



# WOMEN & GIRLS IN BIHAR

Taking Stock, Looking Ahead

Gender Report Card - 2019





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**Shri Sushil Kumar Modi**  
Deputy Chief Minister  
Government of Bihar



### Message

As Bihar completes one more year in its path to social and economic development, assessing the progress of women and girls in this development journey is vital. The Government of Bihar is focused on enabling women and girls in the state to achieve their full potential and has initiated several programs to make this possible.

This Gender Report Card highlights the position of women and girls in the state today, and suggests areas that require further efforts. It is certainly true that we have made immense progress, but there are certain areas that need greater attention. I sincerely hope that readers find this Report Card useful, and are encouraged to foster a supportive environment in Bihar, where women and girls can thrive and achieve their aspirations.

**(Shri Sushil Kumar Modi)**  
Deputy Chief Minister  
Government of Bihar



**Shri Ramsewak Singh**  
Honourable Minister  
Department of Social Welfare  
Government of Bihar



### Message

The second edition of the Bihar Gender Report Card provides an opportunity for us in the state to assess the progress made by women and girls as a result of the numerous schemes and initiatives undertaken by the Government of Bihar. The Department of Social Welfare is at the forefront of creating an enabling environment for women and girls in the state through our many programs. Bihar has made many improvements in the last decade, and the achievements of women and girls are a significant component of this.

This Gender Report Card highlights the position of women and girls in the state today with regard to their economic empowerment, particularly their safety, mobility, education, health, work participation, and decision making ability. These indicators are crucial, and I hope that the diverse readers of this report find value in the findings presented.

**(Shri Ramsewak Singh)**  
Honourable Minister  
Department of Social Welfare  
Government of Bihar



**Shri Atul Prasad, IAS**  
Additional Chief Secretary  
Department of Social Welfare  
Government of Bihar



### Message

The 2019 edition of the Gender Report Card provides a snapshot of Bihar's position with regard to women's economic empowerment, highlighting the landmark programs undertaken in the State to improve women's participation in the economy and attain equitable socio-economic development. The report card provides important information on the education, labour force participation, health, entrepreneurship, agency, asset ownership, mobility and safety of women and girls in Bihar.

This is the second annual edition of the report card, thus enabling practitioners to assess the progress made year-on-year. As this report finds, Bihar has made significant progress in empowering women and girls, however there are areas that require our attention. I hope that this report card inspires policy practitioners to focus on domains that warrant urgent attention, and motivates them to facilitate the implementation of innovative programs that lead to the socio-economic development of women and girls in Bihar.

**(Shri Atul Prasad, IAS)**  
Additional Chief Secretary  
Department of Social Welfare  
Government of Bihar



**Dr. N. Vijaya Laxmi, IAS**  
Managing Director  
Women Development Corporation  
Government of Bihar



## Preface

Over the last decade, Bihar's progress in improving women and girl's health, education, safety, and economic participation is notable. This second edition of the annual Gender Report Card assesses the state's evolving status in improving health, education, entrepreneurship, agency, asset ownership, mobility, safety, and other economic empowerment outcomes for women and girls. This analysis is crucial to monitor the progress and impact of several flagship schemes launched by the Government of Bihar.

This report highlights improvements made by Bihar in many key domains like health, education, and asset ownership. It also points to the challenges facing the state today, situating it in the national context. It underscores a number of emerging issues, particularly with regards to women's labour force participation, entrepreneurship, safety and mobility. These issues are a priority for the Government as it embarks on the next stage of Bihar's social and economic development.

The majority of data in the report card is sourced from reputable sources like the National Family Health Survey and the Periodic Labour Force Survey. However, due to the unavailability of annual data from these sources, data from Government of Bihar departments and estimates from reliable third-party sources like the Udaya 2017 survey have been used, in order to present a holistic picture of women and girls economic empowerment in the state.

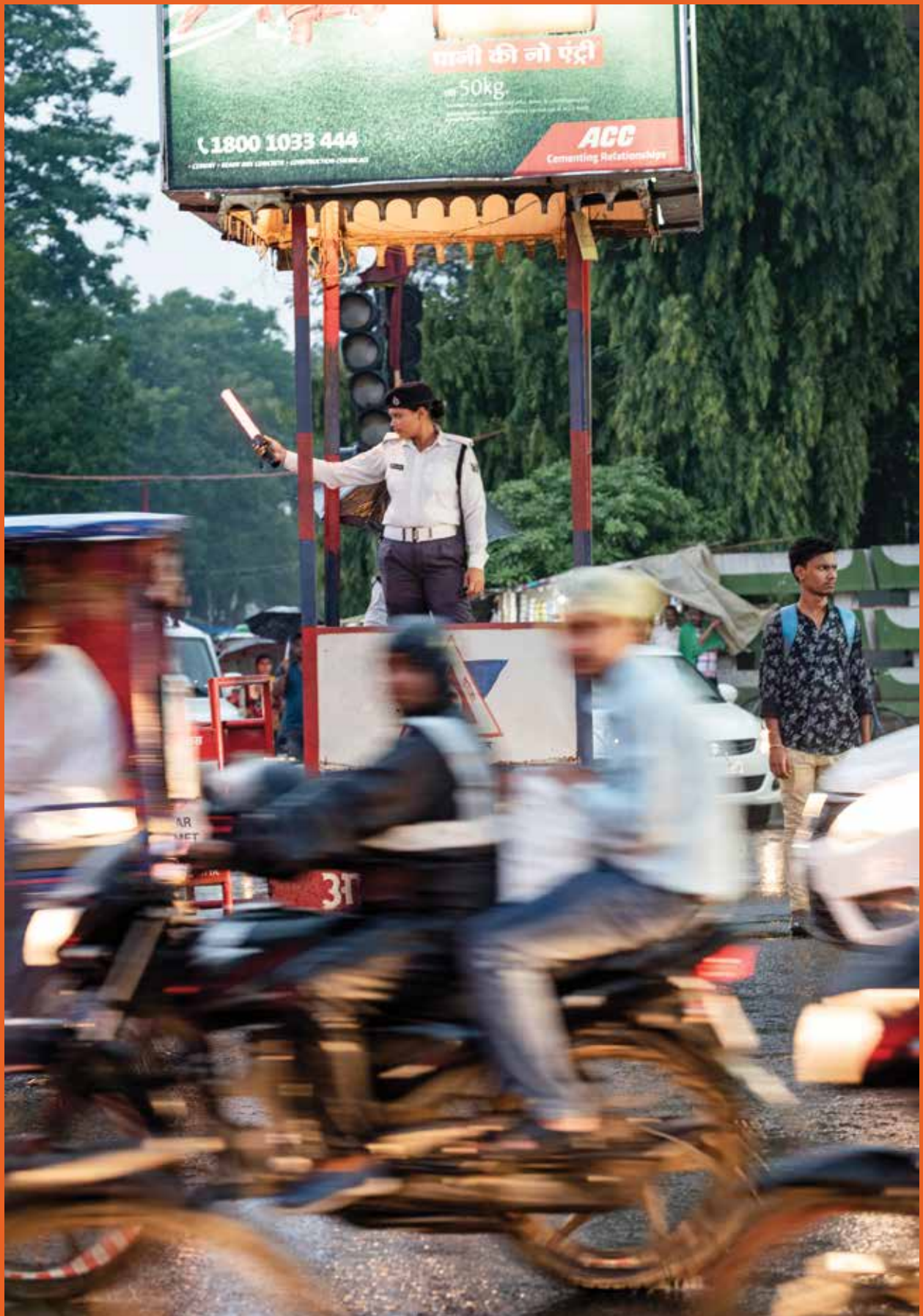
I hope that the information in the 2019 Gender Report Card will enable all the committed individuals working in the area of gender empowerment, to plan and implement new strategies to improve the lives and futures of women and girls in this large and diverse state. I would like to thank Centre for Catalyzing Change (C3) for preparing this report in collaboration with WDC, as part of Sakshamaa- Initiative for What Works, Bihar. I would also like to acknowledge the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, for supporting this initiative.

**(Dr N. Vijaya Laxmi, IAS)**  
Managing Director  
Women Development Corporation  
Government of Bihar



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# Background

To economically empower women, ensuring their equal access and control over economic resources, and guaranteeing that they can use them to exert increased control over other areas of their lives, is imperative (Taylor and Perezniето, 2014). **Realising women's economic empowerment requires concerted efforts that prioritise women's needs and preferences, and recognise their diversity.** It is also important to target structural determinants, and recognise that no one intervention can address all of the core building blocks of women's economic empowerment, like access to education, skills development and training, access to quality, decent paid work, solutions to unpaid work and care burdens, access to property, assets and financial services, collective action and leadership, adequate social protection, agency, and equitable social norms. Moreover, contextually relevant strategies – for poorer and marginalised women are essential to ensure equitable outcomes.

**The Government of Bihar recognizes the vital role that achieving women's economic empowerment has in attaining its larger development goals.** This is demonstrated by the fact that the Per Capita Development Expenditure (PCDE) of the state government has grown steadily. Compared to the national figure of 13.7%, the PCDE in Bihar has grown at a rate of 15.8%, as a whole, between 2011-12 and 2017-18. The expenditure on education in the state increased from ₹10,214 crore in 2011-12 to ₹26,394 crore in 2017-18, registering an annual increase of 14.4%, which is 1.9 percentage points higher than that of all-India average of 12.5%. In this same period, expenditure on education at all-India level has increased from ₹2,20,648 crore (2011-12) to ₹4,49,201 crore (2017-18). Likewise, the rate of growth in health expenditure in Bihar during these seven years has also been significant at 22% (GoB Economic Survey, 2018-19).

**The state government envisions girls' education as a strategic pathway for women's economic empowerment** and it has invested heavily in education programs. Girls' access to quality formal schooling is being enhanced through several schemes such as the Mukhya Mantri Balika Cycle Yojana, Mukhya Mantri Akshar Aanchal Yojana and the Mukhya Mantri Kanya Uthan Yojana. Further, a plethora of skilling initiatives under the Bihar Skills Development Mission are being implemented to prepare young women to enter the workplace.

The state government has also taken on the mantle to increase women's work participation in Bihar.



Through landmark policies like 35% reservation for women in government jobs, and the focus on women's collectives under JEEViKA, it is hoped that women and girls in Bihar will be able to achieve their potential and fulfil their aspirations.

In 2018, the Government of Bihar released the first edition of the Gender Report Card, which provided an overall snapshot of the progress Bihar has made with reference to women's empowerment. The 2019 edition of the Bihar Gender Report Card is more focused in its scope, highlighting women's work preparedness and work participation in the state. This edition also underscores certain enabling conditions that are essential for women's economic empowerment.

The Report Card summarises the current status and some of the trends pertaining to women and girls in Bihar. It focuses on indicators that are proposed to be used to monitor policy implementation and assess their impact in the state:



#### **HEALTH**

Mortality, Access to Contraception and Family Planning



#### **ENABLING ENVIRONMENT**

Asset Ownership, Access to Money and Credit, Mobility, Decision Making



#### **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & GIRLS**

Intimate Partner Violence, Crime against Women



#### **WORK PREPAREDNESS**

Girls Education Enrollment, Dropouts, Determinants of School Discontinuation, Skilling and Vocational Training, Vocational Training among Adolescents



#### **WORK PARTICIPATION**

Women's Labour Force Participation, Status of Women's Employment, Women's Entrepreneurship, Work Participation and Aspirations among Adolescents



# Methodology

For the thematic areas where district level data is available, the district rankings and the composite indices have been calculated using the Range Equalization method, the advantages of which include:

- Depiction of the gender status of different parameters for all districts using a standard methodology and colour-coding which presents a snapshot of the prevalent situation for each identified indicator.
- Highlights inequities within the state, and helps to identify the districts and areas lagging behind, requiring focused attention and intervention.

The composite index for a category, such as the Education, is obtained by first making all the Education-linked indicators scale-free. This is done by subtracting an indicator's minimum value from each observation and then dividing it by its range.

Without scaling, a composite index can be biased toward an indicator with the highest range. For example, if primary school enrolment rate has its range double the size of percent with post-secondary enrolment, and if they are used as un-scaled variables in the composite, then primary school enrolment will have an exaggerated impact on the aggregate.

Steps followed to calculate the composite index and aggregate indices were:

- The proportion of the value for each indicator, under each component was calculated.
- Next, the index was calculated by using the Range Equalization method as described above. The range of the component index value is between 0 to 1; where 1 is the highest value indicating better performing district and 0 is the lowest value indicating aspiring districts.
- The aggregate indices were calculated as an average of composite index.
- The aggregate index for the major indicator indicates the relative performance for overall thematic areas.

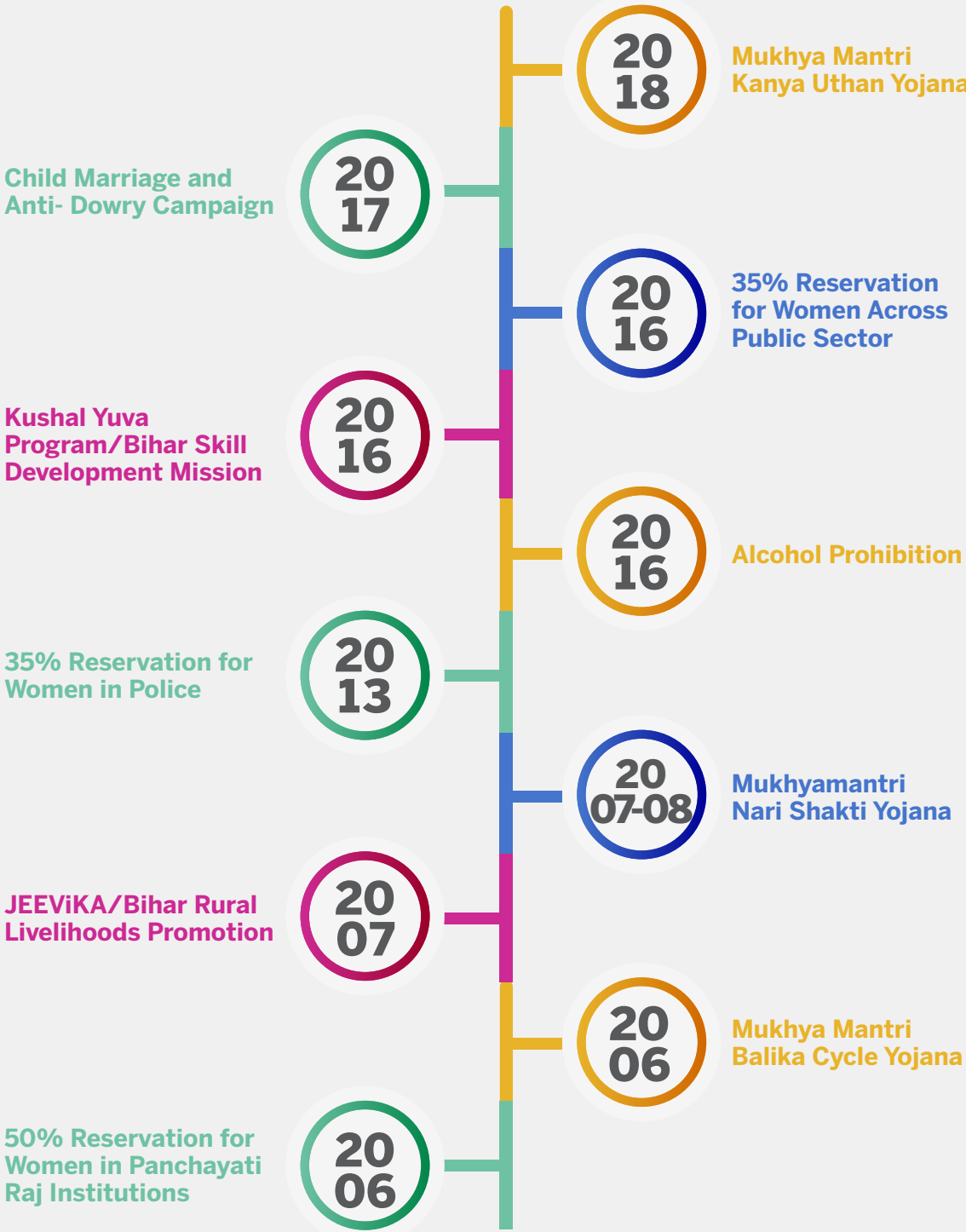
For all the aggregate indices, the colour code is based on four equal division of the range of the index (index value ranging from 0 to 1, where close to 0 is under performance and close to 1 is good performance). The four divisions are:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
|  <b>BROWN   Lowest 25%   Very Low Performing</b> |  <b>ORANGE   Lowest 25-50%   Low Performing</b> |
|  <b>YELLOW   Top 25-50%   Promising</b>          |  <b>GREEN   Top 25%   Good Performing</b>       |

For thematic areas where district level data is not available, rankings and comparisons are based on state-level and national data. Comparisons over time have been made in domains where data is available.

