

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS :

A Case Study of Backward District of Poverty Dominated States

**Final Report Submitted
to
PLANNING COMMISSION :
Government of India, New Delhi**

**By
Prof. (Dr.) Ajit Kumar Sinha**

**MATHURA KRISHNA FOUNDATION FOR ECONOMIC & SOCIAL
OPPORTUNITY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (MAKER)
KedarNath Road : Kalyani, Muzaffarpur, Bihar - 842001**



**MATHURA KRISHNA FOUNDATION
FOR ECONOMIC & SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY
AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (MAKER)**

Regd. Under Indian Trust Act. No.-2, 1882 w.e.f. 19.01.1999 &
Society Registration Act. No.-21, 1860 vide Regn. No. 331 Dated 06.07.2000.

Ajit Kumar Sinha*
D.Litt
Chairman

Ref : 2006 / 0278
Date: 31.07.06

To,

B.K.Mustafi
Deputy Secretary,
To the Govt. of India.
Planning Commission (SER),
Yojana Bhawan,
Sansed Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

Ref. : Your file No. 0-15012/16/03/-SER and letter dated 23rd March 2007.

Sub: Submission of final report of Research Study on Socio-Economic condition of
Adolescent Girls : A case study of Poverty Dominated states.

Sir,

With reference mentioned above I am submitting the following for the needful :

1. 15 copies of the final report.
2. C.D. containing full report.
3. Consolidated utilization certificate.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Ajit Kumar Sinha)

Enclosed :- 1. Your letter dated 23.02.2007.
2. Your order dated 09.11.2005 for
ready reference and needful.

*
President : INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION (1999)

Former Pro Vice-Chancellor, T.M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur (2001-2004)

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No.O-15012/16/03-SER
Government of India
Planning Commission
(SER Division)

Yojana Bhavan,
Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

Dated November 9, 05

ORDER

Sub:- Research Study on " Socio Economic Condition of Adolescent Girl: A case study of Backward District of Poverty Dominated States" Release of Grant.

In Continuation of this Commission's letter of even number dated 22nd September, 04 on the subject cited above, the sanction of the President is hereby accorded to the payment of Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 3,32,000/= (Rs. Three Lakh Thirty Two Thousand only) as Second instalment to the Mathura Krishna Foundation for Economic and Social Opportunity and Health Resources Development (MAKER), Muzaffarpur. The total amount approved for the above mentioned study is Rs. 8,30,000/=.

2. The expenditure involved is non-recurring nature and will be debited under Demand /Grant No.72, Major Head 3475 – Other General Economic Services, Minor Head – 00.800- Other Expenditure, 05.01.31 – Grant-in-aid to Universities, Research Institutions etc. and will be met from the grant sanctioned for the purpose for the current financial year 2005-2006.

3. The Accounting & Auditing arrangements in respect of the above amount will be the same as prevailing in the Institution and it will be necessary for the Institution to furnish Audited Statement of Accounts within six months from the completion of the Study on the subject cited above to show that the amount has been spent as approved by the Planning Commission

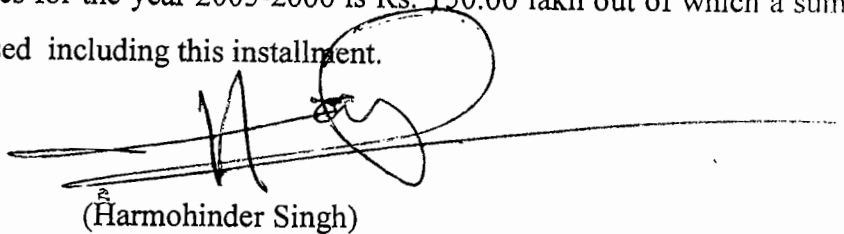
4. The amount will be drawn by the Drawing and Disbursing Officer, Grant-in-aid, Planning Commission and will be paid to the Mathura Krishna Foundation for Economic and Social Opportunity and Health Resources Development (MAKER), Muzaffarpur by Cheque / Demand Draft in his favor in accordance with the revised procedure of payment of grant-in-aid as amended up to date vide Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs O.M.No.1(200/E-Coord./95 dated 25th April,1995.

P.T.O

6. The Sanction has been issued under Rule 20 of the Delegation of Financial Power Rules 1978. The Grant is in accordance with the principles prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

7. This issues with the concurrence of Integrated Finance Cell vide their Dy. No. 1691 dated 23.02.04.

8. The Budget Estimates for the year 2005-2006 is Rs. 150.00 lakh out of which a sum of Rs. 60.00 Lakh stands released including this installment.



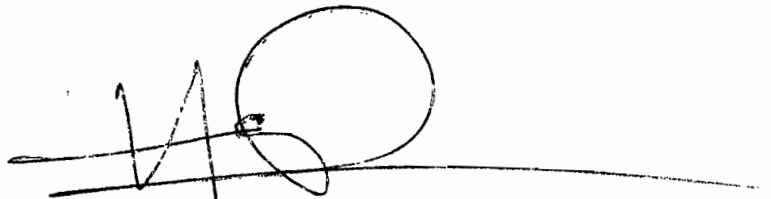
(Harmohinder Singh)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

To,
The Sr. Account Officer,
Pay & Accounts Office,
Planning Commission,
New Delhi-110001.

Copy to:-

1. Chairman, **Mathura Krishna Foundation for Economic and Social Opportunity and Health Resources Development (MAKER)**, Gangeya Niwas, Kedarnath Road, Kalyani, Muzaffarpur -842 001.
2. Adviser (SD&WP), Planning Commission.
3. Director of Audit, Central Revenues, AGCR Building New Delhi .
4. I.F.Cell.
5. Sanction Folder



(Harmohinder Singh)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

No.O-15012/16/03-SER
Government of India
Planning Commission
(SER Division)

Yojana Bhavan,
Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110001.

Dated March 23rd, 2007

To

The Chairman,
MAKER,
Ganga Niwas, Kedar Nath Road, Kalyani,
Muzaffarpur – 842 001.

Sub:- Research study on “ Socio Economic condition of Adolescent Girl: A case study of backward districts of Poverty dominated states”- submission of final report.

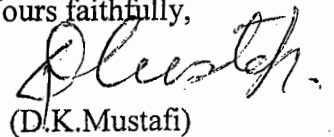
Sir,

I am directed to refer to your letter dated 22nd January, 2007 forwarding two copies of the draft report of the above cited study after incorporating the comments raised by the Planning Commission. The report has been examined in the Planning Commission and the same has been found in order. The following documents are required before initiating further action:-

1. 15 copies of the final report;
2. CD containing full report;
3. Consolidated Utilization Certificate in the prescribed format duly signed by the head of the Foundation along with Statement of Expenditure.

The above documents may be submitted immediately so that the further could be initiated.

Yours faithfully,



(D.K. Mustafi)

Deputy Secretary to the GOI
Tel. No. 23096791.

Contents

Acknowledgement	III-VII
List of Tables	VIII-XIII
List of Charts	XIV
List of Scatter Plot	XV
Executive Summary	XVI-XXIII
1. Introduction	1-12
Childhood neglect and “Missing Women”	
Gender inequality in access to education	
Why women remain under-educated?	
Female labour market participation	
Focusing on adolescent girls	
The study and the sampling scheme	
The scheme of presentation	
2. Sample Description and Characteristics	13-32
Description of the Area Surveyed	
Sample Description	
Average Monthly Income and Size of Family	
Age and Marital Status	
Education and Employment	
3. Problems and Concerns of Adolescent Girls	33-71
Schooling and Dropping Out	
Frequently Missing Out from School	
Employment Pattern, Earning and Spending Decision	
Domestic Violence	
Sexual Abuse	
Family and Societal Attitude	
Worst Fears and Best Dreams	
Food Intake and Nutrition	
Consumption of Intoxicants	
Marriage and Pregnancy	
4. Perceptions and Awareness of Adolescent Girls	72-115
Allocation of Time	
TV Viewing	
General Awareness	
Bottlenecks to General Awareness	
Awareness of Crucial Socio-Economic-Political Issues	
Awareness and Benefits from Upliftment Programmes	
Perceptions on Women’s Engagement	
Perceptions on Unequal Treatment at Home	
Awareness about Crucial Disease and Ailments	

5.	Variation in Problems and Perceptions of Adolescent Girls	116-165
	Across Level of Income	
	Across Urban-Rural Sector	
	Across Caste Groups	
	Across Religion Groups	
6.	Perceptions of Adolescent Boys Towards Adolescent Girls	166-181
	Education of Adolescent Girls	
	Attending School with Sisters	
	Compulsory Sex Education	
	Choice of Work & Occupation	
	Working with Opposite Sex	
	Sisters Working with Opposite Sex	
	Not Allowing Freedom by Father	
	Property Rights to Girls	
7.	Perceptions of Parents, Guardians and Husbands Towards	182-203
	Adolescent Girls	
	Parents' Liking of a Child	
	Education of Adolescent Girls	
	Sex Education for Adolescents	
	Permissible Freedom for Adolescent Girls	
	Adolescent Girls' Choice of Work	
	Property Rights to Girls	
	Reaction & Follow Up on Sexual Violence	
8.	Discussion, Conclusions and Suggestions	204-224
	Discussion & Conclusions	
	Suggestions by respondents	
	Overall Suggestions	

Appendices

Appendix I A : Survey Schedule for the Adolescent Girl	i – xi
B : Survey Schedule for the Adolescent Boys	xii- xxiii
C: Survey Schedule for Parents/Guardians/Husbands	xxiv – xxxvi
Appendix II: Codes	xxxvii
Appendix III: General Guidelines for the Investigators	xxxviii- xxxix

Bibliography	xl - xlii
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Ajit Kumar Sinha

List of Tables

Table 1	: Literacy rates in India (1951-2001)	2
Table 2	: Growth in enrollment (in millions) 1950-2001	3
Table 3	: Gross Drop-out Rates	4
Table 2.1	: Sample Description	27
Table 2.2A	: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States: Adolescent Girls, Total Sample : 1530	28
Table 2.2B	: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States : Adolescent Boys Total Sample : 180	29
Table 2.3	: Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States: Parents/ Guardians/ Husbands; Total Sample : 180	30
Table 2.4	: Saving Behaviour of the families as reported by AGs.	31
Table 2.5	: Possession of Durables	32
Table 3.1A	: Schooling of Adolescent Girls	34
Table 3.1B	: Schooling of Adolescent Boys	35
Table 3.2A	: Drop Outs from School : AGs	36
Table 3.2 B	: Drop Outs from School : Adolescent Boys	37
Table 3.3	: Reasons for missing from School	39
Table 3.4	: Employment patterns of Adolescent Girls	41
Table 3.5	: Spending decision of working and earning Adolescent Girls	42
Table 3.6	: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls	44
Table 3.7	: Frequency and sources of AGs subjected to sexual abuse at home	47
Table 3.8	: Frequency of Post Abuse Symptom and mental status of AGs	48
Table 3.9	: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls	50
Table 3.10	: Societal attitude of the behaviour of male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs	51
Table 3.11	: Adolescent Girls overall impression on their disadvantageous position Vis-à-vis Adolescent Boys in the family and Society	53
Table 3.12	: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams	54
Table 3.13A:	Average intake of food and other nutrients by AGs	57
Table 3.13B:	Average intake of food and other nutrients by ABs	58
Table 3.14	: Average monthly Per Capita Consumption of food items by Households.	59
Table 3.15:	Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls	61
Table 3.16:	Body Mass Index of Adolescent Girls	64
Table 3.17	: Frequency of consuming one or more form of intoxicants by AGs	66

Table 3.18:	Marital Status and Age at Marriage of Adolescent Girls	67
Table 3.19:	AGs Marriage Decision and Dowry Profile	68
Table 3.20:	Number of children born to Adolescent Girls and their place of birth	71
Table 4.1 :	Allocation of Time by AGs	74
Table 4.2 :	TV Watching by AGs	76
Table 4.3 :	Awareness of AGs	79
Table 4.4A :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues	82
Table 4.4B :	Adolescent Boys Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues	84
Table 4.5 A :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Equality of status of men and women</i>	86
Table 4.5 B:	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Dowry Act.</i>	87
Table 4.5 C:	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Property Right of Women.</i>	88
Table 4.5D :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Minimum Wages Act in the Unorganised Sector</i>	89
Table 4.5 E :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Women Organisation such as National Commission of Women</i>	90
Table 4.5F :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Different Programs for AGs run by the Government.</i>	91
Table 4.5G :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy</i>	92
Table 4.5H :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Reservation of Women in Job.</i>	93
Table 4.5 I :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Reservation of Seats for Women in Panchayats and Government Jobs.</i>	94
Table 4.5 J :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Different Departments and Government Agencies working in the field of upliftment of women</i>	95
Table 4.5 K :	Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political	

issues by sources and opinion- <i>NGOs working in the field of Women issues</i>	96
Table 4.5 L : Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial Socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion- <i>Scholarship offered by the Government for Girls</i>	97
Table 4.6 : AGs awareness and benefits from various programmes run by the Central/ State Government for the protection and upliftment of Adolescent girls/ Women	99
Table 4.7 : AGs impression on NGO programmes in the field of Women Empowerment and upliftment.	101
Table 4.8 : Adolescent Girls opinion on women's engagement	104
Table 4.9 : Adolescent Girls response on discrimination at household level	107
Table 4.10A: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Anaemia</i>	108
Table 4.10B: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Vitamin Deficiency</i>	109
Table 4.10C: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Iodine Deficiency</i>	110
Table 4.10D: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Growth Deficiency</i>	111
Table 4.10E: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Immunisation</i>	112
Table 4.10F: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Common Infant Diseases</i>	113
Table 4.10G: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases – HIV/ AIDS</i>	114
Table 4.10H: Knowledge of AGs and ABs boys Diseases and Ailments : <i>Family Welfare Programmes and Tools for Birth Control</i>	115
Table 5.1A : Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls : <i>APL Families</i>	117
Table 5.1B : Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls : <i>BPL Families</i>	118
Table 5.2A : Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : <i>APL Families</i>	119
Table 5.2 B : Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : <i>BPL Families</i>	120
Table 5.3 A : Awareness of AGs : <i>APL Families</i>	121

Table 5.3 B : Awareness of AGs : BPL Families	122
Table 5.4A : Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : APL Families	123
Table 5.4B : Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : BPL Families	124
Table 5.5 A : AGs worst fear and best dreams : APL families	125
Table 5.5B : AGs worst fear and best dreams : BPL Families	126
Table 5.6 A: Spending Decision of Working and Earning AGs : <i>Urban Sector</i>	127
Table 5.6B : Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls : <i>Rural Sector</i>	128
Table 5.7A : Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : Urban Sector	129
Table 5.7 B : Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : Rural Sector	130
Table 5.8 A : Awareness of AGs : Urban Sector	131
Table 5.8 B : Awareness of AGs : Rural Sector	132
Table 5.9A : Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : Urban Sector	133
Table 5.9B : Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : Rural Sector	134
Table 5.11A: AGs worst fear and best dreams : Urban Sector	135
Table 5.11B: AGs worst fear and best dreams : Rural Sector	136
Table 5.12A: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : General	137
Table 5.12B: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : OBCs	138
Table 5.12C: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : SC	138
Table 5.12D: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : ST	139
Table 5.13A: Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : General	140
Table 5.13B: Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : OBCs	141
Table 5.13C: Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : SC	142
Table 5.13D: Frequency and reason of Domestic Violence against AGs :ST	143
Table 5.14A: Awareness of AGs : General	144
Table 5.14B: Awareness of AGs : OBCs	145
Table 5.14C: Awareness of AGs : SC	146
Table 5.14D: Awareness of AGs : ST	147
Table 5.15A: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : General	148
Table 5.15B: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by	

AGs : OBCs	149
Table 5.15C: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : SC	149
Table 5.15D: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : ST	150
Table 5.16A: AGs worst fear and best dreams : General	151
Table 5.16 B: AGs worst fear and best dreams : OBCs	152
Table 5.16C: AGs worst fear and best dreams : SC	152
Table 5.16D: AGs worst fear and best dreams :ST	153
Table 5.17A: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : HINDU Households	154
Table 5.17B: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : MUSLIM Households	155
Table 5.17C: Spending Decision of working and earning AGs : SIKH Households	155
Table 5.18A: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : HINDU Households	156
Table 5.18B: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : MUSLIM Households	157
Table 5.18C: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against AGs : SIKH Households	158
Table 5.19A: Awareness of AGs – HINDU Families	159
Table 5.19B: Awareness of AGs – MUSLIM Families	160
Table 5.19C: Awareness of AGs – SIKH Families	161
Table 5.20A: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : HINDU Families	162
Table 5.20B: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : MUSLIM Families	163
Table 5.20C: Behaviour of Male members towards AGs and ABs as reported by AGs : SIKH	163
Table 5.21A: AGs worst fear and best dreams : HINDU Families	164
Table 5.21B: AGs worst fear and best dreams : MUSLIM Families	165
Table 5.21C: AGs worst fear and best dreams : SIKH Families	165
Table 6.1 : Adolescent Boy’s view on the importance of education for Adolescent Girls	169
Table 6.2 : Adolescent Boys views on attending school with sisters	170
Table 6.3 : Adolescent Boys views on making sex education a compulsory part of The syllabi	171
Table 6.4 : Adolescent Boys views on Adolescent Girls choice of work and occupation	175
Table 6.5 : Adolescent Boys liking and disliking of working with opposite sex.	176

Table 6.6	: Adolescent Boys views on liking and disliking for sisters working with opposite sex	177
Table 6.7	: Adolescent Boys reporting on the reasons for not allowing freedom to AGs by father	180
Table 6.8	: Adolescent Boys view on extending property right to girl child	181
Table 7.1	: Factors governing liking for a child by Parent/Guardian/ Husband of Adolescent Girls.	184
Table 7.2	: Parent/Guardian/Husband view on the education of Adolescent Girls	188
Table 7.3	: Equality of opportunity of education provided to Adolescent Girls by Parent/ Guardian/ Husband	189
Table 7.4	: Parent/Guardian/ Husband's view on sex education for Adolescents	190
Table 7.5A	: Freedom which Parents/Guardians/ Husband is ready to impart to Adolescent Girls and wife	195
Table 7.5 B	: Freedom which Parents/ Guardians/ Husband is ready to impart to Adolescent Boys	196
Table 7.6	: Reasons for the Parent/Guardian/ Husband not allowing freedom to Adolescent girls and wives.	197
Table 7.7	: Parent/ Guardian/ Husband's view on Adolescent Girls freedom of Choice of work and occupation	200
Table 7.8	: Parent/ Guardian/ Husband's view on providing property right to girl child	201
Table 7.9	: Parent/ Guardian/ Husband's expected reaction on their adolescent girls Being subject to sexual abuse.	203
Table 8.1	: Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls by adolescent girls Themselves	216
Table 8.2	: Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls by adolescent boys	218
Table 8.3	: Suggestion to improve the lot of adolescent girls by their Parent/ Guardian/ Husband	220

List of Charts

Chart 6.1	: Boys Opinion on Significance of Girls Education	167
Chart 6.2	: Boys Expressing Reasons for Not Advocating Sex Education for Girls	168
Chart 6.3	: Adolescent Boy’s Perception on Adolescent Girls Work & Occupation	172
Chart 6.4	: Adolescent Boys’ Response on Working with Opposite Sex	173
Chart 6.5	: Adolescent Boy’s Reasons for Not Granting Property Rights to Girls	179
Chart 7.1	: Parents’ Liking for Child.	182
Chart 7.2	: Parents’ Response on the Significance of Education for Adolescent Girls	185
Chart 7.3	: Parents Perception on Compulsory Sex Education for Adolescent Girls	186
Chart 7.4	: Parents Stated Reasons for Not Making Sex Education compulsory for Adolescent Girls	187
Chart 7.5	: Parents’ Perception of Freedom of Interaction with Opposite Sex	191
Chart 7.6	: Parents’ Perception on Freedom for Public Performance	192
Chart 7.7	: Parents’ Perception on Freedom of visiting Market and Movies	193
Chart 7.8	: Parents’ Perception on Freedom for Visiting Relatives, Friends and Teachers	193
Chart 7.9	: Parents’ Reasons for Not Allowing Freedom to Adolescent Girls	194
Chart 7.10	: Parents’ Reasons for Not Granting Freedom of Work to Girls	198
Chart 7.11	: Parents’ Response on Extending Property Rights to Girl Child.	199
Chart 7.12	: Parents’ Reasons for Not Advocating Property Rights to Girls	199
Chart 7.13	: Parents’ Reaction and Follow up on Adolescent Girls Subjected to Sexual Violence	202
Chart 8.1	: Adolescent Girls Best Boon	208
Chart 8.2	: Adolescent Girls Worst Fear	209
Chart 8.3	: Bottlenecks to Level of general Awareness of Adolescent Girls	210
Chart 8.4	: Suggestion to improve the lot of adolescent girls given by adolescent girls	215
Chart 8.5	: Suggestions to improve the lot of a adolescent girls given by adolescent Boys	217
Chart 8.6	: Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls given by parents/ Guardians/ husbands	219

List of Scatter Plot

Scatter Plot I	: Relationship between average monthly income and household size across sample states	24
Scatter Plot II	: Relationship between average monthly income and household size across sample districts	25
Scatter Plot III:	Relationship between average monthly family income and Percentage of undernourished adolescent girls	63
Scatter Plot IV	: Relationship between TV Viewing and General Awareness of Adolescent Girls.	67

Executive Summary

Socialization of the girl child in India seems to have followed a set pattern where she has been trapped and moulded by deep-rooted combined cultures of patriarchy and hierarchy. Women as such can be dubbed as a population at risk because of their limited access to resources and opportunities and their systematic exclusion from the position of decision making. What is more important is that the process of exclusion tends to start at the very grass root, at the family level. Herein a girl child is subjected to kind of languages and practices which patronizes exclusion of various natures at variety of levels. It is imperative that dynamics of problems faced by adolescent girls are understood properly. Further, the adolescent population, especially girl has important bearing on the expected demographic, social and psychological makeup and profile of the country. The present study, based on a sample study of the backward regions of India, brings about several dimensions and interrelationships which are of vital significance from understanding the adolescent girl's perspective and also for policy making.

This study deals with the socio-economic condition of adolescent girls on the basis of data collected from sample survey of 1890 respondents (1530- adolescent girls, 180- adolescent boys and 180 - parents/guardians) from backward districts selected under Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana, Planning Commission from poverty dominated states as well as from the backward districts of developed states to conduct a co-operative analysis. The identification of backward districts within a state has been made on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each : (i) value of output per agricultural worker, (ii) agricultural wage rate; (iii) percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. The number of districts per state has been worked out on the basis of incidence of poverty. This survey based study has been conducted on the socio-economic conditions of adolescent girls specifically belonging to different religious groups, in order to draw a rather broader and a comparative picture. The study also covered the adolescent boys, besides parents/ guardians in the total respondents. This was necessary particularly to test the hypothesis relating to discrimination if any against girl children. The survey has been conducted on 105 respondents in each district in which 85 adolescent girls, 10 adolescent boys and 10 parents/guardians were there. The sample size at various levels for the study was as under:

States	12
Districts	18
Blocks	36
Villages	72
Beneficiaries	1530 (18 x 15) + (36x15) + (72x10)
	180 (18 x 10) boys
	180 (18 x 10) parents/ guardians.
	Total 1530 + 180 + 180 = 1890

Relative neglect of adolescent girls

The case of a relative neglect of women in the society could be promptly captured by the cases of “missing women” identified in various studies. The study delves into the question-“ what causes the relative neglect of females, and what can change it? It has clearly been shown that apart from traditional culture and values, the identification of economic coefficient in social standing may prove vital in answering these questions. Labour market participation by women makes a difference, which primarily is contributed by the educational attainment. However, the gender inequality in access to education is explained by the perception of family towards benefits and costs of female education. Parents and guardians perception of current costs of education and future benefits there from determine the size of investment to be made in female education. This influences the decision whether a girl child should continue taking education or not. The fact why girls should be kept away from school is also governed by the parental concern for the physical and moral safety of a girl child which makes parents unwilling to let them travel long distances to school each day. The concern may vary urban-rural wise as also the perceived crime rate in a given region. Importantly, the notion of opportunity costs tends to affect the decision of parents towards girl child. It affects many decisions such as related to study, work and marriages. However, more importantly it has been seen that given the equal opportunity costs of girls and boys in the household, it does not result in the same decision equally for them. Parents still keep girls at home to work and send their sons to school. Unless there are indications that daughters transfer part of their future income to their parents and marry late, there aren't sufficient incentives for parents to send them school.

Problem and concerns of adolescent girls

The problem related to schooling of adolescent girls is basically that of low enrolment rate at first admission and further compounded by drop outs as the time progresses. On both the counts study clearly indicates that adolescent girls are lagging far behind in comparison to adolescent boys, despite the fact that the average age at the time of first enrolment is not so different. The case of drop out tends to go up as the level of education goes up, suggesting that the opportunity costs for girls escalate with every additional year spent in school. The reasons for dropping out from school for the adolescent girls can clearly be seen in the light of opportunity cost foregone. The cost of homely chores constitutes the major reason, followed by the perception of poor return on adolescent girls' education. The possible social costs in not being able to marry an educated girl form yet another formidable reason. Part of the reason is also the fear of crimes likely to be committed against girls.

The study reveals that 40 per cent of girls missing out school are due to household works. The next foremost reason is sickness which accounts for another 30 per cent of cases. Therefore, missing out from school is a result of cumulative factors underscoring differentiation through cause-and-effect. Poor health is due to lack of nutrients, leading to less productive life and sickness. Sickness leads to school missing and finally drop outs. The casualty in education undermines the labour market participation for adolescent girls.

Further, the spending decision of own earned income is also not done independently. Adolescent girls are found handing over the entire earning to parent/guardian/husband, some cases voluntarily but mostly forcibly. Therefore, the girls 'own space' created through earning activity have been by and large invaded.

Sexual abuse committed against adolescent girls is the worst fear they face. This is a big blot on the society's behaviour towards girls. This report clearly reveals that adolescent girls are easy victims for visitors at home as far as their sexual exploitation is concerned. The worst part of it is the reaction of parents, which is mostly oppressive. Supportive measures are not so commonly taken. Attempt to find and punish the culprit is almost entirely missing. Almost in 95 per cent cases the post-abuse normal reaction of adolescent girls father/guardian/husband is that of oppressive measures rather than supportive.

Apart from this, adolescent girls are also subjected to violence of various natures. The type of abuse or violence adolescent girls are subjected to at home has been—beating, torturing, scolding & calling names, sexual abuse, suspecting the character/keeping watch on movements, neglect of health problem, insult in the presence of outsiders, friends and younger, making feel guilty for no fault, treating like servant, verbal threat of using force and comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve. Some of these categories are physical in nature and some psychological, working as deterrent or incentive killers. Unfortunately, the frequencies of cases which have reported five or more than five type of occurrences have been quite on higher side, many of them also reported treatment like a servant at home.

The discrepancy in nutritional intake between adolescent girls and boys at household level has been revealed through the analysis of food allocation. The allocation of various food items between adolescent girls and boys has been captured by the Index of adolescent girls' average consumption when boys' average consumption is made equal to unity. The calculated indices clearly reveal that in no case the adolescent girls' average consumption is greater than that of boys', indices being less than one in all cases. The relative disadvantage in adolescent girls' consumption is the most in case of items such as egg (0.77), milk & milk products (0.81), sugar & related products (0.86), beverages & appetizers (0.84), vegetable (0.87), mutton/chicken/fish (0.88), and pulses (0.87). The highest parity is found in the case of cereal & cereal products, index being 0.95, followed by fruits (0.92) and fats & oil (0.90). Therefore, the source of nutrition for adolescent girls is primarily cereals, not even pulses which is unfortunately missing in the comparative score. The relative disadvantage in the consumption of milk, egg, meat, and vegetable explain the relative disadvantage in the intake of carbohydrates, protein, and minerals.

The average calorie intake is compared with the given stipulated 2060 calories requirement per day for adolescent girls. The district wise reporting of daily calorie intake is compared for each sample of AGs and counting is reported for undernourished and normal categories, with less than and greater or equal to the stipulated requirement. The results suggest a disproportionate number of AGs falling under the category of

undernourished, about 88 per cent of AGs found undernourished in the total sample of 1530. This is consistently observed for all broad regions. While undernourishment of adolescent girls seems to be universal phenomena in the poverty dominated regions of the country, the relative prosperity of states like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan do not seem contributing to lessening the incidence of undernourishment among adolescent girls. The case of sheer deprivation and discrimination in allocation of high nutrient food is clearly evident. The region wise picture of Body Mass Index (BMI) calculation suggests that 44.3 percent out of a total sample of 1479 adolescent girls are underweight, excluding 41 overweight cases. District wise picture suggests that the problem of underweight among AGs is serious and all pervasive irrespective of income status of the family.

Perceptions and awareness of adolescent girls

The perception and awareness is both reflected in and determined by the allocation of time. In case of adolescent girls the average total time spent on non-earning activities is invariably found higher than that spent on earning activities. Most of the non-earning activities are in the form of cooking, caring for aged, sick and children, and household shopping. Only a moderate time seems to be spent on school and studies. The time allocated to direct earning activities are basically devoted to farming and raising livestock. The reported cases suggests that out of an aggregate average of 2.44 hours per day spent on direct earning activities, 1.67 hours (which is about 68 per cent of the total average time spent on direct earning activities), are exclusively on farming and livestock raising.

Interestingly, adolescent girls are able to spend as high as 21.5 per cent of their time on TV watching and playing. However, this allocation does not seem to improve adolescent girls' general awareness as the relationship between TV viewing and general awareness is only moderate. There are many bottlenecks as to why the level of general awareness of adolescent girls is lower. These bottlenecks are institutional in nature, psychological in nature and also logistic in nature. Institutional bottlenecks operate at the family level and cover all such negations imposed by family inhibiting a girl from acquiring general awareness and knowledge of surroundings. The logistic bottlenecks are related to the lack of access to information and related to family poverty, remoteness of the area, lack of societal and governments initiatives and poor service delivery. The psychological bottlenecks are adolescent girls own and related to their perception which does not perceive any value in acquiring general awareness. The aggregate response on these bottlenecks is heavily tilted in favour of logistic bottlenecks, followed by institutional and psychological.

Variations in perceptions and awareness of adolescent girls

The factors considered for analysis are level of income, urbanization, caste and religion. The influence of level of income is understood by dividing households between above poverty line and below poverty line. For capturing the impact of urbanization households are divided into rural and urban sectors. The scheduled categories of General, OBC (other

backward caste), SC (scheduled caste) and ST (scheduled tribe) has been followed for understanding the influence of caste. Inter-religion differences have been obtained by dividing families into Hindu, Muslim and Sikhs. The parameters on which comparisons have been made are spending decision, domestic violence, level of general awareness, behaviour of male members and adolescent girls worst fear and best dreams.

Most parameters considered for comparison seem to be affected more by income and urbanization factor rather than caste and religion factors. Some influence of caste and religion was seen on the behaviour of male members towards adolescent girls. In case of domestic violence, caste and religion do not seem to affect the extent of occurrence; a mild dissimilarity was seen in the intensity of occurrences. Importantly, the aspiration and dreams of adolescent girls remain invariably the same across caste and religion.

Adolescent girls worst fear and best dream

Given the level and layers of discrimination and humiliation faced at home and the perception of society towards them, it is not surprising that adolescent girls would like to change the perception of society in the first place rather than wishing to be born as boys next life. Chart 1 reveals the best wishes a girl may ask for.

Chart 1: Adolescent Girls Best Boon

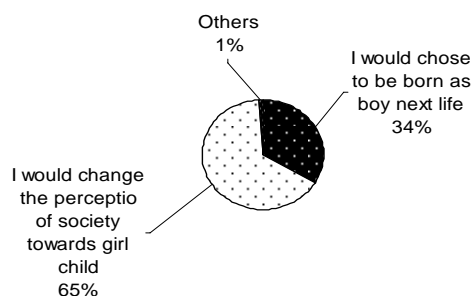
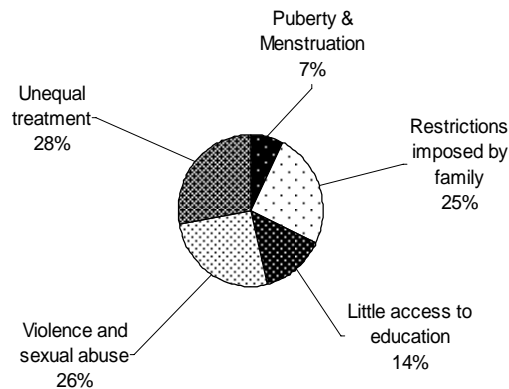


Chart 2 shows that unequal treatment, restrictions imposed by family and violence & sexual abuse committed are the worst fear an adolescent girl undergoes in family and society. Puberty & menstruation is not a major fear. Little access to education is a limited concern.

Chart 2: Adolescent Girls Worst Fear



Perceptions of adolescent boys towards adolescent girls

The perceptions of adolescent boys towards adolescent girls have been studied on the aspect of education, work, freedom and property rights. In general, it emerges that boys are not so much against the freedom of girls because of their bias but they are mostly susceptible of 'perceived damage' to girls if they are allowed to enjoy freedom. Such 'damages' may come across in terms of their sexual exploitation and crime committed. Boys would like to see them in work and placed better in society. There seems to be a difference in perceptions when it comes to girls in general and own sisters. Boys are more conservative in their views when it comes to their own sisters. This is also reflective of the fact that boys' defensive/protective behaviour towards girls is inflicted by the narrow vision of girls at home rather than society in general. However, when it comes to property boys are equally divided in their perception whether the equal right should be granted to girls or not. Many of them maintain that boys are the bonafide inheritor of parental property and hence it should not be extended to girls.

Perceptions of parents towards adolescent girls

From the analysis of perceptions of parents towards adolescent girls it emerges that they do not have strong and outright choice for boys, as most of them are indifferent in their choice for male or female child. However, parents are conscious about the cost and return

of male and female child. Their defensive behaviour towards girls deters them from allowing freedom equivalent to boys. Many parents do think that boys are superior and they should be given special treatment different from girls as they are the one going to take care of parents in times of need and old age. This is clearly evident in many parents advocating property rights to boys alone because they are the natural inheritors. Nevertheless, parents overall seems quite concerned about girl child.

Overall suggestions

Some of the general suggestions emerging from this study are as follows:

Access to education

1. Education is one composite single variable which has the capacity to transform many odds turning in favour of adolescent girls. Therefore, an exclusive emphasis on girls' education is called for. It is not only the availability of school which is important but its availability nearby is also important. Policy must focus on enhancing number of schools and colleges in rural areas.
2. Emphasizing on spread of technical education for girls in rural areas and also education in new and emerging areas such as management will have tremendous potentiality of transforming the life of adolescent girls. The policy must focus on ensuring private investment in technical and job oriented education clustering at least at the district level.
3. Since access to education is constraint by the distance of traveling/walking for school, provision of public transport exclusively for girl child is necessary.

Finance for education

1. Educational charges are constantly rising, especially in the case of technical education. It is in this context emphasis may be made on the provision of financial assistance on liberal terms (tilted more in favour of poor families) for carrying out girls' education at various levels, starting from school education.
2. It can also be reiterated that the system of stipend needs to be extended on the basis of income across the board for girls, rather than simply designing it to benefit SC, ST and OBC categories.

Training and service delivery for

better education and employment

1. It is imperative that training for job orientation towards acquisition of users' skills is designed and implemented. This is, perhaps, likely to be more effective than a mere income transfer scheme for families wherein the benefits of increased income is scarcely getting shared with girls.
2. Service delivery in rural schools and colleges is a major concern wherein a large gap exists between what is provided for and what is delivered as and therefore, quality monitoring and a system of making teachers responsible and output oriented need to be put in place.

Institutional and legal interference

1. Institutional and legal interference is called for in case of obvious and nasty form of discrimination practiced against adolescent girls at the household level. Such interference will also provide opportunity for parents who would like to bring the issue of exploitation to the notice of law and seek justice. Adolescent girls themselves would be able to come forward and lodge complain if they find it amicable doing so. In this context, it is advocated that posting of one lady police (at minimum constable level) in every police station should be made compulsory.
2. The adolescent girl population, covering age group 15-19, is crucial from demographic, economic and social point of view. Getting married in this age group is generating a lot of speculations and pulling back of several dimensions of development. Mostly the decision of marriage in this age group is not taken independently by the girl but by the parents under certain perception and compulsion. Therefore, making a legal provision for fixing minimum marriage age for girls at 20 years, when adolescent line is already crossed, is called for.
3. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) launched by the Government of India under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) needs to be strengthened and spread in its coverage. It is suggested that the KSY be extended to each block in the country.

Awareness for better nutrition and Conducive treatment

1. The study reveals discrimination in the distribution of high density nutrition food, which is seemingly tilted against adolescent girls. In this context, it can be mentioned that programme such as Kishori Poshan Yojana (KPY), under which 6kg of cereals is allocated to malnourished girls (in the age group 11-19 years) falling below weight of 35 kg across all families, may serve some purpose only partly for low income families as the programme does not address the problem of discrimination in distribution of nutrients food.

2. It is advocated that awareness programme is designed for elders of family and launched at block/village level. Such awareness programme should focus on the importance of nutrition for a girl child and also the dynamics of nutrition in physical and mental growth.
3. Discrimination practiced at the household level is contributed a lot by the negative attitude carried by elder males and adolescent boys towards adolescent girls. Such a police and brutal mentality needs to be changed. While designing and conducting nutrition awareness programme, it is advocated that such programme should also include awareness for practicing parity, compassion and respect for adolescent girls. Both elder males and adolescent boys need to be persuaded through this kind of well designed programme.

Presentation of report

This report is divided in eight chapters. The first chapter provides the introduction containing the description of the problem, theoretical underpinning, sampling design and the scheme of presentation. The second chapter includes sample characteristics and an analysis of the overall situation with a comparative frame. The third chapter deals with specific issues pertaining to adolescent girls and a comparison thereof with situation vis-à-vis adolescent boys. The chapter focuses on adolescent girl's problems and concerns. Chapter four analyses the perceptions and awareness of adolescent girls. Chapter five brings out the variations in perceptions and problems of adolescent girls across factors like income, urbanization, religion and caste. Chapter six and seven present an analysis of adolescent boys and parents perceptions respectively towards adolescent girls. Chapter eight brings major issues into the realm of a general discussion and outlines the conclusion. Policy implications and suggestions are also covered in this chapter. The report is also preceded by an executive summary.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Socialization of the girl child in India seems to have followed a set pattern where she has been trapped and moulded by deep-rooted combined cultures of patriarchy and hierarchy. Women as such can be dubbed as a population at risk because of their limited access to resources and opportunities and their systematic exclusion from the position of decision making. What is more important is that the process of exclusion tends to start at the very grass root, at the family level. Herein a girl child is subjected to kind of languages and practices which patronizes exclusion of various nature at variety of levels.

Childhood neglect and “Missing Women”

What could be more heinous than killing female foetus and infants? The decade of 1990s has seen female foeticide and infanticides, the most horrendous of gender crimes, increasing steeply. It is the violation of the most basic human rights, *the right to be born*. The growth of biomedical technology has tended to add rather than solving the problem. The blatant misuse of technology has resulted in girls gradually becoming an endangered genre. Women are increasingly been found “missing”, the phenomenon identified by Sen (1992)¹ and received a great deal of attention in policy circle. The model estimates the number of women there would be without any female disadvantage in survival, given the actual life expectancy and the fertility rates. The estimation suggests a staggering figure of 37 million missing women in India in the total of more than 100 million worldwide.²

Indian data present the age specific mortality for females consistently higher than that of males until the fourth decade. This has been only partly explained on the basis of excess mortality at child bearing age due to maternal mortality. The explanation for female disadvantage in survival in infancy and childhood has been variously described. Apart from female infanticide, the extra mortality has been attributed to the comparative neglect of female health and nutrition, especially during childhood. Considerable direct evidence exists of neglect of female children in terms of health care, admission to hospitals, and even feeding.

The moot question here is—what causes the relative neglect of females, and what can change it? Studies have confirmed that apart from traditional culture and values, the identification of economic coefficient in social standing may prove vital. For example, educated women have better access in labour market. Increased participation in labour market brings about increased income. Female income contributes to the prosperity of family more visibly and thereby also helps in reducing inter-household disparity and poverty. Being less dependent on others, this also brings about more voice in decision making. Social status tends to improve. Women with higher social status are likely to be more sensitive to female child’s need and aspiration. Therefore, education brings

¹ Amartya Sen (1992), “Missing Women”, *British Medical Journal*, 302: pp.587-88.

² J. Dreze and A. K. Sen (1989), *Hunger and Public Action*: pp.50-59, 221-25.

economic emancipation which in turn facilitates social emancipation. Further, women's economic rights in terms of land ownership and inheritance may be important. The silver lining is that all these can be influenced by a good mix of public policy. Meaning thereby, there are chances that the missing women can be rescued.

Gender inequality in access to education

Education seems to be the key factor, which only can initiate a chain of advantages to females. However, the access to education is differently perceived for male and female. Key indicators such as literacy, enrollment and years spent in school explain the situation in the access to education and each of these indicators reveal that the level of female education in India is still low and lagging far behind their male counterpart.

Literacy

Literacy is undeniably the most fundamental of all goals adopted all across the world and rightly so in India. The ability to read and right is unquestionably the gateway to all social transformation and hence almost a basic human right. Yet, statistics suggest that women are lagging far behind men in this respect. The Census of India 2001³ figure suggests that literacy rate in India has gone up by about 13 % point over the last decade, from 52.21 % in 1991 to 64.84 % in 2001. Yet, the female literacy still stands at 54.16 % in comparison to an impressive figure of 75.85 % male literacy. The male-female gap in literacy rate is still more than 20 % point, which kept on increasing till 1991 and declined marginally by about 3 % point over 1991 to 2001 (Table 1).

Table 1: Literacy rates in India (1951-2001)

Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	(in %)
				Male-Female gap in literacy rate
1951	18.33	27.16	8.86	18.30
1961	28.30	40.40	15.35	25.05
1971	34.45	45.96	21.97	23.98
1981	43.57	56.38	29.76	26.62
1991	52.21	64.13	39.29	24.84
2001	64.84	75.85	54.16	21.69

Source: Census of India 2001.

The population trend since 1981 suggests that a decadal addition of about 26-27 per cent has been seen in the age group 7 years and over. However, the literacy situation of adults in 15-35 age groups could not pick up much. Despite improvements in adult literacy, the fact remains that as many as 121 million Indians in the age group 15-35 are illiterate and nearly two-third of them are women.⁴ The recently brought out NSSO's 60th round

³ Census of India 2001, vide Economic Survey, GOI, p.212.

⁴ Report of the Steering Committee on Elementary and Adult Education for the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-2007), Planning Commission, GOI, December 2001.

survey on employment and unemployment (January-June 2004) provides no less glaring picture of the differential in male-female literacy in the country. The survey reports that while male literacy was 62 per cent and 80 per cent in rural and urban areas, respectively, the females corresponding rates were 43 per cent and 68 per cent.⁵

Primary School Enrollment

Low adult literacy rates for women are a reflection basically of past underinvestment in the education of women and thus do not necessarily capture the recent progress. It is imperative here to take a look at the way the difference between school enrollment rates for boys and girls have changed over time, especially the primary school enrollment. Table 2 presents the growth in enrollment over 1950 to 2001.

Table 2: Growth in enrollment (in millions), 1950 to 2001

Primary				
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	% Girls
1950-51	13.8	5.4	19.2	28.13
1960-61	23.6	11.4	35	32.57
1970-71	35.7	21.3	57	37.37
1980-81	45.3	28.5	73.8	38.62
1990-91	57	40.4	97.4	41.48
2000-01	64	49.8	113.8	43.76
Upper Primary				
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	% Girls
1950-51	2.6	0.5	3.1	16.13
1960-61	5.1	1.6	6.7	23.88
1970-71	9.4	3.9	13.3	29.32
1980-81	13.9	6.8	20.7	32.85
1990-91	21.5	12.5	34	36.76
2000-01	25.3	17.5	42.8	40.89
High School (Secondary)				
Year	Boys	Girls	Total	% Girls
1950-51	1.3	0.2	1.5	13.33
1960-61	2.7	0.7	3.4	20.59
1970-71	5.7	1.9	7.6	25.00
1980-81	7.6	3.4	11	30.91
1990-91	12.8	6.3	19.1	32.98
2000-01	16.9	10.7	27.6	38.77

⁵ NSSO's 60th Round Survey on Employment and Unemployment, January-June 2004.

Source: Select Education Statistics, Department of Education, MHRD, GOI, 2000-01

It is clearly evident that there has been a steady growth in enrollment of children at all stages over time, including an impressive growth during 1990s in primary stage (6-11 years age). However, still the percentage of girls enrollment vis-à-vis boys has been in the range of 38-44 per cent at all levels. The problem is not only confined to low enrollments, the girl's school attendance has also been found incredibly low. Rural girls belong to disadvantaged groups like SC and ST present the worst scenario with a 49.9 per cent and 55.9 per cent respectively having dropped out. As revealed by Table 3, girl drop out ratio has tended to increase with the enhancement in the level of education. At the primary level, girls drop out rates of 42 per cent is far less than that of 58 per cent at upper primary and a staggering 71.5 per cent in higher classes. This clearly outlines the pattern of gender inequality in access to education, which seems to be deepening as we move from lower to higher educational attainment and also from urban to rural and to disadvantaged group in the society.

Table 3: Gross Dropout Rates

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			Class 1 to X		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1960-61	61.7	70.9	64.9	75	85	78.3	NA	NA	NA
1970-71	64.5	70.9	67	74.6	83.4	77.9	NA	NA	NA
1980-81	56.2	62.5	58.7	68	79.4	72.7	79.8	86.60	82.5
1990-91	40.1	46	42.6	59.1	65.1	60.9	67.5	76.90	71.3
2000-01*	39.7	41.9	40.7	50.3	57.7	53.7	66.4	71.50	68.58

Source: Select Education Statistics, Department of Education, MHRD, GOI, 2000-01

Years spent in school

The gender gap in educational attainment, measured by years of schooling, presents yet another disturbing scenario. The median number of years of schooling turns out to be only 5.5 for boys and 4.6 for girls. This means that a girl child entering school at an average age of 5-6 is expected to complete only 5 years of schooling by the time she attains 15. More significant is the fact that only 35.6 per cent boys and a mere 19.7 per cent girls tend to complete middle school.⁶ The situation gets further aggravated when looked through the regional perspectives. Statistics suggests that the overall completion rate of the full primary education cycle⁷ is as high as 78 per cent in Karnataka, followed by 62 per cent in Maharashtra, 55 per cent in Tamil Nadu. While for poor states the figures are all on abysmally lower side, such as under 40 per cent for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

⁶ Vimala Ramachandran (2003) *Gender Equality in Education (India) Progress in the Last Decade*, EFA Monitoring Report, Commissioned Studies, June, UNESCO, Paris.

⁷ Full Primary Cycle is completing Class V in some states and completing Class VI in some states.

It has been clearly acknowledged that out of approximately 200 million children in the age group 6-14 years, only 120 million are in school and net attendance in the primary level is only 66 per cent of enrolment.⁸ Of the 80 million children in the 6–14 age group who are either out of school or enrolled but not attending school, about 60 per cent are girls. Of the 121.3 million adult illiterates in the age group 15–35, 62 per cent are women.⁹

Why women remain under-educated?

What explains the gender differentials in educational attainment? What makes women to remain outside the preview of change? Studies have tried to answer these questions on various planes. Economic benefits of education and the costs involved in undertaking such educational attainment have basically been perceived differently for men and women. Parents who bear the private costs of investing in schooling for girls and women fail to receive the full benefits of their investment. This is largely true because much of the payoff in educating women is broadly social in nature rather than economic. This endures the gender differentials.

Economic costs and benefits

Parents and guardians perception of current costs of education and future benefits there from determine the size of investment to be made. This influences the decision whether a girl child should continue taking education or not. There are net benefits still exists in keeping children out of school and this helps promoting dropouts. The costs include direct financial costs, indirect or opportunity costs, and non pecuniary costs that are borne privately by the parents or the student. The benefits include returns both to the family (in higher returns to family in terms of share in children's income) and to society (in term of improved quality of life and discipline).

However, it is rather difficult to capture these costs and benefits in concrete quantified terms and hence there has been lack of concerted attempt to quantify these aspects. Costs are often measured in terms of distance to school and other direct costs involved such as fee paid, books bought, dressed made etc. The costs are also perceived on the basis of availability of school. Attempt has been made to estimate the opportunity costs of schooling on enrollment or attainment. Compared to costs estimation, benefits have been difficult to measure. Improved productivities are popularly measured by expected earnings in the labour market.

Conceptual issues in measuring costs and benefits apart, the very perception of it tends to differ in the minds of parents for boys and girls children. The willingness of parents to invest in educating their daughters gets affected by these perceptions. At times the favour to son is made not only in education but also in allocation of food at mealtime,

⁸ The Approach Paper to the Tenth Plan (2002–2007), Planning Commission, GoI.

⁹ Government of India (2002) *Selected Educational Statistics*. New Delhi: Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

distribution of inheritance and even the language used. Such behaviour of parents may not always be taken as discriminatory but a rational response to constraints imposed by poverty and the expected returns determined by labour market. Investment in female education takes a long drive only when the perception of benefits from it outweighs the costs to be incurred. Daughters are educated to the extent that parents are willing to accept economic returns.

Psychological costs

Apart from economic costs and benefits, there are costs involved at psychological plane as well. The differential access based on the psychological perceptions are more firm and a real threat. The factors herein include all such motives which tend to make a parent reluctant to send daughters to school. One of the glaring factors is the concern for the physical and moral safety of a girl child which makes parents unwilling to let them travel long distances to school each day. The concern may vary urban-rural wise as also the perceived crime rate in a given region.

Religion and socio-cultural factors such as those related to societal, economic, and familial roles of women strongly influence parents choice due to heavy costs imposed on nonconformist behaviour. This may have strong influence on schooling decision. Parents may tend to search for a school where only girls are admitted and also the one where women teachers are employed. The concern rises when girls reach puberty.

Parents may consider education itself a negative factor whether better-educated women make good wives. Education beyond the level of literacy for girls may be perceived as a threat for their possibilities for marriage. There are perceptions running through society that higher educated women may not prove to be good housewives. Therefore, as the work opportunities for women are increasing and more and more women are joining the mainstream, a constant tension is built up within families between adherence to social norms and its desire to benefit from the changing conditions.

The researchable question here is that when will the family respond to these shifts, and which families would do so? There is no definite theory about it, however, *prima facie* it suggests that behavioural adjustment is the response to change in incomes and prices that result from economic growth. For example, better education brings better labour market participation which in turn means better wages and higher family income and therefore explains increased investment by parents in daughter's education. The magnitude and speed of their response depends on acquisition of new information and on the price and income elasticities of their demand for education.¹⁰

Opportunity costs

¹⁰ M. Anne Hill and Elizabeth M. King, "Women's Education in Developing Countries: An Overview", in Elizabeth M. King and M. Anne Hill (eds.) *Women's Education in Developing Countries: Barriers, Benefits and Policies* (1993), Johns Hopkins, pp.2-9, 21-28.

Parents may not be able to afford the opportunity costs of educating their children. These costs vary by sex, tends to be heavier for girls because of their multifaceted and pre-defined responsibilities at home and in society. Studies suggest that in Indian households a seven-to-nine year old girls work as many as 120-150 per cent more hours than boys.¹¹ Naturally, girls who would work more than their brothers at home will have less probability of attending school. In a joint family, the possibility of increased opportunity costs in these terms will be more. The extended family will be more likely to have works related to childcare, household chores and petty miscellaneous works. The family may not be able to afford those costs if the girl child is sent to school. The cost is further likely to increase if the family is agriculture based and has problem of fetching water from a distance or no market nearby. Therefore, most likely, a poor joint family will have larger relative opportunity costs and lesser incentive for sending girl child to school.

Does this mean when opportunity costs of educating girls and boys are identical, both will have equal chances of going to school? The answer, unfortunately, is no. Parents still keep girls at home to work and send their sons to school. Unless there are indications that daughters transfer part of their future income to their parents and marry late, there aren't sufficient incentives for parents to send them school. Therefore, education after all is good for girls which work for their betterment via increased labour market participation.

