

# **TRAFFICKING AND HIV**

**DELHI**

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

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**ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES  
FOR  
TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS**

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**UNDP TAHA PROJECT**

# Gujarat Map



## Gujarat

Gujarat is the most industrialized state in India after Maharashtra. With about 38 per cent of population living in urban areas as against 27 per cent for the country. It is located in western India. It is the westernmost state of India. It is bounded by the Arabian Sea to the west and has about 1600 km of coastline which is the longest coastline of all Indian states. This coastline includes the Gulf of Kutch and Gulf of Cambay. Gujarat is bordered by Pakistan to the northwest, by the state of Rajasthan to the north and northeast, by Madhya Pradesh to the east, and by Maharashtra to the south and southeast. Gandhinagar, is the capital of state and is close to Ahmedabad, the former state capital and the commercial center of Gujarat. Ahmedabad is the largest city in the state and the sixth largest in India.

Administratively Gujarat is divided into 25 districts namely Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Dang, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahal, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara and Valsad.

In 1997 Anand district was split from Kheda, Dahod district was split from Panchmahal, Narmada District was split from Bharuch, Navsari District was split from Valsad, and Porbandar district was split from Junagadh. In 2000 Patan District was formed from parts of Banaskantha and Mehsana.

The State has 40 minor and intermediate ports geographically dispersed across South Gujarat (13 ports), Saurashtra (23 ports) and Kachchh region (4 ports). There is one Major port of Kandla, under the administrative control of the Central Government. Kandla handles almost one third of the total state cargo the remaining two third is handled by the minor and intermediate ports. During the 2002-2003, the total cargo handled by major port Kandla was 406.33 lakh tonnes and intermediate and minor ports of Gujarat handled a total cargo of 841.24 lakh tonnes respectively.

In the year 2000-01 there were 14087 registered working factories in Gujarat State with a total fixed capital worth Rs. 71751 crores, provided gainful employment to 7.48 lakh persons. At the end of the year 2001-02, 40580 joint stock companies were registered with an authorized capital of Rs. 34269.37 crore.

The important minerals of the state are Bauxite, Maganese ore, Limestone and Lignite. The total value of all mineral products including Oil and Natural Gas was Rs. 4852 crore during the year 2001-02.

The total length of roads (except municipal roads) in the State was 74031 kms. at the end of March, 2002. Out of the total road length of 74031 kms. the length of surfaced roads was 70688 kms(95.48 per cent). Of the total roads 2362 Kms is national highways and another 19180 is marked as state

highways. At the end of march, 2002 the total road length available per 100 sq. km. worked out to 37.77 km.

At the end of March 2003 the total no. of vehicles registered in the State were 65.08 lakh and vehicle density i.e. no. of vehicles per sq. km. worked out to 33. At the end of March, 2003, the total no. of telephones per 100 population in the State worked out to 5.89. All the 17940 feasible villages out of total 18028 (as per 1991 census) villages in the state have been electrified.

The number of commercial bank offices in the State was 3661 at the end of March, 2003. The aggregate deposit of these commercial bank offices amounted to Rs. 71767 crore at the end of March, 2003. The total credit advanced was of the order of Rs. 32469 crore. The Credit-Deposit Ratio (CDR) of the State was 45.24 per cent in March, 2003.

### Economy:

Gujarat is one of the fastest-growing states in the country. In 2002, Gujarat had an average per capita income of Rs. 7500 (Current 1992 prices), compared to Rs. 6400, the average for all Indian states.

Gujarat is one of the developed states in India. The state has progressed to achieve the fourth rank in per capita income among major states in India and has maintained this rank for almost two decades. Today it is one of the prosperous states of India with about 50 million population (in 2001) spread over 196,000 sq. km. Though the state has less than 5 per cent of the population, it contributes about 7 per cent of the production and about 13 per cent of the industrial output. State's per capita income in 2000-01 was Rs. 12,975 (at 1993-94 prices), which was about 27 per cent higher than the national per capita income of Rs. 10,254 in the same year. The per capita monthly consumption expenditure in the state was Rs. 678.27 (in 1999-00), which was 25.4 per cent higher than the national average.

The state economy has diversified sources of income a diversified workforce. about 84.5 per cent of the state income comes from non-primary sources and, about 47.8 per cent of it work force is engaged in non-primary sectors. Major resources produced by the state include [cotton](#), [peanuts](#), dates, [sugarcane](#), and [petrol](#). Surat, by the Gulf of Khambhat, is a hub of global [diamond](#) trade. Also on the Gulf of Khambhat, 50 kilometers southeast of [Bhavnagar](#), is the Alang Ship Recycling Yard, the world's largest. [Anand](#) is host to [Amul](#) dairy, one of the largest milk product producers of the world. Gujarat is the largest producer of milk in India.

Gujarat's economy has shown a consistently increasing rate of growth during the past few decades. The Compound annual rate of growth has gone up from 4.88 per cent in the 1980s to 5.53 per cent in the 1990s. If the primary sector which lagged behind in growth is excluded, the state economy shows about 7.7 per cent growth during the past two decades. The

Per capita income in the state has increased at the rate of 3.14 per cent in the 1980s and 4 per cent in the 1990s.

The rates of growth of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors were between 4.15 percent and 5.80 per cent in the 1970s. The Sectoral balance in the 1970s indicates close linkages between agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The situation, however, changed since the 1980s with the primary sector, and particularly agriculture, lagging far behind other sectors.

The growth in agriculture in the state was almost stagnant in the 1980s and showed negative growth in the 1990s. Gujarat stands out from all other major states in this as it is the only major state reporting a negative growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors in the 1990s. Gujarat stands almost at the bottom with respect to growth in the primary sector among the major states of India. A striking feature of sectoral incomes in Gujarat is the highly fluctuating character of per capita income from the primary sector, which varies from Rs. 792 in 1980- 81 to Rs. 729 in 1990-91 to Rs. 896 in 1994-95 and to Rs. 491 in 2000- 2001. According to Directorate of Economics and Statistics (2002), there are wide fluctuations in total agricultural income in the state (at 1993-94 prices), from Rs. 9,793.43 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 16,846.18 crore in 1996-97, to Rs. 10,606.71 crore in 2000-2001, indicating a long term negative trend.

The growth of agriculture is very important for population of state as more than 50 per cent of the workforce in the state is still dependent on agriculture, who are mainly farmers and farm-labourers who have no other source of earnings and depends mainly on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Non growth in agriculture strikes at the efforts of poverty reduction and also affects the overall growth of state economy as shown by a survey of National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) that more than 60 per cent of demand for consumer non-durables comes from rural areas (NCAER 2003).

The primary sector, including agriculture, holds an important position in Gujarat's economy. About 15.52 per cent of the state income comes from this sector (three yearly average for 1999-2001) and about 52.05 per cent (Census of Population 2001) to 59.84 per cent (NSS 1999-00) of the workforce is engaged in this sector. The fact that more than half of the workforce (NSS data) is engaged in the primary sector and that they get only 15.52 per cent share of the state income indicates a low level of productivity and incomes of the people engaged in the primary sector. Two factors have affected the growth of firstly lack of a new approach based on new technology (Desai and Namboodiri 1997) and increasing intensity and frequency of droughts as 70 per cent of the cultivated area of the state is rain-fed.

Across the districts there are wide differences in the performance of agriculture. agricultural production per ha is highest in Surat (Rs. 15,661)

and Junagadh (Rs. 15,241), which is almost five times the figure in Panchmahal and Kutch. Only seven districts have per ha value of output more than Rs. 10,000, while the rest have a value less than Rs. 7,000. Thus majority of districts suffer from low productivity and low income in agriculture.

In Gujarat animal husbandry and dairy development have emerged as an important sub-sector in the state. This sector contributes from 22 to 33 per cent (in drought years) to agricultural output. However the share of government expenditure on agricultural infrastructure has declined in the past decade.

<b>Sectoral Growth in Gujarat (at constant prices 1980-81)</b>		
	<b>1990-91 to 1999-00</b>	<b>1993-94 to 1999-00</b>
Primary Sector	1.95	-0.68
Secondary Sector	7.25	6.09
Tertiary	7.39	7.22
Trade	10.34	7.17
Banking and Insurance	12.94	6.56
Overall SDP	5.53	5.06
Per capita Income	3.94	3.58

Source: EPW Research Foundation and Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

Gujarat is one of the most industrialized states in India. It contributes more than 13 per cent of national industrial production. The states economical growth is mainly in the industrial sector where it ranks 3rd and to an extent in the tertiary sector where it ranks 5th rank among the major Indian states.

In Gujarat, manufacturing sector contributes 32.6 per cent of the state income and employs about 16 per cent of the workforce. Gujarat state ranked 8th in industrial development among the major states in India when the state was formed in 1960 it has only improved further and the state is at the forefront of industrial development today. Over the decades the industrial base of Gujarat had increasingly diversified to include petrochemicals and fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and drugs, dyestuffs, as well as engineering and electronics industries.

There has been a quantum jump in industrial investment, from Rs. 2,672 crore a year in the pre-reforms period to Rs. Rs. 14,736 crore till January 2003) a year in the post reforms period. This is more than five times increase in annual investment in the post reforms period. 65 per cent of the share in total industrial investment took place in oil and refinery, petrochemicals, dyes and chemicals, pharmaceuticals and drugs, textiles, paper, cement, and mineral based industries. The new industries have also increased the export intensity in general, since many of them have a significant share in the national exports

Gujarat received 5991 IEMs (filed) and total investment of Rs. 168,186.00 crore between August 1991 and January 2003, which comes to about Rs. 14,736.00 crore/year as against Rs. 91,344.00 crore in India. That is,

Gujarat has received 16.13 per cent share of investment under IEMs in India. Thus Gujarat is second (next to Maharashtra) among the major states in terms of attracting industrial investment in the reforms period. According to the latest data available, 3316 projects with Rs. 87,098 crore of investment have already been implemented in the state in the reforms period, and 1988 projects with Rs. 88,839 crore investment are under implementation.

The growth in industrialization in state had also raised some concerns regarding the environment and people welfare. industrialization in the post-reforms period in Saurashtra shows that new industries tend to exploit the region through distorted land and labour markets. Segmented and distorted labour markets allow industrialists to use cheap local labour as casual labour without giving them adequate wages or social protection. In lack of proper regulations and monitoring industries use natural resources at cheap rates and pollute land, water and air.

However in Gujarat small-scale sector shows a slightly different pattern of growth. No significant improvement in the rate of increase in the SSI units is observed in the post reform period. On the contrary, there is a slight deceleration in the growth rate.

Compound Annual Rate of Growth of the SSI sector was 10.19 per cent during 1980-90 and 8.09 per cent during 1990-95. SSI registration in the 1990s shows annual fluctuations, 13,027 in 1993-94, 14,437 in 1999-00 and 13,469 in 2000-01, with a CARG of 0.33 percent during the period 1993-2000 (Department of Economics and Statistics 2002).

CARG show negative growth in chemical and chemical products (-10.36), metal projects (-6.04), non-metallic mineral products (-9.06), basic metal industries (-8.44), transport equipments & parts (-6.77), tobacco and tobacco products (-7.95), wool, silk, and synthetic fibre textiles (-8.08), electrical machinery and appliances (-5.82) and miscellaneous manufacturing industries (-10.89). Increase rate has been observed only in 'other services' (16.96), cotton textiles (2.35), hosiery and garments (3.45) and repair services (3.84).

The cottage industry sector, consisting of handicrafts, handlooms, village industries and artisan groups, is another sector that is facing some problems in the post liberalization period. Its growth has been slow. This sector, as a whole, employs a large workforce, operates at a relatively low cost, and has a significant share in exports. But, it lacks in infrastructural facilities, access to credit, market linkages, ability to understand changing markets, and improved productivity and skills.

Even though the cottage industries are employment-intensive, contribute significantly to exports, and have good potential for growth, they are gradually getting marginalized. They are less professionally managed than what is required in a competitive environment. There is a need to protect

and promote this sector, as it is a major sector, next to agriculture, in terms of providing employment.

Similarly, the micro, small and medium industry sector is also important from the point of human development. The importance of this sector has declined in the post reforms period in spite of its significant contribution to national production, employment and exports. There is a significant incidence of mortality and sickness in the SSI sector in the state. According to an official survey, about 27 per cent of SSI units closed down in the late 1990s and 9 per cent of units became sick.

### Work Participation, Employment and Unemployment:

<b>Work participation rate Gujarat 1998-99</b>								
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
57.10	35.50	46.40	52.90	12.50	33.60	55.65	27.57	41.99

Source: Saha-2003.

According to the Census 2001, there are 212.47 lakh workers in the state in a population of 506.56 lakh. Of these, 170 lakh are main workers (79.8 per cent) and 43 lakh (20.2 per cent) are marginal workers. The workforce participation rate (WPR) in the state has consistently increased from 37.24 per cent in 1981 to 40.23 per cent in 1991 to 41.99 per cent in 2001. Work participation rate for rural areas is 46.4 percent, which is higher than that for urban areas where the work participation rate in 2001 was 33.6 percent. Higher participation rates of workers in rural areas shows the dependency of state population in primary sector.

In general work participation rate for females is lower than work participation rates for males both in rural and urban areas. However the gender differential is much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This shows that majority of female work force participation is confined to primary sector. Only 12.5 percent women in urban areas have opportunity to work in comparison to more than 35 percent of their rural counterparts.

<b>Distribution of work force in Gujarat 2001</b>	
Total Work force	41.99%
Main workers	33.60%
Marginal Workers	8.34%
Non- Workers	58.06%

Source: Census 2001

The share of marginal workers in total workforce has also increased from 13.33 per cent in 1981 to 15.20 per cent in 1991 to 19.96 per cent in 2001, with the result that the WPR of main workers has declined marginally from 34.1 per cent in 1991 to 33.60 per cent in 2001.

<b>Distribution of main workers in Gujarat.</b>		
<b>Category</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>
Cultivators	33.38%	27.56%
Agricultural labourers	22.92%	24.49%

Household Industry	1.40%	1.87%
Other workers	42.30%	46.08%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Census 2001.

The share of agricultural employment (cultivators + agricultural labourers) has declined rapidly from 68.64 per cent in 1981 to 56.30 in 1991 to 52.05 per cent in 2001 a decline of 16.59 percentage points in two decades. The share of agricultural labourers in the agricultural workforce has increased from 37.68 per cent in 1981 to 40.71 per cent in 1991 to 46.97 per cent in 2001.

<b>Percentage distribution of workers to total workers in broad industrial categories by sex and Residence, Gujarat 2001</b>			
Category	Total	Male	Female
<b>CULTIVATORS</b>			
Total	27.56	27.43	27.83
Rural	38.29	43.01	31.19
Urban	2.02	1.86	3.1
<b>AGRICULTURAL LABOURER</b>			
Total	24.49	17.33	39.76
Rural	33.58	26.7	43.96
Urban	2.84	1.96	8.81
<b>HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES</b>			
Total	1.87	1.6	2.45
Rural	1.56	1.64	1.45
Urban	2.61	1.55	9.8
<b>OTHER WORKERS</b>			
Total	46.08	53.63	29.96
Rural	26.56	28.66	23.4
Urban	92.52	94.63	78.29

Source : Director of Census operations ,Gujarat Series 25

According to the latest agriculture census, about 55.3 per cent operational holdings are operated by small and marginal farmers who operate only 2.13 per cent of the cultivated area (Department of Economics and Statistics 2003). The share of small and marginal farmers in cultivation has been continuously declining over the past decades and more and more of small and marginal farmers are taking up to the work of wage labourers for their survival.

<b>Employment status of workers in Gujarat 1999-00</b>				
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Self employed</b>	50.5	59.8	40.5	43.5

<b>Regular employed</b>	9.7	1.8	35.6	24.7
<b>Casual employed</b>	39.9	38.5	23.9	31.5

Source: National Sample Survey

The share of self-employed had also declined in the state during 1983-1990/00 though there have been ups and down during this period. The share is about 55 per cent in rural areas and 41 per cent in urban areas (1999-00). The share of self employed women is higher in comparison to males both in rural and urban setups. However, the male female differential among the self employed in Gujarat is not much. There is an increase in self-employment among female workers from 1987-88 onwards in rural and urban areas. This engagement in self-employment shows a shift from primary sector and is accompanied by increase in occupational diversification, more in the tertiary sector than in the secondary sector.

<b>Distribution of employment Gujarat 1999-00</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Self Employment	59.2	41.0
Regular salary employment	6.3	34.1
Casual Labourers	34.5	24.9
Total	100	100

Source: NSS 55<sup>th</sup> Round.

About 5.5 percent workers in rural areas and about 30 percent workers in urban areas are regularly employed in Gujarat. The rural urban differential among the regularly employed is very large and indicates the lack of employment or work opportunities for rural population. Both in rural and urban areas grater proportion of males than females are in regular employment. The gender differential is high in rural areas than in urban areas. In fact, in rural areas, there is hardly any regular employment among females. In urban areas, between 20 and 25 per cent of women are in the regular employed category. Among males in urban areas, the proportion of workers in regular employment has come down from 50 per cent to 36 percent over three decades. The share of regularly employed declined significantly during the 1990s in both rural and urban areas. While overall employment in the state has improved, the share of regular employment has declined, particularly in the 1990s, and the share of casual employment has increased.

The share of casual workers has increased from 18.3 per cent to 24.9 per cent in urban areas and has declined only marginally, from 34.8 per cent in 1983 to 34.5 per cent in 1999-00 in rural areas with the share fluctuating during the period. Compared to other states, the share of casual labour is much higher in Gujarat. In urban areas 26.6 percent of workers population is in casual employment. In rural areas the proportion of males in casual employment is higher than rural women but in the urban areas greater proportion of females is casually employed than the males.

<b>Employment growth rate in Gujarat</b>					
Usual status		Current weekly status		Current daily status	
1984-	1994-	1984-	1994-	1984-	1994-

	1994	2000	1994	2000	1994	2000
Gujarat	2.11	2.28	2.49	2.45	2.55	2.31
India					2.70	1.07

Source: NSS Rounds.

According to various NSS round surveys the employment in Gujarat for those usually employed, increased during the period of 1994 to 2000 at rate 2.28 which is greater than that for the period of 1984 to 1994. At the same time the employment growth rates for both current weekly status of employment as well as for current daily status decreased in the period 1994-00 in comparison to 1984 -1994.

<b>Sector wise distribution of labour force in Gujarat</b>		
	<b>Employment (Lakh) 1999-00</b>	<b>Growth rate % 1994-00</b>
Total Labour Force	207.36	3.9
Total Employment	205.20	4.1
Public Sector	9.32	-0.7
Private sector	7.95	1.7
Organized Sector	17.27	0.3

Source: NSS and Directorate of Employment and Training.

While in Gujarat the growth rate of employment had been higher than the growth rate in workforce growth rate in organized sector had been much slower in the post reform period. It is clear that almost all the growth in employment had been in unorganised sector, with organized sector contributing only 0.3 percent in total 4.1 percent growth rate in employment. The employment growth rate in public sector even dipped to negative 0.7 percent during the period of 1994 to 2000 and primary sector too with only marginally better 1.7 percent growth rate of employment failed to compensate for the fall of public sector in respect to employment generation.

