

# DISTRICT WISE STUDY AND ANALYSIS OF GROWTH OF WOMEN IN SCHOOLING, WORK STATUS, MARRIAGE AND INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES OF RAJASTHAN

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper shows the growth of women across various districts of Rajasthan. An analysis is done to identify the districts which shows decline in the growth of women literacy rate and increase in the deliveries at home, which is not preferable as deliveries at home are not safe as compared to institutional deliveries. We have identified that government needs to focus specially on the Dhaulpur and Karauli district of Rajasthan where a decline in literacy rate and institutional deliveries is observed during span of 3 years that is 2010-11 to 2012-13. However in other districts of Rajasthan we have found that as female literacy rate increases, institutional delivery increases and delivery at home is reduced which shows the proper care and facility is provided to women during deliveries and they are aware as now they are literate and can decide what is right for them.*

**Keywords:** *Work Status, Districts of Rajasthan, Women Empowerment, Institutional Delivery, Women Schooling*

## INTRODUCTION

Women have occupied a prominent place in Indian society, which is ranging from examples of Rani Lakshmi Bai, the great freedom fighter to Mrs. Chanda Kochar, the CEO of one of the leading banks. Though women is one of the main contributor of the Human Resource Development but there is only a small number of woman, who have undoubtedly made their presence felt in various fields like administration, business, science, commerce and various other sectors. Though India is a growing economy has a Gross Domestic Product of 7.3 percent in 2014-2015, but still some issues such as persistent poverty, corruption, clientelism and inequality continue to disrupt the social and economic ethos in the country.

This paper focuses on the district wise analysis of women's growth across the Rajasthan. The parameters have been used to measure growth are female's schooling status, child marriage, literacy rate, work status, institutional deliveries and deliveries at home.

This paper correlates the parameters like literacy rate, schooling status with institutional deliveries and deliveries at home. The target is to find out whether the literacy rate which is gradually increasing

is making the women aware about the side effects of deliveries at home. We would like to test the hypothesis across the districts of Rajasthan, which increase in female literacy rate increases the institutional deliveries and decreases deliveries at home.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

World Bank (2007)<sup>1</sup> provided a learning module for understanding the concept of empowerment and for using it in development practice. The module offers a framework for conceptualizing empowerment and takes participants through case based exercises that apply the framework to the analysis, design, implementation and monitoring of development policies and operation.

Van Hung, N., (2007)<sup>2</sup> has shown that Expansion of Employment Opportunities for Women (EEOW) is a gender-specific employment promotion programme for women in poverty. It aims to improve the socio-economic status of women by supporting the work of community-based women's groups, raising awareness on gender relations, setting up savings and credit groups, providing skills training, improving market linkages and providing technical and financial support to pilot projects in support of national efforts.

Dr. S.M. Jawed Akhtar (2008)<sup>3</sup> has highlighted the many facts of women empowerment – political, economic, legal, human resource development, capacity building and beyond. He has the opinion that the approach for future should be to bring in holistic approach for women development. Poor women in general and tribal in particular deserve special attention.

Dr.Nishikant Jha, (2008)<sup>4</sup> has highlighted the worldwide recognition of women empowerment and the Government of India has taken several measures to empowerment of women including giving them educational facilities, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities.

Kurukshetra (2008)<sup>5</sup> 'A Journal on Rural Development', focused mainly on women's empowerment and opined that although women were the active agents for sustainable development, and their empowerment was very important for the process of development, they had not actively participated in their own emancipation mainly due to low economic independence.

Prof. Praveen Doshi (2012)<sup>6</sup>, emphasizes the importance of women empowerment and shown that empowerment increases women's power and taking control over decisions and issues that shape their lives. Women's empowerment addresses power and relationship in society interwined with gender, class, race, ethnicity, culture and history.

Manoj Kumar Sharma and Apeksha Jain (2012)<sup>7</sup> in their study have given a stress on the need of women empowerment in terms that "the economic empowerment of women is a prerequisite for sustainable development, pro-poor growth and the achievement of all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Gender equality and empowered women are catalysts for multiplying development efforts. Investments in gender equality yield the highest returns of all development investments."

Manusmiriti (2012)<sup>8</sup> reflects the attitude towards women in our country. According to her, "women suffer discrimination and injustice in all stages of her life."

According to Mrs. Priyambada Dash (2012)<sup>9</sup>, "There are three basic cause that is, accumulation of wealth, egocentricity and basic animal instincts, which have caused violence against women in the society. She further analyzed the obstacles related to women empowerment; they are feticide, medical

neglect, deprivation of educational opportunities, rapes, prostitutions, sexual harassment, forced marriages etc.