# Envisioning Women's Empowerment Through Policy

Bihar's commitment to empowering women and girls is evident from its robust policy programming, which seeks to address diverse aspects of their lives, by enhancing their capabilities and challenging normative constraints.



## Mukhyamantri Balak-Balika Cycle Yojana

Introduced in 2006, the Mukhyamantri Balak-Balika Cycle Yojana is a cash transfer to girls and boys in Grade 9 to buy bicycles to go to school. In 2018-19, the transfer under the scheme was increased from ₹2,500 to ₹3,000. In 2018-19, 4,56,278 girls and 4,22,539 boys received bicycles through this scheme (GoB). Initial evaluations of the scheme were positive; girls school enrolment increased by over 30% in the first year itself (Muralidharan and Prakash 2017) and leakages from the scheme were below 5% (Ghatak, Kumar and Mitra 2016). **Moreover, long-term assessments of the program have also been favourable. Girls who received bicycles have a 27.5% higher chance of completing Grade 10, 22.9% higher likelihood of completing schooling and a 5% greater chance of completing college, than girls who did not (Mitra and Moene 2017)**

## Mukhyamatri Kanya Uthan Yojana

Launched in August 2018, the Mukhyamatri Kanya Uthan Yojana is a conditional cash transfer program offering 23 payouts, amounting to ₹54,100, throughout the lifecycle of a girl child, from birth till completion of her under-graduate degree. **The goal of the program is to incentivise school and university completion of girls, and delay early marriage.**

<p><b>1</b> AT THE TIME OF BIRTH</p> <p><b>₹2,000</b></p> <p><b>Social Welfare Department</b></p> <p>1,80,352 Beneficiaries*</p>	<p><b>2</b> UPON AADHAR REGISTRATION</p> <p><b>₹1,000</b></p> <p><b>Social Welfare Department</b></p> <p>44,596 Beneficiaries*</p>	<p><b>3</b> AFTER COMPLETE IMMUNIZATION</p> <p><b>₹2,000</b></p> <p><b>Health Department</b></p>	<p><b>4</b> GRADE 1st-2nd</p> <p><b>₹1,200</b></p> <p>(₹600 per year)</p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p>	<p><b>5</b> GRADE 3rd-5th</p> <p><b>₹2,100</b></p> <p>(₹700 per year)</p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p>
<p><b>6</b> GRADE 6th-8th</p> <p><b>₹3,000</b></p> <p>(₹1,000 per year)</p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p>	<p><b>7</b> GRADE 9th-12th</p> <p><b>₹6,000</b></p> <p>(₹1,500 per year)</p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p>	<p><b>8</b> GRADE 7th-12th, FOR MENSTRUAL PADS</p> <p><b>₹1,800</b></p> <p>(₹300 per year)</p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p>	<p><b>9</b> COMPLETING 12th &amp; STAYING UNMARRIED</p> <p><b>₹10,00</b></p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p> <p>2,00,798 Beneficiaries*</p>	<p><b>10</b> COMPLETING UNDER-GRAD DEGREE</p> <p><b>₹25,000</b></p> <p><b>Education Department</b></p> <p>17,253 Beneficiaries*</p>

\*As of May 2019

## Baal Vivah Evam Dahej Mukht Hamara Bihar: Child Marriage & Dowry Campaign

To shift community norms around the issues of child marriage and dowry, the Chief Minister launched a statewide campaign on October 2, 2017. The campaign involved collaborative efforts and approaches, where the Women Development Corporation, GoB, worked closely with development partners, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), faith-based organizations, the media and with all key government departments, supporting the voices of change at the state, district and down to village levels. Under this campaign:

- **Task forces** have been constituted at the district (38), block (534), sub-divisional (101) and panchayat level (8,400).
- **Orientation training** organised for 990 Mukhiya & Sarpanches from 22 districts on child marriage & dowry.
- **Mobile Vans** carrying awareness related messages reached up to 40 lakhs families in 633 panchayats from the High Burden Districts (districts having rate of child marriage above 50%).
- In collaboration with Directorate of Mass Education, 16,932 street plays were conducted in 8,466 panchayats under 534 blocks, reaching 9,41,450 people.
- **Sensitization programs** were organised during religious occasions which reached out to 15,000 families across 190 Mahadalit hamlets.

# JEEViKA

The Government of Bihar's flagship JEEViKA program operates in all 534 blocks of the 38 districts of the state, with the goal to economically and socially empower women. JEEViKA mobilizes women from marginalized households (especially from Scheduled Caste and Tribe households) into women's self-help groups (SHGs), which are federated into Village Organizations (VOs) and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs). Once this pyramid of institutions is established in a village, the project delivers targeted funds for micro-credit, food security, insurance against health emergencies, and promotes livelihood opportunities in the community. Additionally, the project supports these institutions to leverage other government programs, and to facilitate collective action to resolve social and service delivery problems at the village level.

JEEViKA SHG's			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	MUZAFFARPUR	PATNA	Promising Districts (n=10)
	GAYA	NAWADA	
	PURNIA	MADHEPURA	
	NALANDA	DARBHANGA	
	MADHUBANI	SUPAUL	
	PURBI CHAMPARAN	ROHTAS	
	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	KATIHAR	
	SAMASTIPUR	VAISHALI	
	KHAGARIA	BHAGALPUR	
		SITAMARHI	
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	SAHARSA	BHOJPUR	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	GOPALGANJ	MUNGER	
	BEGUSARAI	JEHANABAD	
	JAMUI	BUXAR	
	ARARIA	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	
	BANKA	KISHANGANJ	
	AURANGABAD	ARWAL	
	SARAN	SHEOHAR	
	SIWAN	SHEIKHPURA	
		LAKHISARAI	

Data Source: Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society, May 2019

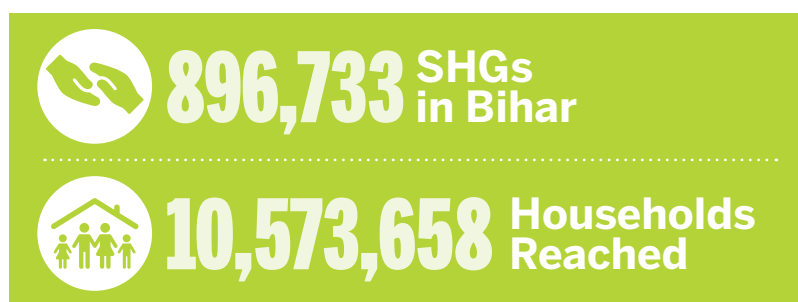
■ Good Performing   
 ■ Promising   
 ■ Low Performing   
 ■ Very Low Performing

## Composite Index for Performance on JEEViKA

- Number of SHGs formed
- Number of village organizations
- Number of cluster level federations
- Number of farm producer groups formed
- Number of non-farm producer groups formed
- Number of livestock producer groups formed

## Global evidence shows that women's collectives like SHGs facilitate:

- **Financial inclusion:** Increase in savings
- **Support improved health outcomes:** Adopt maternal and child health practices, access health services
- **Promote & support livelihoods:** Enhance access to and enable better use of inputs (including assets), technology adoption, crop diversification
- **Catalyse gender empowerment:** Control over decision making, money, mobility and political participation



Source: BRLPS, as of 9 January 2020

Source: Prost et al 2013; Biscaye et al. 2014; Brody et al. 2015

## Bihar also benefits from several Centrally Sponsored Schemes, targeting diverse aspects of women's empowerment.



### Bank Accounts for All

**4,08,62,075** Bank accounts opened

**82%** RuPay cards have been issued to Jan Dhan Account holders

Source: Jan Dhan State Report, 10th July 2019, Official Website Retrieved on 15th July 2019



### LPG Connections for Women in BPL Families

**79,46,704** Ujjwala LPG connections issued

**48%** of all LPG connections in Bihar are issues under Ujjwala

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1537, answered on 1st July, 2019, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana



### Health Insurance Scheme

**47,363** Persons hospitalized under PMJAY

**16,38,029** Number of cards issued

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Department, Lok Sabha, Unstarred Question No.1285, answered on 28th June, 2019, Ayushman Bharat Cards



### Maternity Benefit Program

**3,76,489** Total beneficiaries registered

Source: Government of India, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Lok Sabha, Unstarred Question No. 65, answered on 21st June, 2019, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana

## NITI Aayog Aspirational Districts Program

Launched in January 2018, the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' initiative aims to bring about targeted improvement in 117 districts across India which rank poorly on socio-economic indices. The programme focusses on 6 main themes – Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have a direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. 81 data points are tracked in these districts, and the domains are given the following weightage:

Theme	Weight	Data-points
Health & Nutrition	30%	31
Education	30%	14
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	12
Financial Inclusion	5%	6
Skill Development	5%	10
Basic Infrastructure	10%	8
Total	100%	81

There are 13 aspirational districts in Bihar: Araria, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Gaya, Jamui, Katihar, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Purnia, Sheikhpura, Sitamarhi.

## NITI Aayog SDG Index

NITI Aayog is measuring India's progress towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030. The SDG India Index tracks the progress of all the States and Union Territories on a set of 62 National Indicators.

States are ranked as Achiever, Front Runners, Performers and Aspirants. **In 2019, Bihar ranked as an Aspirant state, with a score of 40 on SDG 5.**

For SDG 5: Gender Equality, the following indicators are currently tracked by the NITI Aayog:

- **Sex Ratio at Birth** (female per 1,000 males)
- **Average female to male ratio of average wages/ salaries received per day by regular wage/ salaried employees of age 15-49 (rural/urban)**
- Percentage of ever-married women 15-49 who have ever experienced **spousal violence**
- Percentage of **seats won by women in the general elections** to state legislative assembly
- Ratio of **female labour force participation rate** to male labour force participation rate
- Rate of **Crimes Against Women Per 100,000 Female Population**
- Proportion of **sexual crime against girl children to total crime against children** during the calendar year
- **Operational land holdings** – gender wise

# Demographic Profile



	BIHAR	INDIA
Total Population	104,099,452	1,210,569,573
Percentage Decadal Growth	25.42%	17.70%
Population Density Per Sq Km	1,106	382
Proportion Of Rural Population	88.71%	68.84%
Proportion Urban Population	11.29%	31.16%
Overall Sex Ratio (Female/1000 Male)	918	943
Proportion Of Child Population (0-6 Years)	18.4%	13.60%
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	935	918
Proportion Of Sc In Total Population	15.91%	16.60%
Proportion Of St In Total Population	1.28%	8.60%
Literacy Rate - Total	61.80%	73.00%
Literacy Rate - Male	71.20%	80.90%
Literacy Rate - Female	51.5%	64.6%
Literacy Rate – Scheduled Caste Total	38.4%	56.5%
Literacy Rate – Scheduled Caste Male	46%	64.2%
Literacy Rate – Scheduled Caste Female	30.2%	48.3%

Source: Census 2011

## Migration in Bihar

Bihar is known for substantial outmigration. After Uttar Pradesh, Bihar has the second largest number of persons migrating out of state. However, like many other states of India, the largest proportion of migrants in Bihar are intra-state migrants. Crucially, most of these migrants are women. They comprise about 86% of the total migrants-more than 6 times higher than the state's male migrants.

	Total Migrants-India	Total Migrants-Bihar	Proportion of Male & Female Migrants-Bihar
<b>Total</b>	45,57,87,621	2,72,44,869	100%
<b>Female</b>	30,96,41,654	2,34,07,467	86%
<b>Male</b>	14,61,45,967	38,37,402	14%

Marriage is the primary reason why women migrate in Bihar.

	For Work/ Employment	For Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others
<b>Female</b>	1%	0%	0%	86%	0%	3%	10%
<b>Male</b>	14%	1%	2%	10%	5%	16%	53%

Source: Census 2011

## Women-headed Households in Bihar

7.4% of households in Bihar are headed by women. In districts, Darbhanga has the highest proportion at 11.2%, and Pashchim Champaran the lowest, at 5.2% (Census 2011). Women-headed households require special assistance and policy focus, since they are often disadvantaged regarding access to land, labour and credit, and discriminated against by cultural norms (Klasen et al. 2011).

## The need to focus on equity in Bihar

Majority of women in Bihar belong to marginalized groups; Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Castes (Census 2011). However, for these women, access to resources and services remains limited. For instance, the literacy rate among SC women is just 30% (Census 2011). Given this, it is imperative to understand and address the diverse circumstances of women for equitable gender programming.



# Health

Better health is central to human happiness and well-being. It also makes an important contribution to economic progress, as healthy populations live longer, are more productive, and save more. Healthy populations are a foundation for sustainable social, economic and environmental development. In the last decade, Bihar has made great progress in improving health outcomes among its population.

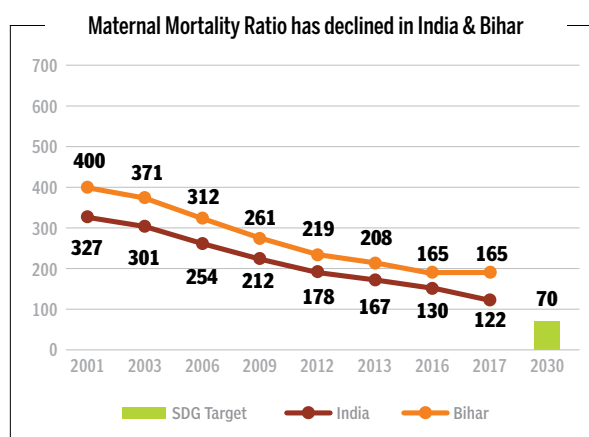
## Mortality

Indicators of mortality, including Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), are regarded as highly sensitive or proxy measures of population health. These numbers reflect the association between the causes of maternal and child mortality, and other factors that are likely to influence the health status of whole populations such as their economic development, general living conditions, social well-being, rates of illness, and the quality of the environment.