As most of the employment during the above said period was mainly in unorganised sector which, mostly is unregulated and to large part exploitative of poor workers. This calls for strengthening and broadening the social security network for marginal and non regular workers. Even in the organized sector the share of workers covered under social security schemes, is much less than 10 per cent.

<b>Female Work participation, Gujarat, 2001</b>			
	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Total	42.10	55.02	28.03
Rural	47.55	55.59	39.04
Urban	33.07	54.12	9.11
No of Female workers per 1000 male workers 469			

Source: Director of Census operations, Gujarat

The female work participation rate (WPR) in Gujarat is 28.03 per cent (2001) in rural area which is much higher than that in rural India (39.09 per cent in 2001). The female WPR in urban Gujarat, however, is lower 9.11 percent than the all India rate of 13.9 per cent.

<b>Female Work Participation Rate in District of Gujarat 2001</b>			
<b>District</b>	Total	Rural	Urban
Ahmadabad	13.5	32.5	8.7
Amreli	30.9	36.5	11.2
Anand	28.0	33.6	13.3
Banas Kantha	35.4	38.8	7.9
Bharuch	25.2	31.0	8.5
Bhavnagar	21.9	30.2	7.8
Dohad	47.9	51.5	13.3
Gandhinagar	28.8	38.6	10.1
Jamnagar	21.0	32.8	6.9
Junagarh	26.5	33.9	8.3
Kachchh	NA	NA	NA
Kheda	33.6	39.3	11.0
Mahesana	35.7	42.5	11.4
Narmada	43.9	47.6	10.6
Navsari	31.5	38.0	13.6
Panch Mahals	42.7	47.6	8.1
Patan	36.3	42.3	11.9
Porbandar	23.3	36.3	9.4
Rajkot	20.6	36.0	7.5
Sabar Kantha	37.6	40.8	11.3
Surat	23.2	43.0	8.4
Surendranagar	30.4	37.9	9.7
The Dangs	47.2	47.2	0
Vadodara	26.2	39.6	9.7
Valsad	33.8	41.1	12.4
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Source: Director of Census operations, Gujarat Series 25

Participation rates of female main workers in urban areas have increased in all the districts except Bhavnagar, Dangs, Gandhinagar, and Porbandar. In rural areas there are many more districts where the female WPR as main workers declined in 2001 compared to 1991. These are: Ahmedabad, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dangs, Junagadh, Navsari, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surendranagar, Valsad, and Vadodara.

The status of women workers in the labour market in Gujarat is much lower than men workers. Women workers enjoy much lower occupational diversification as compared to men workers. Rural women workers are predominantly employed in the primary sector. Their share in secondary and tertiary sectors put together is less than 10 per cent. In urban areas, women workers are predominant in the tertiary sector (petty services, petty trade, retail, etc.) and one woman in every five employed is in the primary sector. The proportion of female workers in the primary sector in rural areas has not changed much over three decades. In 1993-94, the share reached 90.70 per cent. But, in 1999-00, there is once again, an increase of rural women workers in the primary sector (92.40 per cent). In essence, from about 94 per cent, rural female engagement in the primary sector has come down to 92 per cent in the three decades, which is not much of a change.

<b>Gender wise occupational diversification of workers in Gujarat 1999-00</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>

	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>Primary</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary</b>
<b>Male</b>	71.80	13.70	14.50	7.91	35.51	56.59
<b>Female</b>	94.40	4.00	3.50	19.02	22.46	58.53

Source: NSS data.

Urban women workers are more diversified than rural female workers, with more than half the workers, (male as well as female workers), diversifying into the tertiary sector. Among the urban workers in 1999-00, 57 per cent of male workers and 59 per cent of female workers were in the tertiary sector.

Among the marginal workers in rural areas, especially women, there is fair amount of diversification into non-primary sectors. Further, women workers enjoy lower employment status in the labour market compared to men workers. As against 9.7 male workers (which is quite low) enjoying regular employment in rural areas only 1.8 per cent women workers enjoyed regular employment. In the case of urban areas, the figures are 35.6 per cent for men workers and 24.7 per cent for women workers (1999-00).

Women workers are predominantly self-employed; 60 per cent in rural areas and 44 per cent in urban areas. Further, quite a high proportion of women workers are casually employed in rural and urban areas. But, in urban areas a much higher proportion of women workers are casually employed (31.5 per cent) than men workers (23.6 per cent) in 1999-00.

The increase in women participation is mainly in the unorganized and informal sectors with low quality of employment. Women workers enjoy poorer occupational diversification and less favourable employment status in the labour market.

The time use survey, of CSO, shows that women who participate in economic activities spend, on an average, 17.6 hours on work per week and 39.08 hours on domestic work. The corresponding figures for men are 43.63 hours and 3.19 hours respectively. This means that women enter the labour market with a huge burden of domestic work and they are not able to compete with men on an equal footing.

In fact, this burden becomes a handicap for women while competing in the labour market (Hirway 2001).

The estimated economic value of unpaid domestic work done by women in the state comes to Rs. 21,922.21 crore or 21.45 per cent of the SDP. According to (Nath 2003) Women's contribution comes to about 18.14 per cent of SDP.

. The share of organized sector in total employment in the state has declined from 11.0 per cent in 1983 to 10.1 per cent in 1993-94 and to 8.3 per cent in 1999/00. That is, about 92 per cent of the workforce in the state is employed in the unorganized sector. In spite of the high rate of growth of the industrial sector, there has been a decline in the rate of growth of employment in organized industries, from 1.8 per cent during 1983-1993/94 to 0.3 per cent in 1993/94 – 1999/00.

<b>Employment in Gujarat 1999-00</b>		
	<b>Employment Growth rate</b>	<b>Unemployment rate %</b>
Gujarat	2.31	4.55
India	1.07	7.32

Unemployment rate in Gujarat is lower than that in the country. Unemployment was 4.55 per cent (Current Daily Status), in 1999-00 compared to 7.32 per cent for the country. Gujarat ranks tenth among major states of India with respect to unemployment rate. Gujarat, Haryana, and Karnataka are the only states where the incidence of unemployment declined in the 1990s. In the case of Gujarat the incidence declined from 5.70 per cent in 1993-94 to 4.55 per cent in 1999/00, whereas the country experienced an increase from 5.99 per cent in 1993/94 to 7.32 per cent in 1999/00.

<b>Unemployed Rates % based on CDS</b>		
Sl. No.	States	1999-00
1	Kerala	20.77
2	Gujarat	4.63
	India	7.29

Source : National Sample Survey Reports

Though the usual status-based unemployment rate in the state is not very high (1.23 per cent), the incidence of unemployment according to current daily status, which is 4.63, is not very low. The incidence for the prime age group (15-29 years) is particularly high at 6.7 per cent in rural areas and 8.5 per cent in urban areas. Considering the fact that the labour force in the state is going to increase rapidly in the coming years, (the projected labour force is 244.64 lakh for 2007 and 260.08 lakh for 2012), the state will have to generate employment for additional 10.67 lakh persons according to CDS by 2012.

In Gujarat the number of factories increased from 17,561 in 1991 to 27,089 in 2001, an increase of more than 54 per cent. Employment in the factory sector has, however, increased only by 19 per cent during the decade, from 7.60 lakh in 1991 to 9.07 lakh in 2001. Again, about 20 per cent of the new factories employ less than 10 employees.

The share of skilled workforce (with some skills – not necessarily acquired formally) is less than 10 per cent in rural areas and less than 15 per cent in urban areas. Data on job seekers by level of education and registered with employment exchanges from 1980 to 2001 in Gujarat, indicate that there is a large number of educated job seekers who are either unemployed or employed in work or with wages lower than what is due to them according to their educational qualifications.

<b>Skilled and unskilled work force in Gujarat 1993-94</b>				
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female

With some skill	10.1	6.3	19.6	11.2
With no skill	89.9	93.7	80.4	88.8

Source: Department of Industries.

Gujarat has a heavy burden of educated unemployed on the one hand and shortage of skilled labour in certain fields on the other. The share of formally skilled labour is less than 5 per cent. There are more than 10 lakh educated persons on the live register of employment exchanges in the state. There has been more than two times increase during 1980-2001. Though the rate of the increase has declined in the 1990s, the number has increased by 3.7 per cent a year during the decade.

The number of diploma (engineering) holders seeking jobs has been increasing at almost 9 per cent CARG during the last four decades. Also, the number of engineering graduates seeking jobs is increasing at 7 per cent a year. This clearly reveals the high degree of mismatch between the supply and demand for technically qualified manpower in the state. A survey by ORG (1997) shows that 42 per cent of ITI trained students remained unemployed because their skills were not demanded. A study by MGLI (1996-97) showed that about 45 per cent of ITI trained students could not get employment in the labour market (Patel 2003).

Even if it is assumed that 56 per cent of the persons in the live register are unemployed and 12 per cent are students looking for work, (i.e. 68 per cent looking for work) and that the rest are looking for better employment (Gujarat, HDR).

Further the high drop-out of students in the secondary schools prohibits students from entering ITIs and technical schools. About 50 per cent of students drop out before they enter the secondary school and 33.33 per cent of those who do enter secondary school drop out between eight to tenth standard (1998/99) (Patel 2003). Another 60 per cent of students drop out after 10th standard, mainly because they fail (1998-99) (Patel 2003). As a result, there is a large army of youngsters with less than secondary education without any training in any specific skill.

About 20 per cent of the workforce in the state today consists of marginal workers, a majority of whom are likely to be underemployed. Many of them are engaged in low productivity, low-income jobs. Only a small fraction of the workforce in the state enjoys a minimum package of social security. The rest of the work force is served by scattered and isolated small social security schemes if at all. As a result, workers in the unorganized sector are without almost any social protection and social security A study of CFDA (Hirway et al 2002) has shown that the actual coverage of the social security schemes at present is very limited in the state

## Child Labour

In 1993-94, about 5.9 per cent of children (age 6-14years) were engaged in economic activities in rural Gujarat. In 1999-00, this figure was 6.0 per cent,



digging, cutting, etc.						
Construction activities	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.25	0.21	0.23
Manufacturing activities	0.00	0.26	0.11	1.17	3.01	1.99
Trade ,business and services	0.41	0.00	0.23	0.84	0.62	0.74
Services	0.61	0.00	0.34	1.59	1.35	1.48
Community services and help in other households	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum in any of the SNA activities	13.18	13.62	13.40	8.89	14.43	11.36

Source: Hirway et al 2002

In of the total children engaged in child labour 0.23 percent in the age group of 9-14 years was engaged in construction works. However, highest number 11.36 percent of children in this age group was engaged in animal husbandry, it also engaged 7.28 percent children in the age group of 6-9 years. Another 6.97 percent children were in processing and storing activities. In the age group of 6-9 years processing and storing engaged the highest 13.4 percent children.

<b>Average hours per week spend by children in Gujarat 1999-00</b>						
Activity	Age 6-9 years			Age 6-14 years		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Crop farming, kitchen gardening, etc	4.28	5.52	4.67	18.54	22.33	19.70
Animal husbandry	15.12	10.86	12.80	18.63	11.67	14.73
Fishing, forestry, horticulture, gardening	7.93	10.50	8.49	3.84	7.49	5.38
Collection of fruit, water, plants, etc., storing and hunting	13.41	8.83	10.20	9.34	11.12	10.55
Processing and storage	22.14	22.88	22.50	12.85	11.47	11.71
Mining ,quarrying and digging, cutting, etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Construction activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.65	60.53	61.16
Manufacturing activities	0.00	1.75	1.75	43.00	20.28	27.31
Trade ,business and services	6.64	0.00	6.64	13.66	7.75	10.65
Services	25.10	0.00	25.10	28.58	40.39	33.83
Community services and help in other households	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maximum in any of the SNA activities	16.45	13.61	15.00	22.20	20.42	21.28

Source: Hirway et al 2002

## Poverty:

According to the latest data (Planning Commission 2001), the incidence of poverty in Gujarat is 13.17 per cent in rural areas and 15.59 per cent in urban areas. In both rural as well as urban poverty Gujarat ranked 5th among major states of India. Punjab has the lowest poverty (6.35 per cent and 5.75 per cent in rural and urban areas respectively), followed by Haryana (8.27 per cent and 9.99 per cent respectively) and Kerala (9.38 and 20.27 per cent respectively).

The incidence of poverty in Gujarat has declined by 29.5 per cent during 1973-1983 and by 28.10 per cent during 1983-1993/94. The state ranks third in poverty reduction for the period 1973/94 – 1993/94 with Punjab at the top.

<b>Poverty Estimates 1999-2000</b>					
<b>States</b>	<b>Rural</b>		<b>States</b>	<b>Urban</b>	
	Poverty Ratio	Rank		Poverty Ratio	Rank
Punjab	6.35	1	Punjab	5.75	1
Haryana	8.27	2	Assam	7.47	2
Kerala	9.38	3	Haryana	9.99	3
Andhra Pradesh	11.05	4	West Bengal	14.84	4
Gujarat	13.17	5	Gujarat	15.59	5

Source: Planning Commission of India.

There is considerable decline in income poverty during the past few decades in rural and urban areas. The incidence of rural poverty declined by 16.55 per cent between 1972/73 and 1983 (from 46.35 percent to 29.8 per cent) and by 7.62 per cent points between 1983 and 1993/94 (from 29.8 per cent to 22.18 per cent); while the incidence of urban poverty declined by 8.68 per cent between 1972/73 and 1973 (from 49.31 per cent to 40.63 per cent), and by 13.56 per cent between 1983-1993/94 (from 40.63 per cent to 27.07 per cent).

The above figures show that there has been a deceleration in the rate of decline in rural poverty due to the negative agricultural growth rate during the 1980s and the early part of the 1990s. However there had been acceleration in the rate of decline in urban poverty during 1983-1993 due to the high growth rates of secondary and tertiary sectors during this period.

Rural poor constitute the major chunk of the poor by most estimates. The incidence of rural poverty is higher than the incidence of urban poverty in the state. According to the Planning Commission's the rural poor constitute 64 per cent of the total poor in the state. Among the rural poor, the poorest are agricultural and rural labourers, particularly those belonging to SC and ST communities. In fact, agricultural and rural labourers belonging to scheduled tribes are the poorest in the state. Other poor groups in rural areas are marginal farmers and artisans, followed by small farmers mainly in arid areas.

The poor in urban areas are mainly casual unskilled workers and self-employed in the informal sector. Also, the incidence of poverty is higher in smaller towns, and incidence declines with the increase in the size of the urban centre (Dubey and Gangopadhyay 1998).

Saurashtra and Kutch are the least poor regions with 18.80 per cent incidence of poverty. The incidence of rural poverty in this region is 10.03 percent, mainly because of high wage rates (predominantly cash crops), low population density, and 'money order economy', i.e. incomes received from migrant workers in distant urban centres like Surat, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, and so on, and countries in Africa, America, and Europe.

Incidence of urban poverty is quite high (34.04 per cent) in Saurashtra as it is dominated by small size towns and urban centres. The highest incidence of urban poverty is of course in the tribal region. As far as the regional dimension of poverty is concerned, the tribal region is the poorest in the state (1993-94). This is followed by the dry region in the north. In the dry regions the wages are low and there is massive seasonal/temporary out migration from this region to other regions.

Since agriculture has grown at a negative rate and the primary sector has grown at less than one per cent CARG in the 1990s, the rate of decline in rural poverty has been much less than the rate of decline in urban poverty. That the majority of the poor are in the primary sector is also a consequence of almost stagnant agriculture in the state.

Migration is emerging as a major coping strategy of people living in environmentally degraded regions with poor non-farm employment opportunities (Hirway et al 2002). Out migration is taking place from tribal regions, dry regions, coastal saline region, and even from small urban centres. Migrant population includes small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, casual workers, households engaged in animal husbandry, and rural artisan households. This migration helps enable migrant households to survive in the lean season but has decelerated human development achievements, as it has affected health and nutrition as well as education and literacy status in the state.

The reduction in income poverty in the state has not been accompanied by commensurate decline in human poverty. According to the BPL survey conducted by the government of Gujarat (1998-2000), there are 31.54 lakh BPL households (rural) in the state, which comes to 52 percent of the rural population.

<b>Region wise Incidence of Poverty 1993-94 (in Percent)</b>			
Region	Total	Rural	Urban
Eastern Gujarat	25.06	24.12	34.33
Northern Plains	24.58	20.52	30.05
Southern Plains	22.45	23.51	20.89
Dry Regions	23.30	22.52	27.03
Saurashtra	18.80	10.03	34.04

Human poverty is another important dimension of poverty defined as “absence of certain basic capabilities needed for human functioning”. Gujarat ranks sixth among major states in terms of the incidence of human poverty (1991). Gujarat ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> among major states in incidence of income poverty, 4<sup>th</sup> in per capita income, and 6<sup>th</sup> in human poverty. Compared to other states, the relation between economic growth and human poverty reduction is weak in Gujarat.

About 28 per cent to 29 per cent of the population in the state lived in human poverty in 1991 as against 23.92 per cent living in income poverty.

Gujarat's rank in human poverty has declined between 1981 and 1991, from 3rd to 6th among 15 major states in India

<b>Human Poverty Index</b>							
		Rural		Urban		Combined	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Kerala	34.20	1	22.80	3	32.10	1
2	Maharashtra	47.29	5	20.53	1	38.63	4
3	Punjab	37.33	2	21.73	2	33.00	2
4	Tamil Nadu	49.23	6	25.28	7	42.05	6
5	Karnataka	50.11	7	27.40	8	43.96	7
6	Gujarat	42.46	3	24.71	6	37.31	3
7	India	53.28		27.21		47.33	

The gap between income poverty and human poverty is more in rural areas than in urban areas in Gujarat. Incidence of human poverty was 31.83 per cent (in 1991) and that of income poverty was 22.18 per cent (in 1993/94) for rural Gujarat, and while the corresponding rates for urban areas were 27.07 per cent and 20.87 per cent respectively.

Reduction in income poverty in state has not achieved corresponding reduction in human poverty also. On the whole, the state's performance with respect to human poverty appears to be lower in the 1990s compared to the 1980s.

The eastern tribal belt seems to be a major problem region, followed by the northern dry region. Both regions suffer from a high incidence of income poverty and human poverty. Also, these regions have poor agricultural development and poor industrial investment. They are also at the bottom in terms environmental depletion and degradation.

Gujarat is a highly drought prone state. Out of 184 talukas (old talukas), 52 talukas are under DPAP and 47 talukas under the DDP. That is, about 99 talukas having more than 60 per cent of the area are subjected to frequent droughts. The incidence of droughts is quite high in the state. Two to three years out of every five are drought years and every ten years there are 2-3 severe and widespread droughts, which are frequently consecutive. In normal years also about 10 to 15 per cent of talukas are declared drought affected.

Revenue Department in 2002 drafted a new policy for drought. The policy enhances the powers of District Collectors and other functionaries for sanctioning and spending on scarcity works. It also provides for minimum days and wages, working hours, rest and allowances for workers in drought areas employed in relief work. The policy ensures a minimum financial help to Old, Disabled and Pregnant Women.

