



CHILDREN IN INDIA 2012

- *A Statistical Appraisal*



**Social Statistics Division
Central Statistics Office
Ministry of statistics and Programme Implementation
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FOREWORD

The children of today are the future of tomorrow; this powerful statement assumes special significance in our context as children (0-14 years) comprise one third of the total population in the country. Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an ever fragrant flower, to shine in all spheres of life. This reminds us of the onerous responsibility that we have to mould and shape their present conditions in the best possible way.

The journey in the life cycle of a child involves the critical components of child survival, child development and child protection. Child participation which envisages their active involvement and say in the entire process adds a new dimension. Child survival entails their basic right of being born in a safe and non-discriminatory environment and grows through the formative years of life in a healthy and dignified way. Adverse sex ratio at birth, high child mortality rates and the rapidly declining child sex ratio reflects the ensuing challenges. Reducing the level of malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency and increasing enrolment, retention, achievement and completion rates in education are the focus areas in child development. Safeguarding the children from violence, exploitation and abuse fall under child protection.

Realising the deprived and vulnerable conditions of children, the law makers of the country have always accorded a privileged status to children. The number of rights and privileges given to the children in the Constitution of India, duly supported by legal protection, bears a testimony to this. During the last decade, various path breaking legislations like the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 etc have been made to suitably strengthen the legal provisions. On policy side, the Government of India is committed to promote the survival, protection, development and participation of children in a holistic manner and a series of measures cutting across the boundary of gender, caste, ethnicity or region have been initiated in the past several years to realize the all inclusive growth devoid of exclusion and discrimination. The 11th Five Year Plan paved the way and the commitments have been reiterated with a renewed vigor in the 12th Five Year Plan.

However, even today, after six decades of independence and despite various initiatives both on the legal as well as policy and programme levels, the condition of children remains a cause of concern in the country. The statistics emanating from various censuses, surveys and administrative records underlines this.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation had brought out a publication on child statistics in 2008, titled 'Children in India 2008' as an adhoc publication. The present report, 'Children in India 2012 – A Statistical Appraisal' is second such publication and it presents a consolidated and updated statistics on status of children in India and will serve as a useful reference tool to appraise the progress on various fronts including the UN Millennium Development Goals.

As the statistics speaks out loudly, we have miles to go to ensure a bright future for the children in all spheres of their life. The nation calls for a more focused, better implemented initiatives which will transform significantly the present status of the country's children.

Date: September 2012



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PREFACE

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is committed to cater to the emerging data needs in a dynamic socio-economic context. The Ministry achieves this purpose by collecting and compiling primary as well as secondary data, and disseminating the results. The Social Statistics Division in the Ministry brings out a number of important statistical publications mainly thematic in nature. In addition to its regular publications, the division brings out adhoc statistical publications which are in tune with the demand of time.

This year, the Social Statistics Division has taken up the task of bringing out a statistical publication on children in India. Earlier, the Ministry had brought out in 2008, an adhoc Publication on Children in India. Children are vulnerable to numerous social and economic dangerous and difficult conditions, which are unfortunately increasing with passing of time. The nation is progressing through a juncture, which demands more focused attention towards the challenges faced by the children. The Government is taking various remedial actions including legislative measures and administrative initiatives. In this context, Statistics on various aspects of childhood, analysed and presented at one place, will be of great use for policy and programme makers, administrators and social activists.

The present publication 'Children in India 2012 – A Statistical Appraisal', analyses the conditions of children in the fields of child survival, child development and child protection. The publication includes an introductory chapter which addresses the issues of definition of child in various contexts, constitutional and legal provisions for children and the important policies and programmes targeted at children. The publication contains chapters on demographic particulars, and status of child nutrition, health and education, children at work and in situations of crime. The highlights of the report are presented separately.

I take this opportunity to appreciate the commendable job done by the team of officers led by Smt.S.Jeyalakshmi, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division in bringing out this publication timely.

I sincerely hope that, the publication 'Children in India 2012' would be of immense help to all the stakeholders. I solicit your valuable feedback on this report, which will in turn help us to further improve the quality and contents of future issues.

Date: September 2012



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HIGHLIGHTS

- While an absolute increase of 181 million in the country's population has been recorded during the decade 2001-2011, there is a reduction of 5.05 millions in the population of children aged 0-6 years during this period. The decline in male children is 2.06 million and in female children is 2.99 millions.
- The share of Children (0-6 years) in the total population has showed a decline of 2.8 points in 2011, compared to Census 2001 and the decline was sharper for female children than male children in the age group 0-6 years.
- The overall sex ratio of the Country is showing a trend of improvement, whereas the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend. During the period 1991 -2011, child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940.
- As per Census 2011, the State/ UTs with alarmingly low (<900) child sex ratio are, Haryana (830), Punjab (846), Jammu & Kashmir (859), Delhi (866), Chandigarh (867), Rajasthan (883), Maharashtra (883), Uttrakhand (886), Gujarat (886), Uttar Pradesh (899). The State/ UTs which are having better (> =950) child sex ratio are Mizoram, (971), Meghalaya (970), A & N Islands (966), Puducherry (965), Chattisgarh (964), Arunachal Pradesh (960), Kerala (959), Assam (957), Tripura (953), West Bengal (950).
- Though, the child sex ratio in rural India is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India, the decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India.
- Compared to 2001, the number of districts in the lowest category of child sex ratio (≤ 850) has increased in rural areas whereas the number of districts in this category has declined in urban areas in 2011.
- Compared to 2000-2005 period, where sex ratio dipped continuously (from 892 to 880), the period 2005-10, has showed slight improvement (from 892 to 905).
- Among the major States, as per SRS 2008-10, Sex Ratio at Birth is lowest in Punjab (832) followed by Haryana (848) and highest in Chattisgarh (985), followed by Kerala (966).
- Comparing the results of 2002-04 and 2008-10, Sex ratio at birth declined in Tamil Nadu (decline of 19 points) and Orissa (decline of 6 points) whereas all the other bigger States showed improvement during this period.

- The State/ UTs which have achieved 100% level of birth registration in 2007 are Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.
- The Sample Registration System, in 2010, estimated that, out of the total deaths reported, 14.5% are infant deaths (< 1 years), 3.9% are deaths of 1-4 years children, 18.4% are deaths of children of 0-4 years and 2.7% deaths pertained to children of 5-14 years.
- The percentage of infant deaths to total deaths varies substantially across the states. From moderate level of 2.8% in Kerala, 5.0% in Tamil Nadu to as high as 21.8% in Rajasthan, 21.2% in Uttar Pradesh, 20.4% in Madhya Pradesh with other states figuring in between these states. The percentage of under five deaths to total deaths ranges from 3.2% in Kerala 5.9% in Tamil Nadu to 27.6% in Uttar Pradesh, 26.6% in Rajasthan, 26.4% in Madhya Pradesh, 26.7% in Bihar while other states figure in between these states.
- At the national level, the percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths in rural areas is 15.8%, whereas in urban areas, the same is 9.7%.
- In 2010, the percentage of neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths is 69.3% at national level and varies from 61.9% in urban areas to 70.6% in rural areas. Among the bigger States, Jammu & Kashmir (82.1%) registered the highest percentage of neonatal deaths to infant deaths and the lowest is in Kerala (53.2%).
- In 2010, the neonatal mortality rate (neo-natal deaths per thousand live births) at national level is at 33 and ranges from 19 in urban areas to 36 in rural areas. Among bigger states, neo-natal mortality rate is highest in Madhya Pradesh (44) and lowest in Kerala (7).
- At the national level, the early neo-natal mortality rate for the year 2010 has been estimated at 25 and ranges from 28 in rural areas to 15 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala (5) and Madhya Pradesh (34) are at the two extremes.
- The percentage of early neo-natal deaths to the total infant deaths during the year 2010, at the national level has been 53.9 and it varies from 54.6 in rural areas to 49.6 in urban areas. Among bigger States, the percentage of early neo-natal deaths for total infant deaths varies from the lowest level of 38.7% in Kerala to the highest level of 69.4% in Jammu & Kashmir.
- In 2010, IMR is reported to be 47 at the national level, and varies from 51 in rural areas to 31 in urban areas.
- Infant mortality has declined for males from 78 in 1990 to 46 in 2010 and for females the decline was from 81 to 49 during this period. The per year decline in IMR was 1.6 points for both males and females and the percentage decline in

female IMR is 39.5% and the percentage decline in male IMR is 41.02% during the last two decades.

- Female infants experienced a higher mortality rate than male infants in all major states.
- Though the Urban and Rural gap in infant mortality has declined over the years, still it is very significant. IMR has declined in urban areas from 50 in 1990 to 31 in 2010, whereas in rural areas IMR has declined from 86 to 51 during the same period.
- SRS based U5MR in India for the year 2010, stands at 59 and it varies from 66 in rural areas to 38 in Urban areas. The under five mortality rate is higher for females than males as in 2010, U5MR stood at 64 for females whereas it is 55 for males.
- As per Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009, at national level, 61% of the children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization. The coverage of immunization was higher in urban areas (67.4%) compared to that in the rural areas (58.5%).
- In 2009, nearly 8% children of the children aged 12-23 months did not receive even a single vaccine.
- Nearly 62% of the male children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization, while among the females it was nearly 60%.
- While 67.4% of first birth order children are fortunate enough to receive full immunization, only 40.4% were so in the category of birth order 4 and above are covered under full immunisation.
- The full immunization coverage of children age 12- 23 months of mother's education with 12 or more years is 76.6% whereas for mothers who had no education only 45.3% of children got full immunization.
- About 75.5% of children of less than one year belonging to the highest wealth index group are fully immunized while only 47.3% from the lowest quintile are fully immunized.
- The full immunization coverage of children age 12-23 months is highest in Goa (87.9%), followed by Sikkim (85.3%), Punjab (83.6%), and Kerala (81.5%). The full immunization coverage is lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (24.8%).
- Evident from the 2008/09 HIV estimates (latest Sentinel surveillance rounds), in 2009, the number of HIV infections has decreased from 24.42 lakhs in 2008 to 23.95 lakhs in 2009. However, the percent distribution of HIV infections for the age group 0- 15 years has increased from 4.20% in 2008 to 4.36% in 2009, indicating increased number of HIV infected children in 2009.

- The prevalence of low birth weight babies (less than 2.5 kg at birth) is 22.5% as estimated by NFHS 3, but In NFHS 3 birth weight was reported only in 34.1% of cases of live births (60% of urban and 25% of rural).
- As per NFHS 3, 48% of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age) which indicates that, half of the country's children are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition, as evidenced by wasting, results in a child being too thin for his or her height. 19.8% of children under five years in the country are wasted which indicates that, one out of every five children in India is wasted. 43% of children under age five years are underweight for their age.
- During the period between NFHS 2 (1998-99) & NFHS 3 (2005-06), decline has been observed for stunting and underweight among children under 3 years of age, whereas the percentage of children wasted has increased.
- Higher is the percentage of underweight female children (< 5 years) than male children, whereas females are in a slightly better position compared to male children (< 5 years) while considering stunting and wasting.
- The NFHS 3 (2005-06) results also indicates that malnutrition is more prevalent among children in the higher birth order category.
- The rural India is witnessing more malnutrition among children < 5 years as higher percentage of stunted, wasted and underweight children were reported from rural areas.
- High malnutrition of all types prevails in the group of illiterate mothers and mother's with less than 5 year's education.
- Malnutrition among children is highest for underweight mothers.
- The percentage of underweight children in the lowest wealth index category (56.6%) is nearly 3 times higher than that in the highest wealth index category (19.7%).
- The States with more than 50 percent children under five years of age underweight are Madhya Pradesh (60%), Jharkhand (56.5%) and Bihar (55.9%).
- District level Household Survey (DLHS -3 2007-08) shows only 40.5% children are fortunate to be breastfed within one hour of child birth.
- Among male and female children (6-59 months) the percentage of children with any anaemia was reported as 69% and 69.9% respectively, severe anaemia was reported for 3.2 % male children and 2.7% female children.
- Anaemia was more prevalent in Rural areas (71.5%), than Urban areas (63%).

- For 81.9% severely anaemic mothers, their children were anaemic whereas 61.5% mothers without anaemia reported anaemia among children.
- Percentage of children with severe anaemia among severe anaemia mothers was nearly seven times higher than that among mothers not anaemic.
- About 76.4% of children (6-59 months) in the lowest wealth index are suffering from anaemia whereas 56.2% children of the highest wealth index are suffering from anaemia.
- Anaemia prevalence among children of (6-59 months) is more than 70 percent in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. Anaemia prevalence among children of (6-59 months) is less than 50 percent in Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, and Kerala. For the remaining States, the anaemia prevalence is in the range of 50% - 70%.
- As per Statistics of school education, 2009-10, there are 14.49 lakhs educational institutions in the Country.
- About 89% teachers in the Higher Secondary Schools/ Junior Colleges were trained whereas the corresponding level in High /Post Basic Schools, Middle/ Sr.Basic School and Pre-Primary/Primary/ Jr.Basic School are 90%, 88% and 86% respectively.
- Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary level is high at 115%, and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) has improved significantly from 84.5% in 2005- 06 to 98% in 2009-10. High GER at primary level, however, indicates the presence of over-age and under age children, possibly due to early and late enrolment or repetition. During this period, Net enrolment ratio (NER) at Primary level has shown improvement in most of the State / UTs of the country.
- GER at upper primary level is low, but had shown considerable improvement of 16.8 percentage points in the four years between 2005 and 2009. NER at upper primary is a cause of concern. It varies from 35.76% in Sikkim to 90.51% in Tamil Nadu. Thus, although more children are entering the education system, many are not progressing through the system. Upper primary NER at 58.3% gives a clear indication of the ground to be covered.
- The share of girls in the total enrolment at primary and upper primary level was 19% and 46.5% respectively in the year 2005-06; this increased to 48.5 and 48.1 at primary and upper primary levels respectively in 2009-10.
- In general, at the national level, the number of girls enrolled in all levels, i.e. primary, secondary and higher education is less than their counterparts. However, the female-male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years. In primary education, the GPI ratio has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.00 in 2009 -10 showing 31.6% increase and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.88 in 2009-10 thereby showing 46.7% increase.

- The Census found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.66 million in 2001.
- The major occupations engaging child labour are Pan, Bidi & Cigarettes (21%), Construction (17%), Domestic workers (15%) and Spinning & weaving (11%).
- As per census 2001, Uttar Pradesh (15.22%) recorded the highest share of child labour in the country, followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.76%), Rajasthan (9.97%), Bihar (8.82%), Madhya Pradesh (8.41%), and West Bengal (6.77%).
- There is considerable increase in the absolute number of child labour between 1991 and 2001 in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, and Delhi, whereas the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala have shown significant decline in the number of child labour.
- Sikkim had the highest Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the country with 12.04 % child labourers among total children in the age group of 5-14 years, followed by Rajasthan 8.25 % and Himachal Pradesh (8.14%) during 2001. The other states having higher than the national average of 5 percent WPR for children are Andhra Pradesh (7.7%), Chattisgarh (6.96%), Karnataka (6.91%), Madhya Pradesh (6.71%), J&K (6.62%), Arunachal Pradesh (6.06%), Jharkhand and Assam (5.07%).
- As per the NFHS -3 (2005-06), nearly 11.8% children age 5-14 years works either for their own household or for somebody else.
- The very young children (age 5-7 years), both boys and girls, are mainly doing unpaid work for someone who is not a member of their household. The older boys age 12-14 are mainly engaged in paid work or family work, whereas girls in this age group are involved mainly in household chores or family work.
- Notably, at all ages, girls are more likely than boys to be doing chores and boys are more likely than girls to be working for someone who is not a member of the household or doing other family work.
- Rural children age 5-14 years (12.9%) are more likely to be engaged in work than their urban counterparts (8.6%).
- The percentage of children engaged in work activities decreases steadily with mother's increasing education, father's increasing education, and increasing

wealth quintile. One in every 7 children in the lowest and second lowest wealth index category is working.

- It is alarming that, in 2011, the Crimes against children reported a 24% increase from the previous year with a total of 33,098 cases of crimes against Children reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010.
- The State of Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.6% of total crimes against children at national level in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.2%), Delhi (12.8%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Bihar (6.7%) and Andra Pradesh (6.7%).
- In 2011, among the IPC crimes, an increase of 43% was registered in Kidnapping and Abduction, while rape cases were increased by 30%, Procurement of minor girls recorded an increase of 27% and Foeticide reported an increase of 19% over 2010. In 2011, Buying of girls for Prostitution showed a decline of 65%, and selling of girls for Prostitution reported decline of 13% compared to 2010. Infanticide showed a decline of 37 points during this period.
- The States of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi together accounted for 47.6% kidnapping and abduction of children reported in the Country.
- The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra together accounted for 44.5% of the child rape cases reported in the Country in 2011.
- A total of 132 cases of foeticide were reported in 2011, of which the highest number registered from Madhya Pradesh, followed by Chattisgarh and Punjab and these States together reported 56% of the total Foeticide registered in 2011 in the Country.
- An increase of 27% is observed in the Crime of Procurement of Minor Girls, ie.862 cases in 2011 compared to 679 cases in 2010. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases, indicating a share of 34.6% at national level followed by Bihar (183), Assam (142) and Andra Pradesh (106).
- Maharashtra accounted for 74% of the total 27 cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 77% of the total 113 cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution'.
- A total of 113 cases under prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 were reported in the country out of which highest were reported in West Bengal (25), followed by Maharashtra(19), Andhra Pradesh(15), Gujarat(13) and Karnataka(12).