Dr. B.L. Verma and Ms. Megha Gandhi (2012)<sup>10</sup> suggested that “in order to promote women empowerment, it is necessary to create an environment that will allow women to participating in educational programmes and share benefits.”

## OBJECTIVES

To study the women awareness through literacy rate, schooling status, work status and institutional deliveries takes place in various districts of Rajasthan.

## METHODOLOGY

In order to carry out the present research work, secondary data have been analyzed. Data relating to female, rural/urban from 2010 to 2013 have been compiled from Annual Health Survey, Rajasthan of 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Table I. Various Parameters from 2010-11 to 2012-13 (in percent)

Sr. No.	Parameters	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Female Literacy Rate	57.8	51.7	76.2	60.4	54.5	78.0	61.3	55.6	79.0
2	Schooling Status	81.4	79.7	87.4	83.1	81.6	88.6	84.7	83.3	89.5
3	Marriage below legal age (18 years)	21.9	26.8	9.0	16.3	20.2	6.4	14.3	17.8	5.4
4	Work Status (Child aged 5-14 years)	5.1	5.6	3.1	3.9	4.3	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.1
5	Institutional Deliveries	70.2	66.2	84.6	74.4	71.2	86.6	78.0	75.2	89.3
6	Deliveries at Home	29.5	33.4	15.1	25.2	28.4	13.1	21.5	24.2	10.3

Source:[http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS\\_Baseline\\_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHSBulletins/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf)

Table I shows the comparative study Female's Literacy rate, Schooling Status, Marriage below legal age, Child Work status, Institutional Deliveries and Deliveries done at home for the year 2010-

2011, 2011-2012 and 2012-2013. The female literacy rate has been increased in the mentioned three years from 57.8 percent to 61.3 percent. The female's learning capacity has shown significant growth of 3.9 percent in rural areas as compared to 1.8 percent in urban areas from 2010-2011 to 2012-2013. The major factor in the rise of literacy rate is the school education provided in the rural and urban areas. Table 1 reveals that one of the basic amenities like education for females is constantly growing at the rate of 1.6 percent in overall Rajasthan. Since females are literate a dip has been observed in the child marriage. In the year 2010-2011 the marriage that takes place below the legal age was 21.9 percent while in 2012-2013 it was just 14.3 percent. So decline of 7.6 percent is observed. In rural areas child marriage is more common as compared to urban areas. The data reveals that in 2010-2011 26.8 percent was child marriage in rural areas while in urban it was only 9 percent. In 2012-2013, in urban area child marriage was only 5.4 percent while in rural it was 17.8 percent. The difference in the percentage shows that people in rural areas still follows old customs and traditions. However better literacy rate and improved schooling status; we are confident that child marriage in rural areas will observe a significant dip by the year 2020. Table 1 shows that female child who are between 5- 14 years of age have a work status of 5.1 percent in 2010-2011 and was reduced to 2.8 percent in the year 2012-2013. Now days female are more aware about their social, economical and political status. They keep on asking questions to the male dominating society. They know what is good and bad to them. After marriage children are important to parents and every married woman has a right of proper deliveries. The awareness in women shows that women are moving towards hospitals for better treatment which cannot be provided at home. In the year 2010-2011 there was 70.2 percent institutional deliveries while in the year 2011-2012 it was 74.4 percent and in 2012-2013 it was raised to 78 percent. While the deliveries at home was 29.5 percent in 2010-2011 and has been reduced to 21.5 percent in 2012-2013. In rural areas a gap of approximate 9 percent is observed in home deliveries in the year 2010-2011 to 2012-2013 which is very good for the betterment of females.

Table II: Female Literacy Rate of Districts of Rajasthan (in percent)

Sr. No.	Districts	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Ajmer	66.7	58.2	79.5	70.5	62.3	82.8	71.7	63.4	81.4
2	Alwar	61.7	59.3	82.4	64.6	62.3	84.6	65.2	63.3	81.7
3	Banswara	47.6	45.3	83.3	50.2	48.2	83.6	51.1	49.1	81.0
4	Baran	54.8	51.1	75.4	57.8	53.9	79.2	60.3	56.6	80.9
5	Barmer	43.1	40.4	72.5	47.3	44.7	76.1	48.4	46.0	71.1
6	Bharatpur	58.5	55.5	70.7	62.8	60.1	73.6	64.7	62.0	71.1
7	Bhilwara	47.9	43.1	67.7	50.0	45.3	69.5	48.9	43.9	61.5
8	Bikaner	62.8	54.2	76.2	65.0	55.9	79.0	67.6	59.4	71.5
9	Bundi	56.5	49.9	77.6	61.0	54.3	82.7	61.5	54.5	81.8
10	Chittaurgarh	51.2	44.9	77.8	52.7	47.3	76.9	52.9	47.2	71.4
11	Churu	60.9	57.4	69.1	62.2	58.7	70.4	65.8	62.3	71.2
12	Dausa	58.3	56.8	71.9	61.7	60.1	76.3	61.8	60.4	71.7