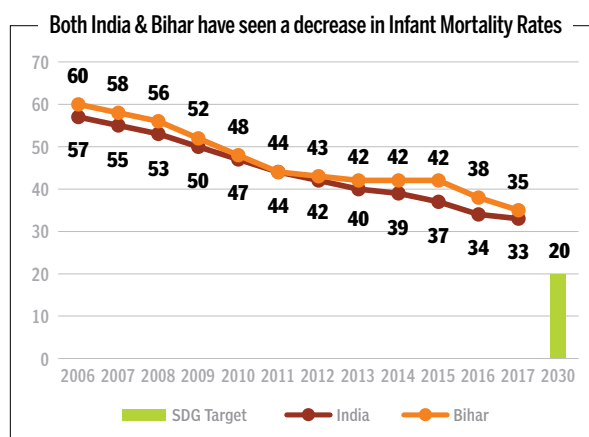
**Systems strengthening efforts by the Government of Bihar** have led to an immense improvement in mortality indicators in the state; **MMR has declined to 165 (2017) from 208 (2013)**. Improvement in antenatal care services, institutional delivery rates and post-natal care uptake have all contributed to the improvement of mortality indicators in Bihar.

**The Gender Gap in Bihar's Infant Mortality Rate Requires Attention**  
While the IMR in Bihar has witnessed a decline, gender differentials persist. Overall, female infants in rural Bihar have a higher mortality rate than all other groups, at 38. Newborn girls have a biological advantage in survival over newborn boys, due to lesser vulnerability to perinatal conditions. However, this biological advantage is compromised by neglect and discriminatory care of girls, resulting in higher mortality in girls than boys.

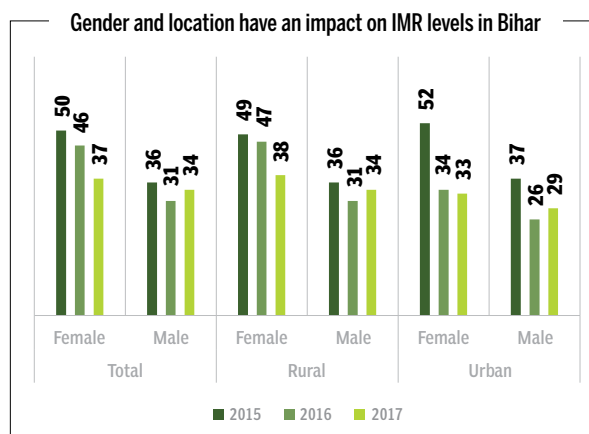
Source: WHO SEARO, 2011



Source: Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India, Sample Registration System Various Years



Source: SRS Bulletin, Sample Registration System, Various Years

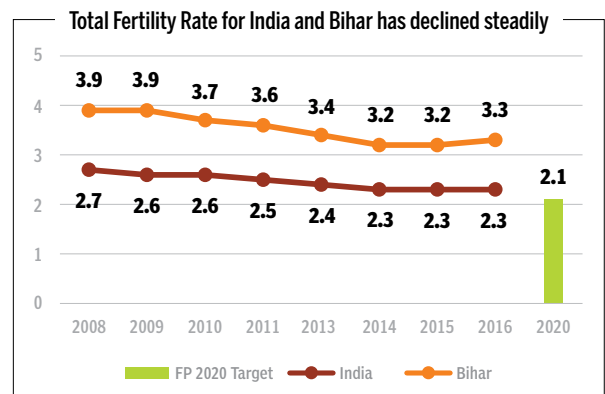


Source: SRS Bulletin, Sample Registration System, Various Years

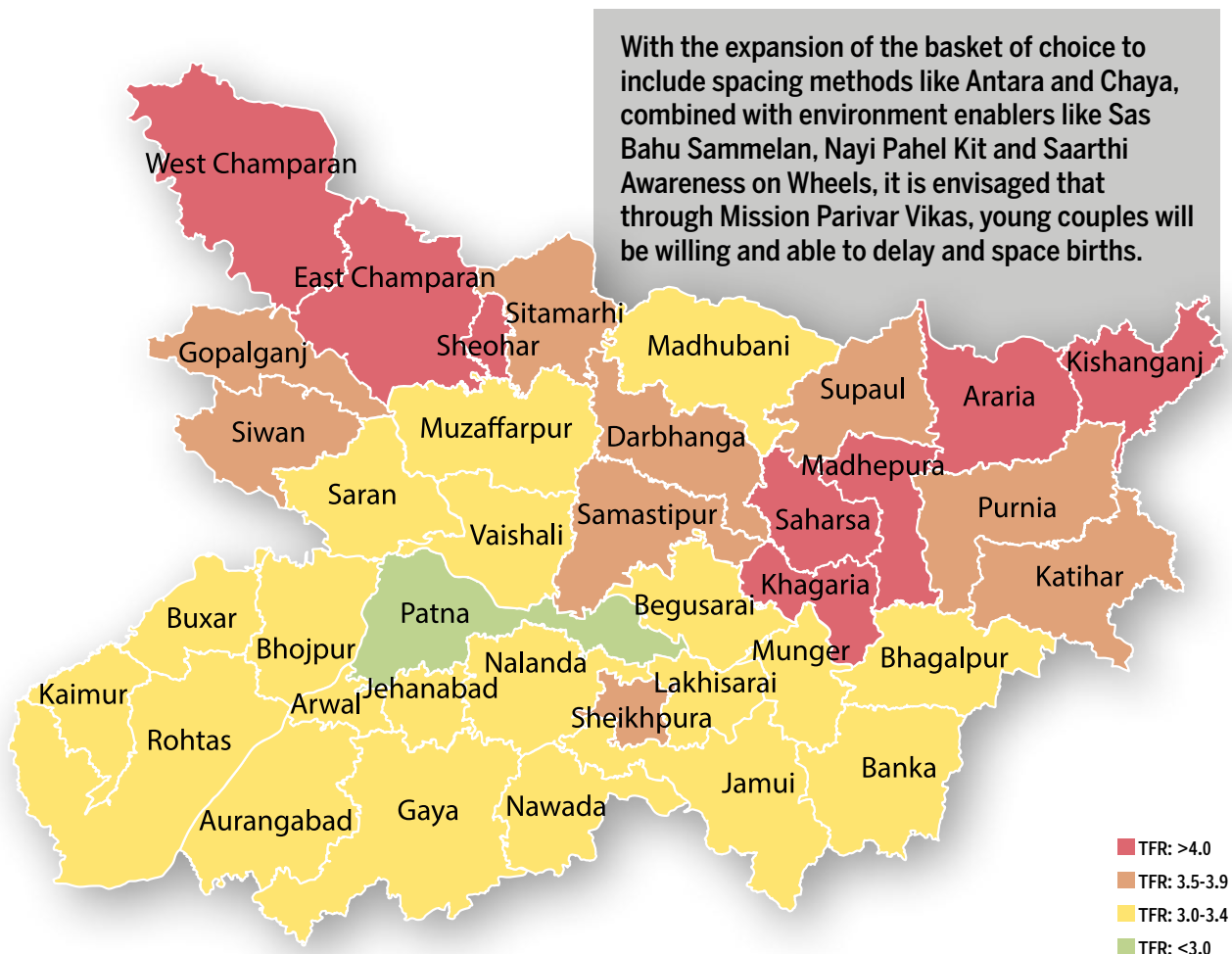


## Access to Contraception and Family Planning

While Bihar's health outcomes have improved, its Total Fertility Rate remains the highest in the country at 3.3, compared to the national average of 2.3 (SRS). Further, there is a distinct urban-rural divide in the state, with urban TFR at 2.4 and rural at 3.3. Bihar also has a high unmet need for family planning at 21%, and low use of modern contraceptive methods at just 23% (NFHS 4, 2015-16). At 9%, the unmet need for spacing methods is also significant (NFHS 4, 2015-16).



To address this, the Government of Bihar is working in mission-mode to implement Mission Parivar Vikas (MPV). Mission Parivar Vikas, an initiative of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, launched in 2016, prioritises access to contraceptive methods and other pregnancy preventing methods in 146 High Priority Districts (HPD) of India. 37 out of 38 districts in Bihar have been identified as HPD under MPV.





## Over the past 2 years, trend towards increased uptake of spacing methods is evident in Bihar

- Bihar has administered 4,24,427 doses of Antara Injectable, which is the highest in the country, since its introduction into the basket of contraceptive choice
- Post-Partum IUCD uptake has increased from just 6,173 in 2012 to 1, 80,554 in 2018-19

Permanent and Long Acting Spacing Methods			
	2017-18	2018-19	Change
Female Sterilization	4,74,071	3,90,572	- 83,499
Male Sterilization	2,576	4,988	2,412
Post-Partum IUCD	1,69,196	1,76,427	7,231
Injectable Contraceptive - Antara	15,465	2,41,032	2,25,567
Short Acting Contraceptive Distribution			
Centrchroman - Chhaya	33,650	1,84,948	1,51,298
ECP- Ezy Pill	2,01,939	2,22,185	20,246
OCP – Mala N	9,09,942	10,06,288	96,346
Condom - Nirodh	60,06,920	88,12,802	28,05,882

Source: Health Management Information System, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.  
IUCD: Intrauterine Contraceptive Device; ECP: Emergency Contraceptive Pills; OCP: Oral Contraceptive Pills

## Anaemia: A Persisting Concern

### Anaemia prevalence among key demographics in Bihar is higher than the national average

- 63.5% children (aged 6-59 months), 58.3% pregnant women and 60.4% non-pregnant women (aged 15-49 years) in Bihar suffer from the condition (NFHS 4, 2015-16).

In adults, one of the first signs of anaemia is fatigue, which occurs when there is not enough oxygen in the body to support physical activity. Work productivity and earned income suffer accordingly, which has a larger impact on economic development (Horton and Ross 2003).

**The impact of anaemia is also intergenerational.** Maternal anaemia is associated with increased risk of preterm births and low birth weight rates. Foetal growth retardation and low birth weight inevitably lead to poor growth trajectory in infancy, childhood and adolescence, contributing to low adult height and cognition. Parental height and maternal weight are established determinants of foetal growth and birth weight. Thus, maternal anaemia contributes to intergenerational cycle of poor growth and lower cognitive abilities in children. As such, addressing this issue is vital for the state.





## Link Between Education and Health-Nutrition Outcomes

In addition to systemic and normative constraints, a key determinant of health outcomes, particularly among women, is their education levels. Extensive research points to the benefits that education has for girls and women. Women with at least some formal education are more likely than uneducated women to marry later, use contraception, have fewer children, and be better informed about their own nutritional and other needs, as well as of their children (Population Reference Bureau, 2011).

**An analysis of the district level data from Bihar finds that districts with the highest proportion of women who have completed more than 10 years of schooling, i.e. Patna, Jehanabad, Rohtas, Aurangabad, and Buxar, perform better on certain key health and nutrition outcomes.** These districts have fewer women with anaemia and low BMI. They also have better uptake of health practices like completion of antenatal care visit in first trimester by pregnant women, completion of at least 4 antenatal care visits during pregnancy, consumption of iron and folic acid tablets/syrup for a minimum of 100 days and a higher usage of modern contraceptives. Further, with the exception on Jehanabad, these districts have lower levels of child marriage than the state average of 42.5%.

**Districts with highest levels of 10+ years of schooling among women perform better on certain key health outcomes**

	10+ years of schooling	Early marriage	Anaemic Women	ANC in first trimester	ANC4	100+ IFA consumption	LOW BMI (<18.5 kg/m2)	Modern Contraceptive Usage
Patna	39.6	29.1	57.1	51.9	21.7	21.1	24	38
Jehanabad	33	42.6	56.7	44.3	17	13.3	30.6	32.3
Rohtas	32.3	38.3	62	41.5	13.9	7.1	26.9	42.4
Aurangabad	32.1	34.2	54.3	42.2	16.2	7.6	30.9	32.8
Buxar	31.1	37.5	51.3	46.5	23.3	9.2	24.7	33.3

**Districts with the lowest proportion of women with 10+ years of schooling also perform poorly on key health outcomes**

	10+ years of schooling	Early marriage	Anaemic Women	ANC in first trimester	ANC4	100+ IFA consumption	LOW BMI (<18.5 kg/m2)	Modern Contraceptive Usage
Supaul	13.4	60.8	68.1	32.4	11	8.2	38.6	33.6
Purba Champaran	13.1	44.1	54.7	22.1	12.1	3.8	28.9	5.5
Araria	12.9	48.9	65.6	36.9	16.2	7.9	38.3	29.1
Sitamarhi	12.2	51.3	59.8	32.5	16.6	4.7	33.6	31.9
Kishanganj	12.1	25.7	67.6	38	15.5	15.4	34.5	11.9

Source: (%) NFHS-4, 2015-16. Early Marriage: Women aged 20-24 years married before age 18, ANC: Antenatal Care, ANC4: Women who have completed at least 4 ANC visits, IFA: Iron and Folic Acid Tablet/Syrup consumption for 100 days, BMI: Body Mass Index



# Enabling Environment

## WOMEN'S ASSET OWNERSHIP

Access to and control over assets – physical and financial – and property are crucial for women's financial security and underpin individual and household economic development. A wealth of evidence confirms the importance of control of household resources, including land and housing, for women's greater self-esteem, respect from other family members, economic opportunities, mobility outside of the home, and decision-making power (Klugman 2014).

WOMEN'S ASSET OWNERSHIP			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	SHEOHAR	BEGUSARAI	Promising Districts (n=10)
	SITAMARHI	BHOJPUR	
	GOPALGANJ	VAISHALI	
	SUPAUL	KHAGARIA	
	DARBHANGA	SIWAN	
	PURBA CHAMPARAN	ARARIA	
	KATIHAR	BHAGALPUR	
	NALANDA	ARWAL	
	SAMASTIPUR	SARAN	
Low Performing Districts (n=9)		MADHUBANI	
	PURNIA	GAYA	
	BANKA	BUXAR	
	MADHEPURA	JEHANABAD	
	MUZAFFARPUR	NAWADA	
	AURANGABAD	PATNA	
	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	LAKHISARAI	ROHTAS	
	SHEIKHPURA	JAMUI	
	MUNGER	KISHANGANJ	
	SAHARSA		

Data Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

■ Good Performing 
 ■ Promising 
 ■ Low Performing 
 ■ Very Low Performing

### Composite Index for Performance on Asset Ownership among Women

- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who own a house alone
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who own land alone
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have a mobile phone of their own

In India, on average, men are 33 percentage points more likely to own a phone than women. This mobile gender gap can aggravate other forms of inequality – in earnings, networking opportunities, and access to information.

Source: Barboni et al. 2018

Barriers in land and property ownership that Indian women face include lack of legal awareness about inheritance rights and skewed implementation of laws fuelling gendered social discrimination.

Source: NCAER 2018

While most women in Bihar are engaged in the agricultural sector, they own just 14% of the agricultural landholdings in the state. Further, 92% of these landholdings are small and marginal.

Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16



**58%**  
of women own a house jointly with their husband or family



**11.3%**  
own a house on their own and fewer than 1 in 10 own land on their own

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

### States reporting the highest mobile phone access among women

**81.2%** Kerala

**80.9%** Goa

**79.8%** Sikkim



## WOMEN'S ACCESS TO MONEY AND CREDIT

Women's financial inclusion, including access to banking and other financial services, is vital to increase women's economic control and opportunities. Although overall access to financial services has increased worldwide, and in India, the gender divide remains. Concerted efforts to target women through the Jan Dhan Yojana, and increasing credit-linkage through SHG's, can go far in addressing this gender gap in Bihar.

ACCESS TO MONEY AND CREDIT			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	BUXAR	GAYA	Promising Districts (n=10)
	LAKHISARAI	KHAGARIA	
	MUNGER	VAISHALI	
	PATNA	SHEIKHPURA	
	PURNIA	DARBHANGA	
	BEGUSARAI	NALANDA	
	SUPAUL	GOPALGANJ	
	ROHTAS	AURANGABAD	
	JEHANABAD	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	
Low Performing Districts (n=9)		SHEOHAR	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	SAMASTIPUR	ARWAL	
	MADHEPURA	JAMUI	
	SIWAN	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	NAWADA	BANKA	
	ARARIA	MUZAFFARPUR	
	SITAMARHI	BHAGALPUR	
	SARAN	BHOJPUR	
	KATI HAR	MADHUBANI	
	SAHARSA	KISHANGANJ	
	PURBA CHAMPARAN		

Data Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

■ Good Performing ■ Promising ■ Low Performing ■ Very Low Performing

### Composite Index for Performance on Access to Money and Credit among women

- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have money that respondent alone can decide how to use
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have a bank or savings account that they use
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who know of a microcredit programme that give loans to women to start or expand a business
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who have ever taken a loan, cash or in kind, from these microcredit programmes, to start or expand a business

Top Performing States	
Women with access to their own money	Goa: 61.7%   West Bengal: 58.1%   Tripura: 54.9%
Women with bank or savings account	Goa: 82.8%   Andaman & Nicobar: 81.8%   Chandigarh: 79.6%
Women with knowledge of microcredit programmes	Tripura: 80%   Andhra Pradesh: 71%   Kerala: 67.1%
Women who have taken loans from microcredit programmes	Andhra Pradesh: 29.7%   Telangana: 23%   Tamil Nadu: 14.9%

**1 in 3** Women in Bihar say they have money that they can decide how to use

**26.4%** of women in Bihar have a bank or savings account that they use

Given that 98% of women are concentrated in micro-enterprises and informal (99%) segments in India, the lack of access to formal credit is a huge constraint. Findex surveys of the World Bank repeatedly establish that the unbanked and low use of financial services corresponds to low incomes, low educational attainment and non-participation in the labour force.



## WOMEN'S MOBILITY

Constrained daily mobility, i.e. the element of physical access to different facilities, has a profound impact on women's economic participation and their empowerment. The inability to safely and timely reach educational institutions or places of work limit women's economic engagement. Prevalent social norms, civic and transport infrastructure and access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) influence women's mobility.

MOBILITY			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	JEHANABAD	BHAGALPUR	Promising Districts (n=10)
	MUNGER	ARARIA	
	LAKHISARAI	KATI HAR	
	NALANDA	NAWADA	
	AURANGABAD	VAISHALI	
	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	MADHEPURA	
	PATNA	JAMUI	
	SHEIKHPURA	BANKA	
	PURNIA	BUXAR	
	ARWAL		
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	SAMASTIPUR	BEGUSARAI	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	SITAMARHI	PURBA CHAMPARAN	
	MADHUBANI	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	GAYA	BHOJPUR	
	MUZAFFARPUR	KISHANGANJ	
	DARBHANGA	SHEOHAR	
	SIWAN	ROHTAS	
	GOPALGANJ	SAHARSA	
	SUPAUL	KHAGARIA	
	SARAN		

Data Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

■ Good Performing 
 ■ Promising 
 ■ Low Performing 
 ■ Very Low Performing

### Composite Index for Performance on Mobility among women

- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49, able to go to market, health facility, and places outside the village/community alone.

**1** in 3 women in the state say that they have the ability to go to the market, health facility or places outside the community on their own.

**77%** of women workers in Bihar walk between 2 to 10 kilometres daily.

**₹42CR** Bihar's economy loses annually due to mobility related time-poverty among women workers.

Source: Census 2011, calculations by Sonal Shah, 2019

There is evidence that women and men have different trip patterns and mobility constraints, resulting in gender differences in mode of transport used, as well as travel patterns in relation to trip purpose, frequency and distance. These differences are a result of the distinct socio-economic roles of men and women, with their respective household and caretaking responsibilities. Social factors such as status, residential location and type of livelihood also play a role in women's mobility.

Source: World Bank, 2010

States reporting the highest mobility capabilities among women

🚶 **85.1%** Sikkim | 
 🚶 **84.6%** Mizoram | 
 🚶 **71.9%** Himachal Pradesh

These states also report higher than national average levels of women's literacy and labour force participation.

Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16



## WOMEN'S DECISION MAKING ABILITY

Even where gender gaps in capital and assets are narrowed, differences in outcomes can emerge because boys and girls, and men and women, have unequal capacity to exercise agency. Agency implies an individual's ability to make effective decisions and to transform those decisions into desired results. Women's decision making ability and agency has intrinsic relevance for their individual well-being and quality of life, and is required if women are to play an active role in transforming institutions, social norms, and the well-being of their communities (Kabeer 1999).



DECISION MAKING			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	SUPAUL	ARARIA	Promising Districts (n=10)
	KATIHAR	BHOJPUR	
	GOPALGANJ	JEHANABAD	
	DARBHANGA	ROHTAS	
	BEGUSARAI	MADHUBANI	
	PURBA CHAMPARAN	NALANDA	
	PURNIA	MUZAFFARPUR	
	LAKHISARAI	KHAGARIA	
	BUXAR	SARAN	
	GAYA		
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	SIWAN	SHEIKHPURA	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	AURANGABAD	ARWAL	
	NAWADA	KISHANGANJ	
	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	BHAGALPUR	SITAMARHI	
	SAMASTIPUR	SHEOHAR	
	VAISHALI	SAHARSA	
	BANKA	PATNA	
	MADHEPURA	JAMUI	
	MUNGER		

Data Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

■ Good Performing 
 ■ Promising 
 ■ Low Performing 
 ■ Very Low Performing

### Composite Index for Performance on women's Decision Making abilities

- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who usually decide on their own health care
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who can decide on large household purchases
- Percentage of currently married women aged 15-49 who can decide on visits to family or relatives

**>60%** women in Bihar are able to make decisions regarding their own health care, large household purchases, and can decide on visits to family and relatives.

### Decision Making among Adolescents in Bihar

Adolescent girls and boys navigate changing roles and expectations as they transition to adulthood. Several adolescents experience hurdles to realizing their full potential, with limitations on their agency and choice regarding their friendships, purchases, schooling and work. Data from Bihar shows that, compared to boys, girls have less control over their own decisions. They are given less freedom to decide on their choice of friends, their schooling, household purchases, and their decision to work.

Source: UDAYA 2017

### Top Performing States

Women who decide on their own health care	Nagaland: 95% Sikkim: 93.1% Goa: 90.8%
Women who can decide on large household purchases	Nagaland: 94% Sikkim: 92.1% Mizoram: 89.9%
Women who can decide on visits to family or relatives	Nagaland: 95.3% Sikkim: 93.8% Goa: 90.2%



# Violence Against Women & Girls

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is not only a social and normative issue but also an economic one – carrying significant costs to individuals, households, the public sector, businesses, and society. The link between VAWG and women’s economic empowerment is complex and nuanced. It is evident that violence undermines women’s educational and employment opportunities, income earning capability, and advancement in the workplace. Violent relationships often include economic abuse – controlling assets & income, limiting movement. VAWG, both at home and at work (such as sexual harassment), has a significant negative impact on girls progress in school and transitions into adulthood and on women’s performance and productivity in the workplace (World Bank Group 2014).

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	SIWAN	SUPAUL	Promising Districts (n=10)
	DARBHANGA	AURANGABAD	
	BEGUSARAI	SAMASTIPUR	
	ROHTAS	PURNIA	
	KISHANGANJ	JEHANABAD	
	SHEOHAR	MUZAFFARPUR	
	GOPALGANJ	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	MADHUBANI	KHAGARIA	
	NAWADA	MUNGER	
	VAISHALI		
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	ARWAL	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	JAMUI	NALANDA	
	BANKA	BHAGALPUR	
	SHEIKHPURA	LAKHISARAI	
	BHOJPUR	BUXAR	
	PATNA	SARAN	
	KATI HAR	PURBA CHAMPARAN	
	SAHARSA	ARARIA	
	GAYA	SITAMARHI	
		MADHEPURA	

Data Source: NFHS 4, 2015-16

■ Good Performing   
 ■ Promising   
 ■ Low Performing   
 ■ Very Low Performing

## Composite Index for prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Bihar

- Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 who have experienced any emotional violence from husband/partner
- Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 who have experienced less severe physical violence from husband/partner
- Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 who have experienced severe physical violence from husband/partner
- Percentage of currently women aged 15-49 who have experienced any sexual violence from husband/partner

**The stigma around speaking out against intimate partner violence continues.** In Bihar, only 10% of women who have experienced physical violence and only 3% of women who have experienced sexual violence have sought help. Over four-fifths of women have neither sought help nor told anyone about the violence. (NFHS 4, 2015-16). Given this, the 24-hour Women’s Helpline offers women much-needed support to seek assistance.

Domestic violence continues to be one of the most pervasive forms of violence affecting women. Potential response platforms can be women’s collectives, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Health Systems/Frontline Health Workers (FLHWs). Evidence shows that collectives, PRIs and health systems/FLHWs have understood ‘addressing IPV’ in various ways, ranging from recognition and voicing of the issue, alternative dispute resolution, facilitating institutional linkages, to creation of an enabling environment.

Source: ICRW 2018



## TACKLING VAWG: WOMEN'S HELPLINE

PERFORMANCE OF DISTRICTS BASED ON CASES REGISTERED AND RESOLVED BY WOMEN HELPLINE			
Registered Cases		Disposed Cases	
District	No. of Cases	District	No. of Cases
Darbhanga	326	Bhagalpur	564
Begusarai	317	Siwan	388
Supaul	273	Araria	343
Saran	271	Saran	331
Samastipur	270	Bhojpur	325
Gopalganj	266	Patna	316
Patna	258	Madhubani	315
Vaishali	242	Supaul	287
Arwal	214	Gopalganj	287
Jahanabad	198	Nalanda	275
Jamui	194	Samastipur	247
Aurangabad	190	Darbhanga	236
Muzaffarpur	186	Arwal	232
Purnia	183	Purnia	228
West Champaran	183	Begusarai	196
Kishanganj	175	West Champaran	187
Bhojpur	168	Jamui	179
Bhagalpur	166	Muzaffarpur	179
Buxar	161	Sitamarhi	166
Madhepura	161	Aurangabad	163
Nalanda	148	Nawada	157
East Champaran	146	Buxar	155
Nawada	144	Kishanganj	140
Sheikhpura	136	Vaishali	129
Saharsa	135	Sheikhpura	118
Madhubani	132	Saharsa	114
Katihar	122	East Champaran	109
Rohtas	102	Lakhisarai	104
Sitamarhi	99	Jahanabad	92
Lakhisarai	97	Madhepura	88
Araria	93	Khagaria	71
Munger	87	Munger	61
Siwan	84	Kaimur Bhabhua	61
Khagaria	65	Seohar	59
Kaimur Bhabhua	62	Rohtas	57
Banka	60	Banka	51
Seohar	59	Katihar	45
Gaya	45	Gaya	29

Source: WDC, GoB 2018-19. Note: Cases registered are for the financial year 2018-19, whereas the cases disposed includes the cases which have been carried forward from previous year.

Initiated in 1998, the Women's Helpline operates in all 38 districts of Bihar offering much needed support to women survivors of violence and other harassment. The Project Manager for the Helpline in each district has been appointed as the Protection Officer under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA) 2005, thus providing a single window of services to women in distress. Through the helpline, counselling is provided to reach an amicable solution between concerned parties. If the complainant wishes to opt for a legal intervention, she is directed to the relevant department and the case is closed at the women's helpline level.

### Details of Registered Cases

- Domestic Violence: 64%
- Others: 20%
- Dowry Oppression: 12%
- Second Marriage: 2%
- Sexual Abuse: 1%
- Eve-teasing/Harassment at workplace: 0%
- Human Trafficking: 0%
- Mobile/Social Media related: 0%
- Dowry Death: 0%
- Property related: 0%



Highest number of cases in 2017-18  
**Patna, Gaya, Saran, Supaul & Begusarai**

Highest number of cases in 2018-19  
**Saran, Supaul, Begusarai, Darbhanga & Samastipur**

Evidence on the impact of women's economic empowerment on VAWG is mixed. There is some evidence to suggest that here is an inverted U-shaped relationship between economic empowerment and violence against women. Where women have consolidated and long-established economic power, they tend to be at lower risk of violence. However, where women's economic power is in transition, men are more likely to feel threatened by this, and there is often a short-term spike in male violence against women and girls.

Source: The World Bank Group, 2014



# CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	SITAMARHI	MADHEPURA	Promising Districts (n=10)
	DARBHANGA	BEGUSARAI	
	JAMUI	ARWAL	
	LAKHISARAI	MUNGER	
	NAWADA	SAHARSA	
	BHOJPUR	NALANDA	
	ARARIA	KAIMUR	
	MUZAFFARPUR	KATI HAR	
	SAMASTIPUR	MADHUBANI	
		PATNA	
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	KHAGARIA	SUPAUL	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	SIWAN	VAISHALI	
	BANKA	BUXAR	
	PURBA CHAMPARAN	JEHANABAD	
	SEOHAR	KISHANGANJ	
	SARAN	PURNIA	
	BHAGALPUR	SHEIKHPURA	
	GAYA	PASCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	GOPALGANJ	ROHTAS	
		AURANGABAD	

Data source: IG Weaker Section, GoB, 2018-19

■ Good Performing 
 ■ Promising 
 ■ Low Performing 
 ■ Very Low Performing

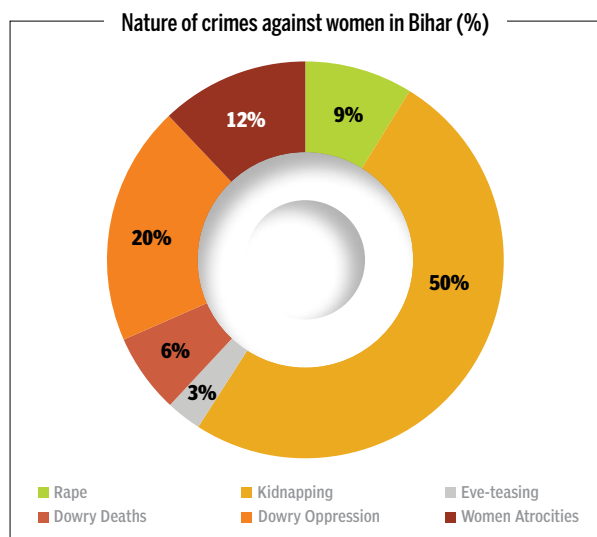
## Composite Index for Crimes Registered Against Women in Bihar (%)

- Rape
- Kidnapping
- Eve-teasing
- Dowry deaths
- Dowry oppression
- Women atrocities

**10<sup>th</sup>** highest, Bihar ranks in crime rate against women in India, an improvement over 2016, when it was 5<sup>th</sup> highest.