Female labour market participation has variety of impact

The recent NSSO's 60th Round survey reveals that there are large rural-urban and male-female divide exist not only in literacy but also in employment and wages. The survey points out that the overall unemployment rate has gone up between 1993-94 to 2004. On the basis of current daily status¹², unemployment rate for males increased from 5.6 per cent to 9 per cent in rural areas, and from 6.7 per cent to 8.1 per cent in urban areas. In comparison to this, the unemployment rate for females increased from 5.6 per cent in 1993-94 to 9.3 per cent in 2004 in rural areas and from 10.5 per cent to 11.7 per cent in urban areas. Unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were much higher than those on the basis of usual status. Urban unemployment rates have been found higher than the rural unemployment rates.¹³

In rural areas, where usually 84 per cent of employed females were found engaged in the agriculture sector, women perform variety of tasks and invariably work hard and in difficult situations¹⁴. It has been observed that agrarian women hardly have leisure at their disposal and at the same time enjoy little control over resources. Decision of spending their own earned income is also not available or either very restricted. Women's property rights are also very asymmetrically attributed. This happens despite the fact that women's contribution in the total family earning turns out to be significant. Further, the evidences suggest that the income of household members is not automatically pooled, and it does matter to family welfare who earns and who controls household income. For

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Unemployed on an average in the reference week.

¹³ NSSO's 60th Round Survey on Employment and Unemployment conducted in January-June 2004.

¹⁴ *Economic Survey 2005-06*, GoI, p. 208.

example, a case study of rural India has found that increasing women's wages has a visible effect on child nutrition.¹⁵ Children of higher income earning mothers are nutritionally better off than children of lower-income earners.

Focusing on adolescent girls is of critical significance

Adolescent girls are vulnerable. They tend to stand between adulthood and childhood. More than often, however, their predicaments are largely ignored. It has been observed that a very large number of them enter into matrimony and become young mothers before they have the opportunity to realize their full potential. Their unfortunate removal from schools at the onset of puberty often pushes them into household responsibilities if they are not married. The study reveals that even in relatively advanced areas like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, where enrollment rates are high, most of the discontinuation happens in the age group 12-14, especially girls.¹⁶

Identifying the adolescents

Adolescents, estimated for the age group 10-19 years constitute 22.8 per cent of India's population as on March 2000 according to the Planning Commission's population projections¹⁷. Adolescent means 'to emerge' or 'achieve identity' like other stages of development. It is defined as a phase of life characterized by rapid physical growth and development, physical, social and psychological changes and maturity, sexual maturity, experimentation, development of adult mental processes and a move from the earlier childhood socio-economic dependence towards relative independence.¹⁸ The period of adolescent is transient, characterized by typical trials and tribulations. Over the next two decades the number of adolescents as well as their share as a proportion of to the total population will be large because of the high fertility rate in the eighties and the population momentum in the nineties. They represent the future of the country and their predicaments can not be easily overlooked. Within the paradigm of population and development related issues, the role of adolescents in general and adolescent girls in particular can not be overlooked.

The age parameters of adolescents have been variously perceived and defined by different policies and programmes. The draft Youth Policy defined the age group 13-19 years as adolescents. Under ICDS adolescent girls are considered to be between 11-18 years, while the Constitution of India and labour laws of the country considered people up to the age of 14 as children. The Reproductive and Child Health programmes consider 10-19 years of age as adolescents. This is also the range of age (10-19 years) broadly followed by most of UN agencies. The Planning Commission's Report of the working group on adolescents for the Tenth Five-Year Plan (2001) recommended 10-19 years of age for defining the adolescents.

¹⁵ *World Labour Report*, International Labour Office, OUP, 1985, pp.205-10.

¹⁶ NCAER: HDI Survey Report, September 1996.

¹⁷ Government of India, Planning Commission, 2001, Report of the working group on adolescents for the Tenth Five-year Plan, New Delhi.

¹⁸ *Ibid.* p.1.

However, the Tenth Five Year Plan document has taken a slightly different view on this and defined 15-19 years of age as adolescents. The reproductive age group has been defined as 15-44 years of age, while the economically active age group has been identified as 15-59 years of age. It is in this context, the statistically defined adolescents are both reproductive and economically active. This, perhaps, makes the adolescent age group a lot more significant. The present report takes 15-19 years of age as adolescents.

Adolescent fertility and nutrition for population growth stabilization

Population growth stabilization is one of the major development challenges for India today. What happens in the future depends, to a large extent, on the decisions taken by adolescents today as they enter the reproductive years. The estimation suggests that 17 per cent of total fertility in India is attributed to girls in the 15-18 age group.¹⁹ It is not a coincidence that women have been found important for the achievements of population policies. The serious adverse effects of high birth rates include their impact on the lives women can lead. Women in India has been found facing the lack of freedom to other things that goes with a high frequency of births, in addition to the dangers of repeated pregnancy and high maternal mortality. It is in this light that the reductions in birth rates have often been associated with enhancement of women's status and voice.²⁰

Focusing on the adolescents entering in reproductive age may prove crucial for population stabilization. This entails providing them with a productive and healthy life. The essence of healthy and productive life includes making every child entitled to nutrition, education, parental care and affection.²¹ While the first two requirements are quantifiable, the last two necessitates that parental care and affection would depend on the change in the attitude of parents towards children and their notion of the function of family.

What is most needed is a significant change in our thinking about equality and equity. The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. Yet a pre requisite for policy planning and focus is a comprehensive situational analysis of adolescent girls. Though there has been an encouraging trend in recent years in growing awareness and innovative programmes on adolescent girls, yet a marked absence of exhaustive study on them is missing.

The study and the sampling scheme

This study deals with the socio-economic condition of adolescent girls on the basis of data collected from sample survey of 1890 respondents (1530- adolescent girls, 180- adolescent boys and 180 - parents/guardians) from backward districts selected under

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen (1995) *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Oxford, pp.167-175.

²¹ Swaminathan, M. S. *George Simmons Memorial Lecture* (accessed from UNFA web site).

Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana, Planning Commission from poverty dominated states as well as from the backward districts of developed states to conduct a co-operative analysis. The identification of backward districts within a state has been made on the basis of an index of backwardness comprising three parameters with equal weights to each : (i) value of output per agricultural worker, (ii) agricultural wage rate; (iii) percentage of SC/ST population of the districts. The number of districts per state has been worked out on the basis of incidence of poverty.

This survey based study has been conducted on the socio-economic conditions of adolescent girls specifically belonging to different religious groups, in order to draw a rather broader and a comparative picture. The study also covered the adolescent boys, besides parents/ guardians in the total respondents. This was necessary particularly to test the hypothesis relating to discrimination if any against girl children. The survey has been conducted on 105 respondents in each district in which 85 adolescent girls, 10 adolescent boys and 10 parents/guardians were there.

The universe of the study also comprised respondents of different income groups people. In addition, the study emphasized on the people belonging to different caste groups. Out of 100 districts from different states and all the districts (backward declared) from Bihar and Orissa, the study was conducted on 18 districts from 12 states.

Rashtriya Samvikas Yojana has been implemented in three phases and backward as well as developed districts of each phase have been taken into consideration to find out the ground realities to the problems of adolescent girls. In order to follow the same the multistage stratified random sampling method was adopted. The states (selected by Planning Commission) was divided into three strata given as under :-

- (a) Backward districts/states,
- (b) Special category states
- (c) Totally backward states (Bihar and Orissa)

The states fallen under strata-I were comprised of two categories- the category of above average and category of below averages number. This way from category one , two districts from each state represented the sample on random basis. Category two of this stratum represented one district from each state. Accordingly, Category one included the states of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal- from where two districts each were considered for conducting the survey. Category two from Strata-I included the states of Chhattisgarh, Punjab , Rajasthan and Haryana. in which only one district each has been taken into consideration for survey.

The states fallen under strata-II i.e.; special category states included Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal. And under Strata-III- the states fallen were Bihar and Orissa in which all the districts had been declared backward by Planning Commission following the lowest female literacy rate. The districts of Supaul (21.02) and Kishanganj (18.49) from Bihar and Nawrangpur (21.02) from Orissa were selected, whereas Bolangir (39.27) from Orissa also was selected randomly. (Data according to 2001 census)

From the above cited strata, strata-I included the districts of Godda and Lohardagga (Jharkhand), Mandla and Satna (M.P.), Rai Bareilly and Gorakhpur (U.P.) and Purulia, 24 Parganas- South (West Bengal) Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh), Hoshiarpur- (Punjab), Dungarpur (Rajasthan) and Sirsa (Haryana). Strata - II included the districts of Chamba (H.P.) and Tehri Garhwal (Uttanchal). Strata-III included Bolangir and Nawrangpur (Orissa), Supaul and Kishanaganj (Bihar). This way, total 18 districts from 12 states were surveyed.

Amongst these, six districts from six states (Category-II of Strata I and Special Category states) have been considered to make survey for comparative analysis with other 12 districts from 6 states. (Category-I of strata-I and list of four states each from category one) and category two of strata-I has been selected on random basis. Uttar Pradesh having the maximum concentration of backward districts and Punjab having the lowest concentration of backward districts were selected on merit basis in addition to three states from each category of strata-I. One/two district/s from the states was/were selected to make the study representative units (districts) had been selected on the basis of multistage sampling method.

From each selected district-two blocks were selected on the basis of stratified random sampling by way of listing the blocks in district two categories viz. developed and backward. Following the same method the block authorities also selected two gram panchayats. And from each gram panchayat- the nearest village had been selected. In case of non-availability of required number of sample in the village, the girls have been selected from the neighbouring village/s so as to complete the size of 10 for each village.

The district town was considered as district headquarters where survey on 19 respondents (15 adolescent girls, 2 adolescent boys and 2 parents/guardians) was conducted. The location of each block (2 blocks selected) was considered as the block headquarters where the same number of respondents had been surveyed. In each gram panchayat (2 gram panchayats in one block) only 12 respondents (10 adolescent girls, 01 adolescent boys and 01 parent/guardian) were surveyed. This way, in a district total 105 respondents had been surveyed. Since there were 18 districts in 12 states, the total number of respondents became 1890. Thus the sample size at various levels for the study was as under :

1.	States	12
2.	Districts	18
3.	Blocks	36
4.	Villages	72
5.	Beneficiaries	1530 (18 x 15, 36 x 15, 72 x 10)
		180 (18 x 10) boys
		180 (18 x 10) parents/ guardians.
		Total 1530 + 180 + 180 = 1890

The scheme of presentation

This report is presented in eight chapters. The first chapter provides the introduction containing the description of the problem, theoretical underpinning, sampling design and the scheme of presentation. The second chapter includes sample characteristics and an analysis of the overall situation with a comparative frame. The third chapter deals with specific issues pertaining to adolescent girls and a comparison thereof with situation vis-à-vis adolescent boys. The chapter focuses on adolescent girl's problems and concerns. Chapter four analyses the perceptions and awareness of adolescent girls. Chapter five brings out the variations in perceptions and problems of adolescent girls across factors like income, urbanization, religion and caste. Chapter six and seven present an analysis of adolescent boys and parents perceptions respectively towards adolescent girls. Chapter eight brings major issues into the realm of a general discussion and outlines the conclusion. Policy implications and suggestions are also covered in this chapter. The report is also preceded by an executive summary.

Chapter 2

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS

Description of the Area Surveyed

The study has been conducted in 12 representative and purposely selected Indian states, and in a total of 19 districts in these states. These states have been selected as representative of the defined category states. Among the states which have been identified under backward states with above average backward concentration, the selection of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand have been made, while under the same category with below average backward concentration the selection of four states such as Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Chattisgarh have been made. Bihar and Orissa have been picked up from the list of totally backward states. From the list of special category states, the selection of Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal has been made. A brief description of the selected states and the districts where survey has been conducted is provided here in.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is by far the most populous state in the country with more than 166 millions (166,052,859) people living here, which is more than the population of Pakistan. The population of U.P. has accounted for 16.17 per cent of the total population of India with a percentage decadal growth rate of 25.80, which is above the national average of DGR in 2001. The state has the density of population of 689, representing an increase of 141 from 1991. The sex ratio of U.P. increased to 898 in 2001 from 876 in 1991. The literacy rate of U.P. has improved to 57.36 points in 2001 from 40.71 points in 1991, with the decadal difference in literacy rate of 16.65 points. U.P. ranks at 31st position in the country in terms of literacy.

Gorakhpur. The total population of the district is 37,84,720 which has represented a decadal growth rate of 23.44 per cent. The density of population in the district accounted for 1140 which is far and far above the density of the state. The sex ratio is estimated at 959 in 2001. The literacy rate of the district (60.96 per cent) is higher than the literacy rate of the entire state. The male literacy rate of the district is 76.70 per cent and female literacy rate accounts for 44.48 per cent which is much lower than the male literacy rate.

The field investigator surveyed the Gorakhpur town as district headquarters. Two blocks - Belghat as the most backward block and Bhathat as the most advanced one were surveyed. In Belghat block two GPs - Belghat Brahmsari and Somwapur were surveyed. In Bhathat block-two GPs - Rampurbujurg and Langri Gulriha were surveyed.

Rai Bareilly. The size of population of the district is 28,72,204, representing a decadal growth rate of 23.66 per cent in 2001. Rai Bareilly's sex ratio increased from 931

in 1991 to 949 in 2001. The density of population is 626 with the decadal increase of 20 only. The literacy rate of the district shows an increase of 18.31 per cent during 1991-2001. The literacy rate is recorded at 55.09 per cent in 2001. The corresponding figures of literacy rate for male and female are 69.03 per cent and 40.44 per cent respectively.

Rai Bareilly town was surveyed as district headquarters. Two blocks Rahi-as the most advanced block and Tiloi- as the most backward block were selected by the district authority, which were surveyed by field investigator. In the block of Rahi two GPs - Rahi and Khagipur Sarwan were surveyed. Under the block of Tiloi - two GPs - Deokali and Ashapururu were surveyed.

MADHYA PRADESH

The total population of Madhya Pradesh is 6,03,85,118 which shared 5.88 per cent of the total population of India with a decadal growth rate of 24.34 per cent (2001). It has held 7th position in terms of population ranking in 2001. The density of population of the state accounts for 196 in 2001 with a decadal increase of 38. The sex ratio stands at 920 with a slight decadal increase of 8 per cent during 1991-2001. The literacy rate of M.P. is 64.09 per cent and the corresponding figures for male and female are 76.64 per cent and 50.29 per cent respectively. In terms of literacy rate M.P. has been ranked 25th in the country.

Satna. The population of the district, according to the 2001 Census, is 18,68,648 with a very steep increase of 27.52 per cent over the decade. The density of population of the district stands at 249 with the sex ratio of 926. The literacy rate is reported to be 65.12 per cent in which the male literacy rate accounted for 77.82 per cent and female 51.40 per cent. The literacy growth rate over the decade has been 20.47 per cent. The Human Development Index of the district is 0.483 for which Satna has held 38th position in the state.

The field investigator surveyed Satna town as the district headquarters. The district authority selected two blocks- one - Maihar as advanced block and another Majhagaon block as a backward one. Under the Maihar block two GPs were surveyed. They were Harnampur and Hardua. Two GPs- Chitrakoot and Hiraundi-under the block of Majhagaon were surveyed as selected by the block authority.

Mandla. The size of population in the district is 8,93,908 which has presented a decadal growth rate of 14.66 per cent during 1991-2001. The district has the density of population of 154. The sex ratio calculated in Mandla stood at 1002. The literacy rate is estimated at 59.8 per cent. The corresponding figures for male and female are 74.38 per cent and 45.39 per cent respectively. The literacy index for the district is 0.608, education index is 0.720, the index of life expectancy is estimated to be 0.626 and the estimated health index is 0.626. The adjusted per capita income index and income index have been worked out as 0.388. In the aggregate HDI, the district of Mandla demonstrated an index of 0.578 and therefore the district ranked at 16th position in the state.

The field investigator surveyed Mandla town as the district headquarters. After that the district authority selected two blocks. One- Nainpur the most developed one and another Mawai as a backward block. Under Nainpur block two GPs- Niwari and Samnapur were surveyed. Under Mawai block two GPs- Ghutash and Medha were surveyed.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal is the most densely populated state in the country. According to the 2001 census, the density of WB was 904. The total population of the state is 8,02,21,171, which shares 7.81 percent to total population of the country witnessing a decadal growth rate of 17.84 per cent. The sex ratio has been registered as 934. The literacy rate has been recorded as 69.22 per cent with a decadal difference of 11.52 per cent. In this context, the state has surged forward from 19th rank in 1991 to 18th rank in 2001.

Purulia. The total population of Purulia district is 25,35,233 which has recorded a decadal growth rate of 13.96 per cent. The district has the density of population of 405 and the sex ratio of 938. The literacy rate of the district has been registered at 56.16 per cent in which the corresponding figures for males and females have been 74.18 per cent and 37.15 per cent. The district ranks 16th position in per capita income (2000-01). Purulia's Health Index was measured as 0.61, Educational Attainment Index as 0.55 and Income Index as 0.18, and thereby in HDI-the district has managed to get 16th position.

The field investigator surveyed Purulia town as district headquarters. The two blocks-one most advanced (Hura) and another most backward (Bandwan) selected by the district authority were surveyed. In Hura block-two GPs - Hura and Ladhurka were surveyed as selected by block authority. On the other hand, in Bandwan block-two GPs- Bandwan and Kumda were surveyed.

24 Parganas South. According to 2001 census the total population of the district accounted at 69,09,015 with the decadal growth rate of 20.89 per cent. The district has the density of 694 and the sex ratio accounted as 938. It has held 14th position in terms of per capita income. The literacy rate of the district is registered as 69.81 per cent. The district has managed to get 8th position in GDI with 0.51 index and 8th position in HDI with 0.60 index.

The field investigator surveyed Alipur, Cal-27 as the district headquarters. The two blocks- Thakurpukur-Maheshtala (T-M) as the most advanced one and Kulpi block as most backward were selected by the district authority. In 'T-M' block-two GPs- Joka-I and Joka-II, selected by the block authority, were surveyed. In Kulpi block two GPs - Kamarchak and Kulpi were surveyed.

JHARKHAND

The total population of the state, according to 2001 Census, is 2,69,09,428 representing a decadal growth rate of 23.19 per cent. Jharkhand's density of population is recorded at 338. The sex ratio of the state is calculated as 941. The literacy rate is 54.13 per cent in which male literacy rate is registered as 67.94 per cent and the female literacy rate is registered as 39.38 per cent. Jharkhand ranks 33rd in the country with respect to literacy rate showing a decadal difference of 12.74 per cent.

Lohardagga. The size of population of the district is recorded at 3,64,405, with the density of population of 244. The decadal growth rate of population is estimated to be 26.14 per cent which is higher than that of the state itself. The sex ratio of the district is calculated as 976 which is also higher than that of the state. The literacy rate of the district is 53.97 per cent. The corresponding figures of literacy for male and female are 67.84 per cent and 39.88 per cent.

The field investigator surveyed Lohardagga town as the district headquarters. After that the two blocks-one the most advanced (Kurn) and the most backward (Kisko), selected by district authority, were surveyed. In Kurn block two GPs- Maradih and Salgi were surveyed. In Kisko block two GPs - Samardih and Niny - selected by block authority were surveyed.

Godda. The population of Godda is 10,47,264 which has witnessed a decadal growth rate of 21.61 per cent. The density of population registered is actually 496 which is much higher than that of the Lohardagga district as well as the state also. The sex ratio of the district is reported to be 926. The literacy rate is also found much lower than that of Lohardagga district as well as for the state. It is 43.73 per cent in which male literacy is 58.07 per cent and female literacy is a meager 27.98 per cent.

The field investigator surveyed Godda town as the district headquarters. The two blocks were selected by district authority. They were Mahagama as advanced block and Sundarpahari as a backward one. In Mahagama block two GPs - Mahagama and Jiyajori were surveyed by investigator as selected by block authority. In the block of Sundarpahari two GPs- Ghatyani and Bada Pokhtari were surveyed by investigator.

5. PUNJAB

The size of Punjab's population is 24,28,296, which has witnessed a decadal growth rate of 19.76 per cent. The state population accounted for merely 2.37 per cent of the total population of India in 2001. The density of population is estimated as 482 and the sex

ratio is estimated to be 874. The literacy rate of Punjab is 69.95 per cent which is slightly higher than the national average of 65.38 per cent. The corresponding literacy rates for male and female figured 75.63 per cent and 63.55 per cent respectively for which the state has been ranked at 16th position in the country.

Hoshiarpur. The district's population is 14,78,045, representing a decadal growth rate of 13.81 per cent. The density of population is recorded at 439. The sex ratio is estimated to be 935 which is much higher than that of the state. The district has the highest literacy rate in the state. Out of 17 districts, Hoshiarpur holds 1st position with the literacy rate of 81.4 per cent, with male and female literacy figuring at 86.97 per cent and 75.56 per cent respectively. Life expectancy in the district is 68.1 years for which it has been ranked 14th in 2001.

The field investigator surveyed Hoshiarpur town as the district headquarters. Two blocks - Hoshiarpur - II and Talwara were selected by the district authority and surveyed by the field investigator as the most advanced block and the most backward block respectively. Under Hoshiarpur-II block two GPs- Basijaura Chabbewal and Chakasadhu and under Talwara block two GPs - Changrama & Jharere were surveyed

HARYANA

The population of Haryana, as recorded by 2001 Census, is 2,10,82,989. The decadal growth rate of population witnessing 28.06 per cent variation with the density of population estimated at 477. The sex ratio is registered at 861. The literacy rate of the state is 68.5 per cent. The corresponding figures for male and female literacy are 79.25 per cent and 56.31 per cent respectively. The decadal difference in literacy rate in the state has been 12.74 per cent (1991-2001). In terms of literacy rate the state holds 20th position.

Sirsa. The size of population for the district is counted to be 11,11,012 with the decadal growth rate of 22.96 per cent and the density of population as 260. The sex ratio of the district is 882. The literacy rate of the district is registered at 61.20 per cent in which the figures for male and female are 70.93 per cent and 50.31 per cent respectively.

The field investigator surveyed the Sirsa town as the district headquarters. Two blocks- Sirsa - the most developed block and Nathusari Chopta as most backward block were selected by district authority and surveyed by field investigator. Under Sirsa block two

GPs- Kotlee and Patli Tower and under Nathusari Chopta block two GPs - Chaharwala and Jogiwala were surveyed .

CHHATTISHGARH

The population of Chhattishgarh is 2,07,95,956 (2001 Census) with the decadal growth rate of 18.06 per cent. The sex ratio calculated for Chhattishgarh is 990 which shows a moderate increase over the decade. The density of population recorded as 154. The literacy rate of the state is 65.18 per cent which demonstrate a decadal difference of 22.27 per cent with the corresponding figures of literacy rate of males and females recorded as 77.86 per cent and 52.40 per cent respectively. Chhattishgarh holds 23rd position in states ranking.

Bilaspur. The size of population for the district is 19,93,042 which shows the decadal growth rate of 17.59 per cent. The density of population is 241 which is much higher than that of the overall density of the state. The sex ratio for the district is 975. The literacy rate for the district is recorded as 63.68 per cent in which the male literacy rate (78.98 per cent) is exceedingly higher than the female literacy rate (48.08 per cent).

The field investigator surveyed Bilaspur town as the district headquarters. The two blocks- Masturi and Gaurala-I were surveyed as the most advanced and the most backward respectively, selected by the district authority. In Masturi block two GPs- Kirari and Bhadur were surveyed. In Gaurala-I block-two GPs Jhaber and Girari were surveyed.

RAJASTHAN

The total population of Rajasthan, according to 2001 Census, is 5,64,73,122 with the decadal growth rate of 28.33 per cent. Rajasthan ranks 8th in population size amongst states/ UTs of India. The density of population of the state figures 165 which has earned 24th rank for Rajasthan in population density amongst the states of India. The sex ratio of the state has been registered as 922.

The literacy rate of the state has touched 61.03 per cent in which the corresponding males and females figures have been 76.46 per cent and 44.34 per cent respectively. The state has made a significant fourfold progress in the field of literacy during the last decade. Among males the literacy rate has increased from 54.99 per cent in 1991 to 76.46 percent in 2001, which is higher than that of all India average. In case of females, it has been more than double, recorded a rise from 20.44 per cent to 44.34 per cent percent during

1991 - 2001 which is still lower than all India average of 54.16 per cent. Rajasthan ranks 29th in literacy amongst states/ UTs.

Dungarpur. The size of population for the district is 11,07,037 with the decadal growth rate of 26.58 per cent. The recorded sex ratio for the state is 1027. The density of population of the district has been recorded as 294. In the overall literacy rate the district has a meager record of 48.32 per cent. Out of 32 districts, Dungarpur ranks 29th in the state.

The field investigator surveyed Dungarpur town as the district headquarters. The two blocks under the district, as selected by the district authority, were Simalwara as the most advanced block and Sagwara as the most backward block. In Simalwara block two GPs - Bessera Chhata and Sarthuna were surveyed. Following the same process the two GPs under Sagwara block Debra Chhota and Kahlea were surveyed by the field investigator.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The total population of the state of Himachal Pradesh, according to 2001 census, is 60,77,248 with a decadal growth rate of 17.53 per cent. The recorded density of population of H.P. is as low as 109 only. Percentage of urban population of the state is a mere 9.79 per cent. The sex ratio of the state is 970. The computed income index of the state is 0.184, the educational attainment index is 0.697 and the health index is estimated to be 0.417. Therefore, the overall human development index of the state is recorded as 0.433. The state's literacy rate has been 77.13 per cent witnessing a decadal growth of 13.27 per cent. The state ranks 11th. Following the Net Domestic Product (1999-2000) in the state, the Per Capita Income was estimated to be Rs.6,507 and the annual compound growth rate over 1990-91 to 1999-2000 has been recorded at 3.49 per cent.

Chamba. The size of population of Chamba district is 4,60,499 which has demonstrated a decadal growth rate of 17.09 per cent, with the density of population recorded as 71. The sex ratio estimated at 961, with the rural area witnessing a sex ratio of 969 and the urban area as 874. It is the 2nd largest district in the area next to Lahul and Spiti. Chamba has managed to get 6th rank in income index (0.196) in the state. Chamba has HDI of 0.423 with 7th rank. It has a health index lower than the state index. Chamba has managed to get 12th rank in Educational Attainment Index (0.510). The literacy rate in the district is estimated at 63.73 per cent with a decadal growth rate of 19.03 per cent.

The investigator surveyed the Chamba town as the district headquarters. The district authority selected two blocks- Chamba as advanced block and Salooni as the most backward one and these blocks by name were surveyed as block headquarters by field investigator. Under the block of Chamba-two GPs- Rijindoo and Saho, selected by block authority, were surveyed. In Salooni block two GPs - Bhandal and Kihar were surveyed.

UTTARANCHAL

The total population of Uttaranchal (2001 Census) is 84,79,562 which has represented a decadal growth rate of 19.20 per cent. The density of population in the state is 159. The sex ratio is estimated as 964. The literacy rate is registered at 72.28 per cent which shows the decadal difference of 14.53 per cent. The corresponding literacy rates for male and female are 84.01 per cent and 60.26 per cent respectively. The state holds 14th position.

Tehri – Garhwal. The population size of the district is 6,04,608, representing a decadal growth rate of 16.15 per cent. The density of population is estimated as 148, which lower than that of the state. The sex ratio is estimated to be 1051 which has placed the district at 20th position in the district wise arrangement of sex ratio of population in the whole country. The literacy rate for the district is marked as 67.04 per cent in which the male literacy rate and the female literacy rate are 85.62 pre cent and 49.76 per cent respectively.

The field investigator surveyed Tehri Garhwal town as the district headquarters. The district authority selected two blocks for survey. These two blocks were Pratap Nagar and Chamba. The adjacent villages under by Pratap Nagar namely Kholgarh and Banali were surveyed as block headquarters. Two GPs under Pratap Nagar-Silwal and Majat were surveyed. Two GPs under Chamba-Kikholgaon and Jandar were surveyed.

BIHAR

According to 2001 Census, the total population of Bihar is 8,28,78,796. There has been an addition of 18.35 million persons to the state's population during the 1990s that has resulted in a decadal growth of 28.43 per cent, which, in turn, has been much higher than the national average of 21.3 per cent. Presently, Bihar accounts for 8.1 per cent of the country's populations. Bihar has already climbed up to the 3rd position from its fifth position pushing West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh to the 4th and 5th spots respectively.

The density of population across Bihar is recorded at 880 making the state as the 2nd most densely populated state in the country only after West Bengal. The sex ratio has risen from 907 in 1991 to 921 in 2001. Bihar's over all literacy rate is 47.53 per cent in which 60.32 per cent are male candidates and 33.57 per cent are female. Bihar's decadal difference in literacy rate has been 10.04 per cent. In terms of literacy rate the state ranked 34th in the country.

Kishanganj. The total population of Kishanganj, according to the 2001 Census, is 12,94,063, representing a decadal growth of 31.5 per cent. While the density of population has been recorded as 687, the district's sex ratio accounts at 940. Literacy rate for the district is a mere 31.02 per cent in which the male literacy is 42.80 per cent and the female literacy is 18.49 per cent. This indicates that Kishanganj district has minimum literacy rate for both male and female in the state.

Kishanganj town was surveyed as the district headquarters. The district authority selected two blocks Thakurganj – as the most advanced one and Kochhadaman- as the most backward one. These two blocks were surveyed by field investigator. Under the block of Thakurganj - two GPs- Churli and Kanakpur were surveyed. In Kochhadaman block-two GPs- Santha and Bishnunpur were surveyed.

Supaul. The district has a population of 17,45,069 which shows a decadal growth rate of 30.0 per cent. The density of population recorded as 724 and the sex ratio as 920 which are higher than the state level averages. Literacy rate of Supaul district is 37.80 per cent in which male literacy rate is 53.23 per cent and that of female is 21.02 per cent.

The town of Supaul was surveyed by field investigator as the district headquarters. Then the two blocks were selected by the district authority. These two blocks were Basantpur as the most advanced one and Marauna as the most backward one. Two blocks H.Qs. were surveyed by field investigator. In Basantpur blocks two GPs - Bhagwanpur and Bhimnagar were surveyed and Basantpur G.P. was surveyed as block Head Quarter. In Marauna block- Belhi GP was surveyed as block head quarter and two GPs- Sarajabela and Geograria were surveyed.

ORISSA

According to the Census of 2001, the population of Orissa is 3,67,06,920 witnessing a decadal growth rate of 15.94 per cent. The density of population of the state enumerated is 236 and the sex ratio stood at 972. Orissa turned out to be one of the lowest literacy states of India with an over all literacy rate of 63.61 per cent in which the corresponding figures for males and females are 75.95 per cent and 50.97 per cent respectively. Orissa has been ranked at 26th position in the country.

Nawrangpur. According to the Census of 2001, the total population of the district is recorded at 10,18,171, witnessing a decadal growth rate of 20.26 per cent representing a decline from 24.22 per cent in 1991. The reported sex ratio of the district is 992 and the density of population of 192. The literacy rate of the district is as low as 34.26 per cent. This district is one of the most backward districts in descending order rank because being a tribal and highland district it has more problems of dropout of children at the primary level. The health index (Infrastructural Development Index) of the district is reported at 48.34 with weightage value of 2.90 and its rank is 30th which means the last position in the state.

The field investigator surveyed Nawrangpur town as the district headquarters. After that two blocks- one most advanced (Nawrangpur) and another-most backward (Kosagamuda) were selected by district authority which were surveyed by the field investigator. In Nawrangpur block two GPs - Sindhigaon and Pujariguda were surveyed. Agnipur G.P. was surveyed as block H.Q. because the location of the block area was under Municipal area. In Kosagamuda block-Kosagamuda G.P. was surveyed as block H.Q, while Kodinga and B.M. Shimla were surveyed as GPs.

Bolangir. The size of population of the district in 2001 was 13,35,760 representing a decadal growth rate of 8.52 per cent. The sex ratio of the district has been registered as 983 with an increase of only 2 points as compared to 1991. The density of population is recorded at 20.3 - with an increase of 16 from 1991. The literacy rate of district is 54.93 per cent. This district is considered to be one of the most developed districts in terms of educational infrastructure. The health index of the district stood at 90.08 with the weightage value of 5.40 and its rank is 15th in the state.

The field investigator surveyed Bolangir town as district headquarters. Then the two blocks-one most advanced (Bolangir) and one most backward (Gudvella), as selected by the district authority, were surveyed. In Bolangir block two GPs - Jhankarpali and Chudapali were surveyed. Sadaipali (Nearest GP) was surveyed as block H.Q. because the block H.Q. was situated under Municipal area. In Gudvella block two GPs-Tusura and Madhekela were surveyed. Gudvella G.P. was surveyed as block H.Q.

Sample Description

Table 1 presents the sample description of the study. A perusal of the Table suggests that a total of 1530 adolescent girls, 180 each adolescent boys and parent/guardian/husband of adolescent girls have been interviewed and their responses have been recorded. The broad region wise distribution of sample is as under:

Broad Category of states	Number of respondents		
	Adolescent Girls	Adolescent Boys	Parent/Guardian/Husband of adolescent girls
Backward States (Above average backward Concentration)	680	80	80
Backward States (Below average backward Concentration)	340	40	40
Special Category States	170	20	20
Totally Backward States	340	40	40
Total Sample	1530	180	180

The total number of households surveyed is 1890, out of which 1260 households belong to backward states. A total of 420 households have been surveyed from totally backward states, while 210 households are from special category states.

Average Monthly Income and Size of Family

The average monthly income (AMI) of the sample household surveyed has been recorded and it is found that there is a great deal of variation across households. The AMI is the maximum for Hoshiarpur in Punjab (Rs.9267) and the minimum for Godda in Jharkhand (Rs.1697), differed for a staggering range of Rs.7570. The variation index of the AMI across broad category states is presented below:

Broad Category States	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Variation Index*
Backward States (Above average backward Concentration)	5256	97
Backward States (Below average backward Concentration)	5600	103

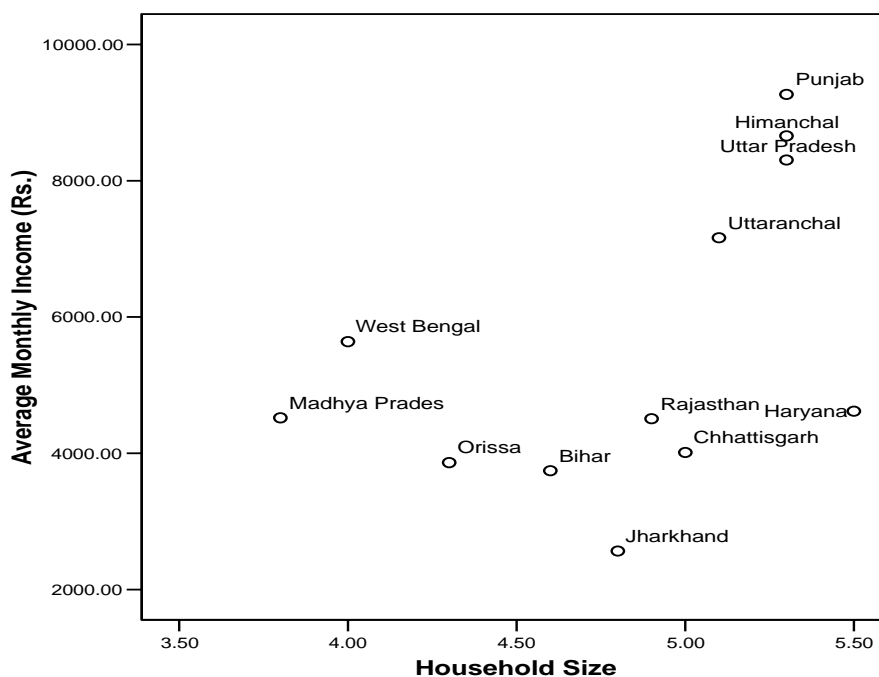
Special Category States	7909	145
Totally Backward States	3803	70
Total Sample	5438	100

*(Particular category state AMI / Total Sample AMI x 100)

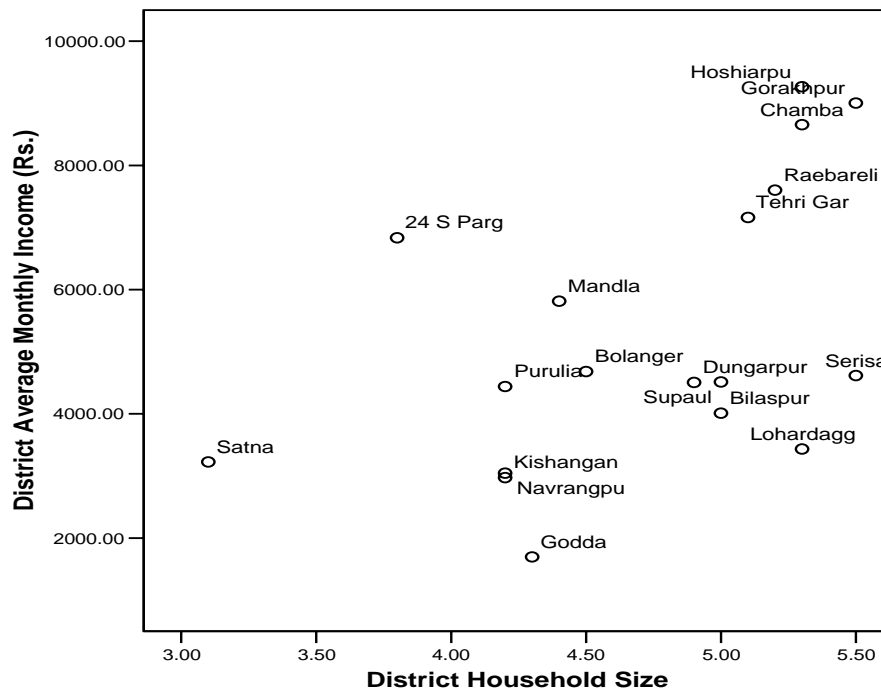
The variation index of AMI for backward states with above average backward concentration and totally backward states seems lower than 100, while for the other two category states, i.e. backward states with below average backward concentration and special category states the variation index of AMI is higher than 100. The calculation suggests that special category states are enjoying on average 45 per cent higher AMI than that of the total sample. The most disadvantaged category, i.e. totally backward states are putting up with as high as 30 per cent less AMI in comparison to the average of the total sample.

Unlike the average monthly income, the variation in the size of the households is limited and seems to have varied between a maximum of 5.5 (in the district of Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh and Serisa in Haryana) and a minimum of 3.1 for Satna district in Madhya Pradesh. The size of the households do seem to be related to average monthly income albeit only moderately. The scatter plot of this relationship across sample states and district is presented below:

Scatter Plot I: Relationship between average monthly income and household size across sample states
($r = 0.476$)



Scatter Plot II: Relationship between average monthly income and household size across sample districts
($r = 0.505$)



A study of the scatter plot I and II clearly suggest that the relationship between household average monthly income and the household size is not well defined. Especially the cases appearing on the top right hand corner of scatter plots, such as Punjab and Himachal Pradesh among states and Hoshiarpur, Gorakhpur, Chamba among districts present cases where high average income seems to be have coincided with 5+ average size of households. The obtained moderate relationship is also reflected in the calculated value of correlation coefficient (r) which is 0.476 for states and 0.505 for districts.

Age and Marital Status

The sample reports the age of adolescent girls mostly in the range of 16-17 years and most of them unmarried. It can clearly be seen from Table 2.2A that the except for Godda district in Jharkhand state, where 22 out of 63 adolescent girls are found married, not many districts have reported a high proportion of married adolescent girls. However, the fact remains that as many as 91 adolescent girls out of a total sample of 1530 are found

married across all districts, making it to about 6 per cent of the aggregate. Hoshiarpur is the only district where no adolescent girl has been found married.

In case of adolescent boys, as reported in Table 2.2B, the proportion of married is extremely lower. Except for Godda district in Jharkhand and Serisa in Haryana no other districts report married adolescent boys. It seems likely that among adolescents marriage is not a major concern and as a matter of practice marriage forms some concern among the adolescent girls.

Education and Employment

As revealed by Table 2.2A, there seems to be a large pool of adolescent girls which are found not continuing with education. A staggering 512 adolescent girls out of the total sample of 1530, making it to 33.5 per cent, are reported to have discontinued with their education. When employment data for adolescent girls is looked at, it makes it clear that those who discontinued with education are also not into jobs. A meager 217 adolescent girls across all districts (14 per cent of the total) are found employed while 33.5 per cent of them have discontinued with education.

In contrast to adolescent girls, the adolescent boys seem to continuing with education more (Table 2.2B). Only 5 out of a total sample of 180 adolescent boys have been found not continuing with their education. Employment proportion of adolescent boys (37 out of 180, making it to 20.5 per cent of the total) outweighs the figure of 3 per cent of them not continuing with education. This reveals that adolescent boys take up jobs even when continuing with education.

Table 2.1: Sample Description

Sample States and Districts	Number of Respondent			Number of Sample Households	Average Monthly Family Income (Rs.)	Average Size of Households
	AG*	AB*	P/H/G*			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(8)	(9)
Backward States I**	680	80	80	840	5256	4.5
Uttar Pradesh	170	20	20	210	8303	5.3
Gorakhpur	85	10	10	105	9005	5.5(Max.)
Raebareli	85	10	10	105	7601	5.2
Madhya Pradesh	170	20	20	210	4520	3.8
Satna	85	10	10	105	3227	3.1(Min.)
Mandla	85	10	10	105	5814	4.4
West Bengal	170	20	20	210	5638	4.0
Purulia	85	10	10	105	4441	4.2
24 South Parganas	85	10	10	105	6836	3.8
Jharkhand	170	20	20	210	2565	4.8
Lohardagga	85	10	10	105	3434	5.3
Godda	85	10	10	105	1697(Min.)	4.3
Backward States II**	340	40	40	420	5600	5.2
Punjab	85	10	10	105	9267	5.3
Hoshiarpur	85	10	10	105	9267(Max.)	5.3
Rajasthan	85	10	10	105	4506	4.9
Dungarpur	85	10	10	105	4506	4.9
Haryana	85	10	10	105	4618	5.5
Serisa	85	10	10	105	4618	5.5(Max.)
Chattisgarh	85	10	10	105	4011	5.0
Bilaspur	85	10	10	105	4011	5.0
Special Category States	170	20	20	210	7909	5.2
Himachal Pradesh	85	10	10	105	8657	5.3
Chamba	85	10	10	105	8657	5.3
Uttaranchal	85	10	10	105	7162	5.1
Tehri Garhwal	85	10	10	105	7162	5.1
Totally Backward States	340	40	40	420	3803	4.5
Bihar	170	20	20	210	3744	4.6
Kishanganj	85	10	10	105	2974	4.2
Supaul	85	10	10	105	4515	5.0
Orissa	170	20	20	210	3863	4.3
Navrangpur	85	10	10	105	3045	4.2
Bolanger	85	10	10	105	4682	4.5
Total	1530	180	180	1890	5438 Max. 9267 Min.1697	4.76 Max.5.5 Min.3.1

*AB: Adolescent Girls; AB: Adolescent Boys; P/H/G: Parent/Husband/Guardian

**Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

Table 2.2A: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States: Adolescent Girls
Total Sample: 1530

Sample States and Districts	Average age of AGs	Employment Status		Marital Status		Educational Status		Religion	Caste	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)
		E	NE	M	B	C	NC	H/M/S/O	U/B/SC/ST	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Backward States I**										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	16.8	2	83	8	76	65	20	75/10/-/-	34/34/17/0	23
Raebareli	17.2	0	85	1	84	80	5	86/18/0/1	46/27/12/0	0
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	16.8	10	75	5	80	42	43	79/5/1/0	16/27/39/2	14.3
Mandla	17.2	4	81	1	84	58	27	79/6/-/-	5/47/12/2	25.9
West Bengal										
Purulia	16.7	12	73	2	83	44	41	73/2/-/10	28/9/26/22	51.7
24 South Parganas	17.2	7	78	1	84	63	22	72/6/-/7	52/8/24/1	57.6
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	16.8	9	76	5	80	51	34	49/5/1/30	5/28/6/46	61.2
Godda	16.4	8	77	22	63	64	21	58/1/1/25	7/29/9/40	30.6
Backward States II**										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	17.6	21	64	0	85	47	38	67/1/17/-	15/33/37/0	208.2
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	17.2	21	64	7	78	53	32	75/6/0/4	6/18/15/46	181
Haryana										
Serisa	16.8	16	69	8	77	32	53	79/1/5/0	26/25/34/0	85.9
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	16.9	53	32	1	84	53	32	83/2/-/-	17/35/17/16	220
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	16.5	0	85	2	83	78	7	68/16/1/-	56/2/12/15	0
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	17.7	1	84	4	81	69	16	85/-/-/-	72/3/9/1	35.3
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	15.7	2	83	6	79	76	9	61/24/-/-	10/68/5/2	23.5
Supaul	16.6	2	83	7	78	80	5	73/10/-/2	11/57/17/0	6.1
Orissa										
Navrangpur	16.9	29	56	1	84	24	61	78/2/0/5	26/12/17/30	159.4
Bolanger	16.6	6	79	0	85	39	46	83/0/0/2	7/43/28/7	66.5

Note: E: Employed; NE: Not Employed; M: Married; B: Bachelor; C: Continuing; NC: Not Continuing; H: Hindu; M: Muslim; S: Sikh; O: Other; U: Upper Caste; B: Backward Caste; SC: Schedule Caste; ST: Schedule Tribe; BPL: Below Poverty Line; APL: Above Poverty Line.

**Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

Table 2.2B: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States: Adolescent Boys
Total Sample: 180

Sample States and Districts	Average age of AGs	Employment Status		Marital Status		Educational Status		Religion	Caste	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Family Economic Status	
		E	NE	M	B	C	NC				H/M/S/O	U/B/SC/ST
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Backward States I**												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	17.2	3	7	0	10	10	0	7/2/0/1	6/3/1/0	1000	00	10
Raebareli	16.7	2	8	0	10	10	0	9/1/0/0	5/4/1/0	200	02	08
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	17.6	4	6	0	10	10	0	9/1/0/0	2/4/4/0	680	02	08
Mandla	17.6	2	8	0	10	10	0	9/1/0/0	2/7/0/1	1200	01	09
West Bengal												
Purulia	16.3	1	9	0	10	10	0	10/0/0/0	4/2/3/1	80	01	09
24 South Parganas	16.6	3	7	0	10	10	0	10/0/0/0	5/1/4/0	390	00	10
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	17.4	1	9	0	10	10	0	5/0/0/5	1/2/0/6	80	01	09
Godda	16.8	0	10	3	7	7	3	8/0/0/2	0/6/0/4	300	03	07
Backward States II**												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	17.1	1	09	0	10	10	0	10/0/0/0	3/4/3/0	50	01	09
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	16.5	0	10	0	10	10	0	7/3/0/0	1/4/1/4	0	01	09
Haryana												
Serisa	17.6	2	08	1	09	10	0	9/0/1/0	4/3/3/0	200	00	10
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	16.9	1	09	0	10	10	0	9/0/0/1	3/2/3/2	450	01	09
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	17.1	02	08	00	09*	10	00	8/1/0/1	2/0/1/2	450	01	09
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	17.8	3	7	00	10	10	00	10/0/0/0	8/0/0/0	1100	02	08
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	14.8	0	10	0	10	10	00	8/2/0/0	1/8/0/0	170	3	7
Supaul	16.5	0	10	0	10	10	00	8/2/0/0	4/6/0/0	0	1	9
Orissa												
Navrangpur	17.3	7	3	0	10	08	02	10/0/0/0	4/2/0/4	395	5	5
Bolanger	17.3	5	5	0	10	10	00	10/0/0/0	1/5/2/2	400	01	09

Note: E: Employed; NE: Not Employed; M: Married; B: Bachelor; C: Continuing; NC: Not Continuing; H: Hindu; M: Muslim; S: Sikh; O: Other; U: Upper Caste; B: Backward Caste; SC: Schedule Caste; ST: Schedule Tribe; BPL: Below Poverty Line; APL: Above Poverty Line.

- excluding 1 divorced

Table 2.3: Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Respondents Across States: Parents/Guardians/Husbands
Total Sample:

Sample States and Districts	Employment Status		Educational Status		Religion	Caste	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)	Family Economic Status	
	E	NE	C	NC	H/M/S/O	U/B/SC/ST		BPL	APL
(1)	(3)	(4)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Gorakhpur	10	0	0	10	9/1/0/0	5/4/1/0	5900	0	10
Raebareli	10	0	0	10	7/3/0/0	7/2/1/0	10286	0	10
Satna	10	0	0	10	9/1/0/0	2/4/4/0	2369	3	7
Mandla	9	1	0	10	9/1/0/0	1/4/1/4	4296	1	9
Purulia	9	1	0	10	10/0/0/0	5/2/1/2	4244	2	8
24 South Parganas	10	0	0	10	10/0/0/0	4/2/3/0	7330	0	10
Lohardagga	10	0	0	10	6/1/0/.3	1/4/1/4	2433	2	8
Godda	10	0	0	10	5/1/1/3	4/2/0/4	7206	0	10
Hoshiarpur	9	1	0	10	8/0/2/0	2/3/4/0	7125	1	9
Dungarpur	10	0	0	10	10/0/0/	4/0/1/5	4311	0	10
Serisa	10	0	0	10	8/0/1/1	3/3/4/0	7625	0	10
Bilaspur	7	3	0	10	10/0/0/0	6/1/1/2	2780	2	8
Chamba	9	1	0	10	9/0/0/1	6/0/2/2	8350	0	10
Tehri Garhwal	10	0	0	10	10/0/0/0	9/0/1/0	5500	0	10
Kishanganj	9	1	0	10	7/3/0/0	1/9/0/0	3533	0	10
Supaul	9	1	0	10	6/4/0/0	0/9/1/0	3875	2	8
Navrangpur	10	0	0	10	10/0/0/0	2/1/1/6	2220	0	10
Bolanger	10	0	0	10	10/0/0/0	1/4/3/2	3810	1	9

Note: E: Employed; NE: Not Employed; C: Continuing; NC: Not Continuing; H: Hindu; M: Muslim; S: Sikh; O: Other; U: Upper Caste; B: Backward Caste; SC: Schedule Caste; ST: Schedule Tribe; BPL: Below Poverty Line; APL: Above Poverty Line.

Table 2.4: Saving Behaviour of the families as reported by AGs

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of family reporting Yes to saving as part of its income	Main purpose of saving (Proportion of family reporting Yes to saving on account of...)					
		Religious and social ceremony	Purchase of luxury and durables	Education of children	Meeting exigency	Marriage of daughters/ girls	Other pursuit
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*							
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	60	01	07	24	11	48	00
Raebareli	63	02	08	35	12	43	0
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	25	01	01	01	13	08	00
Mandla	38	00	02	11	15	13	00
West Bengal							
Purulia	40	00	02	39	39	37	01
24 South Parganas	57	02	05	53	51	57	00
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	49	00	02	18	09	25	00
Godda	20	00	00	08	08	04	00
Backward States II*							
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	70	01	16	17	17	37	01
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	61	00	02	61	03	38	00
Haryana							
Serisa	81	00	05	24	22	59	00
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	36	00	00	34	02	35	00
Special Category States							
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	70	03	06	40	16	41	00
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	69	01	07	29	11	56	00
Totally Backward States							
Bihar							
Kishanganj	35	32	01	31	00	30	00
Supaul	34	00	00	34	00	21	00
Orissa							
Navrangpur	19	00	00	15	18	18	00
Bolanger	40	00	01	31	39	39	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

Table 2.5: Possession of Durables

Sample States and Districts	Number of family reporting No to any kind of durables in possession	Possession of average number of durable items per family, by type								
		TV (Black & White)	TV (Colour)	Two Wheeler	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Computer	Transistor/Radio	Gas connection	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	11	01	51	19	42	14	07	02	29	52
Raebareli	07	00	56	30	44	28	08	02	37	67
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	03	37	08	13	07	00	01	32	17	06
Mandla	18	24	22	18	02	00	01	41	19	09
West Bengal										
Purulia	38	20	19	10	08	01	01	21	19	16
24 South Parganas	21	21	23	15	17	07	01	25	34	22
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	32	32	03	09	01	00	00	44	17	07
Godda	14	00	20	12	09	00	00	00	07	51
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	NA	49	52	41	47	10	01	70	64	38
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	43	16	21	24	15	00	01	03	20	13
Haryana										
Serisa	NA	54	10	10	13	00	00	44	28	06
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	24	41	19	16	02	00	01	14	22	08
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	03	00	46	41	22	32	14	02	36	55
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	12	00	53	33	12	18	15	03	32	41
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	02	58	05	04	00	00	00	77	08	02
Supaul	55	13	11	12	00	00	00	02	11	06
Orissa										
Navrangpur	40	16	09	06	02	00	00	39	09	05
Bolanger	17	38	16	16	07	03	00	39	12	12

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

Chapter 3

PROBLEMS AND CONCERNS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Schooling and Dropping Out

The problem of the adolescent girls (AGs) is two fold as far as schooling is concerned. The rate of first admission in the school is lower in comparison to adolescent boys (ABs) and as the time progresses it seems that lesser girls are continuing with the study. This is reflected in the drop out ratio which is seemingly higher for adolescent girls. Table 3.1A & B, 3.2 and 3.3 present a broad picture of the district level scenario in this regard.