- Considering all the Crimes against children, the Crime rate (ratio of number of crimes to population) has marginally increased from 2.3 in 2009 to 2.7 in 2011. The rate was highest in Delhi (25.4) followed by A & N Islands (20.3), Chandigarh (7) and Chattisgarh (7), Madhya Pradesh (6) and Goa (5.1).
- The average charge sheeting rate for all the Crimes against children was 82.5% in 2011, which was the same in 2010 as well. The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under 'Buying of girls for prostitution' (100%) followed by 'Rape' (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC Crimes and 93% for SLL Crimes. The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'Foeticide'.
- The Conviction rate at national level for the crimes committed against children stood at 34.6%. The conviction rate for 'infanticide (other than murder)' was highest at 46.9% followed by cases under 'murder' (45.5%).
- During 2006-2011, the trend in human trafficking cases reported under the heads of 'Procuration of Minor Girls, Importation of girls, Selling of girls for prostitution, Buying of girls for prostitution Immoral Traffic (Prev.)Act', shows an overall declining trend, with year to year variation. From nearly 5000 cases in 2006, it declined over the years, touching the lowest in 2009 (2848 cases) increased to 3422 cases in 2010, and 3517 cases in 2011.
- In 2011, 69% of cases of human trafficking are cases booked under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, though there is a decline of 2.6% in 2011 compared to 2010. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 20.4% and Tamil nadu accounted for 17.2% cases of cases under this category, in 2011.
- An increase of 122.2% has been observed in cases of 'importation of girls' during 2010-11, and 56% of these cases reported in 2011 are from Madhya Pradesh.
- The increasing trend in incidence of Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) is a matter of grave concern, though the percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes is around 1% during 2001 to 2011.
- The increasing trend in incidence of Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) is a matter of grave concern, though the percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes is around 1% during 2001 to 2011.
- The juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2010 which increased to 25,125 cases

in 2011. Major Juvenile crimes were under 'Theft' (21.17%), Hurt (16.3%) and Burglary (10.38%) in 2011.

- The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity' (35.3%), 'Death due to negligence' (25.6%) and 'Criminal breach of trust' (14.0%) in 2011 over 2010. The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Counterfeiting' (81.8%), 'Dowry deaths' (63.2%), 'Arson' (57.6%) and 'Kidnapping & abduction of women & girls' (53.5%).
- Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 10.9% in 2011 as compared to 2010 as 2,558 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2010 which increased to 2,837 in 2011, while there was substantial decrease of 40.8% in 2010 as compared to 2009.
- A large number of Juvenile crimes (SLL) were reported under Gambling Act (14.77%) followed by Prohibition Act (10.7%). Cases under 'Indian Passport Act' and 'Forest Act' have registered a sharp decline of 66.7% each, while cases under 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' and 'Immoral Traffic (P) Act' registered sharp increase of 200% and 50% respectively.
- The States of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC.
- Out of the total 888 juvenile murder cases reported in the Country in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 16.3% and 12.6% cases. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%) in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (23.6%).
- The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under Special and Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (23.7%) of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (18.1%), Gujarat (16.4%), Maharashtra (10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (9.7%).
- A total of 33,887 juveniles were apprehended during 2011 out of which 31,909 were boys and 1,978 were girls.
- The percentage of girls to total juveniles was 5.84% whereas the percentage share relating to 2010 was 5.1%.

- Out of total 33,887 Juveniles arrested, 30,766 (90.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 3,121 (9.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes.
- The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under the age groups 7-12 years, 12-16 years, 16-18 years are 3.3%, 32.5% and 63.9% respectively.
- An increase has been observed in number of juveniles apprehended in all the age groups in 2011 over 2010, and the highest percentage increase was for 7-12 age group (30.6%) whereas the rise in crimes in 12-16 years and 16-18 years were 8.9% and 12.5% respectively.
- Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (20.9%) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (17.9%), Rajasthan (7.9%), Andhra Pradesh (7.9%), Chhatisgarh (7.1%), and Gujarat (6.4 %).
- In 2011, the states of Madhya Pradesh (406) and Maharashtra (353) reported the highest number of girl offenders under IPC which constituted 49.54% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.
- In 2011, the states of Chattisgarh (178) and Gujarat (121) reported the highest number of girl offenders under SLL which constituted 67.04% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.
- Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 81.4% are children living with parents, whereas the share of homeless children involved in various crimes are 5.7% and the remaining are children living with guardians.
- Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 18.1% are illiterate and 37.8% had education up to primary level. 31 % juveniles belonged to the education level of above primary but below secondary category and 13.11% are with secondary/ higher secondary & above education.
- About 57% of juveniles belonged to the poor families whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between 25,000/- and 50,000/- is 27%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (50,000 - 2,00,000) is 11%.

Chapter 1

Children in India –Definition, Legal provisions, Policies and Programmes

In India, childhood has been defined in the context of legal and constitutional provisioning, mainly for aberrations of childhood. It is thus a variable concept to suit the purpose and rationale of childhood in differing circumstances. Essentially they differ in defining the upper age-limit of childhood.



Biologically, childhood is the span of life from birth to adolescence. **According to Article 1 of UNCRC¹ (United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of the Child), “A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.”** The definition of the child as given by the UNCRC has definite bearing not only on child development programmes and on budgetary provisions for them, but also on production of statistics as applicable to different cross-sections of children in terms of reference ages.

A child domiciled in India attains majority at the age of 18 years. However, various legal provisions address children with differing definitions. The age-groups of 0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60 and above years form a commonly accepted standard in reporting demographic indicators. The child related legal and constitutional provisions are kept in view while statistics are generated for different cross-sections of children that align with specific age-groups standing for specific target groups of children such as, child labourers, children in school education, children in crimes, etc.

¹ **UNCRC (United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of the Child), adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1990, is the widely accepted UN instrument ratified by most of the developed as well as developing countries, including India. The convention provides standards to be adhered to by all State Parties in securing the best interest of the child and outlines the fundamental rights of children.**

A quick review of the Constitutional, Legal and Policy provisions offered by the Country will facilitate better understanding of the discussions on various aspects of Child aberrations being discussed in the following Chapters.

Childhood – Important legal and Constitutional Provisions in India at a glance	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 45 of Constitution of India states - 'the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children till they complete the age of fourteen years ...'. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Acts under Labour Laws declare different age criteria : 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Apprentices Act (1961) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'A person is qualified to be engaged as an apprentice only if he is not less than fourteen years of age'.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Factories Act (1948) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'a child below 14 years of age is not allowed to work in any factory. An adolescent between 15 and 18 years can be employed in a factory only if he obtains a certificate of fitness from an authorized medical doctor....'.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age.'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006) declares 'Child means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age and, if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age'. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, amended in 2006,2010 declares "'juvenile" or "child" means a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.' 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Penal Code in its Criminal law states 'Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under age of 7 years. The age of criminal responsibility is raised to 12 years if the child is found to have not attained the ability to understand the nature and consequences of his/her act.' 	

Constitutional provisions for children in India

Several provisions in the Constitution of India impose on the State the primary responsibility of ensuring that all the needs of children are met and that their basic human rights are fully protected. Children enjoy equal rights as adults as per Article 14 of the Constitution. Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions for children. Article 21 A of the Constitution of India directs the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children within the ages of 6 and 14 in such manner as the State may by law determine. Article 23 prohibits trafficking of Human beings and forced labour. Article 24 on prohibition of the employment of children in factories etc, explicitly prevents children below the age of 14 years from being employed to work in any factory, mine or any other hazardous form of employment. Article 39(f) directs the State to ensure that children are given equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against moral and material abandonment. Article 45 of the Constitution

specifies that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years. Article 51A clause (k) lays down a duty that parents or guardians provide opportunities for education to their child/ward between the age of 6 and 14 years. Article 243 G read with schedule-11 provides for institutionalizing child care to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living, as well as to improve public health and monitor the development and well being of children in the Country.

Union laws guaranteeing Rights and entitlement to Children

A fairly comprehensive legal regime exists in India to protect the rights of Children as encompassed in the Country's Constitution. The age at which a person ceases to be a child varies under different laws in India. Under the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, a child is a person who has not completed 14 years of age. For the purposes of criminal responsibility, the age limit is 7 (not punishable) and above 7 years to 12 years punishable on the proof that the child understands the consequences of the act, under the Indian Penal Code. For purposes of protection against kidnapping, abduction and related offences, it's 16 years for boys and 18 for girls. For special treatment under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2011, the age is 18 for both boys and girls. And the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 defines a child as any person below the age of 18, and includes an adopted step- or foster child.

Important Union laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlement to Children

- 1. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890***
- 2. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897***
- 3. The prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006***
- 4. The Apprentices Act, 1961***
- 5. The Children (Pledging of Laour) Act, 1933.***
- 6. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956***
- 7. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Ac, 1956***
- 8. The Immoral Traffic prevention Act, 1956***
- 9. The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956***
- 10. The Young Person's harmful Publication's Act, 1956***
- 11. The Probation of Offender's Act, 1958***
- 12. Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960***
- 13. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986***
- 14. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, repealed the Juvenile Justice Act 1986. The 2000 act also has been amended in 2006 and 2010.***
- 15. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply Distribution) Act, 1992 and its amendment of 2003***
- 16. The Pre- conception & Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994 and its amendment of 2002.***
- 17. The Persons With Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation)Act, 1995***
- 18. The factories Act 1948***
- 19. The Commissions For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005***

The Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 provides for the Constitution of a National and State Commissions for protection of Child Rights in every State and Union Territory. The functions and powers of the National and State Commissions will be to:

- Examine and review the legal safeguards provided by or under any law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- Inquire into violations of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings where necessary;
- Spread awareness about child rights among various sections of society;
- Help in establishment of Children's Courts for speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of Child Rights.

National Policies and Programmes for Children

Further, the Nation is implementing a number of Child centric policies addressing the issues of Child Survival, Child Development and Child Protection. The important among them are,

1. National Policy for Children 1974 is the first policy document concerning the needs and rights of children. It recognized children to be a supremely important asset to the country. The goal of the policy is to take the next step in ensuring the constitutional provisions for children and the UN Declaration of Rights are implemented. It outlines services the state should provide for the complete development of a child, before and after birth and throughout a child's period of growth for their full physical, mental and social development.
2. National Policy on Education, 1986 was called for "special emphasis on the removal of disparities and to equalize educational opportunity," especially for Indian women, Scheduled Tribes (ST) and the Scheduled Caste (SC) communities. To achieve these, the policy called for expanding scholarships, adult education, recruiting more teachers from the SCs, incentives for poor families to send their children to school regularly, development of new institutions and providing housing and services. The NPE called for a "child-centered approach" in primary education, and launched "Operation Blackboard" to improve primary schools nationwide.
3. National Policy on child Labour, 1987 contains the action plan for tackling the problem of child labour. It envisaged a legislative action plan focusing and convergence of general development programmes for benefiting children wherever possible, and Project-based plan of action for launching of projects for the welfare of working children in areas of high concentration of child labour.
4. National Nutrition policy, 1993, was introduced to combat the problem of under - nutrition. It aims to address this problem by utilizing direct (short term) and indirect (long term) interventions in the area of food production and distribution, health and family welfare, education, rural and urban development, woman and child development etc.

5. National Population Policy 2000: The national population policy 2000 aims at improvement in the status of Indian children. It emphasized free and compulsory school education up to age 14, universal immunization of children against all vaccine preventable diseases, 100% registration of birth, death, marriage and pregnancy, substantial reduction in the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality ratio etc.
6. National Health Policy 2002: The main objective of this policy is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country. The approach is to increase access to the decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas, and by upgrading the infrastructure in the existing institutions. Overriding importance is given to ensuring a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country.
7. National Charter for children (NCC), 2003 highlights the Constitutional provisions towards the cause of the children and the role of civil society, communities and families and their obligations in fulfilling children's basic needs. Well-being of special groups such as children of BPL families, street children, girl child, child-care programmes, and educational programmes for prevention from exploitation find special mention in the NCC. It secures for every child its inherent right to be a child and enjoy a healthy and happy childhood, to address the root causes that negate the healthy growth and development of children, and to awaken the conscience of the community in the wider societal context to protect children from all forms of abuse, while strengthening the family, society and the Nation. The Charter provides that the State and community shall undertake all possible measures to ensure and protect the survival, life and liberty of all children. For empowering adolescent, the Charter states that the State and community shall take all steps to provide the necessary education and skills to adolescent children so as to equip them to become economically productive citizens.
8. National Plan Of Action For Children (NPA), 2005 was adopted by Government of India in the pursuit of well-being of children. NPA has a significant number of key areas of thrust out of which the one's relating to child protection are:
 - Complete abolition of female foeticide, female infanticide and child marriage and ensuring the survival, development and protection of the girl child,
 - Addressing and upholding the rights of children in difficult circumstances,
 - Securing for all children legal and social protection from all kinds of abuse, exploitation and neglect.

The various Schemes / Programmes are implemented by different Central Ministries, following the guidance of the national policies. They are aiming to tackle the issues relating to the overall welfare of children work independently as well as hand in hand. The State/ UT Governments also execute numerous programmes from time to time for improving the lot of children.

Important Schemes for Well- being of Children

- 1. Integrated Child Development Service Scheme***
- 2. Integrated Child Protection Scheme***
- 3. National awards for child Welfare.***
- 4. National Child Awards for Exceptional Achievements.***
- 5. Rajiv Gandhi Manav Seva Awards for Service to Children.***
- 6. Balika Samriddhi Yojna.***
- 7. Nutrition Programme For Adolescent Girls***
- 8. Early Childhood education for 3-6 age group children.***
- 9. Welfare of working children in need of Care and Protection***
- 10. Childline services***
- 11. Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for children of working mothers.***
- 12. UJJAWALA : A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Resue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation***
- 13. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan***
- 14. National Rural Health Mission***
- 15. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of Adolescent Girls – SABLA.***
- 16. DhanaLakshami – Conditional Cash Transfer for Girl Child with insurance cover***
- 17. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights***

In spite of several focused initiatives addressing the various needs of children in India, it is very evident from the Statistics presented in the coming chapters that, a lot need to be done to improve their condition in all realms of child survival, child development and child protection. The gender inequality is also wide in these areas, calling for special attention on girl child.

Child Survival



Chapter 2

Demographic Profile of children

India, with 1.21 billion people is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1.35 billion people. The figures show that India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. Every year, an estimated 26 millions of children are born in India which is nearly 4 million more than the population of Australia. It is significant that while an absolute increase of 181 million in the country's population has been recorded during the decade 2001-2011, there is a reduction of 5.05 millions in the population of children aged 0-6 years during this period. The decline in male children is 2.06 million and in female children is 2.99 millions. The share of Children (0-6 years) in the total population has showed a decline of 2.8 points in 2011, compared to Census 2001.



In 2011, the total number of children in the age-group 0-6 years is reported as 158.79 million which is down by 3.1% compared to the child population in 2001 of the order of 163.84 million. The share of children (0-6 years) to the total population is 13.1% in 2011 whereas the corresponding figures for male children and female children are 13.3% and 12.9%.

	Children (0-6 yrs) (in millions)			Total population (in millions)			Share of children (0-6 yrs) to the corresponding total population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Census 2001	163.84	85.01	78.83	1028.74	532.2	496.5	15.93	15.97	15.88
Census 2011	158.79	82.95	75.84	1210.19	623.72	586.47	13.1	13.3	12.9

Source: Census, Office of Registrar General of India

Twenty States and Union Territories now have over one million children in the age group 0-6 years. Uttar Pradesh (29.7 million), Bihar (18.6 million), Maharashtra (12.8 million), Madhya Pradesh (10.5 million) and Rajasthan (10.5 million) constitute 52% Children in the age group of 0-6 year.

The decadal decline in population was more for female children (3.8%) than male children (2.4%) in the age group 0-6 years.

	Persons	Male	Female	Decadal decline in child population		
				Persons	Male	Female
Census 2001	163837395	85008267	78829128			
Census 2011	158789287	82952135	75837152	5048108 (3.1%)	2056132 (2.4%)	2991976 (3.8%)

Source: Census, India, Office of Registrar General of India

During 2001- 2011, the share of children to total population has been declined and the decline was sharper for female children than male children in the age group 0-6 years.