Source: NCRB, Crime Report 2017

**17,472** number of crimes against women were recorded in Bihar during the period of 2018-19.



Kidnapping constitutes 50% of the crimes committed against women in Bihar. 20% of cases fall under the Dowry Oppression bucket, while 6% are Dowry Deaths. 9% of crimes are Rape, while 12% are under the broad bucket of Women Atrocities, which includes crimes under IPC sections 354, 509, 376, 304, and 498 (a).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IPC 354: Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty; 509: Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman; 376: Rape by police, public servant; 304: Culpable homicide not amounting to murder; 498 (a): Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.



# Work Preparedness

## GIRL'S EDUCATION

Education empowers women and girls with a voice to participate fully in decision making, whether in the family or community and yields multiple dividends in terms of improvements in their health, economic status and realizing their rights.

### Enrollment

PERCENT OF GIRL ENROLLED IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS GRADE 1-12			
Good Performing Districts (n=9)	SIWAN	GAYA	Promising Districts (n=10)
	KISHANGANJ	MADHUBANI	
	GOPALGANJ	DARBHANGA	
	MUZAFFARPUR	PATNA	
	SAMASTIPUR	JEHANABAD	
	SARAN	BEGUSARAI	
	KATI HAR	SITAMARHI	
	VAISHALI	PASHCHIM CHAMPARAN	
	ARARIA	SHEOHAR	
	PURNIA		
Low Performing Districts (n=9)	AURANGABAD	SAHARSA	Very Low Performing Districts (n=10)
	PURBA CHAMPARAN	ARWAL	
	BHAGALPUR	LAKHISARAI	
	NALANDA	MADHEPURA	
	BUXAR	MUNGER	
	BANKA	NAWADA	
	ROHTAS	SHEIKHPURA	
	BHOJPUR	KHAGARIA	
	KAIMUR (BHABUA)	SUPAUL	
		JAMUI	

Data Source: Department of Education, GoB, 2017-18

■ Good Performing 
 ■ Promising 
 ■ Low Performing 
 ■ Very Low Performing

### Composite Index for Performance on Enrollment of Girls in Government Schools

- Percent of girl enrolled in Govt. Primary Classes (Grade 1-5)
- Percent of girl enrolled in Govt. Upper Primary Classes (Grade 6-8)
- Percent of girl enrolled in Govt. Secondary Classes (Grade 9-10)
- Percent of girl enrolled in Govt. Higher Secondary Classes (Grade 11-12)

The gender gap in elementary education is decreasing gradually, as the growth rate of enrollment of girls was 2.3% during 2012-13 to 2016-17, compared to 2.2% for boys.

Source: GoB, 2016-17

The gender gap in enrollment in Higher Secondary Schools is evident.

The percentage of girls enrolling in Higher Secondary schools is 48%, and is markedly lower than boys (52%).

The MKUY is a visionary initiative that can spur a reduction in the gender gap and accelerate decline in child marriage and fertility.

### Districts where the Gender Gap in Enrollment in Higher Secondary Schools is high (%)

District	Girls	Boys
Arwal	39%	61%
Jamui	39%	61%
Kaimur (Bhabua)	40%	60%
Nawada	39%	61%
Sheikhpura	39%	61%

### Change in District Ranking between 2016-17 and 2017-18



**Vaishali, Samastipur, Bhojpur, Nalanda, Begusarai**



**Arwal, Madhepura, Nawada, Buxar, Madhubani**



## Dropouts

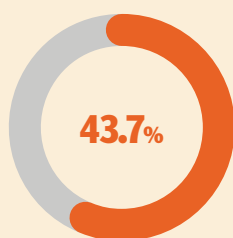
The dropout rates at secondary level was 56.6% in 2016-17, implying a decrease of 6.2 percentage points from 62.8% in 2012-13. As the goals of elementary education have almost been achieved, universalisation of secondary education should now be promoted in Bihar. If implemented in earnest, the MKUY can go far to increase secondary school completion among girls.

Source: Economic Survey, GoB, 2018-19

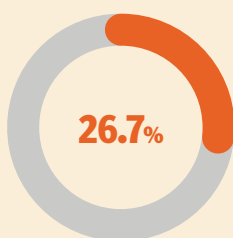
### Reasons for School Discontinuation among Older Adolescents

#### Economic Reasons

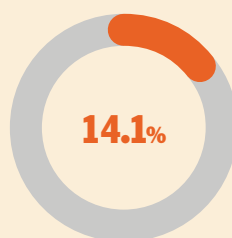
Boys aged 15-19



Girls aged 15-19



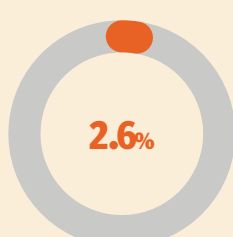
Married Girls aged 15-19



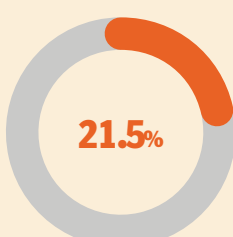
More boys than girls cite economic reasons for their discontinuation of schooling. While boys were likely to cite work on the family farm or business, wage earning work, and family poverty (15–19%), girls primarily cited family poverty (11–20%) as an economic reason for school discontinuation.

#### Housework-related Reasons

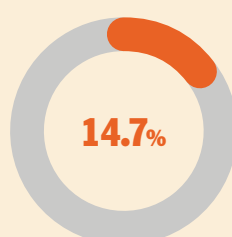
Boys aged 15-19



Girls aged 15-19



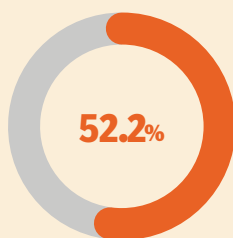
Married Girls aged 15-19



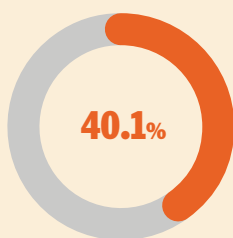
More girls attributed household related work to their school discontinuation than boys. Household chores and care of siblings emerged as key household-related tasks hampering their continued schooling.

#### Attitude or Perception-related Reasons

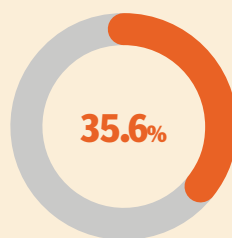
Boys aged 15-19



Girls aged 15-19



Married Girls aged 15-19



52% boys cite at least one attitude or perception-related reason, as do 40% and 36% of unmarried girls and married girls, respectively. The leading attitude or perception-related reason among boys is their lack of interest in studies (45%),

**2/5** of married adolescent girls discontinued their education because they had gotten engaged or married

**<1%** Concerns about girls' safety or experience of menstruation are rarely cited as a reason for school discontinuation (2% and less than 1%, respectively)

**23%** of girls cited school-related reasons for discontinuation of studies. Primarily, poor quality of school facilities and teaching, including perpetration of corporal punishment, and lack of female teachers is cited

**54.8%** of girls expressed a desire to return to school

Source: UDAYA 2017



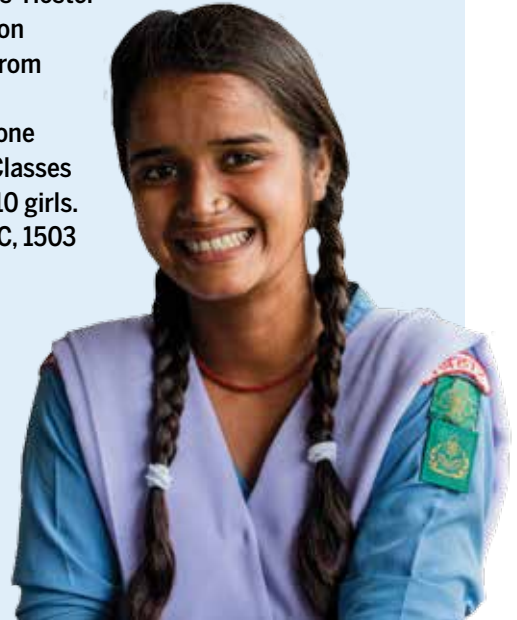
## Equity Focused Education Initiatives of the Government of Bihar Samagra Shiksha Scheme

Under the newly launched Samagra Shiksha scheme, effective from 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya's at upper primary level to senior secondary level with a capacity of 150-250 girls in convergence with the erstwhile Girls' Hostel Scheme. The scheme envisages to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level.

Wherever possible, the scheme would ensure the facility of at least one residential school in every Educationally Backward Block, for girls in Classes VI-XII. Till date, 535 KGBVs are operational in the state, enrolling 49,810 girls. Out of 49,810 girls enrolled, 23,828 are SC, 4179 are ST, 17,424 are OBC, 1503 are BPL and 2876 are Muslim.

### Akshar Aanchal Yojana

To connect 8 lakh Mahadalit and extremely backward women and 4 lakh women belonging to minority community, in the age group of 15-35 years, with the mainstream through basic education and developmental programmes, Akshar Aanchal Yojana is operational with an estimated expenditure of ₹318.37 crore. This programme also aims to connect children (6-14 years) from Mahadalit, minority and extremely backward caste households to school education.



## Strengthening the Transition of Adolescent Girls into the Workforce

Female labour participation is low, and evidence suggests that interventions to improve this must begin at school itself. As more girls complete secondary school, they should be better positioned to pursue higher education and/or skilled employment or enterprise-building.

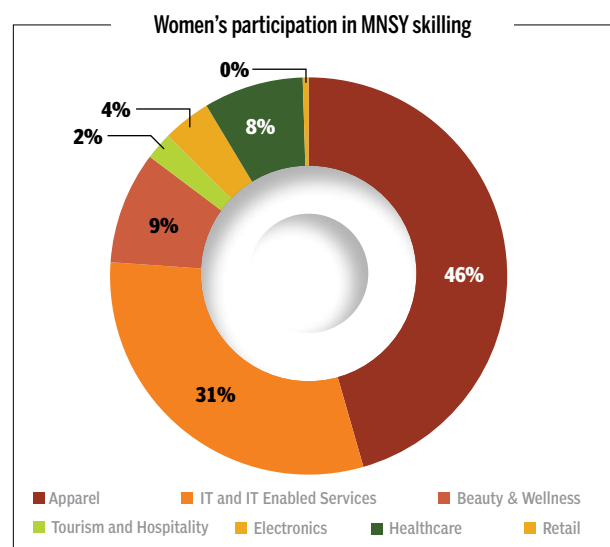
Existing evidence suggests that there are four main components to improve girls' pathways on the continuum from school to work:

- **Aspirations:** Building girls' dreams, desires and plans to pursue work or enterprise after school
- **Skills:** Ensuring girls have market-relevant, technical and communication skills to pursue their aspirations
- **Opportunities:** Linking and facilitating entry into appropriate jobs and enterprises
- **Enabling environment:** Creating a supportive environment at home and in society and address norms that prevent girls from working such as distance, safety concerns and child care responsibilities

## Skilling under the Mukhyamantri Nari Shakti Yojana

11,702 women have undergone training under the skilling component of MNSY. Most women have received training in apparel related services like hand embroidery, sewing machine. IT services like data entry, desktop publishing are the second most popular sector women have received training in.

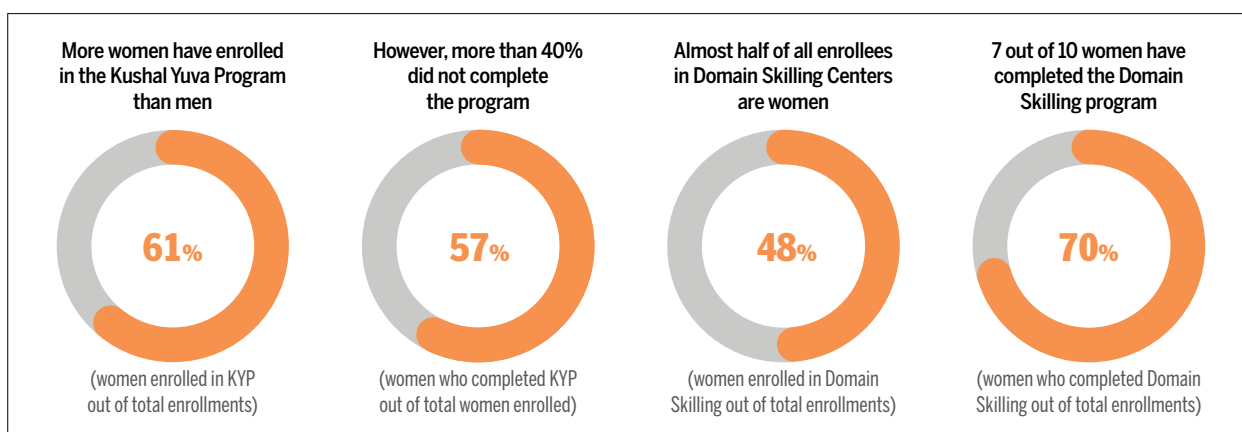
Source: WDC, 2019





## SKILLING & VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Engendering market-ready skills among women and girls in Bihar, and across India, is essential to meet the demands of an evolving economy. To this end, several national programs including, Skill India Mission, Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Green Skill Development Program have been initiated. The Government of Bihar's commitment to skilling is also evident; the Bihar Skill Development Mission provides training to women and men through the Kushal Yuva Program and Domain Skilling Centres.



**Kushal Yuva Program**

**1,742** Centres Approved

**1,741** Centres Functioning

**5,41,887** Women Enrolled

**3,11,251** Women who have Completed the Training

Source: Bihar Skills Development Mission (cumulative numbers as of August 2019)

**Domain Skilling**

**1,074** Centres Approved

**619** Centres Functioning

**35,831** Women Enrolled

**25,165** Women who have Completed the Training

Source: Bihar Skills Development Mission (cumulative numbers as of August 2019)

**Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana**

**14,846** Women Trained

**3,087** Women Under-training

**5,036** Women who have received placement

**1 in 3** Women who received training were placed

Source: Department of Rural Development, GoB (cumulative numbers as of May 2019)

The Kushal Yuva Program is part of the 'Saat Nishchay' (Seven Resolves) of Bihar — 'Aarthik Hal, Yuvaon Ko Bal'. This program is targeted at all aspirants in the age group of 15-28 years, with age limit relaxed for SC/ST (33 years), OBC (31 years) and persons with disability (33 years).

**Improving Retention in Skilling Programs & Job Placements**

Independent research on DDU-GKY found that women in the program were not only less likely to receive and accept job offers than men, of those who did get jobs, fewer than 25% remained employed beyond three months.

The biggest reasons women report for dropping out of their jobs are around family-related challenges and difficulty migrating.


Migration support like accommodation assistance, opening of bank accounts, arranging transport, may address this leaky pipeline and improve female employment outcomes.