13	Dhaulpur	55.4	51.2	67.5	55.5	52.0	65.0	55.8	52.2	67.7
14	Dungarpur	52.5	50.3	77.2	53.7	51.8	75.5	51.9	49.7	79.6
15	Ganganagar	67.3	60.4	80.2	68.2	62.5	80.9	70.3	65.5	89.0
16	Hanumangarh	57.6	55.0	67.3	59.8	57.7	67.9	62.9	60.7	79.1
17	Jaipur	69.4	57.0	80.9	71.8	59.0	83.8	73.1	61.1	89.2
18	Jaisalmer	52.5	45.2	83.6	55.6	50.2	81.1	56.8	51.0	89.5
19	Jalore	40.9	39.2	61.8	46.9	45.3	65.2	46.2	44.7	69.8
20	Jhalawar	49.5	44.5	74.8	51.9	46.6	78.4	51.5	45.9	89.1
21	Jhunjhunu	66.9	65.4	72.2	68.1	66.1	74.8	69.1	67.9	79.7
22	Jodhpur	58.0	48.0	75.0	61.6	51.8	77.7	62.9	51.9	89.5
23	Karauli	49.1	44.3	66.3	50.1	45.1	67.5	50.5	45.5	69.0
24	Kota	66.2	52.9	77.0	68.4	55.4	78.8	68.7	56.8	79.4
25	Nagaur	56.4	54.0	69.3	58.0	55.3	72.2	59.9	57.4	79.6
26	Pali	49.4	44.9	66.1	53.2	49.2	68.2	53.4	49.6	69.0
27	Rajsamanand	55.1	50.5	79.7	58.3	54.4	81.2	59.6	55.9	89.6
28	Sawai Madhopur	52.5	46.1	71.6	54.5	48.4	72.4	54.7	49.1	79.2
29	Sikar	65.6	62.5	75.1	68.4	65.9	76.1	71.9	69.1	89.8
30	Sirohi	44.3	39.9	67.1	48.7	44.5	71.0	47.5	43.7	69.7
31	Tonk	52.8	46.9	71.5	56.1	51.2	71.3	57.9	53.6	79.5
32	Udaipur	52.0	40.5	85.1	55.2	44.5	87.1	56.1	45.5	89.7

Source: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHS\\_Baseline\\_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf)

Table III: Institutional Delivery Rate in Districts of Rajasthan (in percent)

Sr. No.	Districts	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Ajmer	69.3	63.4	81.1	73.3	69.5	81.0	75.5	71.6	89.2
2	Alwar	74.5	73.9	82.2	80.3	79.7	85.8	83.8	83.4	89.9
3	Banswara	80.4	79.9	-	81.9	81.4	-	83.5	83.0	
4	Baran	89.6	89.2	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.6	93.2	93.0	99.5
5	Barmer	34.5	32.4	66.0	41.3	39.5	67.3	46.6	44.7	79.9
6	Bharatpur	70.2	68.2	80.3	72.6	69.9	85.9	76.2	73.9	89.8
7	Bhilwara	62.2	58.2	79.0	67.6	63.9	83.8	71.6	68.1	89.4
8	Bikaner	54.3	41.3	83.2	59.7	48.2	84.0	65.7	55.6	89.8
9	Bundi	80.4	77.6	91.6	85.3	82.9	94.7	87.1	84.9	99.8
10	Chittaurgarh	75.7	74.4	83.1	79.9	78.1	88.7	84.0	82.7	99.8
11	Churu	53.6	50.7	59.5	59.9	57.9	64.8	70.0	69.0	79.2
12	Dausa	82.2	81.3	91.9	83.9	83.0	93.3	86.4	85.7	99.5