	Persons	Male	Female	Decline in share of children to total population		
				Persons	Male	Female
Census 1991	17.94	17.77	18.12			
Census 2001	15.93	15.97	15.88	-2.01	-1.8	-2.24
Census 2011	13.12	13.3	12.93	-2.81	-2.67	-2.95

Source: Census, India, Office of Registrar General of India

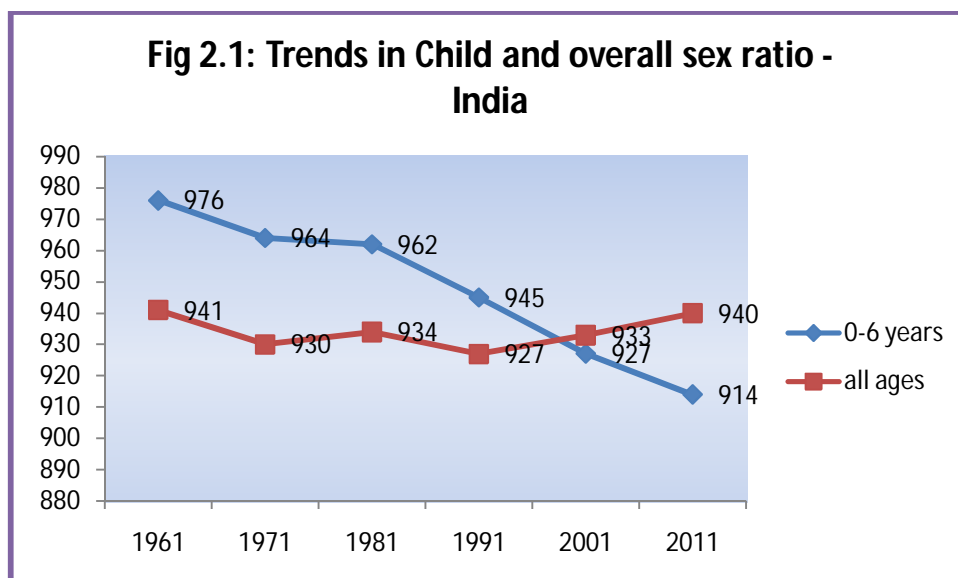
Missing daughters – a matter of grave concern....



While the size of child population in the age group (0-6 years) is declining with decline in the share of children in the total population, the share of girls in 0-6 years is declining faster than that of boys of 0-6 years. This process has led to missing of nearly 3 million girl children compared to 2 million missing boy children in 2011, compared to 2001. There are now 48 fewer girls per 1,000 boys than there were in 1981.

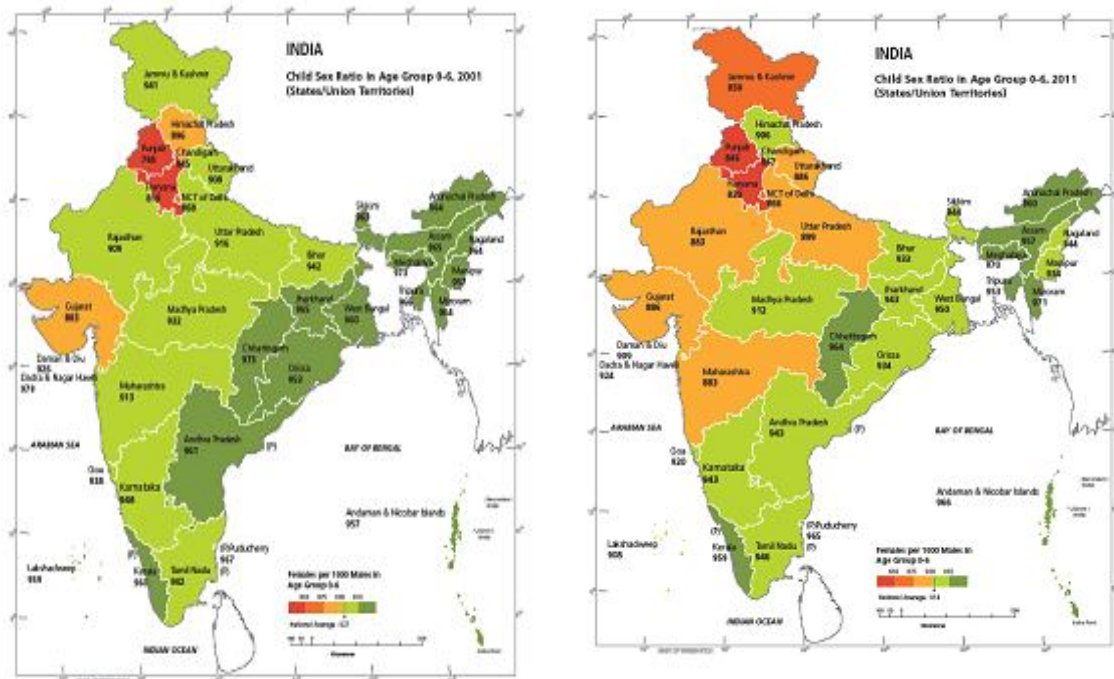
Though, the overall sex ratio of the Country is showing a trend of improvement, the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend, which is a matter of concern. During the period 1991 -2011, child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940. Compared to 2001, only 5 States /UTs showed decline in overall sex ratio in 2011, while 27 States /UTs showed decline in child sex ratio during this period. This opposite direction in the movement of sex ratios of children aged 0-6 years compared to the overall sex ratio suggests a shift in the demographic composition of the population.

The decadal decline in child sex ratio (number of girl children per 1000 male children in the age group 0-6 years) , however, is less steep from that of the previous decade (1991 to 2001). In 1991, it was 945 and fell to 927 in 2001, a fall of 18 points (1.9%). In 2011, it has fallen to 914, a fall of 13 points (1.4%).



Source: Census, India, Office of Registrar General of India

As per Census 2011, the State/ UTs with alarmingly low (<900) child sex ratio are, Haryana (830), Punjab (846), Jammu & Kashmir (859), Delhi (866), Chandigarh (867), Rajasthan (883), Maharashtra (883), Uttrakhand (886), Gujarat (886), Uttar Pradesh (899). Though, the overall sex ratio is favourable to females in the State of Kerala (1084) and UT of Pondicherry (1038); there are no such States when child sex ratio is considered. The State/ UTs which are having better (>=950) child sex ratio are Mizoram, (971), Meghalaya (970), A & N Islands (966), Puducherry (965), Chattisgarh (964), Arunachal Pradesh (960), Kerala (959), Assam (957), Tripura (953), West Bengal (950).



The divide between the north and south has got even starker with the child sex ratio in 2011. With the exception of Himachal Pradesh, no state in north India now has a child sex ratio above 900. Jammu and Kashmir has seen the most severe drop of 82 points in its child sex ratio, making it the third worst state after Haryana and Punjab. In 2001, Jammu and Kashmir had a better child sex ratio than the Indian average. Haryana (830) and Punjab (846) remain at the bottom of the table, but have improved over 2001.

India's north-east seems to have a much healthier attitude to girl children than the rest of the country: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh have the highest child sex ratios among the states followed by Chhattisgarh, Puducherry, Andaman & Nicobar and Kerala.

The State/ UTS which showed significant decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 are, J&K (decline of 82 points), Dadra Nagar Haveli (decline of 55 points), Lakshadweep (decline of 51 points), Maharashtra (decline of 30 points), Rajasthan (decline of 26 points), Manipur (decline of 23 points), Jharkhand (decline of 22 points), Uttrakhand (decline of 22 points), Madhya Pradesh (decline of 20 points). 8 State/UTs have shown improvement in child sex ratio during 2001 -2011 with Punjab showing biggest improvement among States /UTS (increase of 48 points), followed by Chandigarh (increase of 22 points) and Haryana (increase of 11 points) Himachal Pradesh 906

(increase of 10 points), A & N Islands (Increase 9 points), Mizoram (Increase of 7 points), Tamil Nadu (Increase of 4 points), Gujarat (Increase of 3 points).

Rural Urban differentials in Child Sex Ratio

During 1991-2011, child sex ratio declined in both rural and urban India. Though, the child sex ratio in rural India is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India, the decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India which is a matter of grave concern. However, the gap in rural urban child sex ratio has been reduced from 27 points in 2001 to 17 points in 2011.

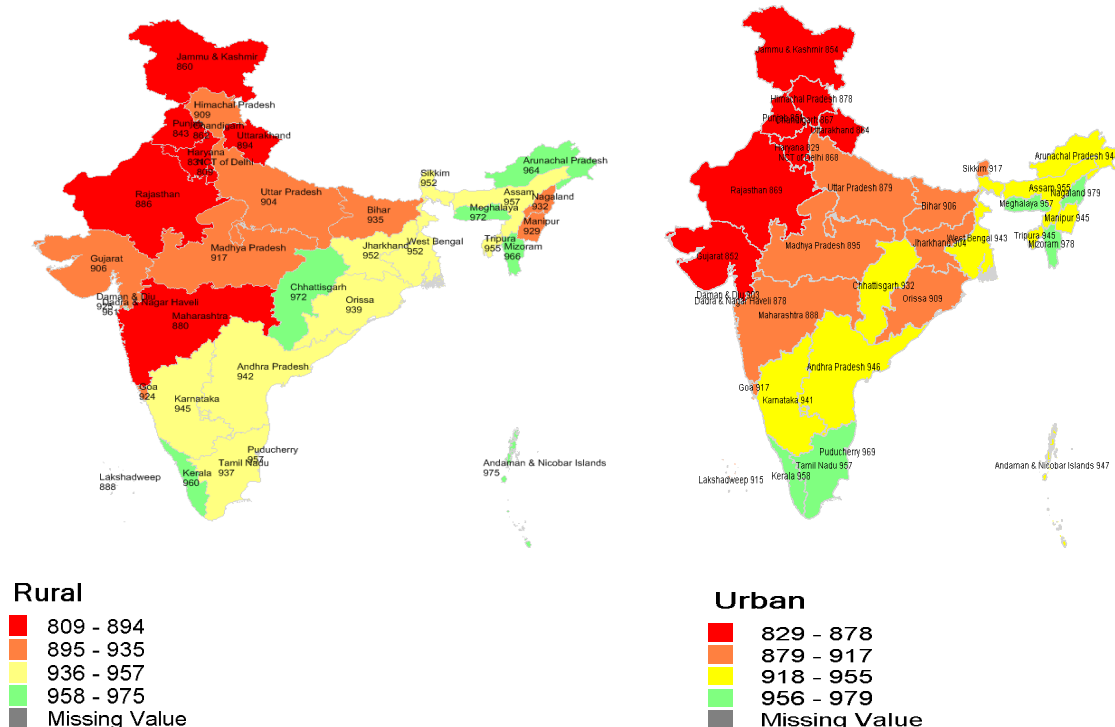
Table 2.4 Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio: 1991-2011 - India			
Census year	Total	Rural	Urban
1991	945	948	935
2001	927	933	906
2011	914	919	902

Source: Census, India, Office of Registrar General of India

In the rural areas of 25 States/UTs, the Child Sex Ratio (0-6yrs) has declined in 2011 Census over 2001 Census, in 9 States/UTs Child Sex Ratio has improved in 2011 Census and no change has been observed in one State (Gujarat). Trend is slightly better in Urban Areas as compared to Rural Areas as in 13 States/UTs Child sex ratio has improved, in 21 States/UTs, it has declined, and there is no change in one State (Kerala).

Sex Ratio (0-6 years) Rural 2011

Sex Ratio (0-6 years) Urban 2011



In the rural areas Child Sex Ratio is higher as compared to urban areas in 26 States/UTs in 2011 Census. In urban areas of 9 States/UTs (Highly urbanized NCT Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Punjab, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, Mizoram & Manipur) Child Sex Ratio is higher when compared to their rural areas.

The variation in District level ranges of child sex ratio (CSR), is presented below, which points towards the asymmetric pattern within States. In 2001, out of the 640 districts of the Country, in 503 districts, child sex ratio ranged from 900 - 999, and in 109 districts it ranged from 800 -899, But in 2011, in 444 districts, child sex ratio ranged from 900 - 999, and in 187 districts it ranged from 800 -899, clearly bringing out fall in the child sex ratio across the districts of the Country. Decline in the number of districts in the lowest range (<800) is due to increase in the child sex ratio in several districts of Punjab.

Ranges of CSR (0-6 years)	Census Year	
	2001	2011
Total	640*	640
<800	18	6
800-849	36	52
850-899	71	135
900-949	224	266
950-999	279	178
1000+	12	3

*O/o RGI generated 2001 results for the 640 districts of Census 2011.

Compared to 2001, the number of districts in the lowest category of child sex ratio (<= 850) has increased in rural areas whereas the number of districts in this category has declined in urban areas in 2011.

Districts by ranges of Child Sex Ratio in <u>Rural</u> India, 2001- 2011			Districts by ranges of Child Sex Ratio in <u>Urban</u> India, 2001- 2011		
Ranges of CSR (0-6 years)	Census Years		Ranges of CSR (0-6 years)	Census Years	
	2001	2011		2001	2011
Total	640*	640	Total	640*	640
Nil (No rural)	9	9	Nil (No urban)	18	9
Up to 850	54	74	Up to 850	86	59
851-900	61	188	851-900	110	121
901-999	500	363	901-999	417	447
1000+	16	12	1000+	9	4

*O/o RGI generated 2001 results for the 640 districts of Census 2011.

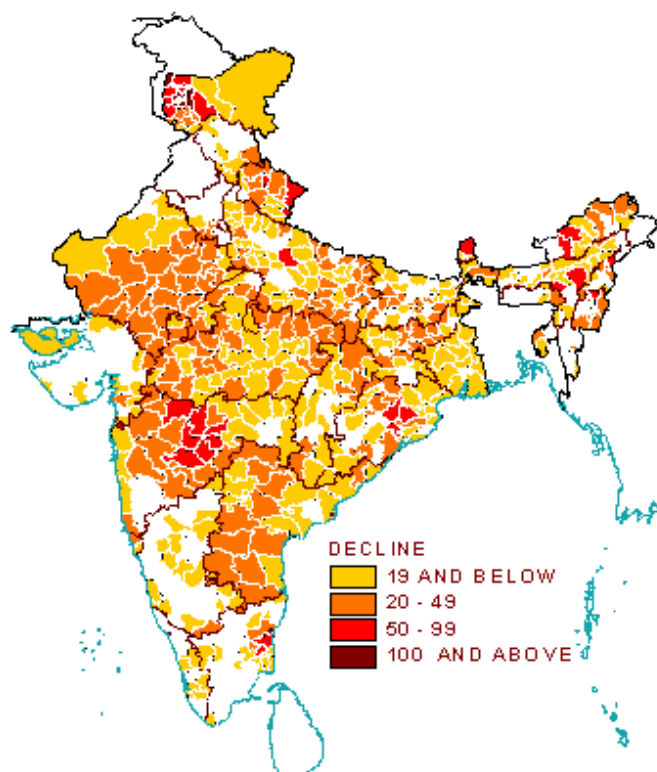
In rural India, there are 74 districts with CSR < 850 in 2011, whereas, there were 54 districts in this group in 2001. Also in rural areas of 516 districts, sex ratio was above 900 in 2001, whereas only 378 districts fall in that group in 2011. In urban areas, decline in CSR <=850 category at District level in 2011 is due to increase in urban sex ratio in 13 states, which is reflected in the increase in the number of urban districts in the category CSR >850. These are positive trends unlike the situation in rural areas.

During 2001-2011, child sex ratio declined in 461 districts which is about three fourth of total districts of the Country. In 38 districts, the decline in CSR has been more than 50 points. In 51 districts, there is increase in CSR with 20 or points.

	Number of Districts
Total number of districts	640
Decline	461
More than 100 points	7
50 to 99 points	31
20 to 49 points	178
1 to 19 points	245
No Change	20
Increase	159
Up to 10 points	74
11 to 20 points	34
21 to 30 points	17
31 to 49 points	19
50+	15

Source: Census, Office of Registrar General of India

Decline in Child Sex ratio 2001-2011 (District wise)

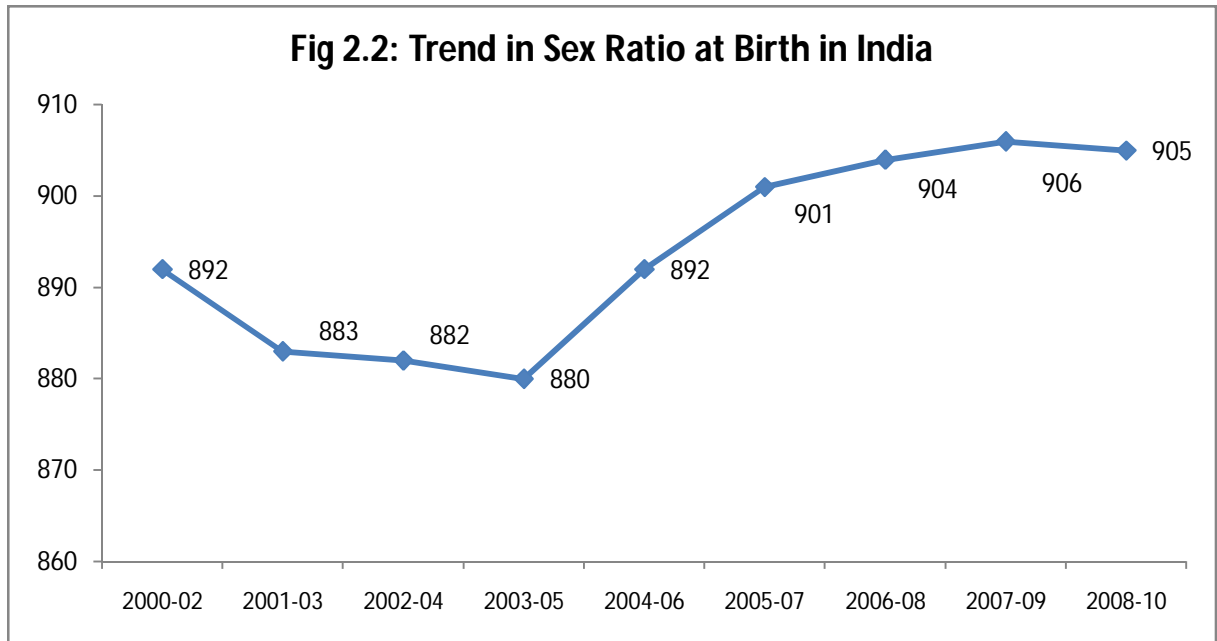


Due to decline in CSR (0-6 years) in majority of states/UTs (27) in 2011, the gap between the results of Census 2011 and 11th Plan goals has further widened. Himachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Island have achieved 11th Plan goals set for sex ratio in

the age group 0-6 years. Four states (Punjab, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat) are close to the targets with difference of 1-5 percentage points.

