

# **SOCIAL MOBILISATION AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

This paper briefly highlights the policies, objectives, and progress of the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare's (MWCSW) major programs in Sections 2 and 3, respectively. The problems faced while implementing these programs are also discussed in these sections. The gaps between policies and programs are analysed in section 4 of this paper.

After providing a brief background in the first four sections, the last section provides guidelines, which will be developed into specific projects with consultation from development partners

This paper discusses "social mobilisation and gender mainstreaming" followed by a brief discussion on issues related to senior citizens, children, trafficking of woman, and disabled persons, which are looked after by MWCSW.

## **2. POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES OF MCWSW**

Considering the important role of women in national development, for the first time HMG/N included policies to promote women's contribution to national development in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985). Since 1981, there has been a gradual shift in policy and development such that welfare has become an issue of equity and antipoverty is empowerment. The policies and programs of HMG/N for women, children and social welfare are guided by the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, the CEDAW convention, BPFA, Tenth Plan (2003-2007), other bilateral and multilateral agreements and conventions (CRC, Stockholm and Yokohama Convention on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, the 82 and 138 ILO conventions, UNGASS declaration, and the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children), and other prevailing acts and regulations of Nepal.

Realising the need for a separate ministry to deal with the issues of women and social welfare, the government formed the Ministry of Women and Social Welfare in 1995. In 2000 it was renamed the Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare (MWCSW) and endowed with the following objectives:

- ✍ Prepare and implement policies, projects and programs related to women, children and social welfare;
- ✍ Conduct, organise and participate in training, study, research, observation, national and international workshops, seminars and conferences related to women, children and social welfare;
- ✍ Establish linkages with national and international organisations regarding matters related to women, children and social welfare;
- ✍ Give attention to people with varying abilities; the elderly, orphans, disabled and women in need;
- ✍ Perform tasks related to child welfare, adoption, women's development and skill development, the Social Welfare Council, social welfare centres, the children's home (*Bal Mandir*), youth hostel operation, and co-ordination between national and international youth hostels; and
- ✍ Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of programs carried out by government or non-government organisations and institutions related to women, children, and social welfare sectors.

## **3. MAJOR PROGRAMS AND PRESENT POSITION**

### **3.1 SOCIAL MOBILIZATION**

Social mobilisation has been a very popular methodology to organise people not only among INGOs but also for government agencies in Nepal. During last two decades of development, both government and non-government organisations used social mobilisation as one of the important instruments to organise and empower people. Social mobilisation is defined here as a “dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, specifically the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic upliftment in a sustainable manner”.

Social mobilisation focuses on building community organisations to directly articulate people’s needs and priorities, rather than concentrating only on income generation activities. Once sensitised, communities build their own organisations and develop their own leaders. They often start small and then combine these into larger area-based institutions to exert influence over local government, local service delivery institutions and private sectors. Thus it increases people’s access to knowledge, skills and technologies. HMG has used this method as an instrument for poverty reduction. HMG has clearly spelled out social mobilisation as a tool of the Ninth (1997-2002) and Tenth (2003-2007) Plans.

Due to its growing popularity to organise the people, especially among poor communities, social mobilisation has been extended in most of the rural areas of Nepal. Presently, social mobilisation activities exist in almost all districts of Nepal. Such activities have been implemented even in remote districts such as Humla and Mugu through government projects and INGOs.

A recent study done in 54 districts showed that social mobilisation activities have covered 2,783 VDCs and 3,212,469 households. In other districts social activities are fully or partially implemented. It still has yet to cover all households and VDCs. However, we are still a long way from covering all VDCs and households in Nepal.

INGOs under the Social Welfare Council have played a vital role in social mobilisation and both NGOs and INGOs have been a driving force in the field of poverty alleviation through social mobilisation. A general issue however is the lack of a national system to record their efforts and impacts on poverty reduction.

In view of the endemic poverty situation of the country, these social mobilisation efforts need to be further expanded and their effectiveness should be enhanced.

MWCSW has been implementing social mobilisation through the Women Development Program (formerly known as Production Credit for Rural Women, PCRW) since 1982. WDP is covering 43,094 groups in 1,498 VDCs of 75 districts of Nepal.