Table 3.1A and 3.1B reveal that while the average age at the time of joining of school across the districts is almost the same for adolescent girls and boys (5.3 years for AGs and 5.4 years for ABs), the continuing rate differs a great deal. This is primarily accounted for in the reasons stated by AGs for not able to continue with education. This tendency is also reflected in and explained for the average expenditure incurred on the education of AGs vis-à-vis ABs. While AGs and ABs both start with a similar initial condition, reflected in the similar average age at first enrolment, yet the average monthly expenditure made on education per AG (Rs. 160.47) turns out to be far less than that incurred on per AB (Rs. 293.50). The cumulative impact of this differential gets reflected in drop out cases. This indicates to the fact that the household's valuation of return on education of AGs is far less than that of ABs.

Table 3.2A and 3.2B report data on drop out cases and stated reasons there of. It can easily be seen that AGs drop out cases at primary, secondary and above secondary levels have all far outpaced the ABs drop out cases. AGs have reported 636 cases of drop outs in comparison to only 78 cases for ABs, across all districts. Number of cases of drop outs for AGs and ABs are provided below:

Educational Level	Number of drop out cases	
	Adolescent Boys	Adolescent Girls
Primary	12	108
Secondary	53	438
Above Secondary	13	90
Total	78	636

The pattern of the stated reasons for dropping out from school for the AGs can clearly be seen in the light of opportunity cost foregone. The cost of homely chores constitutes the major reason, followed by the perception of poor return on AGs education. The possible social costs in not being able to marry an educated girl form yet another formidable reason. Part of the reason is also the fear of crimes likely to be committed against girls. The decision for dropping out in case of AGs is largely guided by parent/guardian/husband.

Table 3.1A: Schooling of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Age at joining school			Type of school/Institution first admitted in (%)					Type of school/Institution presently continuing in (%)					Average monthly expenditure made on education per AG	
	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Gov.	Pvt.	Trd.	AWC	MSK	Gov.	Pvt.	Trd.	AWC	MSK		College
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Backward States I*															
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	03	08	5.0	40	38	00	01	00	06	58	00	00	00	04	142.24
Raebareli	03	08	4.7	38	47	00	00	00	00	76	00	00	00	04	380.41
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	03	08	5.0	21	19	00	07	00	00	14	11	00	00	01	178.80
Mandla	03	11	4.6	45	20	01	14	01	53	04	00	00	00	00	287.00
West Bengal															
Purulia	04	09	5.8	75	01	00	00	00	40	01	00	00	00	05	98.88
24 South Parganas	03	08	5.9	83	01	00	00	00	56	00	00	00	00	07	355.65
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	03	09	5.9	72	10	00	00	00	57	01	00	00	00	00	40.06
Godda	03	08	4.1	36	18	00	25	00	52	00	00	00	00	12	169.40
Backward States II*															
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	03	08	5.7	6.9	16	00	00	00	54	13	00	00	00	01	93.00
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	04	08	5.2	73	07	00	00	00	53	01	00	00	00	00	218.47
Haryana															
Serisa	03	10	5.6	65	15	00	00	00	25	04	00	00	00	00	54.45
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	04	08	5.3	73	10	02	00	00	49	06	00	00	00	00	58.38
Special Category States															
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	03	11	5.5	72	10	00	02	01	76	00	00	00	00	03	136.65
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	03	09	5.1	50	35	00	00	00	45	16	01	00	00	11	265.47
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	05	09	6.4	85	00	00	00	00	77	00	00	00	00	00	56.29
Supaul	04	07	5.7	62	11	00	00	00	22	00	00	00	00	18	203.18
Orissa															
Navrangpur	05	07	4.5	69	00	00	00	00	24	00	00	00	00	00	52.47
Bolanger	04	07	5.2	83	00	00	00	00	39	00	00	00	00	00	97.76

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

Min. is Minimum; Max. is maximum; Avg. is average; Gov. is Government; Pvt. is Private; Trd. is Traditional; AWC is Angan Wadi Centre; MSK is Mahila Samkhya Kendra

Table 3.1B: Schooling of Adolescent Boys

Sample States and Districts	Age at joining school			Type of school/Institution first admitted in (%)					Type of school/Institution presently continuing in (%)						Average monthly expenditure made on education per AB
	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Gov.	Pvt.	Trd.	AWC	MSK	Gov.	Pvt.	Trd.	AWC	MSK	College	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Backward States I*															
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	3	6	4.6	5	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	321
Raebareli	3	7	4.9	6	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	675
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	4	6	5.3	5	5	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	75
Mandla	4	7	5.2	5	4	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	28
West Bengal															
Purulia	6	8	6.4	10	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	211
24 South Parganas	4	7	5.8	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	642
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	4	8	5.5	7	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	171
Godda	3	6	4.7	5	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	12
Backward States II*															
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	4	7	5.5	6	4	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	289
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	5	6	5.5	10	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	331
Haryana															
Serisa	5	7	5.8	7	3	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	308
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	4	6	5.3	8	2	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	98
Special Category States															
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	4	7	5.3	7	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	207
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	3	6	4.7	2	8	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	464
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	5	7	5.9	10	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	92
Supaul	5	6	5.6	4	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	772
Orissa															
Navrangpur	5	6	5.3	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	300
Bolanger	5	6	5.2	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	287

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.
Min. is Minimum; Max. is maximum; Avg. is average; Gov. is Government; Pvt. is Private; Trd. is Traditional; AWC is Angan Wadi Centre; MSK is Mahila Samkhya Kendra

Table 3.2A: Dropouts from School: Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Average dropout age	Dropout Cases by educational Level			Decision cases for dropping out		Number of cases by major reason for dropping out from School									
		P	S	AS	Self	P/G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Backward States I*																
Uttar Pradesh																
Gorakhpur	15.3	01	13	05	09	10	10	17	16	22	54	27	22	19	11	00
Raebareli	14.4	00	21	00	07	14	05	10	09	27	46	26	11	30	08	00
Madhya Pradesh																
Satna	15.2	01	21	02	44	06	00	06	15	02	04	06	15	02	02	00
Mandla	13.8	01	44	04	30	19	01	08	14	04	01	01	15	01	00	02
West Bengal																
Purulia	14.8	07	28	05	37	03	09	27	04	03	14	03	30	01	08	04
24 South Parganas	15.3	02	35	04	17	24	04	18	06	02	03	02	18	03	06	01
Jharkhand																
Lohardagga	14.8	02	42	00	40	04	00	03	15	00	04	04	10	00	00	03
Godda	14.9	03	30	04	29	08	00	06	18	00	03	06	01	00	00	00
Backward States II*																
Punjab																
Hoshiarpur	16.9	01	35	17	38	15	03	06	06	03	07	04	09	01	00	12
Rajasthan																
Dungarpur	12.7	23	00	00	09	14	01	09	15	00	06	02	04	00	01	00
Haryana																
Serisa	14.2	12	47	06	50	15	02	19	12	03	06	05	11	00	02	07
Chattisgarh																
Bilaspur	13.8	33	03	00	19	17	00	04	07	01	09	03	09	00	02	01
Special Category States																
Himachal Pradesh																
Chamba	15.1	03	24	11	21	18	04	04	13	17	34	11	11	22	01	00
Uttaranchal																
Tehri Garhwal	16.9	00	26	13	12	27	05	10	18	11	27	26	11	21	06	00
Totally Backward States																
Bihar																
Kishanganj	10.0	06	03	01	07	03	02	15	01	02	03	05	08	03	04	00
Supaul	13.2	07	24	00	03	28	00	04	06	00	26	01	00	00	00	00
Orissa																
Navrangpur	13.3	13	49	05	65	02	01	19	22	01	04	00	03	04	01	12
Bolanger	14.3	05	43	13	58	03	02	39	02	06	03	04	15	11	01	04

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

P is Primary level; S is Secondary level; AS is Above Secondary level

P/G is Parent/Guardian

A is to take care of younger children, sick and aged in the family;

B is to assist mother in household chores;

C is to assist family in income generating activities;

D is because higher education for girls was regarded unwanted and undesirable by the family and society;

E is because of the distance of school from the place of residence;

F is because of marriage of AG;

G is because of the failure in examinations;

H is because education was considered as an obstacle in the marriage of AGs;

I is because of increasing incidence of crime against AGs;

J is because of any other reason;

Table 3.2B: Dropouts from School: Adolescent Boys

Sample States and Districts	Average dropout age	Dropout Cases by educational Level			Decision cases for dropping out		Number of cases by major reason for dropping out from School									
		P	S	AS	Self	P/G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Backward States I*																
Uttar Pradesh																
Gorakhpur	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	7	6	1	1	3	0
Raebareli	13.5	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	6	3	0	3	1	0
Madhya Pradesh																
Satna	16.8	1	6	1	4	4	0	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mandla	14.8	0	6	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
West Bengal																
Purulia	14.5	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
24 South Parganas	17.3	0	4	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand																
Lohardagga	15.8	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Godda	15.3	0	3	1	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Backward States II*																
Punjab																
Hoshiarpur	19.1	0	3	4	5	2	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan																
Dungarpur	12.8	5	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Haryana																
Serisa	15.1	1	5	1	3	4	0	0	2	1	4	3	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh																
Bilaspur	14.5	3	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Special Category States																
Himachal Pradesh																
Chamba	17.3	0	2	2	3	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Uttaranchal																
Tehri Garhwal	19.0	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	3	2	4	3	1	4	2	0
Totally Backward States																
Bihar																
Kishanganj	10.0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Supaul	13.0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa																
Navrangpur	14.0	1	7	0	5	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bolanger	15.0	0	6	0	6	0	0	4	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.

P is Primary; S is Secondary; AS is Above Secondary

P/G is Parent/Guardian

A is to take care of younger children, sick and aged in the family;

B is to assist mother in household chores;

C is to assist family in income generating activities;

D is because higher education for girls was regarded unwanted and undesirable by the family and society;

E is because of the distance of school from the place of residence;

F is because of marriage of ABs;

G is because of the failure in examinations;

H is because education was considered as an obstacle in the marriage of ABs;

I is because of increasing incidence of crime against ABs;

J is because of any other reason;

Since more than one options given by respondent total exceeding 10 in last column

Frequently Missing Out from School

Table 3.3 reports on the adolescent girls frequently missing out schools due to various stated reasons. The following compilation presents the overall picture in this regard:

Reasons of Frequently Missing from School	Frequency of	
	Adolescent Boys	Adolescent Girls
Household works	110	534
Temporary earning activities	232	148
Sickness	230	421
Religious and social ceremony	144	113
Playful and freaking habits	289	146

It can clearly be seen that almost 40 per cent of times an adolescent girl misses the school, it is due household works. The second most important reason for AGs missing school frequently is sickness, which together with household works accounts for 70 per cent of total missing from school. In contrast with this, the trend of the reasons for frequently missing from school for Abs are basically temporary earning activities, playful and freaking tendency and sickness which together explains 75% of cases.

Table 3.3: Reasons for Missing from School

Sample States and Districts	Frequent missing from school is due to... (% of total attending schools)									
	Household works		Temporary earning activities		Sickness		Religious and social ceremonies		Playful and freaking habits	
	AGs	ABs	AGs	ABs	AGs	ABs	AGs	ABs	AGs	ABs
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	42-00		00- 01		55-28		06-09		06-23	
Raebareli	41-01		00-09		30-27		10-15		15-14	
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	36-09		03-11		21-24		07-04		02-15	
Mandla	48-22		17-12		37-28		01-04		01-01	
West Bengal										
Purulia	22-00		05-35		02-05		00-01		01-00	
24 South Parganas	19-00		05-24		01-02		00-00		02-06	
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	42-13		31-09		11-07		07-03		03-16	
Godda	35-07		09-17		25-15		00-12		02-06	
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	48-07		16-06		40-14		08-01		05-27	
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	03-01		00-00		00-02		00-02		44-34	
Haryana										
Serisa	49-15		14-18		43-28		10-07		08-19	
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	06-02		03-03		05-03		00-00		40-35	
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	34-02		04-04		22-16		17-14		01-19	
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	25-02		17-09		23-14		10-09		05-26	
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	80-27		05-01		01-07		37-63		00-06	
Supaul	03-02		00-00		05-00		00-00		13-28	
Orissa										
Navrangpur	30-00		15-47		00-00		00-00		00-04	
Bolanger	40-00		04-36		00-00		00-00		00-10	

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward concentration.
AGs is Adolescent Girls; ABs is Adolescent Boys

Employment Pattern, Earning and Spending Decision

Table 3.4 and 3.5 present the pattern of employment of adolescent girls, their earnings from employment and spending decision. A total of 138 AGs have been reported to be employed, of which 104 (more than 75 per cent of the total) have been found in agricultural sector. Tertiary employment still seems to be a far cry for AGs as far as the sample is concerned, only 6 of them are found employed in some tertiary activities.

The decision for choosing employment is not AG's own. Only a small proportion of 22.5 per cent AGs are able to take a decision to join by choice, while rest all are either driven by parent/guardian/husband's will and command or in the absence of an alternative.

An adolescent girl's earnings from various employment sources stand at Rs. 915.82 per month. Even this earning is not at AG's full command. They hand over the entire earning to parent/guardian/husband, in some cases voluntarily but mostly forcibly.

Table 3.4 : Employment Patterns of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Number of AGs employed	Average age of full-time employed AGs	Number of AGs employed by broad categories of jobs			Decision pattern in choosing the job by AGs			
			Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	A	B	C	D
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Backward States I*									
Uttar Pradesh									
Gorakhpur	10	17.4	10	07	00	04	04	02	00
Raebareli	02	17.5	02	00	00	01	00	01	00
Madhya Pradesh									
Satna	01	15.0	00	00	01	00	01	00	00
Mandla	06	18.0	05	05	01	00	02	04	00
West Bengal									
Purulia	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
24 South Parganas	01	16.0	01	00	00	00	00	01	00
Jharkhand									
Lohardagga	17	17.8	15	13	00	12	04	01	00
Godda	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Backward States II*									
Punjab									
Hoshiarpur	16	18.4	14	08	01	08	04	03	00
Rajasthan									
Dungarpur	14	16.9	05	06	02	05	07	00	00
Haryana									
Serisa	20	16.8	20	03	00	12	02	01	00
Chattisgarh									
Bilaspur	03	17.7	02	00	01	00	01	02	00
Special Category States									
Himachal Pradesh									
Chamba	03	16.7	03	03	00	02	00	01	00
Uttaranchal									
Tehri Garhwal	13	17.9	12	11	00	03	06	01	00
Totally Backward States									
Bihar									
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supaul	03	18.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa									
Navrangpur	26	17.1	22	02	03	00	05	21	00
Bolanger	03	17.0	03	00	00	00	02	01	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is that AGs are directed by husband/father/guardian to do the job; B is that AGs have chosen the job themselves; C is that AGs are forced to choose the job because there were no alternatives available; D is other unspecified reason.

Table 3.5: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*							
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	1000	03	02	00	00	00	00
Raebareli	00	00	00	01	00	00	00
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	830	42	07	27	01	13	00
Mandla	550	30	14	07	30	00	00
West Bengal							
Purulia	366	04	62	60	04	02	00
24 South Parganas	700	12	75	55	29	03	00
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	578	16	07	07	01	00	00
Godda	325	35	28	06	06	08	00
Backward States II*							
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	842	08	11	07	01	00	00
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	734	14	02	01	00	00	00
Haryana							
Serisa	456	34	04	01	00	00	00
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	3530	05	01	00	00	00	00
Special Category States							
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	00	15	46	18	02	00	00
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	3000	10	32	42	00	00	00
Totally Backward States							
Bihar							
Kishanganj	1000	64	11	07	01	02	00
Supaul	250	02	00	00	00	00	00
Orissa							
Navrangpur	467	00	66	69	00	00	00
Bolanger	941	00	82	62	00	00	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Note: Since aggregate goes beyond 85 due to respondent gave more than one answer in question number 16

Domestic Violence

The survey result finds that domestic violence against adolescent girls is the most common all across the districts. The type of abuse or violence AGs are subjected to at home has been categorized into—beating, torturing, scolding & calling names, sexual abuse, suspecting the character/keeping watch on movements, neglect of health problem, insult in the presence of outsiders, friends and younger, making feel guilty for no fault, treating like servant, verbal threat of using force and comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Table 3.6 reports the occurrence of domestic violence in terms of frequency of reported occurrence over a month's time and by the type of occurrence. It can clearly be seen that most cases have reported five or more than five types of occurrences, which is an extremely deplorable condition. Beating, torturing, calling names and comparing with brothers are the most frequent types of occurrences which AGs have to face at home. The extremity of situation can be understood by the fact that as many as 538 AGs have reported that they are being treated like a servant at home. Understandably, the perception of household members towards AGs are dismal, being considered as an object incapable for fetching economic returns, therefore, only suitable for fringe works. Educating AGs with this kind of perception seems most unlikely.

Table 3.6: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Backward States I*															
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	85	85	85	85	82	56	82	77	84	72	81	84	84	64	83
Raebareli	84	84	84	84	80	54	79	73	85	70	79	85	79	84	85
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	115	59	57	55	29	48	54	41	55	08	46	47	11	11	54
Mandla	66	66	66	65	41	59	62	48	64	23	54	55	15	39	65
West Bengal															
Purulia	75	75	75	75	78	64	78	60	58	54	69	52	46	49	74
24 South Parganas	79	79	78	78	82	67	79	70	73	68	75	75	60	70	72
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	70	53	22	04	27	08	34	00	54	02	02	24	03	13	01
Godda	71	70	69	68	61	61	68	60	71	20	65	65	10	50	71
Backward States II*															
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	57	51	12	22	53	05	30	00	57	20	05	22	07	39	01
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	56	56	53	01	64	00	46	04	18	00	01	00	08	60	03
Haryana															
Serisa	62	50	28	11	49	08	29	00	70	06	00	70	04	17	18
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	42	39	31	00	45	01	29	04	21	03	02	00	06	43	02
Special Category States															
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	84	84	84	84	84	47	81	52	85	51	73	81	74	82	85
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	85	85	85	85	84	66	79	80	85	54	81	84	77	84	84
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	63	23	09	01	30	51	02	14	01	07	02	00	03	00	02
Supaul	56	55	35	00	45	00	39	00	15	01	00	00	00	59	02
Orissa															
Navrangpur	85	85	85	85	85	48	85	51	85	81	69	05	16	06	68
Bolangar	84	84	81	81	85	52	81	43	79	72	62	05	35	19	76

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Note: (column 2-5) Excluding blank records (Not available) and type of at least four.

(column 6-16) Considering regular and occasional both

Sexual Abuse

Table 3.7 provides separate information on sexual abuse of AGs committed at home. As high as 64.6 per cent of AGs (a total of 884 respondents) reported Yes to at least one type of sexual abuse at home as very common. Rest of them admitted that it is there in a sublime way but not so common. When investigated for the source predator, it is revealed that close relatives and mostly the outsiders/visitors invariably are the one inflicting sexual harassment on AGs. Almost 77 per cent of all sexual abuses committed against AGs are attributed to outsiders and visitors. While 22 per cent of sexual abuses are committed by relatives, a minuscule 1 per cent has been found to be committed by own family members. It seems that AGs are easy victims for visitors at home; perhaps, their permeability allowed by guardians, parents and husbands is of fluid nature, sometimes gets overlooked too. This is reflected in the general reaction of AG's father/guardian/husband who would tend to repress the issue by adopting oppressive measure against AGs rather than sympathizing. The data collected from survey suggests that almost in 95 per cent cases the post-abuse normal reaction of AG's father/guardian/husband is that of oppressive measures rather than supportive (Table 3.7). In no circumstances, father would like that the information on sexual abuse of daughter is leaked out. This tends to promote more onslaughts on AGs, especially by visitors and relatives, who would feel 'secure' while attempting for one.

Table 3.7: Frequency and sources of AGs subjected to sexual abuse at home

Sample States and Districts	Number of respondents reported <i>Yes</i> to at least one type of sexual abuse at home as <i>Very Common</i> *	Number of respondents reported <i>No</i> to at least two types of sexual abuse at home as <i>Very Common</i>	Frequency of AGs subjected to at least one type of sexual abuse at home by source predator...			Frequency of post-abuse normal reaction of AGs father/husband/mother...	
			Family Member	Relatives	Outsiders/Visitors	Supportive	Oppressive
Backward States I*							
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	84	28	03	51	79	00	75
Raebareli	78	18	04	62	72	00	77
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	45	24	00	00	45	00	45
Mandla	62	16	00	01	62	46	57
West Bengal							
Purulia	57	76	00	00	76	00	76
24 South Parganas	55	71	00	00	71	00	71
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	54	00	00	23	37	00	56
Godda	60	20	00	03	60	04	60
Backward States II*							
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	71	00	00	12	61	00	72
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	02	05	00	02	56	00	57
Haryana							
Serisa	80	01	00	44	47	00	81
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	01	02	00	00	20	00	20
Special Category States							
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	77	29	00	52	76	00	77
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	85	26	06	56	83	00	85
Totally Backward States							
Bihar							
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Supaul	00	06	00	01	48	00	48
Orissa							
Navrangpur	38	83	00	00	83	00	82
Bolanger	35	80	00	00	81	10	81

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

***Note : Calculated on the basis of “y” more than one type**

Table 3.8: Frequency of post abuse symptom and mental status of AGs

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of post abuse symptom and mental status of Adolescent Girls by type of symptom and mental status...							
	Stress & Anxiety(A)	Depression (B)	Normal & naural(C)	Physical Fatigue(D)	Feels like running away from home(E)	Disturbed Sleep(F)	Feels like ending life or committing suicide(G)	Other type of symptom/mental status**
Backward States I*								
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	01	26	27	00	12	03	15	00
Raebareli	11	23	27	00	23	11	15	00
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	78	75	37	74	32	68	42	00
Mandla	83	80	34	81	30	78	53	02
West Bengal								
Purulia	63	76	02	13	75	64	74	00
24 South Parganas	74	50	03	30	76	76	78	00
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	18	23	25	01	01	14	00	14
Godda	80	77	47	46	28	60	29	01
Backward States II*								
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	28	39	33	11	24	30	13	24
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	29	72	01	00	80	27	03	00
Haryana								
Serisa	37	39	61	10	21	35	10	18
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	32	59	05	00	61	21	10	00
Special Category States								
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	10	37	07	02	26	06	16	00
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	05	23	19	00	13	01	12	00
Totally Backward States								
Bihar								
Kishanganj	46	32	00	00	06	71	01	00
Supaul	39	82	01	00	85	19	03	00
Orissa								
Navrangpur	81	42	00	00	80	17	76	00
Bolanger	84	74	00	01	78	33	81	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Other symptoms and mental status includes....

Family and Societal Attitude

Family and societal attitude towards Adolescent girls do not seem to be conducive. Table 3.9 and 3.10 report data on the behaviours of male family members and in general the societal attitude towards AGs. It can be seen that permissiveness in male behaviour is heavily tilted in favour of adolescent boys. The attitudes towards AGs are basically marked by discouraging behaviour of males.

Table 3.9: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	61	09	04	07	04	00	05	00	13	44	23	00
Raebareli	66	03	12	03	00	10	09	01	33	31	14	00
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	48	05	00	28	05	00	00	01	02	73	09	00
Mandla	39	31	01	14	00	00	00	03	01	58	13	00
West Bengal												
Purulia	00	00	36	39	11	00	00	00	77	08	00	00
24 South Parganas	02	00	56	23	05	00	03	0	61	16	02	00
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	09	00	35	39	06	00	07	00	35	39	06	00
Godda	43	03	00	23	13	00	02	16	04	43	14	00
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	20	00	20	05	45	00	10	00	20	05	07	05
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	01	00	63	19	00	00	01	00	63	19	00	00
Haryana												
Serisa	58	05	18	17	04	00	41	00	12	11	04	00
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	00	00	49	41	00	00	00	00	48	41	00	00
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	42	17	11	06	08	00	10	00	26	33	27	00
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	45	15	06	15	04	00	01	00	22	28	34	00
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	45	01	17	01	23	00	11	00	38	06	30	00
Supaul	01	01	26	53	01	00	00	00	26	53	01	00
Orissa												
Navrangpur	00	00	00	24	60	00	00	00	00	18	66	00
Bolanger	00	00	01	32	52	00	00	00	03	33	49	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Other mainly includes....

Table 3.10: Societal attitude on the behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the attitude of male members especially head of family on the Authoritarian and Discouraging behaviour towards them by category of response...			Frequency of AGs reporting on the attitude of male members especially head of family on the Authoritarian and Discouraging behaviour towards ABs in the family by category of response...			Frequency of AGs reporting on the attitude of male members especially head of family on the Permissive, Submissive, Cooperative and Caring behaviour towards them by category of response...			Frequency of AGs reporting on the attitude of male members especially head of family on the Permissive, Submissive, Cooperative and Caring behaviour towards ABs in the family by category of response...		
	Yes	No	Normal/ Indifferent	Yes	No	Normal/ Indifferent	Yes	No	Normal/ Indifferent	Yes	No	Normal/ Indifferent
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	13	29	27	00	01	00	04	10	00	63	01	02
Raebareli	17	00	52	00	00	07	04	01	07	43	00	16
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	04	02	47	00	00	00	20	01	12	28	01	23
Mandla	01	00	69	01	00	01	14	00	01	60	00	00
West Bengal												
Purulia	00	00	00	00	00	00	84	00	00	42	01	00
24 South Parganas	02	00	00	01	00	00	84	00	00	12	00	00
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	09	00	00	00	00	00	80	00	00	00	00	00
Godda	01	00	45	00	00	15	33	00	03	32	00	08
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	10	10	00	05	00	00	61	05	00	04	00	00
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	01	00	00	63	00	00	00	00	00	19	00	00
Haryana												
Serisa	51	12	00	00	00	00	33	00	06	00	00	00
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	00	00	00	00	00	00	85	00	00	00	00	00
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	18	23	18	01	01	00	07	16	02	35	08	13
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	30	03	26	01	01	00	17	07	01	59	00	02
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	20	00	26	00	00	06	24	00	17	16	00	23
Supaul	02	00	00	00	01	00	80	00	00	00	00	00
Orissa												
Navrangpur	00	00	00	00	00	00	84	00	00	12	00	00
Bolanger	00	00	00	00	00	00	85	00	00	14	00	00

AGs Worst Fears and Best Dreams

Table 3.11 and 3.12 report on adolescent girls over all impressions on their relative position in family and society and also their fears and aspirations. A total of 361 AGs expressed that they are have problems in studying in school where majority of teachers are male and they tend to discriminate against girls. An incredibly 872 of AGs reported problems in traveling to school/place of work being a girl. Staying away from family and working in a distant place also causes a lot of worries for AGs.

Table 3.11: Adolescent Girls overall impression on their disadvantageous position vis-à-vis Adolescent Boys in the family and society

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting their overall impression on their disadvantageous position vis-à-vis ABs in family and society...			
	I am facing problems in studying in schools where majority of teachers are male and they tend to suffer from gender bias	I am facing problems in traveling to school/ place of work	I am facing problems studying/doing job away from family in a different place	I am facing other problems being a girl vis-à-vis Boys
Backward States I*				
Uttar Pradesh				
Gorakhpur	24	51	10	00
Raebareli	11	52	19	00
Madhya Pradesh				
Satna	07	49	73	00
Mandla	11	74	78	01
West Bengal				
Purulia	56	78	27	00
24 South Parganas	62	74	29	00
Jharkhand				
Lohardagga	01	22	55	04
Godda	05	83	83	00
Backward States II*				
Punjab				
Hoshiarpur	00	19	47	13
Rajasthan				
Dungarpur	25	28	07	00
Haryana				
Serisa	00	09	70	02
Chattisgarh				
Bilaspur	25	24	20	00
Special Category States				
Himachal Pradesh				
Chamba	19	48	17	00
Uttaranchal				
Tehri Garhwal	25	33	24	00
Totally Backward States				
Bihar				
Kishanganj	09	67	08	00
Supaul	54	06	14	00
Orissa				
Navrangpur	02	77	33	00
Bolanger	25	78	35	00

Table 3.12: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*								
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	00	36	36	32	31	46	37	00
Raebareli	01	34	39	34	31	37	48	00
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	06	31	11	21	15	16	68	00
Mandla	07	15	27	20	16	18	62	02
West Bengal								
Purulia	00	00	01	79	18	00	84	02
24 South Parganas	01	01	07	65	14	01	82	00
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	01	03	09	33	39	04	21	02
Godda	03	19	25	17	22	18	67	00
Backward States II*								
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	36	42	11	41	47	27	20	06
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	07	77	00	00	01	50	30	02
Haryana								
Serisa	14	37	23	64	48	56	47	02
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	20	47	02	00	51	50	35	00
Special Category States								
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	00	33	22	18	23	38	46	00
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	01	33	36	45	28	50	35	00
Totally Backward States								
Bihar								
Kishanganj	31	12	01	37	34	32	83	00
Supaul	14	71	01	00	00	52	31	00
Orissa								
Navrangpur	00	00	26	02	57	01	84	00
Bolanger	00	00	06	04	76	00	83	01

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Others mainly include...

The worst fear of AGs, as revealed by their responses, is the fear of violence and sexual abuse and unequal treatment by family and society. Unequal and little access to education also form one of the worst fear and concern of AGs. Given an opportunity, AGs would like to be born as boys and also like to change the societal attitude and practices towards them. The response frequency of AGs on the best boon they would ask for is as follows:

Type of response	Number of response
I would chose to be born as boys in the next life	496
I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	963

It seems like that adolescent girls are comparatively not so much worried about their being a girl than the societal and family attitude towards them. Their resilience and will to do better is well demonstrated. The need is to change the perception towards them and include them everywhere rather than practicing exclusion at various levels.

Food Intake and Nutrition

The significance of proper food and nutrition in terms of health and other accomplishments for women is well established. Food deficiency is reflected in economic and social costs and therefore it makes a lot of sense to focus on food intake and the resultant nutritional status of women. The problem of food deficiency/security has been addressed at various levels. The foremost is the level of food intake. Undernourishment that is fundamentally due to food deficiency is the case of sheer 'entitlement failure'. Low income households fail to get access to sufficient food. In this context, it has been widely accepted that market may fail to address the malnutrition problem. However, this is just one layer of the problem. Next is to ensure the type of food required to gain sufficient protein, carbohydrates and other nutrients. This depends on the diversification in 'dining table menu' which a household is able to bring about as the income increases. The pattern of consumption which comes about with every increase in income for the household is the basic determinants of nutrients secured. It has clearly been seen that higher income may not, per se, bring about high level of nutrition. Therefore, even a food-secure household may suffer from malnutrition. Recently, the findings of the study by Deaton and Dreze (2006) demonstrated contradictory trends of declining calorie consumption of an increasing section of the Indian population despite a phenomenal growth in income achieved over time. Poverty and inequality have not been the reasons behind this trend as there has been growth recorded in all fractiles of population. The case of women and AGs are particularly vulnerable when seen from the point of view of securing nutrition from increased consumption of the household. Yet another dimension of the problem is the discrimination in allocation practiced tacitly or overtly at the household level. Such discrimination may occur for food-secure households as well.

AGs Consumption patterns

The survey data on food intake by AGs and ABs is presented in Table 3.13A and 3.13B. The case of poor households is evident from the lower amount of food allocation for the entire family (the family consumption profile is provided in Table 3.14), and more so towards AGs. For relatively advanced states and regions, the allocation seems to be slightly on higher side albeit discrepancy in allocation may not be dramatically different. The allocation of various food items between AGs and ABs is captured by the Index of AGs average consumption when ABs average consumption is made equal to unity. The calculated indices, as presented below, clearly reveal that in no case the AGs average consumption is greater than that of ABs, indices being less than one in all cases. The relative disadvantage in AGs consumption is the most in case of items such as egg, vegetable, mutton/chicken/fish, pulses, sugar & related products, and beverages & appetizers. The highest parity is found in the case of cereal & cereal products, index being 0.95, followed by fruits (0.92) and fats & oil (0.90).

	Average Consumption Per AGs	Average Consumption Per ABs	Index of AGs Consumption (when ABs Consumption=1.00)
Milk and Milk Products	147.11	181.78	0.81
Egg	1.7	2.2	0.77
Leafy Green Vegetables	101.38	116.94	0.87
Mutton/Chicken /Fish	135.33	153.22	0.88
Cereal and Cereal Products	361.28	381.5	0.95
Pulses	44.05	50.39	0.87
Sugar and related Products	38.67	44.67	0.86
Fruits	102.17	111.11	0.92
Fats and Oils	18.55	20.55	0.90
Beverages and Appetizers	46.67	55.22	0.84

Table 3.13 A: Average intake of food and other nutrients by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Average Daily Intake of Food and Other Nutrients by Adolescent Girls (Quantity)									
	Milk and Milk Products	Egg (no.)	Leafy Green Vegetables (gram)	Mutton/Chicken /Fish (gram)	Cereal and Cereal Products (gram)	Pulses	Sugar and related Products (gram)	Fruits (gram)	Fats and Oils (gram)	Beverages and Appetizers
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	220	1.8	111	169	401	50	54	98	09	31
Raebareli	160	2.3	96	144	350	53	41	111	11	38
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	155	1.2	61	88	115	47	46	112	21	124
Mandla	132	2.8	64	87	179	67	31	121	32	91
West Bengal										
Purulia	128	2.1	101	191	491	18	22	63	18	68
24 South Parganas	148	3.0	125	344	430	43	24	158	35	118
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	90	0.9	128	64	353	19	22	72	09	11
Godda	156	2.2	88	101	334	51	34	113	21	109
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	156	1.1	152	133	246	49	48	86	27	04
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	115	2.5	59	77	446	29	23	41	12	00
Haryana										
Serisa	138	00	137	50	330	29	40	62	13	03
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	87	1.0	94	82	389	41	62	60	19	150
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	181	2.0	94	140	370	67	49	77	15	37
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	183	1.3	99	137	381	51	60	63	08	30
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	144	2.6	75	113	161	32	51	131	33	00
Supaul	188	1.1	136	109	434	34	20	38	14	00
Orissa										
Navrangpur	111	1.5	100	181	539	52	29	174	16	05
Bolanger	156	1.9	105	226	554	61	40	259	21	21

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 3.13 B: Average intake of food and other nutrients by Adolescent Boys

Sample States and Districts	Average Daily Intake of Food and Other Nutrients by Adolescent Boys									
	(Quantity)									
	Milk and Milk Products	Egg (no.)	Leafy Green Vegetables (gram)	Mutton/Chicken /Fish (gram)	Cereal and Cereal Products (gram)	Pulses (gram)	Sugar and related Products (gram)	Fruits (gram)	Fats and Oils (gram)	Beverages and Appetizers
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	272	2.1	166	206	457	61	71	100	11	35
Raebareli	205	3.2	113	166	404	66	57	137	15	51
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	219	1.2	85	123	154	76	57	134	27	159
Mandla	210	5.0	80	113	195	73	50	131	27	114
West Bengal										
Purulia	133	2.1	102	191	492	18	22	65	18	68
24 South Parganas	161	3.0	123	336	412	43	25	148	35	126
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	127	1.0	152	86	387	21	19	80	10	09
Godda	200	3.2	99	128	371	50	33	135	28	126
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	192	2.1	168	133	282	52	45	89	32	04
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	149	2.8	80	101	457	46	29	55	17	00
Haryana										
Serisa	171	00	148	79	311	34	40	65	14	03
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	119	1.7	128	111	404	49	78	83	24	200
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	199	2.7	100	148	398	70	52	87	16	39
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	265	1.9	118	166	421	63	72	73	10	34
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	174	3.5	85	144	164	34	54	146	34	00
Supaul	204	1.3	152	133	458	38	23	39	15	00
Orissa										
Navrangpur	116	1.5	101	181	539	52	28	174	16	05
Bolanger	156	1.9	105	213	561	61	40	259	21	21

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 3.14: Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption of Food Items by Households

Sample States and Districts	Average Monthly Per Capita Consumption of Food Items by Sample Households by Broad Group of Items...																				
	CCS		PPS		PO		GV		SS		EO		SJ		MMP		MEF		BA		FN
	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty	Exp	Qty
Backward States I*																					
Uttar Pradesh																					
Gorakhpur	16	173	2	54	3.3	38	5.8	42	0.2	19	0.8	50	1.6	32	7.2	95	0.9	101	0.8	22	0.6
Raebareli	18	169	2.7	68	5.8	36	4.0	36	0.2	21	1.4	58	1.7	35	7.0	87	0.8	98	0.5	28	0.71
Madhya Pradesh																					
Satna	18	182	2.9	67	7.4	57	5.4	70	0.2	39	0.8	40	1.4	28	6.8	100	0.9	116	1.7	34	2.84
Mandla	16	133	2.0	53	4.6	37	3.3	60	0.2	25	1.0	45	1.2	25	2.6	36	1.0	63	0.2	23	1.63
West Bengal																					
Purulia	14	170	0.5	18	5.7	42	3.0	48	0.3	17	0.7	38	0.8	17	4.2	68	0.3	42	0.14	12	0.22
24 South Parganas	15	172	1.3	40	7.1	52	4.5	54	0.3	17	0.8	47	0.9	17	7.2	110	0.5	80	0.3	25	0.6
Jharkhand																					
Lohardagga	14	147	0.3	10	2.9	24	2.9	19	NA	21	0.3	18	0.5	10	4.4	52	0.4	37	0.1	3	0.22
Godda	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	46	0.11
Backward States II*																					
Punjab																					
Hoshiarpur	10	117	1.1	36	3.3	32	4.1	48	0.2	21	1.0	58	1.6	31	6.0	93	0.7	77	0.6	14	1.56
Rajasthan																					
Dungarpur	14	154	0.9	29	1.9	16	19	19	NA	12	0.4	24	0.7	14	5.5	66	0.6	61	0.02	2	0.5
Haryana																					
Serisa	10	105	0.5	15	3.0	28	2.9	33	NA	29	0.9	52	1.7	33	5.7	80	0.7	71	0.29	4	0.38
Chattisgarh																					
Bilaspur	13	157	1.1	32	2.2	19	2.7	30	NA	15	0.5	32	0.9	18	3.7	49	0.4	45	NA	2	0.5
Special Category States																					
Himachal Pradesh																					
Chamba	16	160	2.6	67	3.8	35	4.2	44	0.3	23	0.8	50	1.6	32	6.7	72	0.8	81	0.7	23	1.31
Uttaranchal																					
Tehri Garhwal	14	153	2.0	55	4.6	43	3.5	37	0.2	14	0.7	42	1.3	26	5.6	79	0.4	5.7	0.95	17	0.82
Totally Backward States																					
Bihar																					
Kishanganj		66	0.6	18	4.3	37	1.5	50	0.3	22	0.8	45	0.8	17	5.0	77	1.4	78	0.2	17	0.29
Supaul	17	191	1.4	44	2.7	23	6.0	50	NA	16	0.6	32	0.8	16	8.3	111	0.8	74	NA	0.5	0.51
Orissa																					
Navrangpur	17	182	1.7	47	4.1	37	3.2	41	0.3	15	0.6	30	1.0	21	4.1	41	0.4	70	.04	5	0.26
Bolanger	16	164	2.0	65	3.4	36	3.0	51	0.3	15	0.7	38	1.4	28	5.1	54	0.5	87	0.1	18	0.2

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
 CCS is Cereals and Cereals Substitutes; PPS is Pulses and Pulses Substitutes; PO is Potato and Onion; GV is Green Vegetables; SS is
 Salt and Spices; EO is Edible Oil; SJ is Sugar and Jaggery; MMP is Milk and Milk Products; MEF is Meat, Egg and Fish; BA is
 Beverages and Appetisers; FN is Fruits and Nuts; TAI is Tobacco, Alcohol and Intoxications

Note: Average expenditure of item for a family in a month = X (Say)

Per capita expenditure = X / (Average number of family members of 85 families in a districts)

AGs Nutritional Status

The term 'nutrition' refers to utilizing food in such a way as to enable maintenance, day-to-day functioning and growth of mind and body (Suryanarayana 2003). The term 'undernourishment' refers to intake of all the essential nutrients in quantity less than the normative minimum. The term 'malnourishment' implies inefficient allocation of nutrients due to wrong choice in diet or inefficient processing and use of food due to illness or poor hygiene. Some of the most important nutrients include carbohydrates, protein, fats and vitamins. The Basal Metabolic Rate (BMR) takes into account the percentage of fat, bold lean weight and water in the body and provides a measure of the efficiency of the body to burn calories, converting them into energy. However, the BMR calculation has been found problematic as there is serious overlapping of various components in intake. Moreover, the Indian population has not been found deficient with respect to protein and fat consumption (Minhas 1991 and Panikar 1980). Perhaps, the consumption bundle which ensures minimum calorie intake would also ensure for minimum protein and fat. Therefore, the short-term measure of nutritional status, i.e. calorie intake has been looked into by many studies (e.g. Suryanarayana 2003, 1996).

The nutritional status of adolescent girls across regions and districts is reported in Table 3.15. The average calorie intake is compared with the given stipulated 2060 calorie requirement per day for adolescent girls. The district wise reporting of daily calorie intake is compared for each sample of AGs and counting is reported for undernourished and normal categories, with less than and greater or equal to the stipulated requirement. The results suggest a disproportionate number of AGs falling under the category of undernourished, about 88 per cent of AGs found undernourished in the total sample of 1530. This is consistently observed for all broad regions, reported as under.

Broad Regions	Number of AGs below 2060 average calorie intake per day (Undernourished cases)	Number of AGs above or equal to 2060 average calorie intake per day (Normal cases)
Backward States I	604	76
Backward States II	329	11
Special Category States	154	16
Totally Backward States	261	79
Total Sample	1348	182

Table 3.15: Nutritional Status of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Average Daily intake (calories)	Average Monthly Family Income (current income in Rs.)	Number of undernourished cases (calorie intake of less than 2060 per day)	Number of normal cases (calorie intake of more than or equal to 2060 per day)
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Backward States I*			604	76
Uttar Pradesh			156	14
Gorakhpur	1604.5	1000	76	9
Raebareli	1512.4	200	80	5
Madhya Pradesh			163	7
Satna	940.5	680	81	4
Mandla	1127.3	1200	82	3
West Bengal			123	47
Purulia	1705.0	80	69	16
24 South Parganas	2000.6	396	54	31
Jharkhand			162	8
Lohardagga	1177.8	80	85	0
Godda	1455.3	300	77	8
Backward States II*			329	11
Punjab			85	0
Hoshiarpur	1109.6	50	85	0
Rajasthan			83	2
Dungarpur	1349.5	0	83	2
Haryana			84	1
Serisa	1166.8	200	84	1
Chattisgarh			77	8
Bilaspur	1492.8	450	77	8
Special Category States			154	16
Himachal Pradesh			75	10
Chamba	1521.7	450	75	10
Uttaranchal			79	6
Tehri Garhwal	1575.5	1100	79	6
Totally Backward States			261	79
Bihar			166	4
Kishanganj	919.8	170	84	1
Supaul	1484.3	0	82	3
Orissa			95	75
Navrangpur	1908.9	395	57	28
Bolanger	2147.6	400	38	47

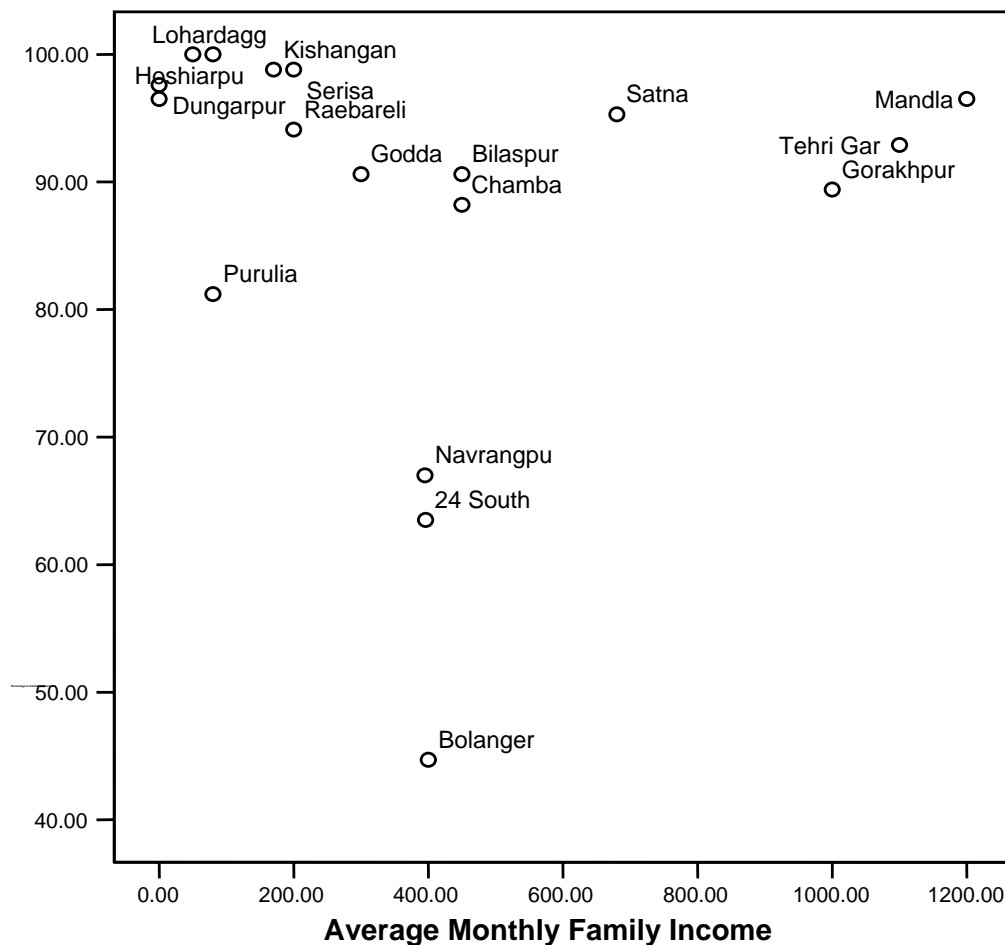
*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

State wise picture is no less grim. Except for West Bengal, Himanchal Pradesh and Orissa all other states demonstrate as high a proportion as more than 90 per cent of AGs as undernourished. The ranking of states in this regards is provided below:

Rank	State	Percentage of total AGs sample found undernourished
1.	Punjab	100
2.	Haryana	99
3.	Rajasthan	98
3.	Bihar	98
4.	Madhya Pradesh	96
5.	Jharkhand	95
6.	Uttaranchal	93
7.	Uttar Pradesh	92
8.	Chattisgarh	90
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	88
10.	West Bengal	72
11.	Orissa	56

Undernourishment of adolescent girls seems to be universal phenomena in the poverty dominated regions of the country. The relative prosperity of states like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan do not seem contributing to lessening the incidence of undernourishment among adolescent girls. This is clearly evidenced in the Scatter Plot III below, drawn to understand the relationship between average family monthly income and the percentage of AGs reported undernourished across districts under study. The plotting provides mixed evidence; the cluttering at the top of the plot on right hand side is almost equally poised as on the left hand side with a loop drawn down dividing the two. However, the slightly dense cluttering on the top left hand side suggests that poverty is the main reason of undernourishment in districts like Lohardagga, Kishanganj, Hoshiarpur, Durgapur, Raebareilly, Serisa, Godda and Purulia. While districts such as Satna, Mandla, Tehri Garhwal and Gorakhpur, placed on the top right hand side of the plot, support the fact that undernourishment of adolescent girls is still prevailing despite high family income and thereby presumably consumption. They represent a case of sheer deprivation and discrimination in allocation of high nutrient food.

Scatter Plot III: Relationship between Average Monthly Family Income and Percentage of Undernourished Adolescent Girls (AGs)



The Body Mass Index (BMI) of AGs

Table 3.16 reports the Body Mass Index (BMI) of adolescent girls. BMI is yet another way of looking at the prevalence of underweight/overweight problem due to food and nutritional deficiencies or mal-allocation. The region wise picture suggests that 44.3 per cent out of a total sample of 1479 adolescent girls are underweight, excluding 41 overweight cases. District wise picture suggests that the problem of underweight among AGs is serious and all pervasive irrespective of income status of the family.

Table 3.16 : Body Mass Index (BMI) of Adolescence girls
(Body Mass Index = Kg/M², overweight – BMI > 25, Underweight < 18.5)

Sample States and Districts	Average BMI	No. of Normal cases	No. of Overweight cases	No. of Under Weight cases
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Backward States I*		459	17	194
Uttar Pradesh		95	4	71
Gorakhpur	20.1	63	3	19
Raebareli	18.2	32	1	52
Madhya Pradesh		107	8	55
Satna	20.0	57	5	23
Mandla	19.5	50	3	32
West Bengal		143	2	25
Purulia	20.5	68	2	15
24 South Parganas	20.4	75	0	10
Jharkhand		114	3	43
Lohardagga	20.2	65	2	18
Godda	19.1	49	1	35
Backward States II*		205	19	116
Punjab		46	6	33
Hoshiarpur	19.7	46	6	33
Rajasthan		54	2	29
Dungarpur	21.9	54	2	29
Haryana		38	4	43
Serisa	19.0	38	4	43
Chattisgarh		67	7	11
Bilaspur	20.8	67	7	11
Special Category States		102	1	67
Himachal Pradesh		49	1	35
Chamba	19.2	49	1	35
Uttaranchal		53	0	32
Tehri Garhwal	19.0	53	0	32
Totally Backward States		259	4	77
Bihar		118	3	49
Kishanganj	19.0	59	1	25
Supaul	21.7	59	2	24
Orissa		141	1	28
Navrangpur	19.9	70	0	15
Bolanger	20.4	71	1	13

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Consumption of Intoxicants

Consumption of intoxicants by AGs is yet another impediment in achieving high nutritional standard. The cases and reasons for taking one or more form of intoxicants are reported in Table 3.15. Very few AGs reported regular frequency of resorting to intoxicants (a total of only 3 respondents), however, many of them have experienced it one or more times (a total of 53 respondents). This is also reflected in AGs response on the reason for resorting to intoxication. It suggests that experimentation and friends encouragements are the two main reasons for them to consume intoxicants once or more.

Table 3.17: Frequency of consuming one or more form of intoxicants by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reported to have consumed intoxicants of any type just once	Frequency of AGs reported to have consumed intoxicants of any type more than once	Frequency of AGs reported to have consumed intoxicants of any type on regular basis	Frequency of AGs reported to have consumed or have been consuming intoxicants by type...				Frequency of AGs reporting the reasons for resorting to one or more type of intoxicants by type of reason...				
				Tobacco/Gutka	Bidi/Cigarette	Drugs	Alcohol	A	B Boy/Girl/Close Relative	C	D	E
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	07	03	00	NA	NA	1	NA	08	01	01	00	00
Raebareli	02	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	02	00	00	00	00
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	01	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Mandla	00	02	03	NA	NA	NA	NA	01	01	03	00	00
West Bengal												
Purulia	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
24 South Parganas	00	01	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	01	00	00	00	00
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Godda												
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	02	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	01	00	00	00	00
Haryana												
Serisa	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	14	04	00	11	NA	NA	NA	12	03	01	00	00
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	11	03	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	02	00	00	00
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	08	05	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	07	04	00	00	00
Supaul	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Orissa												
Navrangpur	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00
Bolanger	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA	NA	00	00	00	00	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Experimentation

B is Encouragement by friends

C is Habit taken from family members

D is Stress or Tension

E Any Other reasons

AGs Marriage

The issues related to marriage and dowry of adolescent girls are quite complex and it is generally weaved around the socio-economic characteristics of the family. Though not many adolescent girls are found married in the total sample in question, Table 3.18 reports on the marital status and age at marriage of AGs. The age at marriage of AGs ranged from a minimum of 12 years reported in Godda district and a maximum of 20 years in Lohardagga district, both in Jharkhand state.

