11753 (77.98)	16618 (84.62)
Girls	468 (16.40)	3319 (22.02)	3021 (15.38)

1	2	3	4
Total	2854 (100)	15072 (100)	19639 (100)
Rural Areas	1984 (69.52)	13530 (89.77)	17078 (86.96)
<b>Jr. Basic School</b>			
Boys	29459 (92.12)	77111 (100.00)	*
Girls	2520 (7.88)	*	*
Total	31979 (100.00)	77111 (100.00)	86361 (100)
Rural Areas	23710 (74.14)	71188 (92.32)	78079 (90.38)
Nursery School	6	45	43

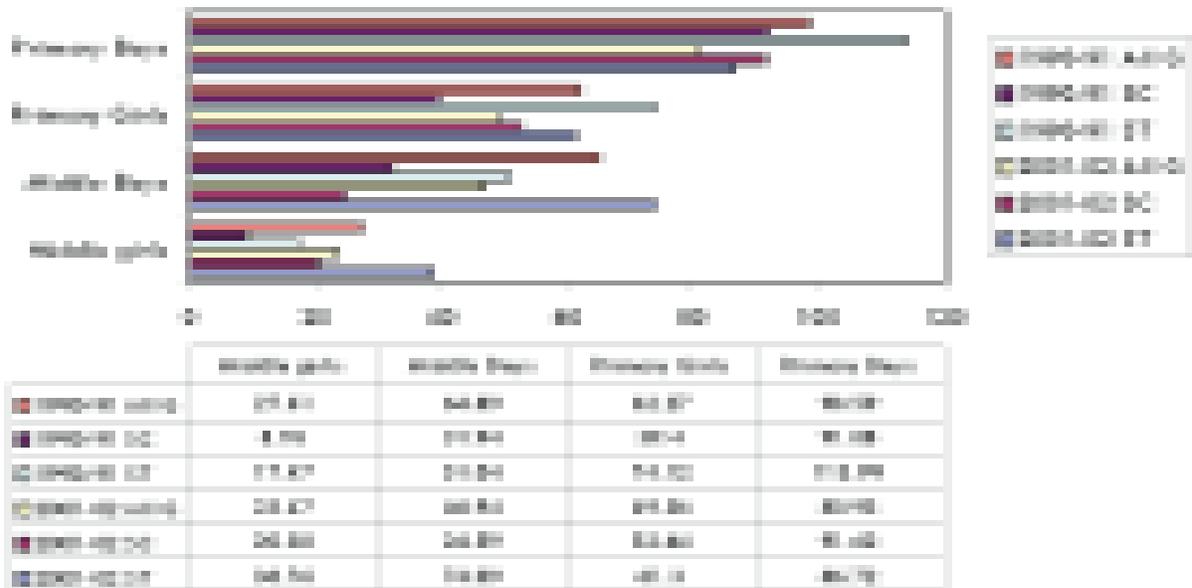
Source: *Shiksha ki Pragat Uttar Pradesh 2000-01*

\* Since 1980-81 all primary schools have been made co-educational in the State

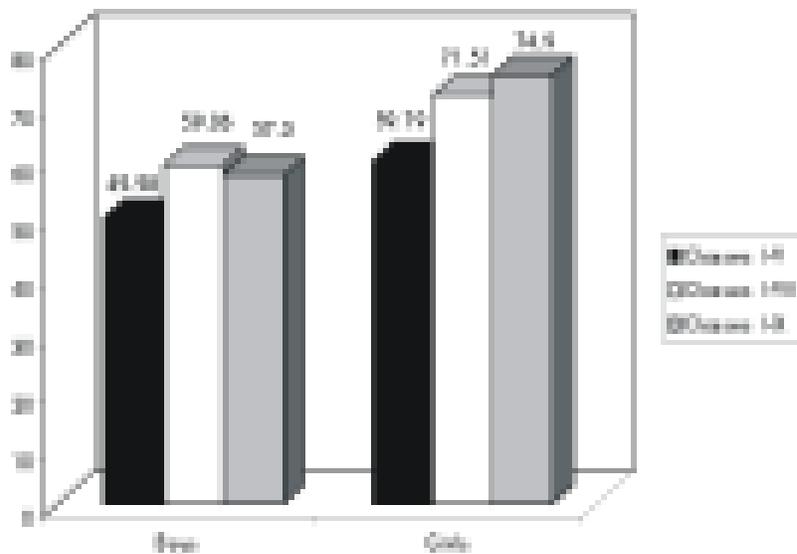
- During 1950-51 to 2000-01 the number of primary / Jr. Basic schools have gone up from 31979 to 86361. The number of senior basic schools have gone up from 2854 to 19639 and the higher secondary schools have gone up from 987 to 8459 during this period.
- Senior Basic Schools meant exclusively for girls number 3021 accounting for 15.38% of the total number of 19639 Senior Basic Schools. At the Higher Secondary level, institutions exclusively meant for girls number 1501 or 17.74% of the total number of 8459 schools. As several studies show, parents in rural areas and among Muslims in both rural and urban locations, coeducation and male teachers are not acceptable for girls.
- There are a total of 98,248 villages in Uttar Pradesh and at present there are only 78,079 Junior Basic Schools, 17078 Senior Basic schools and 7,092 Higher Secondary Schools in rural areas. This is a major constraining factor for universalisation of Elementary Education in Uttar Pradesh especially from the point of view of girls' enrolment as parents do not like to send girls beyond their own village for further education.
- Also, there is enough evidence to show that the transition rate of girls is much higher where the school is located within the village or is a complete middle or secondary school. As yet even access in terms of availability of primary and middle schools is not universal, leave alone enrolment, retention and successful achievement.

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Rural areas need more schools, more girls' schools and more women teachers.</i></li> <li>● <i>There is a shortage of 55,000 teachers at the primary stage.</i></li> </ul> |
|---|

**Figure 27**  
**Gross Enrollment Ratio in Classes I-IV and VI-VIII**  
**in Uttar Pradesh 1990-91 & 2001-02**



**Figure 28**  
**Gross Dropout Rates in Classes I-V, I-VII & I-X**  
**for General Children in Uttar Pradesh 2001-2002**



Progress of Girls Education at the School stage in UP

There are a total of 20815418 students enrolled in recognized institutions in UP comprising of whom 6961186 (33.44%) are girls (2000-01). During 1950-51 and 2000-01:

- i. The number of girls at the primary level (Junior Basic) classes I-V has gone up from 334948 in 1950-51 to 4478442 in 2000-01 and their percentage share has moved from 12.28 to 35.67.
- ii. The number of girls at the Senior Basic Level (classes VI-VIII) has gone up from 69798 to 910505 during this period and their percentage share at this stage has moved up from 20.05 to 30.98.
- iii. The number of girls at the Higher Secondary Stage (classes IX-XII) has gone up from 57825 to 1572239 and their percentage share has more than doubled from 13.85 to 29.54 during this period.

Table 14 : Enrolments at School Stage in UP 1950-51, 1990-91 & 2000-01

School Stage	1950-51	1990-91	2000-01	2001-02*
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Hr. Sec. School (Classes IX-XII)</b>				
Total	417405	4760406	5321830	3318222
Girls	57825	1145932	1572239	871051
% Girls	13.85	24.07	29.54	26.25
<b>Sr. Basic School (Classes VI-VIII)</b>				
Total	348137	2747568	2938650	4671768
Girls	69798	721254	910505	1434851
% Girls	20.05	26.25	30.98	30.71
<b>Jr. Basic School (Classes I-V)</b>				
Total	2727123	11961564	12554938	13378223
Girls	334948	4068501	4478442	4841005
% Girls	12.28	34.01	35.67	36.19

Source: *Shiksha ki Pragati Uttar Pradesh 2000-01.*

\* *Annual Report 2002-2003, MHRD, Department of Education*

**Table 15 : Districtwise Female Literacy Rate and Girls and Women Teachers as percentage to total at School Stage (2000) in Uttar Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	FLR < (%) 2001	Primary		upper Primary		Higher Secondary	
			Girls as % to total	Women Teachers as % to total	Girls as % to total	Women Teachers as % to total	Girls as % to total	Women Teachers as % to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District (50%+)							
1.	Kanpur Nagar	72.50	44.24	57.23	47.91	50.64	42.57	28.29
2.	Lucknow	61.22	43.74	43.43	45.05	55.95	43.11	47.81
3.	Auraiya	60.08	38.91	23.28	43.00	15.55	32.21	17.99
4.	Ghaziabad	59.12	43.60	38.59	42.15	51.07	39.21	33.69
5.	Etawah	58.49	38.99	23.70	40.68	25.00	34.94	18.99
6.	Gautam Buddha Nagar	54.56	38.11	36.84	29.96	49.52	37.33	14.73
7.	Kanpur Dehat	54.49	41.77	17.96	36.68	12.31	32.35	18.38
8.	Meerut	54.12	40.90	39.06	35.23	40.25	39.71	26.95
9.	Firozabad	53.02	30.94	18.67	31.26	20.62	28.56	22.40
10.	Mainpuri	52.67	39.46	18.01	34.24	10.90	29.29	12.12
11.	Saharanour	51.42	37.34	33.89	34.97	29.67	35.98	22.83
12.	Chitrakoot	51.28	31.23	14.68	28.74	48.47	30.30	20.35
13.	Jhansi	51.21	38.72	37.70	34.76	34.19	37.15	30.28
14.	Mau	50.86	37.96	21.21	35.13	21.89	34.16	12.38
15.	Jalaun	50.66	38.82	18.21	31.63	20.40	29.48	8.08
16.	Baghpat	50.38	41.59	35.33	40.25	41.22	31.88	21.70
17.	Farrukabad	50.35	36.28	24.82	29.95	18.79	31.11	20.33
	District (40-50%)							
18.	Kannauj	49.99	38.18	15.79	31.74	18.89	27.63	18.75
19.	Muzaffarnagar	48.63	37.46	25.84	34.28	23.19	24.08	37.37
20.	Varanasi	48.59	33.73	20.72	30.77	27.08	28.28	24.50
21.	Agra	48.15	37.60	31.97	32.69	38.70	32.67	37.33
22.	Bijnor	47.28	39.78	34.84	32.05	25.76	32.60	21.92
23.	Hathras	47.16	34.57	30.73	30.51	18.54	24.01	15.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Allahabad	46.61	37.87	23.41	30.24	24.11	23.05	23.37
25.	Ambedkar Nagar	45.98	13.41	11.03	40.08	23.34	30.72	9.64
26.	Chanduli	45.45	44.31	18.88	36.15	18.76	24.07	19.18
27.	Fatehuur	44.62	37.69	14.90	31.73	19.91	30.01	8.47
28.	Gorakhpur	44.48	35.84	26.70	30.68	16.09	29.75	16.09
29.	Ghazipur	44.39	37.82	11.51	30.56	13.77	26.20	7.99
30.	Ballia	43.92	39.80	17.01	35.24	19.96	32.87	7.74
31.	Aligarh	43.88	36.76	25.99	30.48	19.49	32.53	13.61
32.	Mathura	43.77	34.44	28.56	25.23	18.50	28.08	22.42
33.	Deoria	43.56	35.15	18.63	26.89	10.84	26.60	8.09
34.	Jaunpur	43.53	36.43	16.67	26.96	16.08	25.53	7.49
35.	Faizabad	43.35	46.48	21.33	27.51	18.23	28.91	17.57
36.	Bulandshahr	42.82	34.80	22.75	28.89	23.49	24.26	13.96
37.	Pratapgarh	42.63	36.94	15.69	28.20	10.57	24.00	5.73
38.	Azamgarh	42.44	37.80	17.44	30.89	20.29	27.43	12.12
39.	Unnao	42.40	36.99	19.94	32.72	20.54	32.08	12.87
40.	Sultanpur	41.81	36.35	18.54	26.02	13.10	24.65	11.60
41.	Hamirour	40.65	34.42	18.40	28.61	16.32	29.18	11.51
42.	Etah	40.65	31.82	18.87	27.45	21.69	26.91	12.70
43.	Rae Bareli	40.44	36.58	18.56	32.50	12.61	30.31	14.79
	District (30-40%)							
44.	Mirzapur	39.89	33.44	30.68	28.50	52.53	29.22	20.54
45.	Mohoba	39.57	34.37	16.76	24.87	9.19	24.67	13.77
46.	Basti	39.00	33.34	16.41	21.58	12.94	26.12	7.14
47.	Bhadohi	38.72	36.94	23.76	30.57	8.15	29.46	20.92
48.	Hardoi	37.62	32.55	20.88	23.46	14.02	30.66	32.38
49.	Banda	37.10	32.92	16.84	33.96	59.26	21.06	9.55
50.	Kheri	35.89	33.92	23.90	27.49	18.91	28.02	21.70
51.	Pilibhit	35.84	32.95	28.74	24.47	18.45	28.30	19.85
52.	Bara Banki	35.64	33.94	21.50	27.74	13.15	26.17	13.89
53.	Sant Kabir Nagar	35.45	32.69	13.79	20.47	11.20	19.65	8.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
54.	Bareilly	35.13	32.41	36.80	25.35	33.85	34.20	35.92
55.	Sitapur	35.08	32.33	22.34	27.04	41.16	26.74	22.50
56.	Jyotiba Phulenagar	35.07	33.58	23.20	31.28	21.22	29.94	19.89
57.	Shahjahanpur	34.68	32.81	23.79	25.17	18.54	30.49	20.26
58.	Sonbhadra	34.26	32.29	23.55	28.23	13.00	43.50	17.05
59.	Moradabad	33.32	32.32	25.68	30.22	32.97	31.92	26.16
60.	Lalitpur	33.25	29.70	41.45	25.27	13.68	30.66	32.38
61.	Kushinagar	30.85	32.82	16.48	43.68	13.41	27.32	5.50
62.	Kaushambi	30.80	29.20	27.76	30.40	17.36	31.43	20.73
	District « 30%)							
63.	Maharajgani	28.64	26.57	9.52	17.72	7.16	18.54	5.20
64.	Siddharthnagar	28.35	24.32	13.40	17.33	7.67	16.76	5.82
65.	Rampur	27.87	29.35	65.87	29.51	23.32	30.95	21.99
66.	Gonda	27.29	29.70	15.69	22.09	14.97	25.98	14.93
67.	Budaun	25.53	28.93	25.07	29.68	16.59	21.81	23.93
68.	Bahraich	23.27	29.01	17.09	24.82	16.23	25.93	17.38
69.	Balrampur	21.58	26.41	21.54	18.87	15.92	18.24	21.41
70.	Shrawasti	18.75	26.43	17.51	21.90	19.54	22.79	17.81

Note: FLR - Female Literacy Rate

Source: Census of India

Girls as percentage to total: Inter district variations

- Girls as percentage to total at the primary stage range from a low 003.41% in Ambedkar Nagar to 46.48% in Ghaziabad. The percentage of women teachers ranges from 9.52% in Maharajganj to 57.23% in Kanpur Nagar.
- The percentage of girls to total at the upper primary stage ranges from 17.33% in Siddharthnagar to 47.91 % in Kanpur Nagar. The Percentage of girls to total number of students ranges from 16.76% in Siddharthnagar to 43.11% in Lucknow.
- As is evident from Table 14, the inter district / regional disparities are extremely large in Uttar Pradesh. Districts with less than 40% female literacy are extremely poor in participation of girls at all stages of school education as well as in proportion of women teachers to total at various stages. It may be pertinent to point out that in UP, there is still a persistent demand for single sex schools for girls and women teachers in large parts, especially among the rural communities and in the Muslim minority concentration areas.

### Situation of Muslim Women and Girls

- Close to 18% of the state population is Muslim and female literacy and educational participation in this community continues to be low although no official figures are available. Figures relating to Muslim concentration districts as identified by the Centre for special interventions like *Area Intensive Development Programme* with focus on education of girls have been emboldened in Table 14. These districts except more urban districts like Meerut, Ghaziabad, Saharanpur have female literacy below 50% and as low as 23% in Bhairai, for instance.
- Table 15 gives some key indicators of social and demographic development in relation to the Muslim minority concentration districts. Population growth is high, family size is large; and barring Meerut, Saharanpur and Ghaziabad (proximity to Delhi), use of family planning methods is very poor and in Basti and Bijnor, more than three-fourths of the girls are married before the age of eighteen, proportion of women receiving skilled attention during pregnancy is woefully poor and road connectivity is low.

### Enrolment Ratio at the Elementary Stage

The Gross Enrolment ratio for classes I-V in UP in the year 2002 was 80.93% for boys and 49.36% for girls. Among the SC children this ratio was 91.62% for boys and 52.64% for girls. For ST children this ratio was 86.72% for boys and 61.30% for girls. The Gross Enrolment ratio at the middle stage classes VI-VII was 46.94% for boys 23.47% for girls. Among SC children this ratio was 54.59% for boys 20.38% for girls. For ST children this ratio was 74.09% for boys and 38.76% for girls. (Annual Report 2002-03, MHRD, Department of Education).

Table 16 : Gross Enrolment Ratio in Classes I-V and VI-VIII in UP 2001-02

	Classes I-V (6-11 years)			Classes VI-VIII (11-14 years)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh (General)	80.93	49.36	65.71	46.94	23.47	35.91
Uttar Pradesh (SC)	91.62	52.64	73.03	54.59	20.38	38.51
Uttar Pradesh (ST)	86.72	61.30	74.33	74.09	38.76	57.12

Source: Annual Report 2002-03, MHRD, Department of Education

- According to NSSO 1995-96, the attendance rate was 61% in the age group 6-10 in UP and 69% in India. In age group 11-14 the attendance rate was 66% for UP and 72% in India. In the age group 14-17 years the attendance rate was 45% for UP and 50% for India. In the age group 18-24 the attendance rate was 12% for UP and 14% for India.
- Attendance rate for classes I-V was 59% for UP and 66% for India. In Classes VI-VIII the attendance rate was 33% for UP and 43% for India. In Classes IX and X the attendance rate

is 19% for UP and 26% for India. In Classes XI and XII the attendance rate was 12% in UP and 15% in India.

#### Gross Drop out Rate

Table 17 : Gross Drop out Rates in Classes I-V, I-VIII and I-X for General Children 2000-01

	Classes I-V			Classes I-VIII			Classes I-X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UP	52.93	62.11	56.51	56.26	68.54	61.02	56.22	73.17	62.11
India	39.71	41.90	40.67	50.33	57.95	53.67	66.41	71.51	68.58

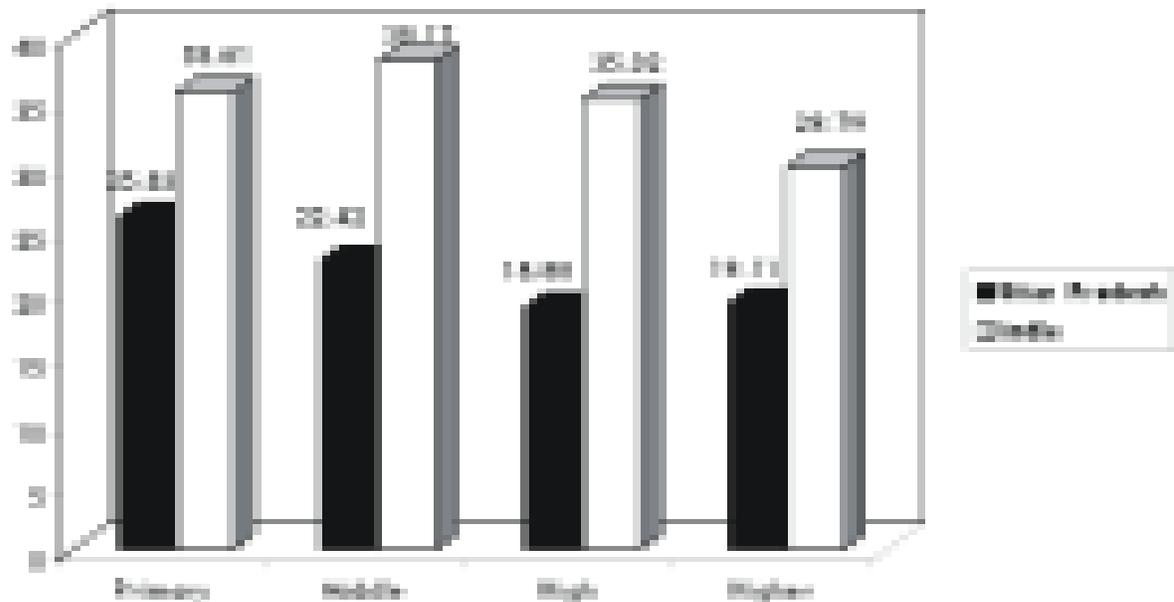
Source: Selected Educational Statistics 2000-2001, MHRD, GOI.

- Drop out rates continued to be exceedingly high in Uttar Pradesh. The Gross Drop out rate for classes I-V was 62.11% for girls and 52.93% for boys and for classes I-VIII the Gross Drop out rate was 68.54% for girls and 56.26% for boys. In Classes I-X, 73.17% for girls and 56.22% for boys are drop outs. (2000-01).
- In 2001-02 the Gross Drop out rate for classes I-V has come down to 59.79%, girls and 49.98% for boys. For Classes I-VIII the drop out rate now is 71.51% for girls and 59.06% for boys and for Classes I-X it is 74.90% for girls and 57.30% for boys (Annual Report 2002-03, MHRD, Department of Education)

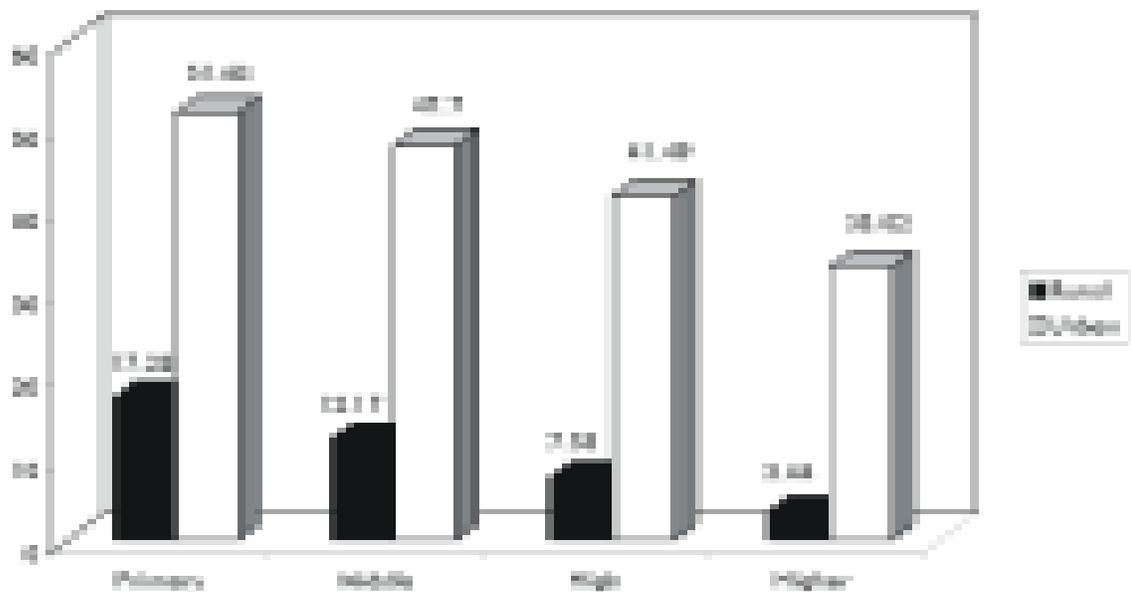
#### Reasons for Low Enrolment and Drop out of Girls at Elementary Stage

In Uttar Pradesh, education of girls suffers both from low supply and low demand. There is shortage of schools especially in rural areas and poverty and traditional views hamper educational participation of girls. Regional disparities are large with regard to provision of physical infrastructure on account of difficult terrain and ecological conditions. The variations in UP are immense. Providing schools within the easy reach of children is a major challenge in rural and remote areas especially in the light of relatively low physical mobility of girls. The small size of the habitations and scattered population groups even with the same habitation and long inter settlement distances make it difficult to open schools within habitations or within easy walking distance. At times, even relaxation of norms does not help in situations where the physical distance measured in kilometers is compounded by the ecological and topographical constraints. In certain areas, there is the added problem of mobile populations who keep on moving from one location to another in search of food and livelihood. Opening of small schools is not viable financially and academically. Besides the schools, basic educational equipment like blackboards, chalk, maps, globes, books, furniture are in short supply in these areas and do not reach the schools on time. Though provision of the physical infrastructure is not a guarantee of quality, a basic minimum is needed for ensuring a good teaching-learning situation. Given the difficult geographic and climatic conditions that may restrain access to schools far away and the

**Figure 29**  
**Female Teachers as Percentage to Total Teachers**  
**at the School Stage in Uttar Pradesh & India 2000-2001**



**Figure 30**  
**Rural-Urban Distribution of Female Teachers**  
**at the School Stage in Uttar Pradesh 1998**



absence of schools in small scattered settlements valid for both boys and girls, the pattern of male and female participation in education differs. Sometimes, in spite of the presence of a school in the settlement, girls may not be attending school at the expected level. In a sample study of drop outs in five DPEP II districts, namely, Maharajganj, Hardoi, Moradabad, Barabanki and Lalitpur, it surfaced that there is wide inter district and intra district/inter block variations in drop out rates. The drop out rate for girls ,especially from rural areas and those belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups are substantially higher than that for their male counterparts. (SIEMAT, 2001).