Even though social mobilisation has been popular in Nepal and has reached almost all districts, there remain many challenges to fully extending such activities to all of Nepal. Barriers to program expansion and improvement include: the inability to reach some of the groups most in need; cost-effectiveness; collected funds needing to be put to more productive uses; better co-ordination required between agencies involved in social mobilisation; input-oriented programs needing to be stressed along with output oriented programs; and monitoring and evaluation issues needing to be addressed.

### **3.2 GENDER MAINSTREAMING**

Despite efforts and progress made in women’s status over the past decades, gender hierarchies and inequalities, continue to shape the social realities of men and women, across classes, castes and ethnicities. The low level of human development is reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI), which places Nepal at 129 out of 162 countries, a ranking low even among other

South Asian countries. Although the Gender Differential Impacts (GDI) have gradually been increasing over the decade, Nepal still compares poorly to other countries with a GDI of 146.

With this, HMGN realises that social mobilisation and gender mainstreaming are critical to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Policies and programs related to gender mainstreaming include CEDAW's National Plan of Action, BPFA's National Plan of Action, the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the National Plan of Action Against Trafficking of Women and Children For Sexual and Labour Exploitation, the National Human Rights Action Plan, a various bilateral and multilateral agreements and conventions.

HMG, other UN Agencies, and national and international non-government organisations implement the policies outlined in these plans in Nepal.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal has special provisions for the protection and development of women, children and other disadvantaged social groups. Article 26.7, 9 and 10 emphasise the development of women and other disadvantaged groups. Also, HMG has shown its commitment by ratifying the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child and CEDAW, which calls for affirmative action to be taken for women, bringing them on par with men. Nepal is one of 181 member countries of the United Nations, which has expressed its commitment to the Beijing Declaration and its Platform for Action. Under the platform, Nepal is committed to create or strengthen national mechanisms, institutions and other government bodies, to integrate a gender perspective into legislation, public policy, programs and projects. Again by pledging commitment to the Beijing Declaration and the BPFA, HMG committed to overcoming gender gaps.

International conventions and instruments, such as CEDAW and OLO, are very important tools for MWCSW. Nepal submitted its 2nd and 3rd combined report to the UN CEDAW Committee in May of 2002. A hearing on the report was held in New York on 13 January 2004. In addition, Nepal ratified the Convention on the Rights of Child (1989); the supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956); ILO Minimum Age Convention; and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour No.182. The ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No29) is presently under consideration for ratification.

The National Council for Women and Children Development established in 1995 has been a landmark in this sector.

The Ministry has constituted District Task Forces to combat the trafficking of women and girls at the district level and facilitated the establishment of separate women's cells within the Nepal Police Force. With this has come the establishment of the Women and Children's Cell and Community Police within the Nepal Police.

In 1997, HMG formulated a National Plan of Action for the implementation of the BPFA.

HMG is working with several agencies including UN agencies. Recently the government has formulated the National Plan of Action for fulfilling CEDAW obligations to take actions against trafficking and all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Regardless of caste, ethnicity, or class, the majority of the poor in Nepal are still women. Poverty has been intensely feminised. Women's poverty is both reflected in and perpetuated by their limited access to and control over resources, lack of decision-making power, gender biases in national data, and continued violation of human rights. Because of this, the government views women as a target group for achieving its aims in poverty alleviation and human resource development. Evidence to this approach is the Mainstreaming Gender Equality Program (MGEP) launched in June 1998.

The main challenges in gender mainstreaming are traditional cultural practices and customs which perpetuate patriarchy, discriminatory social practices, gender stereotypes, prevalence of gender-based violence, lack of concern for gender disparities in the practice of governance, women's lack of equitable access to productive resources in comparison to men, prevalence of discriminatory legal provisions, lengthy amendment processes, and a lack of gender sensitivity in legislation.