Table 3.18: Marital Status and Age at Marriage of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reported married	Frequency of AGs reported unmarried	AGs Average age at marriage (yrs)	AGs reported minimum and maximum age at marriage (yrs)		Average age of AGs husband at marriage (yrs)
				Min.	Max	
Uttar Pradesh						
Gorakhpur	0	85	0	0	0	0
Raebareli	0	84	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh						
Satna	8	77	17.2	16	18	21.4
Mandla	3	82	17	16	18	22.3
West Bengal						
Purulia	2	3	17	16	18	24.5
24 South Parganas	0	85	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand						
Lohardagga	0	84	19	19	20	0
Godda	22	63	15.2	12	19	21.2
Punjab						
Hoshiarpur	0	85	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan						
Dungarpur	5	80	16	15	18	19.8
Haryana						
Serisa	4	81	16.7	16	18	19.8
Chattisgarh						
Bilaspur	0	85	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh						
Chamba	5	80	15.5	15	16	20
Uttaranchal						
Tehri Garhwal	3	82	0	0	0	0
Bihar						
Kishanganj	5	80	14.2	13	16	22.8
Supaul	7	78	16.6	14	19	21.4
Orissa						
Navrangpur	0	85	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	0	85	0	0	0	0

The average age of AGs husbands at the time of marriage has not be found disproportionately higher, reported to be on average in the range of 19 to 22 years. The average differential between AGs age at marriage and their husbands works out at 4.2 years. The reported average age of AGs at the time of marriage works out at 14.7 years which is definitely on lower side, indicating the fact that child marriage is a reality and it is still practiced in India.

Marriage Decision and Dowry

The field evidence suggests that while marrying the adolescent girls are mostly conveyed the decision and they hardly refuse. The decision is rather 'passed on' / 'made to reach' to AGs through the over all ambience created in the family. Direct communication is hardly perceived. This has been reported as 'being consulted' on marriage by AGs. However, most AGs understand that they should be consulted on a crucial decision such as marriage.

Reportedly, dowry is prevalent. It is demanded and paid. Dowry demanded varied from a low of Rs.2000/- to a high of Rs.2.5 lacs, including cash payment and also in terms of goods and jewellery. Marriage 'on credit' has also been reported where it is solemnized on the basis of promises. This involved complication of post-marriage chase for payment. Post-marriage harassment of parents has also been reported in few cases where the demanded dowry has been paid but the in-laws put up fresh demands subsequently. Such situations invariably led to anguish and acrimony resulting sometime into reporting to police.

Table 3.19: AGs Marriage Decision and Dowry Profile

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to have a say in selection of life partner	Frequency of AGs reporting <i>No</i> to have a say in selection of life partner	Frequency of AGs who thought that girls should be consulted before deciding about their life partner because...			Frequency of AGs awareness about dowry paid by their father at the time of marriage by type of response...			Average amount of dowry (in Rs.) reported to have demanded by in-laws and paid by AGs father...		Frequency of married AGs reported the cases of harassment by in-laws to father for non payment of sufficient dowry	Frequency of married AGs reported in-laws still making demand for some payment from father...
			A	B	C	Yes	No	Don't Know	Demanded (cash and goods)	Paid (cash and goods)		
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	0	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raebareli	1	0	-	-	-	1	0	0	50,000	50,000	0	0
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	7	1	0	0	1	7	0	1	42,750	24,620	0	1
Mandla	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1,00,000	75,300	1	1
West Bengal												
Purulia	2	0	-	-	-	2	0	0	90,000	65,000	0	0
24 South Parganas	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	1	0	-	-	-	0	0	1	--	31,000	0	0
Godda	4	8	2	0	2	7	11	4	58,200	41,333	0	0
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	4	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	2,000	--	0	0
Haryana												
Serisa	4	0	-	-	-	0	0	4	2,50,000	50,000	2	2
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	5	0	-	-	-	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Bihar												
Kishanganj	5	0	5	0	0	1	0	4	10,000	10,000	0	0
Supaul	7	0	-	-	-	5	2	0	26,750	13,000	0	2
Orissa												
Navrangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A: It is she who has to spend her whole life with him.

B: Like boys girls should also have right to chose their life partner.

C: If the life partner is of her choice then she is mentally prepared to have him as her husband and she cannot blame her parents for any misunderstanding.

Pregnancy and Child Care

The reporting on pregnancy and child birth is generally very low. Information on child born and surviving was somehow shared while that related to non-surviving birth was hardly revealed. Therefore, the picture which emerges out of the survey is extremely limited in scope and interpretation. A few districts such as Purulia, Lohardagga, Godda, Dungarpur, Supaul and Kishanganj reported on child birth and pregnancy (Table 3.20). The number of children born to adolescent girls, both surviving and non-surviving, among the reported districts have been 1-2, mostly born at father's place. The delivery of the new born invariably took place in the general hospital or nursing home, while a couple of reporting of the delivery at home by untrained midwives has also been made.

The reporting on the care taken by the family and AGs state of satisfaction is reported below. The reporting from the two districts suggests that family care during pregnancy and also after birth of the child is generally not satisfactory.

	Frequency of AGs reacting broadly on care taken by family members during the pregnancy in terms of <i>Nutritious Food...</i>	Frequency of AGs reacting broadly on care taken by family members during the pregnancy in terms of <i>Load of Household Works...</i>	Frequency of AGs reacting broadly on care taken by family members during the pregnancy in terms of <i>Emotional and Psychological Support...</i>	Frequency of AGs reacting broadly on care taken by family members during the pregnancy in terms of <i>Immunization and Medical Care...</i>
Godda				
Satisfied:	02	02	01	02
Unsatisfied:	03	03	04	03
Dungarpur				
Satisfied:	01	00	01	00
Unsatisfied:	00	01	00	01
Supaul				
Satisfied:	01	00	00	00
Unsatisfied:	00	01	01	01

Table 3.20: Number of children born to Adolescent Girls and their place of birth

Sample States and Districts	Average number of children born to married AGs		Average number of surviving children born to married AGs		Average length of life (in months) of non-surviving children born to AGs...		Average number of children born to AGs at father's place by type of attention/service among born and children...				Average number of children born to AGs at In-laws place by type of attention/service among born children ...				
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	GH	NH	MW	UMW	GH	NH	MW	UMW	
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raebareli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal															
Purulia	01	01	01	01	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
Godda	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	10	01	0	0	0	3
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	2	0	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Haryana															
Serisa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar															
Kishanganj	0	01	0	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Supaul	1.5	0	1.5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa															
Navrangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

GH is that the baby was born in a general hospital.

NH is that the baby was born in a nursing home.

MW is that the baby was born by trained mid-wife at home.

UMW is that the baby was born by untrained mid-wife in the village.

Chapter 4

PERCEPTIONS AND AWARENESS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

The perception and awareness level of adolescent girls (AGs) are likely to show the way she would be finding her place in the society and the economy. One of the crucial determinants of perception and awareness would be as to how the adolescent girls spend her time, the allocation of time AG chooses for herself given the constraints posed by the family and society. Seemingly the level of education is lower for AGs vis-à-vis boys counterpart; it is likely to affect perception and awareness as well. An educated girl is more likely to allocate time in earning and productive pursuits, rather than non-earning and household chores. Allocating time to earning pursuits in itself shows that the awareness level is higher. A higher involvement in household chores would mean less time for gaining awareness, and hence further disadvantage in gaining better access to labour market.

Allocation of Time

Table 4.1 presents data across districts on the allocation pattern of time by adolescent girls. At the aggregate level, one can easily make out that the average total time spent on non-earning activities (calculation has been done considering only the direct earning activities, the indirect earning or opportunity costs foregone has not been considered here) are invariably higher than that spent on earning activities. District such as Purulia in West Bengal reports no allocation of AG's time on earning activities. An incredibly higher average time per day of 22.87 hours has been reported to have spent on non-productive activities in the district of Satna in Madhya Pradesh. The pattern of time allocation across districts have differed a great deal, for example, the range of allocation on non-productive activities is as wide as 3 (Dungarpur in Rajasthan) to almost 15 hours (Bilaspur in Chattisgarh) a day. Only a moderate amount of time seems to be spent on earning activities by adolescent girls, with the maximum being 6.33 hours per day in Lohardaga district in Jharkhand state. At the aggregate level, an average of 12.52 hours per day has been spent by AGs on household chores and other non-earning activities whereas a meager 2.44 hours on average has been found to be spent on earning activities. This suggests that Indian adolescent girls, on average, spent 84 per cent of their allocated time towards non-earning activities.

Most of the non-earning activities are in the form of cooking, caring for aged, sick and children, and household shopping. Only a moderate time seems to be spent on school and studies. Interestingly, AGs are able to spend as high as 21.5 per cent of their time on TV watching and playing. The time allocated to direct earning activities seems to be basically devoted to farming and raising livestock. The reported cases suggests that out of an aggregate average of 2.44 hours per day spent on direct earning activities, 1.67 hours (which is about 68 per cent of the total average time spent on direct earning activities), are exclusively on farming and livestock raising. Working for employment or government department constitutes less than 3 per cent of total average time spent on earning activities.

Table 4.1: Allocation of Time by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Average number of hours spent per day on non-earning activities							Average number of hours spent per day on direct earning activities						
	Cooking & Cleaning	Caring Aged, Sick & children	Household Shopping	Educating Younger at Home	School & Studies	Play & Watching TV etc.	Average Total Time spent on Non-earning activities	Farming	Raising Livestock	Making Handicrafts	Working in E/G Dept.	Commercial Activities/ Shops/ Hotels & Others	Travel Time Spent on work	Average Total Time spent on earning activities
Backward States I*														
Uttar Pradesh														
Gorakhpur	3.3	0.35	0.0	1.21	7.09	2.32	14.27	1.13	0.34	00	00	0.44	00	1.91
Raebareli	2.6	0.29	00	1.71	8.06	2.26	14.92	0.51	0.08	00	00	0.07	00	0.66
Madhya Pradesh														
Satna	6.2	2.11	2.02	1.04	5.64	5.86	22.87	1.43	00	1.05	0.01	1.36	0.12	3.97
Mandla	2.4	0.65	0.60	0.58	4.40	2.49	11.12	0.96	0.02	0.32	00	0.61	00	1.91
West Bengal														
Purulia	4.0	0.39	0.14	0.31	4.51	2.62	11.97	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
24 South Parganas	2.9	0.26	0.15	0.32	6.59	2.12	12.34	0.07	0.01	0.01	00	007	0.02	0.18
Jharkhand														
Lohardagga	4.0	0.69	0.05	0.01	4.72	1.67	11.14	5.46	00	0.09	0.19	0.59	00	6.33
Godda	3.3	0.66	1.53	0.94	4.25	3.02	13.70	1.62	00	0.61	00	0.13	0.15	2.51
Backward States II*														
Punjab														
Hoshiarpur	2.6	0.45	0.05	0.10	4.18	2.39	9.77	0.86	00	0.02	0.15	1.40	00	2.43
Rajasthan														
Dungarpur	5.2	0.44	0.16	0.51	4.58	2.09	3.53	1.06	0.24	00	0.07	0.75	0.01	2.13
Haryana														
Serisa	4.3	0.32	00	0.01	2.49	2.04	9.16	2.83	00	00	00	1.40	00	4.23
Chattisgarh														
Bilaspur	4.7	0.36	0.07	0.79	3.96	5.22	15.10	0.62	0.16	00	00	0.34	00	1.12
Special Category States														
Himachal Pradesh														
Chamba	2.6	0.66	0.12	1.95	7.53	2.19	15.05	2.48	0.81	0.28	00	0.60	00	4.17
Uttaranchal														
Tehri Garhwal	2.9	0.48	0.12	0.75	7.0	2.70	13.95	3.45	0.78	00	00	0.59	00	4.82
Totally Backward States														
Bihar														
Kishanganj	2.2	1.02	0.26	1.47	5.33	2.04	12.32	0.11	0.84	0.04	00	0.95	0.02	1.96
Supaul	4.8	0.21	0.07	0.48	4.8	4.41	14.77	1.94	0.12	00	0.09	00	00	2.15
Orissa														
Navrangpur	4.4	0.26	00	0.02	2.77	1.36	8.81	1.27	00	00	0.58	0.58	00	2.43
Bolanger	4.1	0.39	0.01	0.06	4.24	1.77	10.57	0.18	0.07	00	0.07	0.26	00	0.58

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward concentration. Note: The overlapping time between earning and non-earning activities as also between individual activities has not been separated for in a mutually exclusively way, therefore, the total average time might exceed 24 hours in some cases. This has been done to avoid exactness as in most cases overlapping functions have been observed.

TV Viewing

TV viewing seems to be all pervasive among adolescent girls. It is most often the multiple interests that have governed their TV watching. TV watching has turned out to be as much a part of habit as just a past time. While baby sitting at home or doing household chores, TV watching goes simultaneously. At times there is nothing to do, and hence the TV watching. The survey also revealed cases where limitation on TV watching has been imposed by the family. However, a categorical distinction in type of TV program watching is hardly seen. Movie and TV serials shall invariably be watched together with other family members. This, perhaps, also helps gaining early maturity and 'vague perception' on social and 'sexual' issues by AGs. They watch TV as a 'raw receptor'; hardly the complications shown on screen are explained to them by elders.

Table 4.2 presents data on TV watching by AGs, which is remarkably showing a gap between number of AGs family in possession of a TV and the number of AGs reported 'yes' to TV watching. This clearly shows that TV watching by AGs is not confined to home alone, they move out in the vicinity in the houses of relatives or friends to watch TV. A total of 1058 AGs responded that they watch TV, while 814 of them reported to have a TV at home. This reveals that at about 23 per cent of AGs go outside home to watch TV programs of their choice. This may include once in a while cases and also restricted viewing. AGs are mostly regular TV watcher, the proportion of regular TV watcher being 61 per cent (645 reported cases out of 1058 response). Therefore, it can not be denied that neighborhood TV watching is also done for regular viewing by the AGs.

AGs tend to watch TV for variety of purposes and for variety of programs. Invariably the multiple interests is the sole driving force. Looking at AGs interest in type of programs, it is clear that 86 per cent are driven by movie and social serial watching. Only 37 per cent of AGs are driven by news viewing, while programs related to women upliftment has accounted for 11.5 per cent of AGs interested in TV viewing.

Table 4.2: TV watching by Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	No of AGs family in possession of a TV	Frequency of AGs reported Yes to watching TV	TV watching frequency of AGs by occurrence...			TV watching frequency of AGs by habit of TV programme...				
			Regularly, whenever feel like	Once in a while, when elders are not at home	Whenever TV is free, when others are not watching	News Channels	Social Serials & Movies	Programmes Related to Women upliftment	Multiple interest	Others
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	51	66	16	27	16	17	60	03	80	01
Raebareli	56	66	14	20	19	16	58	02	76	00
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	45	63	54	08	02	08	54	05	67	00
Mandla	46	54	32	17	04	05	47	02	54	00
West Bengal										
Purulia	39	61	36	23	00	36	60	02	98	08
24 South Parganas	44	64	51	07	01	59	62	05	126	01
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	35	43	40	00	00	07	41	00	48	00
Godda	20	44	35	03	06	23	32	06	61	01
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	52	83	64	5	10	14	67	04	85	23
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	37	50	37	03	08	03	13	34	50	00
Haryana										
Serisa	64	75	63	03	01	12	64	02	76	11
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	60	18	53	21	02	23	28	25	76	00
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	46	74	28	24	7	19	63	04	86	00
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	53	79	21	25	07	09	74	02	85	00
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	63	67	16	44	04	20	65	02	87	00
Supaul	24	31	25	03	03	04	05	22	31	00
Orissa										
Navrangpur	25	45	32	13	00	41	44	01	86	00
Bolanger	54	75	28	07	02	74	75	01	150	16

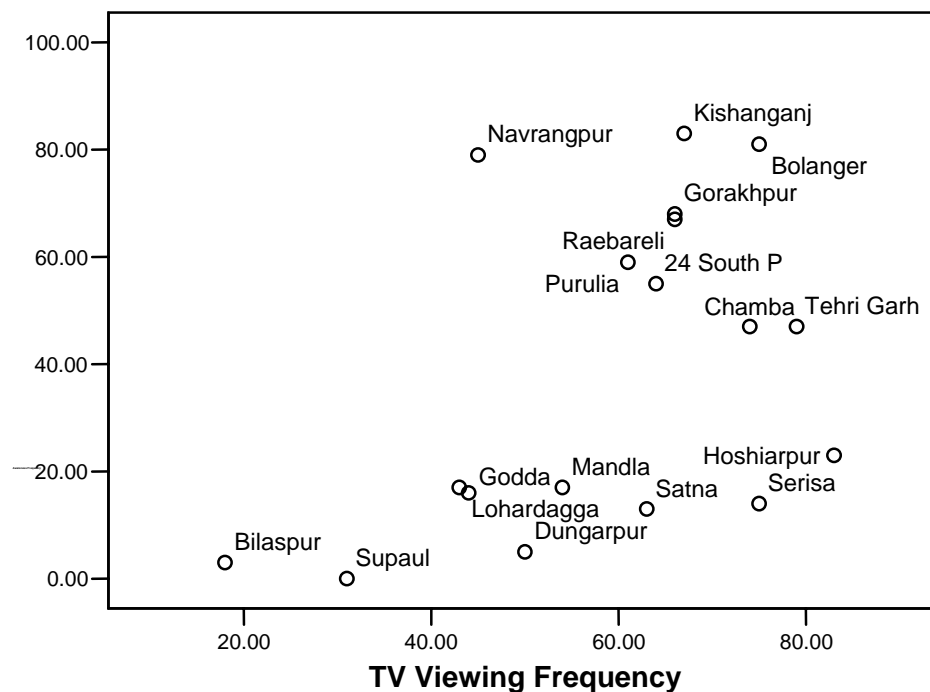
*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

General Awareness

The presumption arrived at in the previous section that despite overwhelming response on regular TV viewing, AGs general awareness about the changes taking place at national and international level is seemingly poor. Table 4.3 reports data on the general awareness of AGs, which prima facie reveals that only less than 50 per cent of them (47.5 per cent) are aware of the changes taking place at national and international level. The Scatter Plot 4.1 also reveals the same observation. The relationship is not well defined, dividing districts into two sharp categories—those appearing at the bottom of the scatter plot and those appearing slightly on higher and right side. It seems that the TV viewing has helped creating general awareness in upper side districts, whereas it has not helped much in lower appearing districts. The overall correlation coefficient turns out to be 0.465 which is extremely moderate.

Scatter Plot IV

Relationship between TV Viewing and General Awareness of AGs



When examined for the sources of awareness, the survey reveals that there are three major sources—one, AGs own father/husband/guardian and two, information through Gram Sevak, Angan Wadi Workers, Non-government Organizations, Mukhia/Pradhan, and electronic media (mainly TV viewing). Though the relationship between TV viewing and general awareness of AGs do not seem to be strongly related, TV

continues to be sole major source of their general awareness. The survey suggests that almost for 45 per cent of AGs who said 'yes' to general awareness, the source has been electronic media. Elders, especially parents and guardians constitute a source for about 26 per cent of AGs. Information through Gram Sevak, Angan Wadi Workers, Non-government Organizations, Mukhia/Pradhan is the case for about 27 per cent of AGs.

Bottlenecks to General Awareness

AGs concern for increasing their level of awareness is very high. However, there are stumbling blocks inhibiting AGs from gaining increased access to information and be alert on general awareness. These stumbling blocks are basically logistic, psychological and institutional in nature. The survey covers these three factors in the following type of responses from AGs:

Reporting 'No' to general awareness by AGs by reasons:

Logistic bottleneck

No; I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

Psychological bottleneck

No; How am I concerned with these.

Institutional bottleneck

No; My family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

The responses have been reported in the Table 4.3. The aggregate distribution of response is as follows:

Type of bottleneck	Percent contribution to AGs not being aware of general changes at nation and international level
<i>Logistic bottleneck</i>	75.71
<i>Psychological bottleneck</i>	10.02
<i>Institutional bottleneck</i>	14.27

It is very much evident that AGs awareness is constraint mostly by logistic factors, information not available or the sources of information not accessible. This turns out to be the main factor in about 76 per cent of cases. Survey also reveals that about 14 per cent of AGs are constraint by the family will, not allowing them to be exposed to

changes and learn. The rest 10 per cent AGs are blissfully unaware of the advantages of getting in tune with happenings, as they could not find any virtue in it.

Table 4.3: Awareness of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Number of AGs reporting Yes to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...							Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level			
		A	B		C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS / AW / NGO / M/P				NP	EM				
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	68	25	01	00	00		63	00	10	12	00	
Raebareli	67	16	07	01	00		50	00	06	08	00	
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	13	01	02	00	00		04	00	19	02	17	
Mandla	17	00	00	00	00		00	00	25	02	36	
West Bengal												
Purulia	59	07	36	00	00		20	01	25	02	00	
24 South Parganas	55	31	35	00	00		25	00	19	06	04	
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	17	00	03	00	00		12	00	68	00	00	
Godda	16	00	00	00	00		00	00	29	12	24	
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	23	00	05	01	01		17	00	60	00	01	
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	05	00	01	01	00		00	00	77	00	00	
Haryana												
Serisa	14	00	00	00	00		11	00	71	00	00	
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	03	00	02	00	00		00	00	79	02	00	
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	47	08	02	00	00		28	00	13	14	11	
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	47	06	01	00	00		36	00	03	15	17	
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	83	00	11	01	00		30	00	01	00	01	
Supaul	00	00	00	00	00		00	00	79	00	00	
Orissa												
Navrangpur	79	74	67	00	00		36	06	03	03	00	
Bolanger	81	71	59	00	00		64	09	02	00	00	

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

- Since field investigators (mostly) did not report in bifurcated form in B , so the options have been merged i.e. total
- Same cases for EM and NP found in E.

Awareness of Crucial Socio-Economic-Political Issues

Table 4.4A and 4.4B present information on stated awareness of crucial socio-political issues by adolescent girls and adolescent boys. Table 4.5 A to L report AGs categorical views on various socio-economic-political issues of prime concern. The overall analysis of these Tables provides a fair idea of the intensity and urge by which AGs would like to support or reject fundamental issues.

Table 4.4 A: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reported Yes (Y)/ No (N)/ Only Partial (OP) awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues...											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	73/6/6	83/2/0	44/37/4	30/46/9	7/60/18	19/28/38	73/8/4	64/17/4	77/8/0	22/25/38	11/60/11	76/9/0
Raebareli	77/1/6	73/5/7	27/39/19	11/54/18	11/45/27	47/5/31	75/4/5	52/25/4	80/4/1	13/15/55	7/64/4	85/0/0
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	48/34/1	78/6/0	59/25/0	1/82/0	20/62/0	28/55/0	55/26/2	24/60/0	21/63/0	16/67/0	2/82/0	35/11/0
Mandla	40/41/3	80/4/0	67/15/0	3/76/0	13/71/0	31/51/2	61/18/6	30/53/1	28/56/0	17/64/2	5/76/0	80/5/0
West Bengal												
Purulia	72/2/6	73/4/2	57/6/16	20/37/21	30/42/3	7/51/20	74/0/1	76/0/9	63/5/8	7/41/30	2/77/0	1/78/0
24 South Parganas	72/1/4	76/0/2	65/4/5	16/23/33	23/26/25	6/37/29	76/0/1	69/3/2	63/8/2	22/25/27	1/71/0	9/62/1
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	53/14/17	55/14/15	28/45/11	34/41/9	3/64/17	12/21/51	71/5/8	22/57/5	14/60/10	1/76/5	11/50/21	76/3/4
Godda	55/29/1	85/0/0	63/20/2	2/31/0	13/72/0	20/65/0	63/22/0	47/38/0	38/47/0	27/58/0	1/84/0	79/6/0
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	65/6/14	83/0/2	64/8/13	2/77/0	6/54/23	19/27/38	84/1/0	22/52/8	70/12/3	5/68/7	3/70/7	79/3/2
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	75/7/0	77/5/0	53/28/0	23/59/0	20/62/0	5/77/0	76/6/0	74/8/0	73/7/0	5/77/0	0/82/0	77/4/0
Haryana												
Serisa	65/6/14	78/4/3	57/20/8	0/85/0	10/59/16	42/8/35	73/9/3	15/64/6	48/27/0	0/79/5	4/78/3	78/5/1
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	46/39/0	83/2/0	33/52/0	6/79/0	6/79/0	1/84/0	75/10/0	24/60/0	26/59/0	1/84/0	6/78/0	83/2/0
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	69/15/1	73/1/11	42/38/3	29/43/12	27/50/7	31/36/15	78/9/1	55/25/4	68/16/0	21/41/20	7/72/3	78/7/0
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	64/13/8	70/2/13	31/48/4	20/45/18	21/52/11	29/36/18	79/2/3	53/25/3	69/12/4	17/44/20	5/75/1	84/1/0
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	21/0/0	85/0/0	50/1/0	84/1/0	1/1/0	0/1/0	84/1/0	0/1/0	44/0/1	0/1/0	0/1/0	1/0/0
Supaul	78/7/0	83/2/0	37/48/0	3/82/0	16/69/0	1/84/0	79/6/0	73/12/0	73/12/0	1/84/0	0/85/0	77/5/0
Orissa												
Navrangpur	47/1/37	53/2/27	35/8/42	3/26/56	7/57/21	4/73/8	76/0/9	76/0/9	78/0/7	1/46/38	0/84/1	0/85/0
Bolanger	73/0/12	71/0/14	60/3/22	5/20/60	14/36/35	3/62/20	84/1/0	83/0/2	83/0/2	2/36/47	0/83/1	0/84/0

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

- A is Equality of status of men and women.
- B is Dowry Act.
- C is Property right of women.
- D is Minimum wages Act in the unorganized sector.
- E is Women organization such as National Commission of Women.
- F is Different programmes for adolescent girls run by the government.
- G is Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy.
- H is Reservation for women in job.
- I is Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs.
- J is Different departments and government agencies working in the field of upliftment of women.
- K is NGOs working in this field.
- L Scholarships offered by the government for girls.

Table 4.4 B: Adolescent Boys Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of ABs reported Yes (Y)/ No (N)/ Only Partial (OP) awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues...											
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP	Y/N/OP
Backward States I*												
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	52/1/0	52/1/0	38/1/0	35/1/0	25/1/2	26/1/1	56/0/0	57/0/0	59/0/0	40/2/2	26/6/3	67/0/0
Raebareli	45/0/0	43/0/0	21/2/1	19/1/0	14/0/0	16/0/1	46/0/0	46/1/0	48/0/1	19/2/8	16/7/2	50/0/0
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	45/13/11	69/9/1	44/4/12	6/53/0	14/29/0	17/27/1	29/11/0	15/13/5	12/14/6	15/28/1	9/43/0	67/9/1
Mandla	40/20/4	59/10/0	50/12/1	2/32/1	10/27/1	22/22/1	44/20/2	22/22/2	21/22/2	13/25/1	5/34/0	68/4/0
West Bengal												
Purulia	66/5/6	67/6/3	53/13/6	20/42/13	20/44/10	3/58/11	73/1/1	70/4/2	64/5/4	7/56/14	0/79/0	0/79/0
24 South Parganas	67/2/4	71/1/5	49/9/14	12/43/16	13/14/15	3/56/10	72/0/5	67/3/4	61/10/2	16/14/12	1/71/0	6/63/1
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	49/20/14	56/15/12	30/42/12	36/38/9	4/69/11	8/30/46	60/13/11	18/62/3	12/64/8	1/78/3	10/59/13	72/6/5
Godda	45/16/3	66/8/0	58/13/2	0/26/0	10/24/0	15/24/0	46/17/0	32/21/1	25/21/1	22/23/1	2/28/0	71/0/0
Backward States II*												
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	59/14/6	74/6/2	63/13/8	5/59/2	8/51/11	17/42/20	71/12/0	24/44/10	66/30/4	6/60/6	4/63/2	78/5/1
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	73/8/0	72/7/0	52/26/1	28/49/1	13/65/0	5/72/0	70/7/0	68/8/0	68/8/0	5/72/0	0/78/0	73/4/0
Haryana												
Serisa	70/4/8	81/1/2	63/14/4	4/76/1	13/55/9	41/16/26	74/7/3	19/54/4	50/25/8	2/70/4	4/70/0	77/4/1
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	32/48/0	67/14/0	27/53/0	6/74/0	3/76/0	2/78/0	53/26/0	17/62/0	16/63/0	3/77/0	6/74/0	74/6/0
Special Category States												
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	44/4/0	47/2/2	28/5/0	28/4/2	16/7/0	15/6/0	50/2/0	47/3/1	46/3/0	18/12/1	6/23/4	53/4/0
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	63/1/0	53/0/5	28/10/1	22/6/6	14/5/6	14/7/2	56/0/0	52/0/2	51/1/2	58/8/11	6/23/4	61/1/1
Totally Backward States												
Bihar												
Kishanganj	0/11/4	0/17/53	0/10/28	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/8/31	0/0/0	0/0/0	0/0/0
Supaul	78/6/0	82/2/0	40/41/0	7/71/0	20/57/0	2/77/0	69/10/0	65/12/0	65/11/0	2/75/0	0/76/0	80/2/0
Orissa												
Navrangpur	58/1/26	64/0/21	58/3/24	11/28/45	12/54/18	2/71/11	79/0/6	81/0/4	84/0/1	0/58/27	0/84/1	0/85/0
Bolanger	74/0/11	78/0/7	71/4/10	6/20/58	19/43/22	2/61/21	84/1/0	83/0/2	83/0/2	3/49/33	0/84/0	0/84/0

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

- A is Equality of status of men and women.
- B is Dowry Act.
- C is Property right of women.
- D is Minimum wages Act in the unorganized sector.
- E is Women organization such as National Commission of Women.
- F is Different programmes for adolescent girls run by the government.
- G is Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy.
- H is Reservation for women in job.
- I is Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs.
- J is Different departments and government agencies working in the field of upliftment of women.
- K is NGOs working in this field.
- L Scholarships offered by the government for girls.

Table 4.5 A: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Equality of status of men and women

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Equality of status of men and women</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Equality of status of men and women ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	00	01				00	00	63		13
Raebareli	78	00	00	01	03				00	00	75		01
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	78	00	01	05	00				00	00	04		00
Mandla	83	00	00	32	00				01	01	02		25
West Bengal													
Purulia	76	00	02	05	44				00	00	45		08
24 South Parganas	76	00	01	22	62				00	0	47		08
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	64	01	04	00	03				00	00	38		29
Godda	83	01	00	42	10				00	00	04		50
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	73	03	00	00	00				00	00	45		31
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	73	00	03	00	00				00	00	00		76
Haryana													
Serisa	76	01	02	00	00				00	00	33		46
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	46	00	35	03	09				00	00	02		41
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	82	00	00	0	00				00	00	67		01
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	85	00	00	00	02				00	00	76		01
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	21	00	00	00	05				00	00	20		00
Supaul	78	00	06	00	00				00	00	00		75
Orissa													
Navrangpur	84	00	00	43	78				00	00	54		07
Bolanger	85	00	00	49	83				00	04	73		04

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 B: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Dowry Act

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on Dowry Act			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about Dowry Act ...									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	36	15	15	00	08				00	00	53		18
Raebareli	17	20	16	01	01				00	00	44		06
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	03	78	02	13	04				00	00	02		00
Mandla	04	75	04	58	02				00	00	23		17
West Bengal													
Purulia	74	00	00	05	42				00	00	41		13
24 South Parganas	78	00	00	22	59				00	00	46		08
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	66	01	03	00	01				00	00	37		32
Godda	03	82	00	62	19				00	00	08		49
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	80	03	02	00	00				01	00	30		54
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	74	00	02	00	00				00	00	00		76
Haryana													
Serisa	79	00	02	00	00				00	00	29		52
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	79	01	03	08	00				00	00	05		72
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	02	07	47	00	02				00	00	43		03
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	21	07	30	00	07				00	00	30		01
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	84	00	01	47				01	01	73		04
Supaul	83	00	01	00	00				00	00	00		80
Orissa													
Navrangpur	81	00	00	41	76				00	00	53		57
Bolanger	84	00	00	49	83				00	05	72		04

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 C: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Property Right of women

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Property right of women</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Property right of women ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	81	00	01	00	00				00	00	46		09
Raebareli	80	00	00	01	01				00	00	39		00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	75	04	02	05	03				00	00	04		00
Mandla	81	01	01	51	02				00	00	22		20
West Bengal													
Purulia	73	00	00	05	42				00	00	42		03
24 South Parganas	71	00	00	22	54				00	00	41		07
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	32	02	06	00	01				00	00	21		18
Godda	85	00	00	52	15				01	00	13		46
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	70	02	00	00	01				00	00	24		48
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	52	00	24	00	00				00	00	01		53
Haryana													
Serisa	62	00	02	00	00				00	00	11		53
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	29	02	52	02	10				00	00	02		28
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	77	01	00	00	00				00	00	36		01
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	79	01	01	00	01				00	00	28		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	47	03	00	00	25				00	00	29		00
Supaul	38	00	45	00	00				00	00	00		36
Orissa													
Navrangpur	77	00	00	40	73				00	00	50		07
Bolanger	82	00	00	49	82				00	05	70		02

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 D: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: *Minimum Wages Act in the unorganized sector*

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Minimum Wages Act in the unorganized sector</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Minimum Wages Act in the unorganized sector ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	00	00				00	00	42		05
Raebareli	76	04	00	01	01				00	00	39		01
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	75	00	03	00	00				00	00	00		00
Mandla	82	00	00	03	00				01	00	01		00
West Bengal													
Purulia	41	00	00	03	33				00	00	20		03
24 South Parganas	49	00	02	15	45				00	01	25		01
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	41	00	03	00	03				00	00	09		32
Godda	83	00	00	00	00				00	00	01		00
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	01	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		02
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	23	00	51	00	00				00	00	00		23
Haryana													
Serisa	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	06	00	79	00	13				00	00	02		05
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	76	00	04	00	00				00	00	27		02
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	77	04	01	00	01				00	00	28		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	03	00	80	00	00				00	00	00		03
Orissa													
Navrangpur	58	00	00	30	54				00	00	41		06
Bolanger	65	00	00	41	63				00	04	53		04

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 E: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Women Organization such as National Commission of Women

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Women Organization such as National Commission of Women</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Women Organization such as National Commission of Women ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
					GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM	
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	82	00	00	00	00				00	00	37		01
Raebareli	80	00	00	01	03				00	00	33		00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	77	02	00	00	00				00	00	01		01
Mandla	84	00	00	06	00				00	00	06		05
West Bengal													
Purulia	36	00	00	03	12				00	00	37		04
24 South Parganas	50	00	00	15	35				00	01	38		02
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	13	00	07	00	00				00	00	08		12
Godda	85	00	00	09	00				00	00	07		10
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	21	00	01	00	00				00	00	16		08
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	19	00	56	00	00				01	00	00		19
Haryana													
Serisa	19	00	05	00	00				00	00	11		13
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	04	00	79	00	13				00	00	02		04
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	59	16	07	00	00				00	00	22		01
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	79	01	02	00	01				00	00	29		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	01	00	00	00	00				00	00	01		00
Supaul	14	00	69	00	00				00	00	00		13
Orissa													
Navrangpur	27	00	00	10	24				00	00	21		02
Bolanger	51	00	00	33	51				00	03	45		02

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 F: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls run by the Government

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls run by the Government</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls run by the Government ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	00	00				00	00	51		01
Raebareli	79	00	00	01	14				00	00	32		01
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	78	02	01	00	01				00	00	01		00
Mandla	80	00	02	11	03				00	00	13		09
West Bengal													
Purulia	27	00	00	01	07				00	00	25		01
24 South Parganas	30	02	02	11	28				00	01	21		01
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	55	00	08	00	00				00	00	07		54
Godda	83	01	00	11	03				00	00	10		12
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	49	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		37
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	04	00	70	00	00				00	00	00		05
Haryana													
Serisa	76	00	00	00	00				00	00	03		73
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	00	01	81	00	14				00	00	01		00
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	66	06	08	00	00				00	00	24		02
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	80	01	02	00	01				00	00	33		01
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	01	00	82	00	00				00	00	00		01
Orissa													
Navrangpur	14	00	00	03	10				00	00	11		03
Bolanger	24	00	00	14	24				00	02	21		00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 G: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about Ill effects of early marriage and early age pregnancy ...									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	03	00				00	00	72		00
Raebareli	80	00	00	00	18				00	00	31		00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	14	43	25	02	06				00	00	01		02
Mandla	28	31	25	46	10				00	00	26		16
West Bengal													
Purulia	79	00	00	05	48				00	00	48		10
24 South Parganas	77	01	00	23	63				00	03	47		06
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	76	00	02	00	00				00	00	05		73
Godda	12	64	09	44	21				01	00	14		27
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	80	00	04	00	00				00	00	53		30
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	72	00	03	00	00				00	00	00		76
Haryana													
Serisa	77	00	00	00	00				00	00	06		71
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	70	02	11	04	11				00	00	01		68
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	79	03	01	00	00				00	00	47		02
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	80	00	02	00	01				00	00	41		74
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	78	00	05	00	00				00	00	00		74
Orissa													
Navrangpur	85	00	00	44	80				00	00	54		07
Bolanger	84	00	00	50	84				00	04	00		04

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 H: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Reservation of women in job

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Reservation of women in job</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Reservation of women in job ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	03	00				00	00	69		00
Raebareli	78	00	00	00	17				00	00	30		00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	77	01	03	01	00				00	00	01		01
Mandla	80	00	03	12	03				01	00	14		08
West Bengal													
Purulia	76	00	00	05	47				00	00	45		09
24 South Parganas	72	00	00	21	49				00	02	44		04
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	25	00	02	00	00				00	00	08		19
Godda	83	02	00	27	07				00	00	21		29
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	26	00	00	00	00				00	00	16		12
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	66	00	06	00	24				00	00	01		49
Haryana													
Serisa	20	00	01	00	00				00	00	06		15
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	22	01	60	00	26				00	00	03		06
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	78	01	01	00	00				00	00	36		03
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	83	00	00	00	01				00	01	37		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	73	00	10	00	00				00	01	00		69
Orissa													
Navrangpur	85	00	00	44	80				00	00	54		07
Bolanger	85	00	00	50	50				00	05	73		04

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 I: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Reservation of seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM		
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	03	00				00	00	71		02
Raebareli	80	00	00	01	15				00	00	35		00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	71	01	03	00	00				00	00	01		02
Mandla	83	00	01	10	02				00	00	13		07
West Bengal													
Purulia	73	00	00	05	51				00	00	41		09
24 South Parganas	64	00	02	21	59				00	03	33		04
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	16	00	08	00	00				00	00	02		22
Godda	85	00	00	19	04				00	00	21		17
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	67	00	00	00	00				01	00	05		62
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	68	00	05	00	44				00	00	01		30
Haryana													
Serisa	55	01	02	00	00				00	00	00		58
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	23	00	60	00	26				00	00	02		04
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	79	01	01	00	00				00	00	45		05
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	84	00	00	00	01				00	00	39		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	43	00	00	00	35				00	01	07		01
Supaul	73	00	10	00	00				00	00	00		70
Orissa													
Navrangpur	84	00	00	44	80				00	00	54		07
Bolanger	85	00	00	50	85				00	04	73		00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 J: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion
Issue: Different departments and government agencies working in the field of upliftment of women

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on <i>Different departments and government agencies working in the field of upliftment of women</i>			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about <i>Different departments and government agencies working in the field of upliftment of women ...</i>									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
					GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM	
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	82	00	00	02	00				00	00	57		01
Raebareli	78	00	00	00	16				00	00	30		01
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	79	01	01	01	00				00	00	00		00
Mandla	83	00	01	07	02				00	00	10		04
West Bengal													
Purulia	38	00	00	03	19				00	00	28		03
24 South Parganas	48	00	02	17	42				00	03	32		03
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	04	00	02	00	00				00	00	00		06
Godda	85	00	00	15	03				00	00	16		10
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	11	00	00	00	00				00	00	03		08
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	05	00	72	00	01				00	00	00		04
Haryana													
Serisa	06	00	01	00	00				00	00	01		06
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	02	00	80	00	13				00	00	01		01
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	61	09	09	00	00				00	00	31		03
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	75	01	02	00	01				00	00	27		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	01	00	82	00	00				00	00	00		01
Orissa													
Navrangpur	38	00	00	17	34				00	00	28		07
Bolanger	49	00	00	27	49				00	01	43		00

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 K: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion

Issue: NGOs working in the field of women issues

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on NGOs working in the field of women issues			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about NGOs working in the field of women issues ...									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
				GS	AW	NGO	M/P				NP	EM	
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	45	01	23	01	00				01	00	32		01
Raebareli	38	03	23	00	08				00	00	21		01
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	71	00	05	00	01				00	00	00		00
Mandla	82	00	01	01	00				00	00	03		01
West Bengal													
Purulia	02	00	00	00	01				00	00	02		00
24 South Parganas	02	00	00	00	01				00	02	03		00
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	28	00	04	00	00				00	00	00		32
Godda	85	00	00	00	00				00	00	01		01
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	07	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		05
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	00	00	75	00	00				00	00	00		00
Haryana													
Serisa	06	00	00	00	00				0	00	01		05
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	02	03	77	00	08				00	00	06		00
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	44	07	24	00	00				00	00	13		01
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	65	04	10	00	00				00	00	24		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	00	00	83	00	00				00	00	00		00
Orissa													
Navrangpur	01	00	00	00	01				00	00	01		01
Bolanger	01	00	00	00	01				00	00	01		00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Table 4.5 L: Adolescent Girls Awareness of crucial socio-economic-political issues by sources and opinion
Issue: Scholarship offered by the Government for girls

Sample States and Districts	AGs view on Scholarship offered by the Government for girls			Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about Scholarship offered by the Government for girls ...									
	I am in support of this	This issue is uncalled for	I am not sure	A	B				C	D	E		F
					GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM	
Backward States I*													
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	83	00	00	00	00				00	00	75		01
Raebareli	79	00	00	00	00				0	00	62		03
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	79	00	02	05	02				00	00	02		05
Mandla	82	00	01	45	00				00	00	30		36
West Bengal													
Purulia	02	00	00	00	00				00	00	02		00
24 South Parganas	10	00	00	00	00				00	01	08		00
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	79	01	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Godda	85	00	00	30	04				00	00	02		68
Backward States II*													
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	79	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		80
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	72	00	02	00	00				00	00	00		78
Haryana													
Serisa	79	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		79
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	81	00	01	07	00				00	00	76		75
Special Category States													
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	82	00	00	00	00				00	00	64		00
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	83	00	00	00	00				00	00	68		00
Totally Backward States													
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Supaul	80	00	03	00	00				00	00	00		75
Orissa													
Navrangpur	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00
Bolanger	00	00	00	00	00				00	00	00		00

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

Awareness and Benefits from Upliftment Programmes

Women upliftment programmes are in vogue in various forms, launched by various agencies, and executed in variety of ways. The extent of benefits from these programmes depends, also on the level of awareness about the programme by the likely beneficiaries of these programmes. Table 4.6 and 4.7 report on the AGs knowledge and benefits derived from these programmes, being run by governments as well as the NGOs.

Table 4.6 reveals that as high as 67.2 per cent of AGs are not aware of the sponsored programmes, while those reported to have known these programmes are about 33 per cent. The AGs reporting on the benefits derived from sponsored programmes presents an extremely dismal picture. Only about 12 per cent of AGs have reported 'yes' to some benefits derived from these programmes.

AGs knowledge about the NGOs working in the field of women upliftment is extremely poor. This is revealed by Table 4.7, which presents a situation that in some districts not a single AG knows about the NGOs working in the field of women upliftment. On the benefits side, the survey has reported a poor response from AGs.

Table 4.6: AGs Awareness and benefits from various programmes run by the Central/State Governments for the protection and upliftment of adolescent girls/women.

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reported <i>Yes</i> to awareness about sponsored programmes	Frequency of AGs reported <i>No</i> to awareness about sponsored programmes	Frequency of AGs reported <i>Yes</i> to benefits derived from sponsored programmes	Frequency of AGs reported <i>No</i> to benefits derived from sponsored programmes	Frequency of AGs received assistance from sponsored programme(s) by type of assistance...							Frequency of AGs received assistance from sponsored programme by benefit response...			Frequency of AGs received assistance from sponsored programme by guardians reaction...	
					VT	FA	R	Es	El	T	AO	Y	N	OP	S	D
Backward States I*																
Uttar Pradesh																
Gorakhpur	60	20	07	71	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	0
Raebareli	67	03	07	70	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	1	7	0
Madhya Pradesh																
Satna	13	71	10	66	1	0	1	0	0	7	1	10	0	0	10	0
Mandla	09	73	08	70	0	1	1	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	8	0
West Bengal																
Purulia	15	66	10	64	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	10	0	0	10	0
24 South Parganas	06	76	00	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand																
Lohardagga	61	23	30	44	6	16	0	0	0	0	8	20	1	5	28	0
Godda	07	78	05	77	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	0	5	0
Backward States II*																
Punjab																
Hoshiarpur	56	28	15	61	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	3	12	0
Rajasthan																
Dungarpur	03	78	03	77	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0
Haryana																
Serisa	76	09	24	59	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	0	12	22	1
Chattisgarh																
Bilaspur	03	78	01	76	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Special Category States																
Himachal Pradesh																
Chamba	50	30	27	48	21	0	1	0	0	4	0	15	0	11	26	0
Uttaranchal																
Tehri Garhwal	49	20	22	58	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	7	20	1
Totally Backward States																
Bihar																
Kishanganj	00	85	01	83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Supaul	00	83	00	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa																
Navrangpur	05	79	03	81	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0
Bolanger	00	85	00	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

VT is Vocational Training
FA is Financial Assistance
R is Reservation in Educational Institutions/jobs
Es is Short run Wage Employment
El is Long run Wage Employment
T is Health and Nutrition Training
AO is Any Other which mainly include....
Y is Yes
N is No
OP is Only Partially
S is Supportive
D is Discouraging

Totally Backward States														
Bihar														
Kishanganj	01	00	84	00	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	01	01	83	00	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa														
Navrangpur	00	06	79	00	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	00	02	83	00	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

S is Supportive

D is Discouraging

N is I have no idea

B is I feel they are beneficial

C is I feel they are cheating people and the government

P is I feel they are only partially successful

AGs Perceptions on Women's Engagement

The adolescent girls perspective on women's engagement has been obtained during the field survey. The results of this investigation are presented in Table 4.8. The first response sought was to understand AGs opinion on whether women should have own occupation or should stay at home. Most response favoured the mixed option, preferring to work along with taking care of home. The choice was very clearly revealed as not a single reply was recorded in favour of exclusive preference for own occupation. Some responses have been recorded in favour of staying at home in some districts, provided below.

District	Number of AGs opined that women should stay
Satna	02
Lohardagga	02
Hoshiarpur	01
Serisa	01
Bilaspur	03
Chamba	03
Supaul	01

However, this is only a minuscule number as only 13 out of a total sample of 1179 stated that women should stay at home and not opt for own occupation. An overwhelming 98.9 per cent of AGs opined that women must work and also take care of family simultaneously. This shows that while adolescent girls are conscious of the benefits of work and employment, they do not want it to happen at the cost of family suffering without them being there. The response indicates that the reasons for such response are wide and varied. The overall distribution of response of the reasons for the choice of home and work is provided below.

Number of AGs response stating that women should only be doing households chores because...

Household works are very demanding:	927 (44 %)
There should be division of labour at home:	852 (41 %)
Outside works are very taxing/ Difficult:	230 (11 %)
Place of women is inside the four walls of home:	85 (4 %)
Other reasons:	2 (Insignificant)

Number of AGs response stating that women should have their own occupation because...

This gives economic independency to women:	1072 (32%)
This makes a big difference to family income:	731 (22%)
Women should also share family responsibility:	799 (24%)
This reduces exploitation, male dominance and violence against women:	741 (22%)
Other reasons:	17 (Insignificant)

Table 4.8: Adolescent Girls opinion on women's engagement

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs response on whether women should have her own occupation or they should stay at home...			Frequency of AGs response on women should only be doing households chores because...					Frequency of AGs response on women should have her own occupation because...				
	Women should have her own occupation	Women should stay at home	Women should work as well as take care of home	Household works are very demanding	There should be division of labour at home	Outside works are very taxing/difficult	Place of women is inside the four walls of home	There are other reasons why women should be at home	This gives economic independency to women	This makes a big difference to family income	Women should also share family responsibility	This reduces exploitation, male dominance and violence against women	There are other reasons why women should be at home
Uttar Pradesh													
Gorakhpur	00	00	62	23	39	47	24	00	69	22	06	57	00
Raebareli	00	00	66	04	58	43	00	00	66	22	06	60	00
Madhya Pradesh													
Satna	00	02	79	77	02	00	03	00	30	17	04	30	00
Mandla	00	00	83	69	11	00	00	00	36	11	25	09	00
West Bengal													
Purulia	00	00	84	84	84	04	01	00	85	84	76	55	03
24 South Parganas	00	00	83	83	77	13	12	01	85	82	82	78	03
Jharkhand													
Lohardagga	00	02	84	85	78	08	02	00	63	84	84	62	00
Godda	00	00	84	72	11	00	00	00	35	13	25	13	00
Punjab													
Hoshiarpur	00	01	83	81	78	13	07	01	72	83	82	57	08
Rajasthan													
Dungarpur	00	00	24	04	26	02	00	00	64	14	72	02	00
Haryana													
Serisa	00	01	81	81	81	26	13	00	66	79	79	75	01
Chattisgarh													
Bilaspur	00	03	11	06	02	05	0	00	34	21	39	09	00
Himachal Pradesh													
Chamba	00	03	06	11	49	19	02	00	44	10	05	49	00
Uttaranchal													
Tehri Garhwal	00	00	64	20	56	39	17	00	60	22	10	61	00
Bihar													
Kishanganj	00	00	56	55	00	00	00	00	85	00	01	02	00
Supaul	00	01	47	03	40	01	00	00	13	35	49	03	00
Orissa													
Navrangpur	00	00	84	84	76	01	01	00	82	52	72	50	01
Bolanger	00	00	85	85	84	09	03	00	83	80	82	69	01

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

AGs Perceptions on Discrimination at Household Level

Adolescent girls perceived a lot of discriminations at the household level mostly in terms of allocation and treatment, which invariably goes in favour of boys. However, many of adolescent girls also perceive that there is equal treatment between girls and boys at home and there is no such perceived discrimination. Interestingly, some responses also reported treatment more conducive to girls rather than boys, especially in terms of choice of dress. The responses in this regard are presented in Table 4.9. The overall response on the discrimination is presented below.

	Number of AGs perceived favour to boys at home	Number of AGs perceived favour to girls at home
Quality food	161	3
Medical facility	203	9
Educational facility	337	58
Choice of dress	352	225
Freedom of entertainment	854	234
Freedom for social activity	833	233
General treatment	469	8

The general treatment at home as perceived by adolescent girls is grossly biased in favour of boys. The treatment is largely unequal in when it comes to the distribution of quality and nutritious food, availability of medical facilities, and providing educational facilities. The least of unequal treatment is perceived in the choice of dresses. The extent of perceived inequality in treatment at household level against adolescent girls seems to vary widely across districts. The districts have been listed according to the number of responses by adolescent girls expressing their perceived notion of unequal treatment against them and in favour of boys at home. The listing of the districts is provided below, figures in brackets indicate the number of responses by adolescent girls perceived as unequal treatment against them and in favour of boys at their homes.