13	Dhaulpur	83.6	81.5	91.1	82.7	80.4	91.3	82.0	79.2	91.0
14	Dungarpur	63.5	62.0	93.3	70.2	68.8	96.3	73.7	72.2	91.2
15	Ganganagar	76.9	73.9	83.3	81.8	79.3	87.4	85.6	84.2	81.0
16	Hanumangarh	56.8	57.3	55.2	62.8	62.4	64.1	70.0	70.0	71.0
17	Jaipur	90.9	88.5	92.9	91.8	90.2	93.2	92.3	92.1	91.4
18	Jaisalmer	35.8	29.2	76.4	40.5	33.7	77.0	44.2	37.8	81.1
19	Jalore	46.7	44.7	80.1	55.4	53.6	82.7	60.8	59.3	81.9
20	Jhalawar	77.8	76.5	86.6	81.4	79.9	89.7	84.1	83.0	91.5
21	Jhunjhunu	80.2	79.2	83.3	82.7	82.0	84.8	89.5	89.6	81.1
22	Jodhpur	56.4	41.4	82.2	60.4	49.1	81.8	68.3	59.1	81.7
23	Karauli	85.3	84.1	92.2	87.0	85.7	93.5	86.6	85.2	91.7
24	Kota	84.6	80.9	88.1	84.9	81.3	88.2	84.1	80.5	81.3
25	Nagaur	74.9	73.2	82.3	80.8	79.2	87.5	83.4	82.6	81.8
26	Pali	63.1	61.1	71.8	69.5	67.8	75.4	72.8	70.8	81.6
27	Rajsamanand	64.8	63.1	82.6	74.1	72.6	87.7	77.8	76.1	91.5
28	Sawai Madhopur	80.8	79.1	87.5	80.7	79.9	83.3	82.6	82.1	81.5
29	Sikar	81.2	78.1	89.3	84.1	81.5	91.5	87.1	84.7	91.4
30	Sirohi	77.4	75.7	90.2	81.3	79.8	92.5	83.2	81.9	91.6
31	Tonk	76.3	75.1	80.2	79.3	77.3	85.5	82.9	80.5	91.4
32	Udaipur	57.6	49.3	92.9	64.8	57.8	94.6	70.9	65.3	91.4

Source: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHS\\_Baseline\\_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf)

Table IV: Home Delivery Rate in Districts of Rajasthan (in percent)

Sr. No.	Districts	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			
		Total Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	Ajmer	30.6	36.5	18.9	26.6	30.3	19.0	26.6	23.7	27.4	11.7
2	Alwar	25.2	25.9	17.8	19.6	20.2	14.2	19.6	16.1	16.5	11.8
3	Banswara	19.1	19.5	-	17.3	17.7	-	17.3	15.7	16.2	-
4	Baran	9.2	9.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.8	5.9	6.1	4.9
5	Barmer	65.4	67.4	34.0	58.5	60.3	32.7	58.5	53.2	55.1	21.1
6	Bharatpur	29.7	31.7	19.7	27.3	30.0	14.1	27.3	23.7	26.0	11.0
7	Bhilwara	37.5	41.3	21.0	32.1	35.9	16.2	32.1	27.9	31.3	11.6
8	Bikaner	45.6	58.5	16.8	40.0	51.4	16.0	40.0	34.1	44.1	11.2
9	Bundi	18.8	21.8	7.1	14.2	16.6	5.1	14.2	12.3	14.5	3.7
10	Chittaurgarh	23.6	25.1	15.7	19.5	21.4	9.6	19.5	15.6	16.9	8.4
11	Churu	46.2	49.0	40.5	40.0	41.9	35.2	40.0	29.8	30.8	21.8