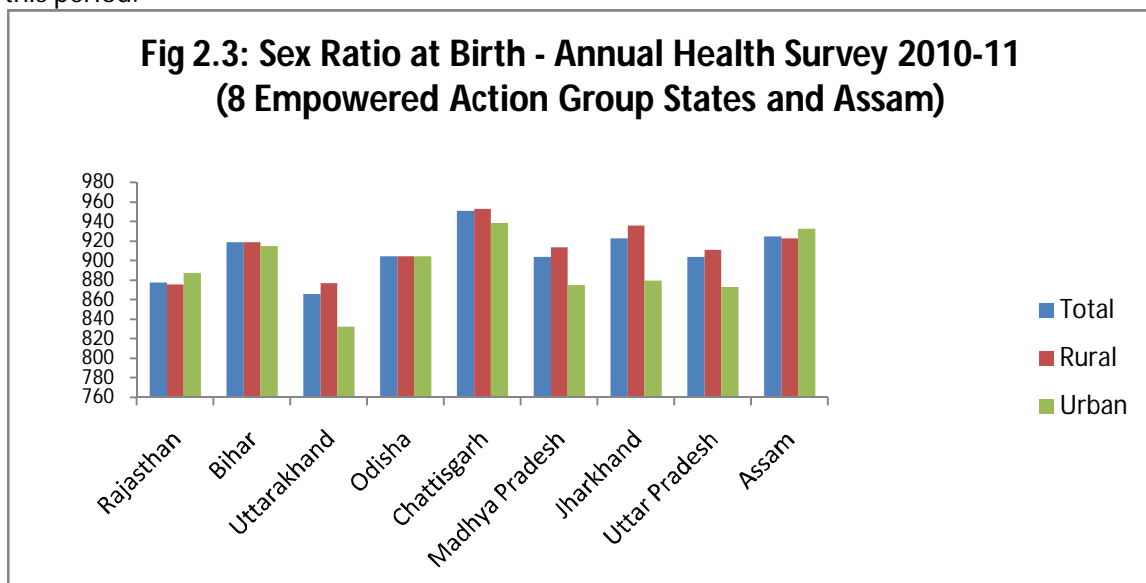
Sex Ratio at birth

Sex Ratio at birth denotes the number of female live births to 1000 male live births. Sex ratio at birth is an indicator of the discrimination against girl child, and heinous crimes such as female foeticide. Compared to 2000-2005 period, where sex ratio dipped continuously (from 892 to 880), the period 2005-10, has showed slight improvement (from 892 to 905).



Source: Sample Registration system, O/o Registrar General of India

Among the major States, as per SRS 2008-10, Sex Ratio at Birth is lowest in Punjab (832) followed by Haryana (848) and highest in Chattisgarh (985), followed by Kerala (966). Comparing the results of 2002-04 and 2008-10, Sex ratio at birth declined in Tamil Nadu (decline of 19 points) and Orissa (decline of 6 points) whereas all the other bigger States showed improvement during this period.



Among the Annual Health Survey (AHS) States, Sex Ratio At Birth was highest in Chattisgarh (951), and lowest in Utrakhand (866). Across all AHS States, except Rajasthan, Odisha and Assam, Sex ratio at birth was significantly higher in Rural Areas than Urban Areas.

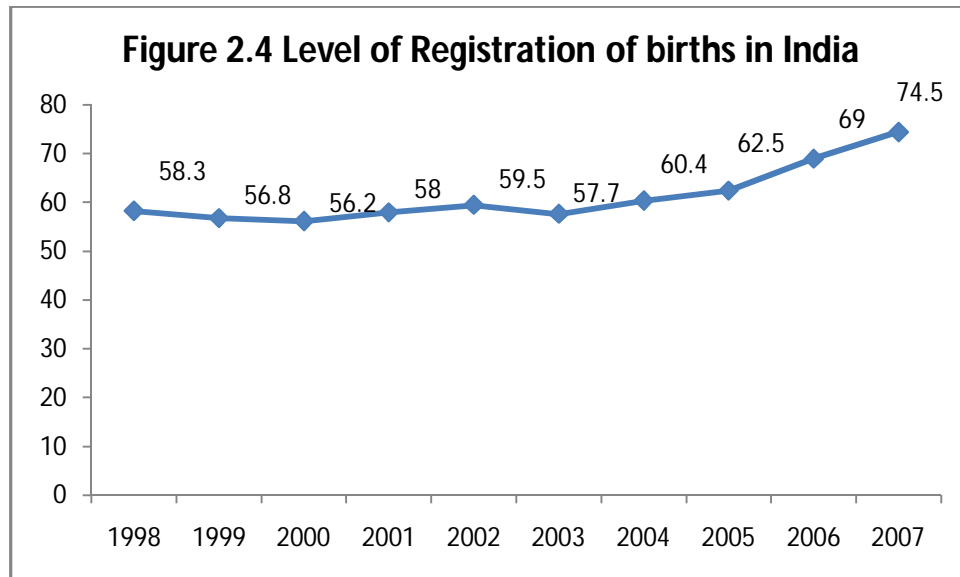
A view of the District wise data on Sex Ratio at Birth and Sex Ratio at 0-4 years from AHS for Chattisgarh and Uttarakhand is indicative of the within State variations. In Chattisgarh, which is having a Sex ratio at Birth at 951, there are three districts with Sex Ratio at Birth favourable to females namely Kawardha (1008), Rajnandgaon (1004), Dhamtari (1003) while the Sex ratio at birth is lowest in Koriya (876) along with 7 more Districts having sex ratio at birth less than 950, out of the 16 Districts. In Uttarakhand with Sex Ratio at Birth 866, the district with highest sex ratio is Nainital (918), and the lowest sex ratio at birth was reported from Pithoragarh (764). For all the remaining 11 districts, Sex ratio at Birth was reported between 823 and 890.

State	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 yrs) Census 2011	Sex Ratio(0-4 yrs- AHS)	Sex Ratio at Birth (AHS)
Uttarakhand	886	877	866
Rajasthan	883	870	878
Uttar Pradesh	899	913	904
Bihar	933	931	919
Assam	957	956	925
Jharkhand	943	937	923
Orissa	934	933	905
Chhattisgarh	964	978	951
Madhya Pradesh	912	911	904

The above table indicates that, the survival rate for girl children are more than boy children in the younger age groups.

Level of Birth registration in India

The level of birth registration, defined as the percentage of registered births to total births estimated through SRS, determines the performance level of a State/ UT with regard to functioning of Civil Registration system. This is also an indicator of awareness in the society about the importance of birth registration. The level of registration of birth has shown an improvement over the years from 58.3% in 1998 to 74.5% in 2007.



The State/ UTs which have achieved 100% level of birth registration in 2007 are Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.



As evident from the data discussed in this chapter, the latest trend in Child sex ratio and sex ratio at birth are indicating a continuing preference for boys in society, despite laws to prevent female foeticide and schemes to encourage families to have girl child.

Chapter 3

Health Status of Children

Children of today are citizens of tomorrow, which is why it is extremely important to ensure proper health care facilities as well as adequate nutritional intake for the children. It is now globally acknowledged that investment in human resource development is a pre requisite for any nation. Early childhood, that is the first six years constitutes the most crucial period in life, when the foundations are laid for cognitive, social and emotional language, physical/motor development and cumulative lifelong learning. The young child under 3 years is most vulnerable to the vicious cycles of malnutrition, disease/ infection and resultant disability all of which influence the present condition of a child at micro level and the future human resource development of the nation at the macro level. Thus the utmost importance of the findings on the nutritional and mortality status of the children can never be over emphasized.

India is among the countries where child mortality rate is alarmingly high. The problem has caught attention of policy makers and researchers for several decades. The data collected and published by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, show that although mortality rate among infant and under 5 children is declining over the years, there are some states where mortality rates are very high. This shows that despite progress in health sector in the recent decades in India, precious young lives continue to be lost due to early childhood diseases, inadequate newborn care and childbirth-related causes. The mortality status of children in India reflects the threats in child health.

The level of mortality is very high in the first few hours, days and weeks of life. The reasons for infant deaths at the earlier and later stages of infancy differ to a certain extent. Hence, infant deaths are carefully grouped in to two categories according to the age of death. The first category consists of those infants who die before they complete four weeks of life, referred to as **Neonatal death cases**. The other category consists of those infants who die between 28 days and 365 days of their life which is referred as **Post neonatal death cases**. The mortality rates are also categorized accordingly as Neonatal Mortality rate and post neonatal mortality rate. Both of these taken together constitute the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

Factors which affect fetal and neonatal deaths are primarily endogenous, while those which affect post neonatal deaths are primarily exogenous. The endogenous factors are related to the formation of the foetus in the womb and are therefore, mainly biological in nature. Among the biological factors affecting fetal and neonatal infant mortality rates the important ones are the age of the mother, birth order, period of spacing between births, prematurity, weight at birth, mothers health.

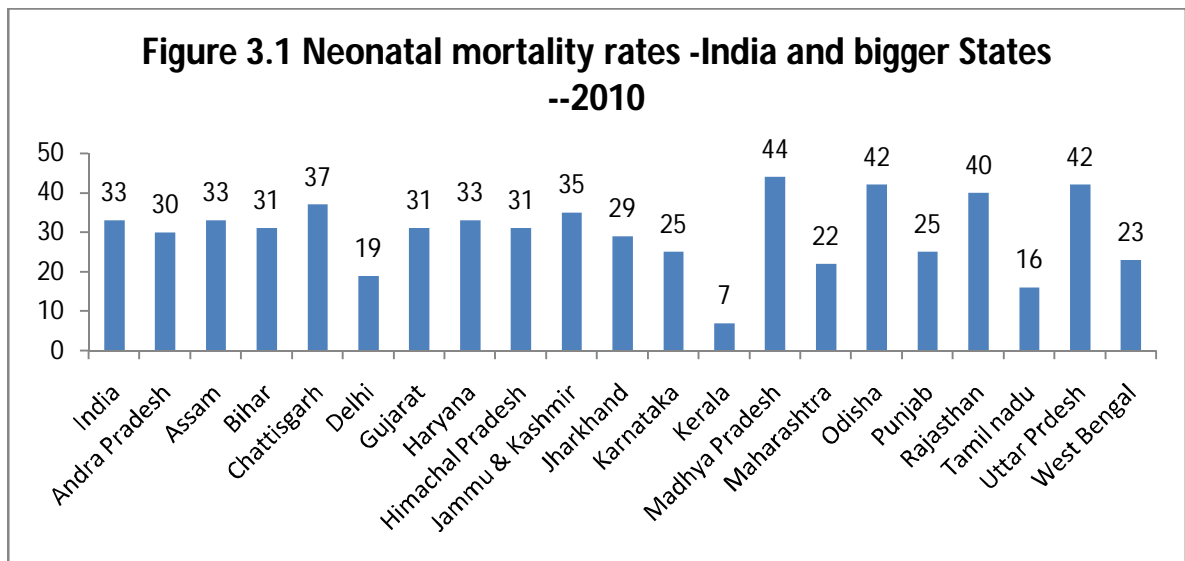
Social, cultural, economic and environmental factors are also found to affect infant mortality especially during the post neonatal period. Post neonatal deaths are therefore mainly due to various causes, such as communicable diseases, both of the digestive systems, such as diarrhea and enteritis, and of the respiratory system, such as bronchitis and pneumonia, as well as faulty feeding practices, and poor hygiene.

The child mortality scenario varies widely across the states, ranging from moderate level of child mortality in some states to alarmingly high rates in some other states. The Sample Registration System, in 2010, estimated that, out of the total deaths reported, 14.5% are infant deaths (< 1 years), 3.9% are deaths of 1 - 4 years children, 18.4% are deaths of children of 0 - 4 years and 2.7% deaths pertained to children of 5 -14 years. The percentage of infant deaths to total deaths varies substantially across the states. From moderate level of 2.8% in Kerala, 5.0% in Tamil Nadu to as high as 21.8% in Rajasthan, 21.2% in Uttar Pradesh, 20.4% in Madhya Pradesh with other states figuring in between these states. The percentage of under five deaths to total deaths ranges from 3.2% in Kerala, 5.9% in Tamil Nadu to 27.6% in Uttar Pradesh, 26.6% in Rajasthan, 26.4% in Madhya Pradesh, 26.7% in Bihar while other states figure in between these states.

At the national level, the percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths in rural areas is 15.8%, whereas in urban areas, the same is 9.7%. Kerala registered the lowest share of infant deaths 3% in rural and 2.3% in urban areas, followed by Tamil Nadu 5% in rural and 5% in urban areas. The percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths is 24.5% in rural Rajasthan and 11.9% in urban part, 21.9% in rural Uttar Pradesh, and 17.1% in urban areas, 21.6% in rural Madhya Pradesh and 14.1% in urban part. The percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths is not only much less in other states but the rural urban gap in the percentage is also lower in those states as compared to the States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.

Neonatal Mortality

Neo- natal deaths refers to the deaths of infants less than 29 days of age. In 2010, the percentage of neo- natal deaths to total infant deaths is 69.3% at national level and varies from 61.9% in urban areas to 70.6% in rural areas. Among the bigger States, Jammu & Kashmir (82.1%) registered the highest percentage of neonatal deaths to infant deaths and the lowest is in Kerala (53.2%). In 2010, the neonatal mortality rate (neo- natal deaths per thousand live births) at national level is at 33 and ranges from 19 in urban areas to 36 in rural areas. Among bigger states, neo-natal mortality rate is highest in Madhya Pradesh (44) and lowest in Kerala (7).



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

The rural –urban gap in neo natal mortality rate was highest in Andra Pradesh and Assam (23 points), followed by Rajasthan (22 points). The rural –urban gap in neo natal mortality rate lowest in Kerala (3 points), followed by Tamil Nadu (6 points).

Early neonatal mortality rate (number of infant deaths less than seven days of life per thousand live births) forms an important component of the infant mortality rate and more specially of the neonatal mortality rate. At the national level, the early neo –natal mortality rate for the year 2010 has been estimated at 25 and ranges from 28 in rural areas to 15 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala (5) and Madhya Pradesh (34) are at the two extremes. The percentage of early neo – natal deaths to the total infant deaths during the year 2010, at the national level has been 53.9 and it varies from 54.6 in rural areas to 49.6 in urban areas. Among bigger States, the percentage of early neo natal deaths for total infant deaths varies from the lowest level of 38.7% in Kerala to the highest level of 69.4% in Jammu & Kashmir.

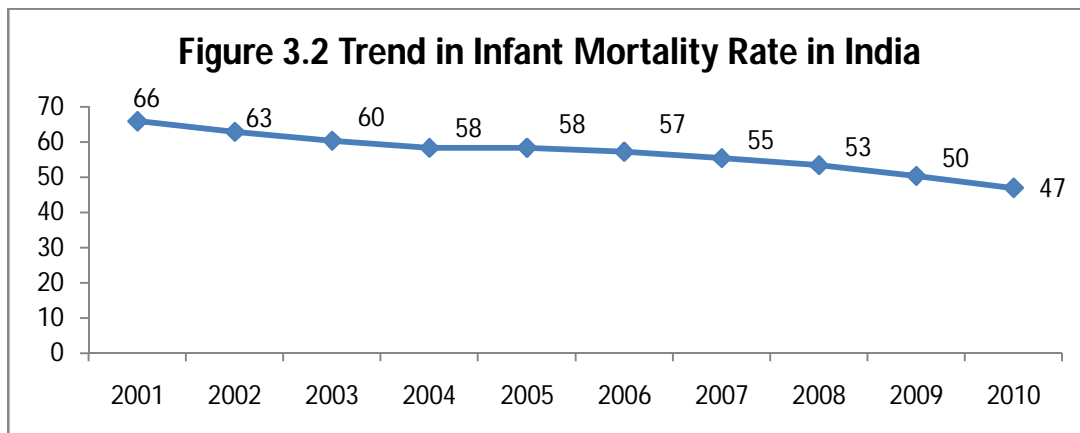
The Annual Health Survey 2010-11, shows that, in the Empowered Action Group (EAG) States & Assam, the neo -natal mortality rate (NNMR) is high with NNMR highest in Uttar Pradesh (50) and lowest in Jharkhand (26). The rural – urban gap is also very significant in these States.