A field study of 240 households and 120 teachers of 8 villages of Amroha and Chijlet Blocks of District Moradabad and Ramnagar Block of District Barabanki was carried out to ascertain the reasons for very low enrolment and poor retention of girls in elementary education. Villages Hazipur, Maqdoompur, Sampur, Umrikalan in Blocks Amroha and Chijlet and Villages Bindaura, Marochh, Shahadatganj. Trilokpur in Block Ramnagar, District Barabanki were selected for interviews with the parents and the teachers on account a relatively large presence of Muslim Minority and SC/OBCs.

#### Responses of Parents

- More than 60% household respondents were male and they tended to dominate the discussion even if women of the household were present. In these families, women not only occupy a subordinate position but are not allowed to come out and speak in front of any male members in the family, let alone in front of the outsiders. In Moradabad district, majority of the households belonged to OBC (77.5%), followed by other communities (22.5%). In Barabanki district majority of the households were from scheduled castes (76.67%) followed by OBC and others.
- The educational level of women in the sample household was lower than the males as nearly 27% women were found illiterate as compared to 22% men. Majority of women were educated up to primary level (10.43%) followed by literate up to primary. A considerable number of male were educated up to 10th standard and senior - secondary level, whereas quite few women were educated up to senior secondary level. Not a single female was educated up to degree level.
- A large majority of the male workers in the sample household are agricultural workers mainly cultivators and labourers whereas amongst the female workers, majority of them responded that they are housewives or specific home workers. Few women in both the districts were reported to be engaged in agriculture. Most of the sampled households reported that they have low income.
- In the sampled households in the age group of 6-14 years only 18% girls of the same age group were in schools in the above mentioned districts. The reasons for low enrolment and high drop out among girls included domestic work, sibling care, inability to provide books and clothing, early marriage, lack of relevance of school curriculum for future domestic roles of these girls, distance from home in the case of middle /high schools, lack of women teachers and lack of separate schools for girls especially after Class V. Parents expressed higher educational and occupational aspirations for their sons.

- In Moradabad district nearly half of the respondents were not in favour of women's employment. This may be due to caste and *purdah* system. In Barabanki district only 27.5% of the respondents were not in favour of women's employment. This is because most of the scheduled caste dominated household preferred working women, sometimes because of economic necessity. In both districts majority of the parents preferred teaching as a suitable profession for their daughters.
- Nearly 55% of parents from Moradabad and Barabanki. were willing to send their daughters outside the village for higher education. Close to 20% parents indicated that their daughters have to go to higher educational institute which was more than 10 km. far away from their village. Majority of them were using bus and other modes of transport facilities existing in the respective districts.
- Most of the parents i.e. 90% wanted women teachers at different levels of education. Close to 34% parents wanted female teachers at senior secondary level, 14.58% stated that it is necessary at middle level and 22.5% parents indicated that female teachers are required even at primary level.
- More than 90% of parents agreed for equal education, equal food, equal health care for both boys and girls. As far as legal provision of equal property among boys and girls is concerned 43.33% of respondents opposed this. 90% of the respondents opposed taking all family decisions jointly by the husband and wife.

#### Views of Teachers on Girls Education

- In Moradabad district most of the male and female teachers expressed that the two main factors that retarded education of Muslim girls were poverty and Acute religious fanaticism. *Purdah* discouraged parents from sending girls especially older girls to school other than madarsas. Those muslim girls who receive some education through madarsas, it was mainly in Arabic language.
- Further, parents want that formal and regular education would be provided only in Madarsas and only by those teachers who can instruct pupil in Urdu languages.
- Parents of Muslim girls demand separate girls schools.
- A large number of Muslim girls belonging to families of low economic level are engaged in low paid economic activities such as beedi rolling. spinning and weaving etc. These small scale domestic based activities being remunerative, parents discourage them from going to school. Therefore, teachers reported that parents demanded vocational cum school education for their daughters. A strong awareness about girls education should be popularised especially in Muslim dominated areas and a need for convincing Muslim religious heads was strongly felt.
- In Barabanki district the teacher, reported that child marriage, poverty, lack of motivation of parents for girls education, domestic work and care of siblings are some of the reasons for non-enrolment and drop-out among girls in schools. Teachers mentioned that in order to promote girls education, separate school for girls should be provided at the middle level and at least one

woman teacher should be there in all primary schools. In addition to formal education vocational education should be given to girls.

#### Out of School Children at the Elementary Stage in Uttar Pradesh

In Uttar Pradesh the estimated number of children in the age group 6-11 years is 21.71 million comprising 11.37 million boys and 10.35 million girls. In the age group 11-14 years the total number of children are estimated to be 12.90 million, 6.93 million boys and 5.97 million girls.

Table 18 : Number of out of school children at the elementary stage in UP

	Estimated child population	Number of children enrolled	Number of non enrolled children
	6-11 years	Classes I-V	Classes I-V
1	2	3	4
Boys	11.37 million	8.07 million	3.3 million
Girls	10.35 million	4.48 million	5.87 million
Total	21.71 million	12.55 million	9.16 million
% girls	47.67	35.70	64.08
	11-14 years	Classes VI-VIII	Classes VI-VIII
Boys	6.93 million	2.03 million	4.9 million
Girls	5.97 million	0.91 million	5.06 million
Total	12.90 million	2.94 million	9.96 million
% girls	46.28	30.95	50.80

Source: *Shiksha ki pragati, Uttar Pradesh, 2000-01*

- At the primary stage classes I-V 12.55 million out of 21.71 million children are enrolled, leaving out 9.16 million children in this age group to be brought into school.
- At the Upper Primary / Senior Basic stage Classes VI-VIII only 2.94 million out of the 12.90 million children the age group 11-14 years are in school leaving a huge gap of 9.96 million children to be brought into school.
- A total of 5.87 million girls in the primary section and 5.06 million girls in the upper primary age group are out of school accounting for 64.08% of the non enrolled children at the primary stage and 50.80% of the non enrolled children at the Senior Basic stage (Classes I-VIII).

*Efforts have to be made to educate more than 19 million children who are currently out of schools to keep the promise of universalization of elementary education by 2007. All the children who are out of school belong to the poorer sections of society, among them the SC, the ST, the minorities and rural and urban poor.*

Figure 31  
Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh  
(Number of Cases) in 2000

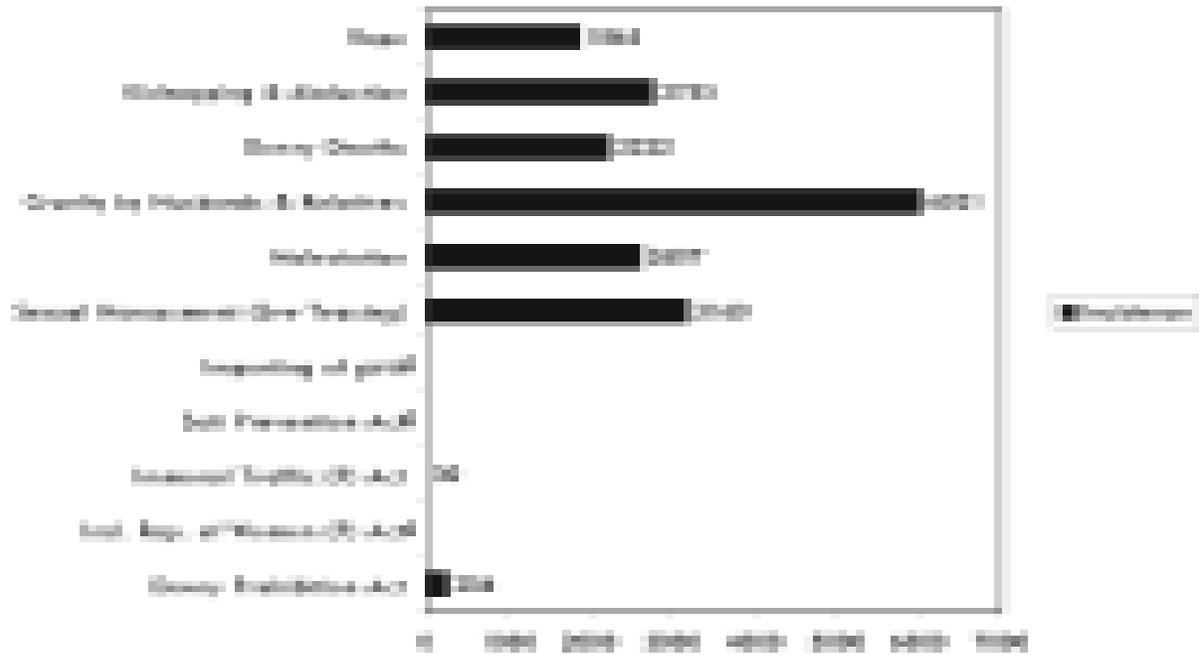
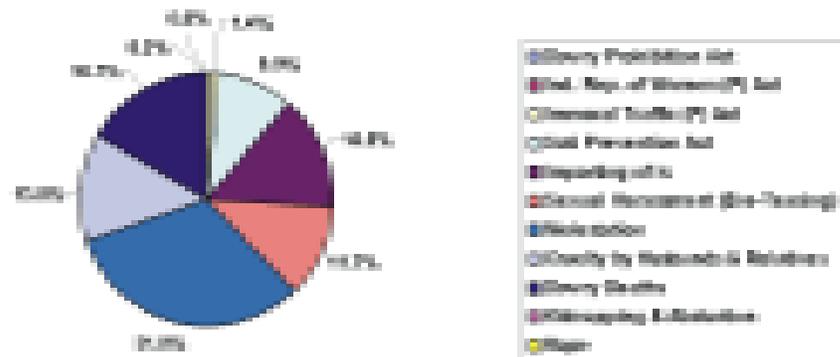


Figure 32  
Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh  
% of different crimes in 2000



## Women Teachers

There were a total of 514371 teachers at the school stage out of whom only 115881 (22.53%) are female teachers. This low proportion of women teachers is cited as a major reason for not sending girls to schools where no women teachers are posted. Latest available rural urban statistics show that the percentage of rural women teachers was as low as -

During 1950-51 and 2000-01 in UP

- i. The number of women teachers at the primary level (Junior Basic) classes I-V has gone up from 5189 in 1950-51 to 69799 in 2000-01 and their percentage share has moved from 7.38% to 23.91 %.
- ii. The number of women teachers at the Senior Basic Level (classes VI-VIII) has gone up from 2900 to 21933 during this period and their percentage share at this stage has moved up from 19.99% to 22.17%.
- iii. The number of women teachers at the Higher Secondary Stage (classes IX-XII) has gone up from 2774 to 24149 and their percentage share has moved up from 15.22% to 19.55% during this period.
- iv. The share of women teachers at all India level is 35.61 % at the primary level; 38.17 at the upper primary level; 35.02% at the post basic/high school level and 29.79% at the higher secondary/intermediate level in 2000-01 (MHRD).

Table 19 : Women Teachers at School Stage in UP 1950-51, 1990-91 & 2000-01

School Stage	1950-51	1990-91	2000-01
1	2	3	4
<b>Hr. Sec. School</b>			
Females	2774	19522	24149
Total	18227	126172	123516
% Females	15.22	15.47	19.55
<b>Sr. Basic School</b>			
Females	2900	19415	21933
Total	14505	99329	98925
% Females	19.99	19.55	22.17
<b>Jr. Basic School</b>			
Females	5189	57037	69799
Total	70299	266157	291930
% Females	7.38	21.43	23.91

1	2	3	4
Nursery School			
Females	14	243	252
Total	22	267	278
% Females	63.64	91.01	90.65

Source: *Shiksha ki Pragati Uttar Pradesh 2000-01*

#### Inter District Variations (See Table 14)

- At Primary stage the percentage of women teachers ranges from 11.03% in Ambedkar Nagar to 57.23% in Kanpur Nagar.
- At the Upper Primary stage the percentage of women teachers ranges from 7.16% in Maharajganj to 55.95% in Lucknow.
- At the Higher Secondary stage the percentage of women teachers to total number of teachers ranges from 5.20% in Maharajganj to 47.81% in Lucknow.
- Forty eight districts have less than 25% female teachers and 29 districts have less than 20% female teachers at the primary stage; at the primary stage districts Chitrakoot, Ambedkar Nagar, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Devaria, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Mau, Sultanpur, Hamirpur, Etah, Rai Bareilly, Mahoba, Basti, Banda, Sant Kabir Nagar, Lalitpur, Kushinagar, Siddarthnagar, Maharajganj, Bahraich and Shrawasti require a special plan of action for preparing women teachers especially for rural areas.
- 52 districts have less than 25% female teachers and at least 43 districts have less than 20% females teachers at the Upper Primary stage.
- 59 districts have less than 25% female teachers and at least 44 districts have less 20% female teachers and 14 districts have less than 10% female teachers at the Higher Secondary stage.

#### Rural Urban Divide

Rural areas continue to face shortage of women teachers as very few rural girls make it to the higher secondary level which is the entry point for Basic teacher training and urban educated women do not wish to serve in rural areas on account of their family compulsions. As per available data, urban schools are overflowing with women teachers and rural areas are short and this is where women teachers are needed the most.

Table 20 : Rural Urban Distribution of Women Teachers to Total Teachers

Primary			Middle			Secondary			Higher Secondary		
Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Uttar Pradesh											
17.23	51.63	25.26	12.17	47.70	21.26	7.53	41.49	17.41	3.44	33.02	19.07
India											
23.45	60.25	31.41	24.66	59.47	35.08	22.75	53.58	33.92	18.10	41.25	31.57

Source: Sixth All India Education Survey, NCERT, 1998.

#### Participation of Girls in Higher Education in Uttar Pradesh

In 2000-2001 there were a total of 29 Universities, 758 Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges, 34 Engineering Colleges, 34 Medical Colleges, 121 Teacher Training Colleges, 64 Teacher Training Schools, 105 Polytechnics and 122 Technical, Industrial, Arts & Crafts Schools in Uttar Pradesh. (Selected Educational Statistics 2000-2001).

In Higher education there are a total of 400793 girls forming 37.71 % of 1062819 students enrolled in Uttar Pradesh. Girls have made substantial progress in higher education in UP during the last decade. The percentage share of girls to total during 1990-91 and 2000-2001 in various courses of higher education has gone up from

- 26% to 31% in Ph.D.
- 32% to 44% in M.A.
- 23% to 45% in M.Sc.
- 3% to 21% in M.Com.
- 28% to 42% in B.A./B.A. Hons.
- 20% to 31 % in B.Sc./B.Sc. Hons.
- 4% to 17% in B.Com./B.Com Hons.
- 4% to 43% in B.E./B.S.c (Engg.)/B.Arch.
- 4% to 5% in Polytechnic Institutes

Their percentage share to the total has remained more or less the same in the following courses during this period. 44% in B.Ed/B.T.; 23% in Medicine; 5% in Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts; 38% to 39% in Teacher Training Schools.

As is evident from Table 21, the situation of Scheduled Caste girls is not as good and infact ST girls, very small in numbers, appear to be doing better.

Table 21 : Girls in Higher Education in Uttar Pradesh in 1990-91 and 2000-01

Sl. No.	Educational Level	1990-91 (As on September 30, 1991)			2000-2001 (As on September 30, 2001)		
		Total	Girls	Girls as % to total	Total	Girls	Girls as % to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>All Groups</b>							
1.	Ph.D./D.Sc./D.Phil.	8048	2102	26.12	2273	702	30.88
2.	M.A.	65860	20746	31.50	111948	49192	43.94
3.	M.Sc.	15095	3498	23.17	34548	15648	45.29
4.	M.Com.	9081	296	3.26	19413	4115	21.20
5.	BAIB.A. (Hons)	244159	67525	27.66	575811	240311	41.73
6.	B.Sc/B.Sc. (Hons)	65165	12692	19.48	189358	58485	30.89
7.	B.Com/B.Com (Hons)	38410	1656	4.31	85196	14501	17.02
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/B.Arch.	14216	514	3.62	17775	7658	43.08
9.	B.Ed./B.T.	16712	7280	43.56	19587	8589	43.85
10.	M.B.B.S.	6899	1589	23.03	6910	1592	23.04
11.	Tech. Indus., Arts & Crafts School	46769	2275	4.86	50513	2398	4.75
12.	Polytechnic Institute	23285	1028	4.41	25569	1335	5.22
13.	Teacher Training Schools	5295	2058	38.87	4473	1705	38.12
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>							
1.	Ph.D./D.Sc./D.Phil.	324	37	11.42	43	8	18.60
2.	M.A.	9529	726	7.62	18910	4900	25.91
3.	M.Sc.	724	92	12.71	3145	595	18.92
4.	M.Com.	627	43	6.86	1663	240	14.43
5.	B.A./BA (Hons)	36478	2587	7.09	79046	18590	23.52
6.	B.Sc/B.Sc. (Hons)	4946	268	5.42	25026	4992	19.95
7.	B.Com/B.Com (Hons)	2728	26	0.95	7868	957	12.16
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/ B.Arch.	833	3	0.36	4411	1210	27.43
9.	B.Ed./B.T.	1549	263	16.98	1400	250	17.86
10.	M.B.B.S.	181	23	12.71	195	35	17.95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tech. Indus., Arts & Crafts School	861	34	3.95	892	40	4.48
12.	Polytechnic Institute	1773	45	2.54	2011	97	4.82
13.	Teacher Training Schools	623	217	34.83	542	175	32.29
Scheduled Tribes							
1.	Ph.D./D.Sc./D.Phil.	9	1	11.11	2	0	0
2.	M.A.	486	156	32.10	550	190	34.55
3.	M.Sc.	36	9	25.00	95	35	36.84
4.	M.Com.	34	1	2.94	83	28	33.73
5.	B.A./B.A. (Hons)	787	277	35.20	1960	710	36.22
6.	B.Sc/B.Sc. (Hons)	168	39	23.21	445	140	31.46
7.	B.Com/B.Com (Hons)	74	2	2.70	414	103	24.88
8.	B.E./B.Sc.(Engg.)/ B.Arch.	63	-	-	216	56	25.93
9.	B.Ed./B.T.	40	17	42.50	26	8	30.77
10.	M.B.B.S.	42	1	2.38	50	5	10.00
11.	Tech. Indus., Arts & Crafts School	75	9	12.00	89	9	10.11
12.	Polytechnic Institute	25	2	8.00	63	6	9.52
13.	Teacher Training Schools	36	12	33.33	32	9	28.13

Source: Selected Educational Statistics (1990-1991 & 2000-2001)

## CHAPTER - III

### EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN : SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

#### Current Policy Framework, Agencies and Programmes

Uttar Pradesh does not have a separate state policy on women as yet but continues to work within the national framework of constitutional and legal provisions aimed at raising the status of women through suitable development measures. There is a heightened consciousness that the state cannot develop unless its women are given special care and attention. A number of programmes and schemes benefitting women and girls are run by various government departments and agencies through the departmental structures and by the NGOs. In order to obtain better coordination in the implementation and monitoring of the large number of programmes for women, a separate Women and Child Department was created in March 1989. Earlier, the Social Welfare Department did all of its work. Now, this work is done by several agencies under this department to include (i) Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition (ii) Directorate of Women's Welfare (iii) State Women's Development Corporation (iv) State Social Welfare Board and (v) State Commission for Women. Various economic and welfare programmes are being implemented for the social and economic empowerment of women.

Agency wise programmes of social and economic empowerment of women are given below

#### Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition

The Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition looks after the work of ICDS comprising (a) Supplementary Nutrition (b) Immunization (c) Health Checkup. The department emphasizes integrated and holistic development of children with focus on health and education.

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) : Presently, the programme of Integrated Child development services (ICDS) is being implemented in 609 development blocks of the state for purposes of development of children in the age group 0-6 years, adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating mothers. This scheme has been included in the PMGY under which additional assistance has been provided since 2000-01 for supplementary nutrition to the children in the age group six months and 3 years.

Supplementary nutrition is also provided to school going children under mid-day meal programme. Under this scheme Rs.156.36 crores were spent during the 9th plan. The number of beneficiaries by the end of 9th plan were 52.85 lakh through 64989 Anganwadi Centres running in 611 projects. An outlay of Rs.85.50 crore is allocated during the Annual Plan 2003-04 to benefit another 8.72 lakh children and mothers.

*Kishori Shakti Yojana* : Introduction of *Kishori Shakti Yojana* as an enriched version of the scheme for adolescent girls is being implemented as part of ICDS to improve the nutritional and health status of girls in the age group 11-18 years. This scheme equips them with vocational skills so that they can be gainfully engaged.. Under this scheme, a number of options are available to the States/UTs to selectively intervene for the development of the adolescent girls on the basis of area specific needs and requirements. The interventions are limited to Rs. 1.10 lakh per block/ICDS project per annum. The funds under the Scheme are made available to the States/UTs through funds released for implementation of the ICDS scheme. This scheme is presently in operation in 2000 ICDS blocks in the country. The *Kishori Shakti Yojana* has been sanctioned for a total of 423 blocks in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Women's Welfare Directorate

The Women's Welfare Directorate was established in 1989-90 with a view to maximizing the benefits of ongoing programmes for women especially rural and poor women. The Directorate provides welfare and support services to women especially those belonging to the weaker sections. The main schemes/programmes of this Directorate are:

#### Working Women's Hostels

The programme of Working Women's Hostels launched in 1972-73 aims to promote reasonable rented and safe accommodation to working women belonging to low income groups who migrate to cities for employment. In some hostels, day-care centres for children of these women are also attached. Presently, 42 hostels are being run in the state.

#### Short Stay Homes

Another programme launched by the Government of India in 1969 called Short Stay Homes for the protection and rehabilitation of those women and girls who are facing family problems, mental strains, social ostracism and exploitation and who need shelter 'while they adjust and cope with their personal situations. The scheme envisages for provision of services/facilities viz., medical care, psychiatric treatment, counselling, occupational therapy, education, vocational and creational activities and social facilities for adjustment. During 2001-02, 48 Short Stay Homes have been sanctioned by the Government of India and up to November, 2002, three more short stay homes have been sanctioned.

#### Swadhar for Women in Distress

Under the scheme of *Swadhar*, two *Ashrey Sadans* have been established in Vrindavan, Mathura for women in distress. It is also envisaged to construct a complex for them where they would be provided shelter, health facilities and vocational training. It is also proposed to construct one such home at Vrindavan for which assistance has been received from Government of India. Grant in aid of Rs.125/- pm is given to 494585 widows having an income of less than Rs. 1000/- per month and having no one to look after them. Under widow remarriage scheme, a grant in aid of Rs.11,000/- is given to persons marrying widows.

## National Social Assistance Programme

Under the *National Social Assistance Programme*, special recognition is given to women-specific needs. Under this programme, *National Maternity Benefit Scheme* has been launched which exclusively aims at extending financial assistance of Rs.300 to pregnant women for the first two live births. Likewise under the programme of *Old Age Pension scheme*, elderly women of 65 years age and above with no regular means of subsistence also received the benefits of old age pension to the extent of Rs.125 per month. Under this scheme 89847 old women have been benefited till the end of Ninth Plan. It is proposed to benefit 6.15 lakh another old women during the year 2003-04. Under another scheme of *National Family Benefit*, women could receive financial assistance of Rs. 5000 to Rs.10000 in the event of death of the prime bread earner of the family. Through this scheme about 1.43 lakh families were benefited by the end of Ninth Plan. It is proposed to benefit 22,000 families during the Tenth Plan.

## Balika Samridhi Yojana

In order to put an end to all forms of discrimination against girl child, a specific scheme '*Balika Samridhi Yojana*' has been designed under which special incentives have been provided to the mother and girl child so that birth of girl child is welcomed. Under this scheme an incentive of Rs.500 is given to mother on the delivery of girl child and annual scholarship to the girl children in class I to X.

## State Social 'Welfare Advisory Board (SSWAB)

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board (SSWAB) has been constituted on the pattern of Central Social Welfare Board. The board generally carries its activities through PVOs/NGOs. The SSWAB implements the Central Government schemes of the Central Social Welfare Board to include Awareness Generation Programmes, economic programmes in dairying and agriculture for poor women, short stay homes, working women's hostels and the scheme of condensed courses of education among others.

The scheme of *Condensed Course of Education* for women was started by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) during 1958 and is being implemented through the State Social Welfare Boards for providing education and skills to the needy women. Under the scheme, grant is given to voluntary organizations for conducting courses of two year duration for preparing candidates for primary, middle and matric level examinations and one year duration for matric failed candidates. During the year 2001-02, grants amounting to Rs.107.29 lakhs have been sanctioned for conducting 92 courses benefiting 2300 women candidates.

Under the *Vocational Training Programme* started in 1975 it is envisaged to train women in marketable trades and also to upgrade their skills. The training programme is organised in rural, tribal, backward and urban slum areas through voluntary organizations in trades like computer training, community health workers, paramedical vocations, typing and shorthand, to enable them to get employment. During the year 2001-02, grants amounting to Rs.112.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for conducting 52 courses benefiting 2582 women candidates.