Perceived inequality in household level treatment across districts

Quality food	Medical facility	Educational facility		
Gorakhpur (30)	Gorakhpur (41)	Tehri Garhwal (80)		
Kishanganj (29)	Raebareli (36)	Raebareli (70)		
Lohardagga (28)	Tehri Garhwal (36)	Gorakhpur (65)		
Raebareli (26)	Chamba (32)	Chamba (60)		
Chamba (23)	Lohardagga (22)	Lohardagga (19)		
Serisa (09)	Kishanganj (14)	Serisa (16)		
Hoshiarpur (09)	Hoshiarpur (09)	Hoshiarpur (07)		
Bilaspur (03)	Serisa (07)	Bilaspur (07)		
Supaul (01)	Bilaspur (03)	Kishanganj (07)		
	Dungarpur (02)	Dungarpur (02)		
	24 South Pargana (01)	Purulia (02)		
		24 South Pargana (01)		
		Supaul (01)		
Choice of dress	Freedom of entertainment	Freedom for social activities	General treatment	
Tehri Garwal (77)	Tehri Garwal (83)	Serisa (85)	Serisa (85)	
Gorakhpur (76)	Gorakhpur (81)	Dungarpur (82)	Supaul (82)	
Raebareli (67)	Supaul (80)	Supaul (82)	Dungarpur (81)	
Chamba (64)	Serisa (79)	Gorakhpur (79)	Bilaspur (79)	
Kishanganj (16)	Raebareli (78)	Kishanganj (78)	Hoshiarpur (67)	
Lohardagga (14)	Dungarpur (77)	Raebareli (69)	Lohardagga (53)	
Hoshiarpur (11)	Chamba (76)	Hoshiarpur (69)	Kishanganj (22)	
Supaul (07)	Kishanganj (75)	Tehri Garwal (68)		
Serisa (06)	Hoshiarpur (70)	Bilaspur (67)		
24 South Pargana (03)	Bilaspur (66)	Lohardagga (60)		
Purulia (02)	Lohardagga (54)	Chamba (59)		
Dungarpur (02)	Purulia (13)	Purlia (18)		
	24 South Pargana (10)	24 South Pargana (15)		
	Bolanger (01)	Bolanger (02)		

Table 4.9: Adolescent Girls response on discrimination at household level

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs response on enjoying equal right and facilities at the households in terms of...																				
	Quality of food			Medical facilities			Educational facilities			Choice of dress			Freedom of entertainment			Freedom For social activities			General treatment		
	E	M	F	E	M	F	E	M	F	E	M	F	E	M	F	E	M	F	E	M	F
Uttar Pradesh																					
Gorakhpur	55	30	00	44	41	00	19	65	01	09	76	00	04	81	00	06	79	00	00	00	00
Raebareli	58	26	01	47	36	02	13	70	02	18	67	00	08	78	00	10	69	06	00	00	00
Madhya Pradesh																					
Satna	82	00	02	81	00	03	56	00	28	16	00	68	12	00	72	16	00	67	68	00	08
Mandla	81	00	00	81	00	00	74	00	07	10	00	71	07	00	74	19	00	62	78	00	00
West Bengal																					
Purulia	85	00	00	85	00	00	83	02	00	79	02	04	71	13	01	76	18	00	85	00	00
24 South Parganas	85	00	00	84	01	00	79	01	04	68	03	14	69	10	06	66	15	03	84	00	00
Jharkhand																					
Lohardagga	57	28	00	63	22	00	66	19	00	70	14	01	31	54	00	25	60	00	32	53	00
Godda	85	00	00	85	00	00	75	00	10	20	00	65	10	00	75	14	00	71	00	00	00
Punjab																					
Hoshiarpur	75	09	00	76	09	00	78	07	00	74	11	00	15	70	00	16	69	00	17	67	00
Rajasthan																					
Dungarpur	81	03	00	82	02	01	82	02	00	82	02	00	07	77	01	02	82	00	00	81	00
Haryana																					
Serisa	76	09	00	78	07	00	69	16	00	79	06	00	06	79	00	00	85	00	00	85	00
Chattisgarh																					
Bilaspur	82	03	00	82	03	00	77	07	01	78	07	00	17	66	02	15	67	03	03	79	00
Himachal Pradesh																					
Chamba	62	23	00	50	32	03	21	60	04	20	64	01	09	76	00	22	59	04	00	00	00
Uttaranchal																					
Tehri Garhwal	41	00	00	49	36	00	04	80	01	08	77	00	01	83	01	13	68	04	00	00	00
Bihar																					
Kishanganj	56	29	00	71	14	00	78	07	00	68	16	01	08	75	02	04	78	03	67	22	00
Supaul	83	01	00	84	00	00	83	01	00	77	07	00	03	80	00	02	82	00	01	82	00
Orissa																					
Navrangpur	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00
Bolanger	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	85	00	00	84	01	00	83	02	00	85	00	00

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

E is for Equal Treatment

M is for Favour to male child

F is for Favour to female child

Awareness about Crucial Disease and Ailments

Table 4.8 A to H report on the health related awareness of AGs and its comparison with the awareness of adolescent boys (ABs). The overall impression on the health parameters suggest that AGs and ABs are almost equally naïve or competent. Difference arises when it comes to women-specific family welfare programme.

**Table 4.10A: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Anaemia**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Anaemia</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Anaemia</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Anaemia</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Anaemia</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Gorakhpur	27	28	30	43	42	44	41	45	09	31
Raebareli	27	29	29	40	45	40	45	36	12	37
Satna	27	02	56	28	57	28	57	35	12	38
Mandla	11	21	53	20	65	40	15	15	36	34
Purulia	68	14	08	74	11	74	11	57	11	17
24 South Parganas	73	12	00	84	01	84	01	69	14	02
Lohardagga	08	16	61	03	82	19	66	07	09	69
Godda	18	28	39	26	59	58	27	20	33	32
Hoshiarpur	04	09	72	00	85	09	76	03	04	78
Dungarpur	58	13	14	67	18	64	21	51	12	22
Serisa	03	02	80	00	85	04	81	01	03	81
Bilaspur	31	09	45	37	48	34	51	19	06	60
Chamba	18	46	21	52	33	52	33	41	10	34
Tehri Garhwal	15	37	33	48	37	48	37	39	22	24
Kishanganj	65	20	00	82	03	82	03	02	47	36
Supaul	64	03	18	64	21	63	22	65	01	19
Navrangpur	33	45	07	78	07	78	07	37	46	02
Bolanger	55	29	01	83	02	83	02	66	18	01

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10B: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Vitamin Deficiency**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Vitamin Deficiency</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Vitamin Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Vitamin Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Vitamin Deficiency</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Gorakhpur	00	44	41	59	26	65	20	64	04	17
Raebareli	36	40	09	55	30	55	30	44	11	30
Satna	09	22	54	43	42	34	51	41	07	37
Mandla	00	41	44	57	28	59	26	43	18	24
Purulia	00	82	03	56	29	66	19	34	32	19
24 South Parganas	84	00	01	69	16	71	14	33	44	08
Lohardagga	00	51	34	64	21	30	55	48	20	17
Godda	00	60	25	60	25	66	19	37	17	31
Hoshiarpur	00	67	18	83	02	01	84	73	12	00
Dungarpur	32	37	16	65	20	69	16	56	10	19
Serisa	00	57	28	69	16	00	85	50	10	25
Bilaspur	28	35	22	50	35	50	35	32	10	43
Chamba	00	57	28	55	30	74	11	66	12	07
Tehri Garhwal	00	61	24	67	18	71	14	67	08	10
Kishanganj	20	10	55	44	41	46	39	23	07	55
Supaul	03	63	19	54	31	53	32	54	01	03
Navrangpur	00	85	00	69	16	68	17	12	57	16
Bolanger	84	00	01	72	13	72	13	20	52	13

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10C: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Iodine Deficiency**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Iodine Deficiency</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Iodine Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Iodine Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Iodine Deficiency</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Gorakhpur	11	26	48	18	67	18	67	37	16	32
Raebareli	67	08	10	70	15	71	14	50	05	30
Satna	36	01	48	40	45	41	44	36	14	35
Mandla	13	23	49	36	49	38	47	16	32	36
Purulia	74	06	05	80	05	80	05	72	08	05
24 South Parganas	79	02	04	81	04	81	04	72	08	05
Lohardagga	07	12	66	10	75	14	71	07	14	64
Godda	21	34	30	57	28	60	25	17	35	33
Hoshiarpur	15	18	52	00	85	30	55	23	14	48
Dungarpur	65	06	14	70	15	65	20	51	12	22
Serisa	09	11	65	00	85	18	67	17	07	61
Bilaspur	51	09	25	58	27	52	33	29	07	49
Chamba	06	21	58	28	57	30	55	21	20	44
Tehri Garhwal	05	24	56	24	61	23	62	26	28	31
Kishanganj	26	11	48	37	48	37	48	02	15	68
Supaul	47	01	37	47	38	47	38	44	01	40
Navrangpur	66	19	00	85	00	85	00	67	18	00
Bolanger	78	06	01	84	01	84	01	77	07	01

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10D: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Growth Deficiency**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Growth Deficiency</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Growth Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Growth Deficiency</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Growth Deficiency</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Gorakhpur	37	19	29	45	40	76	09	00	46	39
Raebareli	07	31	47	17	68	17	68	25	19	41
Satna	37	03	45	43	42	38	47	13	43	29
Mandla	27	26	32	49	36	52	33	00	49	36
West Bengal										
Purulia	13	29	43	54	31	80	05	00	54	31
24 South Parganas	24	39	22	70	15	83	02	00	70	15
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	59	22	04	69	16	18	67	00	41	44
Godda	24	33	28	67	18	61	24	00	67	18
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	71	12	02	81	04	40	45	00	00	85
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	56	06	23	51	34	60	25	23	40	22
Haryana										
Serisa	83	02	00	85	00	66	19	00	00	85
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	38	07	40	40	45	48	37	13	15	57
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	37	15	33	60	25	71	14	00	60	25
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	38	28	19	50	35	73	12	00	47	38
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	07	19	59	29	56	14	71	00	24	61
Supaul	17	01	67	19	66	22	63	02	17	66
Orissa										
Navrangpur	17	47	21	63	22	85	00	00	54	31
Bolanger	15	51	01	64	21	84	01	00	60	25

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 4.10E: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments: Immunisation

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Immunisation</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Immunisation</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Immunisation</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Immunisation</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	00	70	15	74	11	65	20	00	70	15
Raebareli	27	52	06	63	22	63	22	31	24	30
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	31	35	19	48	39	61	24	31	34	20
Mandla	00	49	36	39	46	41	44	00	50	35
West Bengal										
Purulia	00	80	05	73	12	71	14	00	80	05
24 South Parganas	01	80	04	80	05	76	09	00	81	04
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	00	03	82	73	12	68	17	00	16	69
Godda	00	64	21	56	29	49	36	00	64	21
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	00	00	85	83	02	78	07	00	40	45
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	31	34	19	70	15	48	37	23	20	42
Haryana										
Serisa	00	00	85	73	12	79	06	00	66	19
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	16	22	47	52	33	41	44	10	10	65
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	00	68	17	72	13	55	30	00	68	17
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	00	66	19	79	06	73	12	01	66	19
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	28	09	48	69	16	65	20	01	20	64
Supaul	01	19	65	48	37	47	38	01	19	65
Orissa										
Navrangpur	00	85	00	82	03	83	02	00	85	00
Bolanger	00	84	01	82	03	82	03	00	84	01

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10F: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Common Infant Diseases**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Common Infant Disease</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Common Infant Disease</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Common Infant Disease</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Common Infant Disease</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	00	67	18	64	21	68	17	56	19	10
Raebareli	53	25	07	69	16	70	15	33	21	31
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	29	18	38	63	22	62	23	58	03	24
Mandla	01	40	44	43	42	50	35	29	20	36
West Bengal										
Purulia	00	73	12	78	07	80	05	66	14	05
24 South Parganas	00	76	09	84	01	82	03	72	12	01
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	00	65	20	76	09	42	43	71	10	04
Godda	00	62	23	51	34	66	19	35	24	26
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	00	84	01	77	08	00	85	73	12	00
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	30	06	49	69	16	46	39	59	10	16
Haryana										
Serisa	00	74	11	84	01	00	85	80	01	04
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	14	13	58	42	43	44	41	43	03	39
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	00	65	20	55	30	62	23	34	40	11
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	00	7015	73	12	72	13	43	37	05	
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	14	20	31	49	36	54	31	22	23	40
Supaul	02	39	44	77	08	70	15	75	02	08
Orissa										
Navrangpur	00	82	03	85	00	85	00	10	75	00
Bolanger	00	82	03	80	05	82	03	30	52	03

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10G: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Sexually Transmitted Diseases-HIV/AIDS**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Sexually Transmitted Disease-HIV/AIDS</i> ...			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Sexually Transmitted Disease-HIV/AIDS</i> ...		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Sexually Transmitted Disease-HIV/AIDS</i> ...		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Sexually Transmitted Disease-HIV/AIDS</i> ...		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	67	00	18	50	35	45	40	56	19	10
Raebareli	51	25	09	70	13	69	13	51	03	05
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	25	00	60	27	58	27	58	53	04	28
Mandla	10	06	68	16	68	10	74	00	16	68
West Bengal										
Purulia	25	48	07	73	01	72	02	21	48	11
24 South Parganas	72	11	00	77	06	06	77	67	16	00
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	85	00	00	58	27	32	53	82	03	00
Godda	38	19	28	15	70	16	69	13	56	16
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	67	18	00	67	18	18	67	80	05	00
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	77	00	04	77	00	11	66	60	13	07
Haryana										
Serisa	76	09	00	00	85	85	00	78	06	01
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	77	01	07	80	03	28	55	60	00	19
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	65	00	15	68	15	38	45	33	39	11
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	23	38	21	76	09	76	09	78	01	00
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	81	04	00	85	00	84	01	03	48	33
Supaul	56	16	03	72	03	37	38	68	07	00
Orissa										
Navrangpur	11	74	00	85	00	85	00	21	64	00
Bolanger	82	00	00	64	21	00	85	30	52	02

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 4.10H: Knowledge of Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys about Diseases and Ailments:
Family Welfare Program and Tools for Birth Control**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about <i>Family Welfare Program and Tools for Birth Control...</i>			Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about causes of <i>Family Welfare Program and Tools for Birth Control...</i>		Frequency of AGs reporting on knowledge about prevention/cure of <i>Family Welfare Program and Tools for Birth Control...</i>		Frequency of ABs reporting on knowledge about <i>Family Welfare Program and Tools for Birth Control...</i>		
	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge	Yes	No	Yes	No	Good Knowledge	Partial Knowledge	No Knowledge
Backward States I*										
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	53	10	22	67	18	67	18	56	19	10
Raebareli	50	03	32	74	11	00	85	10	74	01
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	27	01	57	57	28	57	28	10	26	49
Mandla	32	08	45	38	47	40	45	29	16	40
West Bengal										
Purulia	61	17	07	80	05	80	05	66	14	05
24 South Parganas	27	17	41	82	03	82	03	72	12	01
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	67	09	09	42	43	65	20	71	10	04
Godda	33	18	34	39	46	40	45	35	24	26
Backward States II*										
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	68	01	16	00	85	85	00	73	00	12
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	27	04	54	69	16	38	47	00	33	52
Haryana										
Serisa	83	00	02	00	85	64	21	80	00	05
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	29	00	56	73	12	30	55	03	44	38
Special Category States										
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	44	09	32	62	23	66	19	30	51	04
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	59	14	12	72	13	72	13	43	35	07
Totally Backward States										
Bihar										
Kishanganj	01	16	68	84	01	37	48	00	47	38
Supaul	03	00	82	70	15	68	17	00	03	82
Orissa										
Navrangpur	16	66	03	85	00	85	00	10	64	11
Bolanger	34	44	07	82	03	82	03	43	00	46

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

Chapter 5

VARIATIONS IN PROBLEMS AND PERCEPTIONS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

There are whole range of possible factors which would explain the variations in perceived problems and perceptions of adolescent girls (AGs). Adolescent girls would behave differently in different environment and circumstances. Their understanding of situation, status in family and thereby in society and also responses to given situation would differ across broad environment and circumstances. The survey considered the following broad parameters for identifying the variations in AG's problems and perceptions:

Level of Income: A higher income group family is likely to provide more conducive, educative and free environment to adolescent girls than a relatively lower income group family. The survey considered broadly the division of family between those above the poverty line (APL families) and those below the poverty line (BPL families). Analysis by these two broad divisions is likely to provide insight as to broadly how the income status of a family affects the problems and perceptions of AGs.

Urbanization: The impact of urbanization on the life of people is undeniably great. The younger people are more likely to be affected by the sparkle of urbanization, as it provides a lot of opportunities in terms of education, jobs etc. Competition is yet another factor which prompts behaviours of young mind. Urbanization provides more competitive environment, which in general lacks in the rural areas. Therefore, in all probabilities, the problems and perceptions of AGs would also differ across urban-rural sectors.

Caste: The affiliation to caste is by birth and it remains static all through life time. The 'caste endogamy' is still more or less true, where all social customs and interactions tend to confine within the caste group. The level of inter-caste social and economic mobility is still very low. The caste groups tend to function with their own well defined and well-guarded prestige system, wherein a set pattern is followed with respect to status and freedom to be provided to members of family especially girls. Therefore, it is expected that inter-caste analysis would provide insight into important variations in the problems and perceptions of AGs. For making the analysis more relevant and policy oriented, the scheduled categories of General, OBC (other backward caste), SC (scheduled caste) and ST (scheduled tribe) has been followed.

Religion: Religion is not as rigid as caste, yet it has larger influence on the ways of life. It determines the way a family conducts itself on daily basis. Inter-religion differences in the problems and perception of AGs is quite natural to occur. The survey takes note of this by considering broadly three religion groups such as Hindu, Muslim and Sikh.

Variations in Problems and Perceptions Across Level of Income

Spending decision

Table 5.1A and 5.1B present the broad picture on the spending decision of working and earning AGs for APL and BPL families. The APL families across broad categories states on average present a better picture, AGs found more independent in handling the decision on spending their own earned income. However, the basic tendency of AGs handing over the entire earning or part of earning to parent/guardian/husband is not very different across APL and BPL families, so far as backward states I and II are concerned. In backward states I, 47.5 and 49.6 per cent of AGs reported to hand over the entire earning in APL and BPL families respectively. In backward states II, this proportion stands at 20.4 per cent and 21.3 per cent respectively. For totally backward states, the proportion of AGs reporting to hand over the entire earning is 10 per cent higher than the APL families. The total proportion of AGs, on average, seems to be higher in APL families where the entire earning is being spent by AGs themselves. There are number of cases where AGs are forced to hand over the entire earning to parent/guardian/husband, the proportion of such cases seem to concentrate exclusively in backward states I for both APL and BPL families.

Table 5.1 A: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: APL Families

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	650	86 (47.5)	142 (41.5)	121 (42.6)	56 (93.3)	22 (95.6)	427
Backward States II*	1490	37 (20.4)	16 (4.6)	9 (3.2)	1 (1.7)	0 (0.0)	63
<i>Special Category States</i>	1888	24 (13.2)	77 (22.5)	58 (20.4)	2 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	161
Totally Backward States	650	34 (18.8)	107 (31.3)	96 (33.8)	1 (1.7)	1 (4.3)	239
Total sample	1169.50	181 (100.0)	342 (100.0)	284	60 (100.0)	23 (100.0)	890

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of the total cases.

Table 5.1 B: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: BPL Families

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	310	56 (49.6)	51 (48.1)	42 (48.8)	15 (100.0)	4 (80.0)	168
Backward States II*	708	24 (21.3)	2 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	26
<i>Special Category States</i>	790	1 (0.8)	1 (0.9)	2 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	04
Totally Backward States	470	32 (28.3)	52 (49.1)	42 (48.8)	0 (0.0)	1 (20.0)	127
Total sample	569.50	113 (100.0)	106 (100.0)	86 (100.0)	15 (100.0)	05 (100.0)	325

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of the total cases.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence of various nature and dimension seems to be a formidable problem among BPL families. In comparison to APL families, the occurrence of domestic violence is several folds higher in BPL families. Table 5.2 A and 5.2 B suggest that the number of AGs who reported to have faced more than five types of domestic violence are disproportionately higher in BPL families (866 cases) as against a moderate 16 cases for APL families. For BPL families, almost all types of listed violence including treatment like servant have been promptly reflected. It seems that families in abject poverty and in general below poverty resort to violence against girl child as a matter of regular practice, inflicted upon AGs on any small pretext. Perhaps, AGs subjected to abuse at home and the level of poverty is positively related to each other. The entire burnt of frustration of the head of the family for not being able to get many things they want and a constant struggle with perennial scarcity, is vented out on children, especially girls. Perhaps, the birth of a girl child in a poverty reeling family is like unbundling of curse and violence. This is also evident from the fact that most of occurrences in BPL families have taken place in backward states and totally backward states. The special category states have shown relatively less occurrences of domestic violence against AGs.

Table 5.2 A: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls: APL Families

Sample States and Districts	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	25	22	18	16	12	7	11	11	6	14	6	3	4	0	5
Backward States II*	10	9	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Special Category States</i>	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sample	38	33	21	18	13	08	13	11	07	15	06	03	05	00	06

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of the total cases.

Table 5.2 B: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls: BPL Families

Sample States and Districts	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Number of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	564	548	518	498	46	410	525	418	538	356	465	484	304	381	500
Backward States II*	205	187	145	34	210	13	132	8	165	14	8	82	24	159	23
<i>Special Category States</i>	167	167	167	167	168	113	160	132	170	28	154	165	151	156	169
Totally Backward States	287	247	213	167	241	184	178	146	144	105	143	67	24	100	91
Total Sample	1223	1149	1043	866	665	720	995	704	1017	503	770	798	503	796	783

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of the total cases.

Level of general awareness

Yet another sharp discrepancy has been witnessed in the level of general awareness between APL and BPL families, reflected in Table 5.3 A and 5.3 B. Almost zero proportion of AGs in the BPL families have reported 'yes' to the general awareness, while in the APL families the proportion is as high as 59.5 per cent for totally backward states, followed by 47 per cent for special category states. Those who reported 'no' to the general awareness, most of them suggested that they want to enhance knowledge base but could not do so because of lack of access to information.

Table 5.3 A: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: APL Families

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting Yes to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	39	78				83	1	0		174	1	200	40	81
Backward States II*	11.3	0				7	2	1		28	0	285	2	1
Special Category States	47	14				3	0	0		64	0	16	29	28
Totally Backward States	59.5	145				137	1	0		130	15	85	3	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Table 5.3 B: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: BPL Families

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	0	2				1	0	0		0	0	1	4	0
Backward States II*	0	0				1	0	0		0	0	2	0	0
Special Category States	0	0				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	0	0				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Behaviour of male members

The AGs have reported more permissible behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards boys and more authoritarian towards them. In this respect, APL families seem to be more conservative than BPL families, although the basic authoritarian tendency for girls remains the same. Families in general and more so in APL categories have demonstrated discouraging behaviour towards AGs. The discrepancies in male members behaviour is apparently seen across all types of households.

Table 5.4 A: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: APL Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	192	40	82	112	30	7	21	8	139	230	61	0
Backward States II*	67	4	109	57	44	0	38	0	104	57	11	5
Special Category States	54	25	15	12	9	0	9	0	35	33	39	0
Totally Backward States	31	2	26	55	63	0	8	0	39	57	67	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Other mainly includes....

Table 5.4 B: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls : BPL Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	76	11	32	64	14	3	5	13	87	82	20	0
Backward States II*	12	1	41	25	5	0	14	0	39	19	0	0
Special Category States	33	7	2	9	3	0	2	0	13	18	22	0
Totally Backward States	15	0	18	55	73	0	3	0	28	53	79	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Other mainly includes....

Worst fear and best dream

It seems that AGs perceptions of discrimination at the household level vis-à-vis adolescent boys differ across APL and BPL families. This also seems to have affected AGs aspirations and apprehensions, reflected in their worst fear and best dream. The data collected in this regard is presented in Table 5.5 A and 5.5 B. The most common of all aspiration expressed by AGs is that given a chance they would like to change the society looks at girls child.

Table 5.5 A: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: APL Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	19	135	152	299	186	138	409	5
Backward States II*	77	203	36	105	144	181	132	10
Special Category States	1	66	58	63	51	88	81	0
Totally Backward States	45	83	34	43	167	85	261	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Others mainly include...

Table 5.5 B: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: BPL Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	0	5	3	2	0	2	60	0
Backward States II*	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Special Category States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Others mainly include...

Variations in Problems and Perceptions Across Urban-Rural sector

Spending decision

Table 5.6 A and 5.6 B present the spending decision pattern of AGs in the urban and rural sectors respectively. The average monthly income per household in urban sector is Rs.1125, which is higher than that calculated for rural sector (Rs.720). In urban sector, it mostly backward states where the tendency of handing over the entire earning or part of the earning by AGs to head of the family has been reported. This tendency has figured prominently in rural sector, where almost 60 per cent of AGs reported to hand over voluntarily either whole or part of earnings to head of family. The corresponding figure for rural sector stands at 64 per cent. Almost 30 per cent of AGs reported to have kept the entire earnings for self spending, both in urban and rural sectors alike. Only a small proportion of 2-4 per cent AGs reported cases where their earnings have been taken away forcibly by the head of family. Therefore, the survey does not observe any significant difference in spending decision of AGs across urban-rural sector.

Table 5.6 A: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: Urban Sector

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (Column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	645.6	38	28	30	4	8	108
Backward States II*	1490.5	7	7	3	0	0	17
<i>Special Category States</i>	1600.0	6	12	9	0	0	27
Totally Backward States	764.0	8	36	24	0	1	69
Total sample	1125.02	59	83	66	04	09	221

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Table 5.6 B: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: Rural Sector

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	480.8	104	167	133	67	18	489
Backward States II*	945.8	54	11	6	1	0	72
<i>Special Category States</i>	970.0	19	66	51	2	0	138
Totally Backward States	483.0	58	123	114	1	1	297
Total sample	719.9	235	367	304	71	19	996

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Domestic violence

The intensity and the pattern of domestic violence committed against AGs, as reported in Table 5.7A and 5.7B, seem to differ significantly across urban-rural sector. The occurrence is more in rural sector, as high as 776 AGs reported more than five type of violence committed against them. The most frequent type of violence in both urban and rural sector is beating, followed by scolding and suspecting the character of AG. Keeping watch on the movement of AG is quite frequent in both urban and rural sector. Treating AG like a servant is disproportionately higher in rural sector than urban sector, confined mostly in backward states. It is difficult to say that domestic violence against AGs is merely a rural phenomenon, though clearly seems to be more intensive in rural areas. Urbanization definitely has a reducing impact on domestic violence against AGs.

Table 5.7 A: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls: Urban Sector

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	62	57	52	48	90	64	102	69	91	70	82	81	49	57	72
Backward States II*	32	29	20	5	36	4	17	4	30	4	3	8	6	32	7
<i>Special Category States</i>	20	20	20	20	30	20	29	24	30	20	29	30	23	28	30
Totally Backward States	59	59	50	35	51	47	25	37	24	38	35	12	5	20	10
Total Sample	173	165	142	108	207	135	173	134	175	132	149	131	83	137	119

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Table 5.7 B: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls: Rural Sector

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of Ags subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of Ags subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of Ags subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of Ags subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	507	493	464	466	390	353	434	360	453	300	389	406	259	324	433
Backward States II*	183	167	126	29	175	10	117	4	136	25	5	44	19	127	17
<i>Special Category States</i>	149	149	149	149	138	93	131	108	140	85	125	135	128	128	139
Totally Backward States	221	188	157	132	190	137	153	109	120	130	108	55	19	80	81
Total Sample	1060	997	896	776	893	593	835	581	849	540	627	640	425	659	670

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Level of general awareness

As revealed by Table 5.8A and 5.8B, it seems that the level of general awareness of AGs is quite high in urban sector in comparison to rural sector. Surprisingly the reported general awareness by AGs in totally backward states of both urban and rural sectors is quite high, which a good sign of the changes taking place at the grass root level. When asked for the reason of saying ‘no’ on general awareness, it is once again apparent that in both urban and rural sectors the most prominent is the lack of access to information. The AGs perception towards gaining general information seems to have undergone tremendous changes, reflected basically in only few of them admitting that it is useless for them.

Table 5.8A: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: Urban Sector

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting Yes to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	27.8	64				62	1	0		148	1	161	22	21
Backward States II*	11.3	0				6	1	0		14	0	239	1	1
Special Category States	36	10				2	0	0		49	0	14	29	14
Totally Backward States	40.0	125				117	0	0		112	13	70	3	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Table 5.8B: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: Rural Sector

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	11.2	16				22	0	0		26	0	40	22	60
Backward States II*	0	0				2	1	1		14	0	48	1	0
Special Category States	11	4				1	0	0		15	0	2	0	14
Totally Backward States	19.5	20				20	0	0		18	2	15	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Behaviour of male members

The overall behaviour of male members in both urban and rural sector is more submissive and caring towards boys rather than girls. This is revealed by an examination of Table 5.9A and 5.9B. The reported cases of discouraging behaviors towards AGs are higher in rural sector. Rural sector also demonstrates more authoritarian male behaviour towards AGs. As against a total of 150 cases of authoritarian behaviour reported in urban sector, the backward states alone in rural sector demonstrated 206 cases with a total of 330. Maximum number of authoritarian cases is reported for backward states, in both urban and rural sector.

Table 5.9A: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: Urban Sector

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	62	13	10	45	16	2	7	5	32	67	19	0
Backward States II*	14	1	27	18	10	0	6	0	28	10	1	0
Special Category States	53	6	5	8	2	0	3	0	14	16	15	0
Totally Backward States	21	1	7	14	92	0	5	0	16	17	24	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward Other mainly includes....

**Table 5.9B : Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys
as reported by Adolescent Girls: Rural Sector**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	206	38	104	131	28	8	19	16	194	245	62	0
Backward States II*	65	4	123	64	39	0	46	0	115	66	10	5
Special Category States	34	26	12	13	8	0	8	0	34	35	46	0
Totally Backward States	25	1	37	96	44	0	6	0	51	73	112	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Worst fear and best dream

Being a girl, the intensity of fear seems to be far less felt by AGs in urban sector than in rural sector. This is also reflected in a higher proportion of AGs opting to be borne again as girl in next birth. Backward states girls in rural sector may not like to be borne as girl again. There seems to be general urge on the part of AGs to change the way society looks at girl child, more so in rural areas. Urbanization does seem to affect the position of AGs positively and place them in better position.

Table 5.10A: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: Urban Sector

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	7	37	36	47	64	22	86	2
Backward States II*	8	50	8	11	29	32	18	3
Special Category States	1	18	9	10	14	12	17	0
Totally Backward States	36	18	7	7	24	25	42	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.10B: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: Rural Sector

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	12	102	119	254	122	118	382	4
Backward States II*	69	153	28	94	118	151	112	7
Special Category States	0	48	49	53	37	76	64	0
Totally Backward States	9	65	27	36	143	60	219	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Variations in Problems and Perceptions Across Caste Groups

Spending decision

The scheduled caste groups considered are General, OBC, SC and ST. Table 5.12A to B presents survey data on spending behaviour of AGs across these caste groups. The average monthly income of General category is the maximum (Rs.1092.75), followed by OBCs (Rs.898.75), SCs (Rs.810) and STs (Rs.762.5). The AGs from general category mostly either only partly handing over their earnings to head of family or take self decision on its spending. While all other caste group demonstrated, largely, the tendency of AGs handing over all of their earnings or part of earnings to head of family. Asking AGs to hand over their earnings forcibly by head of family is proportionately very less across all caste groups.

Table 5.11A: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: General

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (Column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	642	23	66	61	28	5	183
Backward States II*	1405	9	4	2	0	0	15
<i>Special Category States</i>	1650	17	58	48	2	0	125
Totally Backward States	674	8	30	30	0	1	69
Total sample	1092.75	57	158	141	30	06	392

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Table 5.11B: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: Other Backward Caste (OBC)

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (Column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	540	48	38	34	12	9	141
Backward States II*	1170	16	3	2	0	0	21
<i>Special Category States</i>	1280	0	2	3	0	0	05
Totally Backward States	605	52	61	44	1	0	158
Total sample	898.75	116	104	83	13	09	325

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Table 5.11C: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: Schedule Caste (SC)

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (Column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	480	27	49	48	17	6	147
Backward States II*	1280	23	10	4	1	0	38
<i>Special Category States</i>	900	6	10	5	0	0	21
Totally Backward States	580	5	42	30	0	1	78
Total sample	810	61	111	87	18	07	284

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Table 5.11D: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls: Schedule Tribe (ST)

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					Total Sample (Column 3 to 7)
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	480	44	42	20	14	6	126
Backward States II*	790	13	1	1	0	0	15
<i>Special Category States</i>	1110	2	8	4	0	0	14
Totally Backward States	670	1	26	34	0	0	61
Total sample	762.5	60	77	59	14	06	216

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Domestic violence

The occurrences of domestic violence of various natures against AGs across caste groups have been reported in Table 5.13A to D. The survey data suggests that the intensity of such occurrences is largely confined to backward states all across caste groups. Caste as such may not have perceptible impact on domestic violence against AGs. The sublime form of violence is present across caste group, suggesting that it is more a matter of mind set up determined largely by education and income rather than caste affiliation.

**Table 5.12A: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
: General**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	9	11	8	256	164	119	166	149	162	138	160	163	131	138	163
Backward States II*	6	16	16	18	33	4	25	1	33	4	3	22	1	26	8
<i>Special Category States</i>	0	0	0	93	127	89	120	101	128	75	121	125	115	119	132
Totally Backward States	4	13	8	66	44	41	34	33	24	36	29	17	2	18	15

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

**Table 5.12B: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
: Other Backward Caste (OBC)**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	2	16	9	35	141	140	172	133	174	94	142	146	83	119	155
Backward States II*	4	24	62	2	72	6	36	5	52	13	1	32	11	49	12
<i>Special Category States</i>	0	0	0	10	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	10
Totally Backward States	12	5	8	15	99	76	70	49	55	53	49	16	15	49	36

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

**Table 5.12C: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
: Schedule Caste (SC)**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	0	0	0	126	102	99	119	93	117	93	108	103	73	78	115
Backward States II*	0	0	0	3	62	4	40	1	66	12	3	38	8	46	3
<i>Special Category States</i>	0	0	0	35	21	13	20	16	21	15	18	20	17	19	7
Totally Backward States	0	0	0	64	60	38	45	33	38	42	38	20	4	22	25

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

**Table 5.12D: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
:Schedule Tribe (ST)**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	8	7	5	97	73	59	79	54	91	45	61	75	21	46	72
Backward States II*	9	10	34	11	44	0	33	1	15	0	1	0	5	44	1
<i>Special Category States</i>	0	0	0	31	15	6	15	10	16	11	1	15	14	13	20
Totally Backward States	25	16	25	22	38	29	29	33	27	37	27	14	3	11	15

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Level of general awareness

Table 5.14 A to D present survey results on the level of general awareness of AGs across caste groups. In the special category states, the general caste group reported slightly higher level of awareness among AGs. In rest of category, all caste groups seem to be doing alike. No definite conclusion seems plausible. For example, while in totally backward states, the proportion of AGs reported 'yes' to general awareness is moderately high among OBC, the SCs and STs do not seem to be lagging too far behind. Neither, the general caste category outweighs significantly in any of state groups. Caste may not be a significant factor in determining the level of general awareness of AGs.

Table 5.13A: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: General

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting Yes to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	10.0	40				19	0	0		82	0	48	8	3
Backward States II*	1.0	0				1	0	0		7	0	54	0	0
Special Category States	29.0	9				2	0	0		55	0	6	17	18
Totally Backward States	16.0	32				15	0	0		25	4	26	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Table 5.13B: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: Other Backward Caste (OBC)

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	10.0	16				22	1	0		45	0	55	21	32
Backward States II*	3.2	0				3	1	1		12	0	88	1	1
Special Category States	7.0	1				0	0	0		1	0	6	2	2
Totally Backward States	20.5	50				90	0	0		67	3	18	0	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Table 5.13C: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: Schedule Caste (SC)

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting Yes to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	9.0	9				15	0	0		46	1	33	6	19
Backward States II*	3.1	0				3	0	0		9	0	89	0	0
Special Category States	12.0	2				0	0	0		4	0	1	6	6
Totally Backward States	11.0	33				32	1	0		25	2	41	3	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Table 5.13D: Awareness of Adolescent Girls: Schedule Tribe (ST)

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	10.0	15				28	0	0		1	0	65	9	27
Backward States II*	4.0	0				1	1	0		0	0	56	1	0
Special Category States	0.0	2				1	0	0		4	0	3	4	2
Totally Backward States	12.0	30				0	0	0		13	6	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Behaviour of male members

Tables 5.15 A to D report on the behaviour of male members, especially head of family towards AGs across caste groups. Except for backward states in case of OBC, the authoritarian behaviour of male members towards AGs seems to be fairly distributed. Prima facie, it suggests that authoritarian behaviour is not so much affected by caste category. However, on the similar count, the behaviour of male members towards ABs is not so much authoritative. This tendency is slightly more pronounced among OBC, SC and ST categories in comparison to genera category.

Table 5.14A: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: General

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	67	10	50	53	14	3	8	2	90	82	17	0
Backward States II*	22	1	29	15	5	0	12	0	28	16	1	1
Special Category States	58	24	13	19	8	0	6	0	38	37	43	0
Totally Backward States	7	1	8	16	23	0	2	0	12	17	28	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.14B: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: Other Backward Caste (OBC)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	102	23	21	46	10	6	10	5	40	106	39	0
Backward States II*	25	1	45	30	18	0	16	0	42	27	8	2
Special Category States	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	31	1	28	51	60	0	6	0	43	23	64	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.14C: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: Schedule Caste (SC)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	45	10	23	39	7	1	4	2	55	48	12	0
Backward States II*	32	3	32	17	26	0	24	0	30	25	4	2
Special Category States	10	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	6	9	4	0
Totally Backward States	7	0	8	29	26	0	2	0	12	26	25	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.14D: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: Schedule Tribe (ST)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	54	8	20	38	13	0	4	12	41	68	12	0
Backward States II*	0	0	44	20	0	0	0	0	43	14	0	0
Special Category States	16	5	2	0	4	0	3	0	3	5	12	0
Totally Backward States	1	0	0	13	27	0	1	0	0	36	29	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Worst fear and best dream

Tables 5.16A to D report the responses of AGs on their worst fear and best dream across caste groups. Once again caste as such does not seem to be affecting significantly the dreams and fears of AGs.

Table 5.15A: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: General

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	5	34	56	96	56	49	139	2
Backward States II*	16	33	15	27	33	41	28	1
Special Category States	1	52	45	35	43	62	55	0
Totally Backward States	16	9	8	8	31	18	48	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.15B: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: Other Backward Caste (OBC)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	6	47	61	63	61	53	132	1
Backward States II*	20	55	10	35	47	43	41	4
Special Category States	0	2	3	7	0	4	1	0
Totally Backward States	6	60	7	25	75	46	134	0

Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.15C: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: Schedule Caste (SC)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	6	22	15	67	33	13	83	2
Backward States II*	8	52	0	0	15	43	21	1
Special Category States	0	5	4	8	2	10	6	0
Totally Backward States	5	0	8	3	27	0	32	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.15D: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams: Schedule Tribe (ST)

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	2	37	23	75	36	25	114	1
Backward States II*	33	61	11	43	52	56	42	4
Special Category States	0	7	6	13	6	12	9	0
Totally Backward States	18	14	11	7	34	21	47	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Variations in Problems and Perceptions Across Religion

Spending decision

The reporting on spending decision by AGs, when categorized by religion, reveals that backward states across religion groups present a broad uniformity in behaviour. Here, AGs are mostly found handing over their earnings in part or full voluntarily to head of family. Number of cases where AGs take a decision of her own for the entire earnings is out rightly higher in Hindu families, followed by Muslim families and no reporting by Sikh families. Religion, per se, does not seem to affect the pattern in spending decision.

**Table 5.16A: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls
: HINDU Households**

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	690.6	113	166	145	64	19	0
Backward States II*	1480	54	14	8	1	0	0
<i>Special Category States</i>	665	23	70	55	2	0	0
Totally Backward States	880	46	151	132	1	1	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

**Table 5.16B: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls
: MUSLIM Households**

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	710	29	18	18	7	7	0
Backward States II*	840	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Special Category States</i>	645	2	7	5	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	690	20	8	6	0	1	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

**Table 5.16C: Spending Decision of Working and Earning Adolescent Girls
: SIKH Households**

Sample States and Districts	Average monthly income of working and earning AGs (Rs.)	Number of AGs showing spending decision by...					
		Voluntarily handing over the entire earning to H/P/G	Voluntarily handing over only a part of total earning to H/P/G and retaining the rest	Self for the entire earnings	H/P/G does not take it and asks AGs to use the entire earnings	Being forced to hand over the entire earning to H/P/G	Any other way
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Backward States I*	440	0	11	0	0	0	0
Backward States II*	1570	6	4	1	0	0	0
<i>Special Category States</i>	680	0	1	0	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward
H is husband; P is parents; G is guardian.

Domestic violence

Responses on domestic violence committed against AGs by male members and head of family across religion groups suggest that Sikh families are the most conducive families with less amount as well as proportion of domestic violence. Table 5.18A to C present data on domestic violence against AGs across religion groups. Apparently it seems that the total number of occurrences of at least one type is the maximum in Hindu families (674 cases), followed by Muslim families (494 cases) and the least in Sikh families (93 cases). But as we move up to consider AGs subjected to five or more type of violence, the intensity seems to be the maximum in Muslim families. The proportion of AGs in Muslim families subjected to five or more type of violence is about 81 per cent of the total, while in Hindu families it is about 66 per cent of the total. In Sikh families, this proportion works out to be about 42 per cent. Therefore, it can be derived that while the number of occurrences is more in Hindu families, the intensity of violence is more in Muslim families. Sikh families present a moderate picture with less occurrence as well as intensity. This is also evident from the fact that servant like treatment to AGs is scarcely found in Sikh families, while such occurrences are many in Hindu and Muslim families.

Table 5.17A: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls : HINDU Households

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	233	225	213	205	419	370	443	375	489	310	405	417	267	336	446
Backward States II*	144	128	86	26	193	11	126	7	147	27	6	80	24	142	21
<i>Special Category States</i>	85	85	85	85	151	104	144	125	153	97	142	149	136	143	152
Totally Backward States	212	182	160	130	220	145	173	135	140	160	139	67	23	90	85
Total Sample	674	620	544	446	983	630	886	642	929	594	692	713	450	711	704

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

**Table 5.18B: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
: MUSLIM Households**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	337	328	308	298	55	36	88	43	50	55	52	61	39	43	54
Backward States II*	20	19	17	2	6	0	4	1	4	0	0	0	1	6	1
<i>Special Category States</i>	62	62	62	62	16	8	15	6	16	8	11	15	14	12	17
Totally Backward States	75	64	52	37	21	39	5	11	4	8	4	0	1	10	6
Total Sample	494	473	439	399	98	83	112	61	74	71	67	76	55	71	78

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

**Table 5.17C: Frequency and Reason of Domestic Violence against Adolescent Girls
: SIKH Households**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least one type	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least two types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of at least three types	Proportion of AGs subjected to frequent violence of five and more than five types	Frequency of Domestic Violence/Emotional Abuse against Adolescent Girls by type of Violence/Emotional Abuse (Number of reported cases)										
					A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Backward States I*	19	17	15	11	6	11	5	11	5	5	14	9	2	2	5
Backward States II*	51	49	43	6	12	3	4	0	15	2	2	12	0	11	2
<i>Special Category States</i>	22	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
Totally Backward States	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sample	93	89	81	39	19	15	10	12	21	07	17	22	03	14	07

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Beating;

B is Torturing;

C is Scolding and calling names;

D is Sexual abuse;

E is Suspecting the character/keeping strict watch on movements;

F is Neglecting health problems;

G is Insulting in presence of outsiders, friends and younger;

H is Making feel guilty for no fault;

I is Treating like servant;

J is Verbal threat of using force;

K is Comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve.

Level of general awareness

A perusal of Tables 5.20A to C, which present data on the level of general awareness of AGs across religion groups, suggests that religion may not be a factor in affecting general awareness. The reason for saying 'no' to general awareness mostly comes down to the lack of access to information, reported across the religion groups.

**Table 5.19A: Awareness of Adolescent Girls
: HINDU Families**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	33.0	61				71	1	0		157	1	180	38	79
Backward States II*	7.8	0				5	2	0		26	0	258	2	1
Special Category States	47.0	11				2	0	0		61	0	13	27	0
Totally Backward States	41.0	106				112	1	0		118	15	76	3	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

**Table 5.18B: Awareness of Adolescent Girls
: MUSLIM Families**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	0.0	19				9	0	0		17	0	20	6	2
Backward States II*	3.4	0				1	0	1		0	0	1	0	0
Special Category States	0.0	3				1	0	0		3	0	3	2	22
Totally Backward States	18.5	39				25	0	0		12	0	9	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

**Table 5.18C: Awareness of Adolescent Girls
: SIKH Families**

Sample States and Districts	Proportion of AGs reporting <i>Yes</i> to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level	Frequency by sources of AGs general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level...										Frequency by reasons of AGs reporting No to general awareness about changes taking place at national and international level		
		A	B				C	D	E		F	G	H	I
			GS	AW	NGO	M/P			NP	EM				
Backward States I*	1.0	0				4	0	0		0	0	1	0	0
Backward States II*	0.0	0				2	0	0		2	0	18	0	0
Special Category States	0.0	0				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Totally Backward States	0.0	0				0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Information through husband/head of family.

B is Information through GS (Gram Sevak)/ AW(Angan Wadi Workers)/NGO(Non-government Organisation)/M/P(Mukhia/Pradhan).

C is Information through visit of government officials in own village/place.

D is Information through personal visit to the concerned agency and enquiring.

E is Information through NP(News Paper)/EM(Electronic Media).

F is Other sources, mainly include...

G is the response—No I want to know about this but do not have access to information.

H is the response—No, how am I concerned with these.

I is the response—No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the households chores.

Behaviour of male members

Table 5.20A to C present survey data on behaviour of male members for AGs and ABs across religion groups. A perusal of Tables suggests that backward states primarily reflect authoritarian behaviour irrespective of religion, except Sikh families wherein males seem to be more conducive in behaviour against AGs. Mellowing down the behaviour for boys and getting tough to girls is the general tendency seen. However, Hindu families also reflected a great deal of resilience for girls, reflected in almost competing cases of submissive and caring behaviour.

Table 5.19A: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: HINDU Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	230	45	104	154	42	6	20	18	198	272	69	0
Backward States II*	67	5	139	74	42	0	31	0	132	70	4	3
Special Category States	60	24	16	21	12	0	9	0	43	45	49	0
Totally Backward States	38	2	40	100	125	0	10	0	49	95	134	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.19B: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: MUSLIM Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	38	6	9	19	2	3	4	2	24	40	10	0
Backward States II*	4	0	2	5	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Special Category States	27	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	16	0
Totally Backward States	8	0	4	10	11	0	1	0	18	15	12	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 5.19C: Behaviour of male members towards Adolescent Girls and Adolescent Boys as reported by Adolescent Girls: SIKH Families

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards them by type of behaviour...						Frequency of AGs reporting on the behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards ABs in the family by type of behaviour...					
	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other	Authoritarian	Discouraging	Permissive	Submissive And Cooperative	Caring	other
Backward States I*	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	4	0	2	0
Backward States II*	8	0	9	3	7	0	20	0	8	3	7	2
Special Category States	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0
Totally Backward States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Worst fear and best dream

The frequency of responses of AGs on worst fear and best dream in Hindu families is quite high in comparison to Muslim and Sikh families. It seems that AGs in Hindu families are more open to express their fears and dreams. Family restrictions, violence and discrimination are mostly the frequently quoted fears of AGs across religion groups. Given a chance, AGs invariably would like to change the way society looks at them. There is also a tacit urge to be born as boy in their next birth. Religion, per say, does not seem to be affecting any of these fears and wishes of AGs.

**Table 5.20A: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams
: HINDU Families**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	17	118	134	268	158	132	404	6
Backward States II*	65	183	33	94	132	166	113	8
Special Category States	1	59	54	57	50	80	72	0
Totally Backward States	37	69	33	31	149	68	240	1

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 5.20B: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams
: MUSLIM Families**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	2	20	21	29	25	8	58	0
Backward States II*	3	10	0	1	3	5	7	1
Special Category States	0	7	3	6	1	8	8	0
Totally Backward States	8	14	1	12	18	17	21	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

**Table 5.20C: Adolescent Girls worst fear and best dreams
: SIKH Families**

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of AGs responding on their views on worst thing being girl/women by type of response...					Frequency of AGs responding on the best boon they would ask for being girl/women by type of response...		
	Puberty and Menstruation	Restrictions imposed by the family	Little access to education	Violence and Sexual Abuse	Unequal Treatment Given by the Society	I would chose to be bore as a boy next life	I would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family	Other
Backward States I*	0	1	0	2	3	0	7	0
Backward States II*	9	10	3	10	12	12	12	1
Special Category States	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totally Backward States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Chapter 6

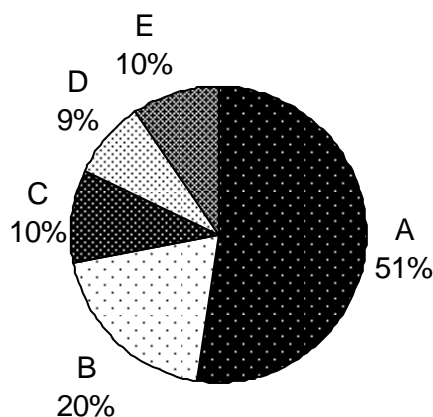
PERCEPTIONS OF ADOLESCENT BOYS TOWARDS ADOLESCENT GIRLS

The comparison of adolescent girls (AGs) with that of adolescent boys (AGs) in terms of facilities and privileges at home invariably presents a bias in favour of ABs. Such a bias reflects family's 'aggregate expression' resulted from a combination of economic, social, and psychological factors taken together. Factors which explain the deprivation and underprivileged position of AGs at home and in society, can still be hold true for explaining the privileged position enjoyed by ABs. For example, the perception of returns on investment in education is low for AGs and this explains in part as to why families are not serious about sending girls to school. By the same token, the perception of economic return is higher for boys and therefore given the similar circumstances, it is boys rather than girls which will get the benefits and privilege. One important difference is the increased incidence of crime against girls who are more susceptible to such inflictions. Family's defensive behaviour to save the cost out of such crimes-monetary, social and psychological, would deter them to extend certain freedom and privilege to girls. Given this background resulting from the findings of this study so far, it would generally be expected that boys will have an oblique view about girls at home. The perceptual change would occur with increased education, own income earnings and increased awareness. The survey interviewed 180 adolescent boys across selected districts on various aspects. The findings related to ABs perceptions are presented in this chapter.

On Education of Adolescent Girls

The first thing the survey finds out is adolescent boys' opinion on the significance of adolescent girls' education. The results of this finding are presented in Table 6.1. It seems that ABs in general think positively for AGs and suggests that education is essential for them. Scarcely ABs have been found suggesting that education is not important for girls. The second line of survey in this regard was to find out the reasons for thinking so. The stated reasons have been ranked by ABs and results of first ranked reasons are presented in the form of Figure 6.1 below. It is clear that most boys (51%) seem to agree that education makes girls self sufficient as it helps bringing better jobs. Boys seem reluctant in accepting that education is a helpful factor is girls marriage or after marriage adjustment, only 9-10 % put rank 1 to these reasons.

Figure 6.1: Boys Opinion on Significance of Girls Education



A is Education creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes AGs self reliant.

B is Education prepares AGs mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation and exploitation and seek equality of right in the society.

C is Education makes AGs understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family.

D is Education makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed.

E is Education makes fixation of marriage of AGs rather easy.

On Attending School with Sisters

The response of adolescent boys on their preference or problems in attending the same school in which sister studies have been reported in Table 6.2. The response suggests that while 109 of them (60.5%) preferred to study in the same school with sisters, 71 (39.5%) of them responded against this. The distribution of response among those who said that they do not prefer to attend the same school in which sister studies is given below according to the type of response:

Because it feels very awkward if other boys talk to sister or something is told about her: 73 %

Because it makes things difficult as the freedom of mixing with other girls get choked: 19 %

Because sister does not deserve same treatment: 8 %

The distribution of response clearly suggests that adolescent boys are more protective about girls (especially sisters) and they are scared about her being teased or hurt by other boys.

On Compulsory Sex Education

The survey attempted to collect views from adolescent boys on making sex education compulsory in syllabi (Table 6.3). The boys have been almost evenly divided in opinion, 78 (about 46 %) out of the total respondent of 171 opined that sex education be made the part of syllabi and it should be compulsory while the rest 93 (about 54 %) opined against it. When asked about providing similar education about sex to girls (whether their sisters should also be provided with the similar sex education) and teach them as part of syllabi, ABs seems to be sharply divided against it. About 60 % of ABs (106 out of a total of 177) opined against making sex education available to girls in school. To them sex education should not be provided to girls. ABs seems to be divided over the reasons for not advocating sex education for girls. The distribution of response on this score is provided below and the percentage distribution is shown in Figure 6.3.

