



2011

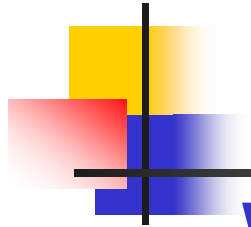
Gender sensitization-2011 Census

[Houselisting &
National Population Register]

**DCOs conference- Training
on HHC and NPR**

Jan.11-13

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Introduction

Wide range of initiatives and activities have been undertaken at the national, regional and international level by government and non government agencies for collection, compilation and application of gender sensitive data



Millennium Development Goals

United Nations Millennium Development Goals embraced by 189 countries including India – 'gender equality and empower women'-(MDG Goal 3)

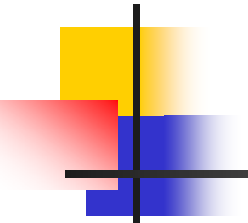
Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses advocates gender sensitive data avoiding gender biases and biases affecting minority populations



11th Five Year Plan

For the first time in the history of Indian planning there is an attempt to move beyond empowerment and recognize women as agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change.

continued

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- 11th Plan endeavors to make all national policy and programmes gender sensitive right from their inception and formulation stages
 - Collection of accurate disaggregated data in Census or surveys is an important step towards to this process



Where we stand in HDI and GDI

- Years 1996 2006
- HDI 135th (174) 126th (177)
- GDI 103 (137) 96 (136)
- Two inputs –life expectancy and adult literacy come from Census



Why gender statistics?

- Realistic foundation for all stages of policy making: planning, budgeting, execution, monitoring , reporting and evaluation
- Shed light on priority on gender issues and gender gaps
- Lay down targets and benchmarks
- Track progress
- Evaluation of schemes



By whom?

Primarily the responsibility of Census Office and National Statistical Organization and line ministries

UN has been promoting to:

- Generate and use of sex-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators
- support in the development of standards, concepts and definitions;
- provide capacity building in data collection, analysis and presentation



And for whom?

Wide range of users both in Government and NGO:

- Policy , Planners and decision makers
- Academia
- Research centers
- Intelligentsia
- Private sector
- Media
- Sampling frame
- Making projections
- General public....

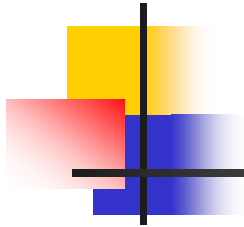


Gender Perspective in Indian Census

The Indian Census has been traditionally collecting and presenting data separately by sex on various socio-cultural, economic and demographic aspects

It provides the basic counts of males and females up to the lowest administrative unit

Presents invaluable and interesting insights into the existing imbalance in the society between men and women and between different groups so vital for policy and planning.



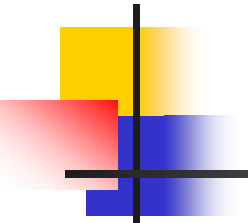
- During 1991 census efforts were made toward gender sensitive data collection with focus on women contribution in the work done in the family farm
- During 2001 Census a number of steps were taken beginning from modification of questionnaire, manuals, training, publicity to proactive dissemination of sex disaggregated data.




2001 Initiatives

- The gender sensitization at the 2001 census focused on - sensitization of Census hierarchy on key population characteristics of their state/ UT
- Training modules in regional languages for effective communication

Contd.

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- Identified districts over 250 districts which have shown very low sex ratio, FWPR and female literacy across the country for vigorous campaign and special attention
 - Deployment of Census Advisors for training
 - Focused publicity
 - Impact of renewed efforts were seen different data set- population growth, sex FWPR etc...specially in gender critical identified districts

Child sex ratio - 2001

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- **Census is the mirror of ground dynamics of socio-economic and cultural factors operating at a given point of time and therefore it is a true reflection.**
 - **2001 census data on child sex ratio in the age group 0-6 has shown a grim picture of the status of girl child in some parts of the country**

Child Sex Ratio

(1981 to 2001)