## Programmes and Schemes for Economic Empowerment of Women

The Uttar Pradesh Women's Development Corporation was established in March 1999 with the objective of promoting entrepreneurship among women by identifying trades and industries and providing loan support for establishing enterprises. Some of the prominent schemes/programmes for the economic empowerment of women are listed below:

### i. Promotion of Local Crafts

The Corporation is attempting to rejuvenate and promote local crafts in rural and urban areas and to provide monetary benefits to local craftswomen. Training camps are organized to provide training to local women in the local crafts and skills. So far more than 5,000 women have been provided training in the famous *Lucknow Chikan Work*. The training is being extended in the crafts of *zari and zardozi work*, woollen carpets and shawls etc.

### ii. Support to Training cum Employment Programme (STEP)

The programme of Support to Training cum Employment Programme (STEP) was launched in 1987 to strengthen and improve the skills for employment opportunities for women below poverty line in traditional sectors of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts, cottage and village' industries, sericulture, social forestry and wasteland development where women are employed on a large scale. During 2001-02, eight projects worth Rs.373.17 lakh to 05 organizations were sanctioned by the Government of India covering 16350 beneficiaries. During 2002-03, one project worth Rs.23.74 lakh was sanctioned by the Government of India covering 1200 beneficiaries.

### iii. Training cum Employment Production Centres

The scheme of Training cum Employment Production Centres was launched in 1982-83 with the assistance from Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD). This scheme has been renamed as Women's Empowerment Programme (WEP) from 2002-03. Under this programme, financial assistance is given to Women's Development Corporations, Public Sector Corporations, autonomous bodies and voluntary organizations to train poor women mostly in non traditional trades to ensure their employment in these areas. Some of these trades are computer programming, electronics, watch assembling, radio and television repairs, garment making, secretarial practices, community health workers, embroidery and weaving, Financial assistance is given to grantee organizations. During 2001-02, 150 projects worth Rs. 244.01 lakh were sanctioned to different voluntary organizations by the Government of India covering 7500 beneficiaries.

### iv Swayamsidha

The erstwhile programme of Indira Mahila Yojana launched in 1995 was recast into an integrated programme for women's empowerment renamed as *Swayamsidha* in 2001, The vision of Integrated Women's Empowerment Programme (IWEP) is to develop empowered women who will demand their rights from family, community and government, have increased access to and control over material, social and political resources, have enhanced awareness and improved skills, The immediate objectives

of the schemes are establishment of self-reliant women's SHGs, creation of confidence building and awareness among members of SHGs, their control over economic resources, improving access of women to micro-credit, involvement of women in local planning and convergence of services of Department of Women and Child Development and other departments. In UP, Women Development Corporation is the nodal agency for implementing this scheme with the help of voluntary organizations in 94 blocks of 54 districts with a target of forming 94000 *Swayam Siddha* Groups (SHGs). Presently, the scheme is in progress in 70 blocks, It is envisaged that by the end of 2003-04 all the blocks will be covered

v. *Swa-shakti*

Another project called *Swa-shakti* (earlier known as Rural Women's Development and Empowerment project) is being implemented in the State since October, 1998 as a centrally sponsored project The objectives of the project are: (a) Establishment of 5200 *Swa-shakti* groups (self-reliant women's self help groups) having 10-20 members each which will improve the quality of their lives through greater access to and control over resources; (b) Sensitizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of support agencies to pro-actively address women's needs; (c) Continued access to credit facilities for income generation activities; (d) Enhancing women's access to resources for better quality of life, including those of drudgery reduction and time saving devices; and (e) Increased control of women, particularly poor women over income and spending through their involvement in income generation activities, *In UP, this scheme is being implemented by U.P. Women Development Corporation and UP Land Development Corporation with the help of voluntary organizations in 18 districts, More than 5200 'Swa-shakti* groups have already been formed and linked with the banks, Groups are accessing the micro-credit and the members of the groups are augmenting their incomes, During the remaining period of the project, the major emphasis will be given on institutionalization of these groups through effective networking into clusters, associations and federations 'with the ultimate objective of sustainability and empowerment of these groups.

Women's Cooperatives

In cooperative sector, the scheme of assistance to *women's cooperatives* aims exclusively at the economic betterment of women by focusing special attention on their needs and providing assistance in the form of assured work and income by organising cooperative societies, In this background *Mahila dairy programme* nurtures leadership amongst women dairy farmers for their economic and social empowerment besides ensuring their say in the governance of cooperative societies. By the end of Ninth Plan, this programme was being implemented through 90 cooperative societies having 2735 members. The procurement of milk was at the level of 30.08 lakh litres, It is proposed to increase the number of societies up to 250 with 9840 members and milk procurement at 118.08 litres by the end of the Annual Plan 2003-04.

Entrepreneurial Development Training Programmes

In order to increase women's wage employment and self employment opportunities, Village and Small Scale Industries Department has also designed entrepreneurial development training programme

to develop entrepreneurial skill, training and skill upgradation. During the Ninth Plan, an outlay of Rs. 60.00 lakh was allocated for this purpose against which the expenditure was Rs. 80.00 lakh. The total number of trainees was 6000 by the end of Ninth Plan. It is proposed to train 20,000 trainees during the Tenth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 60,00 lakh is allocated.

#### Biogas programme

The Department of Rural Development admits that 100% goals are not achieved in rural development. Average achievement was up to 60%. There is a problem of getting loan from Banks. Under the Biogas programme, 9678 Smokeless Chulas have been distributed.

#### Udanta Vikas Programme

The Department of Small Scale Industries holds that women up to 45 years of age can avail loan facilities. That *Udanta Vikas Programme* - one programme should be conducted in every district.

#### Other Welfare Schemes for Women below Poverty line

*Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SJGSY)* is yet another scheme which is meant for bringing the beneficiary family above the poverty line by providing them income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy by organizing the rural poor in self help groups. *It is envisaged that 50 percent of the SHGs must be formed exclusively by women.* By the end of Ninth Plan, total number of women beneficiaries through this scheme was 61454. It is proposed to benefit 90,000 another women by the end of Tenth Plan. During the Annual Plan 2003-04, an outlay of Rs.17.60 crore is allocated for this scheme.

Table 22 : Welfare Schemes for women below poverty line including slum dwellers

	Targetted	Benefitted
Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	100,000	30422
Indira Awas Yojana	-	106770
National Biogas Programme	9500	9678

Source: *Department of Rural Development, March 2003*

A total of 30,422 women benefitted from *Swarn Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana* against the target of 100,000. Under the *Indira Awas Yojana* 106770 women benefitted. In the *National Biogas Programme* 9678 women benefitted against the target of 9500.

#### Schemes for Urban Poor Women

The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) Uttar Pradesh is trying to address the needs of urban poor women. The Department has provided training to 35,052 urban poor for self-employment. During 2003-04, training of 21,000 more persons is proposed.

DWCUA – Self-employment provided to about 29,000 women. 108 groups (1080 women) are proposed to be formed in the financial year 2003-04; 7,191 Thrift and Credit Groups have been formed to cater to the micro-financial needs of the urban poor women. 1200 societies are proposed to be formed in the financial year 2003-04. "Sakhi" Brand name has been created for establishing identity and for effective marketing of produce of DWCUA groups. "Sakhi Kosh" has been established to facilitate use of funds from Thrift & Credit Groups for economic activities

Water, Sanitation and Housing is receiving attention. *Balika Samridhi Yojana* - 47,531 girl children benefited with Rs.2.37 crores at Rs.500 per child. For financial year 2003-04, 40,000 girls are proposed to be benefitted. A total of 4,497 women have been provided General Insurance under the Thrift & Credit Groups Insurance. (TOI, April 20, 2003)

#### Proposed Strategies for Women's Development in the Annual Plan 2003 of Uttar Pradesh

- i. Awareness generation at all levels and their confidence building.
- ii. Ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence.
- iii. Increase the median age of marriage for women by increasing awareness about the legal age of marriage for males as well as females. Ensure that the panchayats maintain the records of all marriages in their jurisdiction.
- iv. To reduce maternal mortality rate, increase ante-natal coverage, increase IT coverage, increase institutional deliveries, reduce mild and moderate anaemia and creating pregnancy testing facility at all PHC and CHC by 2011 AD. Strengthen the systems to identify pregnant mothers at risk and referral systems to attend to high risk cases. For this, active support of the ICDS infrastructure will be used.
- v. ICDS infrastructure will be extended to all the blocks in the State.
- vi. Inter-sectoral convergence will be ensured by adopting the special strategy of Women Component Plan. It's strict implementation and regular monitoring will be ensured.
- vii. Encourage increased use of modern contraceptives and encourage all couples with unmet need to use terminal or spacing methods based on their choice and to substantially reduce the current unmet need, increase the number of new users of sterilization services and providing spacing services to more couples.
- viii. Involve NGOs and corporate sector to implement innovative reproductive health programmes.
- ix. Family Life Education (FLE) to be provided to adolescent boys and girls. It will cover planning for one's own future and importance of education, gender roles and responsible parenthood. Parents will be involved in some of the sessions to encourage parent child communication.
- x. NGOs will be involved in FLE programmes implemented for girls not attending schools particularly in rural and slum areas. Also community leaders will be involved in the implementation of this programme to ensure social support.

- xi. All efforts to be made to implement the programme of universalisation of primary education for all and especially for girls and ensure their retention in schools up to the secondary level. Special efforts will be conducted to make the community aware of the importance of female education.
- xii. Added importance will be given to formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) exclusively for women and the groups already formed will be further strengthened. Voluntary Organisations with development projects funded by the Government/International institutions will be encouraged to constitute SHGs in the project areas.
- xiii. Enhance women's income, earning opportunities through improved access to credit, training, technology, market support etc. and freeing them from the drudgery and time spent on household chores such as fuel, fodder and water collection etc.
- xiv. The strong bias of the society against girls to manifest in the preference for sons and the extreme form of bias is reflected in the rising tendency for couples to opt for termination of pregnancies of female foetus. Strict implementation of the existing *Pre-natal Diagnostics Techniques Regulation Act, 1994* will be ensured.
- xv. Working Women's Hostels and Women's Polytechnics will be opened in major cities in a phased manner to increase their participation in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- xvi. All forms of gender bias in the provision of services to women will be eliminated by sensitizing personnel in different departments.
- xvii. Social security measures like grant to widows, opening of Short Stay Homes for women in distress will be encouraged with voluntary support.
- xviii. Panchayats will be strengthened and empowered to fulfill their role with respect to programme implementation, supervision and monitoring.

*The Annual Plan (2003-2004) follows the lifecycle approach for empowerment of women paying attention to every stage of their life needs special care, attention and priority.*

- Girl children in the age group 0-14 years who are nearly 41 % of total female population. They deserve special care and attention because from the tender age they suffer gender bias and discrimination.
- Adolescent girls in the age group 15-19 years who are nearly 9% of total female population, are very sensitive. In this age group, girls are in the preparatory stage for their future productive and reproductive roles in the society and family.
- Women in the reproductive age group 15-44 years (nearly 42% of female population) need special care and attention because of their reproductive role.
- Women in the working age group 15-59 years who are nearly 52% of females have different demands like those of education, employment, income generation, decision making and participation in the development process.

- Women in the age group 60 and above (nearly 7%) have limited needs basically related to health, financial and emotional support.

#### Reproductive Health Care

In reproductive health care efforts will be made to reach the following targets as fixed for women and children in the Population Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2000:

- To reduce TFR from 4.3 in 1997 to 2.6 in 2011 and further to replacement level of fertility (2.1) in 2016.
- Substantially reduce unmet need for both spacing and terminal method use from 56 percent in 1998-99 to 20 percent in 2011 and to 10 percent in 2016.
- To reduce maternal mortality rate from 707 in 1997 to 394 in 2010 and further to below 250 in 2016.
- Increase antenatal care coverage from 46 percent in 1997 to 78 percent in 2011 and further to 90 percent in 2016.
- Increase institutional deliveries from 17% in 1997 to 45 percent in 2011 and further to 55 percent in 2016.
- To reduce the IMR from 85 in 1997 to 67 in 2011 and further to 61 in 2016.
- Increase complete immunization of children from 42% in 1997 to 85% in 2011 and to all children in 2016.

#### Women Component Plan: Financial and Physical Targets and Achievements

In order to implement the above mentioned programmes a strategy of Women Component Plan is initiated to assure that not less than 30% of the funds/benefits flow to women. In these lines, an outlay of Rs 893.95 crore was allocated in the Ninth Plan against which the total expenditure was to the tune of Rs 753.86 crore at 1996-97 prices. The total outlay allocated for the Tenth Plan is Rs.1499.83 crore. During the Annual Plan, 2002-03, an outlay of Rs.192.08 crore was allocated for the Women Component Plan against which the anticipated expenditure is Rs.185.58 crore. The proposed outlay for the Annual Plan 2003-04 is Rs. 191.31 crore. The sector wise outlay and expenditure during the Tenth Plan and Annual Plan 2003-04 is given in the following table.

Table 23 : Women Component Plan: Outlay and Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)

1	2 Sectors	3 Expenditure during the Ninth Plan at 1996-97 prices	4 Tenth Plan Agreed Outlay	5 Annual Plan 2002-03		7 Annual Plan 2003-04 Proposed Outlay
				5 Approved Outlay	6 Anticipated Expenditure	
I	Agriculture and Allied					
1.	Crop Husbandry	3187	-	-	-	-
2.	Animal Husbandry	-	50.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
3.	Dairy	11747	300.00	51.50	51.50	37.00
	Total Agriculture and Allied	149.34	350.00	52.00	52.00	37.50
II	Rural Development	10145.67	21800.00	1760.00	1760.00	1760.00
III	Industries					
1.	Sericulture	11.78	-	-	-	-
2.	Khadi & Village Industry	-	50.00	30.00	-	50.00
3.	Village & Small industries	65.20	60.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
	Total: Industry	76.98	210.00	50.00	20.00	70.00
IV	Education					
1.	Elementary Education	8066.74	-	-	-	-
2.	Secondary Education	3626.50	4100.00	650.00	650.00	620.00
3	Technical Education	1439.00	1045.00	107.00	107.00	263.00
	Total: Education	13132.24	5145.00	757.00	757.00	883.00
V	Water Supply and Sanitation	189.45	1815.70	242.50	10.00	13.10
VI	Urban Development	93.32	300.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
VII	Welfare of SC/ST/DT/OBC/ Minority					
1.	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	16157.28	8896.00	2500.62	2478.38	2610.50
2.	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	38.68	55620	55.09	55.09	58.15
3.	Welfare of Denotified Tribes	186.23	140.00	26.38	26.38	37.50
4.	Welfare of Other Backward Classes	1967.19	11626.12	718.80	718.80	718.80
5.	Minority Welfare	917.39	182.00	73.07	73.07	72.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total : Welfare of SC / ST / DT / OBC & Minotiry	19266.77	21400.32	3373.96	3351.72	3497.73
VIII	Social Security and Welfare					
1.	Social Weltare	6027.20	17790.00	3453.00	3453.00	3453.00
2.	Welfare of Handicapped	990.64	225.00	219.12	219.12	227.12
3.	Women Welfare	8873.83	3000.00	710.00	344.79	600.00
4.	Nutrition	16440.86	77947.00	8550.00	8550.00	8550.00
	Total : Social Security and Welfare	32332.53	98962.00	12932.12	12566.91	12830.12
	Grand Total : Women Component Plan	75386.30	149983.02	19207.58	18557.63	19131.45

Source: Annual Plan of Uttar Pradesh 2003

#### Girls Education in the Tenth Five Year Plan in UP

Education is free in government schools for girls up to class XII and in all schools upto class VIII in UP. Efforts are made to ensure that at least 1/3rd of the students in Navodya Vidyalayas. Model School & Kendriya Vidyalas (Central Schools) are girls.

#### Priorities during the Tenth Five year Plan

- Universalization of elementary education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan by the end of 2007.
- Opening of additional new schools in un-served habitations.
- Enrolment of all out of school children in the age-group of 6-11 years through special drives.

In pursuance of above priorities, government has launched various programmes like U.P. District Primary Education Programme II and III, with the financial assistance of the Central Government. Under the programme, infrastructure like school building, drinking water facility, toilet and additional class rooms are being provided. In order to reduce the teacher-pupil ratio, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was also launched. Through this programme, initially 16 districts of the State are taken up and additional teachers are being provided in primary schools. The physical aspects are given in the following table:

Table 24 : Educational Targets for Tenth Plan in Uttar Pradesh

Item	Unit / Level	Target Tenth Plan		2002-2003				2003-04	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Target		Anticipated achievement		Target	
				Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Enrolment	Thous.	24307	9247	22301	8664	22301	8664	22814	8863
Teachers	No.	282200	112684	282200	87217	276876	79821	281664	82035
Schools	No.	94509	30694	94509	22205	91847	20134	94241	22348

Source: Annual Plan of Uttar Pradesh 2003

For the Tenth Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 2002-03, an outlay of Rs.279565.00 lakh and Rs. 31939.00 lakh respectively have been approved. Against the Annual Plan 2002-03 outlay, an expenditure of Rs.29119.15 lakh is anticipated. For the year 2003-04, an outlay of Rs.26877.00 lakh has been proposed.

#### Secondary Education

Secondary education, being a bridge between primary and higher education plays very crucial role in defining the future goals of students. The objectives for the Tenth Five Year Plan are as under:

- *Opening of new secondary schools in un-served areas and increasing the enrolment of girls and SC/ST students and children of disadvantaged groups,*
- To check the dropouts at the secondary stage by introducing alternate education system for those students who can not afford full time education in formal secondary schools.
- To introduce computer education and computer literacy in government and aided schools.
- To ensure the quality of science education, development and standardization of labs, library and other minimum facilities. Etc.
- *To reduce gender gaps at secondary level.*

Since the concept of empowerment of women without proper education is unthinkable, therefore, government decided to provide one girls secondary school at each block level. However, to further improve the accessibility, provision is made to open secondary schools in other Nyay Panchayats. To provide science education, government has proposed to construct 20 science labs in secondary and higher secondary schools.

In view of increasing information technology, computer education has become a necessity. The Government has introduced computer education in all government and government aided schools and

intermediate colleges. In secondary education, the approved outlay for the Ninth plan was Rs.12500.00 lakh and expenditure as Rs. 30072.30 lakh. An outlay of Rs.198. 07 crore for the Tenth Five Year Plan and Rs.49.82 crore for the year 2003-2004 has been proposed.

In the field of education, emphasis has been given on increasing the participation of women in educational process. Accordingly efforts are made towards universalisation of elementary education which resulted in significant improvement in the enrolment of girls in school and reduction in drop-out rates at all levels. Total literacy campaign, non-formal education and nutritional support to primary education programme have accelerated this process. The non-formal education which is being implemented in 576 blocks of the state have extended the access to children who dropped out of school. A total of 58241 centres have been established in the State, out of which 37125 are exclusively for girls.

During the Annual Plan 2003-04, the proposed target for grant of scholarship to girls of class I to X belonging to Scheduled Castes is 2.96 lakh, 895 belonging to Scheduled Tribes, 206 belonging to Other Backward Classes and 4000 belonging to Minorities. The grant in aid to destitute widows is proposed for 36591 widows and old age/kisan pension to 6.15 lakh women during the Annual Plan 2003-04. In nutrition sector, 80 projects are proposed to be implemented during the Annual Plan 2003-04 through 10400 AWC's to benefit 8.72 lakh women and brirls. It is also proposed to benefit 4000 women through enterpreneurial development training programme during the plan period 2003-04.

Under the Scholarship Schemes, scholarship to the girl students belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/OBC/Minority living below poverty line is being provided while she is attending the school. By the end of Ninth Plan 6.64 lakh Scheduled Caste girls, 1126 Scheduled Tribe girls, 1.50 lakh OBC girls and 3.681 lakh girls belonging to minority have been benefited through these schemes.

#### Mahila Samakhya

Several innovative initiatives have been attempted to provide replicable models for enhancing educational participation and women's involvement in literacy and education. Among the most successful is "Mahila Samakhya" which literally means men and women's equality through education. It endeavours to create order to make informed choices and create circumstances in which women can learn at their own pace and rhythm. The basic unit of the programme is a Sangha or village level women's collective. The "Sangha" includes the poorest women in the villages, most of them from socially disadvantaged groups. The majority are illiterates. The key programmes functionaries are "Sahayoginis" who provide resource support to the women's group. Inputs are specially designed to meet the specific needs articulated by the "Sangha" As women become more aware of the complete web of factors which have deprived and marginalised them, they begin to identify the ability to read and write as a skill which can contribute to the process of their empowerment. Mahila Samakhya was launched in four districts of Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi, Banda, Tehi Garhwal (now in Uttaranchal) and Saharanpur in April 1999 with financial support from the Netherlands Government. Mahila Samakhya Society (MSS) was finally

registered in June 1990 and the state and districts offices were set up in September 1990. Later on this scheme has been expanded to cover several DPEP districts.

Some Recent Initiatives to Protect interests of Women

The Equal Wages for Equal Work and Minimum Wages Abhiyan

The Department of Labour launched the Equal Wages for Equal Work and Minimum Wages Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh. The Uttar Pradesh Chief Secretary issued the Government order no. 69.36-3-2002 dated 4th April 2002 to the Labour Commissioner to organise a campaign for creating awareness about equal wages for equal work during 15-4-2002 to 30-4-2002 in Uttar Pradesh. The Chief Secretary observed that women form bulk of the workers in Readymade Garments, Private Nursing Homes, Hospitals, Chicken Jarry, and Embroidery work, Carpet Weaving, Beedi making and in Brick Kilns and these women are not paid the minimum wages as per law. Further, women are seen as working as bonded labour on brick kilns. It is to be assumed that if women are paid minimum wages and equal wages for equal work and receive their full wage without any cuts by the middle men, there will be less of child labour phenomenon. It is, therefore, necessary that women workers in the above mentioned industries get equal wages and also the minimum wage is assured. Also, for women working in the brickkilns the inter state migration ordinance be used to identify women bonded labour. During this two week campaign, the following tasks were to be carried out by concerned officials, namely, (i) to inspect the above mentioned industries, institutions and factories for non compliance of the Equal Remuneration and Minimum Wage acts; (ii) to take action in the brick kilns in the light of the Inter-state Workers migration act and under the Bonded labour (Abolition Act), 1976 (iii) to carry out Abhiyan, Block level meetings be organized for creating public awareness and to organize district level meetings towards the end.

Night work for women allowed in certain industries

*Permission to Employ Women for Night Shifts (Government Gazette, Uttar Pradesh)*

In pursuance of the provision of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of notification no. 1745/XXXVI-3-2000-1 (DU.VA)-99, dated July 28, 2000, Lucknow. In exercise of the powers under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhithan Adhiniyam, 1962 (Uttar Pradesh Act no. 26 of 1962), the Governor is pleased to exempt, in public interest, M/s S.T. Microelectronics Limited, Noida, which is a commercial establishment, from the operation of the provision of section 5 and section 22 of the said Adhiniyam read with rule 2 (c) and rule 3 of the Uttar Pradesh Dookan Aur Vanijya Adhithan Niyamawali, 1963, for the period of five year with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the official Gazette, in succession of notification no. 257 G.I./XXXVI-3-99-1 (DU.VA)-99, dated December 29, 1999, in respect of employees of aforesaid commercial establishments subject to following conditions :-

a. The shift timing will be between 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. as follows.

- i. General Shift 9.00 A.M. to 5.45 P.M. (5 days in a week)
  - ii. Shift "A" 1.00 A.M. to 3.30 P.M. (5 days in a week)
  - iii. Shift "B" 1.30 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. (5 days in a week)
- b. The employer will provide conveyance and canteen facility for Lunch and Supper to all employees of shift 'A' and 'B'.
  - c. The employees of each shift will rotate on voluntary basis and the employees have option to work on voluntary basis and the employees have option to work voluntarily in the shift. No employee will be bound to work without their consent.
  - d. No child and woman employees who decline to work in the establishment between 7.00 A.M. and 9.00 A.M. or between 7.00 P.M. and 10.00 P.M. shall be removed from employment only on this ground.

Before calling any child and woman employees to work between 7.00 AM. and 9.00 A.M. or between 7.00 PM and 10.00 P.M. the employer shall intimate the arrangements proposed by him to the concerned inspector/Labour enforcement officer of establishment for verification affording him a minimum period of seven days for such verification.

#### Political Empowerment of Women

##### Women's Representation in Political Bodies

Representation of women members from the first to the thirteenth Lok Sabha has ranged between 4.45% (22 women MPs) and 8.83% or 48 women MPs in house of 543 members. In the Rajya Sabha, their participation has declined from 10.17% in 1960 (numbering 24 women MP members) to 8.51% or 20 members amongst 235 members of Rajya Sabha in 1999. The struggle for one third reservation of seats for women on the lines of the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution in PRIs and Urban local bodies is going on with little hope at the end of the tunnel as yet.

Women's participation in state legislatures is woefully low ranging from nil in Karnataka (1999), Maharashtra (1999), Mizoram (1998), Manipur (1995), Nagaland (1996) and Sikkim to 12.9% in Delhi (1998). In 1996, Uttar Pradesh had only 20 women MLAs accounting for 4.7% of the state legislature.