### Migration:

<b>In migration to Gujarat 2001</b>				
	Total Population	Total migrants	In % to total migrants	Share of total population

			population	
Gujarat	50,671,017	2,602,631	5.1	5.4
India	1,028,610,328	48,508,633	4.7	100.0

Migrants constitute 5.1 percent of the total population in Gujarat and the share of in migrating population in Gujarat to total population is 5.4 percent. The percent of migrants to total population was 4.7 at all India level. The migration rate for Gujarat during the period of 1991-01 was 1.7 percent according to the census 2001.

<b>Variation in Migration 1991-2001</b>			
	2001	1991	Variation in %
In migrants from other states	1125818	700060	60.8
In migrants from aboard	14800	14810	-0.1
Total in migrants	1140618	714870	59.6
Out migrants	451458	305738	47.7
Net migrants	689160	409132	68.4

Source: census 2001 & 1991

Gujarat is an in migrant state where the net in migration was higher to net out migration by 68.4percent in 2001. There has been seen a continuous increase in both total out migration from the state and total in migration into the state. The out migration increased by 47.7 percent during the period of 1991-2001. Total in migration to state increased much in comparison to out migration from the state. The increase in total in migration in state was 59.6 percent during the period of 1991-01.

Almost all the increase in migration to state of Gujarat during 1991-01 was due to increase in interstate migration. Actually the immigration to state from aboard showed a decline by small percent of 0.1percent during the decade 1991-01. The immigration to Gujarat from other states of India increased by 60.8 percent during the same period.

In Gujarat the main stream of migration is rural to urban migration which constitutes 25.9 percent of the total interstate migration. Urban to urban migration constitutes another 14.6 percent of total interstate migration in Gujarat.

<b>Inter State Migration to Gujarat</b>		
<b>Sl No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No of Migrants</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	51300
2	Assam	9100
3	Bihar	52200
4	Haryana	0
5	Karnataka	4600
6	Kerala	9000
7	Madhya Pradesh	61300

8	Maharashtra	674600
9	Orissa	700
10	Punjab	1900
11	Rajasthan	295700
12	Tamil Nadu	6800
13	Uttar Pradesh	333900
14	West Bengal	12200
15	All India	1809800

Source: census 2001 & 1991

People migrate to Gujarat from Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and west Bengal. The maximum immigration to Gujarat are from Maharashtra. Uttar Pradesh ranks second followed by Rajasthan as contributing to majority of in migrants to Gujarat.

<b>Inter State Migration from Gujarat</b>		
<b>Sl No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No of Migrants</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	12700
2	Assam	1200
3	Bihar	15400
4	Haryana	4700
5	Karnataka	10800
6	Kerala	25200
7	Madhya Pradesh	54500
8	Maharashtra	604700
9	Orissa	33900
10	Punjab	6900
11	Rajasthan	160800
12	Tamil Nadu	0
13	Uttar Pradesh	311
14	West Bengal	57
15	All India	999500

Census 2001

The major out migration from Gujarat is to Maharashtra. During the period of 1991-01, 245,968 persons migrated to Maharashtra from Gujarat. Of these 40,217 were rural people and 205,751 belonged to urban areas. More females 132,038 than males 113,930 migrated to Maharashtra from Gujarat. Among females 22,647 belong to rural areas against 17,570 rural males and 109,391 females belonged to urban areas against 96,360 urban males.

Rajasthan follows Maharashtra as favoured destination for people migrating out from Gujarat.

<b>Foreign in migrants to Gujarat</b>		
<b>Sl No</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>In Migrants</b>
1	Bangladesh	0
2	Nepal	3000
3	Pakistan	10500
4	Sri Lanka	1000
5	Bhutan	0
6	Gulf Countries	20000
7	Other Asian Countries	0
8	USA	2300
9	Other Countries	0
10	Total	47100

The in migration to Gujarat from abroad, is maximum from the Gulf countries followed by Pakistan. Gulf along with Pakistan together contributes to around 64 percent of total in migrants from abroad to Gujarat.

#### Education:

<b>States</b>	<b>Literacy Rate for the age group</b>			
	<b>(10-14)</b>		<b>(15-19)</b>	
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Kerala	98.7	98.5	98.3	97.7
Gujarat	88.1	81.8	81.8	64.9
India	77.0	75.3	75.3	54.9

Registrar General Census

There is a marked improvement in literacy rates in the state, up from 43.70 per cent in 1981 to 61.29 per cent in 1991, to 69.57 in 2001. This increase has been observed for both males and females, in rural as well as urban areas. The female literacy rate has increased from 38.46 per cent in 1981 to 58.60 per cent in 2001, and the male literacy rate has increased from 65.14 per cent to 80.50 per cent. According to the Population Census 2001, the literacy rate in the state increased by a mere 8.38 per cent, while the all India literacy rate increased by 13.17 per cent.

Between 1993-94 and 1999-00, the overall literacy rate increased only marginally, by 3.0 percentage points in the tribal region and it declined by almost 4 percentage points in the dry region. The increase achieved in other regions is quite low and not very impressive.

<b>Effective literacy rates in Gujarat 2001</b>							
<b>Rural</b>			<b>Urban</b>			<b>Total</b>	
<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
74.95	48.50	60.06	89.01	75.30	82.57	80.50	58.60

Source: Census 2001

The overall effective literacy rate (population 7+) in 2001 was 69.67 per cent in Gujarat against 65.38 per cent in India. The effective female literacy rate was 58.60 per cent as against 54.16 per cent in India. However, the state is far behind the top ranking state, Kerala, where the effective literacy rates are 90.92 per cent for the whole population - 94.20 per cent for males, and 87.86 per cent for females.

Gujarat's rank in the literacy rate declined during the 1990s: it is ranked sixth among the 15 large states in India in 2001 as against the fourth rank in 1991; in female literacy too it is ranked sixth, down from fifth position in 1991. In male literacy the state has just maintained its fourth position.

The literacy rates of SC and ST population in the state are higher than those for the country. The male literacy rate for SC in the state in 1999-2000 (55<sup>th</sup> NSS Round) is 79.92 per cent, which is more or less at par with that for the whole population in 2001 (80.23 per cent). The female literacy rate of SC is quite low, but has improved almost five times between 1961 and 1999-00, reaching 55.48 per cent in 1999-00. The literacy rate for the scheduled tribe population is far from satisfactory, though it is higher than the average literacy rate of the ST population in India. The literacy rates for ST are 62.58 per cent for males, 40.45 per cent for females and 51.78 per cent for males and females combined. The literacy rate among tribal women is the lowest among all the rates in the state. Since the ST population comprises 15 per cent of the state population, their low literacy rate is a matter of serious concern.

In Gujarat, the difference between the general literacy rate (69.34 per cent) and ST literacy rate (51.78 per cent) is about 18 per cent, which is quite high. This is also the case when the literacy rates are disaggregated by sex. The state is sixth among 15 large states in India with regard to overall ST literacy rate, sixth in ST female literacy rate, and fifth in the ST male literacy rate.

By contrast, the literacy rate of SC (67.96 per cent) in the state is just two percentage points behind the general population. The SC male literacy rate has reached the average male literacy rate in the state, while the SC female literacy rate is just 2 percentage points behind that the average female literacy rate. The state stands 3rd in overall SC literacy, 3rd in SC female literacy and 1st in SC male literacy.

There are regional variations in educational attainment in Gujarat according to the latest NSS data (1999-00). The dry region located in the north and northwest and the eastern tribal belt are the two main problem regions. Literacy rates in the dry region (comprising the districts of Banaskantha, Kutch, and Surendranagar, and Sami, Harij and Chanasma talukas in Mehsana) are the lowest, 41.30 per cent for females, 69.89 per cent for males, and 56.11 per cent for both. Then follows the eastern region, which is the tribal region. The literacy rates are 45.60 per cent for females, 67.38 per cent for males, and 56.50 per cent for both (1999-00).

<b>Region wise literacy rates in Gujarat 1999-00 (NSS)</b>			
	Male	Female	Total
Eastern Region	67.38	45.60	56.50
Northern plains	85.17	62.82	74.21
Southern plains	88.74	70.96	80.24
Dry Regions	69.89	41.30	56.11
Saurashtra	79.50	59.60	69.57
Gujarat	80.19	57.96	69.34

In the dry districts Dahod has the lowest literacy rate (31.7 per cent for females, 55.9 per cent for males, and 45.6 per cent for both) in 2001, followed by Banaskantha (34.5 per cent for females, 66.9 per cent for males, and 51.3 per cent for both) and Dangs (49.0 per cent for females, 71.3 per cent for males, and 60.0 per cent for both).

<b>District wise effective literacy rate 2001</b>			
	Male	Female	Total
Ahmedabad	87.8	71.1	79.9
Gandhinagar	87.9	64.8	76.8
Rajkot	83.7	67.6	75.9
Navsari	82.9	68.7	76.0
Surat	81.8	66.7	75.0
Bharuch	83.4	65.4	74.8
Valsad	78.1	59.9	69.4
Porbandar	78.9	58.8	69.1
Junagadh	79.4	59.6	68.3
Jamnagar	77.0	56.9	67.2
Vadodara	80.7	61.2	71.3
Kheda	86.6	57.8	72.7
Anand	86.3	62.5	75.0
Mehsana	86.5	64	75.5
Amreli	77.7	57.8	67.7
Bhavnagar	78.8	54.5	67.0
Sabarkantha	81.2	52.9	67.3
Kutch	71.0	49.1	60.4
Narmada	72.9	47.2	60.4
Patan	74.1	46.4	60.6
Surendranagar	73.5	48.7	62.5
Panchmahals	76.6	45.4	61.5
Banaskantha	66.9	34.5	51.3
Dangs	71.3	49.0	60.2
Dahod	55.9	41.7	45.6
Gujarat	80.2	58.3	69.7

Source: census 2001

The factors leading to poor performance of the environmentally degraded regions in literacy are the time spent by children collecting fuel wood, fodder and water, time spent by children grazing animals, and massive seasonal out-migration from these regions, frequently with family, in search of work.

Gandhinagar district has the highest literacy rate of 87.9 per cent for males, followed by Ahmedabad (87.8 per cent) and Kheda (86.6 per cent). In female literacy, Ahmedabad district leads with 71.1 per cent, and Gandhinagar comes at fourth with 64.8 percent. Navsari is in second position and Surat third. In overall literacy Ahmedabad leads followed by Gandhinagar and Navsari. The best district in Gujarat is, however, still quite far from the achievement of Kerala. Literacy rate of Ahmedabad is 1.75 times that of Dahod. This suggests that there are very high intra-state inequalities with respect to literacy achievements.

With regard to achievement levels in education, a very large proportion of the population identified as literate has studied only up to primary level or below. About 48 per cent of the literate population in the state has studied up to class IV or below. However the situation in Gujarat is better than all India figures where 58 per cent of the literates have studied up to primary level. Among females, this percentage is 53 in Gujarat and 63 in India. The proportion of literates who have achieved education up to graduation and above is very low in Gujarat (6.37 per cent).

Gujarat has made remarkable progress in Enrolment of children in schools. According to the Sixth Educational Survey, 95.76 per cent of the rural population had a primary school within one km. radius (NCERT 1998, Volume 1). The extent, to which children actually enroll, however, is a function of the social demand for education. The net enrolment rate of children in classes I-V is therefore only 76 per cent, in spite of the availability of primary school facilities. However, drop out rate are also high in Gujarat and only 53.75 per cent of the enrolled children in the age group 6-14 years continued after class V. In India, the retention rate is much higher, at 67.45 per cent

The Sixth All-India Education Survey by NCERT (1998) shows that the net enrolment rates in Gujarat for boys and girls were 81 per cent and 71 per cent respectively whereas the corresponding rates were 71 per cent and 57 per cent in India. Net enrolment in elementary education was also 69 per cent in Gujarat compared to 58 per cent in India.

Directorate of Primary Education's data on annual enrolment in class I show that the number of children, boys as well as girls, enrolled in class I improved consistently in Gujarat till 1993-94. Enrolment of children in class I fell in 1994-95. This decline continued till 1996-97. Thereafter, the number of children enrolled in class I has increased, but has not yet reached the level of 1993-94.

According to 55th Round of the NSSO (1999-00) about 12.82 per cent of the children did not enroll in school in 1999-00. This percentage among girls was 16.68. Another 6.67 per cent children enrolled but soon dropped out. This figure among girls is 8.26 per cent.. The net enrolment rate for elementary education in the state is 72.66 per cent for all children and 67.80 per cent for female children.

In 1999-00 the state stood 6<sup>th</sup> among the major states in percentage of children attending school (6-14 years) and 4<sup>th</sup> in net enrolment in elementary school for the entire child population. For the female children, however, the state ranks much lower, at 8<sup>th</sup> position in percentage children going to school and at 6<sup>th</sup> position in net enrolment in elementary education (1999-00).

The dry region of the state, which witnessed decline in literacy rates during this period, has the lowest net enrolment rates in elementary education (57.46 per cent on the whole, 48.66 per cent for females, and 64.37 per cent for males) and the lowest percentage of children in age 6-14 years (73.22 per cent on the whole, 60.45 per cent for females, and 83.24 per cent for males) attending school in 1999-00. In fact, this region's performance is worse than the tribal regions.

<b>District wise enrolment in elementary education- 2000</b>			
	Male	Female	Total
Ahmedabad	100	63	87
Gandhinagar	138	124	132
Rajkot	77	73	75
Navsari	78	77	78
Surat	85	76	81
Bharuch	159	156	158
Valsad	78	75	76
Porbandar	73	69	71
Junagadh	76	72	74
Jamnagar	71	65	68
Vadodara	89	66	78
Kheda	93	81	88
Anand	94	82	89
Mehsana	101	92	97
Amreli	92	80	86
Bhavnagar	84	73	79
Sabarkantha	89	79	84
Kutch	91	77	85
Narmada	97	86	92
Patan	114	94	105
Surendranagar	87	74	81
Panchmahals	99	88	93
Banaskantha	99	72	86
Dangs	123	129	126
Dahod	124	93	109
Gujarat	94	78	86

Source: Directorate of Primary Education

Net enrolment in elementary school in the eastern region, which is the tribal region, is 72.19 per cent. This rate among males was 75.87 per cent and among females 68.20 per cent. In this region, just 74.53 per cent of children in age 6-14 go to school, 77.33 per cent among male children and 71.49 per cent among female children.

The highest net enrolment rate in elementary education is in the southern plains and the highest percentage of children going to school in age 6-14 is in Saurashtra. The northern plain region, which has two large metropolises, Ahmedabad and Vadodara, is not at the top either with respect to net enrolment in elementary education or with respect to children in age group 6-14 going to school.

Among the SC and ST population, a continuous increase in the number of students enrolled in class I has been registered.

According to the NSS data (1993-94 and 1999-00), the net enrolment rate of children in elementary school in the state has increased only marginally, from 69.56 per cent in 1993-94 to 72.66 per cent in 1999-00, implying an increase of 3.1 per cent while that of girls increased by 4.98 percent. Gujarat's rank has moved from 4th in 1993-94 to 6th in 1999-00 with respect to net enrolment of children (6-14 years).

Drop-out rates have declined in Gujarat in recent years. As against 45 per cent of boys and 53 percent of girls dropping out of the school (after class V) in 1990-91, today (1999-00) about 21.05 per cent boys and 19.12 per cent girls are dropping out. The dropout rate after class VII still remains high, at 37 per cent for girls and 41 per cent for boys in 2000-01. The inequality between boys and girls with regard to retention in schools after class V has declined but continues to remain high after class VII.

Drop-out rates in Gujarat are lower than in India according to the NCERT survey (1998), which also shows a decline in the drop-out rate between 1990-91 and 1998. About 66 per cent of the children who were enrolled in class I in Gujarat completed primary education and reached class V, whereas the all India figure was 55 per cent<sup>3</sup>. About 70 per cent of boys and 61 per cent of girls completed primary education in the state. The corresponding figures for India were 57 per cent and 52 per cent.

Drop-out rates for girls are higher than that for boys at the state level as well as in districts. Again, the dry region and the tribal region perform poorly. Dangs, Banaskantha, and Panchmahals particularly have very high drop-out rates between class I and IV. About 60 per cent of the children who enrolled dropped out after class IV in these districts.

About 90 per cent of the villages in the state had a primary school within the habitation. This compares very well against just 78 per cent of the rural population in India having access to a primary school located within the village itself (NCERT 1998). According to the latest data of the state government, 100 per cent of the population has access to primary school in Gujarat, 97.83 per cent having them within the village, 99.45 per cent having them within 1 km distance 99.8 per cent having them within 2 km distance and only 0.2 per cent having a school beyond 2 km.

This shows that the geographical coverage of the primary school network is good. With respect to pre-primary schools, Gujarat has a higher number of schools per lakh population compared to India. There are 5.70 preprimary schools per lakh population in Gujarat as compared to 1.89 for the country as a whole. In terms of geographical coverage, 30 per cent of villages in India and 63 per cent of villages in Gujarat have a pre-primary school (NCERT 1998).

<b>District</b>	<b>Primary Schools</b>	<b>Middle and High Schools</b>
Ahmedabad	22.31	27.01
Gandhinagar	11.12	57.18
Rajkot	11.65	56.09
Navsari	-	-
Surat	28.20	33.22
Bharuch	46.26	47.43
Valsad	35.55	37.59
Porbandar	-	-
Junagadh	20.11	51.64
Jamnagar	15.81	61.17
Vadodara	41.33	36.76
Kheda	37.88	39.22
Anand	-	-
Mehsana	20.32	38.85
Amreli	17.08	47.16
Bhavnagar	15.92	39.04
Sabarkantha	72.99	55.44
Kachchh	21.21	79.15
Narmada	-	-
Patan	-	-
Surendranagar	24.41	45.42
Panchmahals	58.31	41.96
Banaskantha	36.36	42.46
Dangs	173.96	60.19
Dahod	-	-
Gujrat	31.14	42.39

Source: Education Statistics

According to the latest data available from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, about 16,200 villages have a pre-primary school, but only 7,844 schools have their own building (Directorate of Economics and Statistics 2000). Considering the fact that there are 30,000 habitations in Gujarat and each needs a pre-primary school, these numbers are far from satisfactory.

With respect to middle schools too, the level of facilities in Gujarat is good as compared to that for the country. There are 42.48 middle schools per lakh population in Gujarat compared to the all-India figure of 18.06.

Gujarat's performance with regard to the teacher-pupil ratio in the primary school was quite good, above the specified norm of 1:40, till the end of the

1980s. Since the beginning of 1990s, this ratio has moved above 40, reaching 43 in 1994-95 and 44 in 2000-01. However the Sixth Educational Survey gives different results. According to this survey, the teacher-pupil ratio was 1:36 in Gujarat against 1:40 for the country. Gujarat stood third with respect to the teacher-pupil ratio at the primary level.