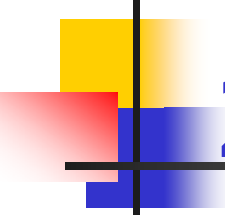
| Census | Total | Rural | Urban |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1981 | 962 | 963 | 931 |
| 1991 | 945 | 948 | 935 |
| 2001 | 927 | 933 | 906 |

Certain States like Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and Delhi this decline was very sharp



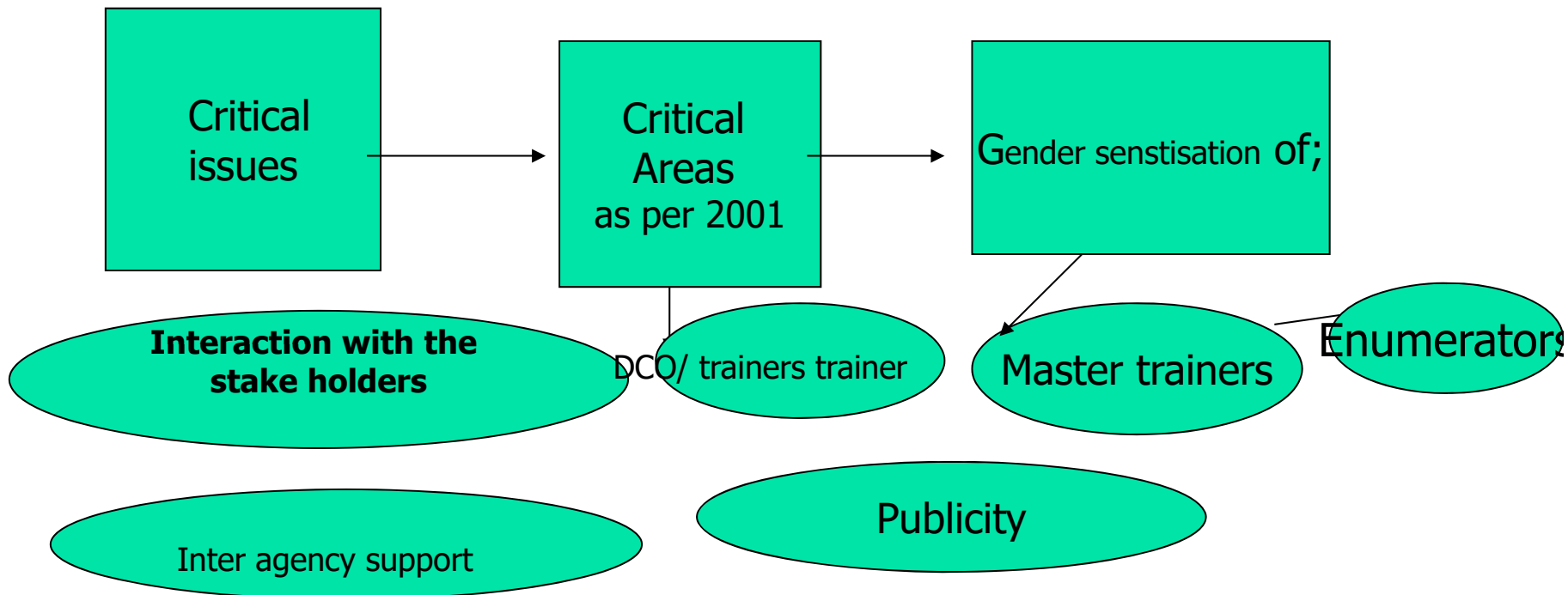
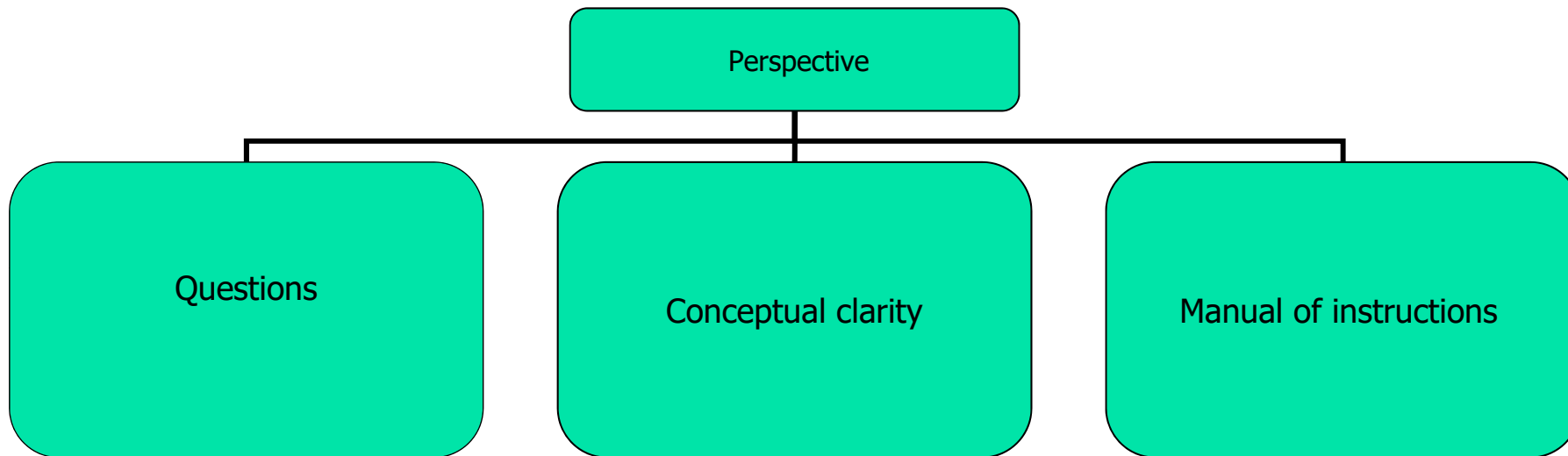
Gender disaggregated Tables