Boys' reasons for not advocating sex education for girls	Number of respondents
It is not proper to impart this knowledge at pre-mature age to girls (A):	20
It may lead to sexual abuse in general (B):	24
Girls come to know about it through natural process (C):	19
It should be given by the family members and not by outsiders (D):	20
It would be very awkward when sex education is given to sisters studying in the same school (E):	22
There are other reasons (unspecified) (F):	04

Figure 6.2: Boys Expressing Reasons for Not Advocating Sex Education for Girls

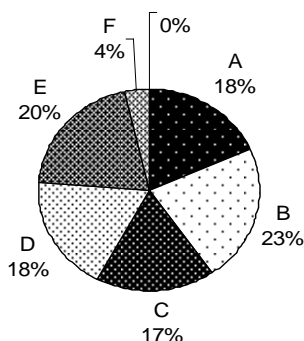


Table 6.1: Adolescent Boy's view on the importance of education for Adolescent Girls

Sample States & Districts	Number of ABs who thought that education is essential for AGs in their family and society	Number of ABs who thought that education is not essential for AGs in their family and society	Number of ABs who thought that education is essential for AGs in family and society, by Ranking (R) of reasons (scale 1 to 6)...																	
			A			B			C			D			E			F		
			R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6	R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6	R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6	R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6	R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6	R 1	R 2-3	R 4-6
Uttar Pradesh																				
Gorakhpur	10	0	7	1	2	0	2	8	2	4	4	1	8	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
Raebareli	10	0	6	3	1	0	5	5	1	4	5	3	4	3	0	4	5	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh																				
Satna	10	0	7	2	0	0	4	4	1	2	7	1	6	3	1	3	5	0	0	0
Mandla	10	0	5	4	1	2	5	3	1	5	4	1	2	7	1	4	5	0	0	0
West Bengal																				
Purulia	10	0	8	2	0	1	7	2	1	7	2	0	3	7	0	1	9	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	10	0	5	5	0	4	3	3	1	6	3	0	4	6	0	2	8	0	0	0
Jharkhand																				
Lohardagga	10	0	2	3	5	0	0	8	2	7	1	3	6	1	2	4	4	0	0	0
Godda	10	0	6	2	2	4	5	1	0	9	1	0	4	6	0	0	10	0	0	0
Punjab																				
Hoshiarpur	9	1	2	5	3	1	2	4	0	5	3	3	3	4	4	5	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan																				
Dungarpur	10	0	4	2	3	0	10	0	2	3	5	0	3	7	4	2	4	0	0	0
Haryana																				
Serisa	10	0	6	2	2	0	3	6	1	6	3	2	8	0	2	0	3	0	0	1
Chattisgarh																				
Bilaspur	9	1	5	1	2	0	7	1	1	4	3	1	3	6	1	1	6	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh																				
Chamba	9	1	8	2	0	0	4	6	2	4	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0
Uttaranchal																				
Tehri Garhwal	10	0	6	4	0	0	4	6	1	9	0	1	8	1	3	3	4	0	0	0
Bihar																				
Kishanganj	10	0	2	8	0	5	5	0	3	1	6	0	3	7	0	3	7	0	0	0
Supaul	10	0	8	0	1	1	8	0	0	5	4	0	4	6	0	1	8	0	0	0
Orissa																				
Navrangpur	10	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0
Bolanger	10	0	1	9	0	9	1	0	0	7	3	0	2	8	0	1	9	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

A is Education creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes AGs self reliant.

B is Education prepares AGs mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation and exploitation and seek equality of right in the society.

C is Education makes AGs understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family.

D is Education makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed.

E is Education makes fixation of marriage of AGs rather easy.

F is Education is important because of Other Reasons which mainly include...

Table 6.2: Adolescent Boys views on attending school with sisters

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs responded in favour of studying in the same school in which their sisters study	Number of ABs responded against studying in the same school in which their sisters study	Number of ABs responded against studying in the same school in which their sisters study by reasons for the response...			
			Because it makes things difficult as the freedom of mixing with other girls get choked	Because it feels very awkward if other boys talk to sister or something is told about her	Because sister does not deserve same treatment	Because there are other reasons
Uttar Pradesh						
Gorakhpur	10	0	0	0	0	0
Raebareli	7	3	0	2	0	0
Madhya Pradesh						
Satna	6	4	0	3	0	0
Mandla	5	5	2	3	0	0
West Bengal						
Purulia	5	6	2	3	1	0
24 South Parganas	3	8	2	4	2	0
Jharkhand						
Lohardagga	6	3	0	2	1	0
Godda	8	2	1	1	0	0
Punjab						
Hoshiarpur	3	7	0	2	0	0
Rajasthan						
Dungarpur	7	3	0	3	0	0
Haryana						
Serisa	5	5	0	4	1	0
Chattisgarh						
Bilaspur	4	6	1	4	0	0
Himachal Pradesh						
Chamba	7	3	0	3	0	0
Uttaranchal						
Tehri Garhwal	7	3	1	2	0	0
Bihar						
Kishanganj	4	5	1	4	0	0
Supaul	8	2	0	2	0	0
Orissa						
Navrangpur	5	5	1	4	0	0
Bolanger	9	1	0	1	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 6.3: Adolescent Boys views on making sex education a compulsory part of the syllabi

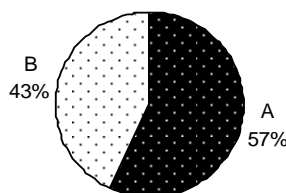
Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs responded in favour of making sex education a compulsory part of the syllabi for the adolescent	Number of ABs responded in against making sex education a compulsory part of the syllabi for the adolescent	Number of ABs who favoured that their sisters should also get the same kind of compulsory sex education	Number of ABs who did not favour that their sisters should also get the same kind of compulsory sex education	Number of ABs who did not favour that their sisters should also get the same kind of compulsory sex education by reasons there of...					
					It is not proper to impart this knowledge at pre-mature age to girls	It may lead to sexual abuse in general	Girls come to know about it through natural process	It should be given by the family members and not by outsiders	It would be very awkward when sex education is given to sisters studying in the same school	There are other reasons**
Uttar Pradesh										
Gorakhpur	6	4	6	6	3	0	0	3	0	0
Raebareli	2	8	2	7	0	3	2	2	1	2
Madhya Pradesh										
Satna	7	3	5	4	1	0	1	1	0	0
Mandla	9	1	9	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
West Bengal										
Purulia	5	5	4	9	3	3	0	1	2	0
24 South Parganas	3	7	0	8	2	2	1	1	2	0
Jharkhand										
Lohardagga	4	5	3	8	2	0	2	0	4	0
Godda	9	1	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Punjab										
Hoshiarpur	4	5	5	5	0	0	2	1	2	0
Rajasthan										
Dungarpur	0	8	0	9	0	3	1	3	2	0
Haryana										
Serisa	5	2	4	6	0	0	2	1	3	0
Chattisgarh										
Bilaspur	2	7	5	6	2	2	0	1	1	0
Himachal Pradesh										
Chamba	2	8	2	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Uttaranchal										
Tehri Garhwal	2	8	2	7	1	3	1	2	0	1
Bihar										
Kishanganj	3	7	6	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
Supaul	7	2	2	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Orissa										
Navrangpur	4	6	4	7	3	3	0	0	1	0
Bolanger	4	6	4	6	2	2	0	0	2	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

On Adolescent Girls' Choice of Work & Occupation

Table 6.4 reports adolescent boys' perception on adolescent girls' choice of work and occupation. A total of 177 ABs revealed their view on whether adolescent girls should work and should have the right to choose occupation of their own. A majority of them (57% of ABs) thought that girls should not work and they should not have the right to choose occupation (Figure 6.3).

Figure 6.3: Adolescent Boys' Perception on Adolescent Girls' Work & Occupation



Proportion of adolescent boys responded that girls should work and should have the right to choose occupation (A)

Proportion of adolescent boys responded that girls should not work and should not have the right to choose occupation (B)

Among those boys who thought that girls should not work also revealed the reasons for saying so. The distribution of response is provided below according to the type of response.

Boys' reasons for not advocating work & occupation for girls

Number of response

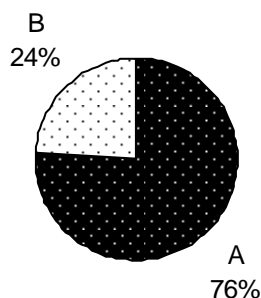
There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place:	42
It is the duty of the males to work for the family:	15
If the girl is allowed to work it would be difficult for the family to fix her marriage:	06
Once the girl is allowed to go out she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore her elders:	08
Increased crime in the society against women is a hindrance in their work selection:	35
There are other reasons (unspecified):	02

The pattern of responses clearly suggest that adolescent boys would prefer to see girls at home rather than in work not because of their internal bias as boys but mostly because of the external fear of sexual exploitation and crimes being inflicted and reported against them. A total of 77 responses out of 108 in a multi-response frame have revealed that girls must be at home rather than at work because there are chances of sexual exploitation at work place (42 responses) and there have been increased crime in the society against women (35 responses).

On Working with Opposite Sex

Table 6.5 reports adolescent boys' response on their liking and disliking on working with opposite sex. An overwhelming 109 out of total 134 responses constituting 76% of adolescents expressed that boys and girls should work together (Figure 6.4). This shows that adolescent boys are mostly open minded and they value the work dignity of girls. The survey also recorded boys' response for specific preference in their interaction with opposite sex in a multiple response frame. A further analysis of Table 6.5 in this regard suggests that most boys would prefer work place relationship with girls (147 responses), followed by their preference for visiting girls' place of residence and in turn invite them at their residence in a limited way (106). There are least preference for outing with girls (85 responses) and sharing feelings and family problems with opposite sex (81 responses).

Figure 6.4: Adolescent Boys' Response on Working with Opposite Sex



Proportion of adolescent boys' responded in favour of males and females working together at a work place (A)

Proportion of boys' responded against males and females working together at a work place (B)

On Sisters Working with Opposite Sex

Table 6.6 reports adolescent boys' perceptions on their sisters working with opposite sex. The liking and disliking of boys have been recorded in a multiple response frame with respect to the types of response. The aggregate distribution of response is provided below.

Adolescent boys' response on sisters working with opposite sex	Number of response		
	Showed liking	Showed disliking	Showed reservation
Having a working relationship with boys	111	41	25
Visiting boys place and inviting him to own place by sisters	67	77	33
Going to movies/park or other places together with a boy like friends	45	40	90
Sharing her feeling and emotions with boys and also discuss family problems	46	34	97

When it comes to their own sisters, boys seem to have shown huge reservation against sisters going out with boys like friends, visiting boys place and inviting them to own place and more so against sharing their feelings and emotions with boys and discuss family problems. However, a majority of adolescent boys would not mind if their sisters have working relationship with boys. Here again, the perception of boys seem to be defensive in nature and reservations shown is basically propelled by fear factors such as possible 'mishappening' against their sisters.

Table 6.4: Adolescent Boys views on Adolescent Girls choice of work and occupation

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs responded that AGs should work and should have the right to choose occupation	Number of ABs responded that AGs should not work and should not have the right to choose occupation	Number of ABs responded that AGs should not work and should not have the right to choose occupation by the reasons thereof...					
			There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place	It is the duty of the males to work for the family	If the girl is allowed to work it would be difficult for the family to fix her marriage	Once the girl is allowed to go out she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore her elders	Increased crime in the society against women is a hindrance in their work selection	There are other reasons
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	0
Raebareli	4	6	6	0	0	0	6	0
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	6	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
Mandla	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal								
Purulia	5	5	5	2	0	2	2	1
24 South Parganas	1	9	8	1	3	1	8	1
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Godda	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	7	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	7	3	2	0	0	1	1	0
Haryana								
Serisa	2	8	1	0	0	0	4	0
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	3	6	1	1	2	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	4	6	3	0	0	1	2	0
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	8	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Bihar								
Kishanganj	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	6	4	2	0	0	0	4	0
Orissa								
Navrangpur	4	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 6.5: Adolescent Boys liking and disliking of working with opposite sex

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs responded in favour of males and females working together at a work place	Number of ABs responded against males and females working together at a work place	Number of ABs responded by Accepting and Liking (L), Disliking (D) and Would have some Reservations (R) on followings...											
			Having a working relationship with girl			Visiting girls place and inviting her to my place			Going to movies/park or other places together with a girl like friends			Sharing my feeling and emotions with girls and also discuss family problems		
			L	D	R	L	D	R	L	D	R	L	D	R
Uttar Pradesh														
Gorakhpur	8	2	9	1	0	5	1	4	3	2	5	1	7	2
Raebareli	8	2	7	2	1	5	3	2	3	1	6	2	6	2
Madhya Pradesh														
Satna	6	4	7	1	1	5	3	1	2	1	6	3	4	2
Mandla	6	1	7	1	1	5	1	3	6	1	2	5	3	1
West Bengal														
Purulia	7	2	10	0	0	8	1	1	10	0	0	9	0	1
24 South Parganas	5	3	9	1	0	4	5	1	5	5	0	6	1	3
Jharkhand														
Lohardagga	4	0	10	0	0	9	0	1	3	0	7	1	9	0
Godda	8	1	10	0	0	6	3	1	3	6	1	3	2	5
Punjab														
Hoshiarpur	9	0	10	0	0	7	0	3	3	0	7	6	4	0
Rajasthan														
Dungarpur	6	2	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Haryana														
Serisa	0	0	9	0	1	1	1	8	1	0	9	2	8	0
Chattisgarh														
Bilaspur	3	5	9	0	1	5	2	2	7	1	2	6	4	0
Himachal Pradesh														
Chamba	7	3	5	1	4	1	6	3	1	0	9	0	9	1
Uttaranchal														
Tehri Garhwal	7	2	5	3	2	7	2	1	5	3	2	3	3	4
Bihar														
Kishanganj	7	0	6	3	1	6	4	0	3	6	1	6	1	3
Supaul	5	0	8	1	1	8	0	2	8	0	2	7	3	0
Orissa														
Navrangpur	5	5	8	0	2	8	0	2	8	2	0	7	0	3
Bolanger	8	2	8	1	0	6	2	2	4	4	2	4	1	5

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 6.6: Adolescent Boys views on liking and disliking for sisters working with opposite sex

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs responded by Accepting and Liking (L), Disliking (D) and Would have some Reservations (R) for sisters on followings...											
	Having a working relationship with boys			Visiting boys place and inviting him to own place by sisters			Going to movies/park or other places together with a boy like friends			Sharing her feeling and emotions with boys and also discuss family problems		
	L	D	R	L	D	R	L	D	R	L	D	R
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	9	1	0	6	2	2	5	1	4	3	2	5
Raebareli	8	0	2	6	1	3	4	2	4	3	2	5
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	5	3	1	3	5	1	1	0	6	2	0	7
Mandla	6	3	0	1	8	1	3	0	6	5	0	4
West Bengal												
Purulia	6	4	0	2	8	0	3	2	5	3	0	7
24 South Parganas	1	8	1	0	8	2	1	3	6	1	0	9
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	10	0	0	9	1	0	4	1	5	1	0	9
Godda	10	0	0	4	6	0	1	0	9	2	1	7
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	9	1	0	4	6	0	1	0	9	5	0	5
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	10	0	0	7	3	0	4	0	6	0	1	9
Haryana												
Serisa	8	2	0	1	8	1	0	0	10	2	0	8
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	3	4	3	2	3	4	2	4	4	2	3	5
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	5
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	3	1	6	3	6	1	3	0	7	3	2	5
Bihar												
Kishanganj	4	1	5	4	0	6	2	6	2	6	3	1
Supaul	7	1	2	8	0	2	4	4	2	3	4	3
Orissa												
Navrangpur	3	6	1	3	7	0	3	7	0	2	7	1
Bolanger	5	4	1	1	3	6	1	7	2	1	7	2

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

On Not Allowing Freedom by Father

Adolescent boys were also asked to express their perceptions as to why according to them fathers tend to be strict with girls and show a lot of reservation in allowing freedom to them. The response obtained in this regards is presented in Table 6.7, and the distribution of aggregate response in a multi-response frame is provided below.

Reasons for father not allowing girls much freedom as stated by adolescent boys	Number of response
Because we still live in a conservative society that does not permit freedom to girls:	101
Because there are chances of sexual exploitation:	101
Because formal education is enough for girl child:	3
Because crime against women has increased considerably:	53

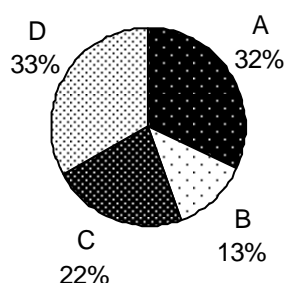
Once again it seems that the responses are greatly biased in favour of defensive argument such as possibility of sexual exploitation and perceived crime against girls. Boys also think that we still live in a conservative society it does not permit freedom to girls.

On Property Rights to Girls

Adolescent boys seem to be equally poised in their perception for granting property rights to girls, the distribution of response is divided 50-50 per cent (89 favouring and 89 not favouring) (Table 6.8). Those who do not favour for granting property rights to girls also expressed their reasons for doing so. The distribution of response in a multi-response frame is provided below and their proportional distribution is depicted in Figure 6.5.

Reasons for adolescent boys not in favour of granting property rights to girls	Number of response
Because girls get share in the family property in the form of dowry (A):	53
Because it is the son, as per religious belief, who is the bonafide inheritor of father's property (B):	21
Because daughters get share of the property of heir husband (C):	37
Because daughters do not have to carry the responsibilities of their parent's family (D):	55

Figure 6.5: Adolescent Boys' Reasons for Not Granting Property Rights to Girls



Adolescent boys who thought that girls should not be given property right thought so because girls get their share in the form of dowry (32% of response) and that girls do not have to carry the responsibility of taking care of the family as they get married and settle in some other family (33% response). Only a minority 13% of boys perceived that they are the bonafide inheritor of parental property and it should not be given to girls.

Adolescent Boys' Perception in Nutshell

Therefore, from the analysis of perceptions of adolescent boys' in general it emerges that boys are not so much against the freedom of girls because of their bias but they are mostly susceptible of 'perceived damage' to girls if they are allowed to enjoy freedom. Such 'damages' may come across in terms of their sexual exploitation and crime committed. Boys would like to see them in work and placed better in society. However, the element of bias being a boy in the family can not be ruled out entirely. There seems to be a difference in perceptions when it comes to girls in general and own sisters. Boys are more conservative in their views when it comes to their own sisters. This is also reflective of the fact that boys' defensive/protective behaviour towards girls is inflicted by the narrow vision of girls at home rather than society in general.

However, when it comes to property boys are equally divided in their perception whether the equal right should be granted to girls or not. Many of them maintain that boys are the bonafide inheritor of parental property and hence it should not be extended to girls.

Table 6.7: Adolescent Boys reporting on the reasons for not allowing freedom to AGs by father

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs reported that AGs are not granted freedom by father <i>because we still live in a conservative society that does not permit freedom to girls</i>	Number of ABs reported that AGs are not granted freedom by father <i>because there are chances of sexual exploitation</i>	Number of ABs reported that AGs are not granted freedom by father <i>because formal education is enough for girl child</i>	Number of ABs reported that AGs are not granted freedom by father <i>because crime against women has increased considerably</i>
Uttar Pradesh				
Gorakhpur	8	7	0	5
Raebareli	8	9	0	1
Madhya Pradesh				
Satna	3	5	0	3
Mandla	6	3	0	0
West Bengal				
Purulia	8	9	2	9
24 South Parganas	7	8	1	7
Jharkhand				
Lohardagga	2	7	0	0
Godda	5	3	0	0
Punjab				
Hoshiarpur	2	10	0	0
Rajasthan				
Dungarpur	4	2	0	7
Haryana				
Serisa	3	7	0	1
Chattisgarh				
Bilaspur	5	1	0	4
Himachal Pradesh				
Chamba	4	5	0	1
Uttaranchal				
Tehri Garhwal	4	5	0	3
Bihar				
Kishanganj	7	0	0	8
Supaul	5	0	0	4
Orissa				
Navrangpur	10	10	0	0
Bolanger	10	10	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 6.8: Adolescent Boys view on extending property right to girl child

Sample States and Districts	Number of ABs who said that it is justified to give the girl child a right over the property/assets of her parent	Number of ABs who said that it is unjustified to give the girl child a right over the property/assets of her parent	Number of ABs who said that it is unjustified to give the girl child a right over the property/assets of her parent by reasons thereof...				
			Because girls get share in the family property in the form of dowry	Because it is the son who pay as per religious belief is the bonafide inheritor of father's property	Because daughters get share of the property of heir husband	Because daughters do not have to carry the responsibilities of their parent's family	Because there are other reasons
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	5	5	5	4	2	5	0
Raebareli	9	1	0	0	1	1	0
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	8	2	0	0	2	0	0
Mandla	9	1	0	1	0	1	0
West Bengal							
Purulia	3	7	7	5	1	6	0
24 South Parganas	3	7	6	3	3	7	0
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	9	1	0	0	1	0	0
Godda	7	3	1	0	2	0	0
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	8	2	1	0	2	1	0
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	0	10	6	2	7	3	0
Haryana							
Serisa	8	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	1	9	5	0	1	4	0
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	4	6	0	0	4	3	0
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	3	7	0	0	1	6	0
Bihar							
Kishanganj	6	3	3	0	0	0	0
Supaul	3	7	3	0	0	2	0
Orissa							
Navrangpur	2	8	8	1	7	8	0
Bolanger	1	9	8	5	3	8	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

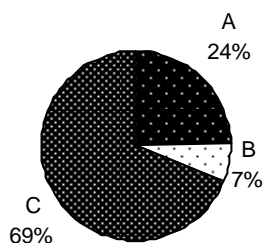
Chapter 7

PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND HUSBANDS TOWARDS ADOLESCENT GIRLS

Parents' Liking of a Child

The stated preference for a child, boy or girl, seems very tacit among parents. Most of them preferred to be indifferent in their statement of choice (Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1). Majority of parents, 124 out of a total 180 interviewed constituting about 69%, remained indifferent in their choice of preference. This in a way also suggests that male and female child is equally preferred by them. Only a minuscule 7% of total parents (12 of them) expressed their liking for a girl child, while 24% (44 of them) showed liking for a boy child.

Figure 7.1: Parents' Liking for Child



A: Parents' liking for male child
B: Parents' liking for female child
C: Parents' indifference in choice

Among those who revealed their preference for male or female child, the reasons for doing so varied widely. The distribution of response by reasons for liking a male child and also for not liking for a female child is provided below.

Parents' reasons for liking male child **Number of response**

It adds to social status:	33
Religious factor:	19
It adds to future earning:	42
Other Reasons (unspecified):	03

Parents' reasons for not-liking female child **Number of response**

It means obligation to pay dowry:	45
There are problems in proper upbringing of a female child:	49
There is already sufficient number of female children in the family:	05
Other Reasons (unspecified):	03

The analysis of the multi-response frame recording of stated reasons for liking for male child clearly suggest that it is mostly due to expected future earning and social status. On the other side the stated reasons for not liking female child is due to the fact it amounts to monetary obligations in the form of dowry and being a girl there will be problems in upbringing. The responses clearly indicate that parents do have a notion of expected economic return of children and they could clearly perceive it higher for boys in comparison to girls.

Table 7.1: Factors governing liking for a child by Parent/Guardian/Husband of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Frequency of P/G/H reported liking for a child...			Frequency of P/G/H reported liking for a male child by reasons for liking...				Frequency of P/G/H reported not liking for a female child by reasons for not liking...			
	Liking for a Male child	Liking for a Female child	No definite preference	It adds to social status	Religious factor	It adds to future earning	Other Reasons	It means obligation to pay dowry	There are problems in proper upbringing of a female child	There are already sufficient number of female children in the family	Other Reasons
Uttar Pradesh											
Gorakhpur	7	0	3	5	4	2	1	3	4	3	0
Raebareli	7	0	3	4	6	2	0	1	6	1	0
Madhya Pradesh											
Satna	2	1	7	3	1	2	0	2	1	0	0
Mandla	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal											
Purulia	3	0	7	4	0	5	1	5	5	0	0
24 South Parganas	2	1	7	0	0	3	0	3	2	0	0
Jharkhand											
Lohardagga	4	0	6	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0
Godda	2	1	7	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Punjab											
Hoshiarpur	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan											
Dungarpur	3	1	6	1	1	3	0	1	3	0	0
Haryana											
Serisa	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chattisgarh											
Bilaspur	1	0	9	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Himachal Pradesh											
Chamba	6	0	4	2	3	3	0	2	6	0	0
Uttaranchal											
Tehri Garhwal	3	2	5	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bihar											
Kishanganj	0	0	10	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	2
Supaul	2	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0
Orissa											
Navrangpur	1	0	9	2	0	7	0	8	8	0	0
Bolanger	1	0	9	5	0	10	0	10	7	0	0

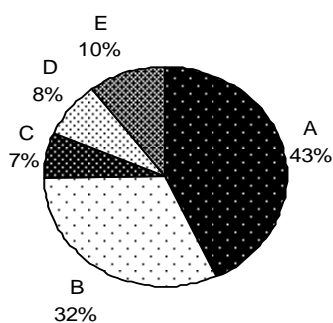
*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Education of Adolescent Girls

Parents, guardians and husbands (referred to Parents hereafter) of adolescent girls universally perceived the significance of education for them and believed that education does make a difference to their life and career (Table 7.2). However, the reasons why they think so varied greatly, recorded in a multi-response frame for specified reasons and aggregate response reported here under. The reported figure is the first rank response to a specified reason.

Parents' stated reasons on why they perceive that education makes a difference to adolescent girls life and career	Number of response
It creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes AGs self-reliant (A):	72
It prepares them mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation, and exploitation and seek equality of right and status in the society (B):	53
It makes them understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family (C):	11
It makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed (D):	14
It makes it easier to fix the marriage of an educated girl (E):	17

Figure 7.2: Parents' Response on the Significance of Education for Adolescent Girls



The pattern of response (Figure 7.2) clearly suggest that parents have a clear notion of the fact that education is the vehicle of change for adolescent girls and it can help them in leading a dignified and independent life.

It is not surprising in this context that parents have stated to have provided equal opportunity to girls for education at par with boys. Almost of 84% of parents (148 response of a total of 176) stated that they have provided equal opportunity to girls in education (Table 7.3). Among those who revealed that they have not been able to provide equal opportunity to girls stated that it is due to variety of compulsions. Such compulsions include,

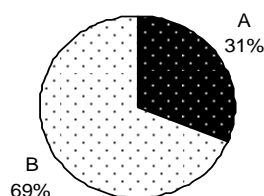
- *Financial exigencies (11 responses)
- *Social and religious problem (4 responses)
- * May cause difficulty in marriage (4 responses)
- *Girls are basically meant for household works (4 responses)
- *Logistic problems (11 responses)

It seems that low income family would prefer more to keep girls at home as the financial constraint gets high on their reasons for not sending them to school. Unfortunately, logistic problems such as difficulty in commuting, lodging and boarding for girls still form a major concern for parents and become a possible reason for not sending out girls for education.

Sex Education for Adolescents

Parents seem to have largely rejected the idea of making sex education compulsory for adolescent girls and also to put it as a part of syllabi. The survey results on this aspect is presented in Table 7.4, which clearly suggests that out of a total of 176 parents who stated their preference, a majority of 118 (constituting about 69%) rejected the idea of introducing sex education in school (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3: Parents Perception on Compulsory Sex Education for Adolescent Girls



- A: Sex-education should be made compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents.
- B: Sex-education should not be made compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents.

Parents' stated reasons for not favouring sex education in school suggest that they are more fearful of the fact that it may lead to general abuse in the society. Many of them believe that adolescent girls are pre-mature and sex education is not suitable for them. If at all sex education is to be imparted to girls, it should be the domain of the family and be imparted at home rather than at school. Some responses also indicate that sex is not a matter to be taught to girls, it comes naturally to them as they grow up. The distribution of all such responses is provided below. Figure 7.4 tends to suggest that majority of parents (34%) believe that it will lead to sexual abuse, followed by the notion that it is not proper for pre-mature girls such as adolescents (26%) and it should not be imparted in school as it should be taught only by the family members (24%).

Parents' Reasons for not advocating sex education in the school as part of the syllabi

Number of response

It is not proper to impart knowledge at pre-mature age (A):	46
It may lead to sexual abuse in general (B):	58
Adolescents come to know about it through natural process (C):	26
It should be given by the family members and not by outsiders (D):	42
Other reasons (unspecified) (E):	02

Figure 7.4: Parents Stated Reasons for Not Making Sex Education Compulsory for Adolescent Girls

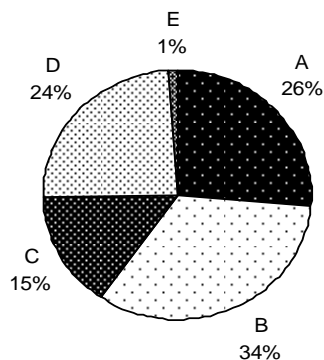


Table 7.2: Parent/Guardian/Husband view on the education of Adolescent Girls

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H who felt that education does make a difference to adolescent girls life and career	Number of P/G/H who felt that education does not make a difference to adolescent girls life and career	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because it creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes AGs self-reliant	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because it prepares them mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation, and exploitation and seek equality of right and status in the society	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because it makes them understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because it makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because it makes it easier to fix the marriage of an educated girl	Number of P/G/H who provided Rank 1 to the importance of education for AGs because of other reasons
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	7	0	1	1	2	2	4	0
Raebareli	9	0	7	1	1	1	0	0
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	10	0	6	1	0	0	0	0
Mandla	9	1	6	3	0	0	1	0
West Bengal								
Purulia	10	0	9	1	0	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	9	1	3	5	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	8	0	2	0	1	4	3	0
Godda	10	0	3	5	0	0	1	0
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	8	0	4	2	0	2	1	0
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	9	1	5	1	1	0	1	0
Haryana								
Serisa	9	0	1	4	0	3	2	0
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	10	0	5	1	1	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	10	0	5	1	2	1	1	0
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	10	0	4	2	1	0	2	0
Bihar								
Kishanganj	10	0	4	5	1	0	0	0
Supaul	10	0	7	0	1	1	0	0
Orissa								
Navrangpur	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 7.3: Equality of opportunity of education provided to Adolescent Girls by Parent/Guardian/Husband

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H reported to have provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>due to financial constraints</i>	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>due to social and religious reasons</i>	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>due to the reason that education may make the marriage of the girls difficult</i>	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>because girls have to serve as housewives and they do not need technical qualification/higher education</i>	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>due to difficulties associated with educating girls such as accommodation, transportation etc.</i>	Number of P/G/H reported to have not provided equal opportunity of education to both female and male child <i>due to other reasons</i>
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	4	6	1	2	0	1	5	0
Raebareli	7	3	1	0	2	0	2	0
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Mandla	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal								
Purulia	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
24 South Parganas	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Godda	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	9	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana								
Serisa	8	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	4	6	1	0	1	1	2	0
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bihar								
Kishanganj	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa								
Navrangpur	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 7.4: Parent/Guardian/Husband's view on sex education for Adolescents

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H reported in favour of making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents because it is not proper to impart knowledge at pre-mature age	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents because it may lead to sexual abuse in general	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents because adolescents come to know about it through natural process	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents because it should be given by the family members and not by outsiders	Number of P/G/H reported against making sex-education compulsory as part of the syllabi in school for adolescents because of other reasons
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	1	9	4	8	1	2	0
Raebareli	1	9	2	6	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	6	4	0	0	4	0	0
Mandla	8	2	0	0	2	0	0
West Bengal							
Purulia	3	7	6	8	0	4	0
24 South Parganas	1	8	8	6	0	7	1
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	2	8	3	0	4	0	0
Godda	5	4	0	0	3	0	0
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	5	5	1	0	3	0	0
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	2	8	3	4	1	2	0
Haryana							
Serisa	3	7	2	0	0	0	1
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	2	8	1	3	0	4	0
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	1	9	0	1	1	7	0
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	2	7	0	3	0	4	0
Bihar							
Kishanganj	3	3	0	1	5	0	0
Supaul	6	3	0	2	2	0	0
Orissa							
Navrangpur	1	9	9	9	0	5	0
Bolanger	2	8	7	7	0	6	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

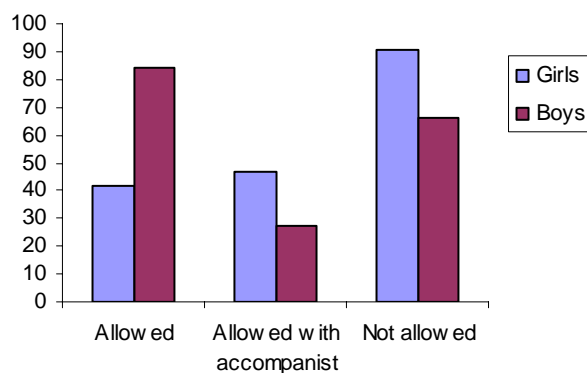
Permissible Freedom for Adolescent Girls

Table 7.5 A and 7.5 B provide parents perception on the kind of freedom they would like to extend to adolescent girls and adolescent boys respectively. The response categories on type of freedom are freedom of interaction with opposite sex, freedom of giving public performance, freedom of visiting market and movies and freedom of visiting relatives, friends and teachers. The response category is divided into three components, one allowed, two permitted with accompanist and third not allowed. The pattern of response is presented below and also in the form of Figures 7.5 to 7.8 for making hands-on comparison.

Number of Parents reported on *freedom of interaction with people of opposite sex* to AGs and their wives

	Girls	Boys
Allowed	42	84
Allowed with accompanist	47	27
Not allowed	91	66

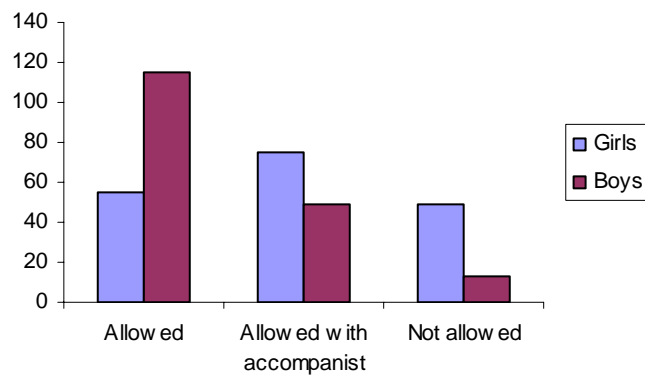
**Figure 7.5: Parents' Perception of Freedom
of Interaction with Opposite Sex**



**Number of Parents reported on
freedom of giving public performance
to AGs and their wives**

	Girls	Boys
Allowed	55	115
Allowed with accompanist	75	49
Not allowed	49	13

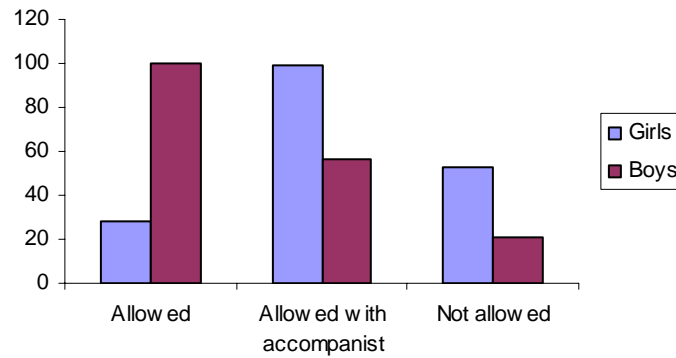
**Figure 7.6: Parents' Perception on Freedom for
Public Performance**



**Number of Parents reported on
freedom of visiting market and movies
to AGs and their wives**

	Girls	Boys
Allowed	28	100
Allowed with accompanist	99	56
Not allowed	53	21

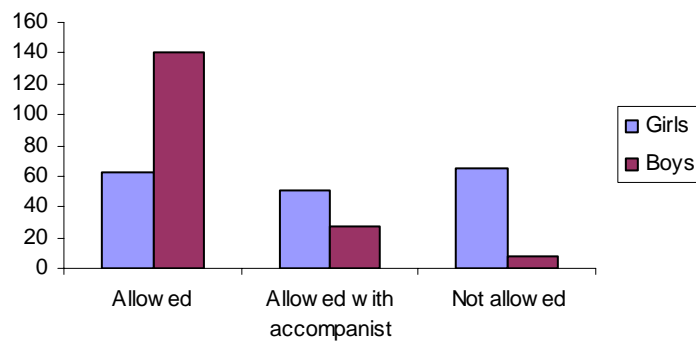
Figure 7.7: Parents' Perception on Freedom of Visiting Market and Movie



Number of Parents reported on freedom of visiting relatives, friends and teachers to AGs and their wives

	Girls	Boys
Allowed	63	141
Allowed with accompanist	51	27
Not allowed	65	8

Figure 7.8: Parents' Perception on Freedom for Visiting Relatives, Friends and Teachers

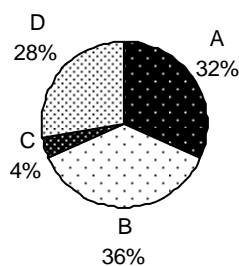


The patterns of response by parents on the vital issue of providing freedom of mobility and choice of various types, there seem to be a clear cut polarization of views. On all four categories of response it can be seen that girls are more restricted over movements while boys have been allowed more freedom of going out and interacting on their own. Girls invariably have been allowed with accompanists in all four categories of responses. The emerging pattern of response clearly indicates towards defensive behaviour on the part of parents and their perceived notion of offence against girls in the society. However, many families would also agree to provide individual freedom to girls for mobility and choice.

The parents' reasons for not allowing freedom to adolescent girls are recorded in a multi-response frame (Table 7.6) and the aggregate response is reported as under.

Parents' reasons for not allowing freedom to adolescent girls	Number of response
We still live in a conservative society that does not permit freedom (A):	79
There are chances of sexual exploitation (B):	92
Formal education is enough for the girl child (C):	10
There are growing incidence of crime against adolescent girls (D):	69

Figure 7.9: Parents' Reasons for Not Allowing Freedom to Adolescent Girls



The parents' defensive behaviour is clearly reflected once again when they expressed the reasons for not allowing freedom to adolescent girls. Figure 7.9 clearly shows that 60% response is due to perceived crime and fear of sexual exploitation.

Table 7.5A: Freedom which Parents/Guardians/Husband is ready to impart to Adolescent Girls and wife

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of interaction with people of opposite sex to AGs and their wives			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of giving public performance to AGs and their wives			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of visiting market and movies to AGs and their wives			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of visiting relatives, friends and teachers to AGs and their wives		
	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	1	2	7	1	3	6	0	4	6	0	0	10
Raebareli	2	3	5	4	1	5	1	6	3	0	1	9
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	3	0	7	5	0	5	4	1	5	4	2	4
Mandla	0	1	9	7	1	2	3	1	6	3	2	5
West Bengal												
Purulia	1	5	4	5	5	0	4	6	0	7	1	1
24 South Parganas	3	0	7	2	7	1	1	9	0	7	2	1
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	2	4	4	7	2	1	5	4	1	8	1	1
Godda	1	3	6	5	3	2	5	3	2	5	3	2
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	2	3	5	5	4	1	2	5	3	1	9	0
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	8	1	1	2	5	3	2	8	0	2	3	5
Haryana												
Serisa	1	4	5	0	8	2	0	9	1	0	8	2
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	1	6	3	1	3	6	1	4	5	1	4	5
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	1	5	4	3	5	2	0	2	8	0	1	9
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	2	4	4	3	1	5	0	0	10	1	0	9
Bihar												
Kishanganj	0	2	8	0	5	5	0	9	1	1	9	0
Supaul	8	2	0	3	4	3	0	8	2	3	5	2
Orissa												
Navrangpur	2	1	7	1	9	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
Bolanger	4	1	5	1	9	0	0	10	0	10	0	0

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

Table 7.5B: Freedom which Parents/Guardians/Husband is ready to impart to Adolescent Boys

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of interaction with people of opposite sex to ABs			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of giving public performance to ABs			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of visiting market and movies to ABs			Number of P/G/H reported on freedom of visiting relatives, friends and teachers to ABs		
	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed	Allow	Permission if accompanied by elders	Not allowed
Uttar Pradesh												
Gorakhpur	6	0	4	9	0	1	8	0	2	7	0	3
Raebareli	5	1	2	7	0	1	6	1	1	6	1	1
Madhya Pradesh												
Satna	3	0	7	9	0	1	7	2	1	8	1	1
Mandla	1	2	7	10	0	0	7	1	2	8	1	1
West Bengal												
Purulia	7	1	2	5	5	0	5	5	0	10	0	0
24 South Parganas	4	0	6	3	6	1	3	7	0	9	1	0
Jharkhand												
Lohardagga	3	4	3	8	2	0	8	2	0	9	1	0
Godda	3	3	4	8	2	0	8	2	0	8	2	0
Punjab												
Hoshiarpur	2	4	4	5	4	1	3	3	4	6	4	0
Rajasthan												
Dungarpur	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	2	0	8	2	0
Haryana												
Serisa	1	6	3	2	7	1	3	7	0	5	5	0
Chattisgarh												
Bilaspur	10	0	0	9	1	0	10	0	0	9	1	0
Himachal Pradesh												
Chamba	5	3	2	9	0	1	3	1	6	7	1	2
Uttaranchal												
Tehri Garhwal	4	1	4	5	1	3	5	0	4	5	3	0
Bihar												
Kishanganj	0	2	8	1	6	3	2	7	1	6	4	0
Supaul	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
Orissa												
Navrangpur	3	0	7	2	8	0	1	9	0	10	0	0
Bolanger	7	0	3	3	7	0	3	7	0	10	0	0

*Backward States I are those above average backward concentration and II are those below average backward

Table 7.6: Reasons for the Parent/Guardian/Husband not allowing freedom to Adolescent Girls and wives

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H reporting on the reasons for not allowing freedom to AGs and their wives by type of reasons...				
	We still live in a conservative society that does not permit freedom	There are chances of sexual exploitation	Formal education is enough for the girl child	There are growing incidence of crime against adolescent girls	There are other reasons**
Uttar Pradesh					
Gorakhpur	5	6	0	8	0
Raebareli	7	9	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh					
Satna	4	2	0	0	0
Mandla	4	1	1	3	0
West Bengal					
Purulia	9	8	2	10	0
24 South Parganas	8	10	3	8	0
Jharkhand					
Lohardagga	1	6	0	1	0
Godda	1	4	0	2	0
Punjab					
Hoshiarpur	1	4	0	5	0
Rajasthan					
Dungarpur	3	2	1	6	0
Haryana					
Serisa	3	4	0	3	0
Chattisgarh					
Bilaspur	2	5	0	3	0
Himachal Pradesh					
Chamba	3	6	0	0	0
Uttaranchal					
Tehri Garhwal	4	4	1	2	0
Bihar					
Kishanganj	5	1	1	9	0
Supaul	2	2	0	7	0
Orissa					
Navrangpur	10	10	1	0	0
Bolangar	7	8	0	1	0

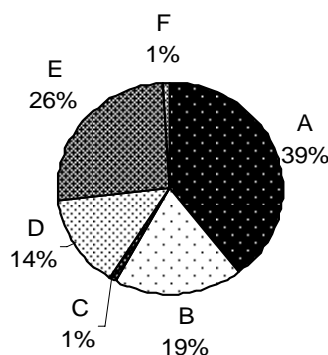
*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Adolescent Girls' Choice of Work

Table 7.7 presents parents' perception on adolescent girls' freedom of work and choice of occupation. Almost 51 % of parents (a total of 92 out of 180 respondents) responded that girls should take up works and should also have the freedom of choosing occupation. On the other side, 49 % of parents (a total of 88 respondents) opined that girls should better be at home and they should not have the right to choose occupation. The stated reasons for expressing against girls freedom of work are many and varied. The aggregate response in a multi-response frame is reported as under.

Parents' reasons for not allowing girls the freedom of work and choice of occupation	Number of response
There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place (A):	34
Earning bread and butter for family is exclusively for male (B):	16
This will make it difficult for the family to fix her marriage (C):	01
Once the girl is allowed to go out then she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore elders (D):	12
Increased crime against women is a hindrance in their autonomy to chose jobs (E):	22
There are other reasons (unspecified) (F):	01

Figure 7.10: Parents' Reasons for Not Granting Freedom of Work to Girls



Here again, it can clearly be seen that freedom to work is curtailed due to perceived sexual exploitation and crime against girls, constituting about 65 % of total response. Parents' clearly can see that work is not a hindrance in marriage (1% response), while they are more apprehensive that working girls may become 'reckless' in behaviour and may ignore the elders at home (14% response).

Property Rights to Girls

Parents' perception on extending property rights to girl child is presented in Table 7.8. The response indicates that 58% of parents (105 responses out of total of 180) are not in favour of extending property rights to girl child and they consider it as unjustified. Contrary to this, 42% of parents (75 responses out of a total of 180) suggest that property rights should be extended to girl child and this is quite justified (Figure 7.11).

When accounted for the parents' reasons for expressing against property rights to girl child, the following distribution of responses have been reported.

Parents' reasons for not justifying property rights to girl child	Number of response
Girls get their share in the family property in the form of dowry (A):	25
Sons are the bonafide inheritor of father's property as per the religious belief (B):	05
Girls get share of the property of their husbands (C):	29
Girls do not have to carry the responsibility of their parent's family (D):	36

Figure 7.11: Parents' Response on Extending Property Rights to Girl Child

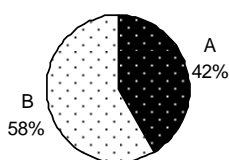
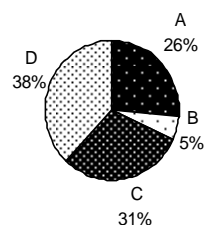


Figure 7.12 Parents' Reasons for Not Advocating Property Rights to Girls



The response of parents' do not seem to be very different from that of boys, however, parents do not consider that boys are the natural inheritor of property (5% responses). The parents' reasons mainly focused on the fact that girls eventually get married and they are not the one who carry the responsibility of parents and moreover they also get a share in their husbands property (constituting about 69% of responses).

Table 7.7: Parent/Guardian/Husband's view on Adolescent Girls freedom of choice of work and occupation

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H responded positively(Yes) to AGs should work and should have right to choose occupation	Number of P/G/H responded negatively (No) to AGs should work and should have right to choose occupation	Number of P/G/H responded negatively (No) to AGs should work and should have right to choose occupation because...					
			There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place	Earning bread and butter for family is exclusively for male	This will make it difficult for the family to fix her marriage	Once the girl is allowed to go out then she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore elders	Increased crime against women is a hindrance in their autonomy to chose jobs	There are other reasons
Uttar Pradesh								
Gorakhpur	5	5	4	2	0	1	3	0
Raebareli	4	6	5	0	0	3	2	0
Madhya Pradesh								
Satna	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandla	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal								
Purulia	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	2	8	7	4	0	4	7	0
Jharkhand								
Lohardagga	5	5	3	0	0	0	2	0
Godda	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab								
Hoshiarpur	4	6	3	0	0	0	3	0
Rajasthan								
Dungarpur	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana								
Serisa	4	6	1	0	1	0	2	1
Chattisgarh								
Bilaspur	6	4	2	1	0	0	1	0
Himachal Pradesh								
Chamba	4	6	1	2	0	1	2	0
Uttaranchal								
Tehri Garhwal	8	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Bihar								
Kishanganj	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa								
Navrangpur	3	7	7	7	0	2	0	0
Bolanger	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Table 7.8: Parent/Guardian/Husband's view on providing property right to girl child

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H who think that providing right over property/assets to a girl child is <i>justified</i>	Number of P/G/H who think that providing right over property/assets to a girl child is <i>unjustified</i>	Number of P/G/H who think that providing right over property/assets to a girl child is <i>unjustified</i> by the type of reason....				
			Girls get their share in the family property in the form of dowry	Sons are the bonafide inheritor of father's property as per the religious belief	Girls get share of the property of their husbands	Girls do not have to carry the responsibility of their parent's family	There are other reasons
Uttar Pradesh							
Gorakhpur	2	8	3	0	6	7	0
Raebareli	5	5	0	1	4	5	0
Madhya Pradesh							
Satna	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mandla	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal							
Purulia	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	4	6	6	0	3	6	0
Jharkhand							
Lohardagga	5	5	1	3	1	1	0
Godda	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab							
Hoshiarpur	5	5	1	1	5	0	0
Rajasthan							
Dungarpur	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana							
Serisa	8	2	0	0	1	1	0
Chattisgarh							
Bilaspur	1	9	6	0	1	2	0
Himachal Pradesh							
Chamba	4	6	0	0	3	2	0
Uttaranchal							
Tehri Garhwal	3	7	0	0	0	4	0
Bihar							
Kishanganj	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	1	9	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa							
Navrangpur	2	8	8	0	5	8	0
Bolangar	3	7	0	0	0	0	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Parents' Reaction & Follow Up on Sexual Violence

Parents do not seem to be tacitly accepting the fact that nothing should be done once adolescent girls are subjected to sexual violence. The multi-response of the parents on this issue have been collected result is presented in Table 7.9. While 25% of response (58 responses) presupposes that it should be suppressed because it is likely to bring dishonour to girls if made public, 66% of responses (149 responses) suggested that it must either be brought to local body/society to fix the culprit or an FIR must be lodged (Figure 7.13).

Parents' reaction and follow up on adolescent girls being subjected to sexual violence

Number of response

Parents who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should be suppressed because this is likely to bring social dishonour (A):	58
Parents who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should call for a legal action and an FIR should be lodged with the police (B):	74
Parents who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse calls for a self motivated action and the guilty should be punished by them alone (C):	21
Parents who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should be brought in the society/local body and seek suitable punishment for the culprit (D):	75

Figure 7.13: Parents' Reaction and Follow up on Adolescent Girls Subjected to Sexual Violence

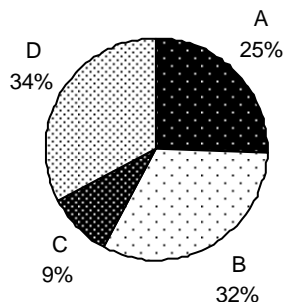


Table 7.9: Parent/Guardian/Husband's expected reaction on their adolescent girls being subject to sexual abuse

Sample States and Districts	Number of P/G/H who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should be suppressed because this is likely to bring social dishonour	Number of P/G/H who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should call for a legal action and an FIR should be lodged with the police	Number of P/G/H who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse calls for a self motivated action and the guilty should be punished by them alone	Number of P/G/H who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should be brought in the society/local body and seek suitable punishment for the culprit	Number of P/G/H who thought that the matter of their AGs subjected to sexual abuse should be dealt in any other manner**
Uttar Pradesh					
Gorakhpur	7	0	2	0	0
Raebareli	6	4	0	1	0
Madhya Pradesh					
Satna	3	2	5	0	0
Mandla	7	1	1	1	0
West Bengal					
Purulia	3	10	6	7	0
24 South Parganas	8	10	3	8	0
Jharkhand					
Lohardagga	3	1	0	5	0
Godda	4	1	0	5	0
Punjab					
Hoshiarpur	0	1	2	6	0
Rajasthan					
Dungarpur	0	4	0	5	0
Haryana					
Serisa	1	2	0	6	0
Chattisgarh					
Bilaspur	2	8	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh					
Chamba	2	4	2	0	0
Uttaranchal					
Tehri Garhwal	5	5	0	0	0
Bihar					
Kishanganj	7	0	0	2	0
Supaul	0	1	0	9	0
Orissa					
Navrangpur	0	10	0	10	0
Bolanger	0	10	0	10	0

*Backward States I are those *above* average backward concentration and II are those *below* average backward

Parents Perceptions in Nutshell

From the analysis of perceptions of parents towards adolescent girls it emerges that they do not have strong and outright choice for boys, as most of them are indifferent in their choice for male or female child. However, parents are conscious about the cost and return of male and female child. Their defensive behaviour towards girls deters them from allowing freedom equivalent to boys. Many parents do think that boys are superior and they should be given special treatment different from girls as they are the one going to take care of parents in times of need and old age. This is clearly evident in many parents advocating property rights to boys alone because they are the natural inheritors. Nevertheless, parents overall seems quite concerned about girl child.

Chapter 8

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Discussion & Conclusions

An adolescent girl in the total population of a country has special significance from economic, psychological and social point of view. The adolescent population, especially girl has important bearing on the expected demographic, social and psychological makeup and profile of the country. The present study, based on a sample study of the backward regions of India, brings about several dimensions and interrelationships which are of vital significance from understanding the adolescent girl's perspective and also for policy making.