<b>District Wise Schools, Students, Teacher Pupil Ratio</b>			
	No of Schools	No of Students	Teacher Pupil Ratio
Ahmedabad	471	23962	47
Gandhinagar	191	14129	79
Rajkot	68	4047	39
<b>Navsari</b>	38	2293	59
Surat	263	32199	67
Bharuch	35	1595	15
Valsad	54	2538	62
Porbandar	160	11690	45
Junagadh	17	1051	48
Jamnagar	63	8255	40
Vadodara	154	11237	39
Kheda	202	14083	36
Anand	24	2819	39
Mehsana	302	10485	38
Amreli	75	3089	41
<b>Bhavnagar</b>	60	5340	23
Sabarkantha	252	8014	29
Kutch	47	7612	78
Narmada	5	210	11
<b>Patan</b>	106	5221	97
Surendranagar	31	2008	38
Panchmahals	80	3057	57
Banaskantha	204	6152	30
Dangs	-	-	-
Dahod	21	1420	26
Gujarat	2923	182,506	44

Source: Education Statistics

But, the teacher-pupil ratio is not relevant if the enrolment as well as retention rates are low. For example, it has been observed that in tribal areas the number of pupils per teacher is very low as the attendance rate of children is low. On the whole Gujarat is better in parameters like geographical distribution of schools and teacher-pupil ratio. In term of the availability of primary schools also, the state is better placed than the country.

There are regional disparities in the levels of pre-primary and primary school facilities provided by the government. In the tribal districts or tribal dominated districts of Dangs, Sabarkantha, Panchmahals, Bharuch, and Kachchh, provision of primary schools and pre-primary schools per lakh population is quite high compared to other districts. Dangs district, which is at the top, had 262 primary schools per lakh population in 1990-91 and 244

primary schools per lakh population in 1994-95 and 220 in 2000-01. Sabarkantha district had 129 primary schools per lakh population in 1994-95 and was second after Dangs. This district was second in the teacher-pupil ratio with a figure of 36.8 in 1996, Bharuch was at the top with a ratio of 30.1. Gandhinagar is at top with respect to pre-primary facilities (18.73) followed by Sabarkantha (15.4), against the state average of 5.5. Ahmedabad had only 48 primary schools and 9 pre-primary schools per lakh population in 1994-95, mainly because the data refer to government/local body schools.

Gujarat ranked third among the major 15 states in India in 1975-76 in per capita social expenditure (Rs. 111) as well as in per capita expenditure on education. In education, the state's rank has slipped to fourth in 1990-91. In the education sector, the largest share goes to elementary education, around 53 per cent. This share, which was 60.70 per cent in 1985-86, declined over time and reached 53.86 per cent in 2001-02.

The Gujarat government spent Rs. 3,263.55 crore on the education sector in 2001-2002. This is less than the Rs. 3684.77 crore (by 11.43 percent) spent the previous year (2000-01) and Rs. 3,412.01 spent in 1999-00, all at current prices. The amount comes to about 3.0 per cent to 4.0 per cent of SDP, which is much less than the norm of 6 per cent set by the NPE 1986.

Expenditure on education in the state has increased over the past decades in absolute as well as relative terms. As a proportion of social services, expenditure on education has increased from 48 per cent in 1986-87 to 60 per cent in 1996-97, after which there is a decline to 42 per cent in 2001-02. On the capital account, funds allocated to education fluctuated greatly in the 1990s, reaching an all time low of 0.63 per cent in 2001-02. From 1995-96 onwards, there has been a continuous decline in the proportion of social services expenditure spent on education on the capital account. Therefore no new capital expenditure has been incurred in the education sector in recent years. Thus, the overall increase is mainly owing to increased revenue expenditure.

## Health:

Gujarat's rate of population growth during the last decade has been higher than that in India. The population of Gujarat has increased from 9.1 million in 1901 to 50.05 million in 2001. The compound annual rate of growth of population continuously fell through decades to reach the minimum of 1.9 per cent in between 1981-1991. This raised the hopes that the state was fast proceeding towards population stabilization. However, this declining rate of population growth could not be sustained and it increased to 2.05 between 1991 and 2001. The main reason for the rapid decline in population in the state before 1991 was the decline in CBR (crude birth rate) which declined by 14 percent in two decade in rural areas and more than 10 percent in urban areas. However the decline in CBR remained almost stagnant in 90's

leading to reversal in population trend. The population growth rate in Gujarat is 17.2 per cent (SRS Bulletin October 2002), as against 17.0 in India.

<b>Major Population characteristics 2001</b>						
	<b>Gujarat</b>			<b>India</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
Population			50.05 million			1027 million
Decadal growth			2.05			2.1
Density			258			324
Sex ratio			921			927
Crude Birth Rate	26.9	21.5	24.9	27.1	20.2	25.4
Crude Death Rate	8.8	5.6		9	6.3	

Source: Census 2001.

In respect to Health conditions in state, Gujarat ranks 9<sup>th</sup> in 2001 among the major Indian states. The value of Health Index for Gujarat is 0.710. Maharashtra with Health Index 0.799 ranks fifth. Kerala with 0.977 ranked first among the major Indian states.

<b>Health Index - Rank Districts Gujarat 2001</b>			
<b>HDM-1 Rank</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Health</b>	
		<b>Index</b>	<b>Rank</b>
1	Ahmedabad	0.738	7
2	Gandhinagar	0.674	14
3	Rajkot	0.829	1
4	Navsari	0.812	2
5	Surat	0.724	8
6	Bharuch	0.763	5
7	Valsad	0.742	6
8	Porbandar	0.713	10
9	Junagadh	0.700	12
10	Jamnagar	0.770	3
11	Vadodra	0.770	4
12	Kheda	0.625	17
13	Anand	0.652	16
14	Mehsana	0.631	18
15	Amreli	0.710	11
16	Bhavnagar	0.676	13
17	Sabarkantha	0.615	19
18	Kach	0.531	21
19	Narmada	0.722	9
20	Patan	0.664	15
21	Surendranagar	0.535	20
22	Panchmahals	0.517	22
23	Banskantha	0.440	24
24	Dangs	0.447	23
25	Dahod	0.406	25

The districts which were at the top with respect to their performance in health in 2001 are Rajkot, Navsari, Jamnagar, Vadodara and Bharuch.

<b>Districts at Top in HDM 2001.</b>					
<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>HDM</b>
Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Navsari Mehsana Anand	Rajkot Navsari Jamnagar Vadodra Bharuch	Ahmedabad Surat Rajkot Gandhinagar Vadodra	Sabarkantha Narmada Surendranagar Mehsana Kheda	Kaach Gandhinagr Ahmedabad Navsari Valsad	Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Rajkot Navsari Surat

Dahod, Banskantha, Dangs and Panchmahal were at the bottom among the districts with respect to their health measures.

<b>Districts at Bottom in HDM 2001.</b>					
<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>HDM</b>
Banskantha Kacch Dahod Dangs Pachmahals	Dahod Banskantha Dangs Panchmahals	Dahod Dangs Panchmahals Banaskantha	Ahmedabad Dangs Navsari Surat Rajkot	Banskantha Dangs Panchmahal Dahod	Dahod Banaskantha Dangs Panchmahals Surendranagar

On gender account the performance in health was same with the health index value of 0.71. However the value improved from 1991 when it was measured 0.634. On gender equality scale, with respect to health performance, Gujarat ranked 8<sup>th</sup> among the major India states. Punjab with the value index of 3.488 stood at rank one. The Index value for Gujarat was 1.055 for 2001.

<b>Districts at Top in GDM-1</b>						
<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>GDM-1</b>	<b>GEI</b>
Ahmedabad Gandhinagar Navsari Surat Bharuch	Rajkot Navsari Jamnagar Bharuch Vadodra	Ahmedabad Surat Rajkot Gandhinagar Vadodra	Surendranagar Narmada Mehsana Kheda Sabarkantha	Porbandar Junagadh Rajkot Kaach Amreli	Rajkot Junagadh Porbandar Ahmedabad Jamnagar	Gandhinagar Dangs Navsari Valsad Bharuch

At the district level with respect to health on gender account the districts which stood at the top due to their performance within the state are Rajkot, Navsari, Jamnagar, Bharuch and Vadodara.

The districts at the bottom of list on account of their gender based health performance are Banaskantha, Dangs, Dahod, Patan and Panchmahal.

<b>Districts at Bottom in GDM-1</b>					
<b>Education</b>	<b>Health</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Participation</b>	<b>Income</b>	<b>GDM-1</b>
Banaskantha Dahod Kaacch Dangs Panchmahals	Banaskantha Dangs Dahod Patan Panchmahals	Dahod Dangs Panchmahals Banaskantha Narmada	Ahmedabad Jamnagar Porbandar Junagadh Gandhinagar	Bharuch Narmada Surat Sabarkantha Dahod	Dhod Dangs Banaskantha Panchmahal Patan

The life expectancy at birth for both male and females remained stagnant in Gujarat during the period of 1996-2001. The LEB for male during this period was 61.7 years and for females it was 62.77 years. At the all India

level the life expectancy figures during same period show, a marginal increase and stood at 62.4 years for males and 63.4 years for females.

The total fertility rate (TFR) in the state also remained almost stagnant in the 1990s and showed only a dismissal decline from 3.2 in 1991 to 3.0 in 2000. The districts showing high population growth rates during 1991-01 also show very high fertility rates e.g. Dahod -3.9, Banaskantha-3.5, Dangs -3.8, and Surendranagar -3.4. Government of Gujarat declared a Population Policy in May 2000 with a main objective of this policy is to achieve replacement level of fertility, i.e. TFR of 2.1 by 2010.

Districts	IMR	TFR
	1991	2001
Ahmedabad	64	2.30
Gandhinagar	78	2.40
Rajkot	54	1.90
<b>Navsari</b>	55	2.00
Surat	60	2.50
Bharuch	49	2.50
Valsad	55	2.50
Porbandar	63	2.50
Junagadh	63	2.60
Jamnagar	51	2.40
Vadodara	51	2.40
Kheda	84	2.60
Anand	84	2.40
Mehsana	89	2.50
Amreli	64	2.50
<b>Bhavnagar</b>	54	3.00
Sabarkantha	75	2.90
Kachchh	79	3.40
Narmada	49	2.80
<b>Patan</b>	54	3.10
Surendranagar	78	3.40
Panchmahals	79	3.50
Banaskantha	85	3.90
Dangs	87	3.80
Dahod	79	4.30
<b>Gujrat</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2.60</b>

There was large variation among the districts with respect to total fertility rates. Among the districts the total fertility rate was highest 4.30 in Dahod followed by Banaskantha 3.9 and the lowest TFR 1.90 was for Rajkot followed by the Navsari TFR 2.00. Other districts having TFR above three were Dangs, Panchmahal, Surendranagar, Patan and Bhavnagar. Only two districts with lowest TFR mentioned above have the value below 2.1 essential for population stabilization. Thirteen districts in 2001 have TFR lower than the state average of 2.60.

Gujarat stands ninth with respect to CBR (24.9) with Kerala on top (17.2). There is a big gap between the rural CBR (26.6) and urban CBR (21.5) in the state. The crude birth rate in Gujarat fell from 42.1 in 1971 to 28.2 in 1991 in rural areas and from 36.1 to 25.9 in 1991 in urban areas. In the 1990s the state suffered deceleration in the decline in the CBR. The rural CBR fell only marginally, by 2 percentage points, while the urban CBR fell by 4 percentage points. In 2001 the CBR for rural Gujarat was 26.6 and for urban area it stood at 21.5. The crude birth rate (CBR) in Gujarat was 25.2 in 1999-00 and 24.9 in 2001. The lowest CBR in 2001 was in Kerala (17.2).

States	Crude Birth Rate- SRS 2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	17.2	17.4	16.6
Gujarat	24.9	26.6	21.5
India	25.4	27.1	20.2

Source SRS Bulletin

There is a high disparity among the districts in each of the vital statistics. CBR (1991) is highest in Dangs (39.19), followed by Banaskantha (38.22), Vadodara (35.27), Bhavnagar (34.98), Sabarkantha (34.72) Kutch (34.37), Panchmahals (34.37) and Mehsana (34.31). Birth rates are high even in an industrialized district such as Vadodara, the relatively more urbanized district of Bhavnagar, and the agriculturally advanced district such as Mehsana. Valsad, part of which has a high tribal population and part of which is industrialized, has the lowest CBR. Bharuch has the second lowest CBR and Ahmedabad the third lowest. In all tribal dominated or tribal majority districts high CBR is reported.

States	Crude Death Rate-2001		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Kerala	6.6	6.8	6.1
Gujarat	7.8	8.8	5.6
India	8.4	9.0	6.3

Source SRS Bulletin

The state stands eighth with respect to CDR (2001), which is 7.8, as against 8.4 in India. It ranks tenth in rural CDR and first in urban CDR along with Andhra Pradesh. It is worth noting that though the state is at the top on urban CDR, it ranks far below in the urban IMR among the large states. CDRs are highest in Ahmedabad, Vadodara, and Kheda districts. Amreli, Sabarkantha, and Panchmahals have lowest CDRs but, not all these three districts have low IMR.

Gujarat's performance is better than all India aggregates with regard to all vital statistics. The crude birth rate (CBR) is 24.9 in Gujarat against 25.4 in India (2001) crude death rate (CDR) is 7.8 against 8.4 in India, the infant mortality rate (IMR) is 60 against 66 in India, and the child mortality rate (CMR) is 85.1 as against 94.9 in India. Interstate comparison puts Gujarat in the middle order among the major 15 states as far as vital statistics are concerned.

	<b>IMR</b>	<b>TFR</b>
	<b>1999</b>	<b>1996-98</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	16.4	1.80
<b>Gujarat</b>	44.6	3.00
<b>India</b>	43.8	3.30

There was a small improvement in infant mortality rates in Gujarat during 1991 to 2001. It declined by 4 per cent during 1991-01. However, the decline in IMR in rural Gujarat was only 3 per cent while the same at all India level was of 12 per cent. Though there was a decline in IMR in state but still the progress was not commensurate with the performance of other major performing states and the rank of state fell from fifth in 1991-93 to seventh rank in 2001 with respect to infant mortality.

<b>States</b>	<b>Infant Mortality Rate- 2001</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
Kerala	11	12	9
Gujarat	60	67	42
India	66	72	42

Source SNS Bulletin

The IMR for Gujarat was 60 in 2001, which was lower than the all India average of 66. Kerala with IMR 11 topped the list on this account among the states in India. The rural IMR in Gujarat was 67 and for urban it was 42. there is a huge rural urban gap in this respect in Gujarat while the gap in the Kerala which tops the rank is only of 1 point.

In Gujarat IMR has declined much faster, from 145 in 1971 to 60 in 2001. This decline has been brought about by the decline in neonatal mortality (NNM), achieved by widespread immunization programmes in the country. However the state is far behind Kerala where IMR measure is 14.

In 1990s, there has been deceleration in the decline (with almost stagnant IMR between 1995 and 2002) with the decline being only 9 points in the decade. By contrast, the decade of the 1990s witnessed a very rapid decline in IMR in India. Gujarat ranks seventh in the overall IMR, with IMR at 60 in 2001. It ranks seventh in rural IMR and ninth in urban IMR. State ranks tenth in child mortality (1-4 years) and eighth in under 5 years mortality.

Panchmahals has high IMR of 79 but Amreli has low IMR of 64. Mehsana (89), Dangs (87), Banaskantha (85), and Kheda (84) have high IMRs. Dangs is a tribal district. Banaskantha is an environmentally degraded district. Kheda and Mehsana are agriculturally developed and prosperous districts. Bharuch (49), Jamnagar (51), Vadodara (51), Bhavnagar (54) and Rajkot (54) have lowest IMRs. Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, the most developed districts, do not have low IMRs. Districts with lowest IMRs are the ones in the Saurashtra region.

With regard to under-five mortality, Mehsana (122) is the worst, followed by Kheda (117), Banaskantha (116), Dangs (112), and Panchmahals (111). Districts that have high IMR as well as high under-five mortality are

common. Among the five worst districts, two are agriculturally developed districts, two are tribal districts, and one is an environmentally stressed district. The best ones are those in Saurashtra.

MMR in the state was 3.89 in 1992-93, which is high as compared to Kerala's figure (0.87) per 1000. The couple protection rate (CPR) has increased from 10.4 per cent to 44 per cent in 1999.

With respect to NNM, the state ranks eighth among the 15 large states surveyed by NFHS-2. The state ranks ninth in PNNM. The NNM and PNNM rates have improved from NFHS-1 to NFHS-2 in urban areas but not in rural areas. The neo-natal mortality (NNM), post neo-natal mortality (PNNM) and perinatal mortality rates are also lower in Gujarat than in India according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-2 conducted in 1998-99. According to the SRS data MMR for Gujarat has reduced to 2.9 in 1997 (SRS bulletin, April 1999). The only vital statistics where Gujarat falls behind the all-India average is the Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB).

<b>ANC Care (NFHS-2)</b>		
	<b>% of who received all types of ANC</b>	<b>% of Birth Delivered in a Medical Institution</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	64.9	93.0
<b>Gujarat</b>	25.0	46.3
<b>India</b>	20.0	33.6

Source: Indian Institute of Population Studies, 2002

According to the statistics provided by Indian Institute of Population Studies for 2002 only 25 percent of women in state received full ante natal care. This was only marginally better than the all India percent of 20. Gujarat is far behind the Kerala which tops in country with respect o ante natal care services available to women. The corresponding figure for Kerala was 64.9 percent.

Similarly though the level of institutional deliveries in Gujarat at 46.3 percent is better than all India level figures of 33.6 percent yet it is far behind top ranking state Kerala where the achievement in institution delivery stood at 93 percent.

<b>District wise achievements in ANC in Gujarat- NHFS 2</b>						
<b>District</b>	<b>No ANC Check</b>	<b>Full ANC</b>	<b>Visited by ANM</b>	<b>Institutional delivery</b>		
				<b>Private</b>	<b>Govt</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ahmedabad	8.2	28.3	14.1	60.7	11.0	71.7
Amreli	3.8	19.3	18.6	24.6	15.6	40.2
Anand	6.6	39.2	9.2	41.0	28.2	69.2
Banaskantha	26.5	8.4	9.8	44.9	8.8	53.7
Bharuch	5.8	31.9	19.2	32.2	6.5	38.7
Bhavnagar	6.4	29.0	6.0	31.7	11.9	43.6
Dahod	16.4	12.8	14.9	33.6	12.9	46.5
Gandhinagar	4.0	22.0	9.5	51.7	21.9	73.6
Jamnagar	17.6	30.4	7.9	29.3	20.4	49.7
Junagadh	9.5	19.9	9.4	22.2	14.9	37.1
Kutch	21.5	16.0	3.4	26.3	14.0	40.3
Kheda	8.1	36.8	17.0	41.5	11.9	53.4

Mehsana	16.3	27.6	8.5	64.8	9.9	74.6
Narmada	10.8	35.8	16.4	20.6	6.3	26.9
Navsari	2.8	54.2	28.6	56.5	15.9	72.4
Panchmahal	12.5	22.7	13.9	34.9	5.2	40.2
Patan	15.1	26.6	11.1	45.5	7.4	53.0
Porbandar	3.2	34.9	7.0	32.5	17.9	50.4
Rajkot	13.4	28.0	6.0	35.1	20.6	55.7
Sabarkantha	15.2	23.0	12.5	54.0	8.6	62.6
Surat	6.3	30.4	17.1	44.8	11.8	56.5
Surendranagar	10.2	8.8	11.5	31.0	9.8	40.7
Dangs	27.3	16.1	16.2	4.7	6.0	10.7
Vadodara	7.5	46.5	8.4	39.0	16.8	55.8
Valsad	13.7	34.8	18.3	49.3	7.9	57.2
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>40.5</b>

There are wide disparities in the level of full ANC available to women among the districts. It is lowest 8.4 percent in Banaskantha and highest 54.2 percent in Navsari. Amereli, Dohad, Junagarh, Kutch, Sundernagar and Dangs are worst and fare even below the all India average of 20 percent.