Table 3.1 ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (2010-11)			
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate by Residence			
State	Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban
UTTARAKHAND	30	32	23
RAJASTHAN	40	43	30
UTTAR PRADESH	50	53	36
BIHAR	35	36	27
ASSAM	39	42	22
JHARKHAND	26	29	17
ORISSA	40	42	28
CHHATTISGARH	35	37	29
MADHYA PRADESH	44	49	32

Source: Annual Health survey, Office of the Registrar general of India

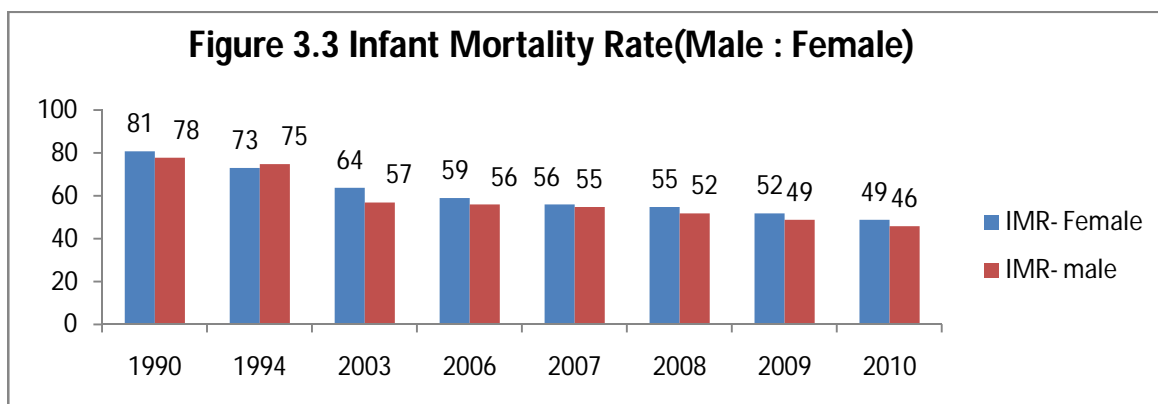
Infant Mortality

Infant mortality is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births. The Causes of death Report (2006) of India, sites a number of causes for Infant Mortality. Among infants, the main causes of death are: Certain Conditions Originating in the Perinatal Period (P00-P96) (67.2%), Certain infectious and Parasitic diseases (A00-B99) (8.3%), Diseases of the Respiratory System (7.7%), Congenital Malformations , Deformations& chromosomal Abnormalities (3.3%) , Other causes (10.6%). In 2010, IMR is reported to be 47 at the national level, and varies from 51 in rural areas to 31 in urban areas.



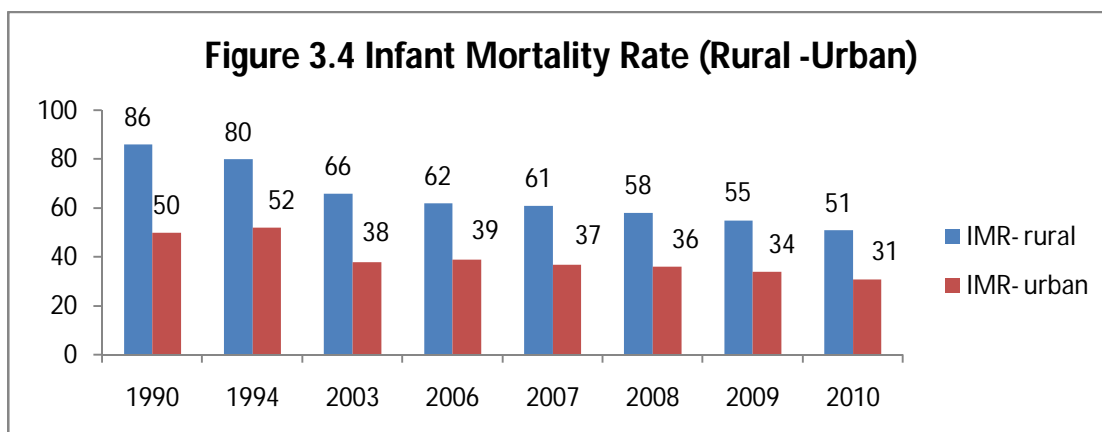
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

Though, infant mortality is showing a declining trend over the years, the progress is slow. It has been observed that, Infant mortality among female children is higher in most of the years. Infant mortality has declined for males from 78 in 1990 to 46 in 2010 and for females the decline was from 81 to 49 during this period. The per year decline in IMR was 1.6 points for both males and females and the percentage decline in female IMR is 39.5% and the percentage decline in male IMR is 41.02% during the last two decades. Female infants experienced a higher mortality rate than male infants in all major states.



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

Though the Urban and Rural gap in infant mortality has declined over the years, still it is very significant. IMR has declined in urban areas from 50 in 1990 to 31 in 2010, whereas in rural areas IMR has declined from 86 to 51 during the same period.



Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India

Status of Infant Mortality in States of India

During 2009-10, majority of the State/ UTs showed significant decline in IMR, while only a few States where IMR is comparatively low, remained at the same level (Lakshdeep: IMR- 25, Puducherry: IMR- 22) or even showed increase by one point (Kerala: IMR -13 in 2010 from 12 in 2009). IMR in 2010, was lowest in Goa (10) followed by Kerala (13) and Manipur (14). The States of Madhya Pradesh (62), Orissa (61), Uttar Pradesh (61), Assam (58), Meghalaya (55), Rajasthan (55), Chhattisgarh (51), Bihar (48) and Haryana (48) reported IMR above the national average(47). However, among these States, the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have been recorded noteworthy progress in bringing down the existing high IMR by dropping 12 or more points in IMR since 2005.

The Annual Health Survey 2010-11, throws light into the latest status of IMR in the states of Empowered Action Group (EAG) and Assam. Among these States, the male – female gap in IMR is highest in Rajasthan , the female IMR is higher by 10 points than the male IMR, and this gap is mainly due to high mortality differential in the rural areas. In other EAG states and Assam the IMR differential between male and female is less than 5 points (except Odisha).

The Urban –rural gap in IMR is very large in all the EAG states and Assam, the Rural IMR is more than the urban IMR by about 50% in these states.

State	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UTTARAKHAND	43	42	44	46	46	47	33	32	33
RAJASTHAN	60	55	65	64	59	69	43	38	49
UTTAR PRADESH	71	69	72	74	73	75	54	53	55
BIHAR	55	53	56	56	54	58	44	43	46
ASSAM	60	58	62	64	62	66	35	34	36
JHARKHAND	41	40	42	45	45	46	26	25	27
ORISSA	62	59	66	65	62	68	44	40	48
CHHATTISGARH	53	51	55	55	53	58	40	38	42
MADHYA PRADESH	67	64	69	72	70	75	50	49	52

Source: Annual Health survey, Office of the Registrar general of India

The within State variation in IMR is very significant in the EAG states and Assam, and Uttar Pradesh has observed the highest range in IMR, while considering the district wise IMRs in a State.

State	Total No.districts	Districts with minimum IMR	Districts with Maximum IMR	Range
Uttarakhand	13	Rudraprayag (19)	Haridwar (72)	53
Rajasthan	32	Kota (36)	Jalor (79)	43
Uttar Pradesh	70	Kanpur Nagar (36)	Shrawasti (103)	67
Bihar	37	Patna (39)	Madepura (71)	32
Assam	23	Dhemaji (44)	Kokrajhar (76)	32
Jharkhand	18	Purbi Singhbhum (26)	Godda (64)	38
Orissa	30	Baleshwar (49)	Balangir (100)	51
Chattisgarh	16	Durg (43)	Raigarh (65)	22
Madhya Pradesh	45	Indore (40)	Panna (93)	53

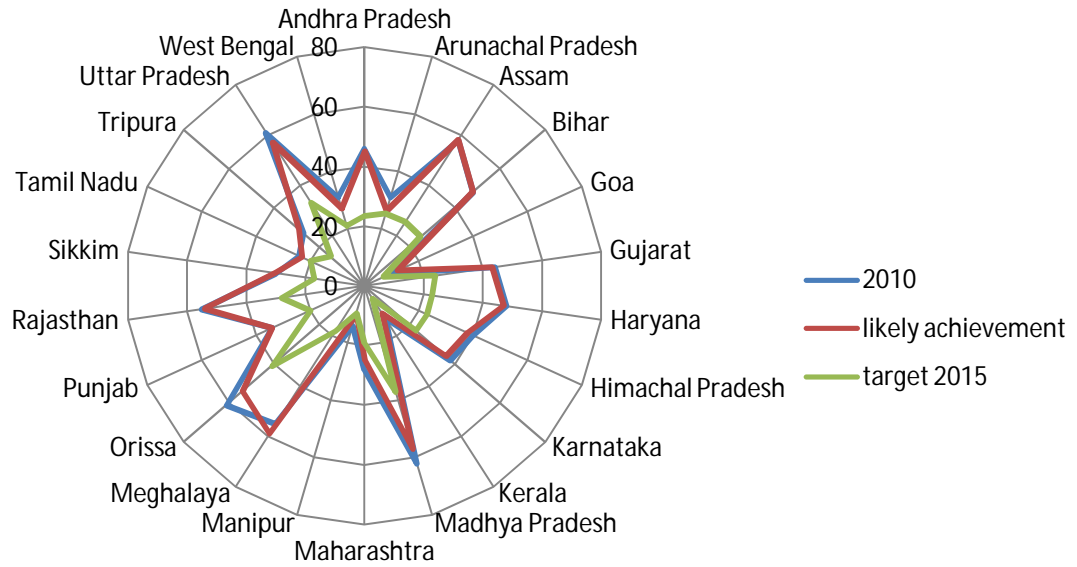
Source: Annual Health survey, Office of the Registrar general of India

Infant mortality rate: Status of achieving Millennium Development Goals in India

The Millennium Development Goals has goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality targeting to reduce the under five mortality rate by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Infant Mortality rate is one of the indicators to measure the progress of achievement of this target. IMR for the country as a whole declined by 33 points in the last two decades at an annual average decline of 1.65 points, it declined by six points between 2008 and 2010 with IMR at national level being 47 in 2010. With the present improved trend due to sharp fall during 2008-09, the national level estimate of IMR is likely to be 44 against the MDG target of 27 in 2015.

In 2010, the States of Goa (10), Kerala (13), Manipur (14), Nagaland (23) have achieved the national MDG target for IMR. Only the State of Manipur is likely to achieve the State level MDG target by 2015. The States which are likely to miss their MDG target by huge margin are Meghalaya (short by 40 points), Assam (short by 32 points), Rajasthan (short by 26 points), Haryana (short by 24 points), Bihar (short by 23 points), Uttar Pradesh (short by 24 points), Andhra Pradesh (short by 22 points), Madhya Pradesh (short by 20 points) and Gujarat (short by 20 points).

Figure 3.5 Infant Mortality Rate - State level achievement of MDGs

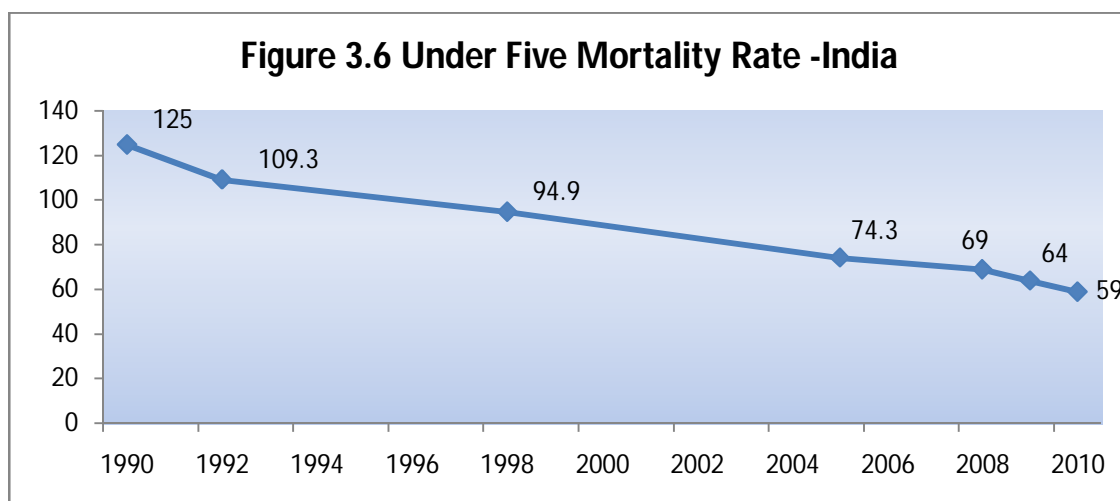


Under Five Mortality

The **Under-Five Mortality Rate** (U5MR) is the probability (expressed as a rate per 1000 live births) of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subjected to current age specific mortality rates.

Among children aged 0 to 4 years, the main causes of death are: Certain infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99) (23.1%), Diseases of the Respiratory System (16.1%), Diseases of the Nervous System (12.1%), Diseases of the Circulatory System (7.9%), Injury, Poisoning etc (.9%), Other major causes (33.9%)

U5MR at national level has declined during the last decade. SRS based U5MR in India for the year 2010, stands at 59 and it varies from 66 in rural areas to 38 in Urban areas. Within a span of last two years, U5MR has declined by 10 percentage points as against a drop of 5 points in the preceding three years. The under five mortality rate is higher for females than males as in 2010, U5MR stood at 64 for females whereas it is 55 for males.



Source: NFHS, SRS

At national level, under –five mortality rate is estimated at 59 and it varies from 66 in rural areas to 38 in urban areas. The male –female gap in U5MR was more in rural areas than in urban areas.

India			Rural			Urban		
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
59	55	64	66	61	71	38	36	40

Source: Sample Registration System 2010

In 2010, among bigger States, U5MR varies from lowest in Kerala (15), followed by 27 in Tamil Nadu to alarmingly high level in Assam (83), followed by Madhya Pradesh (82), , Uttar Pradesh (79), Odisha (78) while other states figure in between. All the bigger states have higher under five mortality rates for female than that for male.

As per the Annual Health Survey (2010-11), conducted in the EAG States and Assam, the States except Uttarakhand and Jharkhand have registered U5MR higher than the national estimate of U5MR at 59 of SRS 2010. As in the case of IMR, the male – female gap in U5MR is highest in Rajasthan, the U5Mr for females is higher by 15 points than the males. In Uttar Pradesh the gap is 9 points, in Madhya Pradesh 7 points. In other EAG States including Assam the male – female gap in U5MR is less than 5 points. The Urban –rural gap in IMR is very large in all the EAG states especially in Assam where the Rural U5MR is double of Urban U5MR, in EAG states also the rural U5MR is almost 50% more than the Urban U5MR.

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence									
State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UTTARAKHAND	53	53	54	58	58	59	39	39	40
RAJASTHAN	79	72	87	85	79	92	57	50	65

Table 3.5 ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY									
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence									
State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
UTTAR PRADESH	94	90	99	101	95	106	68	66	69
BIHAR	77	74	81	80	76	83	57	53	60
ASSAM	78	76	80	84	82	87	42	42	43
JHARKHAND	59	57	61	66	64	67	35	33	38
ORISSA	82	80	84	87	85	89	54	50	59
CHHATTISGARH	70	68	71	75	74	77	47	45	49
MADHYA PRADESH	89	86	93	99	96	103	62	60	64

Source: Annual Health survey, Office of the Registrar general of India

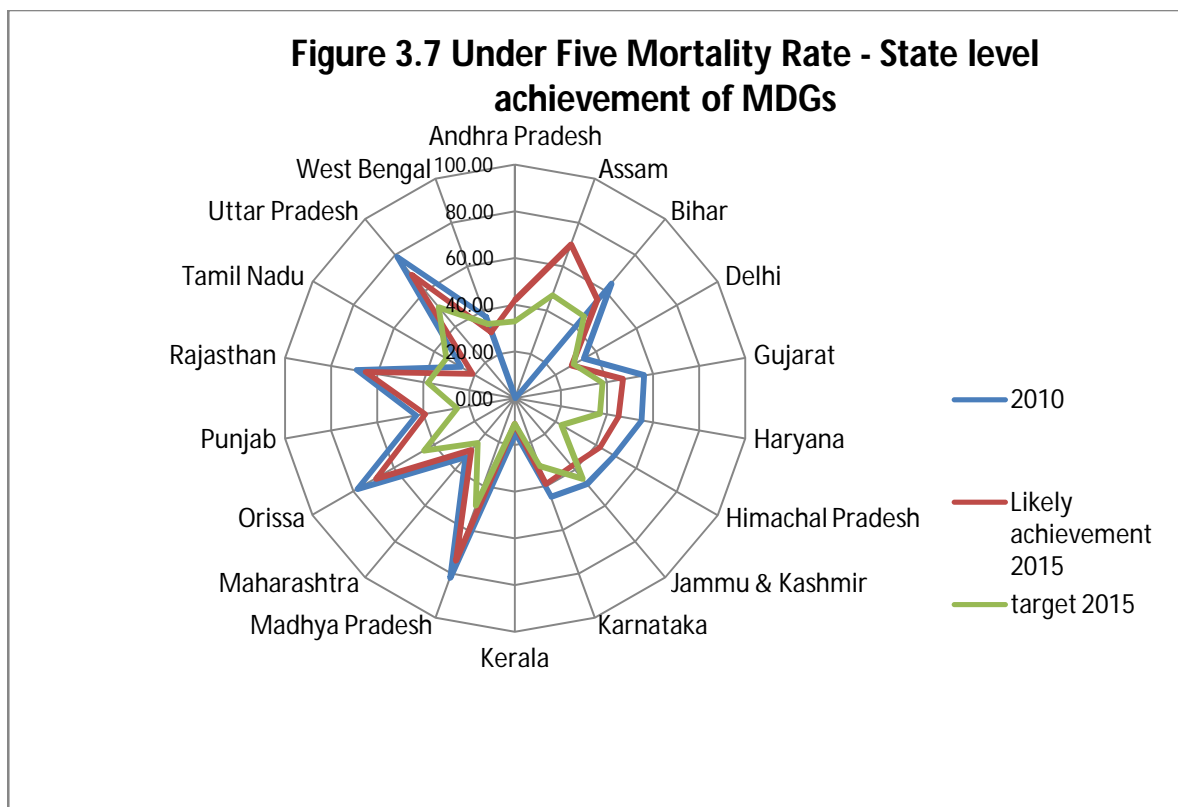
As observed for IMR, within State variation in EAG States and Assam is high for U5MR also and the highest variation U5MR among the districts is in Uttar Pradesh.