### **3.3 TRAFFICKING**

The issue of trafficking of women and children is associated with various social, cultural, economic and political factors in Nepal. Despite the concerted efforts of the government to control trafficking of women and children for sexual and labour exploitation this issue remains as one of the most challenging issues in the country. With an aim to control trafficking of children for their commercial and sexual exploitation, the government formed a National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Children and their Commercial Sexual Exploitation in 1998. However, after review of the action plan in 2001, the title of the action plan was revised and changed to the National Plan of Action against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation. The action plan has focused on the following eight major areas:

- ?? Policy, research and institutional development;
- ?? Legislation and enforcement;
- ?? Awareness creation, advocacy, networking and social mobilisation;
- ?? Health and education;
- ?? Income and employment generation;
- ?? Rescue and reintegration;
- ?? Trans-border, regional and international issues; and
- ?? Monitoring and evaluation.

Nepal has shown its commitment to address trafficking through international and regional initiatives. Initiatives taken by the MWCSW in regards to trafficking include:

- ?? Adoption of thirteen focus areas for its national policy on trafficking
- ?? Establishment of national and district level task forces, women and children's cells in the Nepal Police and various police offices, and activation of District Child Welfare Boards
- ?? Formulation of the Anti-Trafficking Bill
- ?? Establishment of a rescue/emergency fund in Kathmandu, Jhapa, Parsa, Rupandehi and Banke
- ?? Various awareness raising programs/ activities (JIT and others).
- ?? Various district planning workshops
- ?? Establishment of documentation and information centre at MWCSW
- ?? Preparation of National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation and 10 year National Plan of Action for Children
- ?? Co-ordination and net working with key stakeholders and development partners
- ?? Preparation of various action research reports
- ?? Periodic monitoring and evaluation of programs/activities related to trafficking

### **3.4 CHILDREN**

Nepal is committed to translate the goals of the Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) into action through various programs, actions and advocacy-oriented activities in the country. Nepal ratified the CRC in 1990 and has enacted the Children Act to safeguard the rights and interests of children, ensuring access to a proper upbringing and education. The government has also established Child Welfare Boards and Juvenile benches. The government has ratified article 182 of the International Labour Convention and the SAARC Convention on Child Welfare. Similarly, to protect the interests of children, the government is in the process of formulating a 10 Year National Plan of action for children, The Education for All Action Plan, the Human Rights Action Plan, Child Labour Master Plan, and many other master plans as well as sectoral plans which have been approved by HMG or in the approval process.

For the welfare and overall development of children, various programs have been launched in the country by the government and other development partners (bilateral, multilateral agencies, INGOs, and NGO). The MWCSW and some by other line ministries considering it as a cross cutting issue have directly implemented some programs.

Execution of Vitamin "A" and Polio/ Vaccine programs, extension of primary school nutrition programs, free education at the primary level, growth in birth registration, reduction in child mortality and child marriage rate are some of the positive indicators regarding the progress of children and their overall development.

### **3.5 DISABILITY**

The Tenth Plan also aims to empower disabled persons by providing them various services, facilities and opportunities. The challenges regarding welfare of disabled persons arise from the lack of awareness, appropriate health support, training, employment opportunities, information and access to physical infrastructures. Despite these problems, 300 schools in 56 districts have resource centres where 10,000 school-aged disabled children are studying, and about 150 disabled persons are getting skill training every year. In 35 districts, awareness, education, training, and leadership development training programs have been implemented by governmental and non-governmental organisations using the community-based rehabilitation approach. Every year 3,700 disabled persons receive a disabled-allowance and 2,000 get support materials free of cost. A 'National Co-ordination Committee for the Service of Disabled' has been working to co-ordinate all the programs related to disabled persons.

HMG has formulated a 'National Work Plan for Disabled Persons, 2003' to make disabled persons independent, self-confident, and able to contribute to national development by providing various services, facilities and opportunities. The Plan focuses on periodic implementation of programs related to awareness raising, rehabilitation, education, health support, training and employment, institutional development and empowerment. Reforms are currently being sought such that programs can be implemented annually, such that institutional development is effective, participative, and able to reduce and prevent disability and protect disabled persons.

The challenges regarding disability and disabled persons are; lack of proper data and information about disability, inadequate education, negative attitudes towards disabled persons, and lack of opportunities for employment and training. Inadequate physical resources and means, lack of co-ordination among the related organisations, and insufficient programs for the prevention of disabilities are the present problems in the sector.