Source: Prillaman et. al. 2017



# YOUNG PEOPLE AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

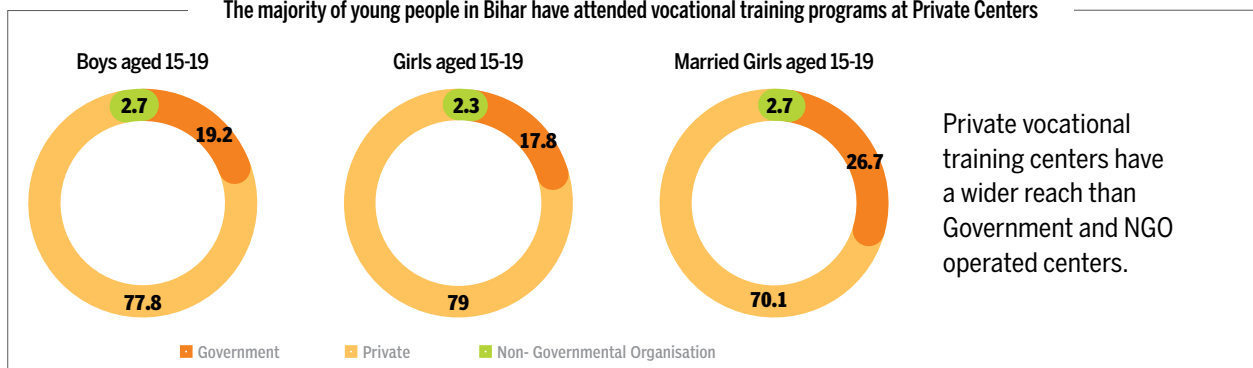
Most young people in Bihar are willing to attend vocational programs



**91.2%** of girls aged 15-19 expressed willingness to participate in a vocational program.  
**76%** of them would like to learn tailoring.

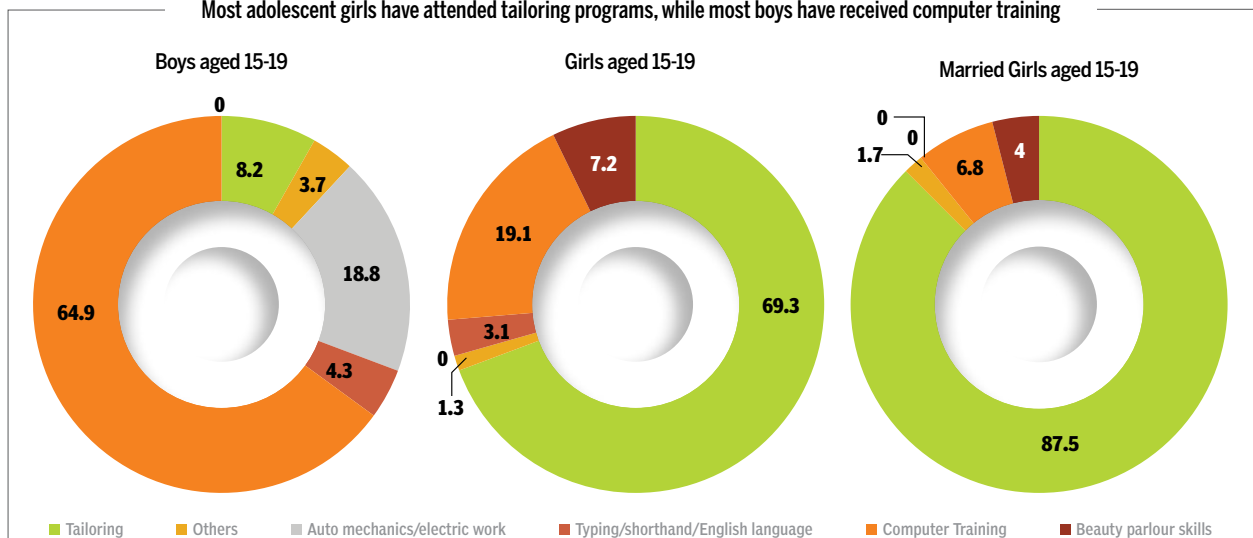
**81.3%** of boys aged 15-19 expressed willingness to participate in a vocational program.  
**61%** of them would like to attend computer training.

The majority of young people in Bihar have attended vocational training programs at Private Centers



Source: Type of Institution young people have attended vocational programs at (%) UDAYA 2017.

Most adolescent girls have attended tailoring programs, while most boys have received computer training



Source: Type of programs young people have attended (%) UDAYA 2017.

Tailoring is the most popular course among adolescent girls; 69% of unmarried and 87% of married girls have attended tailoring courses. Among boys, computer training is most common. Computer training is the second most popular course among girls, while for boys it is auto mechanics or electrical work.



# Work Participation

## WOMEN'S LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION

**As India, and Bihar, seek to advance women's economic empowerment, not only is it imperative to focus on increasing labour force participation, but also to ensure good quality work and decent wages.** Alarming, India's female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)—the share of working-age women (between the ages of 15-59), who report either being employed, or being available for work— is at a historic low of 25.3% in 2017-18 (PLFS, NSSO 2017-18).

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as the number of persons in the labour force per 1000 persons in any specific geography. In India, women's labour force participation (for persons of all ages) has declined in rural areas, from 25% in 2011-12 to 18% in 2017-18, and remained stagnant in urban areas at 16% during the same period.

India's low LFPR was already a matter of concern in 2011-12. While some of the fall in women's labour force participation is explained by greater women's enrolment in higher education, indicating that more young women are completing education rather than working or seeking jobs, the data also points to a fall in working rates among older women. Moreover, the data suggests that the fall since 2011-12 comes primarily from rural areas. As such, a lack of non-agricultural jobs in rural areas, and declining agricultural employment without the emergence of other opportunities considered suitable for women, are a cause for concern and require urgent attention.

While there is an overall declining trend, the levels of labour force participation among women vary greatly across India. In states like Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh, more than 55% of rural women are in the labour force. States like Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu have a higher proportion of urban women in the labour force than the rest of the country.

Three out of four women between the age of **15 and 59** in India are neither working, nor seeking work.

Source: PLFS, NSSO 2017-18

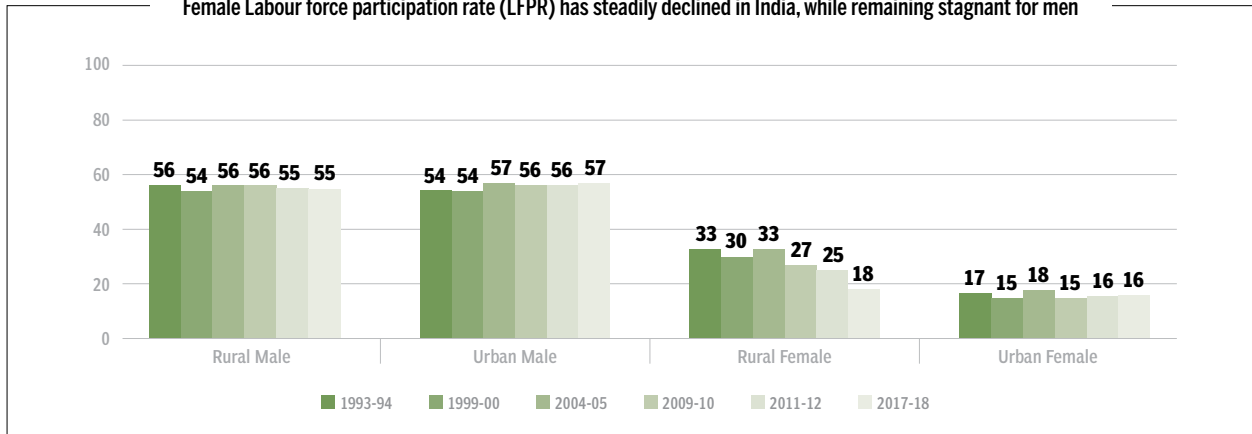
Just **9** countries around the world including Syria and Iraq, now have a fewer proportion of working women than India.

Source: World Development Indicators, The World Bank





Female Labour force participation rate (LFPR) has steadily declined in India, while remaining stagnant for men



Source: LFPR (%) Persons of all ages, usual status (ps+ss), NSSO PLFS 2017-18

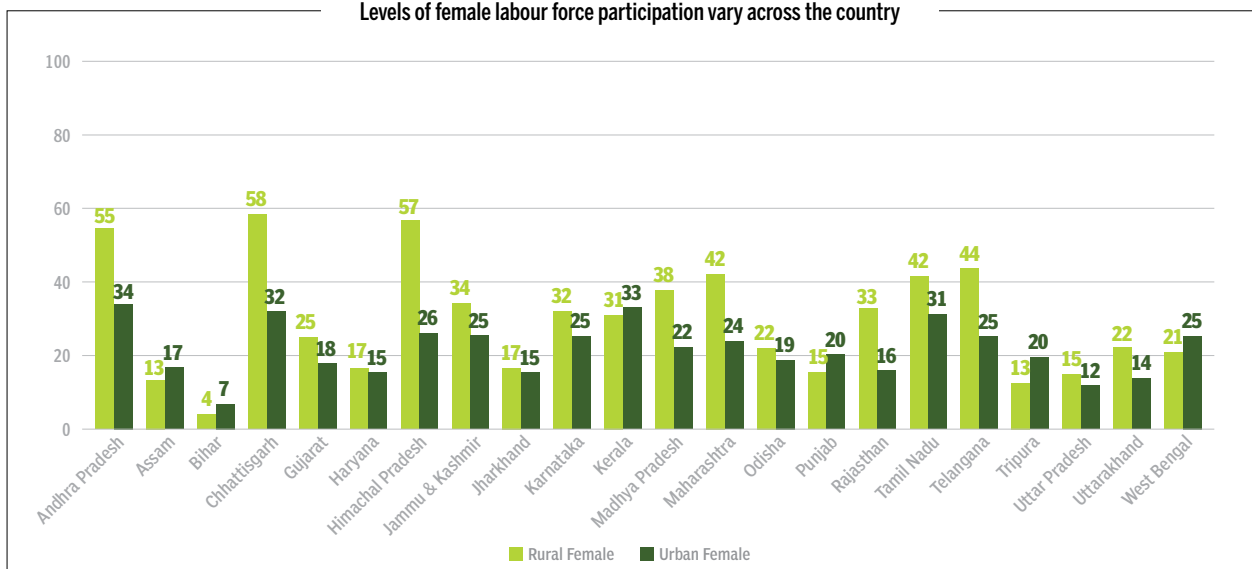
### Recognizing Women's Time Poverty and Unpaid Work

Girls and women are responsible for a disproportionate amount of unpaid or underpaid care work, including providing direct care for children and/or dependent adults, housework like cooking, cleaning or collecting water or firewood, and work carried out for members of the community, neighbours or distant relatives. Women therefore have less time to engage in paid work, to network, to participate in activities for societal change, or even to rest. **This "time poverty" undermines well-being, generates insecurities, fosters financial dependence and limits options for decent work, even to the point of restricting women to low-status, part-time jobs in the informal sector.**

**The unpaid care work carried out by women and girls often goes unnoticed and unrecognised in the calculations of a country's economy.** It is often not included in labour force surveys or in GDP figures. As a result, the realities of women and girls work burdens are excluded from the data informing policy-making. Given this, further exploration into women's burden of unpaid work and time poverty in Bihar's context are essential to inform comprehensive policies to impact women's economic empowerment.

Bihar has the lowest labour force participation rate among women (aged 15-59) in India, just 4.4%. This is significantly lower than the male LFPR in the state – close to 71% of men in Bihar (aged 15-59) are in the labour force.

Levels of female labour force participation vary across the country



Source: LFPR (%) in select states, Age 15-59, usual status (ps+ss), NSSO PLFS 2017-18



**Women's LFPR (Rural+Urban) TOP 5 STATES**

- 53.8%** Himachal Pradesh
- 53%** Chhattisgarh
- 52.4%** Meghalaya
- 47.5%** Andhra Pradesh
- 47.3%** Sikkim

**Women's LFPR (Rural+Urban) BOTTOM 5 STATES**

- 15.1%** Arunachal Pradesh
- 14.1%** Uttar Pradesh
- 14%** Tripura
- 13.8%** Assam
- 4.4%** Bihar

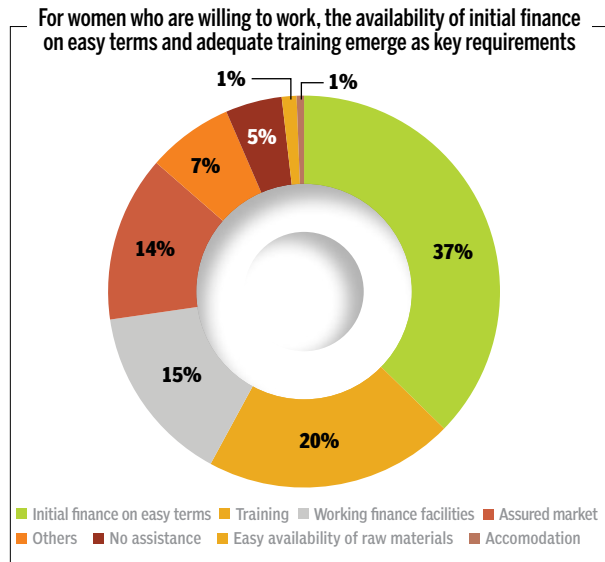


**Worker Population Ratio**  
 Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons. The difference between the LFPR and WPR indicates the levels of unemployment. Bihar's WPR among women is also the lowest in the country at 4.3%. WPR among men in Bihar is 65.2%.