Table 3.6 Under Five Mortality Rate (IMR) – 8 Empowered Action Group States & Assam 2010-11				
State	Total No.districts	Districts with minimum IMR	Districts with Maximum IMR	Range
Uttarakhand	13	Pitoragarh (24)	Haridwar (94)	70
Rajasthan	32	Kota (45)	Jalor (99) Banswara (99)	54
Uttar Pradesh	70	Kanpur Nagar (52)	Shrawasti (142)	90
Bihar	37	Patna (53)	Sitamarhi (106)	53
Assam	23	Dhemaji (52)	Kokrajhar (103)	51
Jharkhand	18	Purbi Singhbum (36)	Godda (93)	57
Orissa	30	Balasore (58) Jharsuguda (58)	Kandhamal (145)	87
Chattisgarh	16	Durg (52)	Surguja (103)	51
Madhya Pradesh	45	Indore (51)	Panna (140)	89

Source: Annual Health survey, Office of the Registrar general of India

Under Five mortality rate: Status of achieving Millennium Development Goals in India

Reducing the under five mortality rate by two thirds, is the target specified under MDG goal 4: Reduce child mortality. Given to reduce U5MR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015, India tends to reach near to 52 by that year missing the target by 10 percentage points. With the historical rate of decline, the States of Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal & Kerala are likely to achieve their respective MDG target by 2015.



Death rates for Children age 5-14 years

Ages 5-14 is generally a period of lower mortality than at ages 0-4 years. The main leading causes of death at ages 5-14 are: Certain infectious and Parasitic Diseases (A00-B99) (22.9%), Injury Poisoning and Certain Other consequences of External causes (12.5%), Diseases of the Nervous System (11.5%), Diseases of the Circulatory System (10.5%), Diseases of the Respiratory System (8.5%), Other Major groups (34.2%).

As per SRS Report 2010, at the national level, the death rate (deaths per thousand) of 5-14 years age group is estimated to be 0.9. Rural Urban differentials exist with the urban areas registering significantly lower death rates (0.6) as compared to that in rural areas (1.0). Among the bigger States, the lowest death rate in this age group is registered in Kerala (0.3) followed by Tamil Nadu, (0.5), Punjab (0.5) and Maharashtra (0.5). while the highest rate is observed in Jharkhand (1.4), followed by Odisha (1.3), Uttar Pradesh (1.3). Other bigger states figure in between these States.

Immunisation status of the children

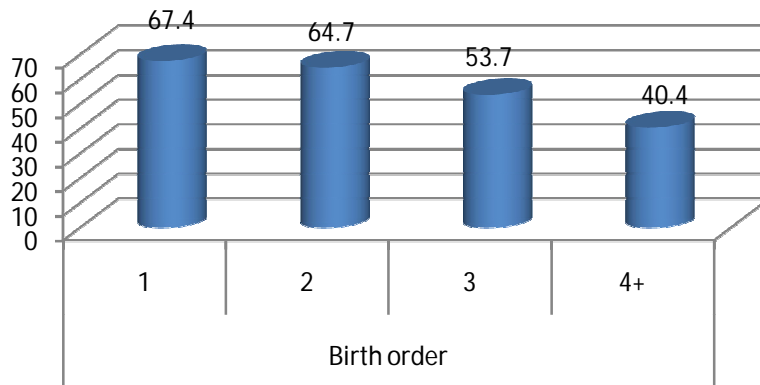
The coverage evaluation survey 2009 (UNICEF & Government of India), reveals the immunization coverage rates for each type of vaccination, according to either immunization card or mother's recall. The analysis of vaccine specific data indicates higher coverage of each type of vaccine in urban areas than in rural areas. According to the primary immunization schedule, the child should be fully vaccinated by the time he/she is 12 months old. Full immunization includes one dose of BCG, three injections of DPT, three doses of polio and one injection of measles.

Antigens	Rural	Urban	Total
BCG	86.0	89.2	86.9
OPV0	63.3	73.2	66.0
OPV1	81.3	86.3	82.7
OPV2	76.1	82.4	77.9
OPV3	68.2	76.3	70.4
DPT1	81.3	85.8	82.6
DPT2	76.5	82.7	78.2
DPT3	69.1	77.6	71.5
Measles	72.4	78.3	74.1
Full immunisation	58.5	67.4	61.0
Received no vaccination	8.5	5.2	7.6
Vitamin A 1 st dose	63.2	66.0	64.0

Source: Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009

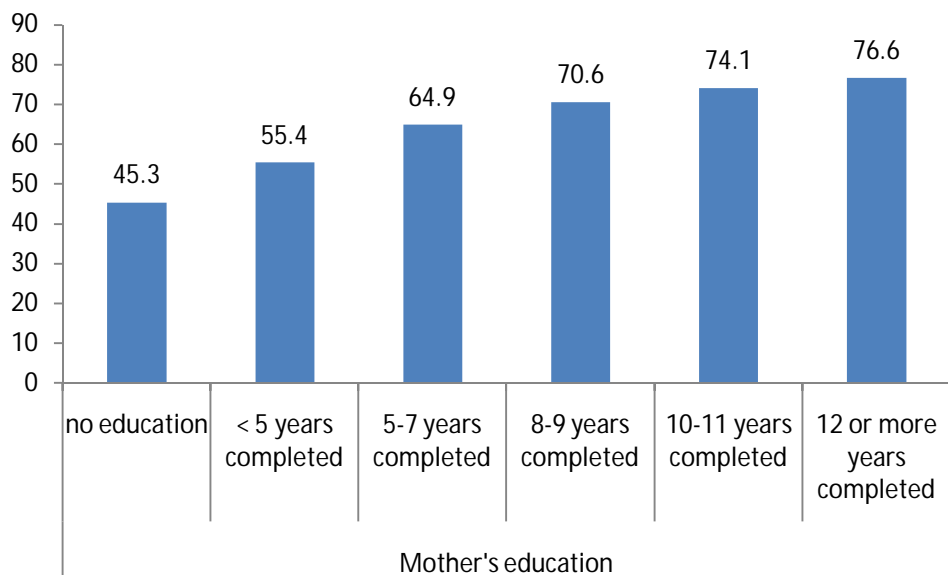
At national level, 61% of the children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization. The coverage of immunization was higher in urban areas (67.4%) compared to that in the rural areas (58.5%). It is a matter of concern that, nearly 8% children did not receive even a single vaccine. Nearly 62% of the male children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization, while among the females it was nearly 60%. It is shocking to note that, the birth order of the child still continues to affect the immunization coverage. While 67.4% of first birth order children are fortunate enough to receive full immunization, only 40.4% were so in the category of birth order 4 and above are covered under full immunisation.

Figure 3.8 Percentage of children age 12- 23 months vaccinated with full immunisation and Birth order (2009)



Mother's education also has a significant role in ensuring full immunization coverage to their children. The full immunization coverage of children age 12- 23 months of mother's education with 12 or more years is 76.6% whereas for mothers who had no education only 45.3% of children got full immunization.

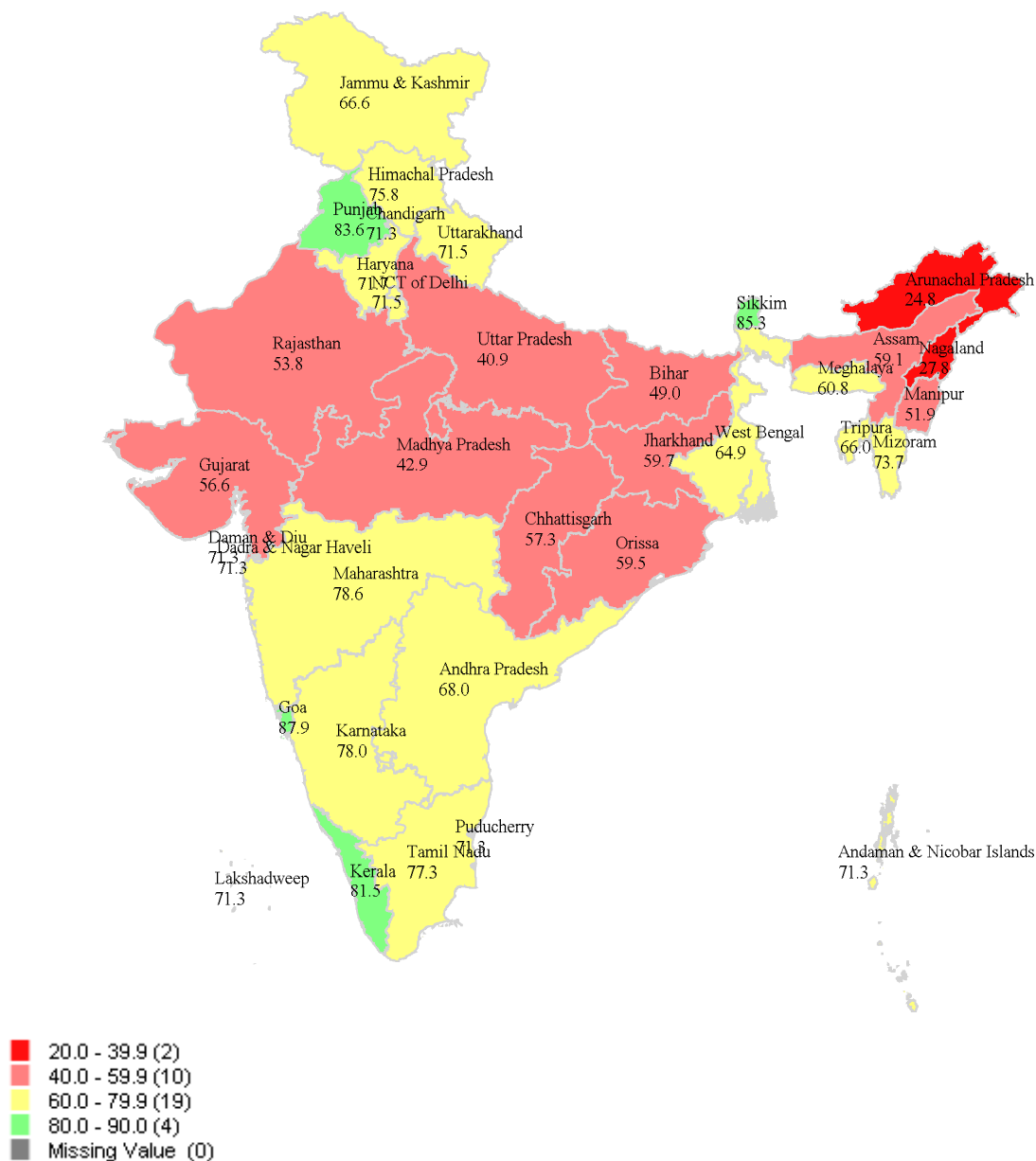
Figure 3.9 Percentage of children age 12- 23 months vaccinated with full immunisation



The economic condition of the family has a direct and huge impact on status of immunization of the children. About 75.5% of children of less than one year belonging to the highest wealth index group are fully immunized while only 47.3% from the lowest quintile are fully immunized.

The full immunization coverage of children age 12-23 months is highest in Goa (87.9%), followed by Sikkim (85.3%), Punjab (83.6%), and Kerala (81.5%). The full immunization coverage is lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (24.8%).

Coverage of full immunization in India



Source: Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009

An attempt is made in the Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009, to analyse at what stage the children dropped out and did not get all vaccines. The BCG –measles drop - out rate is found to be 14.7% and 17.7% children dropped out between BCG and DPT3, 10.3% between DPT1 and Measles and 13.3% between DPT1 and DPT3. Further the data reveals that, drop -out rate increases with birth order, and decreases with mother’s better education and better economic conditions of the family. Drop –out rate is more among rural children (15.8%) than among urban children (12.2%).

Immunisation against measles: Status of achieving Millennium Development Goals in India

The MDG Goal 4: "Reduce child mortality " has an indicator 'Proportion of one year old children immunised against measles' to track the progress of immunisation. The national level measure of the proportion of one-year old (12-23 months) children immunised against measles has registered an increase from 42.2% in 1992-93 to 74.1% in 2009 (UNICEF &GOI- Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009). At the historical rate of increase, India is expected cover about 89% children in the age group 12-23 months for immunisation against measles by 2015. Thus India is likely to fall short of universal immunisation of one-year olds against measles by about 11 percentage points in 2015. The Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009 further reveals that there exists a slight sex wise variation in the coverage of measles immunization being 74.8% for male children and 73.2% for female children. There exists coverage gap in measles immunization depending upon the birth order of the child as 79.8% of the first birth order children were immunized against only 53.6% of the 4th birth order children. Only 61.2% of the children in lowest wealth quintile were immunized against measles compared to 83.5% of children from the households with the highest wealth quintile.

Prevalence of HIV/ AIDs in children

India's response to the HIV epidemic and the broad social mobilization of stakeholders has achieved significant results in controlling the HIV epidemic. The achievements warrant the need for further commitment and coordinated joint action that is guided by the best available scientific evidence and technical knowledge. Evident from the 2008/09 HIV estimates (latest Sentinel surveillance rounds), in 2009, the number of HIV infections has decreased from 24.42 lakhs in 2008 to 23.95 lakhs in 2009. However, the percent distribution of HIV infections for the age group 0- 15 years has increased from 4.20% in 2008 to 4.36% in 2009, indicating increased number of HIV infected children in 2009, which is a matter of concern.

Conclusion

In spite of the recent progress in health sector, as exhibited by the statistical indicators, the situation is not adequate to ensure a bright future to the children of India. This is a multifaceted problem which is directly linked to a large extent to mother's health conditions and the safe delivery conditions and also the socio economic conditions of the family along with the country's health care system. Over the time, the nation has implemented a number of child centric programmes, much remains to be done to guarantee better health conditions to the children.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT



Chapter 4

Nutritional Status of Children

It is well acknowledged that investment in human resource development is a pre requisite for any nation to progress. Children of today are citizens of tomorrow, and hence improving nutritional status of children becomes extremely important. Early childhood, that is the first six years constitutes the most crucial period in life, when the foundations are laid for cognitive, social and emotional language, physical/motor development and cumulative lifelong learning. The young child under 3 years is most vulnerable to the vicious cycles of malnutrition, disease/ infection and resultant disability all of which influence the present condition of a child at micro level and the future human resource development of the nation at the macro level. The assessment of the ground reality as reflected by the statistics on nutritional status of children becomes very significant in this context.

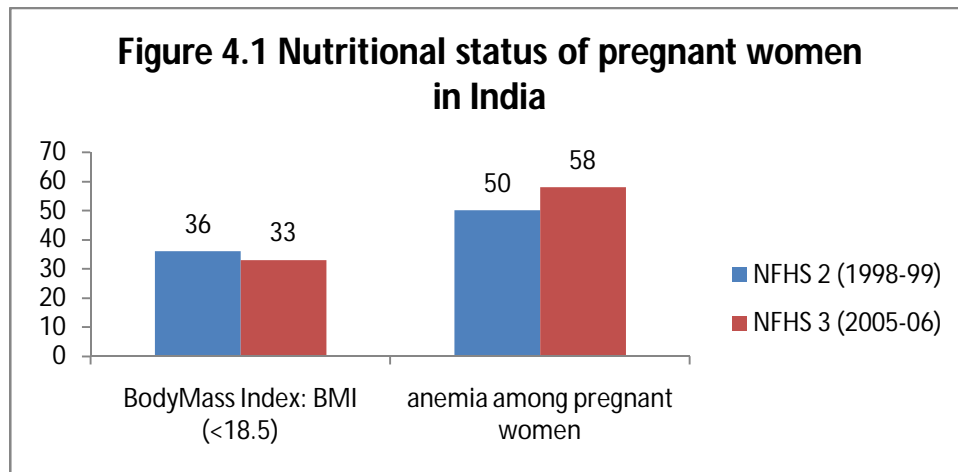
The consequences of child malnutrition for child morbidity and mortality are enormous and there is an adverse impact of malnutrition on productivity so that a failure to combat child malnutrition reduces potential economic growth at the macro level. At the micro level, malnutrition both protein energy malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies directly affects children's physical and cognitive growth and increases susceptibility to infection and diseases. It is obvious that there is urgent need to focus on the nutritional and overall developmental needs of children. The golden interval for intervention is believed to be from pregnancy to 2 years of age, after which under nutrition may cause irreversible damage for future development. Poor fetal growth or stunting in the first two years of life leads to irreversible damage. Inadequate cognitive or social stimulation in first two to three years has lifelong negative impact on educational performance and psycho-social functioning.