In visit by health worker to pregnant women Gujarat fare only marginally better than the all India Average of 10 percent. While Navsari with 28.6 percent tops on this account to among the districts, Kutch 3.4 stood at the bottom. In this account to the variations among the districts are very large and Vadodara, Porbandar, Mehsana, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Gandhinagar, Bhavnagar, Banaskantha and Anand show poor performance and achievement levels.

Though in institutional deliveries the state fares well in comparison to country as a whole the the performance of two district Dangs and Narmada is very poor. Institutionalised deliveries, in government hospital are poor in state with respect to country as a whole. The lowest level is found in District Panchmahal and the highest is in 28.2 percent in Anand.

<b>Health Indicator in districts.</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Awareness</b>		<b>RTI among Women</b>	<b>Condom Usage</b>	<b>Women accessing Govt inst. for RTI</b>
	<b>RTI/STI</b>	<b>HIV</b>			
Ahmedabad	36.6	59.8	50.5	8.7	13.8*
Amreli	64.3	47.3	23.3	2.4	34.4
Anand	51.6	52.2	37.7	3.3	28.9
Banaskantha	18.2	34.8	50.4	2.2	14.4
Bharuch	75.5	48.8	25.3	3.5	13.4
Bhavnagar	59.7	44.2	23.7	5.6	23.5
Dahod	45.0	29.9	29.4	3.2	21.5
Gandhinagar	42.9	66.4	49.7	5.7	15.7
Jamnagar	26.5	42.0	38.8	7.3	41.2
Junagadh	30.6	41.9	40.7	5.4	25.7
Kutch	22.1	33.6	43.2	5.8	44.1*
Kheda	70.5	41.3	26.8	4.0	12.5
Mehsana	25.9	46.7	46.5	5.2	23.9
Narmada	65.2	33.8	31.1	2.4	18.8
Navsari	67.3	57.4	19.9	3.8	30.9

Panchmahal	57.3	31.7	26.7	2.2	9.0
Patan	51.1	44.8	31.7	3.7	11.7
Porbandar	52.6	48.9	21.4	5.8	21.3
Rajkot	29.8	45.5	32.0	8.1	11.5
Sabarkantha	27.1	48.1	44.2	5.0	27.1
Surat	37.6	64.8	45.5	4.7	6.8
Surendranagar	25.9	40.6	42.0	5.8	26.3
Dangs	9.9	12.7	52.9	0.7	39.2*
Vadodara	57.0	46.0	26.3	5.9	18.0
Valsad	45.4	51.9	31.1	2.4	23.3
<b>Gujarat</b>	41.3	45.2	37.6	4.8	NA
<b>India</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	32.3	4.8	NA

Source: RHC 2002.

Prevalence of RTI among the married women in Gujarat is higher than at all India level. According to latest data with RCH survey it was 37.6 percent in Gujarat against 32.3 percent in India. However, the awareness level of RTI/STI in Gujarat at 41.3 percent was less than 44.2 at all India level.

There are high level of disparities among the district of Gujarat both with respect to prevalence of RTI/STI and awareness level regarding it. Prevalence was more than 50 percent in Ahmedabad, Banaskantha and Dangs but the awareness level was very poor in all the three districts. In Dangs it was worst with only about 9 percent of awareness level. Other districts with high RTI prevalence were Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Surat and Surendranagar. The districts where the awareness level is very poor are Kutch, Banaskantha and Surendranagar.

<b>Anaemia among Children(NFHS-2)</b>		
	% of children with anaemia	Severe anaemia
Kerala	43.9	0.5
Gujarat	74.5	6.7
India	74.3	5.4

Source Indian Institute of Population Studies, 2002

A state government document shows that more than 60 per cent of children under the age of 5 are either moderately or severely malnourished. About half of them are in the moderate category and 12 per cent are severely malnourished. The proportion of malnourished children is higher in Gujarat than in India. Also, severe malnourishment is higher among girls than boys. About 45 per cent of children in the state are underweight, and of these 16 per cent are severely underweight. Percentages for female children are 50 and 18 and for rural population 49 and 20 respectively. In Gujarat, 44 per cent of children under age of 3 years are stunted, and 23 per cent are severely stunted. About 16 per cent of children under age of 3 years are wasted in Gujarat and in them 2 per cent are severely wasted. There is hardly any change between NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 with regard to the extent of underweight and severely underweight, stunting and severe stunting. What has declined is prevalence of wasting and severe wasting among children. Poor nutritional status is more among the rural population than the urban population, among female children than male children, among children whose mothers are illiterate and among ST and SC households. In inter-

state comparison, Gujarat's position among the 15 large states with regard to nutrition status is in the middle. The state ranks eighth in undernourishment, seventh in severe undernourishment, eighth in stunting, and ninth in severe stunting. Even in the case of wasting and severe wasting, the state is placed at ninth and eighth positions respectively in spite of an improvement. About 75 per cent of children in the age group 6-35 months have anaemia; 7 percent of the children in this age group are severely anaemic 44 per cent are moderately anaemic and 24 per cent are mildly anaemic. Gujarat is placed eighth with regard to presence of any anaemia among children in this age group.

<b>Anaemia among Women (NFHS-2)</b>		
	% of women with anaemia	Severe anaemia
Kerela	22.7	0.5
Gujarat	46.3	2.5
India	51.8	1.9

Source Indian Institute of Population Studies, 2002

The mean BMI for women in Gujarat is 20.7, which is above the norm of 18.5. In Gujarat, 37 per cent of women have a BMI below 18.5. Among SC women, 55 per cent and among rural women 48 per cent are severely undernourished, having BMI less than 18.5. The NFHS-2 shows that 46 per cent women in the state had any anaemia, but just 2.5 per cent of women were severely anaemic. Another 14.4 per cent were moderately anaemic and 29.5 per cent were mildly anaemic. Gujarat is fourth among the 15 large states with respect to percentage of women with any anaemia. But it is placed thirteenth with regard to percentage women with severe anaemia and sixth with regard to percentage of women with moderate anaemia.

Of the reported (diagnosed) tuberculosis cases, 86.7 per cent are medically treated in urban areas as against 79.6 per cent for rural areas. While all reported cases of tuberculosis among children are treated, only about 61.3 per cent cases (67.0 per cent in urban areas and 59.6 per cent in rural areas) are treated in the case of the age group 60+ years. There is slightly higher proportion of treatment of reported tuberculosis cases among males (82.3 per cent on the whole, 91.5 per cent in urban and 79.9 per cent in rural areas) than females (80.1 per cent on the whole, 81.6 per cent in urban and 78.8 per cent in rural areas). Prevalence rate of tuberculosis has increased from 3.1 to 4.38 between the NFHS-1 and NFHS-2. The corresponding rates for women and children are 1.9 and 2.49 (for women) and 0.40 and 0.62 (for children). Of great concern is the high increase in prevalence of tuberculosis among children and the elderly (60+) and females in urban areas.

In the case of jaundice and tuberculosis, the state comes in the middle five, for jaundice it is placed 7th and for tuberculosis it is at 6<sup>th</sup> position. The State is at the 7th position with regard to prevalence of medically treated tuberculosis. For asthma and tuberculosis, Gujarat's rural areas rank 7th and 8th among 15 major states.

According to the data on diseases collected by the Health Commissionerate, malaria is the most widely prevalent disease in Gujarat. Its incidence is high in tribal districts. The second most prevalent disease is tuberculosis. As per the NFHS-2 data, Gujarat comes in bottom five (at 12<sup>th</sup> position) among the 15 large states in India with regards to prevalence of malaria. This is true for both rural and urban areas.

Prevalence of blindness due to vitamin A deficiency and prevalence of goitre owing to iodine deficiency are observed to be high in Gujarat. Gujarat forms part of the endemic goitre belt (National Foundation of India 1983, as quoted by Ali 1992). Prevalence of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency is the highest in Gujarat among all the states in India as per the NFHS-1 data (based on PRC and IIPS 1994). 7 out of 1,000 children in urban areas and 10 out of 1,000 children in rural areas suffered from partial or complete blindness, caused by Vitamin A deficiency. According to data available for 1994, about 30 per cent did not use iodized salt at all, and 14 per cent used inadequately iodized salt. The use of iodized salt is relatively low in scheduled caste households (30 per cent), scheduled tribe households (54 per cent), and other backward caste households. Eleven districts of the state have endemic prevalence of goitre arising from iodine deficiency. Three districts out of the eleven surveyed by the health department - the Dangs, Valsad and Bharuch - have severe goiter problem in Tribal areas.

About 20 to 25 villages in Lathi and Lilya talukas of Amreli district have a high rate of fluorosis among the inhabitants.

Gujarat's performance with respect to morbidity fares well in comparison to all India performance in all accounts both for males and females in rural as well as urban areas. However the prevalence of serious communicable diseases in state is much higher than all India level both in rural and urban areas. More than 25 per cent of deaths in rural areas of Gujarat are caused by respiratory diseases. According to National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) the prevalence rates of serious communicable diseases were higher and that of chronic diseases were lower than the respective rates for rural and urban areas in India as a whole.

The morbidity rate in state in 1995 was 75.8 against Indian 106.7 in rural area. It was 71.6 for males and 80.8 for females. The corresponding figures for males and females at all India level were 105.5 and 108.1 respectively. In urban areas it was 84.3 against Indian level 103. For males the morbidity rates in urban area was 95.0 much higher to that among the females 74.5.

Surat had a very high morbidity rate (of 123.60) in the early 1990s, followed by Panchmahals with a morbidity rate of 97.85 and Dangs with morbidity rate of 83.77 per 1000 population. The lowest morbidity rate was in Mehsana (20.12 per 1000 population), followed by Jamnagar (20.97 per 1000 population) and Bhavnagar (22.00). Banaskantha too has low

morbidity rate. Some of the districts that had high infant and child mortality rates in 1991 had low morbidity rate in the early 1990s.

Also, Gujarat ranked third among the 15 large states, with respect to per capita expenditure on nutrition, eighth with respect to expenditure on medical & public health, and water supply and sanitation, and ninth in family welfare. Whole, Gujarat ranked sixth among the 15 large states. Tamil Nadu was at the top with per capita expenditure of Rs. 77.18. Gujarat incurred only 75 per cent of the per capita expenditure incurred by Tamil Nadu

Gujarat spent about 8 per cent of the state budget and 2.16 percent of NSDP on the health sector in the mid-80s. By the mid-1990s, the figure came down to about 6 per cent. From 1997-98 onwards, the share of health in the total budget has increased, reaching about 9 per cent in 2000-01 before dropping to 5.3 per cent in 2001-02. Though per capita healthcare expenditure in the state is much lower than that for the country, the state has much higher level of health facilities. In Gujarat the health sector expenditure, which includes expenditure on health and family welfare, social welfare, and nutrition, shows a consistent decline in terms of its percentage share between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s. The percentage share has declined from 30.66 per cent in 1986-87 to 22.07 per cent in 1996-97 on revenue account and from 3.94 per cent in 1986-87 to 2.62 per cent in 1995-96 on capital account.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries per lakh population is more than three times the national average. But the difference between Gujarat and India is not high when the health sub-centres, beds per lakh population and doctors and nurses per lakh population are considered. With respect to primary health centres (PHCs), Gujarat's performance is lower. Thus Gujarat's performance is better in high order health facilities, which are generally located in urban areas. Urban-rural difference in high order health facilities is quite high in the state compared to all-India figures the number of hospitals per lakh population in urban areas for Gujarat is 16 times higher than in rural areas. For India the difference is only six times. With respect to beds per lakh population, urban-rural difference is 11 for Gujarat as well as for India. Gujarat stands second (after Kerala) among 15 large states with respect to hospitals per lakh population (based on Duggal et al, 1995) and first with respect to dispensaries per lakh population. Once again, the share is higher in urban areas than in rural. Gujarat ranks tenth among the 15 major states in PHC facilities and ranks seventh and fifth respectively with regard to number of doctors and nurses per lakh population (Duggal et al 1995).

Distribution of health facilities across the districts is highly uneven. Dangs has the lowest percentage of villages having health centres. The second lowest is Kutch, followed by Bhavnagar, Surendranagar, and Sabarkantha.

Utilization of public health facilities is usually higher in rural areas than in urban areas as private facilities are less developed in rural areas. One reason for the low utilization of public health care facilities in Gujarat is the large number of staff vacancies in CHCs, PHCs, and SCs. However the utilisation of public health facility in rural Gujarat is much lower in comparison to Rural India. It is 36.8 percent for males and 36.7 percent for females against the Indian figures of 40.2 percent and 43.3 percent respectively for males and females. In urban area males utilize the public facility more than females in the state and the difference is 7.7 percent points, much higher in comparison two Indian figures of 1.5 percent points. For the purpose of hospitalization also the use of public health facilities is very low in Gujarat in comparison to national figure and it is almost half of that utilized at all India level.

## HIV/AIDS

<b>AIDS cases in Gujarat as on 31<sup>st</sup> July 2005</b>	
Gujarat	5636
India	111608

According to latest figures available with NACO 5636 cases of AIDS have been reported from Gujarat as against 11608 cases in India by year 2005. It means that about 4.8 percent of the total AIDS cases in India are from Gujarat.

Based on the number of AIDS cases in state, Gujarat is behind only to Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

<b>AIDS cases by 2005</b>		
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of AIDS cases</b>
1.	Tamil Nadu	52036
2.	Maharashtra	13747
3.	Andhra Pradesh	12349
4.	Mumbai	7484
5.	Gujarat	5636

Source: NACO 2005

There are in total 8 STD sites for HIV/AIDS testing in Gujarat. Among the STD sites in state, sites at Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Surat clearly show the High prevalence rate of HIV prevalence i.e. above 5 percent. Two other sites at Jamnagar and Vadodara also show prevalence rates which are only marginally below the level of 5 percent.

<b>Gujarat Sentinel sites and HIV prevalence</b>				
<b>Sites</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Percent Positive</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Percent Positive</b>
Ahmedabad	STD	5.76	ANC	0.75
Bhuj			ANC	0.5
Bhavnagar	STD	6.73		
Godhra	STD	2.4		
Himmatnagar			ANC	0.25
Jamnagar	STD	4.4		

Junagadh			ANC	0.25
Palampur	STD	0.81		
Mehsana			ANC	1
Surat	STD	6.28	ANC	1
Rajkot			ANC	0
Surendranagar	STD	2.31		
Vadodara	STD	4.55	ANC	0

Source: NACO.

There are also 8 sites for testing HIV prevalence among the pregnant mothers coming for Ante Natal Care. Of the eight ANC sites in state two sites at Mehsana and at Surat show the prevalence rate of 1 percent, which can be said to be high prevalence rate. The ANC site at Ahmedabad also show the prevalence rate of 0.75 percent which is only marginally below the high prevalent category of 0.8%.

Gujarat Significant Change					
Year	Type	1998	1999	2003	Change
Ahmedabad	STD	3.2	0.4	5.8	
Surat	STD	1.79	13.04	6.3	Significant

The STD site at Ahmedabad has been show considerable increase in the reported cases of HIV infections. The prevalence rate at this site was 0.4 percent in 1999 which grew to 5.8 percent in 2003. However the another STD site showing High prevalence rate of 6.3 has shown a decrease in reported HIV cases from 13.04 percent in 1999 to 6.3 percent in 2003.

Profile of HIV +ve, STD Patients Gujarat			
	Male	Female	Total
Migratory population	7.25	0.5	15.58
Non Migratory population	6.69	2.72	12.91
Urban	7.05	2.11	11.49
Rural	6.19	2.7	14.56
Illiterate	6.78	3.3	4.16
Literate	5.52	1.02	3.25

Source: NACO

The prevalence rates of HIV infection are high in rural areas than in urban areas both among the males and females tested in STD sites. However the difference is not very large between the rural and urban area showing that rural areas are equally in grip of HIV problem in Gujarat. The prevalence rates among the urban and rural males are 7.05 percent and 6.19 percent respectively. Among the female it is 2.11 percent and 2.7 percent in urban and rural areas respectively. Rural women are more infected than urban women. In total 14.56 percent of infected cases were from rural areas against the 11.49 percent in urban areas. Both among the males and females illiterates have higher prevalence rates than the literates. The prevalence rate among the literate males was 5.52 percent and among the illiterate males was 6.78 percent. Among the females those who tested themselves at STD sites 3.3 percent of illiterate were infected against the 1.02 percent literates.

<b>Profile of HIV +ve, ANC Patients Gujarat</b>			
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Total</b>
Migratory population	0	0	0
Non Migratory population	0.46	0.56	0.49
Illiterate	0.72	0.65	0.69
Literate	0.2	0.31	21.6
Total	0.45	0.52	0.47

Source: NACO

Among the pregnant women visiting ANC sites all tested positive were non-migratory women. The prevalence among the ANC sites was 0.46 percent for urban women and 0.56 percent for rural women. The prevalence was high among the illiterates both in urban and rural areas than the literates.

<b>Health Indicator in districts.</b>					
<b>District</b>	<b>Awareness</b>		<b>RTI among Women</b>	<b>Condom Usage</b>	<b>Women accessing Govt inst. for RTI</b>
	<b>RTI/STI</b>	<b>HIV</b>			
Ahmedabad	36.6	59.8	50.5	8.7	13.8*
Amreli	64.3	47.3	23.3	2.4	34.4
Anand	51.6	52.2	37.7	3.3	28.9
Banaskantha	18.2	34.8	50.4	2.2	14.4
Bharuch	75.5	48.8	25.3	3.5	13.4
Bhavnagar	59.7	44.2	23.7	5.6	23.5
Dahod	45.0	29.9	29.4	3.2	21.5
Gandhinagar	42.9	66.4	49.7	5.7	15.7
Jamnagar	26.5	42.0	38.8	7.3	41.2
Junagadh	30.6	41.9	40.7	5.4	25.7
Kutch	22.1	33.6	43.2	5.8	44.1*
Kheda	70.5	41.3	26.8	4.0	12.5
Mehsana	25.9	46.7	46.5	5.2	23.9
Narmada	65.2	33.8	31.1	2.4	18.8
Navsari	67.3	57.4	19.9	3.8	30.9
Panchmahal	57.3	31.7	26.7	2.2	9.0
Patan	51.1	44.8	31.7	3.7	11.7
Porbandar	52.6	48.9	21.4	5.8	21.3
Rajkot	29.8	45.5	32.0	8.1	11.5
Sabarkantha	27.1	48.1	44.2	5.0	27.1
Surat	37.6	64.8	45.5	4.7	6.8
Surendranagar	25.9	40.6	42.0	5.8	26.3
Dangs	9.9	12.7	52.9	0.7	39.2*
Vadodara	57.0	46.0	26.3	5.9	18.0
Valsad	45.4	51.9	31.1	2.4	23.3
<b>Gujarat</b>	41.3	45.2	37.6	4.8	NA
<b>India</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	32.3	4.8	NA

According to RCH survey the HIV/AIDS awareness in state is less in comparison to all India level of awareness. The awareness among married women was 45.2 percent in Gujarat against the Indian figure of 53.6 percent. However there are huge variations among the districts with respect to Awareness level. It was highest 66 percent in Gandhinagar followed by 64

percent in Surat. The lowest awareness was 12.7 percent in Dangs and 29.9 percent in Dahod.