- As per census tradition all the basic Tables were released by Sex.
- A large number of gender segregated tables were generated at the household level
- Special Tabulation on women were introduced at the household level



2011 Census

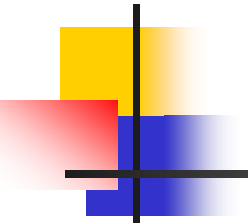
Approach to Gender Sensitization





...Perspective

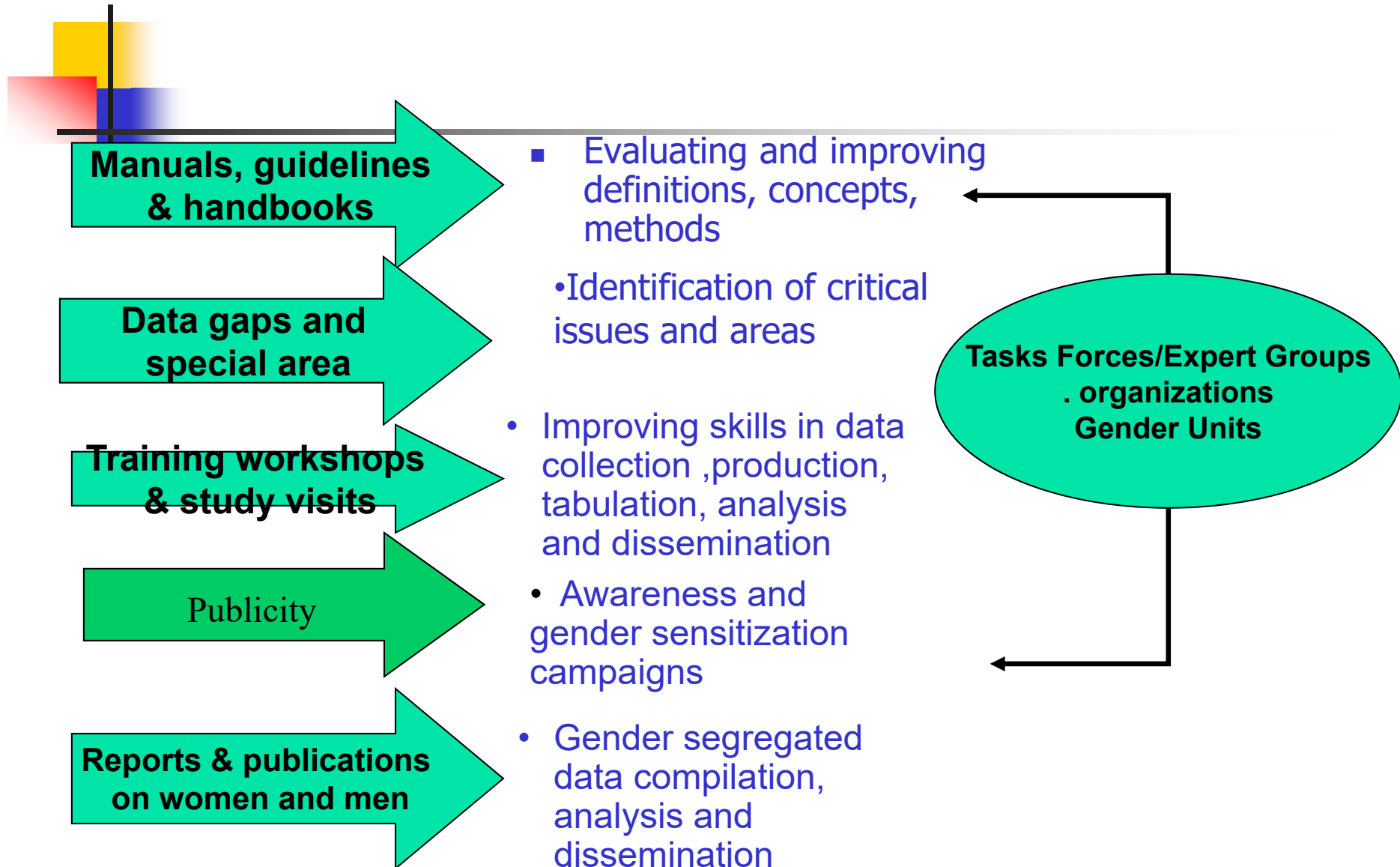
- Which data continue to be vulnerable from point of view of bias in collection and remain either under recorded or under reported?
- Which are the areas where the observed values are different than the expected values?
- What are the gaps in gender data, and analysis?
Which are the emerging new areas of concern?



How to sustain the efforts made in the previous Census or there is something more that would need to be done to further improve data in general and gender aspects in particular ?

- What should be criteria to identify area for special efforts ?
- What is the scope for gender integration in the first phase of houselisting and housing Census and NPR?

Areas of Focus_s

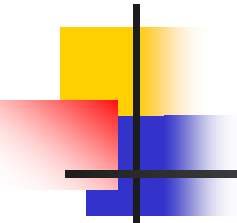


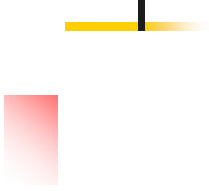


Gender main streaming of House listing and Housing Census

- Gender main streaming means that women and men have equitable access to, and benefit from societal resources, opportunities – Female / male headed household comparison of housing stock, amenities and assets data will enable to understand gender gaps – pave way for pragmatic policy to reduce feminization of poverty,

continued

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- House listing operation has been primarily providing frame for population enumeration in India
 - Scope and role of HHC has been expanded over the censuses
 - Feasibility of linking two sets of data provides enormous scope for gender analysis.

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- Necessary guard against any gender bias in the manual for filling HH or Housing Schedule have been taken care of
 - Definitions and concepts have been discussed with the wide range of data users, user ministries, field tested and endorsed by the TAC
 - Necessary modifications in response codes made accordingly



continued

- One may not visualize gender orientations or barriers in this phase affecting data collection other than netting correct response to question on head of the household-.
- Let us see gender concerns emerging from 2001 data on houselisting



Gender dimension HHC -2001

- **How was she living?**
- **Material of floor was mud in 110 million households (56%)**
 - **Source of Drinking water was AWAY for 32 million households**
 - **Latrine not available to 122 million households**
 - **Bio-fuel consumed for cooking purposes by 139 million households**
- **Independent kitchen not available to 69 million households**