It is now necessary to strengthen institutions and develop human resources involved in this sector. Improvement in data and information bases as well as development of a management system for this is also necessary. Apart from providing education, training, and employment opportunities for disabled persons, future plans seek to provide subsidised services and facilities to such persons. Network development for program monitoring and evaluation along with timely reforms in relevant acts and regulations will also be sought.

### **3.6 SENIOR CITIZEN**

At present there are several programs to make the lives of senior citizens easy and respectable. These programs are implemented according to the Senior Citizen Policy and Work Plan, 2002 that seeks to improve the welfare and protection of senior citizens. There are now 25 old-age homes and 7 day-care centres providing services to senior citizens. HMG has been giving partial support and subsidy to 17 different institutions (old age house, day care centres for the old, related NGOs) related to senior citizens. There are health care facilities for senior citizens in 28 districts. Moreover, persons over 75 years of age and widows of 60 years or above are receiving social security allowances from local administrative units. A Senior Citizen Welfare Co-ordination Committee has been set-up for policy making and consultation, and it also co-ordinates among related organisations for better service delivery.

Various programs have been implemented from different government and non-governmental institutions to utilise the knowledge and experiences of senior citizens for national development and to provide security and protection to them. These programs include activities like awareness raising, respect for the old, effective service delivery, health protection, and providing social allowances. These activities are few in number however. The present strategy is to reform regulations, formulate a national work plan, and form a senior citizen's club for effective delivery of services and efficient management of programs through non-governmental organisations.

Despite various efforts to help senior citizens and use their knowledge and experience for the development of society, there is still much to do in these areas. Despite increases in the population of senior citizens, there have not been proportionate increases in the resources and budget for their welfare. Inadequate resources; sub-standard and inadequate old-age home facilities; lack of relevant institutions, human resources, and community arrangements to look after the need and health of senior citizens; and a lack of long-term plans, regulations, and co-ordination mechanisms among the related agencies are the present challenges. In particular, poverty and the rise in nuclear families taking the place of joint families present special challenges to this sector.

It is necessary that regulations, national work plans, and programs aimed at enhancing the respect given to senior citizens in the community are formulated and enacted. The Tenth Plan aims to establish 'geriatric wards' in national, regional and zonal hospitals and implement mobile health check camps. The policy now is to encourage non-governmental organisations and local institutions to implement religious, recreational, income generating centres for the benefit of senior citizens. In addition, we are aiming to implement social security and senior citizen rights protection programs.

At present HMG is aiming to establish a model old age home in each of the five development regions, a senior citizen's club, and mobilise NGOs, local institutions and civil society to establish an insurance system for the elderly. Formation of a National Work Plan for senior citizens according to the objectives of the Tenth Plan is in the final stages. The Plan covers economic welfare, social security, health services, participation and collaboration, and educational and recreational aspects of senior citizens' well being.

### **4. GAPS BETWEEN POLICY AND PROGRAMS**

The objectives of MWCSW cover not only 'social mobilisation and gender mainstreaming', but also formulation of policies and programs in all areas related to children and social welfare, and monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the Ministry conducts research, organises seminars and workshops, and implements findings in line with international agreements. Accordingly, the scope of the Ministry is very wide. But due to limited resources and its recent establishment, it has only been able to implement social mobilisation programs in 54 districts, gender mainstreaming programs in 10 districts, children programs in all 75 districts, women anti-trafficking programs in 3

districts, and disabled and senior citizen programs in few areas. Many other programs and initiatives need to be taken by the Ministry to really have it fulfil its mandate. Furthermore, the Ministry has not been able to fully monitor and evaluate non-governmental organisations, conduct necessary research, or run 'youth hostels'.

The Ministry has not been able to implement all programs according to its policies and objectives. Moreover, because of geographical difficulties, all parts of the country have not been covered. Furthermore, the existing conflict has increased the challenges especially in relation to women and children. Taken in sum, this means there are many gaps between policies, programs, and objectives. It is hoped that assistance obtained from this NDF meeting will help solve these gaps to a certain extent.