In last elections, parties fielded less than 10% women. Women's representation in the Lok Sabha has gone up from 22 in 1952 to 49 today. At this rate it will take perhaps 75 years or more to reach the 33% proposed reservation figures, observes Sakina Yusuf. We have only one women cabinet minister despite the Prime Minister's reassurance about the "Punar Janam" and 5 women Ministers of state who keep a low profile. There is not a single woman governor in the States. State cabinets are equally male dominated including those headed by women Chief Ministers. Rabri Devi's Jumbo Ministry of 63 has just 2 women. Jayalalitha's cabinet also has only one woman. There are 5 political parties that are headed by women in the country and 3 large states of India, UP, Tamil Nadu and Bihar and the NCT of Delhi are headed by Women Chief Ministers. But there is not a single woman governor in the

states. Karnataka which had reserved 25% seats for women during the Hegde Regime in the 1980s, today has just 6 women MLAs, 2 of them Ministers. There is a lone Women Minister in Gujarat holding several portfolios such as education, women and child welfare, culture, sports and youth affairs besides there are 11 more women MLAs who have not been assigned any ministries. West Bengal has the best record of 28 women in a house of 294 with 5 Ministers. Maharashtra has 50 women in a house of 288, 3 of them are Ministers of State manning the portfolios of PWD, Water and Sanitation, Women and Child Welfare.

In the Mayawati regime, Uttar Pradesh had 25 Women MLAs, 6 of whom are Ministers. Amita Modi, Minister of Technical Education appeared somewhat satisfied all those estimates more women could be inducted. She states, "The concept of soft women being given soft portfolios is changing. PWD, information and technology, sugar cane development and technical education - all manned by women can hardly be dubbed soft ministries. It is for us to prove ourselves equal to the ministries we are assigned". (Times of India, May 11, 2003, Sakina Yusuf). Dr. Seema Rizvi, the then Minister of Women and Child Development, Uttar Pradesh appeared to be a confident champion of the women of Uttar Pradesh, also hopeful of a better future for women including Muslim women in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Women's Representation in PRIs in UP

In the year 2000, UP had the largest number of women in the PRIs in the country; 120591 in Gram Panchayats, 13865 in Panchayat Samitis and 634 in Zilla parishads making a total of 135090 women in PRIs. As per 73rd amendment, elections for all three levels of Panchayats were held in 1995 and within the stipulated time of 5 years again held in 2000. Against the reservations under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, *and overwhelming response from women (and their male relatives)* has resulted in their capturing more than 33% seats reserved for them in recent elections (2000): Chairpersons, Zilla Panchayat, (53.62%); Member, Zila Panchayat (37.06%); Chairperson, Kshettra Panchayat (36.71%); Member, Kshettra Panchayat (35.82%); Gram Pradhan (35.32%); Member, Gram Panchayat (37.95%,)

As observed on the ground women members of PRIs have yet to come into their Own as far as execution of their expected roles in development. The strings of power continue to be with their spouses or other family males, making them virtually into puppets. There is an element of training of women of the PRIs under the Panchayati Raj Department. The impact of this training and its curriculum content has yet to be analyzed from point of view of gender equality. It goes without saying that educated women appear to handle their political leadership roles relatively much better and it is the lower crust of the PRIs where female literacy) and educational levels are extremely low and this makes them vulnerable. In such cases, family males exploit the situation to their own advantage.

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Table 25 : Women's Representation in the PRIs in 2000

Total number of seats	Seats won by Women			
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen.
52028	4138	12	6108	7902
620908	62911	147	66417	101390
52674	4487	14	5450	8629
2126	207	2	243	336

Source : Department of Panchayat Raj, UP 2003

Training for Mahila Panchayat members

Table 26 : Number of PRI Women trained during 2001-02

Category	No. of Trainers
Pradhan, Gram Panchayat	16160
Gram Panchayat Members	230865
Kshetra Panchayat Members	18580
Zilla Panchayat Members	788

Source : Department of Panchayat Raj, UP 2003

There is a training programme for Mahila Panchayats. General awareness training on ITPA, Rape, Arrest. Filing of an FIR etc. would be launched shortly. The first phase of training of elected members/chairpersons of Gram Panchayats is in progress. Training to all Gram Panchayat Pradhans and Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari/Secretaries at Block level is being imparted in this phase. To train more & more women members, it has been provided that in addition to the women chairpersons, one woman member of Gram Panchayat be also trained in addition to the Pradhan of the concerned Gram Panchayats.

Devolution of Powers to Gram Panchayats

The village level functions of the Department of Education, State Tube well, Hand-pumps, Youth Welfare, Medical & Health. Women & Child Welfare, Animal husbandry, Rural development and Panchayati

Raj have been entrusted to Gram Panchayats. Gram Panchayats have been empowered to sanction all types of pensions (aid age, widow, handicapped etc.) and scholarships to the students belonging to the SC/ST, OBCs and minorities.

#### Functionaries

Under the new system of decentralization, one multi-purpose worker designated as "Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikari", drawing from the various departments as stated below has been posted in each Gram Panchayat Department from where Gram Panchayat Vikas Adhikaris are drawn –

- Village Development Officer from Rural Development
- Gram Panchayat Adhikari from Panchayati Raj
- Kisan Sahayak from Agriculture
- Tube Well Operator from Irrigation
- Gram Vikas Adhikari (SW) from Social Welfare
- Cane Supervisor from Cane

#### Funds

Funds are already being devolved to Gram Panchayats under the recommendations of Central Finance Commission since 1996-97 and the State Finance Commission since 1997-98. It is notable that to determine the share of Panchayats in state tax revenue and to explore the sources of income of Panchayats, the State Government constituted first State Finance Commission on 22nd October 1994 followed by the second State Finance Commission on 3rd May 2000. The 1st State Finance Commission constituted on 22-10-1994 submitted its report in Dec. 1995, 2nd State Finance Commission constituted on 03-05-2000 has submitted its report on 29th June 2002 to the Government.

*The Department has set up a complaints committee consisting of six members, four men and two women for the implementation of the Supreme Court guidelines on prevention of sexual harassment of women at work place. No complaint has been received so far.*

#### State Commission for Women

On the lines of the National Commission for Women, a State Commission for Women has been set up in UP in 2002. The functions assigned to the Commission are wide and varied covering almost all facets of issues relating to safeguarding women's rights and promotion. The Commission continues to pursue its mandated activities, namely, review of legislation, intervention in specific individual related complaints of atrocities and denial of rights. Remedial action to safeguard the interest of women is suggested to the appropriate authorities.

In a short span of less than a year, the commission has received 1951 complaints on which action is being taken. The maximum amount of cases of women's exploitation and harassment have

come from Lucknow, Agra, Kanpur Nagar, Meerut and Bareilly. Out of these cases there are 118 cases of rape, 124 cases of dowry deaths, 50 cases of kidnapping, 364 cases of on account of dowry and violence against women 1,295 cases of violence against women have been received.

#### The NGO View Point

A Workshop on Women's Empowerment was organized by the NCW in Uttar Pradesh on 10.3.2003 at Lucknow in collaboration with the State Commission for Women. The meeting was attended by representatives of over 35 NGOs engaged in the work of women's development and empowerment as also by several academicians, media persons and government officials. The discussions were centered on the issues of the situation of women in UP in relation to health, education, employment, violence, law and order, implementation of various government schemes for women and other disadvantaged sections and women's political participation especially with regard to the PRIs. Highlights of the presentations made are given below:

#### Awareness, Education, Health

- (Kirti Srivasta, Advocate, High court speaking on behalf of *Praachi*. An NGO working in the area of women and law). *Laws need to be sensitive to women and get them justice. The constitutional mandate of non discrimination and the relevant articles are little known to women. Legal literacy is very essential.*
- Women in rural areas get neither education nor prestige or rights. 90% people do not know about Equal property rights. *Gobar Beenat hain aur lalana khilaye* (women only collect cow dung and mind children). They are totally unaware of equal wages for equal work. *Funds for women development are being embezzled* (Gonda)
- All MPs and legislators take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution but have little respect for it. There is need to develop respect for observance of law. Legal awareness is lacking. In education 3 Rs. are compulsory but no legal literacy is given. She proposed setting up of a law university for women in Uttar Pradesh and offered her services for this purpose. (Prof. Shraddha Kumar)
- In our area *bidi udyog* predominates and girls are withdrawn by the family after class V to do piece wage work. We need to educate mothers on the importance of sending girls to schools. Therefore, *awareness generation programmes* are needed (Amroha) Policies and programmes for women are not known. (Mainpuri)
- Rural women get elected to the PRIs but their sons or husbands function as proxy members instead of these women whose lack of education is the main cause for this phenomenon. (Gonda). Husbands in these areas fight the election to the PRIs and work in lieu of their wives. Their clever for if *ghotala ho jaye to mahilaye hi pakiddi jayenki* (in case of any scam women will be the one who will be arrested). (Jalaun)

- This NGO is working on economic empowerment of women and for creating awareness and knowledge about government schemes. (*Ambedkar Nagar Mahila Jagariti and Vikas Samiti*)
- This NGO is working for women's education and child development. We run family counselling centres without any aid, received only one installment but we are still carrying on. There is the syndrome of *muslim mahila bechari* and I want to fight it. Even amongst muslims among Nais, Kunjar (vegetable vendors), *Ansari (Juleha)*, *Quereshi (kasai / butcher)*. A survey among them showed that 8-9 year old girls also married along with the older siblings. In the *Nikah* somebody says yes on the part of this little girl. There is need for awareness generation camps in this area. (Jhansi, Hamida Anjum, Rashtriya Mahila Sanstan.)
- This organization is working for the schooling of the mentally retarded. *It was pointed out that the attitude of the parents and family to such a girl was very negative as she is considered a curse, a punishment.* Communication is a major problem. The government should give some opportunities for learning some trade for these girls and also arrange for their marriage. (Faizabad, Rani Awasti)
- Several participants pointed out that domestic violence is on the increase and causes both physical and mental harassment to women. *In UP we have problems of violence against women and a major problem is girls education and their drop out.* This organization is working on changing the psyche of people for stopping domestic violence. (Mamta, *Mahila Samakhya*, Deoria)
- This organization is working for the economic empowerment of women. *The educational status of women and girls is very low and young children are involved in bidi making and therefore missed schools.* (Rahul Jain, Lalitpur)
- Girls' education has improved and the drop out rate has gone down. Primary schools have improved under DPEP and SSA. However girls do not go beyond the village and the middle schools are located at the distance of 5-6 kilometre. (Varanasi)
- Primary education exists and has improved nothing beyond the village. Health is a casualty. There is only one inter college in Jammu block. In other four inter colleges, no science stream exists and also there are no women teachers. The result is that girls do not study science. There is one technical college in Sultanpur where girls from Maharashtra come and study. (Sultan pur Janpad)
- This is a SC dominated district. Girls in the age group 6-14 years are employed in *Bidi* making and are missing school. Some women are doing business of readymade garments but lack marketing arrangements. The general awareness of women is low on account of illiteracy and heavy drop out is reported for girls. (Jyotiba Phule Nagar)
- In the entire Bundel Khand region, plucking of *tendu* leaf is a major occupation and there is heavy dropout from schools during the plucking season. (Jalaun)

- This organization is working for women's education and environment. Status of female education is very low. There is a large amount of unemployment and lack of education in this area. There is possibility of making handmade paper for which marketing would be needed. (Sanjay Mishra, Ballia)
- The educational status of women is very low and the health facilities are also not very satisfactory. (*Aihlrsh Mahila Sanstan, Lakhimpur Kheri*)
- Female health is not any priority with the families. Pregnant women do not move out of their homes and therefore no medical checks are carried out. Deliveries also take place at home.
- All facilities are available in urban areas. Rural areas face deficit of skills, literacy, food and health. (Rai Bareilly)
- There is shortage of PHCs in the district. Also these PHCs are too distant and also suffer from shortage of staff and hence are not effective. There are large number of cases of atrocities against women. There is no *mahila doctor*. As far as women's security is concerned there is no police protection and rape cases are increasing day by day. Even in matters of rape, the FIR is not registered or is partial at times. Police put these girls in a lock-up, sometimes from 2 / 3 to 20 days. The representatives of various other districts also supported the above version and told that similar situation pervades in their districts. The police does not lodge FIR and in most of the cases FIRs are lodged only on the orders of the court. (Basti)
- Medical facilities are very poor. Gorakhpur is a major *adda* (centre) for prostitution where girls are bought and sold. (Jalaun)
- There is a *Mahila Hospital*. But the doctor is a male. No women doctor has been posted. As regards employment, 50% of Muslim women are engaged in *bidi* making or make *baan / Tassi*. Mechanization takes away women's employment. The *Kishori Shakti Yojana* is going on for 30 girls in one block. (Amethi)
- There are no women doctors in the Hospital. The situation of women is pitiable. In Gopiganj hospital there is only one lady doctor. Women prisoners have a rough time. The *Mahila Warden* exploits them and gives them two *rotis* against the quota of four and uses these for feeding her cow. She also pilfers the soap and does not give it to the women prisoners. (Sant Ravidas Nagar)
- Female foeticide is on the increase. In the RCH, only women of reproductive age group are addressed. The number of hospitals and hospital beds are inadequate. 80,000 posts of ANMs are short. Abortion facilities are poor with deaths on account of abortion related complications are the reason for 7% of the MMR. The *Mahila Niti* is at the draft stage those who make policies and those who implement are complecent. (Dr. Neelam Singh)

#### Poor Implementation and lack of Coordination

- There are a large number of schemes in respect of education, health and security of women but their implementation is poor. Corruption is high and fake statistics are put across to show that

the government schemes are successful. There are many agencies which receive grants but do not spend these funds for the purpose for which these are given. This organization is implementing schemes for women's education and economic empowerment. They have so far trained 60 women in income generating activities. About 10-15 women are carrying out their own business of manufacturing candles. Marketing continues to be a problem. Due to closure of various industries male out-migration has increased and as a result the exploitation of women has also gone up. The representative of this NGO stated that they have been engaged in promoting education of women. Her security and livelihood and also rescuing them from exploitation. There are a large number of government schemes but no proper implementation is done. There is total lack of awareness among women on the dangers of evils like drug addiction or chewing *paan masala* which are on the increase day by day. Dowry is a major problem in this area. It was pointed out that women's representation in the PRI is a farce. All the work of *Gram Pradhan* is done by her husband and as a result women *Gram Pradhans* are not aware of their duties and responsibilities and the funds are misused in their name. This is a clever move on the part of the husbands because if this kind of a fraud or scam is discovered, it will be the women / his wife who will go to jail and the man will go Scotfree. (Jabalpur)

- There are 10 departments in the capital working on women's development but there is no coordination and huge amounts are spent on implementation of schemes amounting to lot of wastage. All such departments should be under one banner and a post of Mahila Kalyan Ayukt for supervising all these departments may be created to avoid duplication of work and wastage of funds. (Muskan, Lucknow)
- There are a lot of programmes and schemes for women *but the implementation is poor*. Women complain that getting widows pension is extremely difficult. They need to fill up forms and pursue the same to get their pension. These women make very beautiful baskets but there is no provision for marketing. (Gonda)
- There is no dearth of programmes and schemes but these are not being implemented properly. Education and awareness are required for our daughters, sisters and mothers to look after themselves. Also, there is no loan facility from banks for doing small scale business. As there is sizeable Muslim population in this district, special schemes to bring these girls and women out of their orthodox environment for receiving education is essential. This community demands separate schools for girls staffed by women teachers. (Umar Azad, Rampur)
- The Factory Act has been amended in UP for certain industries to allow women to work in night shifts. This has its own hazards in terms of their personal security and safety. It was stated that cold drinks with alcohol content (Exotica), works against women. Women Dalits continue to suffer as in the case of rape, the FIR is allowed only after the woman has given proof. The help line is also with the police. *Mahila Thanas* are not very active and in many cases the charge sheet is not framed. (Varanasi, Pradeep Kumar)

- It was observed that there are seven departments in Jalaun working on development of women and children but there is no coordination. (*Jalaun, Tulika Singh, Action Aid*). In Lucknow the situation is the similar.
- *There is rampant out migration among males and women become targets of exploitation. SGYJ is not very effective. Women are given loans and they get revolving fund but they are not aware as to how to use. (Gorakhpur Janpad)*

#### Organizing Women for Self Reliance

- It was felt that women must organize themselves and form registered bodies to be able to utilize and implement various schemes of the government meant for their development and protection. The stamp fee, as on date, for registering such an organization is very heavy and needs to be minimized. Also, the poverty line needs to be defined very clearly for BPL households are at times arbitrarily identified on account of several considerations and many very poor households are left out. (Mainpuri)
- We have formed 365 Self Help Groups since 1994 covering 5000 women and are setting up 205 more groups covering 2500 women. Under *Swayam Siddha* scheme, 135 SHG groups are being set up in Rai Bareilly. For empowering women, their health and nutrition should be the first charge. Things are happening "*aaj Jhungat Uth ke aaya hai*" (women are coming out of *purdah*). SHG is a good medium for advancement of women because here they learn to organise themselves. Women in PRIs; 5 out of 30 *pradhans* in the last 5 years did not know the name of the secretary. "*If there is awakening among the women of the villages the whole society will change*". (Fatehpur)
- The *Mahila Khadi Gram Udyog* gives home based work to women for making *vadi, papad*. (Barabanki)
- This NGO is working for education, health and empowerment of women. The main focus is economic empowerment, training and marketing with help from NORAD. (Mau Janpad, Radhika Mishra)
- This NGO is working on women's empowerment and programmes for children in Rudrapur Khand of Deoria under *Swayam Siddha Scheme* of the Central Government. They are also working on women and child abuse with help from Action Aid. The situation of women prisoners in Deoria is pitiable. There are 1000 to 1200 women and there is no accommodation available. Through the effort of some voluntary organizations and individuals a tin shed has been put up. (*Deoria Janpad, Adhyaksh, Mahila Vikas Samiti*)
- A lot of government schemes are there but are ill run. People get money from the administration and misuse it. *Women have also to become alert and learn to look after themselves*. The situation of the Dalit women is pitiable. Education does not reach the deprived. (Jaunpur)

CHAPTER - IV  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is on the increase in the whole of India. This violence takes on many forms such as female foeticide, female infanticide, female mortality on account of sheer neglect; death on account of poor antenatal and post natal care, woefully low availability of institutional, medical deliveries, besides abuse within the four walls of the home and on the streets. Crimes against women are increasing and the unsafe family and social environment dissuades the parents from giving birth to girls. The first crime is committed when a female foetus is destroyed and many more girls than boys die as infants and children up to the age of 14 on account of sheer neglect. Although female foeticide is a crime, no one has been booked for this and letting girls die through sheer neglect is not unlawful. The cases of dowry deaths, bride burning, extortion and cruelty for dowry after marriage, rape, sexual harassment at work place, and in streets is rampant. Domestic violence is considered legitimate even by the women themselves and little is done for crimes of trafficking amongst women and girls and child marriages continue to be performed even when they are unlawful. Female foeticide is on the increase in urban areas and amongst the more affluent sections of society.

In Uttar Pradesh, a total of 18,920 crimes against women were registered accounting for 13.4% of the total crimes against women in the country as a whole with the crime rate of 11.0 (per one lakh population). Uttar Pradesh accounted for 31.8% of the Dowry Deaths; 13.2% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives; 18.3% of Kidnapping and Abduction and 28.7% of cases of Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing) according to National Crime Bureau Report, 2000.

Table 27 : Incidence of Crimes Committed against Women in India and Uttar Pradesh-2000

Crime	India			Uttar Pradesh		
	I	R	P	I	R	P
Rape	16496	1.6	100.0	1865	1.1	11.3
Kidnapping & Abduction	15023	1.5	100.0	2755	1.6	18.3
Dowry Deaths	6995	0.7	100.0	7222	1.3	31.8
Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	45778	4.6	100.0	6021	3.5	13.2
Molestation	32940	3.3	100.0	2607	1.5	7.9
Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing)	11024	1.1	100.0	3160	1.8	28.7
Importing of Girls	64	0.0	100.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sati-Prevention Act	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0

Crime	India			Uttar Pradesh		
	I	R	P	I	R	P
Immoral Traffic (P) Act	9515	0.9	100.0	30	0.0	0.3
Ind. Rep. of Women (P) Act	662	0.1	100.0	4	0.0	0.6
Dowry Prohibition Ac	2876	0.3	100.0	256	0.1	8.9
Total	141373	14.1	100.0	18920	11.0	13.4

Note : I = Incidence of a crime; R = Rate of crime per one lakh population; P = Percentage of total crimes in the country.

Source : Crime in India 2000, NCRB.

- In recent years, there has been growing concern about domestic violence in India. NFHS-2 found that in Uttar Pradesh, there is widespread acceptance among ever-married women that the beating of wives by husbands is justified under some circumstances. More than three out of five women accept at least one of six reasons as a Justification for a husband beating his wife. Domestic violence is also fairly common in Uttar Pradesh. Twenty-two percent of ever-married women have experienced beatings or physical mistreatment since age 15 and 13 percent experienced such violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. Most of these women have been beaten or physically mistreated by their husbands.

#### Crime against Girl Child

Crime against children has increased by 1.3 per cent in India during 2000. During the year, there has been an increase in the incidence of buying of girls for prostitution (960 per cent), selling girls for prostitution (15.3 per cent), foeticide (49.2 per cent) and infanticide (19.5 per cent). Children alone account for 19.0 per cent of total rape victims. In the age group below 10 years there has been increase of 1.8 per cent in cases of child rape. At the state level, the incidence of crime against girl child varies. Madhya Pradesh reported a high incidence of rape (738) and infanticide (31), and foeticide was highest in Maharashtra (41). Bihar topped the list for procurement of minor girls (27) and in Gujarat buying girls for prostitution was the highest (43). (DWCD Annual Report 2003)

There are no reliable statistics available on the extent of child prostitution in India. As per the 1991 survey, 30 per cent of prostitutes were below the age of 20 years, and about 15 per cent entered the profession at the age of 15 years and 25 per cent between 15-18 years. As per the study by Center of Concern for Child Labour (1998), out of nearly nine lakh prostitutes in the country, about 30 percent are child prostitutes below 14 years, numbering between 2.7-4 lakh. Commercial child prostitution is increasing at the rate of 8-10 per cent per annum. Some castes in India have traditionally accepted prostitution as their profession. These are Rajnat tribe in Rajasthan, Dehrhar community, Bedias and Kanjars community. In Maharashtra, 50 per cent of all prostitutes began as 'devadasis' and girls from devadasi' account for 20 per cent of total girls in child prostitution. (DWCD Annual Report 2003).

The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) amended in 1986, enhanced penalties for offences involving children and minors. DWCD has in 1998 drafted a Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and

Figure 31  
Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh  
(Number of Cases) in 2000

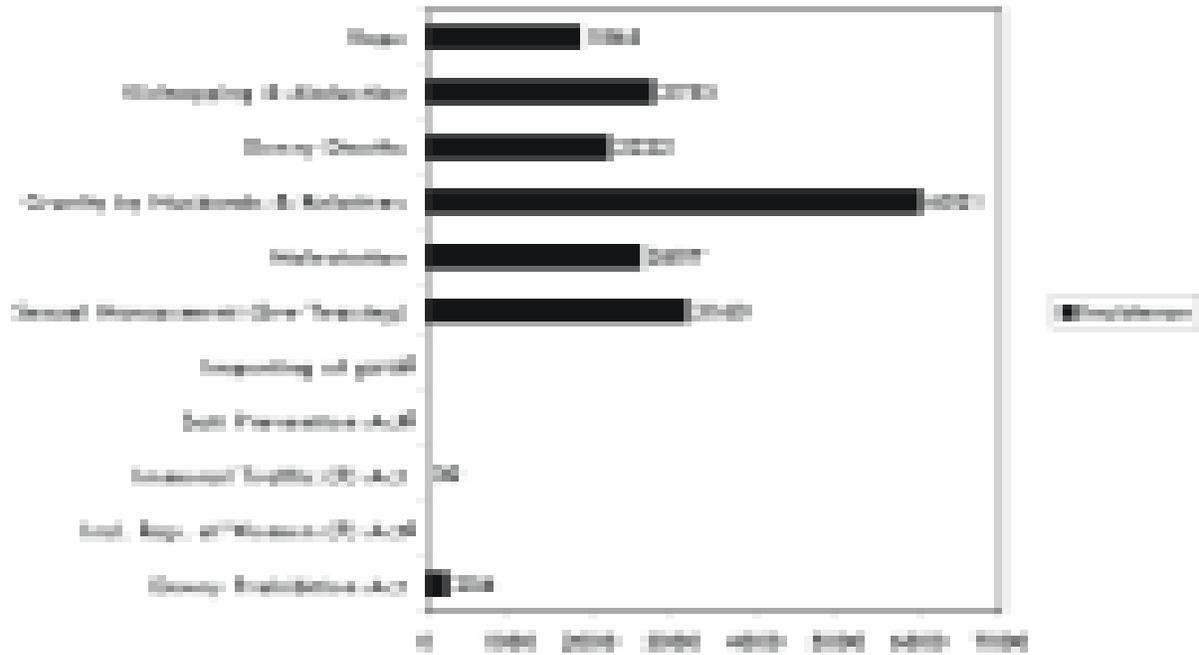
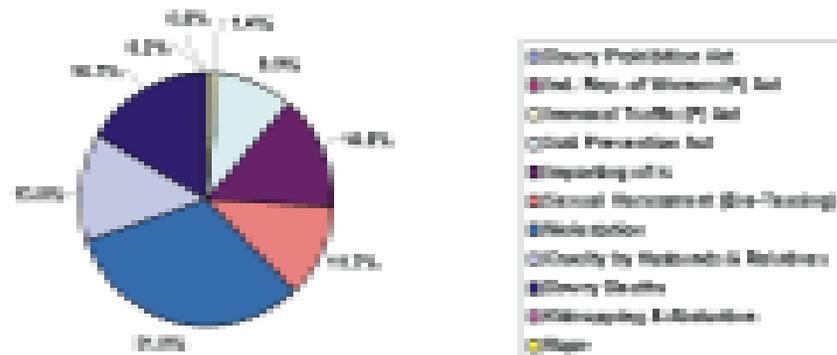


Figure 32  
Crimes Against Women in Uttar Pradesh  
% of different crimes in 2000



Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children as per the Supreme Court directions in Gaurav Jain vs Union of India, 1997. The Plan of Action comprising 11 action points guides the interventions of the Central Government ministries and departments, state governments, NGOs, the public and private sectors and other sections of society regarding prevention of trafficking, awareness generation, health care, education and child care, etc. The Plan is regularly reviewed by DWCD. A Central Advisory Committee was also set up in 1994 after directions from the Supreme Court in Vishaljeet vs Union of India. This Committee chaired by the Secretary DWCD reviews the implementation of the Plan of Action. NACO is implementing HIV/AIDS educational programmes for sex workers.