The level of Condom usage in Gujarat was same as in all India 4.8 percent. In condom usage wide differences are reported among the districts. Condom usage was highest in Ahmedabad followed by Jamnagar. District reporting lowest condom use was Dangs followed by Panchmahal and Banaskantha.

### Sero Surveillance Data in Gujarat

Year	2002		2003		2004	
	No. of Sites	Prevalence rate	No. of Sites	Prevalence rate	No. of Sites	Prevalence
Sentinel Surveillance Sites						
STD Sites	8	4.96	8	4.16	8	3.6
ANC Sites	8	0.41	8	0.44	8	0.13
Sero – Surveillance Sites	Number	Prevalence rate	Number	Prevalence rate	Number	Prevalence rate
Blood Banks	160	0.39	162	0.36	164	0.35
VCTCs	31	6.62	31	7.78	33	11.17
STD Clinics	35	8.83	35	10.73	35	6.3

Source : Gujarat SACS

### Persons tested for HIV in VCTCs (Districts wise)

Sl.	NAME OF DISTRICTS	2002			2003			2004			Jan. to Mar'05		
		Units tested	Servo +ve	% Age	Units tested	Servo +ve	% Age	Units tested	Servo +ve	% Age	Units tested	Servo +ve	% Age
1	Ahmedabad	36450	1588	4.36	41136	1792	4.36	23002	1533	6.66	10658	512	4.80
2	Amreli	-	-	-	114	33	28.95	351	72	20.51	101	28	27.72
3	Anand	-	-	-	15	2	13.33	104	19	18.27	30	4	13.33
4	Banaskantha	689	49	7.11	818	72	8.80	878	89	10.14	240	32	13.33
5	Bharuch	140	20	14.29	169	26	15.38	166	25	15.06	28	1	3.57
6	Bhavnagar	43	21	48.84	319	105	32.92	553	171	30.92	164	47	28.66
7	Dahod	-	-	-	238	22	9.24	404	36	8.91	104	3	2.88
8	Dang	-	-	-	57	8	14.04	72	7	9.72	37	2	5.41
9	Gandhinagar	60	9	15.00	154	24	15.58	303	41	13.53	92	5	5.43
10	Jamnagar	1888	253	13.40	1839	292	15.88	1892	282	14.90	509	60	11.79
11	Junagarh	175	55	31.43	240	72	30.00	291	100	34.36	108	34	31.48
12	Kheda	106	31	29.25	150	36	24.00	205	33	16.10	63	18	28.57
13	Kutch	-	-	-	79	18	22.78	212	50	23.58	79	26	32.91
14	Mehsana	85	12	14.12	64	17	26.56	177	29	16.38	86	12	13.95
15	Narmada	-	-	-	27	0	0.00	65	1	1.54	3	0	0.00
16	Navsari	123	37	30.08	315	97	30.79	532	105	19.74	150	25	16.67
17	Panchmahal	70	13	18.57	124	11	8.87	482	15	3.11	130	2	1.54
18	Patan	150	29	19.33	339	45	13.27	352	42	11.93	78	6	7.69
19	Porbandar	108	3	2.78	86	13	15.12	281	38	13.52	78	7	8.97
20	Rajkot	483	144	29.81	1886	289	15.32	2316	383	16.54	538	98	18.22
21	Sabarkantha	80	13	16.25	113	32	28.32	206	18	8.74	38	14	36.84
22	Surat	1569	430	27.06	3999	750	18.75	4750	927	19.52	856	214	25.00
23	Suren'agar	53	8	15.09	114	19	16.67	239	18	7.53	48	7	14.58
24	Vadodara	385	86	22.34	931	205	22.02	1583	342	21.60	586	103	17.58
25	Valsad	209	40	19.14	410	58	14.15	278	56	20.14	83	13	15.66
<b>Total</b>		42886	2841	6.62	53736	4038	7.51	39694	4432	11.17	14887	1273	8.55

Source : Gujarat SACS

**Blood Units Tested – District wise (year 2004 )**

Sr. No.	Districts	Year - 2004					
		Vol.		Rep.		Total	
		Coll	%age HIV	Coll	%age HIV	Coll	%age HIV
1	Ahmedabad	67211	0.46	54997	0.37	122208	0.42
2	Amreli	3123	0.06	2261	0.13	5384	0.09
3	Anand	5334	0.28	4645	0.22	9979	0.25
4	Banaskantha	3757	0.24	5736	0.14	9493	0.18
5	Bharuch	3465	0.23	3561	0.31	7026	0.27
6	Bahvnagar	10328	0.20	10654	0.40	20982	0.31
7	Dahod	273	-	634	-	907	-
8	Dang	0	-	6	-	6	-
9	Gandhinagar	2917	0.21	6540	0.23	9457	0.22
10	Jamnagar	5562	0.18	8927	0.31	14489	0.26
11	Junagarh	9665	0.43	1712	0.00	11377	0.37
12	Kheda	5061	0.10	7515	0.16	12576	0.14
13	Kutch	3739	0.05	9958	0.34	13697	0.26
14	Mehsana	10951	0.19	8331	0.42	19282	0.29
15	Narmada	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Navsari	7062	1.73	939	1.06	8001	0.67
17	Panchmahal	2537	0.02	1796	0.11	4333	0.07
18	Patan	4853	0.31	5831	0.17	10684	0.18
19	Porbandar	2914	0.01	2931	0.14	5845	0.12
20	Rajkot	46638	5.14	7019	0.50	53657	0.39
21	Sabarkantha	3365	0.01	5603	0.30	8968	0.26
22	Surat	56024	22.61	18645	0.31	74669	0.33
23	Suren'agar	836	0.00	5584	0.27	6420	0.23
24	Vadodara	17411	0.32	13783	0.48	31194	0.42
25	Valsad	20041	0.04	1806	0.22	21847	0.54
	<b>Total</b>	293067	0.36	189414	0.33	482481	0.35

Source : Gujarat SACS

**Blood Units Tested – Jan to March'2005**

Sr. No.	Districts	Year - 2005					
		Vol.		Rep.		Total	
		Coll	%age HIV	Coll	%age HIV	Coll	%age HIV
1	Ahmedabad	14713	0.82	6147	0.34	20860	0.68
2	Amreli	994	0.20	382	0.00	1376	0.15
3	Anand	2147	0.28	1336	0.22	3483	0.26
4	Banaskantha	1283	0.39	811	0.25	2094	0.33
5	Bharuch	998	0.10	1154	0.09	2152	0.09
6	Bahvnagar	4080	0.07	2348	0.68	6428	0.30
7	Dahod	166	-	71	-	237	-
8	Dang	0	-	7	-	7	-
9	Gandhinagar	754	0.00	1328	0.08	2082	0.05
10	Jamnagar	1236	0.24	2061	0.19	3297	0.27
11	Junagarh	1996	0.30	836	0.24	2832	0.28
12	Kheda	1524	0.07	1332	0.38	2856	0.21
13	Kutch	552	0.00	2332	0.17	2884	0.14
14	Mehsana	2114	0.14	1613	0.31	3727	0.21

15	Narmada	0	-	0	-	0	-
16	Navsari	2448	0.53	356	0.56	2804	0.53
17	Panchmahal	824	0.12	352	0.00	1176	0.09
18	Patan	1070	0.19	1192	0.17	2262	0.18
19	Porbandar	561	0.18	1070	0.09	1631	0.12
20	Rajkot	12184	0.54	1308	0.38	13492	0.53
21	Sabarkantha	1125	0.53	770	0.91	1895	0.69
22	Surat	15876	0.33	3004	0.33	18880	0.33
23	Suren'agar	0	-	0	-	0	-
24	Vadodara	2091	0.22	2650	0.49	7741	0.31
25	Valsad	5088	0.61	68	0.00	5156	0.60
	<b>Total</b>	76824	0.43	32528	0.33	109352	0.40

Source : Gujarat SACS

## State Initiatives

Presently 81 NGOs are running Targeted Interventions in state covering about 9,23,472 targeted population. For Condom Promotion an innovative programme named KALYAN CHHAB (welfare basket) has been adopted to make condoms available in all the villages of the state. There are 31 STD clinics, 2800 trained doctors, Vatsayan centres at 7 medical colleges functioning in the state. Folk forms like Bhavai, street plays and puppet shows etc. are used to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS among the people in semi-urban and rural areas. . "1097" toll-free telephone counseling services have been implemented in Rajkot, Surat, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar and Vadodara. There are 20 VCTCs located in 7 medical college and 13 districts hospitals in the state.

## Human and Gender Development:

Gujarat is one of the prosperous states of India. It ranks 4th in per capita income among major 15 states in the country. Its per capita income is 27 per cent higher than the national per capita income (2000-01), and its per capita consumption expenditure is 26 per cent higher than the national per capita expenditure. It has highly diversified sources of income with about 85 per cent NSDP coming from non-primary sectors and a diversified workforce with about 48 per cent of workers engaged in non-primary sectors. The state is more urbanized than India, with 38 per cent of the population living in urban areas. It has well developed capital and money markets, backed by a highly enterprising population. Gujarat has done well in the economic reforms period by taking advantage of the new environment. It has attracted more than 16 per cent of the investments in the country in this period and shown a high growth rate of about 6 per cent in the 1990s, with 7.25 per cent and 7.39 per cent CARG in secondary and tertiary sectors. Gujarat stands 3rd among major states with respect to industrial growth.

In spite of these achievements, there are several distortions in the growth path that are not conducive to human development. The primary sector, particularly agriculture, is lagging behind with unstable incomes and almost

stagnant – if not negative – growth rate. The state has experienced severe depletion and degradation of its environmental resources in the past decades. There is deceleration in poverty reduction, particularly human poverty reduction in the 1990s, indicating a weakening relationship between economic growth and poverty reduction.

The state's performance in human development slowed down considerably in the 1990s.

The improvement in the literacy rate in the state during 1991-01 was 8.38 percentage points (7.37 and 9.96 percentage points for men and women respectively) against an increase of 17.59 percentage points (7.99 and 20.18 percentage points for men and women respectively) during 1981-91. Similarly life expectancy stagnated in the 1990s as against an increase of 2.9 years in the 1980s (3.1 years in rural areas and 2.6 years in urban areas). IMR in the state declined by a mere 9 percentage points (3 and 41 percentage points in rural and urban areas respectively) as against the decline of 32 percentage points one-third of the decline in the 1980s.

With respect to regional disparities in human development the tribal districts of Dangs, Dahod, Panchmahal, Narmada, and others are all at the bottom with respect to the HDI and the HDM-1, as well as with respect to economic growth including agricultural growth, income poverty and human poverty. The other region lagging behind is the northern dry region, consisting of Banaskantha, Patan, Western Mehsana, Surendranagar and Kutch. This arid region also is very badly environmentally depleted resulting in poor growth and poor human development.

On gender equality tribal districts like Dangs, Narmada, Bharuch, Valsad, and Navsari are in a better position than the rest.

Mahadevia and Sarkar (2003), using NSS data, observe that in 1998 (NSS 54th Round), 17.4 per cent of households in urban areas in the state had no access to drainage facility, while this figure for all India was 20.6 per cent. Also 58.1 per cent of the households had connection to *pucca* covered drains, as against just 31.2 per cent at all India level. According to this data, 21.1 per cent of households did not have latrine facilities in urban Gujarat whereas this figure for all India was 25.5 per cent. Thus, 78.9 per cent of households in urban Gujarat had access to latrines in 1998. Of these, 73.8 per cent of households had individual access and 89 per cent households had latrines. According to the latest data (Census of Population 2001), only 21 percent of rural households and 82 percent of urban households have an access to sanitation

Gujarat ranked third among the 15 large states, with respect to per capita expenditure on nutrition, eighth with respect to expenditure on medical & public health, and water supply and sanitation, and ninth in family welfare. On whole, Gujarat ranked sixth among the 15 large states.

Considering all aspects of human development, Gujarat stands sixth among 15 large states of India in HDM-1 in 2001. In 2001, the state's rank is the same in per capita income as well. However, in 2000, the state stood fourth with respect to per capita income. The state stood fifth in HDM-1 ranking even in 1991, fourth in per capita income and second in urbanization level. Hence, Gujarat was one of those states that fell behind in human development in the 1990s. The state stands third in urbanization level and continues to remain second in industrialization. In HDI also, the state stands sixth in 2001 as against fifth in 1991. In terms of index value of HDM-1, the state improved from 0.426 in 1991 to 0.479 in 2001. The state's HDM-1 rank is sixth because of its good performance in the housing index, in which it stands second. In the income index, the state is at the sixth position as also in the education index and in the health index it is at the ninth position. In the participation index it is at the tenth position. In each of the indices the state has lost one or two ranks. In income and health indices the state has moved down two ranks and in education and participation indices the state has moved down one rank, in all moving down one rank in the overall HDM-1 and HDI.

In gender development (GDM-1), Gujarat is sixth, the state maintaining the same position in HDM-1 and in per capita income. In GDI also, the state is sixth. Compared to its position in 1991, the state moved down two ranks in 2001. Hence, a state that had better ranking in GDM-1 than in HDM-1 in 1991 reaches a situation where its ranking on both indices goes down and levels at sixth. Thus, compared to overall human development, in gender development there was much more slowing down of progress during the 1990s.

In GDM-1, like HDM-1, Gujarat has fallen behind in income, education, health and participation indices in 2001 compared to 1991. On the income index in 2001, the state is fourth in GDM-1, which indicates comparatively better wages and better participation of women in the economy compared to other states. In 1991, in income index in GDM-1, the state was in second position. But, the state is 6th in the education index, 9th in the health index, and 12th in the participation index in GDM-1. Compared to 1991, the state slips down on all the component indices of GDM-1. In the income index it moves down from second in 1991 to fourth in 2001. In the education index it moves down from 5th to 6th. In the health index it moves down from 7th to 9th position and in the participation index it moves down from 11<sup>th</sup> to 12th position.

In Gujarat, in 2001, the aggregate value of the GDM-1 index is 0.454, which is lower than the HDM-1 index value by 5.2 per cent. In 1991, the value of HDM-1 was 0.426 whereas that of GDM-1 was 0.398, or 6.47 per cent lower. In GEI Gujarat is at eighth position in 2001, the same rank as in 1991. The state is in the middle in GEI, and two ranks behind its rank in HDM-1 and GDM-1. This implies that the performance of the state is worse in gender equality than in gender development. In the macro capabilities for human

development, represented by HDM-2, Gujarat ranks sixth. In the environment index, the state is 13th and in regional equality index 9th. In the patriarchy (non- patriarchy) index, the state is 9th.

In the basic service index, the state is 2nd and because of this, the state has reached the sixth place in the overall HDM-2 in spite of the poor performance on the environment index. Lastly, there is a wide gap in the index values of Gujarat and Karnataka, which is just one rank above Gujarat in HDM-2.

In HDM-1, Ahmedabad district stands at the top, followed by Gandhinagar, which houses the state capital and is adjacent to Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Navsari and Surat (the second most urbanized district of the state). At the bottom are Dahod, Dangs, Banaskantha, Panchmahal, Surendranagar and Patan, in that order, with Dahod placed at twenty-fifth rank. While the districts at the top are urbanized and/or industrialized districts, the districts at the bottom either have high concentration of tribals or are environmentally degraded and in the grip of drought, whether it rains or not. Kutch is at the top of the income index. Kutch being a “money order economy”, has high per capita bank deposit. Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad come next in the income index. Ahmedabad tops in the education and housing indices, Rajkot in the health index, and Sabarkantha in the participation index. Second and third in the education index are Gandhinagar and Navsari and in the health index are Navsari and Jamnagar. Districts that are at the bottom in the education index are Banaskantha, Dahod and Kutch. Those at the bottom in the health index are Dahod, Banaskantha and Dangs. Dahod, Dangs and Panchmahal are at the bottom in the housing index. In the income index, districts at the bottom are Banaskantha, Dangs and Panchmahal. Achievement of Dahod, which is at the bottom in HDM-1 is just half of the achievement of Ahmedabad. The index value of HDM-1 of Dahod is lower than the index value of HDM-1 of Bihar.

Index Values – Rank Districts Gujarat 2001							
HDM-1 Rank	Districts	Income		Education		Health	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	Ahmedabad	0.217	3	0.761	1	0.738	7
2	Gandhinagar	0.298	2	0.756	2	0.674	14
3	Rajkot	0.131	6	0.656	13	0.829	1
4	Navsari	0.202	4	0.733	3	0.812	2
5	Surat	0.116	10	0.713	7	0.724	8
6	Bharuch	0.066	14	0.715	6	0.763	5
7	Valsad	0.202	5	0.700	10	0.742	6
8	Porbandar	0.106	12	0.689	11	0.713	10
9	Junagadh	0.106	11	0.685	12	0.700	12
10	Jamnagar	0.129	7	0.619	19	0.770	3
11	Vadodara	0.021	21	0.646	14	0.770	4
12	Kheda	0.118	9	0.705	8	0.625	17
13	Anand	0.118	8	0.716	5	0.652	16
14	Mehsana	0.037	16	0.721	4	0.631	18
15	Amreli	0.037	17	0.646	15	0.710	11

16	Bhavnagar	0.066	13	0.646	16	0.676	13
17	Sabarkantha	0.021	20	0.702	9	0.615	19
18	Kutch	0.308	1	0.547	23	0.531	21
19	Narmada	0.061	15	0.637	17	0.722	9
20	Patan	0.032	18	0.630	18	0.664	15
21	Surendranagar	0.032	19	0.615	20	0.535	20
22	Panchmahal	0.018	23	0.582	21	0.517	22
23	Banaskantha	0.011	25	0.484	25	0.440	24
24	Dangs	0.013	24	0.561	22	0.447	23
25	Dahod	0.018	22	0.502	24	0.406	25

By and large, a distinct pattern of development is visible. The central Gujarat region where Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar are located shows a relatively better performance in almost all the components of HDM-1. Thereafter is Rajkot, then the districts of South Gujarat, Navsari, Surat and Bharuch and then the districts of Saurashtra, Porbandar, Junagadh and Jamnagar. Interestingly, Vadodara district, which had an enlightened princely ruler and was known as an education centre, performs rather badly in the overall HDM-1 (11th rank) and is sixteenth in the education index.