The results of the report have been presented in eight chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the study. The main discussion in this chapter is about setting a perspective on adolescent girls and bringing the past understanding on the subject together. The case of a relative neglect of women in the society has been brought forth. This is promptly captured by the cases of "missing women" identified in various studies. The question delved into was-- what causes the relative neglect of females, and what can change it? It has clearly been shown that apart from traditional culture and values, the identification of economic coefficient in social standing may prove vital in answering these questions. Labour market participation by women makes a difference, which primarily is contributed by the educational attainment. However, the gender inequality in access to education is explained by the perception of family towards benefits and costs of female education. Parents and guardians perception of current costs of education and future benefits there from determine the size of investment to be made in female education. This influences the decision whether a girl child should continue taking education or not. The fact why girls should be kept away from school is also governed by the parental concern for the physical and moral safety of a girl child which makes parents unwilling to let them travel long distances to school each day. The concern may vary urban-rural wise as also the perceived crime rate in a given region. Importantly, the notion of opportunity costs tends to affect the decision of parents towards girl child. It affects many decisions such as related to study, work and marriages. However, more importantly it has been seen that given the equal opportunity costs of girls and boys in the household, it does not result in the same decision equally for them. Parents still keep girls at home to work and send their sons to school. Unless there are indications that daughters transfer part of their future income to their parents and marry late, there aren't sufficient incentives for parents to send them school.

The study of sample characteristics reveals that for districts the generally expected negative relationship between average monthly income and household size does not exist. A moderately positive relationship has been worked out. This relationship holds largely

true for the region wise picture as well. This fact needs to be looked at in a fresh light, though apparently seems to be contradictory in nature. The worked out relationship is influenced by the enhanced family capacity to withhold more members, rather than the fertility. A higher average family income results in increased family capacity and thereby close relatives and extended familial group tend to live together. The tendency may not be so well worked out when seen for the urban sector separately. It has both advantage and disadvantage for the adolescent girls. The advantage comes from greater security with increased family income and the disadvantage is that their chances of falling prey to male relatives and friends increases with larger family size.

The study also reveals that adolescent girls' education and employment is not so well correlated. Those dropping out of education are scarcely for employment, while the trend in adolescent boys is mostly opposite. They drop out from study also for employment, rather they tend to take up employment while in studies as well.

The main discussion on the results presented in Chapter 3 is about the problems and concerns of adolescent girls. The problem related to schooling of adolescent girls is basically that of low enrolment rate at first admission and further compounded by drop outs as the time progresses. On both the counts study clearly indicates that adolescent girls are lagging far behind in comparison to adolescent boys, despite the fact that the average age at the time of first enrolment is not so different. The case of drop out tends to go up as the level of education goes up, suggesting that the opportunity costs for girls escalate with every additional year spent in school. The reasons for dropping out from school for the adolescent girls can clearly be seen in the light of opportunity cost foregone. The cost of homely chores constitutes the major reason, followed by the perception of poor return on adolescent girls' education. The possible social costs in not being able to marry an educated girl form yet another formidable reason. Part of the reason is also the fear of crimes likely to be committed against girls. The decision for dropping out in case of adolescent girls is largely guided by parent/guardian/husband. Only a small fraction of reported cases of drop outs is due to taking up employment elsewhere. This suggests two things—

One, adolescent girls dropping out from school is primarily due to high opportunity costs.

Two, that parents could clearly see this costs and withheld girls at home by taking one sided decision.

The study reveals that 40 per cent of girls missing out school are due to household works. The next foremost reason is sickness which accounts for another 30 per cent of cases. Therefore, missing out from school is a result of cumulative factors underscoring differentiation through cause-and-effect. Poor health is due to lack of nutrients, leading to less productive life and sickness. Sickness leads to school missing and finally drop outs. The casualty in education undermines the labour market participation for adolescent girls. This is reflected in the fact that tertiary employment for adolescent girls is hardly seen. Over 75 per cent of all those who reported employment were engaged primarily in agriculture and allied activities. Further, the spending decision of own earned income is

also not done independently. Adolescent girls are found handing over the entire earning to parent/guardian/husband, some cases voluntarily but mostly forcibly. Therefore, the girls 'own space' created through earning activity have been by and large invaded. It is apparently commanded by elder males. Mostly in self-employment cases, it has been seen that the created 'outside home space' for girls is being invaded and commanded. Parents/husbands invariably 'suggest' or 'run' the business owned by a girl. In such cases, one can easily concede that mere employment is not enough for empowerment. There exist gaps at household levels which need to be filled in before actual empowerment is ensured. The situation gets complicated especially when the form of invasion into girls space is subtle. Such cases are difficult to identify and comprehend.

Domestic violence and sexual abuse committed against adolescent girls is the worst fear they face. This is a big blot on the society's behaviour towards girls. This report clearly reveals that adolescent girls are easy victims for visitors at home as far as their sexual exploitation is concerned. The worst part of it is the reaction of parents, which is mostly oppressive. Supportive measures are not so commonly taken. Attempt to find and punish the culprit is almost entirely missing. Almost in 95 per cent cases the post-abuse normal reaction of adolescent girls father/guardian/husband is that of oppressive measures rather than supportive. Therefore, permeability allowed by guardians, parents and husbands is of fluid nature, sometimes also gets overlooked. Apart from this, adolescent girls are also subjected to violence of various natures. The type of abuse or violence adolescent girls are subjected to at home has been—beating, torturing, scolding & calling names, sexual abuse, suspecting the character/keeping watch on movements, neglect of health problem, insult in the presence of outsiders, friends and younger, making feel guilty for no fault, treating like servant, verbal threat of using force and comparing with brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve. Some of these categories are physical in nature and some psychological, working as deterrent or incentive killers. Unfortunately, the frequencies of cases which have reported five or more than five type of occurrences have been quite on higher side, many of them also reported treatment like a servant at home. It seems like that the perception of household members towards adolescent girls are dismal, being considered as an object incapable for fetching economic returns, therefore, only suitable for fringe works. Educating adolescent girls with this kind of perception seems most unlikely.

The discrepancy in nutritional intake between adolescent girls and boys at household level has been revealed through the analysis of food allocation. The findings are particularly important for at least two indications received:

One, the level of consumption of all food items for girls is lower than that of boys.

Two, the discrepancy index is the maximum in terms of high density nutrition food.

The allocation of various food items between adolescent girls and boys has been captured by the Index of adolescent girls' average consumption when boys' average consumption is made equal to unity. The calculated indices clearly reveal that in no case the adolescent girls' average consumption is greater than that of boys', indices being less than one in all

cases. The relative disadvantage in adolescent girls' consumption is the most in case of items such as egg (0.77), milk & milk products (0.81), sugar & related products (0.86), beverages & appetizers (0.84), vegetable (0.87), mutton/chicken/fish (0.88), and pulses (0.87). The highest parity is found in the case of cereal & cereal products, index being 0.95, followed by fruits (0.92) and fats & oil (0.90). Therefore, the source of nutrition for adolescent girls is primarily cereals, not even pulses which is unfortunately missing in the comparative score. The relative disadvantage in the consumption of milk, egg, meat, and vegetable explain the relative disadvantage in the intake of carbohydrates, protein, and minerals. In the absence of additional vitamin source, except for the occasional and somehow erratic consumption of fruits, adolescent girls are prone to ailments so typically described as their own such as anaemia.

The nutritional status of adolescent girls is captured on the basis of their average calorie intake per day. There is a huge percentage of AGs falling under the category of undernourished, almost 88 per cent of the total sample. The disaggregated analysis of the districts and states provide almost the same picture. District wise analysis suggests that while in some districts poverty is the main reason for undernourishment, many districts demonstrated that it is basically due to discrimination in the allocation of high density nutrient food. For such districts, the cases of undernourishment are found high despite high family income and consumption. The Body Mass Index (BMI) calculation for AGs suggest that 44 per cent of them are underweight according the stipulated criteria.

The reporting on the consumption of intoxicants could not capture a full picture due to non-response. The reason for non-response presumably was fear of elders and fear of personal shame going public. Despite low response the study could witness the presence of a tendency in adolescent girls, especially those who reported to have experienced it one or more times.

Given the level and layers of discrimination and humiliation faced at home and the perception of society towards them, it is not surprising that adolescent girls would like to change the perception of society in the first place rather than wishing to be born as boys next life. Chart 1 reveals the best wishes a girl may ask for.

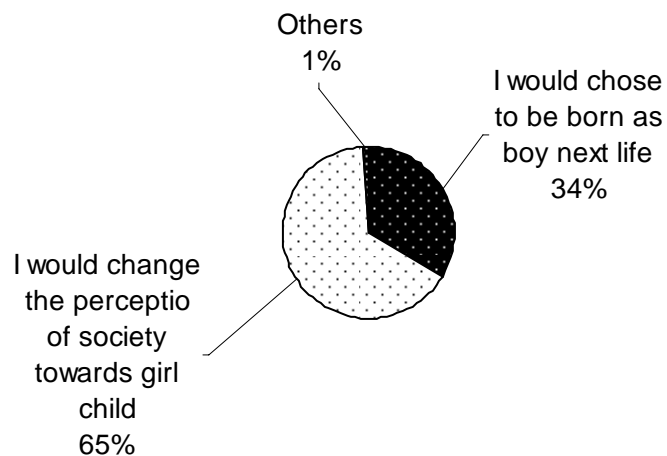
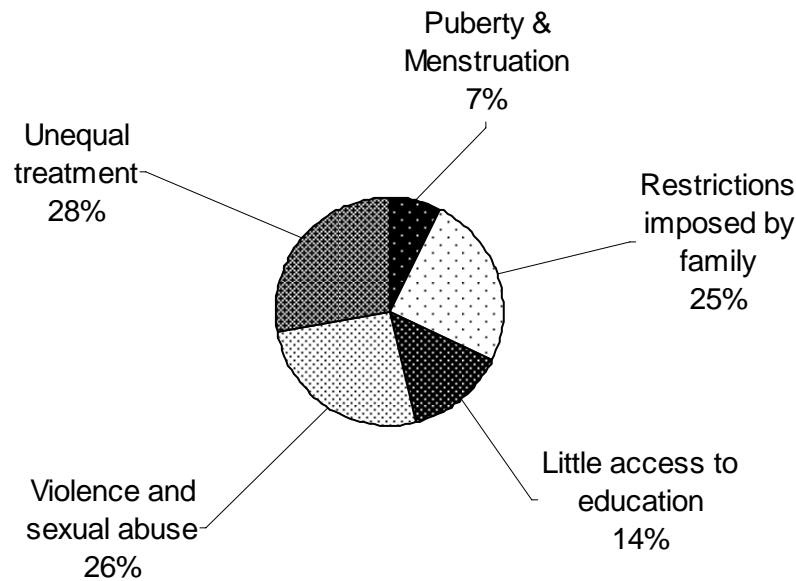
Chart 8.1 : Adolescent girls Best Boon

Chart 2 shows that unequal treatment, restrictions imposed by family and violence & sexual abuse committed are the worst fear an adolescent girl undergoes in family and society. Puberty & menstruation is not a major fear. Little access to education is a limited concern.

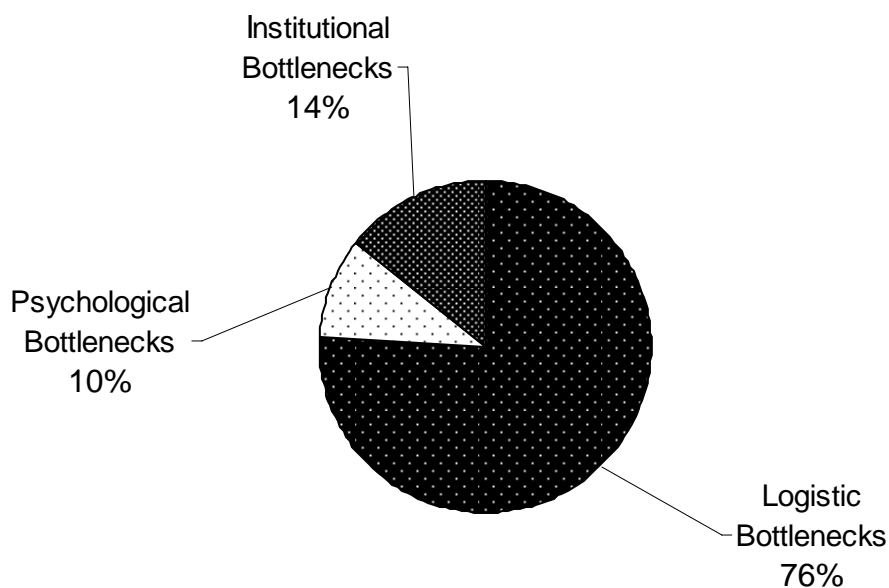
Chart 8.2 : Adolescent Girls Worst Fear

Chapter 4 incorporates survey findings on the perceptions and awareness of adolescent girls. The perception and awareness is both reflected in and determined by the allocation of time. For example, higher allocation of time to study and employment engagement means better future earnings and vice-versa. In case of adolescent girls the average total time spent on non-earning activities is invariably found higher than that spent on earning activities. Most of the non-earning activities are in the form of cooking, caring for aged, sick and children, and household shopping. Only a moderate time seems to be spent on school and studies. This works as a reason as well as a cause for adolescent girls' asking for better access to education. The time allocated to direct earning activities are basically devoted to farming and raising livestock. The reported cases suggests that out of an aggregate average of 2.44 hours per day spent on direct earning activities, 1.67 hours (which is about 68 per cent of the total average time spent on direct earning activities), are exclusively on farming and livestock raising. Even the farming and livestock raising is a fringe job for them, mostly working at the beck and call of elders at home. The expected earning of adolescent girls from this source is appropriated in the family pool as opportunity costs saved. Therefore, from empowerment point of view allocation of time to farming and livestock rearing hardly carry any substantial value.

Interestingly, adolescent girls are able to spend as high as 21.5 per cent of their time on TV watching and playing. However, this allocation does not seem to improve adolescent girls' general awareness as the relationship between TV viewing and general awareness is only moderate. There are many bottlenecks as to why the level of general awareness of adolescent girls is lower. These bottlenecks are institutional in nature, psychological in nature and also logistic in nature. Institutional bottlenecks operate at the family level and

cover all such negations imposed by family inhibiting a girl from acquiring general awareness and knowledge of surroundings. The logistic bottlenecks are related to the lack of access to information and related to family poverty, remoteness of the area, lack of societal and governments initiatives and poor service delivery. The psychological bottlenecks are adolescent girls own and related to their perception which does not perceive any value in acquiring general awareness. The aggregate response on these bottlenecks is heavily tilted in favour of logistic bottlenecks, followed by institutional and psychological (Chart 3).

Chart 8.3 : Bottlenecks to Level of General Awareness of Adolescent Girls



The variations in the problems and perceptions of adolescent girls have been described in Chapter 5. The factors considered for analysis are level of income, urbanization, caste and religion. The influence of level of income is understood by dividing households between above poverty line and below poverty line. For capturing the impact of urbanization households are divided into rural and urban sectors. The scheduled categories of General, OBC (other backward caste), SC (scheduled caste) and ST (scheduled tribe) has been followed for understanding the influence of caste. Inter-religion differences have been obtained by dividing families into Hindu, Muslim and Sikhs. The parameters on which comparisons have been made are spending decision, domestic violence, level of general awareness, behaviour of male members and adolescent girls worst fear and best dreams.

Spending decision

The above poverty line families on average present a better picture where adolescent girls are found more independent in handling the decision on spending their own earned income. However, the basic tendency of adolescent girls' handing over the entire earning or part of earning to parent/guardian/husband is not very different across above and below poverty line families, so far as backward states I and II are concerned. Almost similar finding is obtained when households are divided according to rural-urban sectors. It is mostly backward states where the tendency of handing over the entire earning or part of the earning by adolescent girls to head of the family has been reported. The survey does not observe any significant difference in spending decision of adolescent girls across urban-rural sector. The caste group does seem to affect girl's spending decision of their own earned income. Here the division seems to be across general category and the rest of caste groups. The adolescent girls from general category mostly either only partly handing over their earnings to head of family or take self decision on its spending. While all other caste group demonstrated, largely, the tendency of adolescent girls handing over all of their earnings or part of earnings to head of family. However, even this division is not clearly understood as the results differ across broad categories of regions considered. Asking adolescent girls to hand over their earnings forcibly by head of family is proportionately very less across all caste groups. The reporting on spending decision by religion group reveals that backward states present a broad uniformity in behaviour. However, religion per se, does not seem to affect the pattern in spending decision.

Domestic violence

Income level of the family seems to affect the frequency and intensity of domestic violence. In comparison to above poverty line families, the occurrence of domestic violence is found several folds higher in below poverty line families. Perhaps, the birth of a girl child in a poverty reeling family is like unbundling of curse and violence. This is also evident from the fact that most of occurrences in below poverty line families have taken place in backward states and totally backward states. The special category states have shown relatively less occurrences of domestic violence against adolescent girls. When families are divided into rural-urban sectors, the occurrence and intensity of domestic violence clearly demonstrated a pattern. The occurrence discernibly more in rural sector. It can not be derived that domestic violence against adolescent girls is merely a rural phenomenon, though seems to be more intensive in rural areas. Urbanization definitely has a reducing impact on domestic violence against adolescent girls. The impact of caste on domestic violence is not clearly visible. The survey data suggests that the intensity of such occurrences is largely confined to backward states all across caste groups. The sublime form of violence is present across caste group, suggesting that it is more a matter of mind set up determined largely by education and income rather than caste affiliation. However, unlike caste religion groups present an interesting situation wherein occurrences of domestic violence is found more in Hindu families and the intensity of violence is found more in Muslim families. Sikh families present a moderate picture with less occurrence as well as intensity. This is also evident

from the fact that servant like treatment to adolescent girls is scarcely found in Sikh families, while such occurrences are many in Hindu and Muslim families.

Level of general awareness

A sharp discrepancy has been witnessed in the level of general awareness between above poverty line families and below poverty line families. Those who reported 'no' to the general awareness, most of them suggested that they want to enhance knowledge base but could not do so because of lack of access to information. The impediment to general awareness is better understood when the average income of families is higher. Once again, urbanization seems to have significant influence on the level of general awareness of the adolescents. Surprisingly the reported general awareness by adolescent girls in totally backward states of both urban and rural sectors is quite high, which is a good sign of the changes taking place at the grass root level. When asked for the reason of saying 'no' on general awareness, it is apparent that in both urban and rural sectors the most prominent is the lack of access to information. Caste does not seem to be affecting the level of general awareness of adolescent girls conclusively. In the special category states, the general caste group reported slightly higher level of awareness among adolescent girls. In rest of category, all caste groups seem to be doing alike. Therefore, caste may not be a significant factor in determining level of general awareness of adolescent girls. Similarly, religion also does not occupy place of significance in affecting general awareness. The reason for saying 'no' to general awareness mostly comes down to the lack of access to information, reported across the religion groups.

Behaviour of male members

In general adolescent girls have reported more permissible behaviour of male members especially head of the family towards boys and more authoritarian towards them. The basic authoritarian tendency for girls remains the same across all income families. However, the above poverty line families have demonstrated more discouraging behaviour towards girls. This is primarily guided by the concerns for security rather than any other factor. The discrepancies in male members behaviour is apparently seen across all types of households. The overall behaviour of male members in both urban and rural sector is more submissive and caring towards boys rather than girls. The maximum number of authoritarian cases is reported for backward states, in both urban and rural sector. The survey also suggests that authoritarian behaviour of males towards girls is not so much affected by either caste or religion. Mellowing down the behaviour for boys and getting tough to girls is the general tendency seen. However, the general caste group and Hindu religion households demonstrated a great deal of resilience for girls, reflected in almost competing cases of submissive and caring behaviour. Therefore, behaviour of male members towards girls at home is governed more by male psychology of treating girls as weaker and partly the fear of unknown damage such as crime against girls.

Adolescent girls worst fear and best dreams

Income seems to be affecting the aspirations and apprehensions of adolescent girls. As the discriminations at household level gets affected by the income level enjoyed by the household, the above and below poverty line families have tended to present different pictures. The most common of all aspiration expressed by adolescent girls is that given a chance they would like to change the society looks at girls child. Being a girl, the intensity of fear seems to be far less felt in urban sector that in rural sector. There seems to be general urge on the part of adolescent girls to change the way society looks at girl child, more so in rural areas. Urbanization does seem to affect the position of adolescent girls positively and place them in better position. However, caste as such does not seem to be affecting significantly the dreams and fears of adolescent girls. Family restrictions, violence and discrimination are mostly the quoted fears of adolescent girls across religion groups. Given a chance, adolescent girls invariably would like to change the way society looks at them. There is also a tacit urge to be born as boy in their next birth. Religion, per say, does not seem to be affecting any of these fears and wishes of adolescent girls.

Chapter 6 analyses the adolescent boys' perception towards adolescent girls. The first thing the study finds out is adolescent boys' opinion on the significance of adolescent girls' education which suggested that boys in general think positively for girls and consider their education as essential. Many of them think (51% of responses) that education is important for girls because it makes girls self sufficient and helps bringing better jobs. Boys seem reluctant in accepting that education is a helpful factor in girls marriage or after marriage adjustment, only 9-10 % put rank 1 to these reasons. Adolescent boys also showed reluctance in studying in the same school with sisters as it might infringe upon their own freedom. Boys in general are also not in favour of sex education becoming a part of syllabi and be provided to girls. A majority of boys (57% of the respondents) thought that girls should not work and they should not have the right to choose occupation. Boys would prefer to see girls at home rather than in work not because of their internal bias as boys but mostly because of the external fear of sexual exploitation and crimes being inflicted and reported against them. A total of 77 responses out of 108 in a multi-response frame have revealed that girls must be at home rather than at work because there are chances of sexual exploitation at work place (42 responses) and there have been increased crime in the society against women (35 responses). Their liberal attitude towards girls is also reflected from the fact that many of them opined that girls and boys should work together. However, boys do not seem to be the same liberal in attitude when it comes to their own sisters.

From the analysis it emerges that boys are not so much against the freedom of girls because of their bias but they are mostly susceptible of 'perceived damage' to girls if they are allowed to enjoy freedom. Such 'damages' may come across in terms of their sexual exploitation and crime committed. Boys would like to see them in work and placed better in society. However, the element of bias being a boy in the family can not be ruled out entirely. There seems to be a difference in perceptions when it comes to girls in general and own sisters. Boys are more conservative in their views when it comes to their own sisters. This is also reflective of the fact that boys' defensive/protective behaviour

towards girls is inflicted by the narrow vision of girls at home rather than society in general. However, when it comes to property boys are equally divided in their perception whether the equal right should be granted to girls or not. Many of them maintain that boys are the bonafide inheritor of parental property and hence it should not be extended to girls.

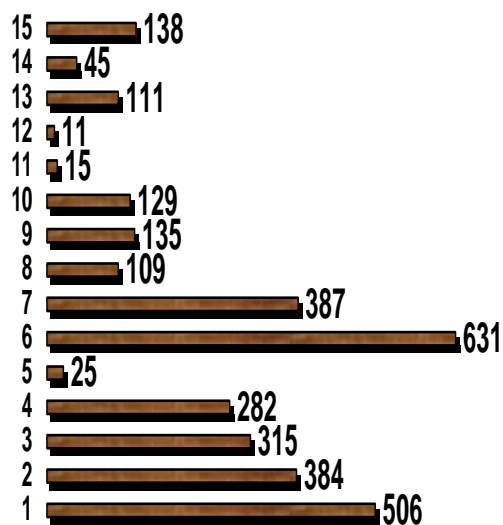
Chapter 7 brings together the perceptions of parents, guardians and husbands towards adolescent girls. From the analysis it emerges that they do not have strong and outright choice for boys, as most of them are indifferent in their choice for male or female child. However, parents are conscious about the cost and return of male and female child. Their defensive behaviour towards girls deters them from allowing freedom equivalent to boys. The patterns of response by parents on the vital issue of providing freedom of mobility and choice of various types, there seem to be a clear cut polarization of views. On all four categories of response it can be seen that girls are more restricted over movements while boys have been allowed more freedom of going out and interacting on their own. Girls invariably have been allowed with accompanists in all categories of responses. However, many families would also agree to provide individual freedom to girls for mobility and choice. The defensive behaviour of parents for girls is reflected also in their perception of freedom for work and occupation for girls. Here again, it can clearly be seen that freedom to work is curtailed due to perceived sexual exploitation and crime against girls, constituting about 65 % of total response. Parents' clearly can see that work is not a hindrance in marriage (1% response), while they are more apprehensive that working girls may become 'reckless' in behaviour and may ignore the elders at home (14% response). Many parents do think that boys are superior and they should be given special treatment different from girls as they are the one going to take care of parents in times of need and old age. This is clearly evident in many parents advocating property rights to boys alone because they are the natural inheritors. Nevertheless, parents overall seems quite concerned about girl child.

Suggestions by respondents

By adolescent girls

The suggestions provided by adolescent girls for their own improvements have been recorded and reported in Table 6.1. The aggregate response is displayed in the form of Chart 4. It can clearly be seen that the suggestions include a wide range of activities demanding government interventions at the institutional and legal planks. The highest response is in favour of job oriented training (631 responses), followed by a general suggestion for more job opportunities (506 responses). The second line of suggestions (with more than 300 but less than 500 responses) include financial assistance for self employed, establishment of schools and colleges in rural areas and providing financial assistance for education. The third line of suggestions (with more than 100 but less than 300 responses) include improvement in the quality of education considering syllabus and teachers appointment, legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group, stipend for poor girls irrespective of caste and categories, establishment of institutes for technical education.

**Chart 8.4 : Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls
Given by adolescent girls**



- 1: Creation of Job Opportunity
- 2: Financial Assistance for Self Employment.
- 3: Financial Assistance for Education.
- 4: A.G.P. among Girls.
- 5: A.G.P. among parents including hard law to be enacted against disparity.
- 6: Job Oriented Training.
- 7: Establishment of Schools and colleges in rural area.
- 8: Institutes for Technical Education.
- 9: Improvement in the quality of Education considering syllabus and Teachers' appointment.
- 10: Legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group.
- 11: Social Freedom Needed.
- 12: Development in social infrastructure.
- 13: Stipend for the poor girls besides SC/ST & Scholarship needed.
- 14: Reservation in employment for the girls needed.
- 15: No. of Respondents having no comments.

Table 8.1: Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls by adolescent girls themselves

Sample States and Districts	Creation of Job Opportunity	Financial Assistance for Self Employment	Financial Assistance for Education	A.G.P. among Girls	A.G.P. among parents including hardlaw to be enacted against to disparity	Job Oriented Training	Establishment of Schools and colleges in rural area	Institutes for Technical Education	Improvement in the quality of Education considering syllabus and Teachers' appointment	Legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group	Social Freedom Needed	Development in social infrastructure	Stipend for the poor girls besides SC/ST & Scholarship needed	Reservation in employment for the girls needed	No. of Respondents having no comments
Backward States I**															
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	78	30	46	7	0	68	26	0	12	34	0	0	3	10	0
Raebareli	73	39	50	15	0	56	45	0	0	54	1	0	5	14	0
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	0	0	0	10	10	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
Mandla	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
West Bengal															
Purulia	11	60	0	40	0	55	7	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
24 South Parganas	27	50	0	31	0	51	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	0
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	46	20	30	4	0	28	9	1	6	0	0	0	3	0	0
Godda	0	0	0	8	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Backward States II**															
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	35	20	26	0	0	27	0	6	14	0	0	0	0	2	4
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	13	0	15	0	0	0	52	39	28	0	3	0	0	0	8
Harayana															
Serisa	36	23	44	15	0	42	4	0	3	6	0	0	6	5	1
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	24	0	22	0	0	0	25	13	24	5	0	0	0	0	8
Special Category States															
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	59	5	27	6	0	70	107	0	0	11	0	8	11	3	0
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	72	18	30	14	1	63	13	0	0	13	0	0	13	8	0

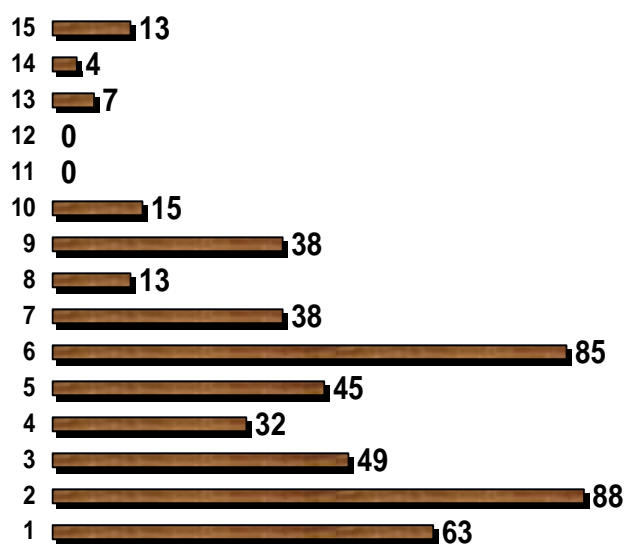
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	0	0	0	21	0	15	0	4	10	6	3	0	10	0	16
Supaul	18	0	21	0	0	0	85	28	37	0	8	0	4	3	7
Orissa															
Navrangpur	9	67	4	60	0	67	9	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0
Bolanger	5	52	0	48	0	77	5	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0
Total	506	384	315	282	25	631	387	109	135	129	15	11	111	45	138

* Respondents have given more than one suggestion

By adolescent boys

The main suggestions given by adolescent boys for the improvement of adolescent girls' lot do not seem to differ much from what adolescent girls thought for themselves. The responses are presented in the form of Chart 5 and Table 6.2. The maximum of adolescent boys responses (88 responses) is in favour of financial assistance for self-employment of girls, followed by the provision of job oriented training for them (85 responses), and creation of job opportunity (63 responses). The second line of suggestion by adolescent boys includes financial assistance for education of adolescent girls (49 responses) and a demand for hard law against discrimination (45 responses). The third line of suggestions include establishment of schools and colleges in rural areas, AGP among girls and improvement in the quality of education considering syllabus and teachers' appointment.

Chart 8.5 : Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls given by adolescent boys



- 1: Creation of Job Opportunity
- 2: Financial Assistance for Self Employment.
- 3: Financial Assistance for Education.
- 4: A.G.P. among Girls.
- 5: A.G.P. among parents including hard law to be enacted against disparity.
- 6: Job Oriented Training.
- 7: Establishment of Schools and colleges in rural area.
- 8: Institutes for Technical Education.
- 9: Improvement in the quality of Education considering syllabus and Teachers' appointment.
- 10: Legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group.
- 11: Social Freedom Needed.
- 12: Development in social infrastructure.
- 13: Stipend for the poor girls besides SC/ST & Scholarship needed.
- 14: Reservation in employment for the girls needed.
- 15: No. of Respondents having no comments.

Table 8.2: Suggestions to improve the lot of adolescent girls by adolescent boys

Sample States and Districts	Creation of Job Opportunity	Financial Assistance for Self Employment	Financial Assistance for Education	A.G.P. among Girls	A.G.P. among parents including hardlaw to be enacted against disparity	Job Oriented Training	Establishment of Schools and colleges in rural area	Institutes for Technical Education	Improvement in the quality of Education considering syllabus and Teachers' appointment	Legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group	Social Freedom Needed	Development in social infrastructure	Stipend for the poor girls besides SC/ST & Scholarship needed	Reservation in employment for the girls needed	No. of Respondents having no comments
Backward States I**															
Uttar Pradesh															
Gorakhpur	8	7	3	4	7	9	6	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	2
Raebareli	7	6	4	3	5	5	5	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	2
Madhya Pradesh															
Satna	4	9	1	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mandla	2	9	1	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Bengal															
Purulia	2	7	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 South Parganas	5	7	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jharkhand															
Lohardagga	3	2	5	1	4	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Godda	2	5	4	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Backward States II**															
Punjab															
Hoshiarpur	4	2	8	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan															
Dungarpur	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	5	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Harayana															
Serisa	6	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh															
Bilaspur	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	0	0	0	4	1	0
Special Category States															
Himachal Pradesh															
Chamba	5	7	2	3	6	6	3	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	2
Uttaranchal															
Tehri Garhwal	7	7	3	3	7	7	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	2

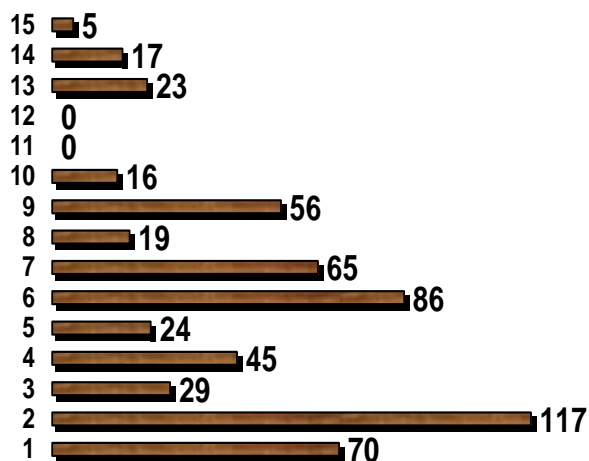
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	5	2	6	0	0	0	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Orissa															
Navrangpur	0	7	0	7	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolanger	0	9	0	7	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	63	88	49	32	45	85	38	13	38	15	0	0	7	4	13

* Respondents have given more than one suggestion

By parents/guardians/husbands

Table 6.3 and Chart 6 report parents/guardians/husbands suggestions for the improvement of adolescent girls' lot. There is an overwhelming response in favour of financial assistance for self-employment. Job opportunity and job oriented training seem to be next most preferred way for improving adolescent girls' situation. Parents are also in favour of establishing more schools and colleges in rural areas.

Chart 8.6 : Suggestions to improve the lot of a adolescent girls by parents/guardians/husbands



- 1: Creation of Job Opportunity
- 2: Financial Assistance for Self Employment.
- 3: Financial Assistance for Education.
- 4: A.G.P. among Girls.
- 5: A.G.P. among parents including hard law to be enacted against disparity.
- 6: Job Oriented Training.
- 7: Establishment of Schools and colleges in rural area.
- 8: Institutes for Technical Education.
- 9: Improvement in the quality of Education considering syllabus and Teachers' appointment.
- 10: Legal ban on marriage of adolescent girls age group.
- 11: Social Freedom Needed.
- 12: Development in social infrastructure.
- 13: Stipend for the poor girls besides SC/ST & Scholarship needed.
- 14: Reservation in employment for the girls needed.
- 15: No. of Respondents having no comments.

Tehri Garhwal	10	13	3	6	5	8	9	0	6	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totally Backward States															
Bihar															
Kishanganj	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supaul	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	6	0	0	0	0	3	0
Orissa															
Navrangpur	0	11	0	5	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Bolanger	1	6	0	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	70	117	29	45	24	86	65	19	56	16	0	0	23	17	5

* Respondents have given more than one suggestion

Overall suggestions

Some of the general suggestions emerging from this study are listed below:

Access to education

1. Education is one composite single variable which has the capacity to transform many odds turning in favour of adolescent girls. Therefore, an exclusive emphasis on girls' education is called for. Education for adolescent girls is constraint due to many factors. The most prominent of them is non-availability of infrastructure and schools. Secondly, the travel time taken in reaching school when the school is located far off. The survey detected that many of the girl child had to walk miles together to reach school, in some cases 2-4 hours daily to and fro. Therefore, it is not only the availability of school which is important but its availability nearby is also important. Fear of crime and unknown eventuality would rise with the distance an adolescent girl has to travel/walk for school. Therefore, policy must focus on enhancing number of schools and colleges in rural areas.
2. Emphasizing on spread of technical education for girls in rural areas and also education in new and emerging areas such as management will have tremendous potentiality of transforming the life of adolescent girls. It is in this context that inviting private investment on preferential basis would carry a lot of meaning. The policy must focus on ensuring investment in technical and job oriented education clustering at least at the district level.
3. Since access to education is constraint by the distance of traveling/walking for school, provision of public transport exclusively for girl child is necessary. The modality for such provision should be based on the minimum distance of school/college from the village of more than 2 kilometers for a subsidized user charge.

Finance for education

1. Educational charges are constantly rising, especially in the case of technical education. It is in this context emphasis may be made on the provision of financial assistance on liberal terms (tilted more in favour of poor families) for carrying out girls' education at various levels, starting from school education. Differential rate of interest may be practiced in case of adolescent girl's educational loan.
2. It can also be reiterated that the system of stipend needs to be extended on the basis of income across the board for girls, rather than simply designing it to benefit SC, ST and OBC categories. This is indeed crucial in the light of the findings that access to education is largely constraint by level of income across all caste groups.

Training and service delivery for better education and employment

1. Enhanced labour market participation brings more income and more empowerment for girls. This seems to be constraint by the extent of skills acquired by girls. Therefore, it is imperative that training for job orientation towards acquisition of users' skills is designed and implemented. This is, perhaps, likely to be more effective than a mere income transfer scheme for families wherein the benefits of increased income is scarcely getting shared with girls.
2. Service delivery in rural schools and colleges is a major concern wherein a large gap exists between what is provided for and what is delivered as and therefore, quality monitoring and a system of making teachers responsible and output oriented need to be put in place.

Institutional and legal interference

1. Institutional and legal interference is called for in case of obvious and nasty form of discrimination practiced against adolescent girls at the household level. Such interference will also provide opportunity for parents who would like to bring the issue of exploitation to the notice of law and seek justice. Adolescent girls themselves would be able to come forward and lodge complain if they find it amicable doing so. In this context, it is advocated that posting of one lady police (at minimum constable level) in every police station should be made compulsory.
2. The adolescent girl population, covering age group 15-19, is crucial from demographic, economic and social point of view. Getting married in this age group is generating a lot of speculations and pulling back of several dimensions of development. Mostly the decision of marriage in this age group is not taken independently by the girl but by the parents under certain perception and

compulsion. Therefore, making a legal provision for fixing minimum marriage age for girls at 20 years, when adolescent line is already crossed, is called for.

3. Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) launched by the Government of India under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) needs to be strengthened and spread in its coverage. It is suggested that the KSY be extended to each block in the country.

Awareness for better nutrition And conducive treatment

1. Adolescent girls face disadvantage in allocation of high nutrient density food and therefore remain chronically sick with some common ailments. The study reveals that discrimination in the distribution of cereals is the least, to be counted as the main source of nutrition for adolescent girls. Problem is seen at two levels – one, relates to the availability of/access to nutritional food by the family which is constraint by the low level of income and desired diversification in consumption with increased income, and two, the discrimination in distribution of nutritional food across members of family. Study reveals that discrimination in distribution is a major problem in case of high density nutrition food, which is seemingly titled against adolescent girls. In this context, it can be mentioned that programme such as Kishori Poshan Yojana (KPY), under which 6 kg of cereals is allocated to malnourished girls (in the age group 11-19 years) falling below weight of 35 kg across all families, may serve some purpose only partly for low income families. This can work in provided access to cereals for adolescent girls. However, in the presence of discrimination in distribution at family level there is no guarantee that the allocated cereals will be consumed by adolescent girls. Secondly, the programme is likely to have only limited effectiveness as it does not address the problem of discrimination in distribution of nutrients food.
2. Keeping the above analysis emanating from the study in mind, it is advocated that awareness programme designed for elders of family needs to be lauched and conducted at block/village level. Such awareness programme should focus on the importance of nutrition for a girl child and also the dynamics of nutrition in physical and mental growth.
3. Discrimination practiced at the household level is contributed a lot by the negative attitude carried by elder males and adolescent boys towards adolescent girls. Such a police and brutal mentality needs to be changed. While designing and conducting nutrition awareness programme, it is advocated that such programme should also include awareness for practicing parity, compassion and respect for adolescent girls. Both elder males and adolescent boys need to be persuaded through this kind of well designed programme.

However, it is to be reiterated at the end that adolescent girls need a lot of compassionate treatment and favour to enable them to lead a respectable and meaningful life. And in ensuring this, the role of family members and society is undoubtedly crucial and of prime significance. Change in the attitude of elders towards adolescent girls is urgently called for.

**Survey of Socio-Economic Condition of Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of
Backward Districts of Poverty Dominated States**

S. No.-

State Code-

SCHEDULE FOR THE ADOLESCENT GIRL

I. General Information

Q.1 Name of the Respondent-

Q.2 Personal Details- {Please put a $\sqrt{\quad}$ in the relevant box wherever () are given}

- a) i. Age- ii. Weight (in Kg) iii. Height(in feet)-
b) Relationship with Head of The Family-
c) District-
d) Village & Block-
e) Marital Status^{\$}
f) Employment Status#-
g) Education Level*-
h) Religion[@]-
i) Caste (Please mention specific caste and also mention which category it belongs to giving the code mentioned underneath[&])
j) Monthly Income of the Respondent-
k) Family Economic Status- Below Poverty Line (), Above Poverty Line ()

Q.3 Family Details- Nuclear (), Joint (), Combined ()

S.No.	Relationship With The Respondent	Age	Sex- M/F	Education Level* (If continuing write 'C' otherwise 'D')	Employment Status#	Marital Status ^{\$}	Monthly Income
a)	Father/Husband/ Father-in- Law						
b)	Mother/ Mother- in- Law						
c)							
d)							
e)							
f)							
g)							
h)							
i)							

II. Family Income/Expenditure

Q.4 What is the average monthly income of the family-

- a) Up to Rs. 1050/ ()
b) Rs1051 to Rs 2100()
c) Rs2101 to Rs.5000()
d) Rs.5001 to Rs. 10000 ()
e) Rs.10001 and above ()

Q.5 Does the family save a part of its income- Yes (), No (), Do Not Know ()

If the answer is yes what is the main purpose for which it saves-

- Religious and Social Ceremony()
- For purchase of costly equipments/consumer durables()
- For the education of Children()
- For any exigency()
- For marriage of daughters/girls in the family()
- Any Other (please specify)

Q.5.1. Normally how much the family saves per month- Amount-.%/.....% of its income

Q.6. How much normally the family spends per week/annual consume on/of the following items-

Items	Quantity	Price /Unit	Total Expense	Items (Please Mention Other Commodities)	Quantity	Price/ Unit	Total Expense
a) Cereals and Cereal Substitutes				o) Clothing and Footwear (Annual)			
b) Pulses & Pulse Substitutes				p.) Household Maintenance and Repairs (Annual)/House Rent			
c) Potato, Onion				q) Durables (Annual)			
d) Green Vegetable				r) Religious Functions and Occasions (Annual)			
e) Salt and Spices				s) Personal Care and Effects (Annual)			
f) Edible Oil				t) Travel and Entertainment			
g) Sugar & Jaggery				u) Miscellaneous goods Services (Annual)			
h) Milk and Milk Products				v) Medical Treatment, Medicines etc. (Annual)			
i) Meat, Egg and Fish							
j) Beverage, & Appetisers							
k) Fruits& Nuts							
l) Tobacco, Alcohol and Intoxicants							
m) Fuel and Light							
n) Education & Training				TOTAL			

Q.7. Please tick on the list of Consumer durable that your family has

List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box	List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box
a) T.V. (Black and White)		f) Computer	
b) T.V. (Colour)		g) Transistor/ Radio	
c) Two Wheeler		h) Telephone	
d) Refrigerator		i) Gas Connection	
e) Washing Machine		j)	

III. Education-

Q.8 Do you feel education makes any difference to a person specially an adolescent girl/girls like you- Yes (), No ().

Q.9.If yes what kind of difference does it make? (Please rank the following in order of importance from 1 to 4, giving the most important rank 1 and the like)-

- Opens new horizon of knowledge for the educated girl.()
- Creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes them self reliant. ()
- Prepares them mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation and exploitation and seek equality of right and status in the society. ()
- Make them understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family. ()
- Any other (Please specify)

Q.10 Please Give the following details about you and your brothers and sisters as regards education-

	Age at Joining School	What type of school you/he/she first went to and are/is presently studying in		How much /is spent on the education per month now (In Rs.)	Did you/he/she miss school because any of the reason mentioned below (Please give the code *)
		First Admitted (#)	Presently Studying (#)		
a) Yourself					
b) Sister-1					
c) Sister-2					
d) Sister-3					
e) Brother-1					
f) Brother-2					
g) Brother-3					

1= Government School, 2= Private School, 3= Traditional Education (e.g. Madarsa & Sanskrit School), 4= Angan Wadi Centre, 5= Mahila Samkhyia Kendra, 6 = College, 7= Any other (Please Specify)

*1. Your involvement in household work. (H). 2. Your involvement in productive work (P). 3. Illness (I)
4. Involvement in religious and social ceremonies.(R) 5. Your own choice (Y).

Q.11 Has any child in your family dropped out of school? Yes () , No ()

Q.12 If the answer to the question asked above is Yes then please give the following details about the drop-out-

S.No.	Age At which dropped out	Sex	Standard From Which Dropped out	The decision to discontinue education was that of the child or was imposed on him by the parents /guardian (Write C for child and G for guardian)

Q.13 What was the main reason for discontinuing education/ dropping out for the girl child?

- To take care of younger children, sick and aged in the family.()
- To assist the mother in household chores.()
- Assist the father in income generating works.()
- Higher education for girls was regarded unwanted and undesirable by the family & society.()
- The distance of school from the place of residence.()
- Your Marriage.()
- Failure in the Examination.()
- Higher education was considered as an obstacle to your marriage by the family.()
- Increasing Incidence of Crime against adolescent girl. ()
- Any other (Please Specify).

IV. Work and Occupation

Q.14 Are you a full time worker? Yes () No (). If yes, then answer the following questions-

(i). At what age did you start doing full-time work? ___ Years old

(ii.) What were your primary job and your secondary job (if you had one) at that time? Please choose from the list of occupation given in Q2.f

(i)Primary job..... (ii) Secondary job.....(iii) Tertiary job.....

(iii) How have you chosen your present profession-?

- You have been directed by your husband/father/head of the family to do the job. ()
- You have chosen it on your own. ()
- You have been forced to choose this because there is no alternative available. ()
- Any Other (),Please Specify

Q.15 Do you think that a woman should have her own occupation, or that she should just stay at home doing household chores and taking care of her children and husband? Why? (Put \checkmark in the relevant box)

(i)Have occupation (), (ii) Stay at home (), (iii) Both ()

Women Should be doing only Household Chores Because	Put \checkmark	Women Should have Their Own Occupation Because	Put \checkmark
a) Household Works are very demanding		a) This gives economic independence to them	
b) There should be division of labour		b) It makes big difference to family's income	
c) Outside works are very taxing/difficult		c) Women should also share family's responsibility	
d) Place of women is inside the four walls of the house		d) It reduces exploitation, male dominance and violence against women/girls	
e) Any Other (Specify)		e) Any Other (Specify)	

Q.16 If you are working, how do you spend your income ?

- You give the entire amount to your father()/head of the family ()/husband ()
- You give a part of your income to the head of the family and the decision is totally yours()
- You are free to spend/save it on your own()
- The head of the family does not take it and asks you to use it as per your choice()
- You are asked to give it to the head of the family()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.17 How do you normally spend your time?

S. No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	S.No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	No. of Months in a Year
1	Household Chores		2	Productive Activities		
1a	Cooking, Washing Dishes and Clothes, Cleaning & Doing Other household Chores		2a	Farming Peak Season Lean Season		
1b	Caring Aged , Sick & Children		2b	Raising Live stock		
1c	Shopping		2c	Making Handicraft		
1d	Educating Younger Children in the Family		2d	Working in Enterprises /Govt. Departments		
1e	Other		2e	Commercial Activities/Shops/Hotels		
1f	School and Studies		2f	Travelling to work		
1g	Entertainment e.g. Playing/watching TV etc.		2g	Other Productive Work		
1h						
	TOTAL			TOTAL		

V. Social Factors, Violence, Sexual and Substance Abuse -

Q.18 Do you think that you and your brother enjoy equal rights and facilities with regard to the following –Write E for Equal Treatment, M if discrimination is in favour of the Male child and F if discrimination is in favour of the Female child-

Facilities	Response (E/M/F)
1.Quality of Food	
2.Medical Facilities	
3.Educational Facilities	
4.Choice of Dress	
5.Freedom of Entertainment	
6.Freedom for Involvement in Social Activities	
7.General Treatment	

Q.19 How do you describe the behaviour of the male members especially head of the family towards you or other girls in the family and your brother and other boys (Please put tick mark in Column number 3 and 4)-

S.No.	Kind of Behaviour	Towards the Girls in the Family (tick mark)	Towards the Boys in the Family (tick mark)	Does the Society Approve This Kind of Treatment (Y/N/Normally)
a)	Authoritarian			
b)	Discouraging			
c)	Permissive			
d)	Submissive & Cooperative			
e)	Caring			
f)	Any Other			

Q.20 How do you think that a girl is in a disadvantageous position as compared to a male child in the family-

- She faces problems in studying schools where the majority of teachers are male and suffer from gender bias. ()
- She faces problems while travelling to her school or place of work.()
- She faces problems staying away from her family in a different place for studies or job.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.21 Have you ever been subjected to domestic violence/emotional abuse because you are a girl- Yes (), No (). If fortunately you have never faced this type of behaviour, do you think that girls in society are subjected to the following type of behaviour- Yes (), No ()

If answer is yes then please answer the following-

S.No.	Type of Violence/Emotional Abuse	Frequency (Regular-R, Occasional-O)	By Whom (Give Codes)	Instigated By Whom
a)	Beating			
b)	Torturing			
c)	Scolding() Calling You Names ()			
d)	Sexual Abuse			
e)	Suspecting the Character ()/Keeping a strict watch on your movement ()			
f)	Neglecting Your Health Problem			
g)	Insulting you in presence of outsiders, friends and younger ones			
h)	Making you feel guilty for no fault of yours			
i)	Treating you like a servant			
j)	Giving you verbal threat to use force			
k)	Comparing you with your brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve			

Q.22 Do you think in your society girls of your age are subjected to sexual abuse by their father/ brother/ any other male/female member of the family/Relatives and/or outsiders? Yes (), No ()

If yes what kind of sexual abuse you think girls in your community/society are subjected to and by whom-

S.No.	Nature of Sexual Abuse	Is it Very Common Y/N	Normally Who does this (F/R/O)*	What is the normal reaction of their Father/Husband/ Mother (S/O)#
a)	Rape			
b)	Attempted Rape			
c)	Molestation			
d)	Encouraging and even forcing the girl for incest			
e)	Forcing her to Trafficking			
f)	Eve Teasing			

* F= Family members, R= Relatives, O = Outsiders

S for supportive, O for oppressive

Q.23 How a girl normally feels if she is subjected to physical or mental torture?

S.No.	Reaction if Subjected to Physical/Mental Torture	Put \checkmark in the relevant box	S.No.	Reaction if Subjected to Physical/Mental Torture	Put \checkmark in the relevant box
A	Stress & Anxiety		E	Feels like running away from her house	
B	Depression		F	Disturbed Sleep	
C	Accepts it as natural and common		G	Feels like ending her life/committing suicide	
D	Physical Fatigue		H	Any Other (Please Specify)	

Q.24 Do you use or have ever tried any form of intoxicants- Yes (), No ()

If yes what type? Tobacco/Gutka (), Bidi/ Cigarette (), Drug (), Alcohol ()

Q.25 How frequently you have taken/ been taking the intoxicant-

Once (), more than once (), regularly

Q.26 What encouraged /forced you to try these

- Experimentation.()
- Encouragement by your friends- boys (), girls () Or close relatives ()
- Habit taken from family members.()
- Stress or Tension.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

VI. Awareness and Participation in Government Programmes/Policies

Q.27 Do you think that you have fairly good idea of things around you, the policies adopted by the government and the changes taking place at the national and international level?

- Yes ()
- No I Want to know this but do not have access to information. ()
- No, how am I concerned with these. ()
- No my family does not want me to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the household things. ()

If the answer is yes, from where do you get these information?

- Through Your Husband/head of the family ()
- Through Gram Sevak (), Angan Wadi workers (), NGO (), Mukhia ()/Pradhan ()
- Through the visit of Government Officials to your village/place. ()
- You went personally to the concerned agency to enquire about this. ()
- News paper ()/Electronic Media ()
- Any Other Source (please specify)

Q.28 Do you watch TV? Yes (), No ()

If you watch TV please answer the following questions-

i. How often do you watch TV-?

- Regularly, whenever you feel like (),
- Once in a while when elders are not at home ()
- Whenever the TV is free i.e. when others are not watching()

ii. Normally which programme you watch?

- News Channels
- Social serials
- Programmes related to women upliftment.
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.29 Are you aware of the following issues?