Table 28 : Incidence of Crime Committed against girl child of India and Major States, 2000

India and Major States	Rape below (16 years)	Infanticide	Foeticide	Procuration of Minor	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Buying of Girls for Prostitution
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	3132	104	91	147	15	53
Andhra Pradesh	222	8	8	2	3	0
Assam	92	4	0	21	1	1
Bihar	94	4	1	27	1	0
Gujarat	68	4	0	19	0	43
Haryana	137	1	13	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	39	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	67	2	1	7	0	0
Kerala	136	2	0	9	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	738	31	14	24	1	0
Maharashtra	367	20	41	24	5	1
Mizoram	27	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	119	0	1	4	0	0
Punjab	96	6	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	85	5	9	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	80	8	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	309	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	127	2	0	4	4	5

Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau (2002). *Crime in India 2000*. New Delhi, P. 216-217

- In the year 2000 Uttar Pradesh reported 309 cases of rape of girls below 16 years of age and no cases of female foeticide, procuring of minor girls or selling or buying of girls for prostitution. *This appears to be a gross understatement as there is a large amount of cross border trafficking along Nepal border and some of the voluntary agencies working in that area are making great effort to stem this phenomenon.* Taking note of this fact the state government has set up state advisory committee for taking measures to prevent cross border trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued victims.
- The DWCD, Government of India, has launched the *Swadhar* scheme in 2001 to provide funding to states and NGOs for shelter rehabilitation and integration of traffic victims. Grant in aid schemes for prevention of trafficking of women and young girls in source areas have also been initiated. A few voluntary organizations are successfully working on this issue in Uttar Pradesh and need to be supported in their efforts.

#### Cross Border Trafficking in Women and Girls in UP

Cross Border Trafficking in girls is carried out on a large scale. Girls from Nepal are brought in for purposes of sale in the Border Districts of Nepal. Gorakhpur is where the sale and purchase transactions take place. These girls are then taken to larger cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata by the agents who pose as their relatives. As reported by representatives of Bharatiya Gram Uthan, Bahraich who are working in partnership with Manav Seva Sanstan, Gorakhpur, so far they had rescued 36 girls from the grip of the gangs operating in this area and handed them back to their parents. No police protection is available and no Mahila Police is posted in these Border areas in the Police Stations. As on date, there is no protection home in Bahraich or any help line to reach out to police in the event of an emergency situation. These girls travel in groups of two or three and when interrogated, give out contradictory statements and are identified as victims of human trafficking. Although the NGOs set up in these districts are fairly active, they lack the necessary administrative strength and the teeth to surmount the problem in the absence of police support or presence. The situation of such women as are inducted into the flesh trade in places like Shivdaspur is horrid as per some field studies carried out by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Asha Rani Report). The position of the children of these women in red light areas is inhuman to say the least. These children are deprived of the education or any human contact with the outside world and grow up and fall into the trap of becoming prostitutes and pimps. These issues have come to the notice of the National Human Rights Commission who are supporting the work of *Manav Seva Sanstan* and its allied organizations for fighting Cross Border Trafficking and exploitations of women prostitutes.

#### The Official Version

A meeting of the Chairperson, NCW, was held with Chief Secretary and Secretaries and Commissioners of all concerned departments to discuss various critical issues concerned with women. Crimes against women and the condition of women prisoners and cross border trafficking dominated. (Education Secretary spoke on the situation of education of girls at the school stage, higher education was not discussed. Health was a casualty as no official presentation was made).

- There is a noticeable decline in Crime against Women when we look at the statistics of last 2 years. 11 Janpads have Mahila Thanas/Police Stations. There are DGP human rights, IG prisons and five zonal officers in crimes against women. *Mahila Sahayata Kendra* Counselling center - there is one in Lucknow since December 1993 in Police premises (CID Head quarters). 187 cases have been handled since 1998.
- It was stated that the Chief Minister had become greatly concerned about the rise in the number of crimes being committed against women in Uttar Pradesh and has asked the concerned departments to act swiftly to check this trend. (Home Secretary)

Table 29 : Statement of Crimes against Women of Uttar Pradesh 2000 to 2002

Crime	Year 2000	Year 2001	Year 2002
Dowry Death	2042	2076	1614
Rape	1634	1743	1156
Molestation	2358	2709	1898
Kidnapping	2387	2610	1920
Eve-teasing	3018	2579	1727
Atrocities/Harassment 498 A	5226	6603	4688

Source: Department of Home, Government of Uttar Pradesh

Table 30 : Statement of rape or attempted rape cases against women of Uttar Pradesh 1998 to 2000

Year	No. of Cases	Charge Sheet	Final Report	Under Investigation	Accused Arested	No. of Surrendered Accused
1998	1330	1113	77	140	1405	739
1999	1319	1165	38	116	1487	710
2000	1634	1352	76	206	1675	875

Source: Department of Home, Government of Uttar Pradesh

(In a meeting of NGOs and concerned officials with NCW team, we were given to understand that in order to comply with this injunction, the overzealous officials have found a way out, by lowering the rate of registration of crimes against women leading to under reporting).

#### Enforcement Agencies to Protect Human Rights and Women's Rights

- There are 5 zonal cells and 11 *Mahila Thanas*. The District Police performs this function. Besides the regular Police, 11 districts (Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Kanpur Nagar, Bareilly, Agra, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Faizabad, Jhansi and Moradabad) have *Mahila* Police Stations where redress of grievances is attempted. A Mahila Cell is created under CBCID to redress the grievances of the women. Besides 5 zonal Offices have been opened at Lucknow, Kanpur Nagar, Gorakhpur,

Bareilly and Meerut. State Legal Aid authority is providing relief w.e.f. 31 December 1993 where 1078 references have been registered so far, out of which about 1000 have been disposed. Besides, small camps are also organized at *Mohalla* level on every Saturday.

- *Mahila Sahayata Kendras* have a counseling centre. At present there is only one counseling centre and process is underway to set up four more such centres. According to Secretary, Law, there are Regional level - Family Courts for cases of maintenance, dowry, judicial separation. Family Counselling Centres in District Courts, Family Courts there must be about 12 in number, Mahila Judges - Nil. There exists provision for 20% reservation for women among judges, Counsellors social workers.
- IG. Human Rights was of the view that *Mahila Police Stations* have proved to be counter productive. Every police station should have a *Mahila Desk*. This would provide sense of security. Padmanabha Committee also recommended to reconsider the provision of 10% women in police force. In UP an attempt is being made to raise the share of women police to 50% over a period of time.
- Chairperson, NCW, spoke on the state of Mahila Police Stations visited by her in Allahabad at night and Meerut. The officers were found asleep and when she insisted that they listen to her, they use very bad / abusive language. Similar situation was observed by her in Meerut. She was of the view that since no women police wants to be posted at *Mahila police* station and were least effective it would be better to have a *mahila desk* in every police *thana* instead of the *mahila police thanas* which are a failure as a strategy to reduce violence against women, and that there is no help line facility as yet. There is need for setting up of *Women's help line in police commissionerate*. There is need to appoint full time *District Dowry Prohibition Officers* to meet the menace of dowry. Currently, this task is assigned to some functionaries as an additional charge. *Mahila* police forms only 4-5% at the recruitment level. Hardly any at the senior level. Because of such small numbers there are not enough women police officers / constables who can take the prisoner to the court. The *District Control Room* should be oriented how to deal with women's cases. In case of rape, the SPO should visit the area and investigation would be done by gazetted officer. She further observed that the Government order 1962 regarding SPOs is very old under which these SPOs are expected to act as rescue officer. This needs revision to ensure effectiveness. These rescue officers are largely on VIP duties and have little time for doing their real work.
- The Principle Secretary, *Mahila Kalyan* narrated the achievements of *his* department in women's welfare and their rescue from exploitation. He also detailed the steps being undertaken by the Government. The Director, *Mahila Kalyan* (male again) threw light on the schemes being implemented by his department. The Additional Director, *Mahila Kalyan* stated that women prisoners are kept in government protection homes where proper sanitation is available.

- The IG, Prisons stated that there are 60 jails in Uttar Pradesh, in 54 of these jails separate compounds are reserved for women. Lucknow, Aligarh and Faizabad have jails exclusively for women. As on 31st January 2003 out of 7113 convicted, 166 were women. Among the 39982 under trails, 921 are women. Women under trial are kept in district jail. If they have to be there for more than three months, they are brought to the *Nari Jail* at Lucknow. Conditions of food, medical cares are satisfactory. Equal wages are given for skilled work, the amount is Rs.18/- and for unskilled work the amount is Rs.13/-. Sanitary towels are made available for women prisoners. Earlier they were given white uniform, now it is light blue. *Creches* are provided for children below 6 years age. He stated that the *mahila* prisoners are kept in the separate compound of the district jail up to the period of 3 months after which they are transferred to *Nari Niketan* (Special Jails for women where proper food, cloths etc. are given to them and all necessary facilities are made available. *There are adequate facilities for proper care and treatment of pregnant women and prisoners.* Regarding steps for desegregation of convicts and under trial, he stated that since 1954 women with more than 3 months of conviction are sent to *Nari Bandi Niketan*. There are three separate jails for women prisoners in UP, *Nari Bandi Niketan* (only for convicts), women's jail Aligarh, and Women's jail Faizabad. All under trial women prisoners are kept in district jails in separate enclosures
- *The approved capacity for prisoners during 2001-02 was 33,802 in all, 32,700 male and 1,102 females. Number of inmates actually lodged during 2001-02 were 55,065 in all, 53,703 males and 1,358 females.*
- Number of *female life convicts* kept for more than 11 years in jail custody in UP was 62 in the year 2002. Women above 50 years of age who had served 3 years were given remission. Men who are 60+ and served 3 years of sentence are also entitled to remission. Of the 980 prisoners released so far 14-15 were women. (CP, NCW requested that the case studies of these 14-15 women be sent to her.). Number of *female under trials* kept in jail custody / remand homes is 1189 out of whom only one is physically handicap (dumb). The arrangement for medical care for women prisoners is district hospital / medical college. Literacy programmes are organized for women inmates. *There are no significant programmes for rehabilitation of women inmates after release.* There are separate stay homes / wings for under trials and short term convicts and for long term convicts and lifers. Sanitation facilities like latrines, urinals and baths are available to women custodies. Regular counselling is carried out in *Nari Bandi Niketan* with the help of an NGO namely *Nari Seva Samiti* at Lucknow. Provisions for safety from fellow prisoners with special reference to babe names is carried out according to the jail manual. *There are a total of 220 children of women prisoners who are receiving diet, medial care and education in the prisons.* Medical facilities are provided to women prisoners as per norms. Number of meetings with members of family and friends of women prisoners is four in case of under trials and one in case of convicts per month. A total of 162 women prisoners are engaged in vocational activities and other remunerative occupation during 2001-02. The wages paid to women prisoners engaged in

vocational jobs during 2001-02 were Rs. 18 for skilled worker and Rs.13 for unskilled worker. Recreational facilities like Sports, Games, Yoga, Music, Prayer, TV, Radio, Library etc. are made available. Sanitary towels are provided to women prisoners. Creche facilities are also available in the age group below 6 years. In the age group above 6 years they are sent back to their homes / families or to the protection homes. A total number of 50 jail visitors visited these women during 2001-02. The inmates are provided with facilities of a complaint book, direct reporting, periodic meetings to communicate their grievances. Legal aid is given to women prisoners (details not given). The administration of the jail is carried out by the Superintendent, Jailer, Deputy Jailer, Head Warden and Warden. At the state level DG Prisons and ADG Prisons and DIG Head Quarter oversee administration of the jails.

- *A Complaints Committee for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at work has been set up with five members out of whom four are females and one is male.* There is also the representation of an NGO on this Committee. No cases have been reported so far. The suggestion made by the department is that this Committee should have a Member Secretary and one Secretarial Assistant who will receive all the complaints and pursue them.
- The Director, Women's Welfare mentioned that the women prostitutes who are under trial are kept in remand home. For 0-6, years there is a *Bal Griha* in Lucknow jail and there is a *Rajkiya Sanstan* for girls age 6-18 years., *Zilla Sharanalya* for under undertrials and a *Nirashrit Mahila Karam Sala*, Sultanpur. 90% of homes are in rented buildings in very poor and dilapidated conditions and no provision exists for repairs. For Medical purposes, an honorarium of Rs.300/- per home is offered to the doctor and the same amount is given to the volunteers. Member, NCW inquired about the condition of the buildings of *Nari Niketans*. She had visited the *Nari Niketan* in Deoria where the building is in a very bad state and she also observed that no proper / adequate diet is given to the prisoners in *Nari Niketan*. There were complaints by the women prisoners that they get only half the rations and the rest is confiscated by the jail warden for her personal use.
- The Chairperson, NCW observed that the *Human Rights Department and jails have no links*. In the home department there is a special secretary for human rights. Among the Lok Adalats for under trial there are only two for women. A clear plan of action for reducing the number of under trial is needed for execution by the Department of Prisons. This action plan pertains to the human rights of under trial prisoners and should be prepared by the human rights department. In the bedding, no pillows are provided. There is no medical facility, no lady doctors or nurses are provided for women prisoners. Evaluate from human rights views and send guidelines to all District Jails. There is need to modify the jail manual to provide for pillows for prisoners to which they are not entitled at present. She suggested better coordination between the departments of Prisons and Human Rights as there are a lot of common areas The Chairperson, NCW, inquired as to how often does the Superintendent of Jail visit the jail to assess ground reality and what efforts are being made for reducing number of trial and releasing under trials and status of Lok

*Adalat*. She suggested the Senior Officers of the districts should pay surprise visits to the jails. This may help to improve the situation and create a proactive situation. *Also there is need to prepare a plan of action in respect of that. She was of the view that the under trial and convicts should not be kept together.*

- CP, NCW, wanted to know about the steps being taken for dealing with *Cross Border Trafficking*; What is the factual position of cross border trafficking and what remedial actions are being taken? Whether the persons / NGOs engaged in the rescue / rehabilitation work at the border are invited in the review meeting of the police officers? Whether there are rescue officers? She was informed that a State level advisory board has been set up for dealing with the problem of Cross Border Trafficking. Arrangements for 100 beds short stay homes *Manav Seva Sanstan*, Gorakhpur has been given a grant of 60 lakh for housing 100 inmates. It was stated that there exists a provision for having special police officers (SPOs in Varanasi at Shivdaspur) which is the largest red light area. But the rescue officer is all the time busy in VIP duty. She requested that the Home Secretary goes into this issue and also consider appointment of rescue officer in police station in the border areas. CP, NCW stated that Senior Police Officers are doing their work to the best of their ability but there is need to strengthen the lower rungs of police department for making them accountable and more responsible towards their duties. She proposed that the additional SP in each district be appointed as the nodal officer for looking into offences against women.
- On the issue of *Gender Sensitization*, IG Human Rights stated that so far there is nothing on gender in the police training, There is something on human rights. CP, NCW, stressed the need to make gender sensitization a part and parcel of training in all *departments to ensure greater informed sensitivity*. The component of gender sensitization should be there in the training of Dowry Prohibition Officer, Rescue officer, SPOs. .Sensitization at constable level is needed. District SP has to be advised and sensitized. *NCW module for training of trainers developed by the National Police Academy be utilised. As per NHRC recommendation, women police officers should form at least 10% of the police personnel so far. The state government should increase it to 50%.*
- *IPS gender sensitization is carried out in the National Police Academy*. District Level Police Personnel to include SHO and Senior Officers should be gender sensitized and trained as trainers so that they can continue training in their own circle. There is need for changing the Police Academy Curriculum within the framework of human rights and gender.
- Child Marriage needs to be stopped. There is discrepancy in IPC on rape below 16 and difference in Child Marriage Restraint Act and IPC 186 - needs to be removed.

The NGO View Point\*

\*(Points arising out of NCW Workshop on Women's Empowerment in Uttar Pradesh - its Position and Possibilities held on 10.3.2003 at Lucknow)

## Law and Justice

- Laws need to be sensitive to women and get them justice. The constitutional mandate of non discrimination and the relevant articles are little known to women. Legal literacy is very essential. (Kirti Srivasta, Advocate, High court speaking on behalf of *Praachi*. An NGO working in the area of women and law).
- Women Dalits continue to suffer as in the case of rape. The FIR is allowed only after the woman has given proof. The help line is also with the police. *Mahila Thanas* are not very active and in many cases the charge sheet is not framed. The Factory Act has been amended in UP for certain industries to allow women to work in night shifts. This has its own hazards in terms of their personal security and safety. It was stated that cold drinks with alcohol content (*Exotica*), works against women. (Varanasi, Pradeep Kumar)
- The representative drew attention to a research report on the sexual exploitation of *Dalit* women. She stressed the need for a network of voluntary organizations at the District level. In the *Nari Niketan* Survey in Meerut and Saharanpur, the situation of young girls under trials without charge sheet is frightening. In the whole of UP, there is only one post of a Director. In Saharanpur, even the boundary wall is not there. We are working with the poor girls who are victims of gang rape. The organization is without any grant but lot of help has been received from NCW. Out of 15 girls, 12 did not know there was provision for free legal aid for them. No policies, no guidelines, no conduct rules, no complaint procedures, no charge committee - everything is non functional. Women prisoners themselves do not know as to what should be the environment. (*Pant Nagar, Maya Sharma*)
- All MPs and legislators take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution but have little respect for it. There is need to develop respect for observance of law. Legal awareness is lacking. In education, 3 Rs are compulsory but no legal literacy is given. She proposed setting up of a law university for women in Uttar Pradesh and offered her services for this purpose. (Prof. Shraddha Kumar)
- It was brought to the notice of the Commission that dowry cases are increasing every day.
- Family courts are there but their functioning is not adequate. Even summons are not served. There is a counsellor but his/her role is negligible because the cases do not reach that stage. However, some of the police officers present expressed the view that this description was exaggerated and although the situation of family courts is poor but not to such an extent.
- The NGOs run Family Counselling Centres. They adopted five 5-year old girls. Husbands in these area fight the election to the pros and work in lieu of their wives. They are clever for if *ghotala ho jaye to mahilaye hi pakiddi jayenki* (in case of any scam women will be the once who will be arrested). Chitrakoot and Jhansi have jails. In Jhansi, Jalaun and entire Bundel Khand region plucking of *tendu* leaf is a major occupation. Medical facilities are very poor. Gorakhpur is a major *adda* (centre) for prostitution where girls are bought and sold. (Jalaun)

- As far as women's security is concerned, there is no police protection and rape cases are increasing day by day. Even in matters of rape, the FIR is not registered or is partial at times. Police put these girls in a lock-up, sometimes from 2 / 3 to 20 days. The representatives of various other districts also supported the above version and told that similar situation prevades in their districts. The police does not lodge FIR and in most of the cases FIRs are lodged only on the orders of the court. (Basti)
- Several participants pointed out that domestic violence is on the increase and causes both physical and mental harassment to women. *In UP we have problem of violence against women and a major problem is girls education and their drop out.*
- *In response to the Chief Ministers call for reducing crimes against women, the official reaction was .strange. Instead of taking positive measures to provide safety and justice to women, letters were sent to District Level Officers not to make FIRs in order to show lower crime rate. ( DGP)*
- This organization is working on changing the psyche of people for stopping domestic "iolence, (Mamta, Mahila Samakhya, Deoria)
- Female foeticide, a virulent form of violence against women is on the increase, Further, abortion facilities are poor. Deaths on account of abortion related complications are the reason for 7% of the MMR in Uttar Pradesh (Dr. Neelam Singh)

#### Trafficking and Women in Custody

- We are working on girls and women trafficking along with Gorakhpur Seva Sanstan, Since 24th November last year we have rescued 36 girls near Rupedia. These Nepali girls are cross checked and from their responses are able to figure out that they are being taken for being sold. There is no police cooperation. Girls are at times carrying hashish / heroin. There are a total of 12 policemen and no women police. Rupedia is on the Indo-Nepal border. In our organization only 2 staff members who work tirelessly there is a need for a *Mahila Sipahi*. *Mahila Thana* is needed as also a help line. There is nothing in Bahraich. UP Government appointed a State Advisory Committee for stopping cross border trafficking in the Department of Social Welfare. This Committee met after long time in many years. It is our suggestion that NGOs working in these areas should be represented on this Committee. (Bahraich, Sanjay Awasti)
- Varanasi is a junction point for human trafficking. Women and children are kidnapped and brought and sold here. There is no protection home. Forty girls were rescued by this organization. There is a lot of caste based violence and female foeticide is rampant. The rescue officers are non functional. Normally this is an additional charge given to a senior clerk. The situation of women's protection home under ITPI Act and Juvenile Justice Act, Children's Home are supposed to be looked after by the Rescue Officer. List of visitors is prepared from among senior university professors and eminent citizens and they have no time to visit these homes. There is no special provision for the physically handicapped in these rescue homes. (Varanasi)

- It was pointed out that the condition of shelter homes run by the government and by the NGOs is not very good. The implementing agency is police. No circle officer is aware of the fact that he / she is also the special police officer for the shelter homes.
- Participants suggested that the *Nari Niketan* / Jails should have all the facilities and proper electricity facilities so that the women prisoners can utilize their time in some constructive work.
- There is no *mahilajail* and due to lack of education girls in the age group 10-14 years are engaged in the business of *bidi* making which is very risky and injurious for such tender children and teenagers. (Kushi Nagar)
- Women prisoners have a rough time. The *Mahila* Warden exploits them and gives them two rods against the quota of food and uses these for feeding her cow. She also pilfers the soap and does not give it to the women prisoners (Sant Ravidas Nagar)
- The police officers present were of the opinion that the SPOs should be made more accountable so as to minimize torture on women and that the proposal of *Mahila Help line* had been sent to the Government. They were also of the view that men should be more alert and participate in tasks of women's protection.
- Women police and even the Jailer use the same filthy language and the same brutal techniques as are used by their male counterparts. Women who have suffered do not get a sympathetic hearing from them. The separate *Mahila Thanas* do not appear to be working well. Instead there is requirement for *Mahila Cells / Desks* in every *Thana*. There are *Mahila Thanas* in 19 cities but these are not serving much purpose as no criminal cases are dealt with by them. It would be far more appropriate to have a *Mahila desk* in every *Thana* and more number of *Mahila Constables*. Registration of marriages must be made compulsory under law as very often women are left in lurch for want of proper proof and men leave them and marry again. There are a large number of acts for protection of women and the onus is on police who themselves know very little about them. The post of Special Police Officers in each district needs to be renewed and the SPO should be designated for looking after cases of women only. *Mahila Sahayata Prakosht* was mooted for all districts but has not materialized. (Deoria)

#### Mahila Police Stations: A Failed Strategy

- During discussions it surfaced that the present policy of opening *Mahila* Police Stations was not giving the desired results. There was a complete consensus that instead of having separate *Mahila* Police Stations, it should be made mandatory to have a *Mahila Desk / Cell* in each Police Station, so that women can fearlessly go and report any crimes committed against them.
- Senior police officers were also of the view that *Mahila* Police *Thanas* have not proved to be effective and effort should be made to post *mahila* police in enough numbers and have *Mahila* desk in every police station. The proportion of women police should be increased in order to

improve the situation of women in the state as far as police is concerned. The officer was of the view that there is need to organize seminars and workshops for common people and police personnel to create awakening about women and the law. This could lead to decrease in corruption and exploitation of women.

*Conditions of women prisoners in Aligarh Jail: A Research Study by the Centre for Women's studies, Aligarh Muslim University,2002.*

District jail of Aligarh is for under trials. There is a separate jail for women, which is under the direct control of the Superintendent. *Male Deputy Jailer* is responsible for their supervision and Control. There are fifty female inmates aged 18- 70 years. Women's jail consists of a living room with attached bathroom with two toilet seats. There is a meeting room, dispensary and a small cell for sick inmates with attached bathroom. There is provision of electricity, water supply and medical facilities. Most of the prisoners were satisfied with the quality and the quantity of food. The inmates work in two shifts, morning and evening in groups of five. They cook their own food, clean their rooms and wash their own clothes. Once free from their assigned duties, they spend time chatting together and sing religious songs, watch TV and even dance at times despite their difficult life as prisoners.