In gender-related development, rankings of districts have changed compared to rankings in HDM-1. Rajkot district is at the top, followed by Junagadh, Porbandar, Ahmedabad and Jamnagar. Except for Ahmedabad, all other districts belong to the Saurashtra region. In HDM-1, the districts at the top are those of central Gujarat, then Rajkot, followed by districts of South Gujarat. At the bottom are Dahod, Dangs, Banaskantha, Panchmahal, and Patan. While the districts at the bottom of GDM-1 are the same as those at the bottom in HDM-1, those at the top for both indices are different. Rajkot tops in GDM-1 because it tops in the health index and is in third position in income and housing indices. In the income index, Porbandar tops. Ahmedabad tops in education and housing indices. Surendranagar is at top in the participation index. Dahod, which is at the bottom in overall GDM-1, is 25th in the housing index, 24th in the health and education index, and 21st in the income index. Only in the participation index the district ranks 11<sup>th</sup>. At the bottom of the income index is Bharuch, in education and health indices Banaskantha is at the bottom and in the participation index Ahmedabad is at the bottom. On the whole, other districts move up and down in the component indices of GDM-1. In the income index calculations of Gujarat in HDM-1 is based on per capita deposit and in GDM-1, it is based on agricultural wages.

HDM-1 Rank	District	Housing		Participation		HDM-1		HDI	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	Ahmedabad	0.682	1	0.416	25	0.563	1	0.572	3
2	Gandhinagar	0.498	4	0.442	19	0.533	2	0.576	2
3	Rajkot	0.546	3	0.429	21	0.518	3	0.539	5
4	Navsari	0.407	13	0.424	23	0.515	4	0.582	1
5	Surat	0.550	2	0.426	22	0.506	5	0.517	6
6	Bharuch	0.471	7	0.472	7	0.497	6	0.515	7

7	Valsad	0.374	16	0.468	11	0.497	7	0.548	4
8	Porbandar	0.464	8	0.472	8	0.489	8	0.503	9
9	Junagadh	0.484	6	0.445	18	0.484	9	0.497	10
10	Jamnagar	0.447	9	0.438	20	0.481	10	0.506	8
11	Vadodara	0.487	5	0.454	15	0.476	11	0.479	13
12	Kheda	0.420	10	0.481	5	0.470	12	0.483	12
13	Anand	0.379	15	0.469	9	0.467	13	0.496	11
14	Mehsana	0.397	14	0.496	4	0.454	14	0.459	18
15	Amreli	0.414	11	0.465	13	0.454	15	0.464	15
16	Bhavnagar	0.412	12	0.446	17	0.449	16	0.463	16
17	Sabarkantha	0.291	19	0.526	1	0.431	17	0.446	19
18	Kutch	0.296	18	0.467	12	0.430	18	0.462	17
19	Narmada	0.184	21	0.508	2	0.422	19	0.473	14
20	Patan	0.278	20	0.468	10	0.414	20	0.442	20
21	Surendranagar	0.357	17	0.499	3	0.408	21	0.394	21
22	Panchmahal	0.150	23	0.461	14	0.346	22	0.372	22
23	Banaskantha	0.169	22	0.473	6	0.316	23	0.312	24
24	Dangs	0.050	24	0.422	24	0.299	24	0.340	23
25	Dahod	0.028	25	0.448	16	0.280	25	0.309	25

In the education index, the ratio of values in GDM-1 to that in HDM-1 varies from 0.903 to 0.996, not much of gender inequality. In the health index however, the ratio of index value of female achievement to male achievement varies from 0.772 to 1.015. For Rajkot district, which tops in GDM-1, the ratio of female to male achievement in education is 0.994 and in health the ratio is 1.002. For Dahod, which is at the bottom in GDM-1, the ratios are 0.938 and 0.999 respectively. The districts that led in GDM-1 in 1991 were Porbandar, Rajkot, Navsari, Bharuch and Junagadh, quite a different set of districts compared to 2001. Districts at the bottom in 1991 were Banaskantha, Dahod, Panchmahals, Dangs and Patan, the same districts that are at the bottom in 2001. While there is quite a change in the ranks of top districts, at the bottom, there is hardly any change in the position between 1991 and 2001. The ranks of the districts in the GEI differ significantly from those of GDM-1. Rajkot, which was at the top in GDM-1 in 2001, is eighth in GEI. The districts at the top in GEI in 2001 are Bharuch, Dangs, Narmada, Gandhinagar and Navsari. Districts at the bottom are Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Anand, Patan and Jamnagar. Ahmedabad, which is 4th in GDM-1, is 12th in GEI. Surat, another urbanized district, has lower gender inequality than Ahmedabad. Vadodara has much higher gender inequality than Surat and Ahmedabad.

The districts that are high on gender development but low on gender equality are Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Junagadh, Porbandar, Jamnagar, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Kheda and Anand. Most of these districts have large urban centres. Dangs, Panchmahal, Dahod, Narmada, Sabarkantha, Kutch, Valsad, Surendranagar, Gandhinagar and Navsari are districts that have high gender equality at low level of gender development. Many of these districts have a high proportion of tribal population. Gandhinagar and Navsari have

high gender equality at somewhat high level of gender development but these two districts are not in the top five of gender development. In Patan, Banaskantha and Dahod gender inequality is high at low level of gender development while Jamnagar, Porbandar and Junagadh are districts which have high gender inequality at high level of gender development.

Districts that are at the top in macro capabilities (HDM-2) are Narmada, Gandhinagar, Surat, Bharuch and Mehsana in that order. Narmada district is at the top because of it tops in environment and patriarchy (no patriarchy) indices. It is 3rd in regional equality index and 8th in the basic services index. Gandhinagar, 2nd in HDM-2, tops the basic services index and is 2nd in the environment index.

Districts at the bottom in HDM-2 are Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kutch, Porbandar and Banaskantha, all of which are doing badly in the environment index. Jamnagar is at the bottom in basic services and regional equality indices, and Porbandar is at the bottom in the environment index. Gandhinagar, which is doing well in overall HDM-2, is at the bottom in the patriarchy index. The district ranking in HDM-1/ GDM-1 does not therefore tally with district ranking in HDM-2.

In the basic services index, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Surat, Surendranagar and Ahmedabad are at the top while in the regional equality index, Dahod, Porbandar, Narmada, Bhavnagar and Surendranagar lead. The urbanized districts are in the bottom half of this index. Districts with best performance in the patriarchy index (no patriarchy) are Narmada, Valsad, Kutch, Dangs, and Navsari; all except one (Kutch) are either fully tribal districts or have high proportion of tribal population. Some of these districts are doing well in GEI.

Districts that are not doing well in the basic services index are Vadodara, Bhavnagar, Dangs, and Panchmahals. Districts that have high regional disparity are Mehsana, Kheda, Anand, and Navsari. Districts where patriarchy is strong are Anand, Mehsana, Kheda, and Patan. Only a few districts show consistent performance. For example, Gandhinagar tops all the indices except that of patriarchy (non-patriarchy). The ranking of districts in HDM-1 in 1991 and 2001 remains same for 10 of the 25 districts. In the remaining 8 districts, the ranking has changed by one or two positions.

Districts whose position has worsened in 2001 compared to 1991 are Narmada, Kutch, Vadodara, Valsad, Surat, Dangs and Dahod in that order. Districts whose position has improved in 2001 compared to 1991 are Junagadh, Rajkot, Amreli, Porbandar, Mehsana, Anand, Banaskantha and Sabar-kantha. In both sets of districts, there are districts which are in the top half and districts in the bottom half of the ranking. Hence, there does not emerge any pattern out of the HDM-1 index at the district level, either across regions or at temporal level.

GDM-1 also shows a similar pattern. The movement of districts in ranking is quite large. Except for three districts, all have either moved up or down. There is no pattern in their movement. The changes in ranking in GDM-1 are much larger than the changes in ranking in HDM-1 in the 1990s. Bharuch district has moved down by 12 ranks, Narmada has moved down by 11 ranks, Kheda has improved by 9 ranks, and Anand and Jamnagar have improved by 7 ranks.

The performance of Gujarat with respect to public expenditure ratio (PER) has been less than satisfactory with the ratio increasing from 18.23 in 1974-75 to 22.18 in 1990-91, moving from better than the national average to worse than the national average. The state's relative position has declined over the years, from being at the top in 1974-75 to going down to the 10th place among the major states in India in 1990-91. In 1990-91, about eight states met the target of 25.00. In the post-reforms period, these ratios do not show any radical improvement. PER shows wide year-to-year fluctuations and a long term increasing trend from 22.18 in 1990-91 to 62.78 in 2001-02. In two years, 2000-01 and 2001-02, the ratio exceeded 25 per cent.

On account of social priority ratio Gujarat's performance has been slightly better than that of the country, the value increasing from 31.26 in 1974-75 to 38.79 in 1990-91. The rank has improved from 11th position in 1974-75 to 7th in 1990-91 among the 15 major states. In post reform period SPR shows an increasing trend up to 1996-97. In fact, the ratio reached the norm of 50.00 in 1996-97. Since then, the ratio has declined sharply to 46.95 in 1997-98.

On Human Expenditure ratio Gujarat shows much less improvement than at national level, with the ratio moving up from 1.91 to just 2.70, a 42 per cent improvement, and its rank moves down from 4th in 1974-75 to 10th in 1990-91. In 2000-01, the ratio moved to 3.39 and then plunged to 2.05 in 2001-02.

In post reform periods the social allocation ratio declined from 31.70 in 1990-91 to 13.02 in 2001-02. The ratio remained at around 30 per cent till 1999-00, and since then there is a very rapid decline.

### Gender and Gender Violence:

The sex ratios Gujarat's was even worse, 921 in 2001. The sex ratio has declined drastically by 15 points between 1991 and 2001. In 1952 the sex ratio increased to 952, after which there has been a constant decline in sex ratio in state. In Gujarat, there has been a constant decline from 1981 onwards. Only three states – Gujarat, Haryana, and Maharashtra – have observed a fall in the overall sex ratio during 1991-2001. Gujarat's position among 15 states fell from 7th in 1981 to 10th in 2001.

All but eight (Dangs, Dahod, Vadodara, Panchmahals, Kheda, Anand, Amreli and Junagadh) of the 25 districts of the state have experienced a decline in the sex ratio during 1981-2001 and all but seven districts have experienced

a decline during 1991-2001. The seven districts that have not experienced a decline during 1991-01 are Amreli, Dangs, Dahod, Narmada, Panchmahals, Surendranagar, and Vadodara. Districts with a relatively high sex ratio in 2001 are: Amreli, Dangs, Dahod, Junagadh, Navsari, Narmada, Sabarkantha, Porbandar and Panchmahals. These are either dominated by tribals or with substantial population of tribals or are districts in Saurashtra. Expectedly, districts with urban centres such as Surat, Ahmedabad, Anand, Vadodara, and Valsad have the lowest overall sex ratio in 2001.

In Gujarat the child sex ratio in 2001 was 878. Gujarat is third from the bottom among 15 states in India, with regard to the juvenile sex ratio in 2001. Its position in 1991 was also not good and was 5th from the bottom. The juvenile sex ratio has declined by a staggering 50 points from 928 in 1991 to 878 in 2001. States ranked below Gujarat are Punjab (793) and Haryana (820).

In most districts in 2001, the juvenile sex ratio was lower than the overall sex ratio. The exceptions are Narmada, Surat and Valsad. In Surat, the juvenile sex ratio is higher than the overall sex ratio because the overall sex ratio is influenced by single male migrants to Surat city. The important concern is that the juvenile sex ratio in all other districts are lower than the overall sex ratio, when in an urbanized state as Gujarat, it should have been higher.

Mehsana had the lowest juvenile sex ratio in 2001 (798), followed by Ahmedabad (814) and Gandhinagar (816), all three being prosperous and highly urbanized districts. 14 districts have the juvenile sex ratio less than 900. In general, relatively prosperous districts have lower juvenile sex ratio than backward districts.

Four districts of Gujarat figure in the bottom 10 per cent of 573 districts in India in the 2001 census (excluding the union territories) with respect to the juvenile sex ratio. These are: Mehsana (798), Ahmedabad (814), Gandhinagar (816), and Rajkot (844). Of the 57 districts with the lowest juvenile sex ratio in India, 34 belong to Punjab and Haryana. Mehsana district is at 16th position from the bottom and 15 districts figure in the bottom 20 per cent districts. That is, more than half the districts of the state are in the last two deciles (bottom 20 per cent) at the India level as far as the juvenile sex ratio is concerned.

Talukas with the lowest juvenile sex ratio are Unjha (734), Mansa (766), Visnagar (770), Mehsana (772), and Prantij (781). These are mostly in central Gujarat. Talukas with the lowest overall sex ratio are all where there are either industrial estates or have economic activities likely to employ single male migrants. These talukas are Alang (225), Kadodara (464), Un (543), Sachin (612), and Dungra (613).

The low sex ratio for 0-6 years age group suggests significant discrimination against the girl child in the state. Perhaps the low juvenile ratio is an outcome of social beliefs and practices of dowry in some social groups.

The mortality rate in the age group 3-5 years was higher among females (104) as compared to males (97) in Gujarat in 1991. District-wise child mortality figures show that under five years mortality was higher in Mehsana, Kheda, Banaskantha, Dangs, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha, and Gandhinagar. Of these, female mortality is much higher than male mortality in two districts, Banaskantha and Mehsana.

In the case of mortality for below 1 year child, in the districts of Banaskantha, Mehsana, Kheda and Vadodara, the female IMR was much higher than the male IMR. This suggests that in these districts, there is very high discrimination against female infants as well as female children.

Among 15 large states in India, Gujarat came in 8th position with regards to the age of marriage in the age group 10-14 years. The lowest figure is observed in Kerala (0.54 per cent). The highest figure was in Rajasthan where 13.31 per cent of girls in this age group were married.

There are high inter-district variations with regard to child marriage in the state. The urbanized districts of Ahmedabad, Surat and Vadodara have reported zero incidences of marriages of girls in the age group 10-14 years. In the districts of Saurashtra and Kutch also, the proportion of married girls in this age is quite low. In the districts of north Gujarat, Banaskantha, Sabarkantha and Panchmahals and in the districts of central Gujarat such as Mehsana, Gandhinagar, and Kheda, the proportion of married girls in this age group is quite high. The highest incidence is in Kheda district (5.50 percent) followed by Gandhinagar (5.10 per cent) and Mehsana (3.90 per cent). Among the social groups Child marriage and dowry both are most prevalent with Patels.

Of the currently married females, 27.15 per cent were married before the age of 18 years, the legal marriage age. This percentage is 24.00 for rural areas and 16.03 for urban areas. (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India 1998a). This shows that quite a high proportion of girls in the state are married before the legal minimum age, particularly in rural areas. The overall proportion of under-age marriages of girls in Gujarat is high because of Mehsana, Gandhinagar, and Kheda districts where the proportion of underage married women is very high. In Mehsana, almost two-fifths of women were married before the age of 18 years. NFHS-2 data gives the average age at marriage of females in Gujarat to be 20.2 in 1998-99. For rural areas, the state is sixth, but for the urban areas it is tenth.

The reproductive span of 8.1 years for women in Gujarat is much lower than the all-India average of 9.9 years. The shortest span is found in Kerala (6.8 years), followed by Punjab (7.6). In births in medical institution the state is 6<sup>th</sup> and in births assisted by trained professionals, the state is 7<sup>th</sup> among 15 large states in India.

Till March 2003, 32,613 women's SHGs were formed in the state or 36.72 per cent of all SHGs. Surat, Panchmahals and Dahod districts have more than 7,000 SHGs. Districts having high proportion of women's SHG groups are Dangs (91.89 per cent), Rajkot (80.51 per cent), Navsari (70.62 per cent), Junagadh (53.10 per cent) and Valsad (52.32 per cent). Rajkot district has a very high proportion of women's SHGs due to Mahila Samakhya programmes success in the districts.

Women's representation in the state legislative assembly is also dismal. Twelve (6.59 per cent) of the 182 members of the legislative assembly (2002) are women. This is an improvement from the previous legislative assembly (1998 election) when there were only four (2.19 per cent) women in the legislative assembly.

There are 41,180 women in village panchayats, 4,435 women sarpanches, 1,312 women taluka panchayat members, 8 women district panchayat presidents, and 77 women taluka panchayat presidents (Unnati 2000).

In Gujarat, the actual expenditure (AE) for women specific schemes in 2001-02 was Rs. 27,778.29 lakh, just 0.89 per cent of the actual expenditure, although in budgeted estimates (BE), the total allocation for all women specific schemes was Rs. 29,447.30 lakh, that formed 1.26 per cent of BE in 2000-01. In the subsequent year, 2001-02, the allocation in BE to women-specific schemes was Rs. 26,701.75 lakh, which was less by 9.32 per cent compared to 2000-01 but the actual allocation to women-specific schemes was just 0.79 per cent of the total budget. There was a decline of 45.97 per cent in AE on women specific schemes in 2001-02 as compared to 2000-01.

As a proportion of the social sector, allocation to women-specific schemes is also low, 4.22 per cent in 2000-01 and 1.97 per cent in year 2001-02. AE came down from 3.17 per cent in 2000-01 to 1.75 per cent in 2001-02. Unlike women-specific schemes, allocation for pro-women schemes has increased in BE from Rs. 345,689.88 lakh in 2000-01 to Rs. 382,094.57 lakh in 2001-02. AE on pro women schemes in 2001-02 was less by 24.13 per cent than in 2000-01. AE in 2001-02 was Rs. 268,764.09 lakh, which is much less than the AE of Rs. 354,255.73 lakh in the year 2000-01.

As a proportion of the total budget, allocation on pro-women schemes (BE) in 2000-01 was 14.76 per cent, which went down to 11.31 per cent in 2001-02 in spite of increase in monetary terms. In 2000-01, AE on these schemes formed only 11.37 percent of the total budgetary expenditure and went down to 6.22 per cent in 2001-02.

Based on crime data available with police records Gujarat ranks 9th regarding crime in state. But, compared to the proportionate share of Gujarat's population in the total population of India, the share is higher in comparison to other major states in India.

Gujarat stands 2nd with respect to importing of girls, with a share of 20.4 per cent. Maharashtra tops with 24.6 per cent. With respect to cases registered on indecent representation of women, Gujarat stands 3<sup>rd</sup> after Bihar and Karnataka with a share of 11.6 per cent.

Gujarat					
% of adult female untraced to those reported missing			% of children untraced to those reported missing		
1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
13.26	13.9	19.20	10.9	12.8	14.58

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

The above data from NHRC report about the number of missing women and children and untraced women and children for three years 1999, 2000 and 2001 show that the number of untraced women and had been continuously on rise in the state.

Missing women and children in Gujarat- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female Gujarat	adults	622	1104	5590	932	77%(+)
Female India	adults	20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female continue to remain missing Gujarat	adults to missing	67	212	820	137	216%(+)
Female continue to remain missing India	adults to missing	4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Gujarat		1333	1639	9743	1624	23%(+)
Children India		41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Gujarat		133	239	1145	191	80%(+)
Children continue to remain missing India		10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

There has been an increase in the number of missing women over the years in Gujarat between 1996 -2001. The rise in terms of percent in 2001 over 1996 was 77 percent. And the rise in case of untraced women was 216percent. Similarly in case of the children the rise in missing cases was of 23 percent in state while those remained untraced the rise was of 2 percent.