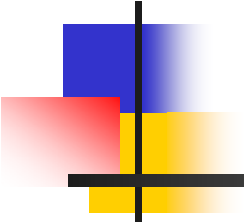


gender concerns

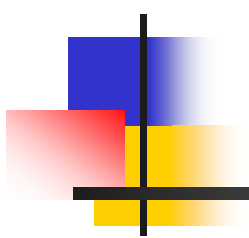
- **lack of sanitation and safe drinking water affects every one but it is young children and female members who are more vulnerable—**
- **[unclean drinking water and poor sanitation are causes of million cases of diarrhea, about 8 lakh cases of typhoid and hepatitis every year-]**
- **11th Five Year Plan targets safe and treated drinking water to all villages.**

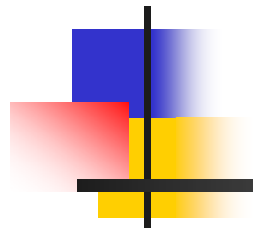
Proper netting of this information is critical for evaluation and planning, new codes need to be explained along with its rationale to collect accurate information in the field

Gender concerns--

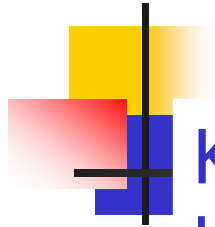
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- While clean water has influence on health of all persons ,its source near or far has impacted life of women as drudgery of fetching water is mostly done by women and girls-it affects their time use and schooling
 - Environment impact and health effect of fuel used in the kitchen on female and children has been highlighted by the fact that women spend 60 percent of their productive years in the kitchen with young children around

Emerging gender concerns-Amenities

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- Type of fuel and availability/ non availability of separate kitchen affects females and small children in the house due to release of pollutants- affecting their lungs and eye sight
 - TSC aims to eliminate open defecation by 2012- availability of latrine facility by type- Information collected through this question has distinct gender concerns...health and security ,privacy.



- Latrine facility codes by type have been expanded, and are vastly different from 2001, this change and its rationale should be properly understood by trainers so as to percolate up to Enumerator



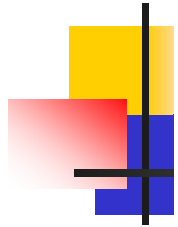
Keeping Slum Enumeration blocks consistent in both the phases of Census to the extent possible will facilitate household level tabulation on monitorable targets

HL provides important data on living conditions of men and women and data on indicators for monitoring Millennium Development Goal and 11th Five Year.



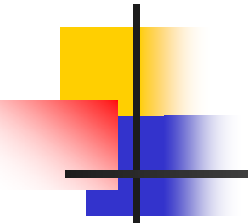
Monitorable Goal of MDG and 11th Five Year Plan

- Percent population using`
 - Improved drinking water (target 7c)
 - Improved sanitation facilities (7c)
 - Secure tenure
- Fuel used for cooking (11th Plan)
- Reports on these indicators will be useful for evaluations



- These are proxy indicators to evaluate status and living conditions of women
- Gender component in training has to be given due attention during the House listing and Housing census phase as well.
- It will not only help in collecting correct data ,but built an gender sensitive outlook among trainers at different levels which will be continued in the second phase

Pre test leanings

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- Rationale or out put of each question must be explained during training with local area statistics to enable enumerating agencies comprehend relevance of accurate data collection



Pre test learning

- **Trainers must explain** difference in leading answer and probing question with emphasis to guard against stereotypes such as mother is homemaker? Father head of the household?
- Body language and approach of enumerating agency needs to be improved-alert and polite enumerator have better rapport and response in the field. Specially male Enumerator and female respondent and vice verse-