#### Problems Identified

- i. The room where these women are locked up for twelve hours from 6 P.M. to 6 AM. is overcrowded as its capacity is only twenty. At times 50-70 women inmates are huddled up in this space.
- ii. The problems faced by these women are both physical and psychological. Most of them are housewives who have never lived away from home, have a strong desire to get out of jail but feel helpless. Though these women are under trial, they have to live in jails for months and years.
- iii. The problem is exaggerated in the case of those (66%) whose family members are also in jail. About 46 have left their minor children at home and do not have any communication from them.

## CHAPTER - V

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND SUGGESTED ACTION

In this chapter we look at the broad picture of the status of women that emerges from the analysis of the various social indicators and field experiences as also the proposed strategies of the UP. Government and some further suggestions. We started by examining the indicators of socio-economic development of Uttar Pradesh during the last five decades, the progress made, and challenges that remain. We looked at gender disparities in the framework of Human development. *We perhaps need to reframe our approach to women's development in the human rights frame.* After gauging the situation of women and girls as it stands today in UP, an attempt was made to look at the policies of the state on women's development, programmes and schemes aimed at women's equality and the institutional mechanisms for delivering gender justice to them. The National Commission for Women interaction with State Officials and representatives of 35 NGOs was an interesting exercise to listen to the two sides of the story of women in UP, the official version and the NGO version. The Draft Annual Plan, 2003-04, Vol. I, Part 1 released by State Planning Commission, Government of UP, 2003 provides an excellent insight into the various battles, the State is fighting to provide basic minimum facilities to its huge population and moving towards higher productivity and prosperity.

#### Findings

#### Policy

- Uttar Pradesh does not have a separate state policy on women as yet. A major policy statement is the inclusion of a Chapter on Women's Component Plan in the Draft Annual Plan 2003-04 which underlines the importance of empowering women and *quotes Swami Vivekananda "... there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing..."* There is a heightened consciousness that the state cannot develop unless its women are given special care and attention. However, the analysis of this document shows that this special chapter apart, no effort has been made to reflect the many possibilities that exist for women in different sectors of development nor are any gender desegregated data or targets mentioned.

#### Agencies

- A number of programmes and schemes benefiting women and girls are run by various government departments and agencies through the departmental structures and by the' NGOs. In order to obtain better coordination in the implementation and monitoring of the large number of programmes

for women, a separate Women and Child Department was created in March 1989. Earlier, the Social Welfare Department did all of its work. Now, this work is done by several agencies under this department to include (i) Directorate of Child Development Services and Nutrition (ii) Directorate of Women's Welfare (iii) State Women's Development Corporation (iv) State Social Welfare Board and (v) State Commission for Women. Various economic and welfare programmes being implemented for the social and economic empowerment of women.

#### Overall Development

- Despite several advances, UP continues to be one of the most backward states of the country in terms of per capita income as well as other indicators of socio economic development. The state has high incidence of poverty and there is widening gap between per capita income of the State and country. High population growth rates are constraining the development efforts. The state is far from universalization of elementary education and total literacy. Agricultural potential is not fully tapped and about 28% of the net sown area is not irrigated. The infrastructure facilities are inadequate. More than half the villages are not connected by metalled roads. There is low industrialization. limited to certain pockets near the country's capital and there is insufficient diversification in agriculture.

*The status of women in Uttar Pradesh has seen many high and low points. However, the overall situation of girls, and women in Uttar Pradesh as it obtains today is grim to say the least. Bulk of women of UP - continue to be illiterate, Poor, Pregnant, Powerless.*

Uttar Pradesh forms a major part of the highly sexist northern plains of India and is proverbially the medieval tract that still harbours feudal values and obsolete traditions and institutions that are antithetical to the broad principles of a Constitution wedded to equality and social justice. The situation of UP with regard to all indicators of development after five decades of socio economic planning is proof enough that the state is in the crisis situation and needs to pull itself out of the conundrum of poverty, illiteracy, low infrastructure capacity and inadequate social and economic services. *Women and girls have a relatively larger share of adversity on account of a society marked by sharp disparities of regions, caste, class and gender. We notice adverse sex ratio and more particularly, decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years); female foeticide, and neglect during childhood; high IMR; higher female IMR; higher female child mortality in 0-4 years and 5-14 years; high fertility, large family size; high teenage pregnancies; high MMR population explosion; low contraceptive acceptance and poor male participation; multiple abortions and finally sterilization. the only options for women; Low availability of Skilled Attention / Institutional Deliveries, low availability and poor quality of medical and health services.*

*The population growth continues to be very high and nullifies the development efforts and inputs. The Annual Exponential Growth rate percent continues to be high at 2.3 during 1991-2001 compared to the national average of 1.9. The Decadal Growth rate during 1991-2001 has increased to 25.8 compared to 25.6 during 1981-1991 and from 16.4 during 1951-61. This is far higher than the national averages of 21.34.*

There is *high incidence of poverty* and a widening gap between per capita income of the state and the country. *Around one fourth of India's poor live in Uttar Pradesh.* The poverty ratio has come down from 57.07% in 1973 to 31.5% in 1999-2000. In 1999-2000 there were 529.89 lakh poor out of which 412.01 lakh were in rural areas and 117.88 lakh in urban areas. *Per capita income* of UP in 2001-02 at Rs.9749, almost half of the national per capita income of Rs.17736.

*Regional disparities are very marked.* The state is divided into four economic regions, namely, Eastern, Western, Central and Bundelkhand. The Western region is the most developed followed by the Central region. Eastern region is the least developed region.

Scheduled Castes constitute 21.24% of the total population in the state. Majority of the Scheduled Caste (88%) reside in rural areas. Scheduled Tribes constitute a miniscule proportion of the state population. The state has only 0.76 lakh scheduled tribes in UP. Mostly found in 7 districts of Khedi, Balrampur, Shravasti, Bahraich, Maharajganj, Haridwar and Bijnor.

#### Gender Disparities

In 2001, the Human Development Index (HDI) of Uttar Pradesh is 0.388 compare to 0.472 for India and 0.638 for Kerala. In 1991 the HDI was 0.314 compare to 0.381 for India. The Gender Disparity Index (GDI) for Uttar Pradesh was 0.520 compare to 0.676 for India and 0.858 of Himachal Pradesh and 0.825 for Kerala (National Human Development Report 2001).

*Missing Women:* The sex ratio (number of females per thousand male) is an important indicator of the status of women and of gender discrimination. Sex ratio has shown an improvement from a low of 876 in 1991 to 898 in 2001. Females account for 47.33% of the total population of UP of 166,052,859. *There are 8 million fewer females in a total population of 166 million in the state comprising 87 million (52.67%) males and 79 million (47.33%) females. The sex ratio amongst the Scheduled Tribes females was 910 which was much higher than SC or General population.*

*Missing Girls : Declining Child Sex Ratio:* *There are more than one million girls missing the age group 0-6 years.* While the over all sex ratio improved from 876 in 1991 to 898 in 2001, sex ratio in 0-6 years age group has declined from 927 to 916 during this period. The number of children in the age group 0-6 years was 30, 472,042 at the 2001 census count, 15,903,900 male and 14,568,142 female, giving a female deficit of 1,335,758. This decline in child sex ratio can be attributed to the acute son preference and daughter neglect. The worsening SRB (Sex Ratio at Birth) with 115 male births to 100 female births in Uttar Pradesh is pregnant with meaning. Sex selective abortions are on the rise and female foeticide continues unabated especially in the urban areas with easy availability of sex detection and abortion. The Child sex ratio ranges from 847 in Meerut to 977 in Gorakhpur. This vast intra state variation appears to be related to the level of urbanization of a district and easy availability of sex determination tests needs careful study and urgent attention.

*Female life expectancy at birth* in Uttar Pradesh has improved from 48.5 during 1981-85 to 64.09 during 2001-06, the corresponding rise in expectation of life at birth amongst males is from 51.4 to 63.54 years.

*Birth and Death rates are higher than the national average. According to MOHFW the birth rate per thousand in 2000 was 32.8 for UP compared to the national average of 25.8 and 17.9 for Kerala. Likewise the death rate per thousand in 2000 in Uttar Pradesh is slightly lower now at 10.3 compared to 8.5 for India as a whole and 6.4 for Kerala. Registration of births and deaths is very low in rural remote areas.*

*TFR (Total Fertility Rate) is 4.9 (1995-97) which is much higher compared to All India average of 3.4 and which is 1.8 for Kerala and 1.5 each for Nagaland and Goo.*

*IMR for UP for the year 2000 was 83.81 for males and 87 for females. More female infants die and rural urban disparities are high (MOHFW). More girls die in the age group 0-4 years and from 5-14 years compared to boys; 29.8% girls die by age four compared to 26.6% boys. And, in the age group 5-14, years the death rate for girls is 2.6% compared to 1.7% for boys in UP.*

*Higher female mortality during childhood and reproductive age group shows that gender discrimination is all pervasive. The cause for higher female and child mortality in Uttar Pradesh (as in India) is rooted in the relative neglect of the female infants and female children on account of acute syndrome of son preference and daughter neglect.*

*The MMR for the country as a whole is 407. MMR of 707 per 100,000 in Uttar Pradesh is the highest in the country. A lot many more women die in maternity related deaths on account of sepsis and unsafe abortions handled by quacks. Teenage pregnancies, especially in rural areas, and lack of trained medical assistance account for high risk maternity. Whereas 89% women in Meerut and Baghpat receive skilled attention during pregnancy, their percentage is as low as 8.5% in Hamirpur and 11% in Bahraich and Shrawasti. (National Population Commission, 2001).*

*The mean age at marriage in the state was 17.27 years in 1991 and has gone up to 19.5 (at effective marriage) according to latest SRS estimates. The age at marriage for rural girls is lower due to traditional beliefs and value system in Uttar Pradesh. According to NFHS II (1998-99) nearly a third of girls between 15 to 19 were married and in the age group 20-24 years more than 50% women had got married before 18 years of age and a quarter even before 15 years of age. The inter district / regional disparities are extremely wide. Whereas less than 6% girls marry below the age of 18 years in Kanpur Nagar, the figures are as high as 35% in Lucknow, 48% in Auraiya; 50% in Mainpuri, 52% in Allahabad, 70% in Ambedkar Nagar, 72% each in Chitrakout, Chandauli and Varanasi. 79% each in Bahraich and Shrawasti, 82% in Maharajganj, 84% in Lalitpur (National Commission on Population 2001).*

*The CPR (Couple Protection Rate) is 28.1, much lower compared to All India average of 48.2 and 67.7 in Himachal Pradesh; 66.7 in Punjab and 63.7 in Kernla according to NFHS 1998-99.*

*Drinking Water is available to 45.8% of the total number of households in Uttar Pradesh within their premises, 44.1% have a water source nearby and 10.1% have to fetch water from a distance. In the case of rural households, 38.2% have drinking water source within premises, 58.8% near premises*

and 11.2% have this source away from their residence. In the case of urban areas, 77% households have water within premises, 17.6% have it near premises and 5.4% have to get it from a distance. (Source: Drinking Water Sources & Location Data sheet, Census of India 2001).

Only 33.15% households in UP have access to toilet facilities compared to 49.32% at the All India level in 1997. In 1991, 18.02% households in UP had access to toilet facilities, only 6.44% in rural areas and 66.54% in urban areas, the corresponding All India figures were 23.70%, 9.48% and 63.85% respectively

#### Literacy Situation

- The overall literacy rates percent in Uttar Pradesh have gone up from 12.02% in 1951 to 57.4% in 2001; male literacy rate has gone up from 16.2% to 70.2% and female literacy from 4.1% to 43% during the same period. Female literacy rate has grown at faster pace during 1991-2001. There is, an overall gain of 16.65 per cent points while gain in literacy for females (18.61 per cent points) is higher than males (15.41 per cent). Though overall improvement in the literacy rate in case of males is less than females, yet gender gap is more than 21 percentage points. Female literacy ranges from 18.75% in Shrawasti (carved out of Bahraich) to Kanpur Nagar which continues to lead in female literacy (77.63) followed by Auraiya (71.50), Ghaziabad (70.89) and Etawah (70.75). There are 5 districts viz., Shrawasti (34.25), Balrampur (34.71), Bahraich (35.79), Budaun (38.83) and Rampur (38.95), which have recorded literacy rate less than 40 per cent. However, 39 districts have reported literacy above state average (57.36%).
- Among the 77.77 million literate persons in age 7+ in UP in 2001, 50.26 million were male (64.63%) and 27.51 million were female (35.37%). The absolute number of illiterate population in 2001 was 57.81 million comprising 21.31 million (36.86%) male and 36.50 million (63.15%) females. Women form about a third of the literate and two thirds of the literate population in the age 7+ in 1001.
- SC literacy rates for UP are lower than that of India as a whole. SC literacy rate was 40.80% for males in UP compared to All India average of 49.91% for SC in 1991. The SC female in UP had a literacy rate of 10.69% compared to the All India average of 23.76% (1991 Census).
- ST literacy rate for UP are higher than the All India average. UP has a very small tribal population. Among them 49.95% males were found literate compared to 40.65% for India. ST female literacy rate was 19.86% in UP in 1991 compared to the All India average of 18.10%.

#### Rural Urban Disparities

- Female Literacy Rate is less than 30% in 8 districts of UP namely Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Rampur, Gonda, Budaun, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shrawasti. Female literacy is between 30-40% in 19 Districts; falls between 40-50% in 26 districts and is above 50% in total of 13 Districts namely Kanpur Nagar, Lucknow, Auraiya, Ghaziabad, Etawah, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Kanpur

Dehat, Meerut, Firozabad, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Mall, Jalaun, Baghpat and Farukkabad.

- *The rural urban divide is very sharp. Only 30% rural females are literate compared to 53% urban females. District wise data amply brings out the rural urban disparities for instance female literacy is as high as 71% in Kanpur Nagar urban areas and 47% in Kanpur Nagar rural areas. As is evident from table 14, 30 districts have rural female literacy rate of less than 30% to include districts with the lowest rural female literacy of Bahraich (14.81%), Sbrawasti (14.26%) and Balrampur (14.68%). In 34 districts, rural female literacy falls between 30-40% and in 6 districts it is between 40-50%. None of the 70 districts have female rural literacy above 50%. Ghaziabad (40.27%), Mainpuri (40.45%), Etawah (44.47%), Auraiya (46.50%), Kanpur Dehat (43.99%) and Kanpur Nagar (47.26%). In the case of urban areas, no district falls in less than 30% bracket. Only 6 districts have female literacy rate between 30-40%; 22 districts have female literacy rate between 40-50% and 43 districts have female literacy rates ranging between 50-70%.*

## Educational Progress

### Educational Institutions

- The number of educational institutions has gone up from 35,836 in 1951-52 to 1091582 in 2001-02 and UP is said to have the largest number of educated in the country even when more than half of its population is illiterate. During 1950-51 to 2000-01 the number of primary / Jr. Basic Schools have gone up from 31979 to 86361. The number of senior basic schools have gone up from 2854 to 19639 and the higher secondary schools have gone up from 987 to 8459 during this period. Senior Basic Schools meant exclusively for girls number 3021 accounting for 15.38% of the total number of 19639 Senior Basic Schools. At the Higher Secondary level, institutions exclusively meant for girls number 1501 or 17.74% of the total number of 8459 schools.
- Universal provision of elementary schooling in rural areas in UP is a huge task and will still fall severely short of requirements even by the end of the Tenth Plan. At the end of 2001-02, there were a total of 91153 primary (Junior Basic) schools and 18005 Middle (Senior Basic) schools in Uttar Pradesh. The target for the Tenth Plan ( 2002-07) is 94,509 Junior basic schools and 30,694 Senior basic schools for the State - additional 3,356 Junior basic and 12, 689 more Senior basic schools. (Annual Plan, 2003).
- There are a total of 98,248 villages in Uttar Pradesh and at present have only 78,079 Junior Basic Schools, 17078 Senior Basic Schools and 7,092 Higher Secondary Schools in rural areas. Going by average of one school per village, there is a shortage of more than 20,000 primary schools. And, assuming all secondary schools have middle classes, we have only 24,170 middle schools/sections for close to one lakh villages in UP. For every 100 primary schools in rural areas,

there are only 22 Senior Basic (Middle Schools) and 9 Secondary Schools. This is a major constraining factor for Universalisation of Elementary education in Uttar Pradesh especially from the point of view of girls' enrolment. Parents do not like to send girls beyond their own village for further education.

- Also, there is enough evidence to show that the transition rate of girls is much higher where the school is located within the village or is a complete middle or secondary school. As yet even access to schooling is not universal in terms of availability of primary and middle schools, leave alone enrolment, retention and successful achievement

#### Girls' Participation at the School Stage

- There are a total of 208 lakh students enrolled in recognized institutions in UP of whom 69.6 lakh (33.44%) are girls (2000-01). *Girls form 36% of the students enrolled at the primary stage; 31% at the Middle Stage (Senior Basic); 30% at the Higher Secondary Stage (classes IX-XII).*
- The Inter district / regional disparities are extremely large in Uttar Pradesh. Districts with less than 40% female literacy are extremely poor in participation of girls at all stages of school education as well as in proportion of women teachers to total at various stages. Girls as percentage to total range from 13.41% in Ambedkar Nagar to 46.48% in Ghaziabad at the primary stage; 7.33% in Siddharthnagar to 47.91% in Kanpur Nagar at the Middle Stage (senior basic) and from 16.76% in Siddharthnagar to 43.11% in Lucknow at the secondary stage (classes IX-XII).

#### Low Gross Enrolment Ratios and High Drop Out

- The Gross Enrolment ratio for Classes I-V in UP in the year 2002 was 80.93% for boys and 49.36% for girls. Among the SC children this ratio was 91.62% for boys and 52.64% for girls; for ST children this ratio was 86.72% for boys and 61.30% for girls. The Gross Enrolment ratio at the middle stage classes VI-VII was 46.94% for boys, 23.47% for girls; among SC children this ratio was 54.59% for boys, 20.38% for girls; for ST children this ratio was 74.09% for boys and 38.76% for girls (Annual Report 2002-03, MHRD, Department of Education).
- *Drop out rates continued to be exceedingly high in Uttar Pradesh and are much higher for girls than for boys.* In 2001-02, the Gross Drop out rate for Classes I-V was 59.79% girls and 49.98% for boys. For Classes I-VIII the drop out rate was 71.51 % for girls and 59.06% for boys and for Classes I-X it was 74.90% for girls and 57.30% for boys (Annual Report 2002-03. WIRD, Department of Education). Sixty percent girls drop out by Class V. 72% by Class VIII and only 25 out of hundred survive till the secondary stage.

#### Out of School Children at the Elementary Stage in Uttar Pradesh

- In Uttar Pradesh the estimated number of children in the age group 6-11 years is 21.71 million comprising 11.37 million boys and 10.35 million girls and in the age group 11-14 years the total number of children are estimated to be 12.90 million, 6.93 million boys and 5.97 million girls.

- At the Primary stage (Classes I-V) 12.55 million out of 21.71 million children are enrolled leaving out 9.16 million children in this age group to be brought into school; at the Upper Primary/ Senior Basic stage (Classes VI-VIII) only 2.94 million out of the 12.90 million children of the age group 11-14 years are in schools leaving a huge gap of 9.96 million children to be brought into school.
- A total of 5.87 million girls in the primary section and 5.06 million girls in the upper primary age group are out of school accounting for 64.08% of the non enrolled children at the primary stage and 50.80% of the non enrolled children at the Senior Basic stage (Classes I-VIII).
- At the elementary stage, 16 million children in the age group 6-14 years are in school and 19 million (among them 11 million girls), are still outside.

*Efforts have to be made to educate more than 19 million children who are currently out of schools to keep the promise of universalization of elementary education by 2007. All the children who are out of school belong to the poorer sections of society, among them the SC, the ST, the minorities and rural and urban poor.*

#### Women Teachers at School Stage

- There are a total of 5.14 lakh teachers at the school stage out of whom only 1.16 (22.53%) are female teachers. Women form 24% of teachers at the primary stage; 22% at the senior basic level (classes VI-VIII); and only 20% at the secondary stage in 2000-01. This low proportion of women teachers is cited as a major reason for parents not sending girls to schools where no women teachers are posted.
- Inter District Variations: at the Primary stage ranges from 11.03% in Ambedkar Nagar to 57.23% in Kanpur Nagar; and 7.16% in Maharajganj to 55.95% in Lucknow at the Senior Basic level. At the Higher Secondary stage, the percentage of women teachers to total number of teachers ranges from 5.20% in Maharajganj to 47.81% in Lucknow.
- *Rural areas continue to face shortage of women teachers as very few rural girls make it to the higher secondary level which is the entry point for Basic teacher training and urban educated women do not wish to serve in rural areas on account of their family compulsions.* Urban schools are overflowing with women teachers and rural areas are short and this is where women teachers are needed the most. Latest available rural urban statistics show that the percentage of rural women teachers was as low as 17% at the primary stage, 12% at the middle stage, 7.5% at the secondary level (classes IX-X) and, 3.4% in senior secondary classes in rural areas. The corresponding figures for urban areas were 52% at primary stage, 48% at middle stage, 42% at secondary level and 33% at the senior secondary level (NCERT, 1998).

#### Higher Education

- *Girls are doing better in higher education and making fast progress and higher education is available largely in urban areas.* During 2000-01, there were more than 4 lakh girls forming 38%

of over 10.63 lakh students enrolled in higher education in Uttar Pradesh. Girls have made substantial progress in higher education in UP during the last decade. The percentage share of girls to total during 1990-91 and 2000-2001 in various courses of higher education has gone up from 26% to 31% in Ph.D.; 32% to 44% in MA; 23% to 45% in M.Sc.; 3% to 21% in M.Com.; 28% to 42% in B.A./BA hons.; 20% to 31% in B.Sc./B.Sc. hons.; 4% to 17% in B.Com./B.Com. Hons.; 4% to 43% in B.E./B.Sc.. (Engg.)/B.Arch. and 4% to 5% in Polytechnic Institutes. Their percentage share to the total has remained more or less the same in the following courses during this period. 44% in B.Ed./B.T.; 23% in Medicine; 5% in Technical, Industrial, Arts and Crafts; 38% to 39% in Teacher Training Schools. The situation of Scheduled Caste girls is not as good and in fact ST girls, very small in numbers appear to be doing better.

#### Female Work Participation

- According to Census 2001, of the 161.1 million population of UP, only 32.6% were workers. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for men was 47.26% compared to 16.28% among women. The proportion of non workers was 84% for males and 53% for females. As for the national trend, men predominate among the main workers and women among the marginal workers. Among the male workers in UP, 84% were main workers and 16% were marginal workers, among women workers 38% were in the main workers category and 62% were marginal workers.
- While the overall Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) for UP was 16.28%, it was 18.89% for rural females and only 6.19% for urban females; the corresponding male figures being 47.26%, 47.84% and 45.08%. *The higher participation rate of rural women is in no way indicative of their higher economic status.* In fact, rural women workers are mostly illiterate, unskilled marginal workers, engaged in cultivation, farm labour and household industries. Majority of them belong to underprivileged sections of the population, such as the SC, ST, marginal farmers' households and are engaged in farm work as daily wage workers. Most labour intensive farm operations like paddy transplantation, weeding, winnowing and cleaning are almost exclusive to women workers. In household industries like making leaflet plates, bamboo baskets, embroidery/Chikan work, bidi making, bangle making absorb large number of women and child workers from poverty households for keeping their bodies together.

#### Women's Representation in Political Bodies

- Uttar Pradesh has 25 Women MLAs, 6 of whom are Ministers. Minister of Technical Education UP. appears somewhat satisfied all those estimates more women could be inducted. She states, "The concept of soft women being given soft portfolios is changing. PWD, information and technology, sugar cane development and technical education - all manned by women - can hardly be dubbed soft ministries. It is for us to prove ourselves equal to the ministries we are assigned". (Times of India, May 11, 2003, Sakina Yusuf).
- In the year 2000, UP had the largest number of women in the PRIs in the country; 120591 in Gram panchayats, 13865 in Panchayat Samitis and 634 in Zilla parishads making a total of

135090 women in PRIs. As per 73rd amendment elections for all three levels of Panchayats were held in 1995 and within the stipulated time of 5 years again held in 2000. Against the reservations under the 13th and 74th Constitutional Amendments, *and overwhelming response from women (and their male relatives!)* has resulted in their capturing more than 33% seats reserved from them in recent elections (2000): Chairpersons, Zilla Panchayat, (53.62%); Member, Zilla Panchayat (37.06%); Chairperson, Kshetra Panchayat (36.71 %); Member, Kshetra Panchayat (35.82%); Gram Pradhan (35.32%); Member, Gram Panchayat (37.95%).

- As observed on the ground, women members of PRIs have yet to come into their own as far as execution of their expected roles in development. The strings of power continue to be with their spouses or other family males, making them virtually into puppets. There is an element of training of women of the PRIs under the Panchayati Raj Department. It goes without saying that educated women appear to handle their political leadership roles relatively much better and it is the lower crust of the PRIs where female literacy and educational levels are extremely low and this makes them vulnerable. In such cases, family males exploit the situation to their own advantage.