## **5. EXPECTED COLLABORATION BETWEEN MWCSW AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS**

Within a short period of its establishment, the MWCSW has played an important role in implementing policies and plans throughout the country with limited resources and technical expertise. However, as the issues of women, children and social welfare are crosscutting issues, other line ministries have also played a role in addressing these issues. As a result, many positive changes have been seen regarding women, children and social welfare.

External development partners as well have had played an important role in policy and plan implementation. The external development partners support a major portion of the annual development budget of Nepal.

The government by adopting positive, in-discriminatory, equity-oriented policies has implemented various development programs and projects. These efforts have reached women, children, the physically and mentally challenged, senior citizens, and socio-economically-backward ethnic groups through targeted plans and programs. These programs have been launched in line with our international and national commitments. Therefore to give continuity to ongoing programs as well as to increase program coverage, the Ministry requires technical and financial support from the development partners. Some of the areas/programs that require external support are:

### **5.1. EXTENSION AND EXPANSION OF THE BEST AND SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS RELATED TO GENDER AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

In order to mainstream women's issues in national development ensure women's access to the resources and the benefits of development, and reduce the existing gender gap; women issue should be dealt with as a sectoral as well as crosscutting issue. Programs related to women's empowerment and mainstreaming that require external support for continuity and expansion are:

#### ?? Leadership Development

There is low participation of women in the decision-making levels. The participation of women in the training program related to leadership development will be increased.

Programs related to the empowerment of marginalized women and downtrodden/backward communities will also be launched.

#### ?? Micro-Credit Program

The involvement of women particularly in savings and credit programs indicates that mobilisation of women is taking place. Therefore, these programs could help to mainstream and empower women and such programs should be continued and expanded with a high priority of making women economically self-sufficient.

?? Employment Promotion Program

Develop policy and acts for promoting women's participation in the Employment Promotion Program. The program provides training related to modern business and occupations, enforces laws and policies against sexual harassment, establishes baby care centres, increases skills and capabilities of women for foreign employment and develops proper monitoring and evaluation mechanism regarding employment of women.

?? Entrepreneurship Development

In order to promote women entrepreneurship, special credit and capital management programs are required. In addition, programs for encouraging women industrialists and special training programs for women employees/industrialists are required.

?? Establishment of Female Police Cells

In 16 districts of the Kingdom, female police cells have been created to deal with women and children's issues more sensibly and sensitively. This requires expansion to the remaining districts.

?? Continuity of the Ongoing Programs

Programs such as micro-financing, intensive banking, women's awareness, income generation, informal enterprise, and skill development programs and co-operatives have already showed positive results. Therefore, inline with the objectives of the Tenth Plan continuity should be given to such programs such as PCRW, Mahila Jagriti, MGEP, JIT, MCPW and their coverage should be expanded.

## **5.2. PROGRAMS AND SCHEMES FOR CONFLICT AFFECTED PEOPLE**

?? Rescue and Relief Program

Many women and children have suffered due to the ongoing conflict in the country. The Ministry has implemented some immediate relief programs targeting victimised women, children and senior citizens. Programs related to rescue and relief are required for victims.

?? Rehabilitation and Reintegration Programs/Schemes

Due to the ongoing conflict many children and women have become homeless, resourceless, orphaned or widowed, and separated from their families. They need immediate attention from the State. It is the prime responsibility of the Ministry to rehabilitate and reintegrate them through various rehabilitation and reintegration programs such as community-based rehabilitation schemes

?? Construction and Operation of Transit Homes, Shelter House and Day-care Centres

It is equally important to construct and operate transit homes, shelter house and day-care centres for victims' adjustment. It is the sole responsibility of the Ministry to either manage such projects or manage such projects via NGO or civil society support.

?? Resettlement Programs

Resettlement programs should be designed and implemented for victims of the conflict. Attention should be given to victims' location, cultural and economic needs when designing resettlement programs.

?? Employment and Income Generating Programs

Victims also require employment and income generating opportunities for their subsistence as many have lost loved ones who were family breadwinners and/or, physical property. Therefore, programs should be designed to create employment opportunities for the economically active victim population. As NGOs are capable to run such programs, employment programs should be given to professional NGOs and institutions. The Ministry should take a leading role in the monitoring and evaluation of programs.