Source: WPR (%), Age 15-59, usual status (ps+ss), NSSO PLFS 2017-18



**32%** of women in Bihar are who are usually engaged in domestic duties are willing to accept work at their homes.



Source: Types of assistance required by women engaged in domestic duties who are willing to accept work (%), NSSO 68th Round 2011-12

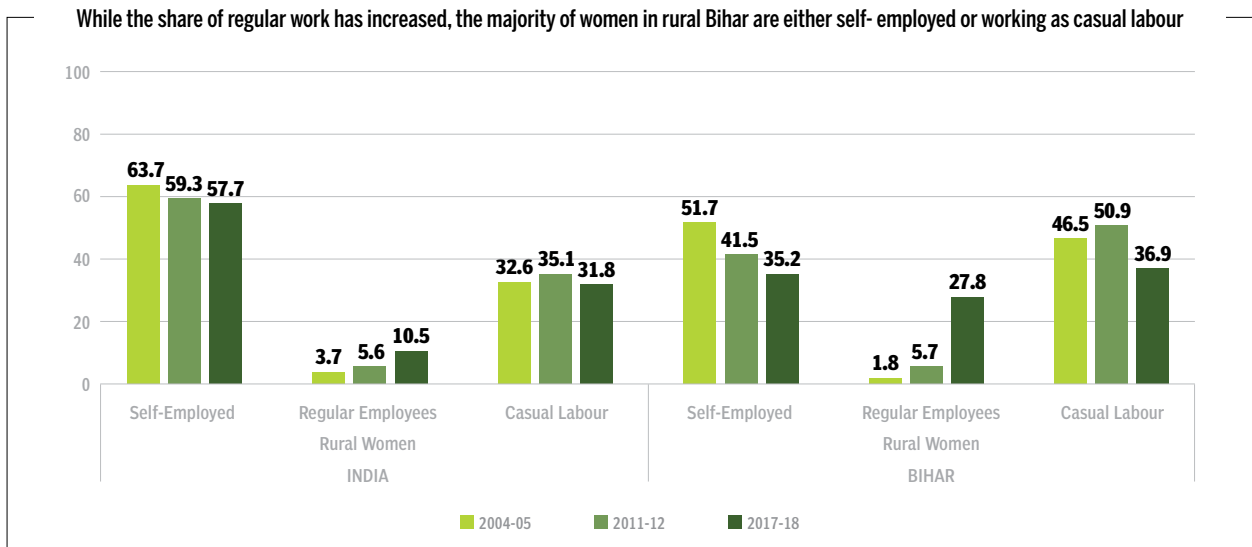
**The most preferred sectors are for women who are willing to work are:**

- 27%** Tailoring
- 19%** Dairy
- 14%** Other
- 14%** Other Animal Husbandry
- 10%** Spinning & Weaving
- 9%** Food Processing
- 5%** Poultry
- 1%** Manufacture of Wood & Cane Products
- 1%** Leather Good Manufacture

Source: NSSO 68th Round 2011-12



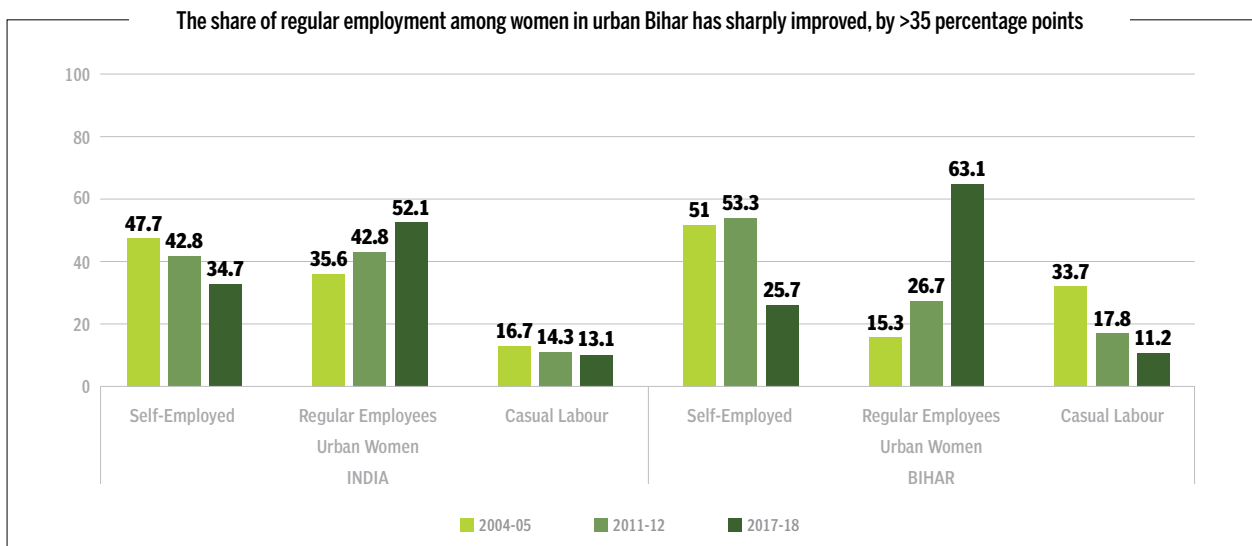
## STATUS OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT



Source: Rural women's status of employment, NSSO 61st Round (2004-05), 68th Round (2011-12), PLFS (2017-18)

**Most working women in rural Bihar are either self-employed or working as casual labour.**

However, there has been a significant decline in share of self-employment for women in both rural and urban areas in Bihar – more than the observed declines in women's self-employment at the all India level. Further, the share of unpaid family workers among women self-employed in India is almost 35% while the same in Bihar is less than 7% only.



Source: Urban women's status of employment, NSSO 61st Round (2004-05), 68th Round (2011-12), PLFS (2017-18)

**The share of regular employment for women in rural and urban areas have increased significantly, in both Bihar and at the all India level.**

### Regular Employment among Women Workers (2017-18)

**27.8%** Rural Bihar | **10.5%** Rural India | **63.1%** Urban Bihar | **52.1%** Urban India



However, the increase in regular employment does not automatically imply better job opportunities for women. At the all-India level, 71.4% of urban women and 58.5% of rural women held wage work with no formal contract. Further, almost 50% of women held jobs with no eligibility of paid leave or social security benefits (IWWAGE 2019).

Many women in regular jobs work without contracts, paid leave, or social security benefits				
	Rural Women		Urban Women	
	Bihar	India	Bihar	India
Without a written job	39.2%	58.5%	56.9%	71.4%
Ineligible for paid leave	44.1%	47.9%	41.1%	51.8%
Without any social security benefit	36.3%	55.1%	25.5%	50.1%

Source: Regular Women Workers without Non-Wage Benefits (%) NSSO PLFS 2017-18

Incidence of informal contracts for women is substantially high in Bihar as well, although it is lower than what is observed at the all-India level. However, more women workers received social security benefits in their jobs in Bihar compared to the share of women at the national level (IWWAGE 2019).

**In Bihar, average wage earnings among female regular workers is 27% lower than male regular workers, similar to the national average of 26%.**

**In Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh, average wage earnings among female regular workers is 16%, 15%, and 12% higher than male regular workers, respectively.**

Source: NSSO PLFS 2017-18

Launched in 2016, Government of Bihar's landmark affirmative action initiative, formalising 35% reservation for women in all government jobs has increased public sector hiring of women. Urban Bihar's rising proportion of women in regular employment - 63.1% - may be attributable to this.


**50%**  
of seats reserved for women in GoB departments have been filled

Out of **45** government departments, 26 have appointed women employees

**45,780**  
Total Sanctioned Seats in various departments of GoB

**13,278**  
Seats reserved for women

**6,741**  
Reserved seats filled



Source: Updated list of 15.02.2016 from General Administration Department

The percentage of women applicants to the Bihar Public Service Commission reached its peak in 2017			
Year	Total Applicants	Female applicants	Percentage of female applicants
2015	55,611	4704	8.46%
2016	2,69,483	48,358	17.94%
2017	2,40,767	72,652	30.18%
2018	6,04,083	1,51,359	25.06%
2019*	8519	935	10.98%

Source: Applicants to the Bihar Public Service Commission, BPSC; \*data till March 2019.



### Women in Decision Making Positions

**3** Members of Parliament  
**29** <sup>12%</sup> Members of Legislative Assembly  
**4** <sup>5%</sup> Members of Legislative Council  
**70,400** <sup>52%</sup> Panchayati Raj  
**112** <sup>12%</sup> Judges

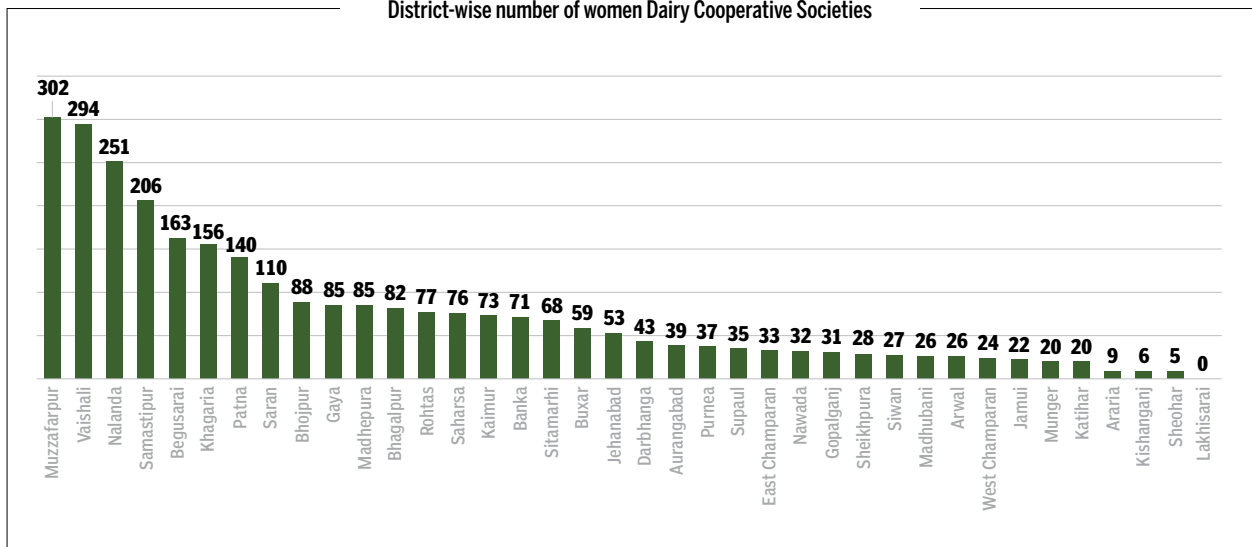
### Women working in Public Education & Health

**3,79,735**  
 Teachers in Primary Schools  
**12,134**  
 Regular ANMs  
**6,867**  
 Contractual ANMs  
**88,690**  
 ASHA Workers

The Bihar State Milk Co-operative Federation Ltd (COMFED) or Sudha has expanded women only dairy cooperatives, which can be leveraged to improve rural work force participation in the state.

There are **2,902** women only Dairy Cooperatives in Bihar.

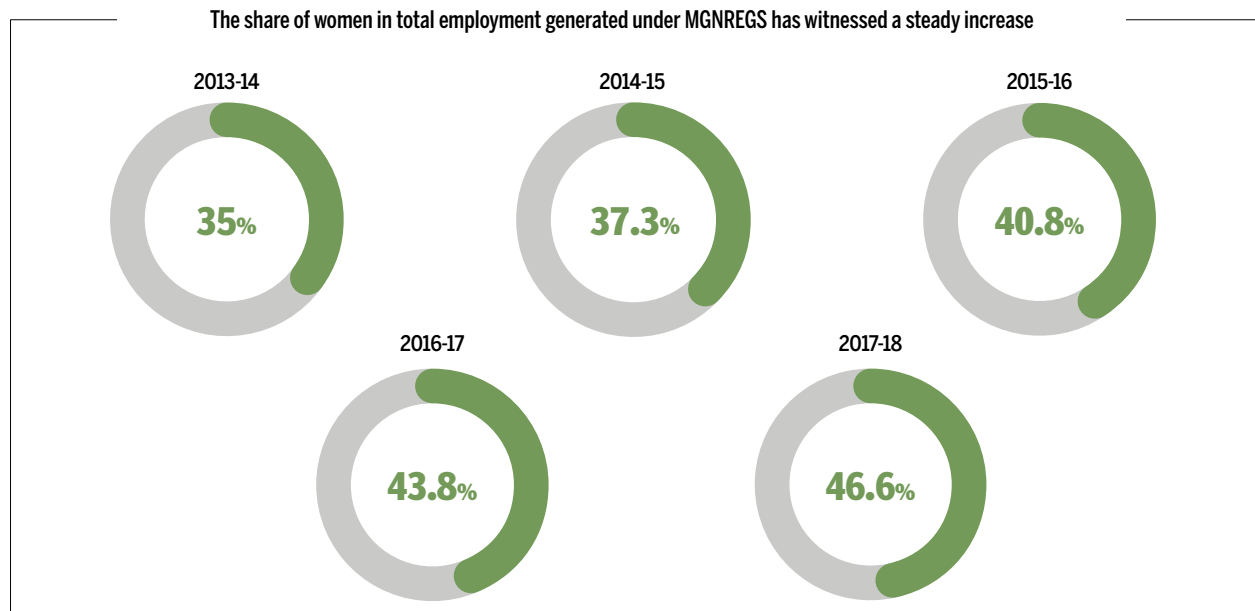
District-wise number of women Dairy Cooperative Societies



Source: Department of Animal Husbandry, GOB, 2019



The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) can be a valuable asset in strengthening women's rural employment in Bihar. Research has shown that access to MGNREGS (which guarantees equal pay for men and women) increases women's labour force participation (Sorsa et al. 2015). Since 2013-14, Bihar has shown an increase in the share of women employed under MGNREGS.



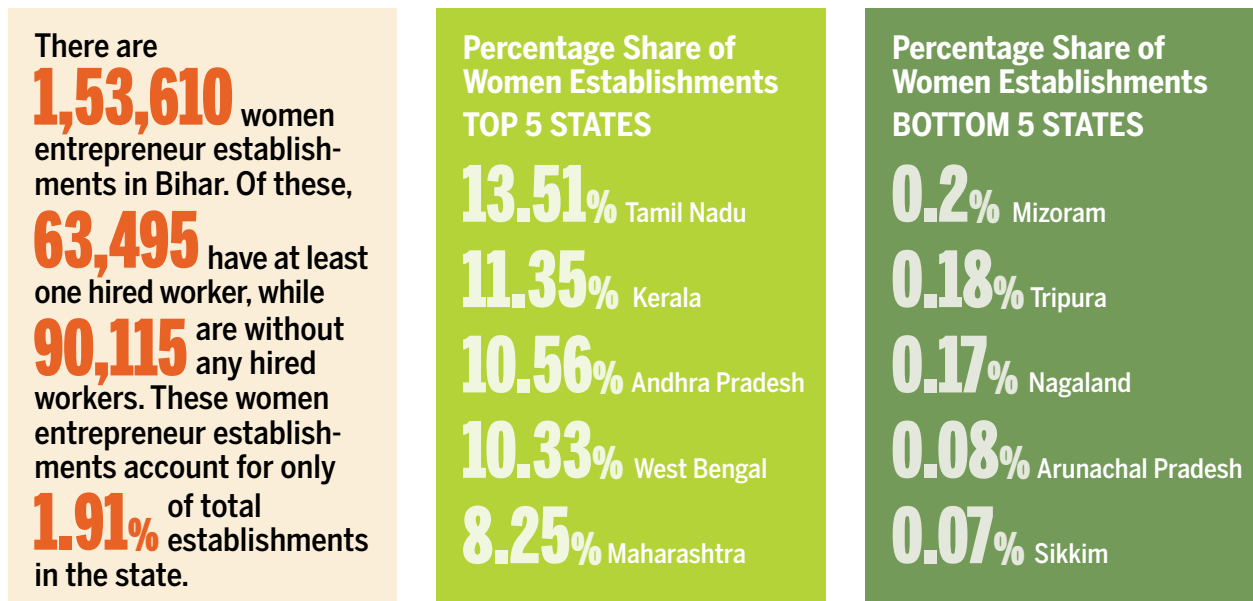
Source: (%) Department of Rural Development, GOB, Economic Survey 2018-19





## WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP

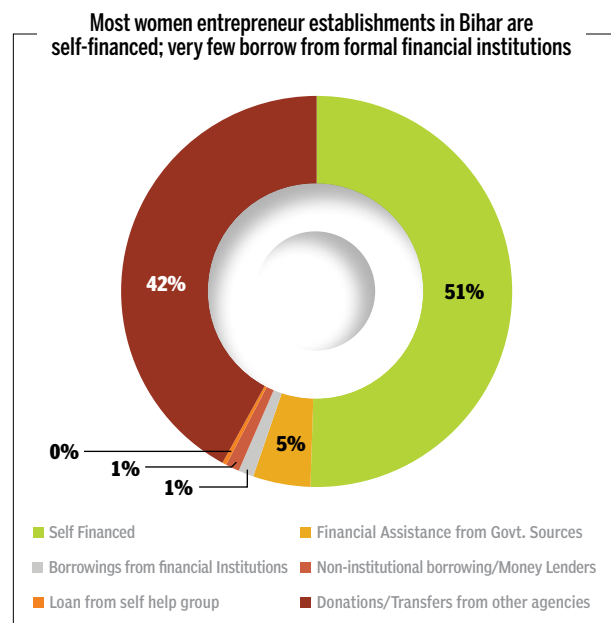
Entrepreneurship is a promising area for growing women's work participation, as it can offer opportunities for women from diverse contexts and with different capacities, within prevailing social norms. According to the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor Report (2018-19), India ranks 5th in the world in terms of having a suitable environment for entrepreneurship.<sup>2</sup> While this is promising, the status women's entrepreneurship in the country remains worrying. The Mastercard Index of Women Entrepreneurs ranked India a low 52nd out of 57 countries when it came to women entrepreneurs' ability to capitalise on opportunities offered by their local environments.<sup>3</sup>



Source: All India Report of Sixth Economic Census, 2014

The majority women entrepreneur establishments in Bihar are self-financed. Only 5% received financial assistance from the government, while just 1% borrowed from formal financial institutions. Donations or Transfers from other agencies (including non-profits) constitute 42% of the financing for women entrepreneur businesses.