#### Crimes against Women

- In Uttar Pradesh a total of 18,920 crimes against women were registered accounting for 13.4% of total crimes against women in the country as a whole with the crime rate of 11.0 (per one lakh population). Uttar Pradesh accounted for 31.8% of the Dowry Deaths; 13.2% of cases of Cruelty by Husband and Relatives; 18.3% of Kidnapping and Abduction and 28.7% of cases of Sexual Harassment (Eve-Teasing) according to National Crime Bureau Report, 2000.
- In the year 2000 Uttar Pradesh reported 309 cases of rape of girls below 16 years of age. However, no case of female foeticide, procuring of minor girls or selling or buying of girls for prostitution has been reported. *This appears to be a gross understatement as there is a large amount of cross border trafficking along Nepal border and some of the voluntary agencies working in that area are making great effort to stem this phenomenon.* Taking note of this fact the state government has set up state advisory committee for taking measures to prevent cross border trafficking and rehabilitation of rescued victims. The DWCD has launched the *Swadhar* scheme in 2001 to provide funding to states and NGOs for shelter rehabilitation and integration of traffic victims. Grant in aid schemes for prevention of trafficking of women and young girls in source areas have also been initiated. A few voluntary organizations are successfully working on this issue in Uttar Pradesh and need to be supported in their efforts.

#### Cross Border Trafficking in Women and Girls in UP

- Cross Border Trafficking in girls is carried out on a large scale. Girls from Nepal are brought in for purposes of sale in the Border Districts of Nepal. Gorakhpur is where the sale and purchase transactions take place. These girls are then taken to larger cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata

by the agents who pose as their relatives. As reported by representatives of Bharatiya Gram Uthan, Bahraich who are working in partnership with Manav Seva Sansthan, Gorakpur, so far they had rescued 36 girls from the grip of the gangs operating in this area and handed them back to their parents. No police protection is available and no Mahila Police is posted in these Border areas in the Police Stations. As on date there is no protection home in Bahraich or any help line to reach out to police in the event of an emergency situation. These girls travel in groups of two or three and when interrogated, give out contradictory statements and are identified as victims of human trafficking. Although the NGO set up in these districts is fairly active, they lack the necessary administrative strength and the teeth to surmount the problem in the absence of police support or presence. The situation of such women as are inducted into the flesh trade in places like Sbidaspur is horrid as per some field studies carried out by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (Asha Rani Report). The position of the children of these women in red light areas is inhuman to say the least. These children are deprived of the education or any human contact with the outside world and grow up and fall into the trap of becoming prostitutes and pimps. These issues have come to the notice of the National Human Rights Commission who are supporting the work of *Manav Seva Sansthan* and its allied organizations for fighting Cross Border Trafficking and exploitations of women prostitutes.

Proposed Strategies and Interventions for Women's Development in the Draft Annual Plan, 2003-04, Government of Uttar Pradesh

- Awareness generation at all levels and their confidence building.
- Ensure effective inter-sectoral convergence. Increase the median age of marriage for women by increasing awareness about the legal age of marriage for males as well as females. Ensure that the panchayats maintain the records of all marriages in their jurisdiction.
- To reduce maternal mortality rate, increase ante-natal coverage, increase IT coverage, increase institutional deliveries, reduce mild and moderate anaemia and creating pregnancy testing facility at all PHC and CHC by 2011 AD. Strengthen the systems to identify pregnant mothers at risk and referral systems to attend to high risk cases. For this active support of the ICDS infrastructure will be used.
- ICDS infrastructure will be extended to all the blocks in the State.
- Inter-Sectoral convergence will be ensured by adopting the special strategy of Women Component Plan. It's strict implementation and regular monitoring will be ensured.
- Encourage increased use of modern contraceptives and encourage all couples with unmet need to use terminal or spacing methods based on their choice and to substantially reduce the current unmet need, increase the number of new users of sterilization services and providing spacing services to more couples.

- Involve NGOs and corporate sector to implement innovative reproductive health programmes.
- Family Life Education (FLE) to be provided to adolescent boys and girls. It will cover planning for one's own future and importance of education, gender roles and responsible parenthood. Parents will be involved in some of the sessions to encourage parent child communication.
- NGOs will be involved in FLE programmes implemented for girls not attending schools particularly in rural and slum areas. Also community leaders will be involved in the implementation of this programme to ensure social support.
- All efforts to be made to implement the programme of universalization of primary education for all and especially for girls and ensure their retention in schools up to the secondary level. Special efforts will be conducted to make the community aware of the importance of female education.
- Added importance will be given to formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) exclusively for women and the groups already formed will be further strengthened. Voluntary Organizations with development projects funded by the Government/International institutions will be encouraged to constitute SHGs in the project areas.
- Enhance women's income, earning opportunities through improved access to credit training, technology, market support etc. and freeing them from the drudgery and time spent on household chores such as fuel, fodder and water collection etc.
- The strong bias of the society against girls to manifest in the preference for sons and the extreme form of bias is reflected in the rising tendency for couples to opt for termination of pregnancies of female foetus. Strict implementation of the existing Pre-natal Diagnostics Techniques Regulation Act 1994 will be ensured.
- Working Women's Hostels and Women's polytechnics will be opened in major cities in a phased manner to increase their participation in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- All forms of gender bias in the provision of services to women will be eliminated by sensitizing personnel in different departments.
- Social security measures like grant to widows, opening of Short Stay Homes for women in distress will be encouraged with voluntary support.
- Panchayats will be strengthened and empowered to fulfill their role with respect to programme implementation, supervision and monitoring. In reproductive health care (RCH), efforts will be made to reach the following targets as fixed for women and children in the Population Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2000.

#### Some Suggestions

- i. So far we have been looking at male female disparities in the equal opportunity frame of the Constitution and in recent years in the framework of Human development. *There is perhaps a*

*need to reframe the approach to women's development in the human rights frame. The state has a separate department / cell for human rights. However, there is a need for this department to work in close coordination with all other departments / agencies working in the area of women's rights and personal safety and security. Emphasis should be on strengthening of family courts. more in numbers for speedy legal aid and justice, appointment of trained counsellors, formulation of family court rules, and appointment of women judges on these courts.*

- ii. *Decentralized, people based, bottom up models need to be conceived and operationalized instead of Centrally sponsored schemes / State level implementation. From Saharanpur to Sonbhadra and from Maharajganj to Lalitpur, the vast geographical expanse housing 166 million Indians is an administrative challenge in itself and defies centralized planning and fiat emanating from the capital, Lucknow. Most thinking and action about women or for that matter about other disadvantaged groups, the SC, the minorities, rural populations in remote areas, is currently done by the bureaucracy and may be by the academicians / researchers at the Central or the State level with no participation of those for whom these programmes are meant. Needs of people are assessed as per shortfalls against national and international yardsticks without going into the complexities of multicultural societies.*
- iii. *Education of girls should be the first charge on state resources. Bringing 19 million children back to school would imply huge requirements of teachers and classrooms going by an average of 40 children per teacher per class. Rural areas are marked by low female literacy and awareness among rural women (SC, Landless. Minorities), low provision of schooling facilities especially at the post primary level, low availability of women teachers in rural areas and the linked phenomenon of poor infrastructure development, low road connectivity, water, sanitation, electricity, transport for more than half of the one lakh villages. As yet even access to schooling is not universal in terms of availability of primary and middle schools, leave alone enrolment, retention and successful achievement. Need to provide an additional 20,000 junior basic schools and more than 40,000 senior basic schools for the universal provision in the light of the goals of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to be attained by 2010. That is to actualize the fundamental right to education of children in the age group 6-14 years. There are reportedly 27,000 posts vacant in BTC and 55,000 posts of teachers are lying vacant at the primary level. More attention needs to be given to education of girls with disability. It was reported there are only two separate schools for girls/ women and the handicapped women / girls are being educated in co-educational special schools.*
- iv. *The Annual Plan 2003 underlines issues of adverse sex ratio and more particularly, decline in child sex ratio (0-6 years); female foeticide, and neglect during childhood; high IMR; higher female IMR; higher female child mortality in 0-4 years and 5-14 years; high fertility, large family size; high teenage pregnancies; high MMR; population explosion; low contraceptive acceptance and poor male participation; multiple abortions and finally sterilization, the only options for women; low availability of Skilled Attention / Institutional Deliveries, low availability and poor quality of medical and health services.*

- v. The Annual Plan has fixed time bound targets, namely, to reduce TFR from 4.3 in 1997 to 2.6 in 2011 and further to replacement level of facility (2.1) in 2016; Substantially reduce unmet need for both spacing and terminal method use from 56 percent in 1998-99 to 20 percent in 2011 and to 10 percent in 2016. To reduce maternal mortality rate from 707 in 1997 to 394 in 2010 and further to below 250 in 2016. Increase antenatal care coverage from 46 percent in 1997 to 78 percent in 2011 and further to 90 percent in 2016. Increase institutional deliveries from 17% in 1997 to 45 percent in 2011 and further to 55 percent in 2016. To reduce the IMR from 85 in 1997 to 67 in 2011 and further to 61 in 2016. Increase complete immunization of children from 42% in 1997 to 85% in 2011 and to all children in 2016. *The concerned programmes need to be implemented with sincerity and adequate financial back up for universal coverage.*
- vi. Crime against 'women situation is bad and there is low registration of cases. Law enforcement needs to be improved and better coordination required amongst concerned departments. Discussions with State Officials and field observation indicate the need to strengthen the law enforcement machinery of the state for sensitive handling of issues arising out of infringement and violation of laws meant to safeguard the interest of women including girls and women in difficult circumstances and women prisoners. It is noticed that the number of women in police is very small. There are not enough women police to even escort women under trials to the court. Currently only 4.5% of police force is female. *It is also proposed that 50% of police posts should go to women in Uttar Pradesh.*
- vii. The *Mahila Thanas* have not given the desired results and are found to be counter productive and waste of trained personnel. There should be a Mahila Desk/Cell in each Thana and the existing *Mahila Thana* may be phased out. Women's help lines should be located in Police Head Quarters at District level. Special Lok Adalats for women under trials may be established for speedy justice. Adequate arrangements for children of women prisoners need to be made. Urgent attention needs to be given to improve the conditions of the Nari Niketans. Rented buildings of Nari Niketans in Faridabad and Jagadispur are unsafe for inmates. Also, women prisoners need to be provided with medical assistance from women doctors and nurses. There is need for review of jail manual for providing basic amenities to inmates and also introduction of gender sensitization curriculum in police training programmes to the last functionary. A study of women in Prisons needs to be taken up immediately.
- viii. *Cross Border trafficking requires top priority.* Girls rescued from cross border trafficking need to be placed in safe shelter and reinstated through carefully designed rehabilitation programmes. Expeditious construction of short stay homes, especially in border areas is necessary. Women police need to be placed in Thanas in the border areas to facilitate the work of the NGOs. State level advisory committee on trafficking needs to meet regularly and the active NGOs need to be supported in the field. There is need for an investigative study into situation of Cross Border Trafficking. Appointment of special police officers / rescue officers under ITP A is indicated.

- ix. Introduction of *gender sensitization* curriculum in police training programmes to the last functionary.
- x. Domestic Violence Bill to be framed for Uttar Pradesh - Maharashtra has drawn up one.
- xi. Night work has been allowed for women in certain industries. *Provision of safety for women doing night work needs to be looked into.*
- xii. *Child Marriages* continue in Uttar Pradesh on a considerably large scale. The menace of dowry continues making it prohibitive for parents to afford daughters and hence the phenomena of female foeticide and childhood deaths amongst girls are high. There is need to issue orders to district authorities to ensure prevention of child marriages. Appointment of full time dowry prohibition officers. The present system is totally inadequate.
- xiii. *Strict enforcement of revised PNMT Act is needed to ensure the fundamental right to life for girls at par with boys.*
- xiv. *Legal literacy and awareness about women's rights under the law of the land is required urgently to support the development processes in a democracy. Further, it should be made known that women's rights are human rights and hence cannot be violated.* Political empowerment of women requires legal literacy and awareness amongst the mass of women as to their (Hmmm) rights granted under the Constitution of India and the laws thereof and the agencies responsible for law enforcement and justice. Gender sensitive training for effective functioning of women and men as equal partners in PRIs in UP is needed.
- xv. *Organizing women for social, economic and political empowerment, requires besides other measures, the strengthening of the mahila mandals. The present fee for registration of Mahila Mandals, is forbidding. There are 11000 Registered Mahila Mandals in UP. A registration fee of Rs.1000/- is charged for registering one Mahila Mandal. This amount of Registration fee needs to be reduced considerably so that more and more Mahila Mandals are formed by women.*
- xvi. Muslim population constitutes about 16% of the total population of Uttar Pradesh and by and large, is economically and educationally backward. Female literacy and educational participation in this community continues to be low although no official figures are available. There is still a persistent demand for single sex schools for girls and women teachers in large parts, especially among the rural communities and in the Muslim minority concentration districts/blocks. There is need to pay urgent attention to education of Muslim girls and women in UP and to prepare a Special Plan of Action (PAO) for the thirteen Muslim minority concentration districts namely, Bahraich, Barabanki, Basti, Bijnore, Devaria, Ghaziabad, Ghonda, Meerut, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Rampur and Salwanpur are among 44 districts with high minority concentration with special schemes for educational development of minorities under the Area Intensive Educational Development Programme. *The Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities was launched in May, 1993. It seeks to provide basic infrastructure and facilities in areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities, which do not have adequate elementary and*

secondary education facilities. Under the scheme 100% financial assistance is given to State Governments and voluntary organizations for establishment of new primary / upper primary schools and residential schools for girls; strengthening the infrastructure in existing schools; and opening of multi-stream residential higher secondary schools for girls where Science, Commerce, Humanities and Vocational courses are taught. The Scheme covers 325 Blocks spread over 13 States and three Union Territories. Modernization of Madrasa Education, Incentive for Teaching / Study of Urdu, Coaching Classes for Weaker Sections are some of the other schemes for the benefit of the Educationally Backward Minorities Economic empowerment programmes for poor women largely, centrally sponsored, poorly implemented and have only partial coverage. Need for a more professional approach including training of NNGs on a scale so that they can deliver these programmes efficiently. A state level study of Situation of Muslim Women and Girls is needed to identify the special problems and needs of these women for future planning and action.

- xvii. Considering U.P. has a sizeable SC population which is primarily rural, poor and illiterate, SC women suffer from the triple jeopardy of gender, caste and class. Although a large number of schemes and programmes are mentioned for the SC and ST populations in the Annual Plan, there is no attempt to single out women for special attention. And we are aware that blanket cover for a group does not necessarily mean women will get half of the benefit due to them. Gender desegregated data is available mainly for education and all demographic data for SC and ST pertains to 1991 census which is fourteen years old. There is need to specify or even apportion budgets for SC/ST women on the basis of equity and equality. (Field observation shows that SC women suffer more from poverty and exclusion but have a better standing, more freedom and decision making power than the upper caste women).
- xviii. In the year 2000, UP had the largest number of women in the PRIs in the country. There is a training programme for *Mahila Panchayats*. General awareness training on ITP A, Rape, Arrest, Filing of an FIR etc. would be launched shortly. *It is perhaps necessary to look into the curriculum and impart gender sensitization to ensure effective functioning of both women and men as equal partners in PRIs.*
- xix. *Population stabilization is a major challenge* The Kerala example is cited for high female literacy, high longevity, low infant and child mortality, low birth rates and low death rates comparable with figures for developed countries. However, Kerala has had a long tradition of literacy and education and its achievements have resulted from a consistent approach to education and a host of other factors like, land redistribution, state sponsorship, building up of health and education infrastructure and a friendly topography. It may be worthwhile to look at the strides made by states like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh with heavy accent on social services and economic empowerment of women through the SHGs and political mobilization and participation in the PRIs. Tamil Nadu, for instance, sees women's participation and empowerment as the central organizing principle of the overall development of the State. Their Gender policy lays

down a convergence model and clearly assigns responsibility to each and every department regarding women's development with coordination function with the Department of Social Welfare. Budgetary allocations of each department reflect the State commitment. However, Tamil Nadu model is again of a state with a long tradition of modern education. It may be worthwhile to look at the Andhra model where in a very short span, the State has achieved a low rate of population growth through heavy financial and technology inputs into social services, raising the level of health infrastructure as also a strong economic empowerment thrust through the SHG movement both by the government and by the NGOs.

Looking at the Tenth Plan allocations for different sectors, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu invest a lot in Health Services. Andhra with a population of 76 million has 30936 registered doctors, 78464 General Nursing Midwives, 2480 Health Visitor & Health Supervisors, and 85481 ANMs. Tamil Nadu with a population of 62 million has 46419 doctors, 103568 General Nursing Midwives, 8551 Health Visitors & Health Supervisors. As against that, Uttar Pradesh with a population of 166 million has 42452 doctors, 16167 General Nursing Midwives, no Health Visitors & Health Supervisors and only 26597 for its 98,248 villages. That half of them are not even connected by a metalled road is another story. In the rural area, 3640 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and 341 Community Health Centres (CHCs) have also been established. In addition, 18,565 sub centres are functioning to provide the medical care services to the pregnant mothers and child care to the newly born babies. A new project of U.P. *Health Sector Restructuring Development Project* is being taken up with the financial help from World Bank. Project duration is 10 years. This project aims at policy reform, management development and institution strengthening; management and implementation capacity and improving quality of health services. That this project is implemented well is a sine qua non for the future health and well being of women and men of the State in the long run, to achieve population stabilization. *Women's empowerment and male participation need to be the central principles.*

- xx. The State has sufficient natural resources, has largest number of skilled/unskilled human power; is the largest food grains producer and has good prospects in agro based industries and dairy development. And yet the state is far from total literacy; has continued high rates of population growth; high incidence of poverty; negligible addition to the installed capacity of electricity during the Ninth Plan; insufficient diversification in agriculture; a large unirrigated area; inadequate infrastructure facilities and regional disparities. A study of Tenth Plan allocations reveals that 72.345 of the Plan outlay is meant for Economic Services whereas Social Services get a share of 26.97%, the rest going into General Services. Within Social services, Water supply and Sanitation gets 8.94%; education receives 7.21% and medical and public health gets 4.03%. U.P. to do some tight rope walking for a balanced growth of the economic and general services with a need to *professionalize and engender social sector management which at the moment receives not enough attention or commitment from any quarter.*

- xxi. It may be pertinent to state that Uttar Pradesh was able to achieve only 3% growth in the State economy during the Ninth Plan against stipulated 7%. There is a crunch of resources no doubt but not tapping women which is half of the human asset of the state will continue to have a negative effect. The cost of not doing women's development is heavier than the cost of doing it. The Annual plan includes a separate women component plan. There is need to integrate the potential of the woman power in every sector and specify the distinct possibilities of their participation and contribution to the overall development of the State.
- xxii. The State Department of Women and Child Development does not have its counterparts at the district or the block level and all schemes and programmes for women and girls are riding at the back of the ICDS structures to the detriment of both. This needs to be looked into.
- xxiii. The State Commission for Women should work for survival and protection of women but its role in women's social economic and political development and empowerment needs to be more proactive and more professional. Could we think of State DWCD setting up District Level Committees on Women's development comprising concerned officials, members/nominees of the State Commission for Women and leading professional and activists to represent the Civil society. Regional disparities being immense there is need to prepare Regional and District and Block level Plans of Action fixing responsibility and accountability with in built monitoring and evaluation.
- xxiv. The State does not have Women's Policy or a Gender Policy as yet The SCW should ensure wide dissemination of the National policy on Women's Empowerment as also information about all that is available for women under the Central/State schemes and programmes under the Right to Information. All good work and all good ideas must travel.

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## Appendix - I

District wise Tables on Sex Ratio, Literacy, Work Participation

Table 5 : Districtwise Primary Schools, Enrolment & Teachers in Uttar Pradesh, 2000

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools	No. of Students			Teachers		
			Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
1	Lucknow	1329	186669	81657	43.74	3774	1639	43.43
2	Siiapur	1958	237371	76752	32.33	4348	1083	22.34
3	Lakhimpur Khiri	2033	211003	71582	33.92	4507	1077	23.90
4	Hardoi	2020	261665	85181	32.55	5839	1219	20.88
5	Unnav	1818	225961	83589	36.99	5105	1018	19.94
6	Raibareilly	1555	266597	97513	35.58	6293	1168	18.56
	1. Lucknow Mandal	10713	1389266	496274	35.72	30336	7204	23.76
7	Faizabad	1298	250548	116457	45.48	3915	835	21.33
8	Ambedkar Nagar	529	77342	10368	13.41	3356	370	11.03
9	Sultanpur	1795	272289	98978	36.35	6695	1241	18.54
10	Barabanki	1852	227553	77226	33.94	5735	1233	21.50
	2. Faizabad Mandal	6474	827732	303029	36.61	19701	3679	18.67
11	Ghonda	1257	131315	38995	29.70	3379	530	15.69
12	Balrampur	1135	117353	30994	26.41	2841	612	21.54
13	Bahrach	941	98367	28537	29.01	2843	486	17.09
14	Shravasti	823	93612	24742	26.43	2421	424	17.51
	3. Devi patan Mandal	4166	440647	123228	27.97	11484	2062	17.87
15	Gorakpur	1734	286788	102798	35.84	6214	1659	26.70
16	Maharajganj	951	128386	34107	26.57	2478	236	9.52
17	Devaria	1347	208683	73352	35.15	4497	838	18.63
18	Kushi Nagar	1229	198467	65144	32.82	4235	698	16.48
	4. Gorakpur Mandal	6261	822324	276401	33.49	17424	3431	19.69
19	Basti	1054	128493	42837	33.34	3139	515	16.41
20	Kabir Nagar	723	112547	36789	32.69	2414	333	13.79
21	Siddarth Nagar	1039	105622	25683	24.32	2776	372	13.40
	5. Basti Mandal	2816	346662	106318	30.38	8330	1220	14.66
22	Azangarh	1648	351337	132791	37.80	7449	1299	17.44
23	Mau	795	193059	73278	37.96	4286	909	21.21
24	Ballia	1484	232246	92423	39.80	5678	966	17.01
	6. Azamgarh Mandal	3927	776642	298492	38.43	17413	3174	18.23
25	Varanasi	1429	250329	84427	33.73	5493	1138	20.72

S.No.	District Name	No. of	No. of Students			Teachers		
		Schools	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
26	Chandoi	829	167423	74182	44.31	3019	570	18.88
27	Gazipur	1549	305718	115617	37.82	7991	920	11.51
28	Jaunpur	1676	369625	134668	36.43	7654	1276	16.67
	7. Varanasi Mandal	483	1093096	408894	37.41	24167	3904	16.16
29	Mirzapur	765	97267	32527	33.44	2422	743	30.68
30	Bhadoi	527	62288	23009	36.94	1553	369	23.76
31	Sonbhoora	52	85676	27669	32.29	2047	482	23.55
	8. Mirzapur Mandal	2244	246231	83205	33.93	6022	1494	24.81
32	Moradabad	2301	353569	114281	32.32	8134	2089	25.68
33	Rampur	966	97623	28649	29.35	2778	1830	65.87
34	Bijnore	1141	113908	45315	39.78	2629	916	34.84
35	Jyotiba Phulenagar	1020	111637	37492	33.58	3431	796	23.20
	9. Moradabad Mandal	6428	676737	225737	33.36	16972	6631	33.18
36	Allahabad	1435	230587	87316	37.87	4745	1111	23.41
37	Koshambi	955	134852	39372	29.20	2637	732	27.76
38	Pratapgarh	1984	228889	84558	36.94	5265	826	15.69
39	Fatehpur	1571	200403	75526	37.69	4610	687	14.90
	10. Allahabad Mandal	6546	794231	286772	36.11	17267	3366	19.46
40	Kanpur	1319	226802	100347	44.24	6124	3505	57.23
41	Kanpur Dehat	1612	228181	95312	41.77	5584	1003	17.96
42	Farukabad	939	163063	59167	36.28	4086	1014	24.82
43	Kannauj	806	147292	56238	38.18	2729	431	15.79
44	Etawah	1084	155914	60788	38.99	3447	817	23.70
45	Orayyah	893	142767	55547	38.91	2813	655	23.28
	11. Kanpur Mandal	5663	1064019	426399	40.07	24783	7426	29.96
46	Jhansi	1092	148439	57475	38.72	3865	1457	37.70
47	Jalon	1154	133652	51883	38.82	3586	653	18.21
48	Laiitpur	736	94361	28029	29.70	2509	1040	41.45
	12. Jhansi Mandal	2982	378452	137387	36.00	550	3160	31.63
49	Banda	887	97956	32245	32.92	2399	404	16.84
50	Sahooji Maharaj Nagar	719	88763	27718	31.23	2159	317	14.68
51	Hamirpur	571	68962	23736	34.42	1810	333	18.40

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools	No. of Students			Teachers		
			Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
52	Mahoba	562	72504	24923	34.37	1856	311	16.76
	13. Chitrakoot Mandal	2739	328186	108622	33.10	8224	13&6	16.60
53	Agra	1577	284731	107061	37.60	6556	2096	31.97
54	Aligam	999	134372	49392	36.76	4221	1097	25.99
55	Hatras	973	185301	64053	34.57	3489	1072	30.73
56	Firozabad	914	150261	46487	30.94	2946	550	18.67
57	Mainpuri	1161	146189	57689	39.48	3875	698	18.01
58	Mathura	1408	205572	70802	34.44	5473	1563	28.56
59	Etah	1604	260487	82895	31.82	5396	1018	18.87
	14. Agra Mandal	8&36	1366913	478379	36.00	31955	8094	26.33
60	Meerut	1167	167695	68588	40.90	4788	1870	39.06
61	Baghpat	719	144261	60004	41.59	2978	1052	35.33
62	Ghaziabad	681	125647	54783	43.60	2493	962	38.59
63	Gautam Buddha Nagar	521	75509	-28774	38.11	1889	696	36.84
64	Buland Shahar	1795	269853	93905	34.80	6945	1580	22.75
	15. Meerut Mandal	4883	7829&6	306054	39.09	1	6160	32.26
65	Shaharanpur	1548	213143	79587	37.34	5137	1741	33.89
66	Muzaffar Nagar	1556	273225	102342	37.46	6195	1601	25.84
	16. Saharapur Mandal	3104	48G368	181929	37.41	11332	3342	29.49
67	Bareli	1788	245803	79657	32.41	5948	2189	36.80
68	Shahjahanpur	1618	175864	57703	32.81	3993	950	23.79
69	Badaun	1586	201173	58194	28.93	4923	1234	25.07
70	Piliphit	925	114629	37768	32.95	2592	745	28.74
	17. Bareilly Mandai	6917	737469	233322	31.&4	17466	6118	29.32
	Uttar Pradesh	8&361	12664938	4478442	36.67	291930	69779	23.90