Gender analysis

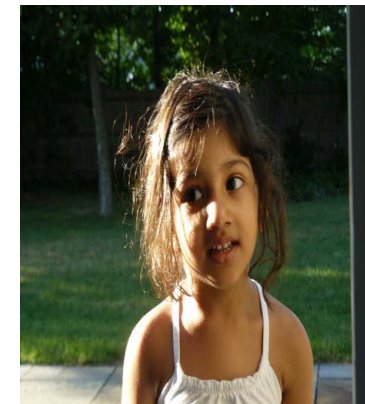
- There is scope to generate special tabulation on gender sensitive indicators with the possibility of linking both the phases- like girls attending not attending school by availability of source of drinking water, or type of fuel used for cooking, availability of assets .etc
Customized Cross tabulation will open flood gate of further research
- Each question canvassed HHC may appear simple and neutral but its latent use for gender analysis are fascinating



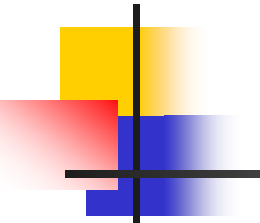
Gender sensitisation



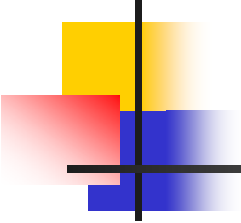
National population Register



Gender main streaming NPR

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- **New challenges during the 2011 census would be collecting information for preparing NPR along with HHC**
 - **Through NPR personal information about all the persons in the household will be collected to establish her/his identity**
 - **Foremost gender concerns would be facilitating voluntary inclusion of all eligible members specially female members –small girls and elderly, infirm females**
 - **Accurate information about the head of the household**
 - **DOB, mother, father and spouse names, place of birth marital status will have to be addressed sensitively**

National Population Register [NPR]

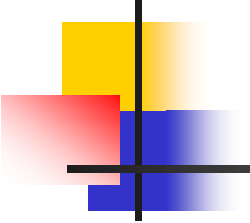
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 - **Through NPR personal information about all the persons in the household will be collected to establish her/his identity**
 - **Gender concerns would be facilitating voluntary inclusion of all eligible members specially female members –small girls and elderly.**
 - **DOB of females, mother, father and spouse name, her place of birth, photography ,finger print sto name a few will have to addressed sensitively**



Why gender is important in NPR?

- Right to have her identity
 - Avail benefits and services under government schemes
 - May not go to get herself registered if she misses opportunity
 - Must avail facility available at her door step to be part of National population Register

Key barriers

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- **Prevailing prejudice-cultural constraints**
 - **Apathy on the part of Enumerator and /or respondent**

