Women and girls in Rajasthan face persistent barriers to progress. The child sex ratio is among the lowest in India, and is declining. Maternal mortality is high, but has seen improvement. And although more women work in Rajasthan compared to other states, there has been a sharp decline in female labor force participation since 2005. There are fewer non-farm job opportunities for women in rural Rajasthan, and very few urban women work. On a positive note, gender gaps in schooling are starting to close for younger girls.

Child sex ratio in Rajasthan is among the lowest in the country

![Child sex ratio chart](chart.png)

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Child sex ratio is getting worse in Rajasthan

![Child sex ratio chart](chart2.png)

These charts show the child sex ratio in Rajasthan and its trends over time.
Maternal mortality ratio is improving in Rajasthan

Maternal mortality ratio is higher than in most states

Data for 19 large states and All India.
Low income states are highlighted in orange and AI is All India.
Secondary education attainment among adult females in Rajasthan is among the lowest in the country.

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Rajasthan has high gender disparity in education attainment of adults, rural women lag behind urban.

Education attainment, 2012 (% adults)
Gender gaps in schooling narrowing for younger groups in Rajasthan

Enrolled in education institutes, (%)

**2005**

- **6-8**:
  - Male: 88%
  - Female: 76%
  - Difference: 12%

- **9-11**:
  - Male: 92%
  - Female: 78%
  - Difference: 14%

- **12-14**:
  - Male: 87%
  - Female: 63%
  - Difference: 24%

- **15-17**:
  - Male: 65%
  - Female: 34%
  - Difference: 31%

- **18-20**:
  - Male: 30%
  - Female: 11%
  - Difference: 19%

- **21-23**:
  - Male: 12%
  - Female: 5%
  - Difference: 7%

**2012**

- **6-8**:
  - Male: 89%
  - Female: 88%
  - Difference: 1%

- **9-11**:
  - Male: 96%
  - Female: 91%
  - Difference: 5%

- **12-14**:
  - Male: 92%
  - Female: 80%
  - Difference: 12%

- **15-17**:
  - Male: 80%
  - Female: 63%
  - Difference: 17%

- **18-20**:
  - Male: 51%
  - Female: 28%
  - Difference: 23%

- **21-23**:
  - Male: 23%
  - Female: 14%
  - Difference: 9%
Female labor force participation in Rajasthan is higher than the national average

Female labor force participation rate, 2012 (%)

Low Income States are highlighted in orange, AI is All India.

Female labor force participation in Rajasthan has dropped substantially after 2005

Labor force participation rate, (%)

Rural Male
Urban Male
Rural Female
Urban Female
Majority of the women in rural Rajasthan work in farming, more non-farm jobs for men

*Share of employed, 2012 (%)*

**Rural Males**
- Farm - All: 50
- Non-farm Self Employed: 16
- Non-farm Salaried: 10
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 24

**Rural Females**
- Farm - All: 77
- Non-farm Self Employed: 4
- Non-farm Salaried: 3
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 16

Urban women in Rajasthan are less likely to have salaried jobs compared to urban men

*Share of employed, 2012 (%)*

**Urban Males**
- Farm - All: 41
- Non-farm Self Employed: 16
- Non-farm Salaried: 4
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 39

**Urban Females**
- Farm - All: 42
- Non-farm Self Employed: 19
- Non-farm Salaried: 27
- Non-farm Casual Wage: 12