Table 6 : Districtwise Upper Primary Schools, Enrolment & Teachers in Uttar Pradesh 2000

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
1	Lucknow	242	51	21.07	47534	21412	45.05	1580	884	55.95
2	Sitapur	440	49	11.14	42923	11607	27.04	2031	836	41.16
3	Lakhimpur Khiri	369	45	12.20	38389	10552	27.49	1417	268	18.91
4	Hardoi	482	64	13.28	52263	12259	23.46	2246	315	14.02
5	Unnav	430	72	16.74	44439	14539	32.72	1777	365	20.54
6	Raibareilly	332	35	10.54	52443	17042	32.50	1856	234	12.61
	1. Lucknow Mandal	2295	316	13.77	277991	87411	31.44	10907	2402	22.02
7	Faizabad	343	73	21.28	64053	17624	27.51	1432	261	18.23
8	Ambedkar Nagar	139	25	17.99	21285	8531	40.08	1238	289	23.34
9	Sultanpur	435	39	8.97	59069	15372	26.02	2274	298	13.10
10	Barabanki	371	49	13.21	37828	10495	27.74	1612	212	13.15
	2. Faizabad Mandal	1288	186	14.44	182235	52022	28.55	6556	1060	16.17
11	Ghonda	243	38	15.64	27585	6093	22.09	1129	169	14.97
12	Balrampur	196	21	10.71	17733	3347	18.87	741	118	15.92
13	Bahrach	139	26	18.71	15692	3895	24.82	721	117	16.23
14	Shravasti	116	19	16.38	10197	2233	21.90	481	94	19.54
	3. Devi Patan Mandal	694	104	14.99	71207	15568	21.86	3072	498	16.21
15	Gorakhpur	403	49	12.16	82403	25280	30.68	2399	386	16.09
16	Maharajganj	165	17	10.30	28514	5053	17.72	908	65	7.16
17	Deoria	347	34	9.80	46794	12584	26.89	1743	189	10.84
18	Kushi Naqar	176	21	11.93	21752	9502	43.68	1074	144	13.41
	4. Gorakpur Mandal	1091	121	11.09	189463	52419	27.67	6124	784	12.80
19	Basti	295	39	13.22	48953	10564	21.58	1692	219	12.94
20	Kabir Nagar	127	19	14.96	20767	4252	20.47	964	108	11.20
21	Siddarth Nagar	195	20	10.26	27783	4815	17.33	1173	90	7.67
	5. Basti Mandal	617	78	12.64	97503	19631	20.13	3829	417	10.89
22	Azamgarh	393	63	16.03	75811	23419	30.89	2243	455	20.29
23	Mau	223	31	13.90	44703	15705	35.13	1375	301	21.89
24	Ballia	365	59	16.16	53452	18835	35.24	2275	454	19.96
	6. Azamgarh Mandal	981	153	15.60	173966	57959	33.32	5893	1210	20.53
25	Varanasi	259	79	30.50	77247	23769	30.77	1492	404	27.08

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
26	Chandoi	312	33	10.58	39823	14398	36.15	1663	312	18.76
27	Gazipur	384	52	13.54	70109	21423	30.56	2361	325	13.77
28	Jaunpur	457	62	13.57	93632	25246	26.96	2487	400	16.08
	7. Varanasi Mandal	1412	226	16.01	280811	84836	30.21	8003	1441	18.01
29	Mirzapur	68	17	25.00	12321	3511	28.50	356	187	52.53
30	Bhadoi	168	21	12.50	23432	7162	30.57	785	64	8.15
31	Sonbhadra	140	16	11.43	19387	5473	28.23	454	59	13.00
	8. Mirzapur Mandal	376	54	14.36	55140	16146	29.28	1595	310	19.44
32	Moradabad	425	105	24.71	71593	21632	30.22	2539	837	32.97
33	Rampur	141	33	23.40	16722	4935	29.51	536	125	23.32
34	Bijnore	193	42	21.76	24029	7702	32.05	493	127	25.76
35	Jyotiba Phulenagar	190	33	17.37	25874	8093	31.28	966	205	21.22
	9. Moradabad Mandal	949	213	22.44	138218	42362	30.65	4534	1294	28.54
36	Allahabad	444	82	18.47	81637	24685	30.24	2265	546	24.11
37	Koshambi	185	37	20.00	31682	9632	30.40	1083	188	17.36
38	Pratapgarh	361	47	13.02	60309	17008	28.20	1788	189	10.57
39	Fatehpur	319	58	18.18	43329	13749	31.73	1366	272	19.91
	10. Allahabad Mandal	1309	224	17.11	216957	65074	29.99	6502	1195	18.38
40	Kanpur	386	109	28.24	70539	33793	47.91	2184	1106	50.64
41	Kanpur Dehat	477	66	13.84	58224	21355	36.68	2372	292	12.31
42	Farukabad	312	92	29.49	44509	13332	29.95	1740	327	18.79
43	Kannoj	242	29	11.98	36534	11597	31.74	1334	252	18.89
44	Etawah	241	35	14.52	45139	18363	40.68	912	228	25.00
45	Orayyah	224	31	13.84	42507	18277	43.00	1537	239	15.55
	11. Kanpur Mandal	1882	362	19.23	297452	116717	39.24	10079	2444	24.25
46	Jhansi	285	38	13.33	37031	12872	34.76	1278	437	34.19
47	Jalan	331	52	15.71	32099	10153	31.63	1417	289	20.40
48	Lalitpur	189	21	11.11	16032	4052	25.27	687	94	13.68
	12. Jhansi Mandal	805	111	13.79	85162	27077	31.79	3382	820	24.25
49	Banda	251	47	18.73	23937	8128	33.96	994	589	59.26
50	Sahooji Maharaj Naaar	124	19	15.32	12291	3532	28.74	588	285	48.47
51	Hamirpur	235	62	26.38	18939	5418	28.61	821	134	16.32

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
52	Mahova	135	15	11.11	10321	2567	24.87	479	44	9.19
	13. Chitrakoot Mandal	745	143	19.19	65488	19645	30.00	2882	1052	36.50
53	Agra	399	48	12.03	63613	20792	32.69	2310	894	38.70
54	Aligarh	231	26	11.26	39607	12074	30.48	1103	215	19.49
55	Hatras	250	21	8.40	43554	13287	30.51	1219	226	18.54
56	Firozabad	239	29	12.13	40339	12609	31.26	1605	331	20.62
57	Mainpuri	402	47	11.69	40602	13903	34.24	1505	164	10.90
58	Mathura	265	37	13.96	42196	10644	25.23	1357	251	18.50
59	Etah	438	54	12.33	53309	14632	27.45	2167	470	21.69
	14. Agra Mandal	2224	262	11.78	323220	97941	30.30	11266	2651	23.53
60	Meerut	302	64	21.19	69574	24546	35.23	1359	547	40.25
61	Baghpat	122	28	22.95	26069	10493	40.25	917	378	41.22
62	Ghaziabad	176	39	22.16	44592	18795	42.15	1349	689	51.07
63	Gautambuddh Naaar	112	19	16.96	19096	5722	29.96	628	311	49.52
64	Buland Shahar	311	48	15.43	74049	21395	28.89	1409	331	23.49
	15. Meerut Mandal	1023	198	19.35	233480	80951	34.67	5652	2256	39.84
65	Shaharanpur	276	39	14.13	47117	16475	34.97	1254	372	29.67
66	Muzaffar Naaar	344	53	15.41	63475	21757	34.28	1729	401	23.19
	16. Saharapur Mandal	620	92	14.84	110592	38232	34.57	2983	773	25.91
67	Bareilly	440	57	12.95	49247	12482	25.35	1988	673	33.85
68	Shahjahanpur	358	46	12.85	39005	9816	25.17	1570	291	18.54
69	Badaun	329	51	15.50	30937	9182	29.68	1350	224	16.59
70	Piliphit	201	24	11.94	20576	5034	24.47	748	138	18.45
	17. Bareilly Mandal	1328	178	13.40	139765	36514	26.13	5656	1326	23.44
	Uttar Pradesh	19639	3021	15.38	2938650	910505	30.98	98925	21933	22.17

Table 7 : Districtwise Higher Secondary Schools, Enrolment & Teachers in Uttar Pradesh 2000

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
1	Lucknow	321	89	27.73	125497	54102	43.11	3395	1623	47.81
2	Sitapur	103	25	24.27	70914	18962	26.74	1907	429	22.50
3	Lakhimpur Khiri	74	14	18.92	61725	17297	28.02	1129	245	21.70
4	Hardoi	151	26	17.22	87693	20439	23.31	1555	186	11.96
5	Unnav	113	24	21.24	69553	22316	32.08	1608	207	12.87
6	Raibareilly	119	17	14.29	91263	27659	30.31	1785	264	14.79
	1. Lucknow Mandal	881	195	22.13	506645	160775	31.73	11379	2954	25.96
7	Faizabad	95	12	12.63	£8788	25666	28.91	1645	289	17.57
8	Ambedkar Naaar	103	19	18.45	49975	15352	30.72	1325	128	9.64
9	Sultanpur	157	39	24.84	95746	23605	24.65	2155	250	11.60
10	Barabanki	71	8	11.27	58409	15284	26.17	955	134	13.89
	2. Faizabad Mandal	426	78	18.31	29291	879907	27.28	6094	801	13.14
11	Ghonda	74	9	12.16	40892	10623	25.98	1172	175	14.93
12	Balrampur	32	6	18.75	33450	6102	18.24	509	109	21.41
13	Bahrich	50	15	30.00	26965	6992	25.93	512	89	17.38
14	Shravasti	27	4	14.81	20504	4673	22.79	365	65	17.81
	3. Devi patan Mandal	183	34	18.58	121811	28390	23.31	2558	438	17.12
15	Gorakpur	168	31	18.45	154988	46114	29.75	3846	619	16.09
16	Maharajganj	58	7	12.07	48205	8938	18.54	1251	65	5.20
17	Devaria	203	29	14.29	78695	20936	26.60	2027	164	8.09
18	Kushi Nagar	91	5	5.49	65451	17879	27.32	1691	93	5.50
	4. Gorakpur Mandal	520	72	13.85	347339	93867	27.02	8815	941	10.67
19	Basti	94	7	7.45	59865	15637	26.12	1526	109	7.14
20	Kabir Nagar	51	6	11.76	46011	9041	19.65	897	73	8.14
21	Siddarth Nagar	56	5	8.93	47895	8028	16.76	1306	76	5.82
	5. Basti Mandal	201	18	8.96	153771	32706	21.27	3729	258	6.92
22	Azamgarh	201	29	14.43	138649	38029	27.43	2798	339	12.12
23	Mau	98	8	8.16	81112	27708	34.16	1753	217	12.38
24	Ballia	157	27	17.20	83968	27601	32.87	1214	94	7.74
	6. Azamgarh Mandal	456	64	14.04	303729	93338	30.73	5765	650	11.27
25	Varanasi	166	36	21.69	162965	46093	28.28	2865	702	24.50
26	Chandoi	66	12	18.18	74706	17983	24.07	1653	317	19.18
27	Gazipur	312	26	8.33	147747	38709	26.20	2766	221	7.99

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
28	Jaunpur	226	19	8.41	168763	43088	25.53	3751	281	7.49
	7. Varanasi Mandal	770	93	12.08	554181	145873	26.32	11035	1521	13.78
29	Mirzapur	84	9	10.71	33695	9844	29.22	881	181	20.54
30	Bhadoi	42	5	11.90	27332	8051	29.46	502	105	20.92
31	Sonbhadra	46	7	15.22	21482	9344	43.50	657	112	17.05
	8. Mirzapur Mandal	172	21	12.21	92509	27239	29.44	2040	398	19.51
32	Moradabad	182	41	22.53	126169	40267	31.92	2997	784	26.16
33	Rampur	54	13	24.07	136061	11161	30.95	782	172	21.99
34	Bijnore	148	27	18.24	48955	15960	32.60	1314	288	21.92
35	Jvotiba Phulenagar	82	12	14.63	40353	12082	29.94	719	143	19.89
	9. Moradabad Mandal	466	93	19.96	251539	79470	31.59	5812	1387	23.86
36	Allahabad	342	49	14.33	152259	35093	23.05	3389	792	23.37
37	Koshambi	107	18	16.82	68554	21549	31.43	1905	395	20.73
38	Pratapgarh	149	10	6.71	98659	23675	24.00	1953	112	5.73
39	Fatehpur	128	13	10.16	79183	23762	30.01	1664	141	8.47
	10. Altabad Mandal	726	90	12.40	398655	104079	26.11	8911	1440	16.16
40	Kanpur	302	94	31.13	169259	72053	42.57	5296	1498	28.29
41	Kanpur Dehat	107	11	10.28	96761	31307	32.35	1904	350	18.38
42	Farukabad	128	22	17.19	72956	22695	31.11	1894	385	20.33
43	Kanoj	105	16	15.24	56907	15721	27.63	1317	247	18.75
44	Itawah	89	13	14.61	59976	20956	34.94	1611	306	18.99
45	Orayyah	103	21	20.39	50919	16401	32.21	1212	218	17.99
	11. Kanpur Mandal	834	177	21.22	506778	179133	35.35	13234	3004	22.70
46	Jhansi	86	21	24.42	63823	23709	37.15	1635	495	30.28
47	Jalon	107	18	16.82	48437	14281	29.48	1424	115	8.08
48	Lalitpur	26	6	23.08	20329	6232	30.66	383	124	32.38
	12. Jhansi Mandal	219	45	20.55	132589	44222	33.35	3442	734	21.32
49	Banda	61	9	14.75	41662	8773	21.06	984	94	9.55
50	Sahooji Maharaj Nagar	25	6	24.00	19657	5956	30.30	285	58	20.35
51	Hamirpur	47	10	21.28	34311	10013	29.18	669	77	11.51
52	Mahova	26	6	23.08	13267	3273	24.67	385	53	13.77
	13. Chitrakoot Mandal	159	31	19.50	108897	28015	25.73	2323	282	12.14
53	Agra	226	41	18.14	132723	43359	32.67	3812	1423	37.33
54	Aligarh	192	32	16.67	85942	27956	32.53	2234	304	13.61

S.No.	District Name	No. of Schools			No. of Students			Teachers		
		Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls	Total	Girls	% Girls
55	Hatras	89	16	17.98	68521	16452	24.01	1431	217	15.16
56	Firozabad	103	13	12.62	76185	21759	28.56	1799	403	22.40
57	Mainouri	96	15	15.63	65121	19Q77	29.29	1279	155	12.12
58	Mathura	129	21	16.28	92779	26053	28.08	2391	536	22.42
59	Etah	187	19	10.16	90839	24446	26.91	1771	225	12.70
	14. Agra Mandal	1022	157	15.36	612110	179102	29.26	14717	3263	22.17
60	Meerut	181	52	28.73	102985	40896	39.71	3299	889	26.95
61	Baghpat	89	22	24.72	90738	28923	31.88	2198	477	21.70
62	Ghaziabad	131	33	25.19	68917	27024	39.21	2247	757	33.69
63	Gautambuddh Nagar	78	16	20.51	59878	22352	37.33	862	127	14.73
64	Buland Shahar	212	44	20.75	158171	38379	24.26	4218	589	13.96
	15. Meerut Mandal	691	167	24.17	480689	157574	32.78	12824	2839	22.14
65	Shaharanpur	142	31	21.83	124055	44635	35.98	2339	534	22.83
66	Muzaffar Naaar	180	42	23.33	87721	21124	24.08	3083	1152	37.37
	16. Saharanpur Mandal	322	73	22.67	211776	65759	31.05	5422	1686	31.10
67	Bareily	144	32	22.22	94078	32173	34.20	2628	944	35.92
68	Shahjahanpur	112	29	25.89	57342	17481	30.49	992	201	20.26
69	Badaun	102	22	21.57	55486	12103	21.81	1262	302	23.93
70	Piliphit	53	10	18.87	38988	11033	28.30	534	106	19.85
	17. Bareilly Mandal	411	93	22.63	245894	72790	29.60	5416	1553	28.67
	Uttar Pradesh	8459	1501	17.74	5321830	1572239	29.54	123516	24149	19.55

**APPENDIX - II**  
**MUSLIM MINORITY CONCENTRATION DISTRICTS**

**SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF WOMEN  
IN  
THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH**

**BY  
USHA NAYAR**

**Edited by  
SARLA DUTT**



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN  
NEW DELHI**



## FOREWORD

The existential pathos of a woman's life has been inimitably captured by the great Hindi poet, Shri Maithilisharan Gupta, in a memorable couplet which says, "Alas, woman! Thy destiny is eternal sacrifice, eternal suffering!"

Despite the exalted position given to women in some of India's religious texts and the exceptional attainments of individual women in fields as diverse as philosophy, statecraft and even warfare, the profile of the average woman through the ages has been that of a perpetually poor, perpetually pregnant and perpetually powerless being.

Independent India has tried to redeem the situation by proclaiming equality of the sexes as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution and directing state policy towards removing the various disabilities that thwart women in realising their potential. Five decades of Independence have also seen a plethora of laws passed by the State and Federal Governments to protect women from violence and discrimination and to strengthen their entitlements in the social and economic fields. Numerous committees and commissions have x-rayed the position of women, the advances made by them and the obstacles faced by them, and they have made umpteen recommendations to improve the situation. Scores of schemes have been floated by various Ministries of the Government to address women's problems, particularly those relating to education, health, nutrition, livelihood and personal laws. In the institutional area, independent administrative departments to give undivided attention to women's problems have sprung up at the Centre as well as in the States. Development corporations were an innovation of the Eighties to energise economic benefit schemes. The Nineties saw the setting up of the National Commission for Women (NCW) and State Commissions in various States to inquire into the working of various legal and constitutional provisions concerning women, to investigate cases of violation of women's rights and generally to advise on the socio-economic policy framework in order to mainstream women's concerns. In recent years, the Governments, Central and State, have also articulated comprehensive policies for the empowerment of women through a variety of instruments and approaches focusing on an explicit vision of equal partnership of women in all walks of life.

Credit must also be given to a robust women's movement which has often given forceful expression to women's aspirations and joined issue with all the organs of state — legislative, executive and judicial — for reviewing the age-old prescriptions of a patriarchal society. Often they have networked effectively with the international community and fora in the quest for worldwide solidarity on issues affecting women. These interactions have often times changed the idiom of discourse on women's right to justice and development.

The half-century of struggle and reform has undoubtedly had considerable impact on women's world. Some of the key indicators of development have perked up significantly; women's life expectancy has risen; education levels have improved; economic participation has grown. But there are areas of darkness too; crimes against women, both at home and outside, continue unabated; traditional economic occupations have withered in the face of global competition; there is increasing commodification of women's persona and vulgarisation of their image in the media's marketplace. The new economic regime, where Sensex swamps sensibility, has meant the precipitate withdrawal of the state from many fields leaving the weak, including women, in the cold. Similarly laws change; minds don't. Therefore between progressive legislation and sensitive enforcement falls a long shadow. Critics also point out that whatever advances have been made remain confined to urban India and the vast hinterland resists change obstinately.

The overall picture is thus a mixed one leaving the profile of the average Indian woman not substantially altered. But in this vast country there is no average Indian woman. As in all other matters, diversity marks the Indian woman's picture too. How society and economy are coping with the forces of modernisation differs substantially from region to region. The geography of a state provides its own constraints and opportunities; history gives its own moorings to values and momentum to change. Thus the regional profile is superimposed on the national profile. The NCW has therefore commissioned these studies to gauge how women's life has been changing or not changing in different States of the country, and to situate these studies in the historical and geographical context of each region or State so that progress can be measured across time and across space. Such spatial comparisons can highlight what lessons there are to be learnt from the 'leading' areas and equally they help in focusing the attention on the 'lagging' areas. Regionally disaggregated data helps in benchmarking progress of different regions, areas or districts, and can be used for improving performance by attempting to raise the performance levels of the laggards to the average of the State and then matching the State's average to the national average. Interesting insights can also be gleaned from the experience of implementing agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in dealing with different

problems. Some of these may be rooted in the soil of the region and may not lend themselves to replication but many others can be useful examples to emulate. That is how Best Practices become common practices.

These studies have been carried out by different research groups having special knowledge and interest in the area — its people, its history, its administration, its cultural ambience etc. They have interacted with official agencies as well as with leading NGOs working with women in the respective areas. The NCW has given a helping hand by providing information from its own database where available and also by interacting with the government of the State to set the stage for these exercises. The result is in your hands.

It is our hope that this effort will eventually result in the compilation of a comprehensive index of gender development focusing on the key issues in women's lives thus enabling comparisons of achievements and gaps regionally and nationally. This will help scholars and administrators alike.

Poornima Advani

## PREFACE

Every sixth person in the world is an Indian and every sixth Indian resides in Uttar Pradesh. The President of India, Dr. Abul Kalam who has a dream of seeing India as a developed nation by 2020, met the MPs from UP over breakfast at his place. He stressed that till UP's social and economic indicators improved, India could not hope to join the ranks of developed nations. Unfortunately, he said, UP had been called the United Provinces, there was nothing united about it - the divisiveness of caste and religion dominated its politics and daily life. And UP did not figure among the top five states of India for which he gave socio economic indicators on a single sheet. He asked questions and dispensed nuggets of wisdom, stressing among others, the need for women's education. (Times of India, 10 March, 2003)

A land of great antiquity, home to sages and saints, arts and architecture, Uttar Pradesh is a story of the Heartland turned Hinterland. The poignant situation of UP with regard to all indicators of development after five decades of socio economic planning is proof enough that the state is in a crisis situation and needs to pull itself out of the conundrum of poverty, illiteracy, low infrastructure capacity and inadequate social and economic services. *Women and girls have a relatively larger share of adversity on account of a society marked by sharp disparities of regions, caste, class and gender.*

*The status of women in Uttar Pradesh has seen many high and low point.* This is a land that can boast of women scholars, Matreyi and Gargi, Rishikas and Brahmavadinis of the distant past and recent historical figures of Lakshmi Bai and Begum Hazrat Mahal, who were among the torch bearers of the freedom struggle and equalled and excelled men in valour and courage. After independence, many illustrious women from Uttar Pradesh did the country proud. Sarojini Naidu, the Nightingale of India, was the first woman Governor of UP/first in India. Sucheta Kriplani was the first woman Chief Minister of U.P. and Indira Gandhi, the first woman Prime Minister of the country hailed from Uttar Pradesh (as did her predecessors Nehru and Shastri). Maladevi Varma was among the famous Hindi litterateurs of the country. The role of Begum Hamida Habibullah, a former Member of Parliament, in organizing common women for self employment under SEWA is an ongoing ode to the contribution of such women leaders. However, the overall situation of girls and women in Uttar Pradesh as it obtains today is grim to say the least. Bulk of women of UP remain illiterate, *Poor., Pregnant, Powerless.*

This present report attempts to assess *the situation of girls and women in Uttar Pradesh* against the current socio economic scenario, the existing policy framework and special programmed interventions for women and girls in the areas of health, education, social, economic and political empowerment;

and to suggest the future course of action for women's development and empowerment. This investigation employs a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods and techniques to include collection and analysis of primary data through interviews, focussed group discussions, field observation and secondary data from official documents and very importantly, NCW interaction with senior UP government officials and representatives of about 35 NGOs working in the area of women's development and empowerment.

The Report is divided into five chapters. Chapter I gives the current socio economic and demographic context. and the challenges and shortfalls to include explosive population situation, low infrastructure development, high poverty and illiteracy and vast regional disparities. Indicators of human development and the gender disparities are reflected as also the health and family welfare issues and the occupational status of women in U.P. Chapter II looks at the present situation of literacy and education among women and girls in U.P., recording progress and identifying gaps. Chapter III reviews the current policies, programmes and institutional mechanisms social, economic and political empowerment of women in U.P. and the NGO viewpoint on the situation of women and implementation of programmes and schemes for women. Chapter IV looks at the issue of violence against women, the crime situation, the official law enforcement mechanisms and thrusts and also records the viewpoint of the NGOs. Chapter V sums up the study and makes some recommendations for action.

We are grateful to the Chairperson, National Commission for Women, for assigning the preparation of this report to *TINNARI*. The report has been prepared on the basis of the three day interaction of the NCW team with the State officials and NGOs and the primary data, records, official reports and secondary data available with *TINNARI*. Given the very limited time and resources, there could be many omissions and gaps. Future researchers can use this report as a base for further work.

New Delhi, January, 2004

USHA NAYAR

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