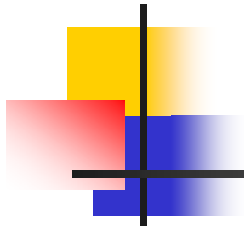
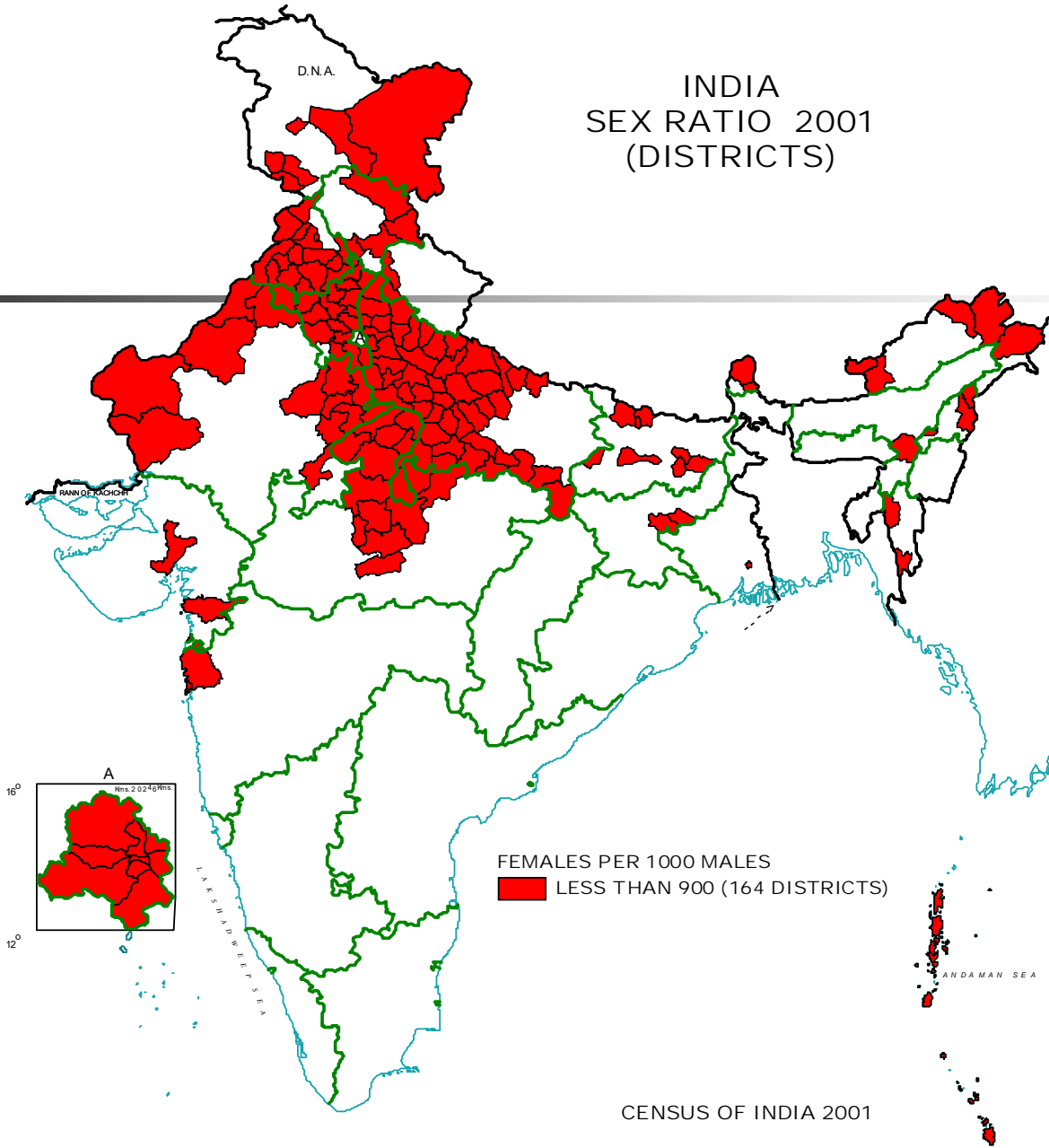
 - **Non availability of requisite information pertaining to female members of the household**
 - **Hesitation to tell name of young girls /spouse**
 - **Recall lapse of elderly females to remember their parents' name, age, place of birth**
 - **Lack of probing due to lack of;**
 - **interest/ motivation/skill**
 - **Stereotype notion about relative gender role**
 - **Cultural barrier in photo graph and biometricsof female members**
 - **Covering Normal household with in the institutional household,**
 - **Inclusion of tenets, sub let residents in large cities(households) infants , old, servants etc**



Special efforts in training

- For complete coverage focus of training and publicity may be in those districts/sub districts which have returned low sex ratio of child and total population.
- DCO may identify sub district having low gender parameters to support training and publicity
- Special strategy to reach out difficult areas and populations-contact programmes with local elites or opinion makers
- Prior identification may be done by DCOs

INDIA SEX RATIO 2001 (DISTRICTS)