India is one among the many countries where child malnutrition is severe and also malnutrition is a major underlying cause of child mortality in India. The problem has caught the attention of policy makers and researchers for several decades. Various studies and surveys have been conducted to find out the root causes of child malnutrition. All these studies including the three National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) reveal that malnutrition is not the result of a single cause; the problem is multifaceted, the causes acting singly or in combination with other complex factors like poverty, purchasing power, health care, ignorance on nutrition and health education, female illiteracy, social convention etc.



Measuring malnutrition among children...

Birth weight is an important indicator which reveals the health condition of a child at birth. There is a close relationship between maternal and child health. Weak, undernourished anaemic women give birth to low birth –weight babies.



The prevalence of low birth weight babies (less than 2.5 kg at birth) is 22.5% as estimated by NFHS 3, but In NFHS 3 birth weight was reported only in 34.1% of cases of live births (60% of urban and 25% of rural). Since in 75% cases in rural areas, birth weight was not recorded, and health conditions are poorer in rural areas, actual percentage of low birth babies could be more than the reported figure.

The following anthropometric indices are taken to assess the physical development of children.

- Height-for-age - inadequate Height-for-age indicate stunting
- Weight-for-height - inadequate weight-for-height indicate wasting

- Weight-for-age - inadequate weight-for-age indicate underweight

Height-for-age (stunting)

Children whose height-for-age is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted) and are chronically malnourished. Children below minus three standard deviations (-3 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely stunted. Stunting reflects failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period of time. Height-for-age, therefore, represents the long-term effects of malnutrition in a population and does not vary according to recent dietary intake.

Weight-for-height (wasting)

The weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body length and describes current nutritional status. Children who are below -2SD from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted) for their height and are acutely malnourished. Wasting represents the failure to receive adequate nutrition in the period immediately preceding the survey and may be the result of inadequate food intake or a recent episode of illness causing loss of weight and the onset of malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-height is below -3 SD from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely wasted.

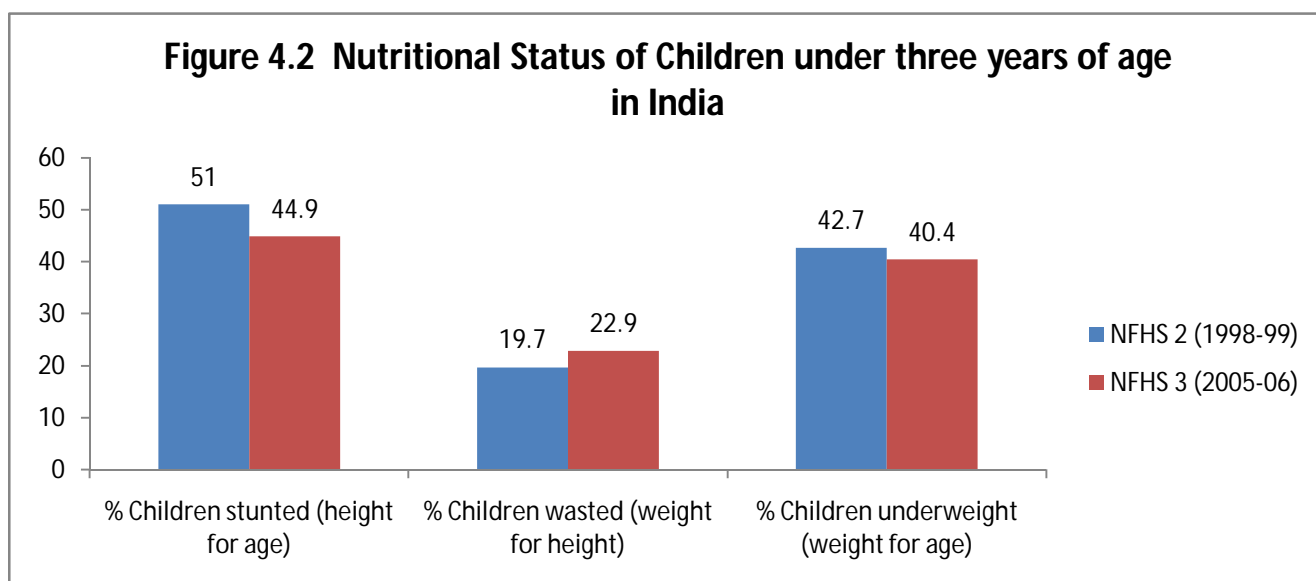
Weight-for-age (underweight)

Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus 2 SD from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight. Children whose weight-for-age is below minus 3 SD from the median of the reference population are considered to be severely underweight.

The Percentage of children below 5 years classified as malnourished according to these three anthropometric indices of nutritional status in India as revealed by NFHS 3 (2005-06) is indicative of the significant malnourishment among Indian children. 48% of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age) which indicates that, half of the country's children are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition, as evidenced by wasting, results in a child being too thin for his or her height. 19.8% of children under five years in the country are wasted which indicates that, one out of every five children in India is wasted. 43% of children under age five years are underweight for their age. Underweight status is a composite index of chronic and acute malnutrition.

	Height for Age (Stunting)			Weight for Height (Wasting)			Weight for age (Underweight)		
	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total	<-3SD (Severe)	-3SD to -2SD (Mod)	Total
ALL India	23.7	24.3	48.0	6.4	13.4	19.8	15.8	26.7	42.5

Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

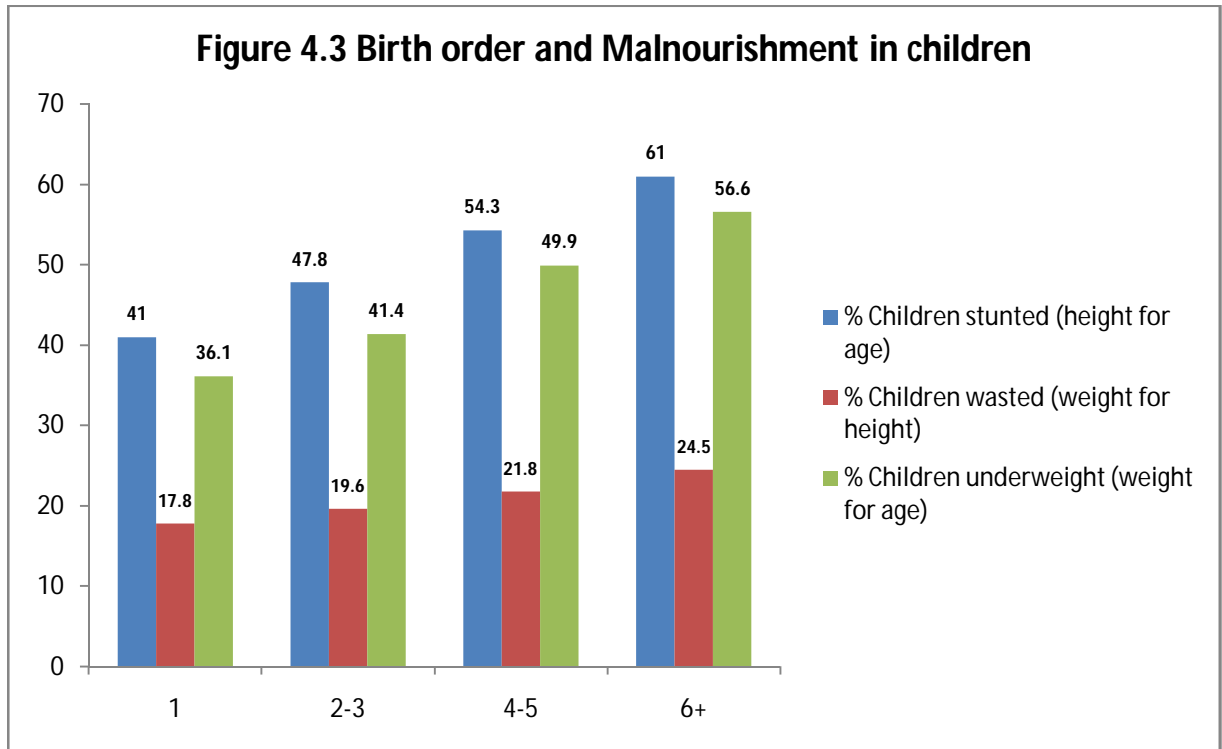
During the period between NFHS 2 (1998-99) & NFHS 3 (2005-06), decline has been observed for stunting and underweight among children under 3 years of age, whereas the percentage of children wasted has increased. However, it may be noted that, the degree of decline was very low for both categories of children (< 3 years) reported stunting and underweight as the per year decline were less than one percentage point in both cases. Further, the increase in the percentage of children wasted over years indicates a worsening situation, though the per year increase was less than one percentage point.

	Male	Female
% Children stunted (height for age)	48.1	48
% Children wasted (weight for height)	20.5	19.1
% Children underweight (weight for age)	41.9	43.1

Higher is the percentage of underweight female children (< 5 years) than male children, whereas females are in a slightly better position compared to male children (< 5 years)

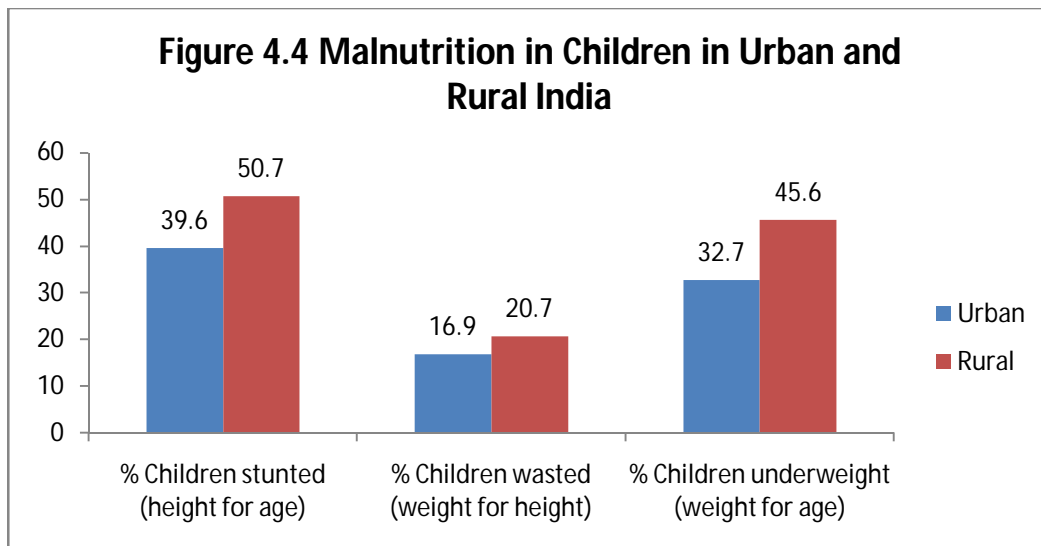
² (Each of these indices is expressed in standard deviation units SD, from the median of the 2006 WHO international reference population)

while considering stunting and wasting. The NFHS 3 results also indicates that malnutrition is more prevalent among children in the higher birth order category.



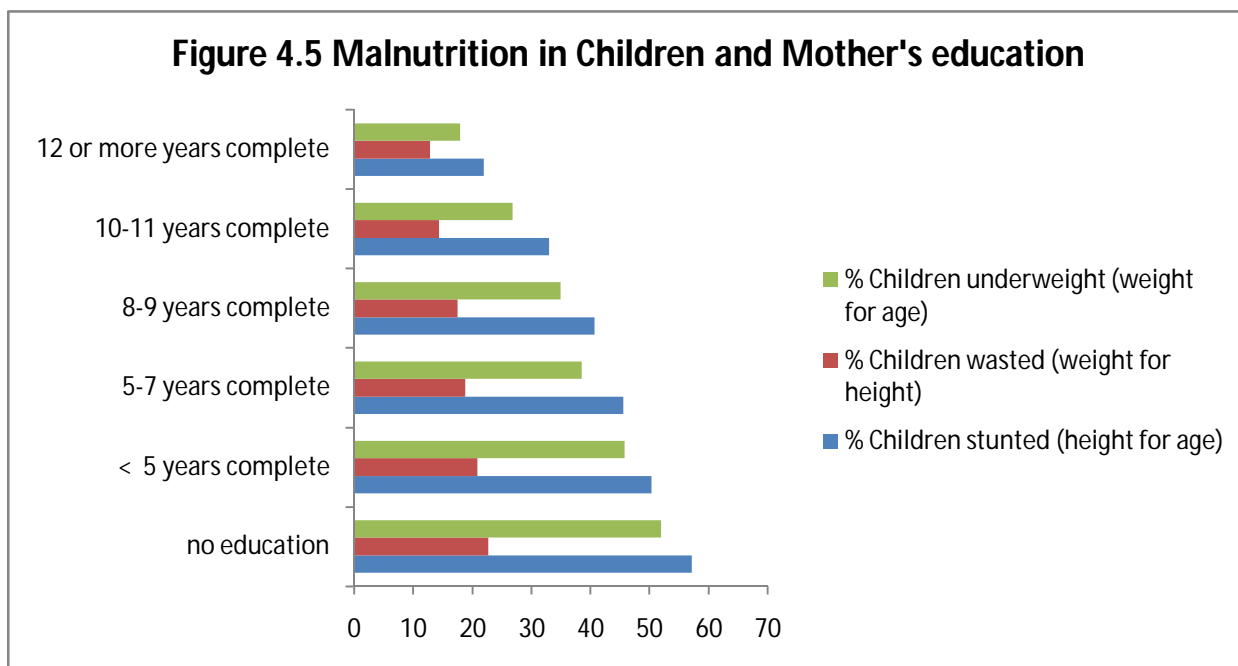
Source: National Family Health Survey 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The rural India is witnessing more malnutrition among children < 5 years as higher percentage of stunted, wasted and underweight children were reported from rural areas.



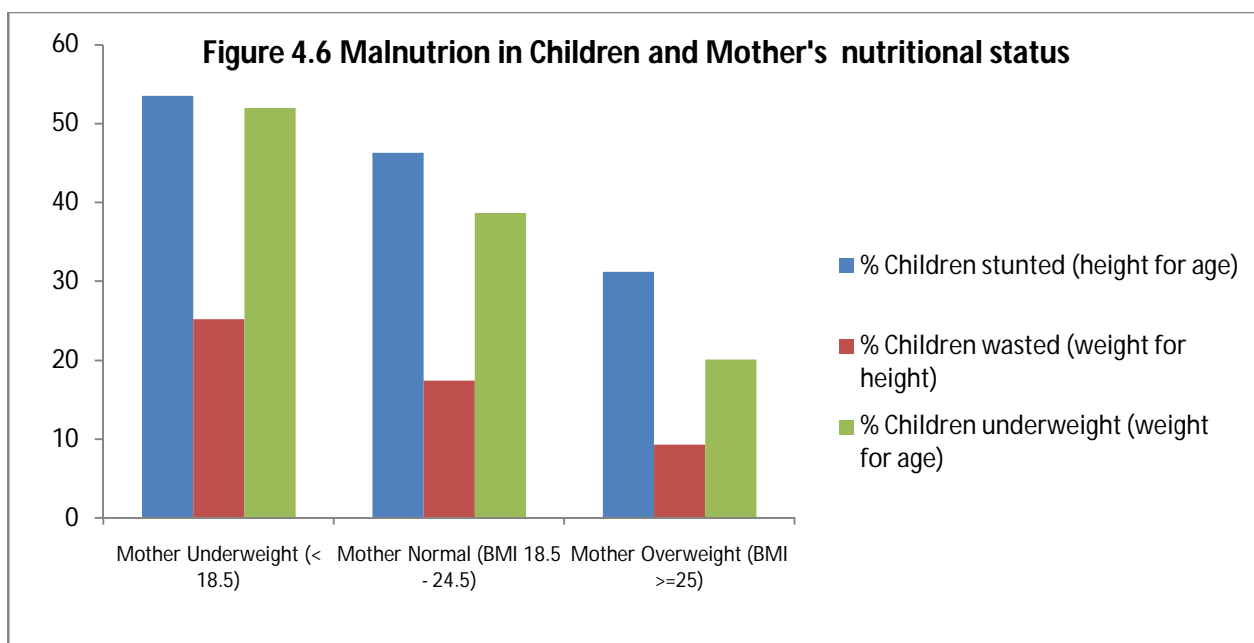
Source: National Family Health Survey , 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The NFHS 3 data confirms that, Mother's education has a direct impact on the nutritional status of the children. As evident from Figure 3.5, high malnutrition of all types prevails in the group of illiterate mothers and mother's with less than 5 year's education.