Given this, there is ample scope to improve women's access to formal financing methods, through platforms like the Micro Unit Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA), for instance. Further, addressing gendered barriers like social norms and discriminatory property and inheritance laws is also crucial.



Source: Women entrepreneur establishments by type of funding received. All India Report of Sixth Economic Census, 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Bosma, Niels and Donna Kelley. 2018. Global Entrepreneurship Monitor 2018/2019 Global Report. Babson University. [http://www.epf.um.si/fileadmin/user\\_upload/GEM\\_2018\\_-\\_2019\\_Global\\_Report\\_WEB\\_160119.pdf](http://www.epf.um.si/fileadmin/user_upload/GEM_2018_-_2019_Global_Report_WEB_160119.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Mastercard Index of Womens Entrepreneurs (2018) [https://newsroom.mastercard.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/MIWE\\_2018\\_Final\\_Report.pdf](https://newsroom.mastercard.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/MIWE_2018_Final_Report.pdf)



# YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK AND ASPIRATIONS

## Young People in Bihar

Regardless of gender and marital status, a sizeable proportion of young people in Bihar are engaged in paid or unpaid work. However, more boys aged 15-19 (29%) are engaged in paid work, than girls in the same age group (18%).



### ADOLESCENT GIRLS WORK ENGAGEMENT (Paid or Unpaid Work)

**49%** of unmarried girls aged 15-19.

**48%** of married girls aged 15-19.

**42%** of girls aged 10-14.

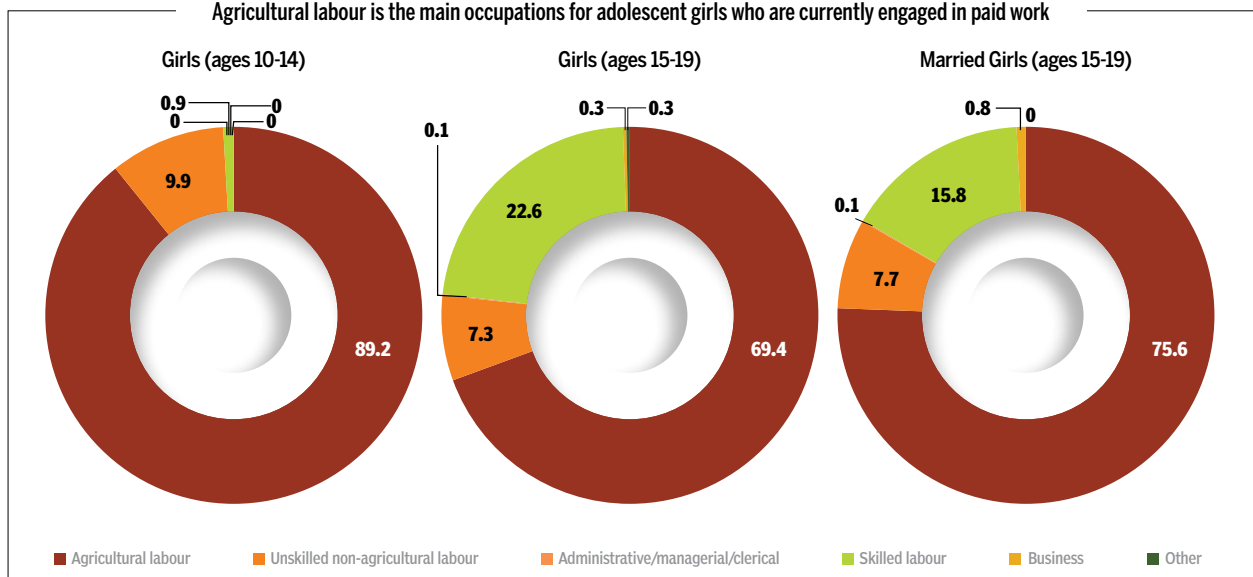
### ADOLESCENT BOYS WORK ENGAGEMENT (Paid or Unpaid Work)

**80%** of boys aged 15-19.

**49%** of boys aged 10-14.

Source: Paid and Unpaid Work, UDAYA 2017

Agricultural labour is the main occupations for adolescent girls who are currently engaged in paid work

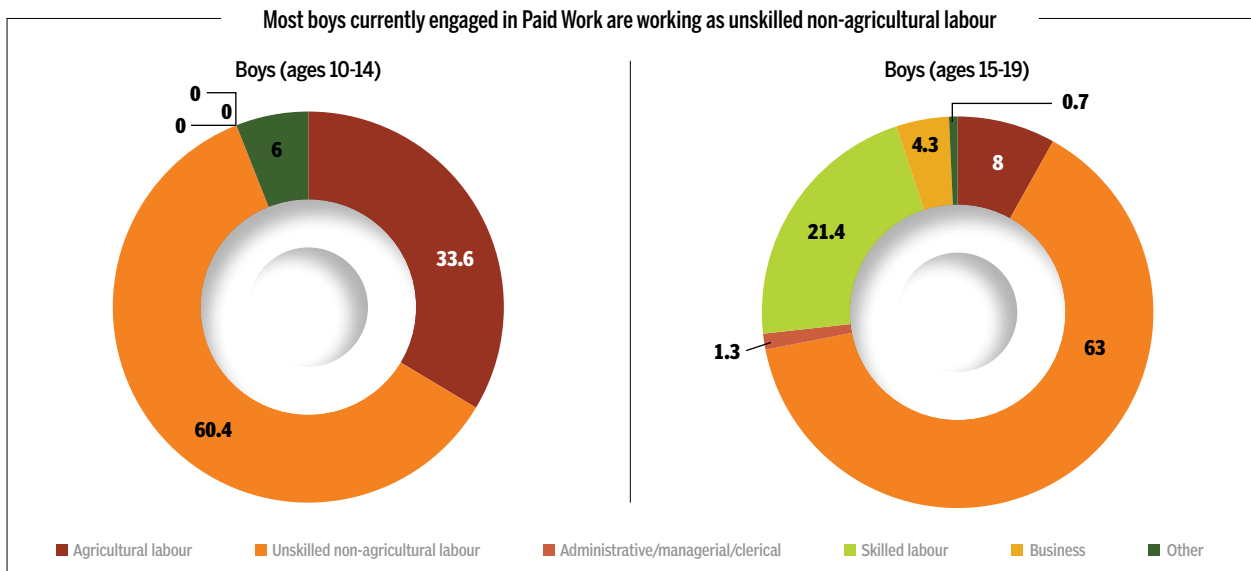


Source: Main occupations for Adolescent Girls currently engaged in Paid Work (%), UDAYA 2017.

Among those engaged in paid work, the majority of adolescent girls are involved in agricultural labour. As they become older, girls' engagement in skilled labour increases – to 22.6% for unmarried girls (aged 15-19) and 15.8% for married girls (ages 15-19).



For boys, the primary occupation is unskilled non-agricultural labour. Like their female counterparts, as boys become older they too participate in occupations that involve skilled labour- 21.4%.



**1 in 4 boys aged 15-19, and 1 in 10 girls in the same age group are actively seeking employment in Bihar.**

**Most adolescent girls in Bihar - 67.6% - aspire to work in Government jobs. This is higher than the percentage of boys – 59.9%.**

Source: UDAYA 2017



### Shifting social norms and fulfilling young women's work aspirations

Aspirations and norms are important determinants of young women's work participation. **The long-term evaluation of the Mukhyamantri Balika Cycle Yojana** showed that while girls who had received cycles were more likely to complete schooling, they were less likely to be working (in agriculture). This seems surprising, given that they had studied more. However, **these girls choose not to work the land, but rather to wait for 'more suitable' work.** Worryingly, over 45% girls said that they would like to work, but their families do not give permission, again signifying the importance shifting norms at the family and community level.

Source: Mitra and Moene 2017



# In Conclusion

In the last decade, Bihar has taken several forward strides to improve governance, strengthen infrastructure, stimulate the economy, and advance social development through gains in education and health, especially for women and girls. The 2019 Gender Report Card provides a snapshot of Bihar's performance on the key facets of women's economic empowerment, including, access to education, skills development and training, access to quality, decent paid work, solutions to unpaid work and care burdens, access to property, assets and financial services, collective action and leadership, adequate social protection, and equitable social norms.

Although this report takes note of several improvements in many key indicators, it also points to the challenges facing Bihar today and places it in the larger national context and the progress in other states. It brings to the forefront a number of emerging issues in the social and economic empowerment of women and girls, like their constrained mobility, limited safety in public spaces, inadequate skills training, and lack of rural job opportunities. It is hoped that policy makers and practitioners plan focused strategies to address these pressing concerns and empower women and girls in Bihar.

Further, more robust assessments of government programs to identify pathways to progress, through research that measures complex outcomes and through careful longitudinal study of how women's lives are changing, is the need of the hour. As such, highlighting women's voices and experiences is vital to understand and measure progress. This will require significant investment in monitoring, collection, and reporting of appropriate data and viewing empowerment through a holistic lens.



# About the Data Sources

**National Family Health Survey:** The NFHS provides data on population, health, and nutrition indicators, at the household level and specifically for women and children. It is conducted every 6-10 years, and is considered to be a reliable source for outcome and coverage indicator data at the State and National level (NFHS 4, 2015-16 also provides district level estimates).

**Census:** The Census is conducted once every decade, and provides detailed demographic information at every administrative level; National, State, District, Block, Village.

**Economic Census:** The Economic Census counts all entrepreneurial units in the country which are involved in any economic activities of either agricultural or non-agricultural sector which are engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. The economic census provides detailed information on operational and other characteristics such as number of establishments, number of persons employed, source of finance, type of ownership etc. The Sixth Economic Census was conducted in 2013.

**Economic Survey, Government of Bihar:** The Bihar Economic Survey highlights data from all relevant departments of the state government, documenting annual progress across various domains which impact Bihar's economy.

**National Sample Survey Office:** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India conducts large-scale sample surveys on diverse fields across India. Its subject matter differs year-on-year. It provides estimates on economic productivity and participation, infrastructure, agricultural productivity, health access, and other significant indicators. The NSSO also conducts the Periodic Labour Force Survey, with estimates on Worker population ratio (WPR), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Unemployment Rate (UR).



**Home Department, Government of Bihar:** Data on registered cases of crimes committed against women from the Inspector General, Weaker Section, Home Department, Government of Bihar.

**Sample Registration System:** The SRS provides annual estimates of birth rate, death rate, fertility and mortality indicators at the national and state levels.

**UDAYA:** Led by the Population Council, UDAYA provides state-representative estimates on the situation of younger (10-14) and older (15-19) adolescents in two Indian states- Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. UDAYA has a sample of 10,433 respondents in Bihar, and includes information on education, employability, and economic inclusion; agency, community and citizenship; entry into marriage; health and nutrition; violence; media and technology; entitlements etc.

**Women's Development Corporation, Government of Bihar:** Data on cases registered and resolved through the Women's Helpline relating to domestic violence, dowry suppression, second marriage of husband, property related disputes, sexual harassment and human trafficking. Data on skills training under MNSY is also from WDC.

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# Annexe 1

Consolidated Table: Performance of districts on indicators where Range Equalization has been completed

DISTRICTS	INDICATORS							
	Performance on JEEVIKA	Asset Ownership	Access to Money and Credit	Mobility	Decision Making	Intimate Partner Violence	Crime Against Women	Girls Enrolment in School
Araria	24	15	24	11	10	36	7	9
Arwal	35	17	29	19	30	20	12	30
Aurangabad	26	24	17	5	21	11	38	20
Banka	25	21	32	17	27	22	22	25
Begusarai	22	10	6	29	5	3	11	15
Bhagalpur	18	16	34	10	24	31	26	22
Bhojpur	29	11	35	32	11	24	6	27
Buxar	32	30	1	18	9	33	31	24
Darbhangha	13	5	14	25	4	2	2	12
Gaya	2	29	10	23	19	28	27	10
Gopalganj	21	3	16	27	3	7	28	3
Jamui	23	36	30	16	37	21	3	38
Jehanabad	31	31	9	1	12	14	32	14
Kaimur (Bhabua)	33	25	18	6	23	29	16	28
Katihar	16	7	27	12	2	26	17	7
Khagaria	9	13	11	37	17	17	20	36
Kishanganj	34	37	37	33	31	5	33	2
Lakhisarai	38	26	2	3	8	32	4	31
Madhepura	12	22	21	15	28	38	10	32
Madhubani	5	19	36	22	14	8	18	11
Munger	30	28	3	2	38	18	13	33
Muzaffarpur	1	23	33	24	16	15	8	4
Nalanda	4	8	15	4	15	30	15	23
Nawada	11	32	23	13	22	9	5	34
Pashchim Champaran	7	34	31	31	32	16	36	17
Patna	10	33	4	7	36	25	19	13
Purba Champaran	6	6	38	30	6	35	23	21
Purnia	3	20	5	9	7	13	34	19
Rohtas	15	35	8	35	13	4	37	26
Saharsa	20	38	28	36	35	27	14	29
Samastipur	8	9	20	20	25	12	9	5
Saran	27	18	26	38	18	34	25	6
Sheikhpura	37	27	13	8	29	23	35	35
Sheohar	36	1	19	34	34	6	24	18
Sitamarhi	19	2	25	21	33	37	1	16
Siwan	28	14	22	26	20	1	21	1
Supaul	14	4	7	28	1	10	29	37
Vaishali	17	12	12	14	26	19	30	8





This Gender Report Card has been prepared by C3 under the *Sakshamaa* initiative. Centre for Catalyzing Change's, *Sakshamaa*, or the Initiative for What Works, Bihar, aims to accelerate gender focused and evidence-based transformative policies for women and girls in Bihar.

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