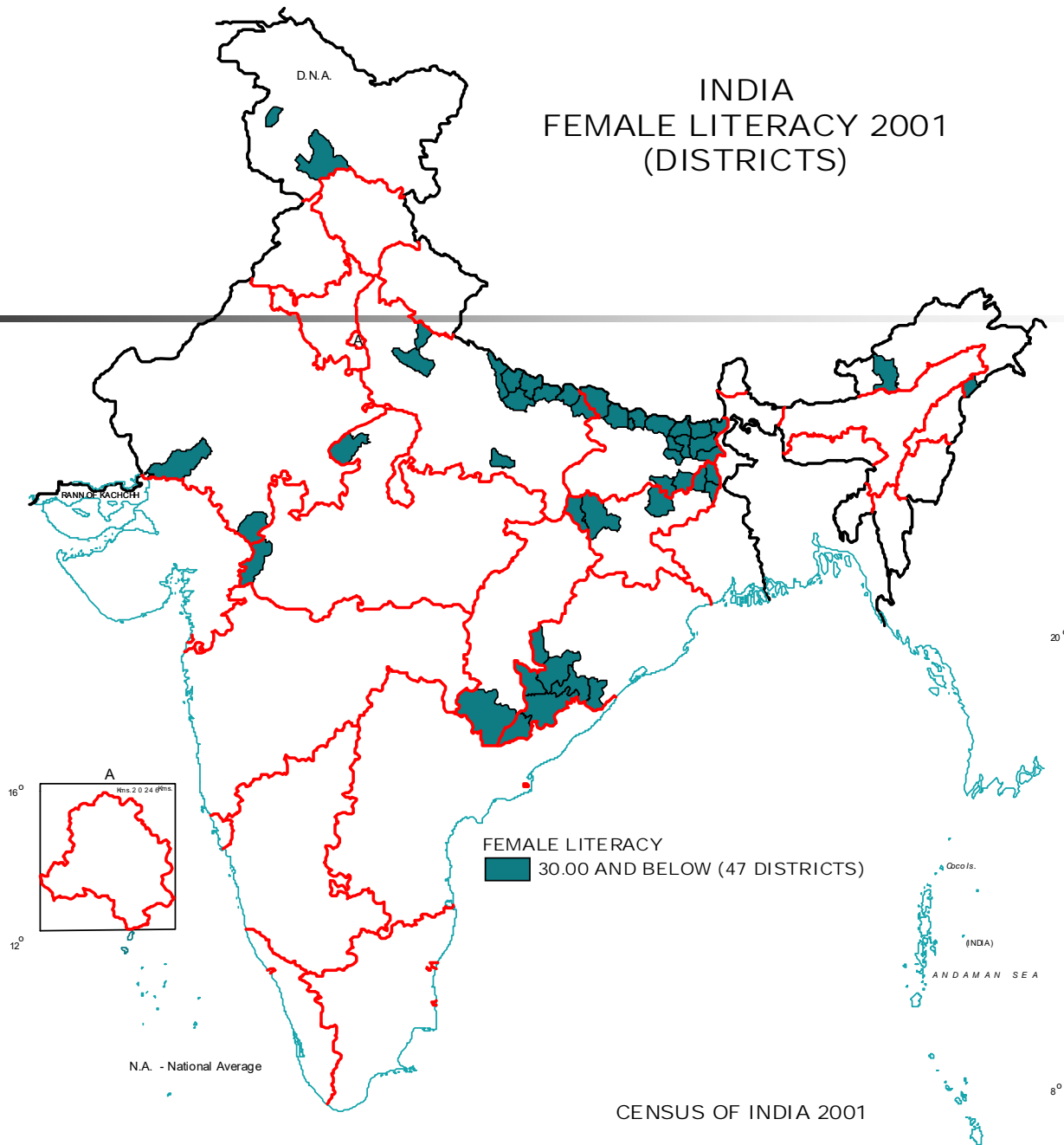




Special efforts

- Suitable gender modules to impart training in areas having low female literacy level for DOB, names of parents and POB, Marital status etc
- There are 47 districts where female literacy has been less than 30 percent as per 2001 census-SC/ST literacy among females is lower

INDIA FEMALE LITERACY 2001 (DISTRICTS)



State wise distribution of gender critical districts with low female literacy (less than 30%)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Number of districts | Sl. No. | Name of State | Number of districts |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| | INDIA | 47 | 12 | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 |
| 1 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 | 13 | Jharkhand | 6 |
| 2 | Rajasthan | 2 | 14 | Orissa | 7 |
| 3 | Uttar Pradesh | 10 | 15 | Chhattisgarh | 1 |
| 4 | Bihar | 15 | 16 | Madhya Pradesh | 2 |



Let us collectively make efforts towards collection of gender sensitive data in the field



Thank you