S. No.	Information	You have fairly good knowledge of this – Y/N/Only Partial	Your Adolescent Brother has good idea of this-Y/N/ Can't Say/Only Partial	Source of Information (Choose from list given in Q-27 Above)	How do you view these?*
a)	Equality of Status of Men & Women				
b)	Dowry Act				
c)	Property Right of Women				
d)	Minimum Wages Act in the Unorganised Sector				
e)	Women Organisation such as National Commission of Women				
f)	Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls Run by the Government				
g)	Ill effects of early marriage & early age pregnancy				
h)	Reservation for women in job				
i)	Reservation of Seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs				
j)	Different Departments and government Agencies working in the field of upliftment of women				
k)	NGOs Working in this field				
l)	Scholarships Offered by the government for girls				

* Write S if you support these, U if you feel these are uncalled for and C if you are not sure about these

Q.30 Are you aware of the Various Programmes Run by the Central/State Governments for the protection & upliftment of Adolescent Girls/Women (), No ().

If yes please give the names of the programme you have heard of –

Q.31 Have you been benefited by any such programme yourself- Yes (), No ()

If yes, Please give the following Details

Name of the Programme You have attended/been benefited	Duration	Type of Assistance Received (VT/FA/R/Es/E1/T/AO)*	Has the Programme been Beneficial-Y/N/Only Partially	What was the general reaction of your guardian when you opted for the programme? Write S for supportive& D for discouraging

* Please write VT for Vocational Training, FA-for Financial Assistance, R for Reservation in Educational Institutions/jobs, Es & El for short and long term wage employment, T for health, nutrition training and AO for any other (Please specify this)

Q.32. If the programme has been beneficial for you, in what way?

- It has resulted in skill formation and has made you more productive.()
- It has given you regular employment.()
- It has made you very conscious about your rights.()
- It will help you in developing as a devoted wife and caring and successful mother.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.33 What were the general problems you faced in joining and attending a programme?

- The government departments/agencies running these programmes are more after the formalities than ensuring the success of the programme. ()
- There exist corrupt officials/middlemen who make the programmes ineffective. ()
- Women () Local bodies are not involved in implementation of the programme.()
- There is lack of information so far as the programmes are concerned and it is very difficult for the girls to personally go to the concerned department and enquire.()
- The guardians are normally not cooperative.()
- The schemes are not suitable for girls like you as there are certain conditions that you find it difficult to fulfil. ()

Q.34 Do you feel that the government programmes of Women Empowerment have been successful/changed the lot of women in general and that of the adolescent girls in particular?

Yes (), No () Don't know ()

If the answer is yes, kindly mention the programme you know that has beneficial impact on adolescent girls-

Q.35 Are you aware of any NGO working in the field of Women Empowerment and Upliftment-

Yes (), No ()

If the answer is yes please give the following details-

Name of the NGO you have come across / that you know	Type of Assistance Received from it	Has the Assistance been Beneficial- Y/N/Only Partially	What was the general reaction of your guardian when you went for the assistance given by the NGO? Write S for supportive & D for discouraging	What is your general reaction about NGOs working in the field (N/B/C/P)*

*Chose from the following options-Write -N if you have no idea, B if you feel that they are beneficial, C, if you feel that they are cheating people and the government, P, if they are partially successful

VII. Health, Nutrition and Fertility-

Q.36 Can you give the details of food and other nutrient that you and your brother normally take-

S.No.	Item	Average Daily intake By Your Brother (Quantity)	Average Daily intake By You(Quantity)
a)	Milk & Milk Products		
b)	Egg (per week)		
c)	Leafy Green Vegetable		
d)	Mutton/ Chicken/Fish (per week)		
e)	Cereal and Cereal Products		
f)	Pulses		
g)	Sugar and Related Products		
h)	Fruits		
i)	Fats and Oils		
j)	Beverage and Appetisers		

Q.37 Are you married () unmarried (). If married at what age did you get married? How old was your husband at that time? Your age ___ Husband's age ___

Q.38 Did you have any say in selection of your life partner? Yes () , No ().

If answer is No, do you think that the girl should be consulted before deciding about her life partner because

- It is she who has to spend her whole life with him.()
- Like boys girls should also have right to chose their life partner. ()
- If the life partner is of her choice then she is mentally prepared to have him as her husband and she cannot blame her parents for any misunderstanding.

Q.39.Did your father pay any dowry at the time of your marriage Yes () , No () . Do Not Know()

- If answer is yes, how much (please specify the approximate amount that was demanded (Rs.) by your in-laws and that was finally paid by your father (Rs.)
- Are you or your father harassed for non payment of sufficient dowry by your in- laws () or your in-laws still make demand for some payment from your father ()?

Q.40.How many children you have been given birth to ? Please give the following details-

Pregnancy Order/Nil	Birth month and Year	Sex	Length of life/Surviving	Cause of death	No. of Surviving Children	
					M	F
1.						
2.						
3.						

Q.41 Did you go for sex determination test (amniocentesis) before the birth of the baby- Yes () , No () If the answer is Yes whose decision it was to go for the test –

- Yours
- Husband () ,
- Father in Law () ,
- Mother in law () ,
- Any Other (Please Specify

Q.42 What was the reason for you or your family to go for the test-?

- You had preference for boy () , girl ()
- You wanted to abort the foetus if it is a girl
- Just to satisfy your curiosity and excitement
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.43 Where were your babies born-?

Pregnancy Order	Born At Your Father's Place*	Born At your In- Law's Place*
First Child		
Second Child		
Third Child		

*Please write GH if the baby was born in general hospital, NH if in nursing home, MW, if by trained mid-wife at home, UMW- if by untrained midwife in the village

Q.44 Are you satisfied with the care that was taken by your family members during the pregnancy in terms of the following-? Write S if satisfied, U if unsatisfied

- Nutritious Food - (S/U)
- Load of Household Work (S/U)
- Emotional and Psychological Support (S/U)
- Immunisation and Medical Care during and after pregnancy (S/U)

Q.45 Are you aware of the following-?

S.No.	Information relating to Health and Nutrition	Your Knowledge of the same@	Your adolescent brother's knowledge about this@	Causes of the Same	Prevention/ Cure	Source from Which you got the Information
a	Anaemia					
b	Vitamin Deficiency					
c	Iodine Deficiency					
d	Growth Deficiency					
e	Immunisation					
f	Common Infant Diseases					
g	Sexually Transmitted Diseases-HIV/AIDS					
h	Family Welfare Programmes and tools for birth control					

@ Write G= for good knowledge, P = for partial knowledge and N = for no knowledge

Q.46 What do you think is the worst thing being girl/women? (Please put tick mark)

- Puberty and menstruation ()
- Restrictions imposed by the family ()
- Little access to education ()
- Violence/ Sexual abuse ()
- Unequal treatment given by the society ()

Q.47 If you are given three boons what three things you would ask for –

- Would chose to be born as a boy next life()
- Would change the way society and religions look at the girl child in the family.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.48. What suggestion you would like to give to improve the lot of adolescent girl in general?

Field Investigator	Data Entry Operator
Name :	Name :
Date :	Date :
Signature :	Signature :

Survey of Socio-Economic Condition of Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of Backward Districts of Poverty Dominated States

S. No.-

State Code-

SCHEDULE FOR ADOLESCENT BOY

I. General Information

Q1 Name of the Respondent-

Q2. Name and Age of the Adolescent Sister-

Q3 Personal Details- {Please put a \checkmark in the relevant box wherever () are given}

- a) (i) Age- (ii) Weight (in kg) (iii) Height (in feet)
- b) District-
- c) Village & Block-
- d) Employment Status-
- e) Marital Status \$
- f) Education Level*-
- g) Religion[@] -
- h) Caste (Please mention specific caste and also mention which category it belongs to giving the code[&])
- i) Monthly Income of the Respondent-
- j) Family Economic Status- Below Poverty Line (), Above Poverty Line ()

Q.4. Family Details- Nuclear (), Joint (), Combined ()

S.No.	Relationship With The Respondent	Age	Sex-M/F	Education Level* (If continuing write 'C' otherwise 'D')	Employment Status#	Marital Status\$	Monthly Income
a)							
b)							
c)							
d)							
e)							
f)							
g)							
h)							
i)							

II. Family Income/Expenditure

Q.5 What is the average monthly income of the family-

- a) Up to Rs. 1050/ ()
- b) Rs1051 to Rs 2100()
- c) Rs2101 to Rs.5000()
- d) Rs.5001 to Rs. 10000 ()
- e) Rs.10001 and above ()

Q.6 Does the Family save a part of its income- Yes (), No ()

If the answer is yes what is the main purpose for which it saves-

- a) Religious and Social Ceremony()
- b) For purchase of costly equipments/consumer durables()
- c) For the education of Children()
- d) For any exigency()
- e) For marriage of daughters/girls in the family()
- f) Any Other (please specify)

Q.7 Normally how much does the family save per month- Amount-/.....% of its income

Q.8. How much normally the family spends per week/consume on/of the following items-

Items	Quantity	Price /Unit	Total Expense	Items (Please Mention Other Commodities)	Quantity	Price/ Unit	Total Expense
a) Cereals and Cereal Substitutes				n) Clothing and Footwear (Annual)			
b) Pulses & Pulse Substitutes				o.) Household Maintenance and Repairs (Annual)/House Rent			
c) Potato, Onion				p) Durables (Annual)			
d) Green Vegetable				q) Religious Functions and Occasions (Annual)			
e) Salt and Spices				r) Personal Care and Effects (Annual)			
f) Edible Oil				s) Travel and Entertainment			
g) Sugar & Jaggery				t) Miscellaneous goods Services (Annual)			
h) Milk and Milk Products				u) Medical Treatment, Medicines etc. (Annual)			
i) Meat, Egg and Fish							
j) Beverage, & Appetisers							
k) Fruits& Nuts							
l) Tobacco, Alcohol and Intoxicants							
m) Fuel and Light							
n) Education & Training				TOTAL			

Q.9 Please tick on the list of consumer durable that your family has (put tick mark)

List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box	List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box
a) T.V. (Black and White)		f). Computer	
b) T.V. (Colour)		g) Transistor/ Radio	
c) Two Wheeler		h) Telephone	
d) Refrigerator		i) Gas Connection	
e) Washing Machine		j)	

III. Education-

Q.10. Do you feel education is essential for the adolescent girls in your family/ society -
Yes (), No ().

Q.11. If yes what kind of difference does it make? (Please rank the following in order of importance from 1 to 6, giving the most important rank 1 and the like)-

- Creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes them self reliant ()
- Prepares them mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation and exploitation and seek equality of right and status in the society. ()
- Makes them understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family. ()
- Makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed ()
- It is rather easy to fix the marriage of an educated girl. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.12. Please Give the following details about your brothers and sisters as regards education-

	Age at Joining School	What type of school you/he/she first went to and are/is presently studying in		How much /is spent on the education per month now (in Rs.)	Did you/he/she miss school because any of the reason mentioned below (Please give the code *)
		First Admitted #	Presently Studying#		
a) Yourself					
b) Sister-1					
c) Sister-2					
d) Sister-3					
e) Brother-1					
f) Brother-2					
g) Brother-3					

1= Government School, 2= Private School, 3= Traditional Education (e.g. Madarsa & Sanskrit School), 4= Angan Wadi Centre, 5= MSK, 6 = Any other (Please Specify)

@1. Their involvement in household work. (H). 2. Their involvement in productive work (P). 3. Illness (I)
4. Involvement in religious and social Ceremonies. (R) 5. Their own choice (Y).

Q.13 Has any child in your family dropped out of school? Yes (), No ()

Q.14 If the answer to the question asked above is yes then please give the following details about the drop-out-

S.No.	Age	Sex	Standard From Which Dropped out	The decision to discontinue education was that of the child or was imposed on him by the parents/guardian (Write C for child and G for guardian)

Q.15 What was the main reason for discontinuing education/ dropping out for the girl child? If the answer is more than one please rank the relevant options.

- a) To Take care of younger children, sick and aged in the family. { }
- b) To assist the mother in household chores. ()
- c) Assist the father in income generating works. ()
- d) Higher education for girls was regarded unwanted and undesirable by the family & society. ()
- e) The distance of school from the place of residence. ()
- f) Your Marriage. ()
- g) Failure in the Examination. ()
- h) Higher education was considered as an obstacle to your marriage by the family. ()
- i) Increasing Incidence of Crime against adolescent girl. . ()
- j) Any other (Please Specify).

Q.16 Has your father provided equal opportunity to both male and female child in the family in terms of education? Yes (), No ()

If not why the girl child was not given the same benefit?

- a) Due to financial Constraint. ()
- b) Due to social and religious reasons ()
- c) Due to the fact that education may make the marriage of the girls little difficult ()
- d) Girls have to serve as house wives and they do not need technical qualification/higher education ()
- e) Difficulties associated with educating girls such as accommodation, transportation ()
- f) Boys have the first right over whatever the family has. ()
- g) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.17 Do you favour studying in the same school in which your sister studies? Yes (), No ()

If No please specify the reasons-

- a) It makes things difficult for you as you can not mix with other girl students freely
- b) If any boy talks to your sister or if something is said about her you feel very awkward
- c) You feel she does not deserve same treatment like you
- d) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.18. Are you in favour of the authorities making sex education a compulsory part of the syllabi for the adolescent? Yes (), No ()

Q.19 Do you feel your sister should also get this type of sex education- Yes (), No ()

If No please specify the reasons-

- a) It is not proper to impart this knowledge at pre-mature age to girls.
- b) It may lead to sexual abuse in general.
- c) Girls come to know about it through natural process
- d) It should be given by the family members and not by outsiders.
- e) It would be very awkward for you when sex education is given to you and your sister if you study in the same school
- f) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.20 Please specify the freedom that you would like your father to give to you and your sister on the following counts- Please write – A for Allow, R for Permission if accompanied by elders, N for Not Allowed

S.No.	Decision	To Your Sister	To You
a)	Studying in Co-ed School		
b)	Giving Public Performances (Songs, dances etc.)		
c)	Visiting Market and Movies		
d)	Visiting Relatives, Friends and Teachers alone		
e)	Working in a Place where People of both sexes are employed		
f)	Interaction with people of Opposite Sex		

Q.21 If the girls are not allowed freedom then what are the possible reasons?

- We still live in a conservative society that does not permit it
- There are chances of sexual exploitation
- Formal education is enough for the girl child.
- Crime against women has increased considerably
- Any Other (Please Specify)

IV. Work and Occupation

Q22. Do you think that a woman should have her own occupation, or that she should just stay at home doing household chores and taking care of her children and husband? Why?

- (i) Have occupation (), (ii) Stay at home (), (iii) Both ()

Women Should be doing only Household Chores Because	Put <input type="checkbox"/>	Women Should have Their Own Occupation Because	Put <input type="checkbox"/>
a) Household Works are very demanding		a) This gives economic independence to them	
b) There should be division of labour		b) It makes big difference to family's income	
c) Outside works are very taxing/difficult		c) Women should also share family's responsibility	
d) Place of women is inside the four walls of the house		d) It reduces exploitation, male dominance and violence against women/girls	
e) Any Other (Specify)		e) Any Other (Specify)	

Q.23 Is your sister working? Yes (), No () If Yes, Please mark the relevant one

- She is working as she does not go to school()
- It is her decision; she wanted to be self-reliant.()
- She is working in order to share the responsibility of the family. ()
- She is working because the family needs some additional income. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.24 If your sister is working how does she spend her income-

- She gives the entire amount to your father()
- She gives a part of her income to your father and the decision is totally hers()
- She spends/saves it on her own.()
- Your father does not take it and ask her to use it as per her choice.()
- Your father asks her to give it to him.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.25. Do you think that Adolescent girls should work and should have the right to choose their occupation? Yes (), No ()

If No, Why

- There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place()
- It is the duty of the male members of the family to work and earn the bread and butter for the family()
- If the girl is allowed to work it would be difficult for the family to fix her marriage()
- Once the girl is allowed to go out then she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore her elders.()
- Increased crime in the society against women is a hindrance in their work selection. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.26. Do you support males and females working together at a work place? Yes (), No ()

Q.27. How would you judge the following? Please Write L= if you would accept and like that, D = For your dislike and R = if you would have some reservations

S.No.	Type of Behaviour with a Co -Worker of Opposite Sex	For You	For Your Sister
a)	Having a working relationship with him /her		
b)	Going to his/her place and inviting him/her to your place		
c)	Going to movies/ park or other public places together like friends		
d)	Sharing your feelings and emotions with him/her and also discussing family problems		

Q.28 How the adolescent girls in your family normally spend their time?

S. No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	S.No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	No. of Months in a Year
1	Household Chores		2	Productive Activities		
1a	Cooking, Washing Dishes and Clothes, Cleaning & Doing Other household Chores		2a	Farming Peak Season Lean Season		
1b	Caring Aged , Sick & Children		2b	Raising Live stock		
1c	Shopping		2c	Making Handicraft		
1d	Educating Younger Children in the Family		2d	Working in Enterprises /Govt. Departments		
1e	Other		2e	Commercial Activities/Shops/Hotels		
1f	School and Studies		2f	Travelling to work		
1g	Entertainment e.g. Playing/watching TV etc.		2g	Other Productive Work		
1h						
	TOTAL			TOTAL		

Q.29. Do you think that giving the girl child a right over the property/assets of her parents is justified (), unjustified ().

If you feel it is unjustified, why do you think so?

- The girls get their share in the family property in form of dowry()
- It is the sons who pay as per religious belief is the bona fide inheritor of father's property()
- Daughters get share of the property of their husbands()
- Daughters do not have to carry the responsibilities of their parent's family()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

V. Social Factors, Violence, Sexual and Substance Abuse -

Q 30. How do you describe the behaviour of the male members especially head of the family towards you or other girls in the family and your brother and other boys (Please put tick mark in column number 3 and 4)-

S.No.	Kind of Behaviour	Towards the Girls in the Family	Towards the Boys in the Family	Does the Society Approve This Kind of Treatment Y/N/Normally
a)	Authoritarian			
b)	Discouraging			
c)	Permissive			
d)	Submissive & Cooperative			
e)	Caring			
f)	Any Other			

Q.31 Do the elders in your family or you subject the girl children in the family to domestic violence/emotional abuse because she is a girl- Yes (), No (). If fortunately this is not common in your family, do you think that girls in society are subjected to the following type of behaviour- Yes (), No () If answer is yes then please answer the following-

S.No.	Type of Violence/Emotional Excuse	Frequency (Regular-R, Occasional-O)	By Whom (Give Codes)*	Instigated By Whom*
a)	Beating			
b)	Torturing			
c)	Scolding() Calling Your Names ()			
d)	Sexual Abuse			
e)	Suspecting the Character ()/Keeping a strict watch on your movement ()			
f)	Neglecting Your Health Problem			
g)	Insulting you in presence of outsiders, friends and younger ones			
h)	Making you feel guilty for no fault of yours			
i)	Treating you like a servant			
j)	Giving you verbal threat to use force			
k)	Comparing you with your brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve			

* F= Family members, R= Relatives, O = Outsiders

Q.32 Do you approve/like this kind of treatment given to your sister or girls in the society?
Yes (), No ()

If your answer is yes, why do you think that girls should not be treated equally-?

- a) Because as per the religious and social belief boys are superior to girls()
- b) Girls have to go to a different home after marriage where they can be subjected to all kinds of treatment. They therefore must have the right frame of mind for the same()
- c) This is the way things have been in the society()
- d) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.33 Had any adolescent girl in your society been ever subjected to sexual abuse or been subjected to any kind of treatment that you feel is very insulting/humiliating for a girl Yes (), No ()

If yes, what kind of sexual abuse she had been subjected to and by whom-

S.No.	Nature of Sexual Abuse	Is it Very Common Y/N	Normally Who does this (F/R/O)*	What is the normal reaction of their Father/Husband/ Mother (Please Write S for supportive and O for oppressive)
a)	Rape			
b)	Attempted Rape			
c)	Molestation			
d)	Encouraging and even forcing the girl for incest			
e)	Forcing her to Trafficking			
f)	Eve Teasing			

*F – Family members, R – Relatives, O - Outsiders

Q.34 How do you feel a brother should react if it happens to his sister?

- a) Should suppress the matter fearing social dishonour ()
- b) Should lodge an FIR with the police and should go for legal action.()
- c) Should try to punish the guilty of his own. ()
- d) Should involve the society/local body and seek suitable punishment for the culprit. ()
- e) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.35 What is the normal effect of any misconduct/ abuse against the girl child on her and the family (Please put a tick mark in the relevant column)-

S.No.	Type of Strain	Impact on the Girl	Impact on the Family
a)	Stress & Anxiety		
b)	Depression		
c)	Disturbed Sleep & Physical Fatigue		
d)	Felt like leaving the Place you reside		
e)	Felt like committing Suicide		
f)	Accepted as Natural and Common		
g)	Any Other (Please Specify)		

Q.36 Has the adolescent girl in the family ever tried any form of intoxicants- Yes (), No ()
If yes what type? Tobacco (), Bidi/ Cigarette (), Drug (), Alcohol ()

Q.37 How frequently she takes the intoxicant-?
Once (), more than once (), regularly

Q.38 If the children in the family take intoxicants, please answer the following questions-

S.No.	Type of Intoxicants	Source of Inspiration- Family, Friends)	Frequency in a month (Regular, Once a while)	Source of Money for the purpose	Reason (Please Pick from the list given below)*
Yourself					
Brother-1					
Brother-2					
Sister-1					
Sister-2					
Sister-3					

*Possible Reasons- A. Experimentation. B Exploration, C Bad Company of- boys (), girls () Or Close Relatives (), D. Habit taken from family members, E. Stress or Tension, F Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.39 What did your father/guardian do to stop this habit or otherwise what any guardian should do to stop this

S.No.	Measures adopted by your father/elders	For Boys	For Girls
a)	They tried/should try to persuade children to give up this bad habit		
b)	They subjected/should subject the child to physical torture		
c)	They subjected /should subject the child to mental torture		
d)	They tried/should try to break the source of inspiration		
e)	Any Other (Please Specify)		

VI. Awareness and Participation in Government Programmes/Policies

Q.40 Do you think that Adolescent girl/girls in the family has/have fairly good idea of things around, the policies adopted by the government and the changes taking place at the national and international level?

- Yes ()
- No my sister doesn't have as she has no access to this information. ()
- No my sister doesn't have as how is she concerned with these. ()
- No we do not want her to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the household things. ()

Q.41 Please Give the following information about your awareness level as regards the following-

S. No.	Information	You have fairly good knowledge of this – Y/N/Only Partial	Your Adolescent Sister has good idea of this-Y/N/ Can't Say/Only Partial	Source of Information	How do you view these?*
a)	Equality of Status of Men & Women				
b)	Dowry Act				
c)	Property Right of Women				
d)	Minimum Wages Act in the Unorganised Sector				
e)	Women Organisation such as National Commission of Women				
f)	Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls Run by the Government				
g)	Ill effects of early marriage & early age pregnancy				
h)	Reservation for women in job				
i)	Reservation of Seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs				
j)	Different Departments and government Agencies working in the field of upliftment of women				
k)	NGOs Working in this field				
l)	Scholarships Offered by the government for girls				

Write S if you support these, U if you feel these are uncalled for and C if you are not sure about these

Q.42 Has your sister attended any programme related to Adolescent Girls? Yes () , No ()

If the answer is yes please give the details of the programme-

Name of the Programme she has attended/been benefited	Duration	Type of Assistance Received*	Has the Programme been Beneficial- Y/N/Only Partially	What was the general reaction of the society when you opted for the programme? Write S for supportive & D for discouraging

* Please write VT for Vocational Training, FA-for Financial Assistance, R for Reservation in Educational Institutions/jobs, Es & El for short and long term wage employment, T for health, nutrition training and AO for any other

VII. Health, Nutrition and Fertility-

Q.43 Can you give the details of food and other nutrient that you and your sister normally take-

S.No.	Item	Average Daily intake By Your Sister (Quantity)	Average Daily intake By You (Quantity)
a)	Milk & Milk Products		
b)	Egg (per week)		
c)	Leafy Green Vegetable		
d)	Mutton/ Chicken/Fish (per week)		
e)	Cereal and Cereal Products		
f)	Pulses		
g)	Sugar and Related Products		
h)	Fruits		
i)	Fats and Oils		
j)	Beverage and Appetisers		

Q.44 Is there any discrimination in the family as regards the type of food in favour of male child? Yes (), No ()

If any preference is given to the male child what are the reasons for it. Please Rank the following-

- He is going to shoulder the responsibility of the family()
- Boys have to be stronger physically than girls()
- It is the tradition in the society, even your wife and mother have been subjected to the same kind of treatment()
- Girls can not enjoy equal status with boys()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.45 Is your adolescent sister married () unmarried (). If married please give the following details about her/them-

S. No. of Daughter	Present Age	Age at Marriage	Her Husband's Age At Marriage	No. Of Children			Cause of Death
				Born M/F	Dead M/F	Surviving M/F	
Sister-1							
Sister2							
Sister-3							

Q.46 Did she have any say in selection of her life partner Or Do you think that girls should have any say in the selection of their life partner? Yes (), No ().

If answer is No, do you think that the girl should be consulted before deciding about her life partner because-

- It is she who has to spend her whole life with him.()
- Like boys girls should also have right to chose their life partner. ()
- If the life partner is of her choice then she is mentally prepared to have him as her husband and she cannot blame her parents for any misunderstanding.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.47 Did your father pay any dowry at the time of your sister's marriage Yes (), No (). Do Not Know ()

If answer is yes, how much (please specify the approximate amount that was demanded (Rs.) by her in-laws and that was finally paid by you (Rs.)

Q.48 Are you or your daughter harassed for non payment of sufficient dowry by her in- laws or her in-laws still make demand for some payment from you . Yes ()/ No () ?

Q.49 Did your sister go for sex determination test (amniocentesis) before the birth of the baby- Yes (), No (), Do not Know ()

If the answer is yes whose decision it was to go for the test –

- Herself
- Her Husband's (),
- Her Father in Law's (),
- Her Mother in law's () ,
- Any Other (Please Specify

Q.50 What was the reason for she or her family to go for the test-

- They had preference for boy (), girl ()
- They wanted your sister to abort the foetus if it is a girl
- Just to satisfy their curiosity and excitement
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.51. Are you and your adolescent sister aware of the following-?

S.No.	Information relating to Health and Nutrition	You have fairly good knowledge about this	Your adolescent Sister has fairly good knowledge about this	Causes of the Same (Y/N)*	Prevention/ Cure (Y/N)*	Source from Which you got the Information
a)	Anaemia					
b)	Vitamin Deficiency					
c)	Iodine Deficiency					
d)	Growth Deficiency					
e)	Immunisation					
f)	Common Infant Diseases					
g)	Sexually Transmitted Diseases, HIV/AIDS					

@ Write G = for Good Knowledge, P = for partial knowledge and N = for No knowledge.

* Y = Yes, N = No.

Q.52. What suggestion you would like to give to improve the lot of adolescent girl in general?

Field Investigator	Data Entry Operator
Name :	Name :
Date :	Date :
Signature :	Signature :

Survey of Socio-Economic Condition of Adolescent Girls: A Case Study of Backward Districts of Poverty Dominated States

S. No.- _____ State Code- _____
SCHEDULE FOR THE PARENT/GUARDIAN/HUSBAND OF ADOLESCENT GIRL

I. General Information

Q1 Name of the Respondent-

Q2. Name and Age of the Adolescent Daughter/Girl/Wife-

Q3 Personal Details- {Please put a \sqrt in the relevant box wherever () are given}

- a) Age-
- b) District-
- c) Village & Block-
- d) Employment Status#-
- e) Education Level*-
- f) Religion[@]-
- g) Caste (Please mention specific caste and also mention which category it belongs to giving the code[&])
- h) Monthly Income of the Respondent-
- i) Family Economic Status- Below Poverty Line (), Above Poverty Line ()

Q.4. Family Details- Nuclear (), Joint (), Combined ()

S.No.	Relationship With The Respondent	Age	Sex- M/F	Education Level* (If continuing write 'C' otherwise 'D')	Employment Status#	Marital Status ^{\$}	Monthly Income
a)							
b)							
c)							
d)							
e)							
f)							
g)							
h)							
i)							

Q. 5. Do/Did you have liking for a child- Male (), Female (), No Preference ()

Q.6 If you have/had liking for male child then kindly state the reasons for the same-

- a) It adds to Social Status ()
- b) Religious Factor()
- c) Provides an earning hand()
- d) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.7 What are the main factors for you not liking a female child-?

- a) Obligation to pay dowry
- b) Problems faced in proper upbringing of the female child
- c) Existence of a number of female children in the family
- d) Any Other (Please Specify)

II. Family Income/Expenditure

Q8. (What is the average monthly income of the family-

- Up to Rs. 1050/ ()
- Rs1051 to Rs 2100()
- Rs2101 to Rs.5000()
- Rs.5001 to Rs. 10000 ()
- Rs.10001 and above ()

Q.9 Does the family save a part of its income- Yes (), No ()

If the answer is yes what is the main purpose for which it saves-

- Religious and Social Ceremony()
- For purchase of costly equipments/consumer durables()
- For the education of Children()
- For any exigency()
- For marriage of daughters/girls in the family()
- Any Other (please specify)

Q.10. Normally how much does the family save per month- Amount-./.....% of its income

Q.11 How much normally the family spends per week/consume on/of the following items-

Items	Quantity	Price /Unit	Total Expense	Items (Please Mention Other Commodities)	Quantity	Price/ Unit	Total Expense
a) Cereals and Cereal Substitutes				n) Clothing and Footwear (Annual)			
b) Pulses & Pulse Substitutes				o.) Household Maintenance and Repairs (Annual)/House Rent			
c) Potato, Onion				p) Durables (Annual)			
d) Green Vegetable				q) Religious Functions and Occasions (Annual)			
e) Salt and Spices				r) Personal Care and Effects (Annual)			
f) Edible Oil				s) Travel and Entertainment			
g) Sugar & Jaggery				t) Miscellaneous goods Services (Annual)			
h) Milk and Milk Products				u) Medical Treatment, Medicines etc. (Annual)			
i) Meat, Egg and Fish							
j) Beverage, & Appetisers							
k) Fruits& Nuts							
l) Tobacco, Alcohol and Intoxicants							
m) Fuel and Light							
n) Education & Training				TOTAL			

Q.12 Please tick on the list of Consumer durable that your family has (put tick mark)

List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box	List Of Consumer Durables	Put √ in the relevant box
1. T.V. (Black and White)		6. Computer	
2. T.V. (Colour)		7. Transistor/ Radio	
3. Two Wheeler		8. Telephone	
4. Refrigerator		9. Gas Connection	
5. Washing Machine		10.	

Q 13 Is your daughter/adolescent girl in the family/adolescent wife earning – Yes (), No ()

If yes how does she spend it-?

- She is asked to give the entire amount to you ()
- She gives the amount to you on her own()
- She gives a part of her income()
- She spends/saves it on her own()
- You ask her to use it/save it as per her requirements()
- Any Other (Please Specify) ()

III. Education-

Q.14 Do you feel education makes any difference to adolescent girls -

Yes (), No ().

Q.15 If yes what kind of difference does it make? (Please rank the following in order of importance from 1 to 4, giving the most important rank 1 and the like)-

- Creates more and rewarding job opportunities and makes them self reliant ()
- Prepares them mentally to fight the oppression, deprivation and exploitation and seek equality of right and status in the society.()
- Makes them understand the compulsions and problems of the head of the family.()
- Makes adjustment after marriage rather easy as the girl gets maturity and right attitude is also developed()
- It is rather easy to fix the marriage of an educated girl.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.16 Please Give the following details about your children/children in the family as regards education-

	Age at Joining School	What type of school you/he/she first went to# and are/is presently studying in		How much /is spent on the education per month now (in Rs.)	Did you/he/she miss school because any of the reason mentioned below (Please give the code *)
		First Admitted	Presently Studying		
a) Boy-1					
b) Boy -1					
c) Boy -2					
d) Girl-1					
e) Girl -2					
f) Girl -3					

1= Government School, 2= Private School, 3= Traditional Education (e.g. Madarsa & Sanskrit School), 4= Angan Wadi Centre, 5= MSK, 6 = Any other (Please Specify)

*1. Your involvement in household work. (H) 2. Your involvement in productive work (P) 3. Illness (I) 4. Involvement in religious and social Ceremonies. (R) 5. Your own choice (Y).

Q.17 Has any child in your family/your adolescent wife dropped out of school? Yes (), No ()

Q.18 If the answer to the question asked above is yes then please give the following details about the drop-out-

S.No.	Age	Sex	Standard From Which Dropped out	The decision to discontinue education was that of the child or was imposed on him by the parents/guardian (Write C for child and G for guardian)

Q.19. What was the main reason for discontinuing education/ dropping out for the girl child? If the answer is more than one please rank the relevant options.

- To Take care of younger children, sick and aged in the family. { }
- To assist the mother in household chores.()
- Assist the father in income generating works.()
- Higher education for girls was regarded unwanted and undesirable by the family & society.()
- The distance of school from the place of residence.()
- Your Marriage.()
- Failure in the Examination.()
- Higher education was considered as an obstacle to your marriage by the family.()
- Increasing Incidence of Crime against adolescent girl. .()
- Any other (Please Specify).

Q.20 Have you provided equal opportunity to both male and female child? Yes (), No ()

If not why the girl child was not given the same benefit?

- Due to financial constraint ()
- Due to social and religious reasons()
- Due to the fact that education may make the marriage of the girls difficult.()
- Girls have to serve as house wives and they do not need technical qualification/higher education()
- Difficulties associated with educating girls such as accommodation, transportation ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.21 Are you in favour of the Co-education system for Adolescent Girls? Yes (), No ()

If No please specify the reasons-

- It goes against your tradition and culture. ()
- Interaction between boys and girls at this age is not desirable. ()
- Separate education system increases the quality of education. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.22 Do you think that sex education should be made a compulsory part of the syllabi for the Adolescent-? Yes (), No ()

If the answer is No please specify the reasons-

- It is not proper to impart knowledge at pre-mature age()
- It may lead to sexual abuse in general()
- They come to know about it through natural process()
- It should be given by the family members and not by outsiders()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.23 Please specify the freedom that you would give to your children /your wife on the following counts-

Please write – A for Allow, R for Permission if accompanied by elders, N for Not Allowed

S.No.	Decision	Adolescent Girl	Adolescent Boy
1.	Interaction with people of Opposite Sex		
2.	Giving Public Performances (Songs, dances etc.)		
3	Visiting Market and Movies		
4	Visiting Relatives, Friends and Teachers alone		

Q.24 If you do not allow freedom to the girls then what are the reasons?

- We still live in a conservative society that does not permit it()
- There are chances of sexual exploitation ()
- Formal education is enough for the girl child.()
- Growing incidence of crime against adolescent girls. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

IV. Work and Occupation

Q.25 Do you think that a woman should have her own occupation, or that she should just stay at home doing household chores and taking care of her children and husband? Why?

(i)Have occupation (), (ii) Stay at home (), (iii) Both ()

Women Should be doing only Household Chores Because	Put \checkmark	Women Should have Their Own Occupation Because	Put \checkmark
a) Household Works are very demanding		a) This gives economic independence to them	
b) There should be division of labour		b) It makes big difference to family's income	
c) Outside works are very taxing/difficult		c) Women should also share family's responsibility	
d) Place of women is inside the four walls of the house		d) It reduces exploitation, male dominance and violence against women/girls	
e) Any Other (Specify)		e) Any Other (Specify)	

Q.26 How do the adolescent girls in your family/does your adolescent wife normally spend their time?

S.No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	S.No	Type of Work	Time Devoted Per Day	No. of Months
1	Household Chores		2	Productive Activities		
1a	Cooking, Washing Dishes and Clothes, Cleaning & Doing Other household Chores		2a	Farming Peak Season Lean Season		
1b	Caring Aged , Sick & Children		2b	Raising Live stock		
1c	Shopping		2c	Making Handicraft		
1d	Educating Younger Children in the Family		2d	Working in Enterprises /Govt. Departments		
1e	Other		2e	Commercial Activities/Shops/Hotels		
1f	School and Studies		2f	Travelling to work		
1g	Entertainment e.g. Playing/watching TV etc.		2g	Other Productive Work		
1h						
	TOTAL			TOTAL		

Q.27 Is your daughter/adolescent girl in the family/adolescent wife working? Yes (), No ()

If Yes, Please mark the relevant one

- She is working as she does not go to school()
- It is her decision, she wanted to be self-reliant()
- She is working in order to share the responsibility of the family ()
- She is working because the family needs some additional income()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.28 Do you think that Adolescent girls should work and should have the right to choose her occupation?

Yes (), No ()

If No, Why

- There are chances of sexual exploitation at the work place. ()
- It is the duty of the male members of the family to work and earn the bread and butter for the family. ()
- If the girl is allowed to work it would be difficult for the family to fix her marriage. ()
- Once the girl is allowed to go out then she will not follow the norms of the family and ignore her elders.()
- Increased Crime against women is a hindrance in their autonomy to chose jobs.()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.29 Do you think that giving the girl child a right over the property/assets of her parents is justified ()/ unjustified ().

If you feel it is unjustified why do you think so?

- The girls get their share in the family property in form of dowry. ()
- It is the sons who pay as per religious belief is the bona fide inheritor of father's property. ()
- Daughters get share of the property of their husbands. ()
- Daughters do not have to carry the responsibilities of their parent's family. ()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

V. Social Factors, Violence, Sexual and Substance Abuse -

Q.30 How do you describe the behaviour of the male members including yourself in the society towards the girls in the family vis-à-vis` boys (Please put tick mark in Column number 3 and 4)-

S.No.	Kind of Behaviour	Towards the Girls in the Family	Towards the Boys in the Family	Does the Society Approve This Kind of Treatment Y/N/Normally
a)	Authoritarian			
b)	Discouraging			
c)	Permissive			
d)	Submissive & Cooperative			
e)	Caring			
f)	Any Other			

Q.31. Have you ever subjected the adolescent girl in the family/your adolescent wife to domestic violence/emotional abuse because she was a girl- Yes (), No (). If fortunately this is not common in your family, do you think that girls in your society are subjected to the following type of behaviour- Yes (), No ()

If answer is yes then please answer the following-

S.No.	Type of Violence/Emotional Excuse	Frequency (Regular-R, Occasional-O)	By Whom (Give Codes)*	Instigated By Whom*
a)	Beating			
b)	Torturing			
c)	Scolding() Calling Your Names ()			
d)	Sexual Abuse			
e)	Suspecting the Character ()/Keeping a strict watch on your movement ()			
f)	Neglecting Your Health Problem			
g)	Insulting you in presence of outsiders, friends and younger ones			
h)	Making you feel guilty for no fault of yours			
i)	Treating you like a servant			
j)	Giving you verbal threat to use force			
k)	Comparing you with your brother and giving him preference even if he does not deserve			

* F= Family members, R= Relatives, O = Outsiders

Q.32 Are you aware of the fact the fact that the adolescent girls in your society are subjected to sexual abuse by others or to any kind of treatment that you feel is very insulting/humiliating for a girl Yes (), No ()

If yes what kind of sexual abuse you feel is very common and normally who does this?

S. No.	Nature of Sexual Abuse	Is it Very Common Y/N	Normally Who does this (F/R/O)*	What is the normal reaction of their Father/Husband/ Mother (Please Write S for supportive and O for oppressive)
a)	Rape			
b)	Attempted Rape			
c)	Molestation			
d)	Encouraging and even forcing the girl for incest			
e)	Forcing her to Trafficking			
f)	Eve Teasing			

* F – Family Members, R for Relatives and O for Outsiders.

Q.33 How do you feel a father/guardian/husband should react if it happens to his daughter/dependent/wife?

- Should suppress the matter fearing social dishonour ()
- Should lodge an FIR with the police and should go for legal action
- Should try to punish the guilty of his own
- Should involve the society/local body and seek suitable punishment for the culprit
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.34 What is the normal effect of any misconduct/ abuse against the girl child on her and the family (Please put a tick mark in the relevant column)-

S.No.	Type of Strain	Impact on the Girl	Impact on the Family
a)	Stress & Anxiety		
b)	Depression		
c)	Disturbed Sleep & Physical Fatigue		
d)	Felt like leaving the Place you reside		
e)	Felt like committing Suicide		
f)	Accepted as Natural and Common		
g)	Any Other (Please Specify)		

Q.35 Has the adolescent girl in the family/adolescent wife ever tried any form of intoxicants- Yes (), No ()

If yes what type? Tobacco (), Bidi/ Cigarette (), Drug (), Alcohol ()

Q.36 How frequently (in a day) she takes the intoxicant-

Once (), more than once (), regularly

Q.37 If the adolescents in the family take intoxicants please answer the following questions-

S.No.	Type of Intoxicants	Source of Inspiration- Family, Friends)	Frequency in a month (Regular, Once a while)	Source of Money for the purpose	Reason (Please Pick from the list given below)
D-1					
D-2					
S-1					
S-2					
Wife					

Possible Reasons- A. Experimentation. B Exploration, C Bad Company of- boys (), girls () Or Close Relatives (), D. Habit taken from family members, E. Stress or Tension, F Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.38 What have you done to stop this habit? (Please write NA if not applicable)

- You tried to persuade them to give up this bad habit()
- You subjected them to physical torture.()
- You subjected them to mental torture.()
- You tried to solve the stress condition that resulted in the problem()
- You tried to break the source of inspiration()
- Any Other (Please Specify)

VI. Awareness and Participation in Government Programmes/Policies

Q.39 Do you think that your Adolescent boys () girl/girls ()/wife has/have fairly good idea of things around, the policies adopted by the government and the changes taking place at the national and international level?

- Yes ()
- No my daughter doesn't have as she has no access to this information. ()
- No my daughter doesn't have as how is she concerned with these. ()
- No we do not want her to unnecessarily waste time in all these as a girl should confine herself to the household things. ()

Q.40 Please give the following information about your awareness level as regards the following-

S. No.	Information	You have fairly good knowledge of this – Y/N/Only Partial	Your Adolescent Daughter/Wife/ Girl has good idea of this-Y/N/ Can't Say/Only Partial	Source of Information	How do you view these?*
a)	Equality of Status of Men & Women				
b)	Dowry Act				
c)	Property Right of Women				
d)	Minimum Wages Act in the Unorganised Sector				
e)	Women Organisation such as National Commission of Women				
f)	Different Programmes for Adolescent Girls Run by the Government				
g)	Ill effects of early marriage & early age pregnancy				
h)	Reservation for women in job				
i)	Reservation of Seats for women in Panchayats and government jobs				
j)	Different Departments and government Agencies working in the field of upliftment of women				
k)	NGOs Working in this field				
l)	Scholarships Offered by the government for girls				

Write S if you support these, U if you feel these are uncalled for and C if you are not sure about these

Q.41 Has your daughter/adolescent girl in the family/adolescent wife attended any programme related to Adolescent Girls? Yes () , No ()

If the answer is yes please give the details of the programme-

Name of the Programme she has attended/been benefited	Duration	Type of Assistance Received*	Has the Programme been Beneficial- Y/N/Only Partially	What was the general reaction of the society when you opted for the programme? Write S for supportive& D for discouraging

* Please write VT for Vocational Training, FA-for Financial Assistance, R for Reservation in Educational Institutions/jobs, Es & El for short and long term wage employment, T for health, nutrition training and AO for any other (Please specify this)

Q.42 What are your suggestions for improving government programmes meant for the Adolescent girls-

- a) There government departments/agencies running these programmes should stress less on the formalities and more on ensuring the success of the programme. ()
- b) The corrupt officials/middlemen must be dealt with severely. ()
- c) Women / Local bodies should be involved in implementations of the programme.()
- d) There should be effort to educate the girls and their parents about different programmes and how they can be useful for the girls. ()
- e) The schemes should be based on local needs of the society. ()

V. Health, Nutrition and Fertility-

Q.43 Is there any discrimination in the family as regards the type of food that is given to the male adolescent child of the family and the female adolescent child?

Yes, the male child is given preference and the food of his choice (), No ()

If any preference is given to the male child what are the reasons for it

- a) He is going to shoulder the responsibility of the family
- b) Boys have to be stronger physically than girls
- c) It is the tradition in the society, even your wife and mother have been subjected to the same kind of treatment
- d) Girls can not enjoy equal status with boys
- e) Any Other (Please Specify)

Q 44 Can you give the details of food and other nutrient that your son and your daughter/adolescent boy and girl in the family (the husband and the adolescent wife in case the respondent is the husband of the adolescent girl) normally take-

S.No.	Item	Average Daily intake By Your Son /Boy/Husband(Quantity)	Average Daily intake By Your Daughter/Girl/Wife (Quantity)
a)	Milk & Milk Products		
b)	Egg (per week)		
c)	Leafy Green Vegetable		
d)	Mutton/ Chicken/Fish (per week)		
e)	Cereal and Cereal Products		
f)	Pulses		
g)	Sugar and Related Products		
h)	Fruits		
i)	Fats and Oils		
j)	Beverage and Appetisers		

Q.45 Is your adolescent daughter married () unmarried (). If married Please give the following details about her/them- (*Not Applicable if the respondent is the husband of the adolescent girl*)

S. No. of Daughter	Present Age	Age at Marriage	Her Husband's Age At Marriage	No. Of Children			Cause of Death
				Born M/F	Dead M/F	Surviving M/F	
D/G*-1							
D/G-2							
D/G-3							

*D= Adolescent Daughter, G= Adolescent Girl

Q.46 Did she have any say in selection of her life partner? Yes (), No (). If answer is No, do you think that the girl should be consulted before deciding about her life partner because-?

- It is she who has to spend her whole life with him. ()
- Like boys girls should also have right to chose their life partner. ()
- If the life partner is of her choice then she is mentally prepared to have him as her husband and she cannot blame her parents for any misunderstanding.
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.47 Did you pay any dowry at the time of your daughter's marriage Yes (), No ().

If answer is yes, how much (please specify the approximate amount that was demanded (Rs.) by her in-laws and that was finally paid by you (Rs.) (*Not applicable if the respondent is the husband of the adolescent girl*)

Q.48 Are you or your daughter harassed for non payment of sufficient dowry by her in- laws () or her in-laws still make demand for some payment from you ()? (*Not Applicable if the respondent is the husband of the adolescent girl*)

Q.49 Did your daughter/wife/adolescent girl in the family go for sex determination test (amniocentesis) before the birth of the baby- Yes (), No ()

If the answer is yes whose decision it was to go for the test –

- Herself
- Her Husband's (),
- Her Father in Law's (),
- Her Mother in law's (),
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.50 What was the reason behind the test-?

- They had preference for boy (), girl ()
- They wanted the expectant mother to abort the foetus if it is a girl
- Just to satisfy their curiosity and excitement
- Any Other (Please Specify)

Q.51 Are you and your adolescent daughter/girl in the family/wife aware of the following-?

S.No.	Information relating to Health and Nutrition	You have fairly good knowledge about this	Your adolescent daughter has fairly good knowledge about this	Causes of the Same (Y/N)*	Prevention/ Cure (Y/N)*	Source from Which you got the Information
1	Anaemia					
2	Vitamin Deficiency					
3	Iodine Deficiency					
4	Growth Deficiency					
5	Immunisation					
6	Common Infant Diseases					
7	Sexually Transmitted Diseases/HIV/AIDS					

@ G for Good Knowledge, P for Partial Knowledge & N for No Knowledge.

* Y – Yes, N- No.

Q.52. What suggestion you would like to give to improve the lot of adolescent girl in general?

Field Investigator	Data Entry Operator
Name :	Name :
Date :	Date :
Signature :	Signature :

CODES

1. Codes for Question Number 1

Education Status - * 1 = No. Education, 2 = Primary (Class I-V), 3 = Junior (Class VI-VIII), 4= Higher (Class IX-X), 5 = Secondary (XI- XII), 6 = Graduate, 7 = Professional, 8 = Non Formal, Please also indicate number of years of education.

Employment Status # Please give the following codes with **O** for own and **W** for wage work in the selected profession, 1 = Agriculture, Forestry and fishing, 2 = Manufacturing, 3= Construction, 4 = Own Wholesale / Retail Business, 5 = Hotels and Restaurant, 6 = Transport & Communication, 7 = Public Administration, Defence etc, 8 = Education, 9 = Health and Social work, 10 = Any other Government Job, 11 = Domestic Servant, 12 = Any Other, 13 = Unemployed, 14= Housewife, 15 = Studying.

Marital Status \$-1=Married, 2 = Unmarried, 3 = Widow/er, 4 = Separated, 5 = Divorced, 6=Remarried.

Religion-@1 = Hindu, 2 = Muslim, 3 = Christian, 4 = Sikh, 5 = Jain, 6 = Buddhism, 7 = Any other (Please Specify)

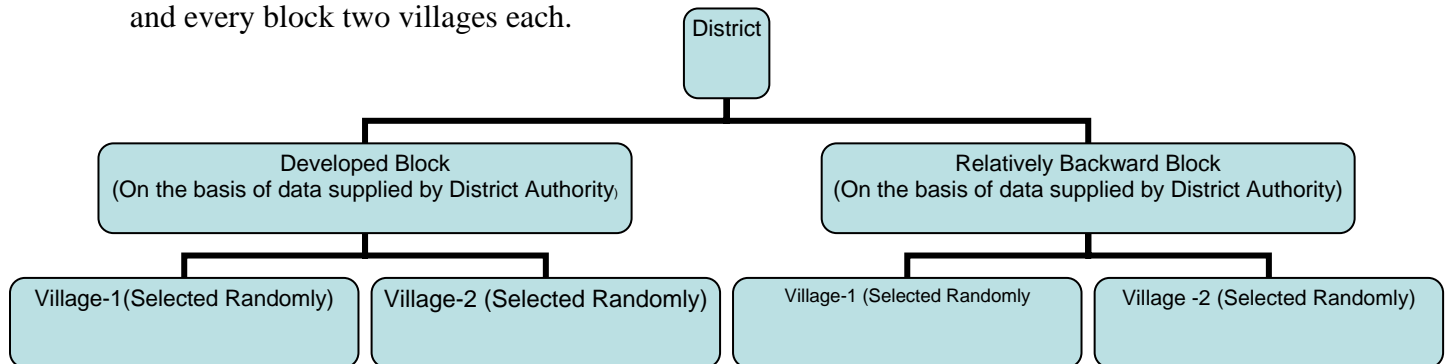
Caste-& 1 = General, 2 = OBC, 3 = SC, 4 = ST

General Guidelines for the Investigators

Who is an Adolescent? -The definition of Adolescent includes those males and females who fall in the age group of 15 to 19 years.

Selection of Blocks and Villages-

You will be given states and districts of the states where you have to conduct the survey. **District would be your principal unit.** From every district you have to select two blocks and every block two villages each.



Blocks: Out of the two blocks which are to be selected from every district, one has to be most advanced block of the district and one has to be relatively backward block. For the selection of blocks you have to consult the district authority namely the District Planning Officer or the District Development Officer. You have to collect all information like the location of the district, its block wise/village wise population, and means of livelihood for the people, and statistics regarding all economic variables. Based on the figures supplied by the District Authority you have to choose the most developed and relatively backward blocks.

Kindly Remember to Bring-

- The detailed information about the district/reports/census figures etc. for each and every district you survey. The details must include the information about the number of blocks and villages in the district, their population, level of economic development etc.
- The detailed information about the blocks and villages surveyed by you. The geographical location of the village, the main means of living of the people, the tribe/race the people belong to etc.

Villages: Once you select the blocks from each block you have to select two villages on random basis. It would be however better if one of the village selected is relatively advanced and the other one relatively backward.

Number of People to be Interviewed:

You have to select samples from the district headquarter (urban area), the Block headquarter and the villages as per the details given below-

Unit	Number in one unit	No. of Adolescent Girls to be Interviewed/Surveyed	No. of Adolescent Boys to be Interviewed/Surveyed	No. of Parents/Guardians/Husband of adolescent girl be Interviewed/Surveyed	Total
District Headquarter	01	15	02	02	19
Block Headquarter	02	15 per block Total = $15 \times 02 = 30$	02 per block Total = $02 \times 02 = 04$	02 per block Total = $02 \times 02 = 04$	19 per block Total = $19 \times 02 = 38$
Villages	$02 \times 02 = 04$	10 per Village Total = $10 \times 4 = 40$	01 per Village Total = $01 \times 04 = 04$	01 per Village Total = $01 \times 04 = 04$	12 per block Total = $19 \times 02 = 38$
Total		85	10	10	105

*In Case in any village you do not get the required number of respondents you can take samples from the adjoining village.

Selection of Respondents:-

The respondents should be selected purposively keeping in mind that there is sufficient representation to-

- Different Religious Groups
- Different Income Groups
- Different Castes
- Different Ethnic Group
- Illiterates as well as Educated
- Different Occupation Groups

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