<b>District - wise Crime against Women (Number of reported cases per Lakh population)</b>								
<b>Districts</b>	<b>Rape Cases</b>		<b>Molestation</b>		<b>Eve- Teasing</b>		<b>Torture</b>	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Ahmedabad	0.29	0.30	1.34	0.89	0.45	0.30	10.33	7.85
Gandhinagar	0.30	0.51	2.85	1.10	0.60	0.37	8.02	8.07
Rajkot	0.97	0.81	2.49	2.83	0.62	0.81	14.31	12.69
Navsari	0.08	0.32	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.56
Surat	0.44	0.39	0.44	0.67	0.04	0.13	2.88	2.16
Bharuch	0.29	0.29	1.46	1.72	0.00	0.00	2.12	2.65
Valsad	0.64	0.21	0.71	0.83	0.00	0.00	3.54	2.21
Porbandar	0.75	0.93	2.44	2.96	0.38	0.37	11.64	11.49
Junagarh	0.57	0.44	1.76	1.45	0.29	0.60	14.29	14.51
Jamnagar	1.10	1.36	0.99	0.98	0.11	0.22	8.98	9.33
Vadodara	0.41	0.54	1.43	1.03	0.27	0.11	3.46	2.51
Kheda	0.40	0.29	2.17	2.05	0.00	0.05	5.63	4.39
Anand	0.27	0.37	1.35	0.96	0.11	0.11	5.33	4.58
Mehsana	0.22	0.70	2.78	2.37	0.11	0.00	9.41	8.55
Amreli	0.29	0.36	1.72	1.28	0.50	0.36	6.17	5.71
Bhavnagar	0.36	0.44	1.34	1.91	0.04	0.16	4.78	3.98
Sabarkantha	0.53	0.52	2.74	3.02	0.05	0.14	5.71	4.86
Kahchh	0.13	0.19	1.64	1.80	0.07	0.00	10.16	10.09
Narmada	1.36	1.34	0.97	0.77	0.00	0.00	1.36	1.34
Patan	0.51	0.50	2.03	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.67	6.10
Surendranagar	0.66	0.84	3.17	2.45	0.20	0.13	3.89	4.00
Panchmahals	0.30	0.39	1.63	1.55	0.05	0.05	2.42	2.42
Banaskantha	0.68	0.59	2.00	2.26	0.00	0.00	4.95	4.10
Dangs	2.16	2.61	2.14	1.04	0.00	0.00	5.36	9.39
Dahod	0.43	0.83	1.16	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.42
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>5.82</b>

<b>District - wise Crime against Women (Number of reported cases per Lakh population)</b>								
	<b>Dowry Death</b>		<b>Abetment to Suicide</b>		<b>Attempt to Suicide</b>		<b>Suicide</b>	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Ahmedabad	0.12	0.13	1.07	0.87	1.07	0.87	0.77	0.57
Gandhinagar	0.07	0.07	0.67	1.03	0.67	1.03	0.00	0.00
Rajkot	0.19	0.23	1.91	2.06	1.91	2.06	0.27	0.12
Navsari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Surat	0.10	0.04	0.58	0.46	0.58	0.46	0.02	0.04
Bharuch	0.07	0.07	0.51	0.29	0.51	0.29	1.02	0.29
Valsad	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.35	0.57	0.35	0.00	0.00
Porbandar	0.00	0.19	1.31	1.11	1.31	1.11	2.44	2.04
Junagarh	0.25	0.04	0.98	0.64	0.98	0.64	0.08	0.00
Jamnagar	0.11	0.00	1.82	1.52	1.82	1.52	1.16	0.76
Vadodara	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.78	0.74	0.78	0.56	0.30
Kheda	0.00	0.00	0.94	0.78	0.94	0.78	0.15	0.15
Anand	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.74	0.59	0.27
Mehsana	0.11	0.00	1.25	1.18	1.25	1.18	0.11	0.22
Amreli	0.07	0.50	1.36	0.86	1.36	0.86	0.29	0.21
Bhavnagar	0.28	0.28	1.30	0.44	1.30	0.44	0.12	0.00
Sabarkantha	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.60	1.34	1.60	0.00	0.05
Kahchh	0.13	0.13	1.38	0.90	1.38	0.90	0.00	0.00
Narmada	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.77	0.19	0.77	0.00	0.19
Patan	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.58	0.34	0.50
Surendranagar	0.07	0.26	1.19	1.29	1.19	1.29	0.00	0.00

Panchmahals	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.92	0.79	0.92	0.00	0.00
Banaskantha	0.12	0.00	0.76	0.47	0.76	0.47	0.00	0.00
Dangs	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.09	1.07	2.09	0.00	0.00
Dahod	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.83	0.43	0.83	0.00	0.00
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.21</b>

<b>District - wise Crime against Women (Number of reported cases per Lakh population)</b>										
	Suicide		Child Marriage		Kidnapping		Attempt to Murder		Other	
	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>
Ahmedabad	3.24	2.88	0.00	0.08	1.98	1.75	0.10	0.13	0.72	1.04
Gandhinagar	2.10	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.82	1.39	0.22	0.15	0.15	0.22
Rajkot	3.62	3.06	0.04	0.00	2.68	2.52	0.19	0.31	6.30	4.38
Navsari	0.16	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Surat	4.16	3.58	0.02	0.00	0.94	0.89	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.29
Bharuch	2.48	1.65	0.07	0.00	1.82	1.00	0.29	0.14	1.02	0.43
Valsad	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	1.11	0.14	0.28	0.00	0.14
Porbandar	8.45	7.41	0.00	0.00	0.94	1.11	0.00	0.19	0.75	0.74
Junagarh	5.60	4.82	0.00	0.00	1.47	1.37	0.16	0.12	4.25	1.89
Jamnagar	5.12	5.32	0.00	0.05	1.21	1.57	0.33	0.33	0.61	0.76
Vadodara	3.43	2.91	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.56	0.33	0.16	0.60	0.57
Kheda	1.93	1.12	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00
Anand	2.85	2.77	0.00	0.00	1.18	1.44	0.22	0.21	0.92	0.43
Mehsana	2.29	2.10	0.00	0.00	2.61	1.88	0.05	0.16	0.49	0.38
Amreli	7.46	5.92	0.07	0.56	2.15	1.36	0.07	0.21	6.24	3.92
Bhavnagar	4.33	4.50	0.04	0.09	1.78	1.15	0.12	0.08	4.98	2.71
Sabarkantha	2.21	1.51	0.05	0.06	1.06	1.37	0.14	0.24	0.77	0.05
Kahchh	4.52	4.69	0.07	0.00	1.44	1.86	0.20	0.19	0.07	0.13
Narmada	3.89	3.07	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19
Patan	2.79	1.42	0.08	0.00	1.44	1.75	0.00	0.08	0.51	0.67
Surendranagar	4.69	4.58	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13
Panchmahals	1.63	0.48	0.00	0.00	2.12	1.02	0.25	0.05	0.64	0.29
Banaskantha	1.76	1.91	0.00	0.00	1.08	1.33	0.20	0.1	0.04	0.16
Dangs	3.75	4.70	0.00	0.00	1.07	5.74	1.61	0.52	0.54	1.04
Dahod	0.68	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.36	0.00	0.12	1.28	0.66
<b>Gujarat</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>0.94</b>

## Trafficking:

State of Gujarat does not come among the high prevalence states for trafficking of women and children. But it is neither totally free from the vice. Thousands of women are engaged in commercial sex in Surat, Sabarkantha, Rajkot, Anand, Junagarh, Vadodara, Gandhidham, Ahmedabad, Dahod and areas along the highways especially Highway No 8. There are more than 800 women in the brothels of Surat alone. Around 76% of women in sex work in Gujarat operate independently and 23% operate in groups.

Also networks of call girl rackets run through various hotel and guesthouses keep on being exposed and reported. Surat is a port town and sailors and

traders from several countries congregate and engage themselves for fun and fare before embarking on another several months long sea journey.

<b>Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers Gujarat</b>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Number of districts of origin</b>	<b>Number of areas of origin</b>	<b>Number of places of operation</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	14	55	48
India	378	1794	1016

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Mukherjee report identified 14 districts of origin of women in prostitution in Gujarat. There are 55 areas of origin in these 14 districts. The numbers of areas of operation of sex workers in Gujarat are 48.

<b>District</b>	<b>Mukherjee</b>		<b>NHRC</b>		<b>TII Report Operation</b>	<b>SACS</b>	<b>Vulnerable</b>	<b>High Risk</b>
	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>Origin</b>	<b>Operation</b>				
<b>District</b>								
Ahmedabad	Yes- 7	Yes - 14			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amreli	Yes -1						Yes	
Anand	Yes - 2				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Banaskantha	Yes - 4	Yes - 5					Yes	Yes
Bharuch								
Bhavnagar	Yes - 2	Yes- 2					Yes	
Dahod	Yes - 2					Yes	Yes	Yes
Gandhinagar	Yes - 1						Yes	
Jamnagar								
Junagadh	Yes - 3				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kutch						Yes	Yes	Yes
Kheda								Yes
Mehsana	Yes-4	Yes-3					Yes	
Narmada								
Navsari								
Panchmahal								
Patan	Yes - 8	Yes- 5					Yes	Yes
Porbandar	Yes - 2	Yes - 2					Yes	Yes
Rajkot	Yes - 5	Yes- 4			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sabarkantha					Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Surat	Yes - 12	Yes - 13	Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Surendranagar								
Dangs								
Vadodara	Yes - 2				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Valsad							Yes	Yes
	14- 55	9 - ( 48)	1	1	7	8	16	14 - 3(H)

The districts of origin of sex workers in Gujarat according Mukherjee 2004, NHRC report 2005 and Trafficking in India report 2004 (Shakti Vahini) are Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Gandhinagar, Junagadh, Mehsana, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surat and Vadodara.

Women from Nepal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Daman and Diu, West Bengal, Kerala, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Goa and Gujarat are found in the brothels of Gujarat. Around 70 percent of women come from Nepal and Andhra Pradesh.

<b>Interstate trafficking for CSE in &amp; from Gujarat</b>			
<b>Trafficking into Gujarat (Mukherjee)</b>	<b>Trafficking out from Gujarat to (Mukherjee)</b>	<b>Trafficking out from Gujarat (NHRC Report)</b>	<b>Trafficking into Gujarat (NHRC Report)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh		
Assam			Assam
		Delhi	
Daman and Diu	Daman and DIU		
Maharashtra	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
		Karnataka	
Kerala			
Punjab			
Rajasthan			
			Meghalaya
Uttar Pradesh			
Madhya Pradesh			
Orissa	Orissa		
Goa			
West Bengal			

There is also trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation from state to destinations in other states. Women from Gujarat are trafficked to Andhra Pradesh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Orissa.

<b>Trafficking Destinations</b>	<b>Transit Points in Gujarat</b>
Delhi	Ahmedabad
Maharashtra	Surat
Karnataka	Vadodara
	Gandhinagar
	Saurashtra

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

The major transit points for trafficking of women and children in Gujarat are Ahmedabad, Surat, Vadodara, Gandhinagar and Saurashtra.

<b>State</b>	<b>Govt. / Police/SACS</b>	<b>Sex Worker groups.</b>	<b>Average</b>
Gujarat	20,000	250000	146900
India			28 lakhs

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

In Gujarat, according to different estimates there are in average about 146000 women in prostitution. However, there are wide differences among

the numbers quoted by different sources. While government estimates are about 20,000, the numbers given by sex worker bodies or groups are as high as 250000. According to average estimates about 5 percent of total women in prostitution in India are in Gujarat.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Gujarat	24252939	5578176	14695	2.63
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

2.63 percent of the total women population in state is forced to earn its living through selling sexual services. This is against the 2.48 percent of all India figure. Thus in average more percent of women in Gujarat are forced to sell sex than in India as a whole.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Gujarat	12.4%
India	35.47

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Only 12.4 percent of women those in prostitution enter the trade when they are minor in Gujarat. This ratio is quite less than the all India figure of above 35 percent.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Voience Against Women
Gujarat	68.8%	9.20	0	6.40
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	13.22

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Economic distress is the major cause behind women falling in sex trade in state. The situation is worse in Gujarat in comparison to all India. 68.8% women in state enter the sex trade due to economical distress in Gujarat as against 61.6 percent in India. Family tradition is the second highest cause pushing women into sex trade in the state. Though less women proportion of women enter sex trade in Gujarat due to family tradition in comparison to all India still quiet a good amount of women in terms of number are forced into commercial sexual exploitation due to family. Though violence against women contributes less in Gujarat as reason behind entering commercial sex than in all India but in state it remains the third largest cause for the same.

Reason of Continuance						
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Family acceptance	Lack of Option	Non implementation of Law /No

						<b>Rehabilitation</b>
Gujarat	66	2	2.80	7.20	7.20	4
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05	2

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Poverty again remains the major cause forcing women in commercial sex to remain and continue with it in Gujarat. 66 percent women find that they continue in the trade due to poverty. This figure is almost 150 percent of that at the India level where only 44 percent women continue to remain in trade due to poverty. Family acceptance and lack of options in life are the other major reasons in state for women to continue to remain in sex trade. Another 4 percent women continue to be sexually exploited due to poor implementation of law or lack of rehabilitation. This is two to that at all India level.

A marked amount of migration from the Northern States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa etc takes place to Gujarat for labour purpose. This migrating population includes children as well. The state has thousands of child workers at construction sites and garment units all over Gujarat, silver and gold jewelry units in Ahmedabad, bidi and agarbatti units in the eastern belt, carpet and power loom units in south Gujarat and ceramics units in Saurashtra. Post-quake, the incidence of child workers has gone up.

### State Initiatives:

State level coordination committee was established under Chief Secretary Home in 2002. A state level committee was constituted with district units for prevention of atrocities against women. Special police officers under ITPA have been notified.

There are 11 Women Homes, 10 prevention and rescue institutions, 53 children homes under J. J. Act, 7 Short Stay homes under ITPA in the state.



HD M Ran k	Districts	In- come	Edu.	Health	Hou- sing	Partici- pation	HDM	HDI	Child sex ratio	Child marr iage of girls			RTI among women	Con dom Use	HIV	Traff .
		Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index			RTI/STI	HIV				
1	Ahmedabad	0.217	0.761	0.416	0.682	0.738	0.563	0.572	814	2.45	36.6	59.8	50.5	8.7	Yes	Yes
2	Gandhinagar	0.298	0.756	0.442	0.498	0.674	0.533	0.576	816	5.17	42.9	66.4	49.7	5.7	Yes	Yes
3	Rajkot	0.131	0.656	0.429	0.546	0.829	0.518	0.539	853	0.79	29.8	45.5	32.0	8.1	Yes	Yes
4	Navsari	0.202	0.733	0.424	0.407	0.812	0.515	0.582	912	0.71	67.3	57.4	19.9	3.8	Yes	
5	Surat	0.116	0.713	0.426	0.550	0.724	0.506	0.517	873	1.32	37.6	64.8	45.5	4.7	Yes	Yes
6	Bharuch	0.066	0.715	0.472	0.471	0.763	0.497	0.515	909	0.71	75.5	48.8	25.3	3.5	Yes	
7	Valsad	0.202	0.700	0.468	0.374	0.742	0.497	0.548	934	0.71	45.4	51.9	31.1	2.4	Yes	Yes
8	Porbandar	0.106	0.689	0.472	0.464	0.713	0.489	0.503	897	1.03	52.6	48.9	21.4	5.8	Yes	Yes
9	Junagadh	0.106	0.685	0.445	0.484	0.700	0.484	0.497	898	1.03	30.6	41.9	40.7	5.4	Yes	Yes
10	Jamnagar	0.129	0.619	0.438	0.447	0.770	0.481	0.506	893	1.10	26.5	42.0	38.8	7.3	Yes	
11	Vadodara	0.021	0.646	0.454	0.487	0.770	0.476	0.479	873	2.85	57.0	46.0	26.3	5.9	Yes	Yes
12	Kheda	0.118	0.705	0.481	0.420	0.625	0.470	0.483	880	5.74	70.5	41.3	26.8	4.0	Yes	
13	Anand	0.118	0.716	0.469	0.379	0.652	0.467	0.496	873	5.74	51.6	52.2	37.7	3.3	Yes	Yes
14	Mehsana	0.037	0.721	0.496	0.397	0.631	0.454	0.459	798	4.05	25.9	46.7	46.5	5.2	Yes	Yes
15	Amreli	0.037	0.646	0.465	0.414	0.710	0.454	0.464	894	0.71	64.3	47.3	23.3	2.4	Yes	Yes
16	Bhavnagar	0.066	0.646	0.446	0.412	0.676	0.449	0.463	886	1.98	59.7	44.2	23.7	5.6	Yes	Yes
17	Sabarkantha	0.021	0.702	0.526	0.291	0.615	0.431	0.446	876	2.46	27.1	48.1	44.2	5.0	Yes	Yes
18	Kutch	0.308	0.547	0.467	0.296	0.531	0.430	0.462	918	0.74	22.1	33.6	43.2	5.8	Yes	Yes
19	Narmada	0.061	0.637	0.508	0.184	0.722	0.422	0.473	952	0.94	65.2	33.8	31.1	2.4	Yes	
20	Patan	0.032	0.630	0.468	0.278	0.664	0.414	0.442	862	3.94	51.1	44.8	31.7	3.7	Yes	Yes
21	Surendranagar	0.032	0.615	0.499	0.357	0.535	0.408	0.394	861	1.57	25.9	40.6	42.0	5.8	Yes	
22	Panchmahal	0.018	0.582	0.461	0.150	0.517	0.346	0.372	934	2.67	57.3	31.7	26.7	2.2	Yes	
23	Banaskantha	0.011	0.484	0.473	0.169	0.440	0.316	0.312	907	3.31	18.2	34.8	50.4	2.2	Yes	Yes
24	Dangs	0.013	0.561	0.422	0.050	0.447	0.299	0.340	974	2.05	9.9	12.7	52.9	0.7	Yes	
25	Dahod	0.018	0.502	0.448	0.028	0.406	0.280	0.309	964	2.67	45.0	29.9		3.2	Yes	Yes

Sl.No	Districts	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	HIV Vulnerability	Trafficking	Trafficking Vulnerability
1	Ahmedabad	Yes	High	Yes	High
2	Gandhinagar	Yes	Medium	Yes	
3	Rajkot	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
4	Navsari	Yes	Low		
5	Surat	Yes	High	Yes	High
6	Bharuch	Yes	Low		
7	Valsad	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
8	Porbandar	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
9	Junagadh	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
10	Jamnagar	Yes	High		
11	Vadodara	Yes	High	Yes	High
12	Kheda	Yes	Medium		High
13	Anand	Yes	High	Yes	High
14	Mehsana	Yes	High	Yes	
15	Amreli	Yes	Low	Yes	
16	Bhavnagar	Yes	High	Yes	
17	Sabarkantha	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
18	Kutch	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
19	Narmada	Yes	Low		
20	Patan	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
21	Surendranagar	Yes	Medium		
22	Panchmahal	Yes	Low		
23	Banaskantha	Yes	Medium	Yes	High
24	Dangs	Yes	Low		
25	Dahod	Yes	High	Yes	High