12	Dausa	17.3	18.2	8.1	15.6	16.4	6.7	15.6	13.0	13.7	5.5
13	Dhaulpur	16.1	18.2	8.7	16.8	19.0	8.7	16.8	17.3	20.1	6.7
14	Dungarpur	35.8	37.4	4.2	29.1	30.5	3.1	29.1	25.3	26.8	1.8
15	Ganganagar	23.1	26.1	16.7	18.2	20.6	12.6	18.2	14.3	15.7	1.0
16	Hanumangarh	43.2	42.7	44.8	37.2	37.6	35.9	37.2	29.9	29.9	3.0
17	Jaipur	9.0	11.5	6.9	8.1	9.7	6.7	8.1	7.5	7.6	7.4
18	Jaisalmer	64.2	70.8	23.6	59.4	66.2	23.0	59.4	55.6	62.0	1.4
19	Jalore	52.7	54.7	19.9	43.9	45.7	17.3	43.9	38.7	40.2	1.5
20	Jhalawar	21.5	23.0	12.4	18.0	19.4	10.0	18.0	15.0	16.1	8.8
21	Jhunjhunu	19.8	20.7	16.7	17.1	17.8	14.9	17.1	10.4	10.3	1.5
22	Jodhpur	43.2	58.3	17.2	38.6	50.4	16.4	38.6	31.1	40.4	1.4
23	Karauli	13.9	15.2	6.3	12.1	13.4	5.5	12.1	12.5	14.1	4.9
24	Kota	14.7	18.5	10.9	14.7	18.5	11.2	14.7	14.6	18.3	1.5
25	Nagaur	25.0	26.7	17.7	19.0	20.5	12.5	19.0	16.3	17.1	1.2
26	Pali	36.8	38.8	27.9	30.3	31.9	23.6	30.3	26.9	28.9	1.4
27	Rajsamanand	34.8	36.5	16.8	25.2	26.6	11.7	25.2	20.9	22.6	8.0
28	Sawai Madhopur	18.8	20.6	12.1	18.3	19.1	15.6	18.3	16.0	16.5	1.3
29	Sikar	18.6	21.7	10.7	15.6	18.0	8.5	15.6	12.5	14.9	5.6
30	Sirohi	22.3	24.0	9.3	18.2	19.8	6.5	18.2	16.2	17.6	5.9
31	Tonk	23.3	24.5	19.8	20.0	21.8	14.1	20.0	16.2	18.5	9.1
32	Udaipur	42.1	50.4	6.8	34.8	41.7	5.4	34.8	28.5	34.1	3.2

Source: [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital\\_statistics/AHS\\_Baseline\\_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/vital_statistics/AHS_Baseline_Factsheets/Rajasthan.pdf)

Table II shows that overall in Rajasthan the Literacy Rate has been increased in the year 2010-2011 to 2012-2013. Along with the literacy rate of females institutional deliveries is also increased and delivery at home got decreased. However on drilling down to the districts of Rajasthan there is a change in this pattern. In the district of Bhilwara, Dungarpur, Jalore Jhalawar and Sirohi we have observed that the literacy rate of females has been decreased. In 2011-2012 the female literacy rate in Bhilwara was 50 percent while it's been reduced to 48.9 percent in 2012-2013. Out of all the districts of Rajasthan, the Government should focus on district of dhaulpur which shows the unconventional behavior in terms of institutional delivery, delivery at home and female literacy rate. In 2010-2011, Dhaulpur, the child's delivery at home was 16.1 percent which has been increased to 16.8 percent in 2011-2012 and further increased to 17.3 percent in 2012-2013. However the female literacy rate in Dhaulpur is approximately constant which shows that females are losing interest in institutional delivery facilities.

Table III reveals that in 2010-2011 institutional delivery in Dhaulpur was 83.6 percent which has been reduced to 82 percent in 2012-2013. Government should take special measures to promote institutional delivery in Dhaulpur.

Table II and table IV shows that in the district of Barmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jalor, Rajsamand and Udaipur, there has been increased of approx. 5 percent in the female literacy rate and as females in this districts are aware, a significant drop of approx. 10 percent has been observed in the 2010-2011 to 2012-2013.

## CONCLUDING REMARK

This paper concludes that in Churu district, the institutional delivery was 53.6 percent in 2010-2011 and in 2012-2013, it was 70 percent. A change of 16 percent was observed across 5 years. Other districts with institutional deliveries growth rate over 12 percent are Hanumangarh, Jalore, Alwar, Barmer and Dungarpur. However, in Dhaulpur and Karouli, a dip of 1.6 percent was observed. The literacy rate in Dhaulpur was 55.4 percent and was approximately same year over 3 years, while deliveries at home, which is unsafe was increased at 1.2 percent. So, the government needs to take special measures in the districts of Dhaulpur to make the females aware about the benefits of institutional deliveries.

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- [8] Ranvir Kaur (2012) “Concept Of Women Empowerment” in National Seminar on Women Empowerment: A Challenge of 21st Century Feb- 4th – 5th 2012, Pg- 129.
- [9] Mrs. Priyambada Dash (2012) “Concept Of Women Empowerment” in National Seminar on Women Empowerment: A Challenge of 21st Century Feb- 4th – 5th 2012, Pg- 144.
- [10] Dr. B.L. Verma and Ms. Megha Gandhi (2012) “Concept Of Women Empowerment” in National Seminar on Women Empowerment: A Challenge of 21st Century Feb- 4th – 5th 2012, Pg- 84.