### **5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL ACTION PLANS**

The Ministry has prepared four national action plans: the CEDAW Action Plan 2004, National Plan of Action for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment 1997, National Plan of Action Against Trafficking in Children and Women for Sexual and Labour Exploitation 2003, and the National Plan of Action on Disabilities 2003. These four national action plans have been endorsed by the cabinet and are being executed.

Furthermore two national action plans, the National Action Plan for Senior Citizens and the National Action plan for Child Rights are in process. The roles and responsibilities of the government, development partners, NGOs, civil society and private sector should be defined keeping in mind action plan implementation needs. Some priority areas regarding implementation include act, regulation, and policy review to identify gaps and overlapping; the formulation of norms, standards and guidelines; and the implementation of awareness raising and income generating programs at the local level jointly with the government, NGOs, civil

society and private sector. A national level consultation meeting has been planned with key stakeholders and development partners to implement the action plans.

#### **5.4 SOCIAL PROTECTION AND INCLUSION PROGRAMS**

One of the key responsibilities of the State is to provide social protection to its citizens. As the Ministry is mandated to prepare and implement programs related to social welfare, it has implemented social protection and inclusion programs targeting needy and helpless children, women and senior citizens. However, due to limited resources, coverage is limited and demand remains high.

The number of women and children victims are increasing in the country due to the ongoing conflict and the continuation of domestic violence and trafficking. In this context, programs related to rehabilitation, reintegration, skill development and income generation for victims are required. The government, NGOs, civil society and private sector could jointly implement these programs.

Providing social security for senior citizens, children and helpless people is the responsibility of the state. The Ministry is willing to implement social security programs, such as pension and subsistence allowance programs, incentive packages, or unconditional access to health care and education for children, senior citizens and those who are helpless people. The government, NGOs, civil society and private sector could jointly implement these programs.

#### **5.5 TARGETED PROGRAMS FOR DISADVANTAGED, MARGINALIZED AND DEPRIVED GROUPS**

The socio-economic status of the disadvantaged, marginalized and deprived portions of the population is very low. Therefore, it is important to develop programs that target these groups for socio-economic development, social justice and mainstreaming. The Ministry is willing to implement programs for the disadvantaged, marginalized and deprived groups, such as income generation, capacity/leadership building, social inclusion, skill development, and programs to bring these groups into the decision-making levels.

## APPENDIX

**Table No. 1: Information Exhibiting Status of Women**

Subject	Male	Female
1. Population (%)	49.96	50.03
2. Average age (in years)	61.8	62.2
3. Literacy rate (above 15 years in %): 62.2 34.6	62.2	34.6
4. Participation in Council of Ministers (%):	94.45	5.55
5. Member of House of Representatives (%)	86.67	13.33
6. Participation in Civil service (%)	91.45	8.55
7. Judges (%)	97.96	2.04
8. Teachers (%)	74	26
9. Participation in communication sector (%):	88	12
10. Participation of foreign employment (%):	89.15	10.85
11. Land ownership (%):	89.16	10.83
12. House ownership (%):	94.49	5.51
13. Contribution to agriculture production (%):	39.5	60.5

Source: Tenth Plan, NPC 2003

**Table No. 2: Indices of Women's Development**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Pre 9th Plan status</b>	<b>Status at the end of 9th. Plan</b>
1.Average age (in years)	53.05	62.2
2. Literacy (%)	30	34.6*
3. Mortality rate (per 100,000 person)	539	415
4. Infant Mortality Rate	161.6 (Per 1000 live birth)	64.2
5. Fertility rate (%)	4.6	4.1
6. Health service at the time of maternity (%)	7.4	10.8
7. Use of family planning devices (%)	24.1	38.8
8. Female participation in the local institutions (%)	20	20
9. House of Representatives (%)	3.41	5.85
10. Upper House (%)	8.33	13.33
11Teachers (%)	13.7	20.5
12. Farming (%)	63	65

Source: Ninth Plan (1997-02) and Population Census Report of 2001