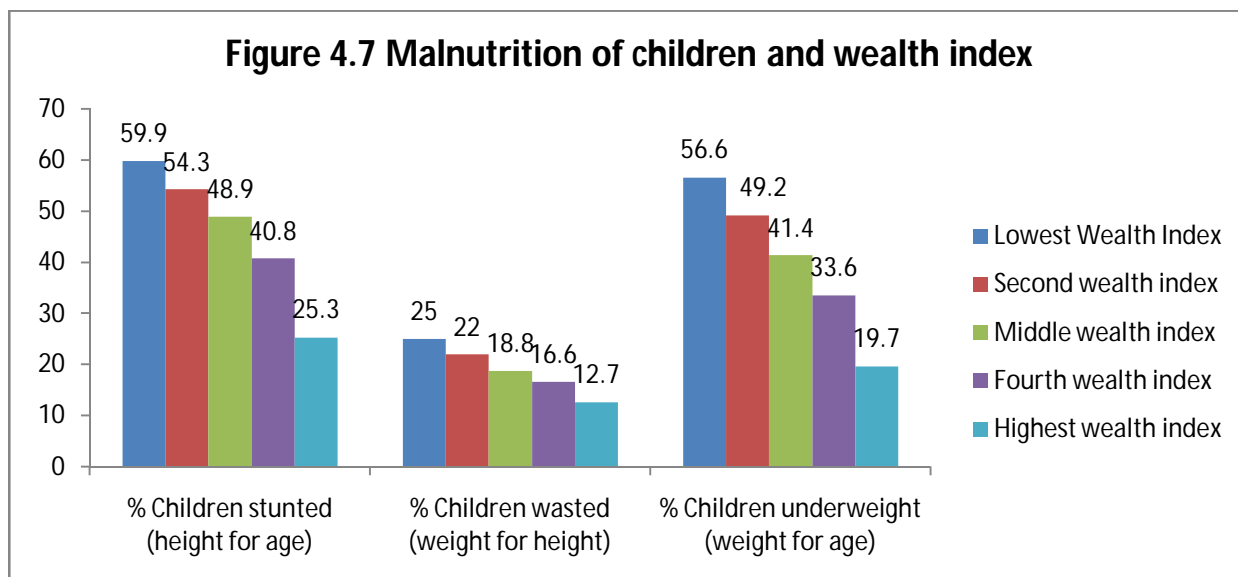
Source: National Family Health Survey , 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

It is a well known fact that, the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers has a very significant bearing on the nutritional status of children. The NFHS 3 results support this as malnutrition among children is highest for underweight mothers.



Source: National Family Health Survey, 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The economic condition of the family is another factor which has a strong impact on the nutritional condition of children as is evident from Figure 3.7. The percentage of underweight children in the lowest wealth index category (56.6%) is nearly 3 times higher than that in the highest wealth index category (19.7%).



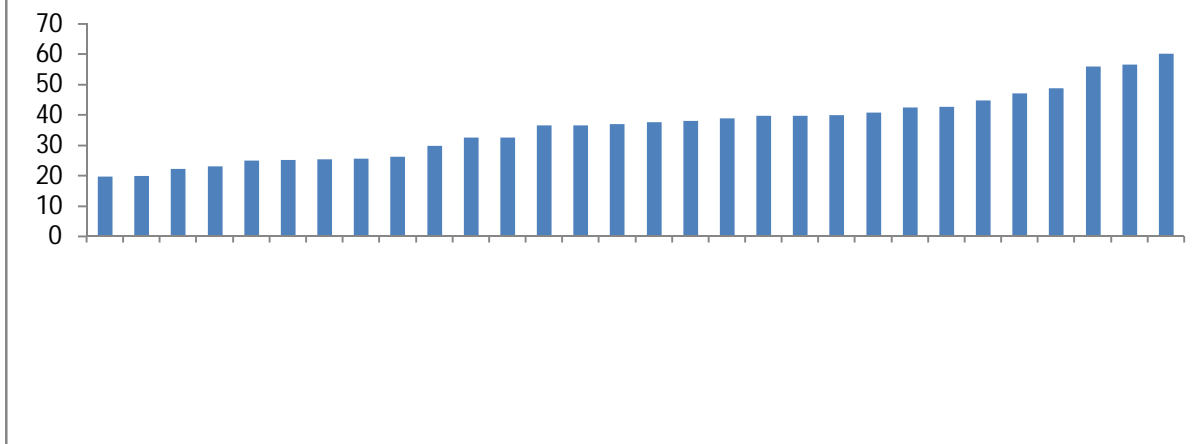
Source: National Family Health Survey, 2005-06, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The problem of underweight children was higher among Schedule tribes (54.5%), Schedule Castes (47.9%) and Other backward classes (43.2%), while the category of 'others' and 'Caste not known' reported 33.7% and 35.1% underweight children respectively. The variation in percentage of underweight children among various religions is also very striking. Among Hindu children, 43.2% and among Muslim children 41.8% were underweight children, while among Christian, Sikh and Jain communities, the underweight children were 29.7%, 22%, and 24% respectively.

Underweight children < 5 years – Profile of States/ UTs

The 2011 census estimates the population of children below 6 years at 158.8 million. Nearly 40 % of these children are undernourished that is more than 63 million children are suffering from malnutrition. Nutritional problems are substantial in every State in India. The proportion of children under age five years who are underweight was lowest in Sikkim (19.7%) followed by Mizoram (19.9%). The States with more than 50 percent children under five years of age underweight are Madhya Pradesh (60%), Jharkhand (56.5%) and Bihar (55.9%). Other states where more than 40 percent and upto 50% of children are underweight are Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa. Although the prevalence of underweight is relatively low in Mizoram, Sikkim, and Manipur, even in those states more than one-third of children are stunted. Stunting was more prevalent in Uttar Pradesh (56.8%), Bihar (55.6%), and Meghalaya (55.1%). Wasting is most common in Madhya Pradesh (35%), Jharkhand (32%), and Meghalaya (31%). These results reveal that, the severity of child malnutrition varies across States.

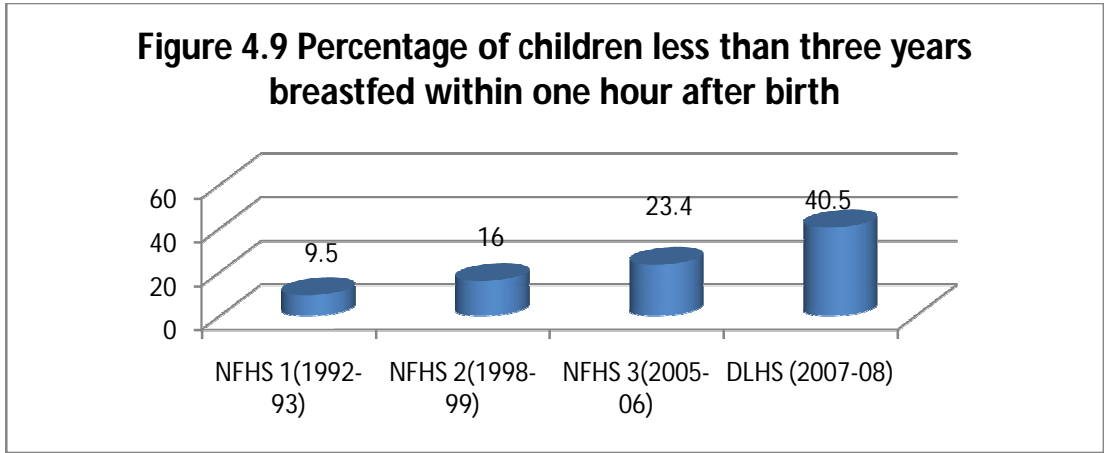
Figure 4.8 Percentage of under weight children (<5 years in India & State/ UTS)



Source: National Family Health Survey, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after childbirth, preferably within one hour is a recommended practice which is encouraged for a number of reasons, the most important being that, the first breast milk is highly nutritious and it improves the immunity power of the child. However, District level Household Survey (DLHs -3 2007-08) shows only 40.5% children are fortunate to be breastfed within one hour of child birth.

Figure 4.9 Percentage of children less than three years breastfed within one hour after birth



Exclusive breast feeding for 0-6 months and receiving solid/ semi- solid food alongwith breastfeed during 6-9 months are conditions which ensure better nutrition for children. NFHS 3 (2005-06) and DLHS (2007-08) reported 46% exclusive breastfeeding for 0-6 months children and 54.8% of 6-9 months old children were receiving solid/ semi-solid food along with breastfeed.

Prevalence of anaemia among Children

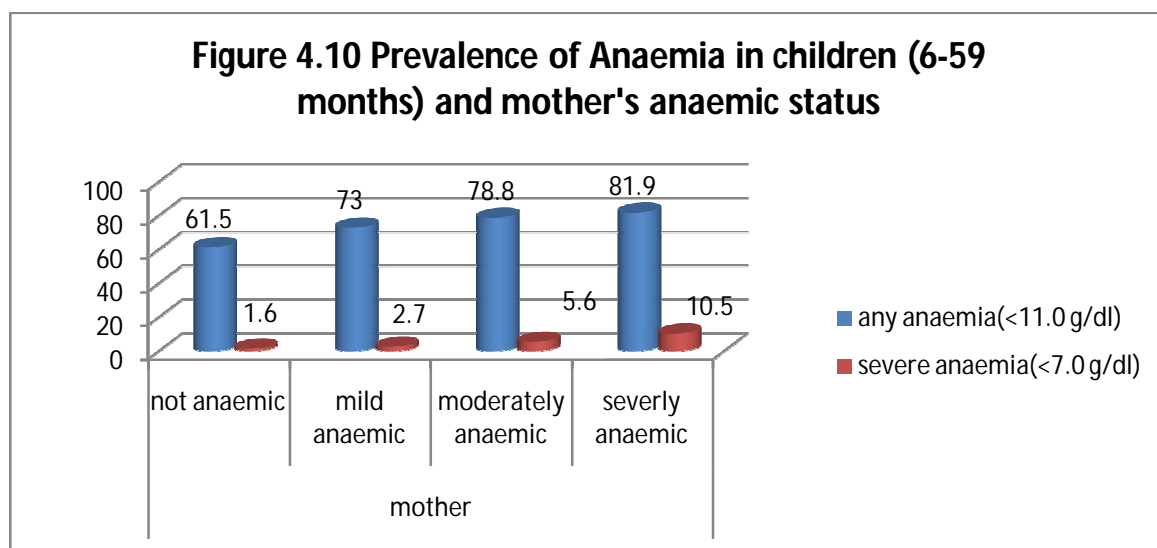
Anaemia, the condition of low level of haemoglobin in blood is a serious concern as it can result in impaired cognitive performance, behavioural and motor development, coordination, language development, and scholastic achievement, as well as increased morbidity from infectious diseases.

age in months	any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	severe anaemia (<7.0 g/dl)
6-8	79.7	1.6
9-11	81.7	2.4
12-17	84.5	4.6
18-23	81.6	4.4
24-35	74.6	3.9
36-47	63	2.7
48-59	53	1.2

Source: NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Among male and female children (6-59 months) the percentage of children with any anaemia was reported as 69% and 69.9% respectively, severe anaemia was reported for 3.2 % male children and 2.7% female children. Anaemia was more prevalent in Rural areas (71.5%), than Urban areas (63%). The data further shows significant gap between the prevalence of anaemia among children of mothers with no education (74.5%) and mother's with 12 or more years of education (55.4%) underlying the impact of mother's education in children's nutritional status.

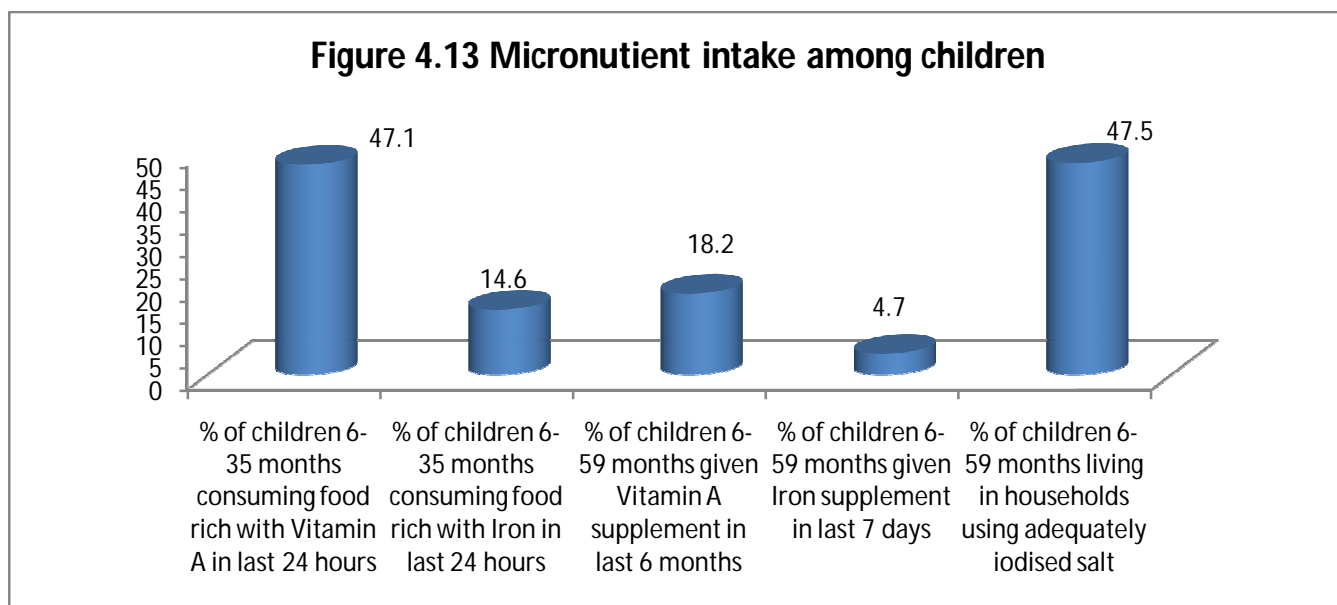
High rates of maternal under-nutrition measured by low body mass index and anemia adversely affect the health and survival of mothers and newborns. For 81.9% severely anaemic mothers, their children were anaemic whereas 61.5 % mothers without anaemia reported anaemia among children. Percentage of children with severe anaemia among severe anaemia mothers was nearly seven times higher than that among mothers not anaemic.



Source: NFHS 3 (2005-06)

It is an established fact that, economic conditions of the family have huge impact on the nutritional status of children, which has been supported by the survey results. NFHS 3 (2005-06), reveals 76.4% of children (6-59 months) in the lowest wealth index are suffering from anaemia whereas 56.2% children of the highest wealth index are suffering from anaemia. This is indicative of the reality that affluence alone cannot rule out anaemia among children.

being particularly common and posing public health risks in developing countries. Micronutrient deficiency is a serious contributor to childhood morbidity and mortality. In NFHS 3 (2005-06), data on micronutrient intake was collected on the consumption of vitamin A rich foods and on the administration of Vitamin A supplements. The survey has shown that, socio economic conditions also play some role in the intake of micronutrients, as it had increased with age of children, with mothers education and the wealth index of the household. The data on micronutrient intake of children are depicted below.



Source: NFHS 3 (2005-06)

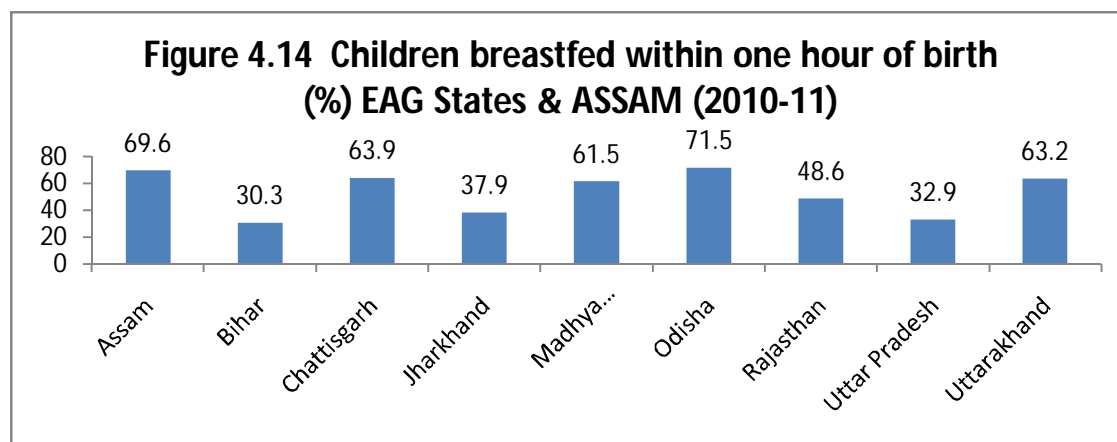
The Annual Health Survey (2010-11) conducted among the 8 Empowered Action Group States and Assam also collected data on some important indicators related to micronutrient intake nutrition among children.

Table 4.4 Indicators on Child nutrition – Annual Health Survey 2010-11									
	Assam	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand
INTAKE OF MICRONUTRIENTS (%)									
Children (aged 6-35 months) who received at least one Vitamin A dose during last six months (%)	72.0	61.9	71.7	60.1	54.5	63.4	59.4	37.2	55.0
Children (aged 6 months) who received IFA tablets/syrup during last 3 months (%)	27.7	29.0	37.7	14.2	24.8	23.3	9.4	10.6	14.3

	Assam	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Odisha	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand
Children whose birth weight was taken (%)	52.8	31.9	64.4	39.0	70.9	76.5	54.4	26.1	41.0
Children with birth weight less than 2.5 Kg. (%)	26.1	22.4	15.8	36.3	28.6	22.3	38.7	28.2	24.1
BREASTFEEDING AND SUPPLEMENTATION									
Children breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	69.6	30.3	63.9	37.9	61.5	71.5	48.6	32.9	63.2
Children (aged 6-35 months) exclusively breastfed for at least six months (%)	39.2	28.5	47.5	45.6	36.8	24.8	24.7	17.7	38.2

Source: Annual Health survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

As per the Annual Health Survey 2010-11, among the AHS States, the percentage of children breastfed within one hour was highest (71.5%) in Odisha (71.5%) and lowest in Bihar (30.3%).



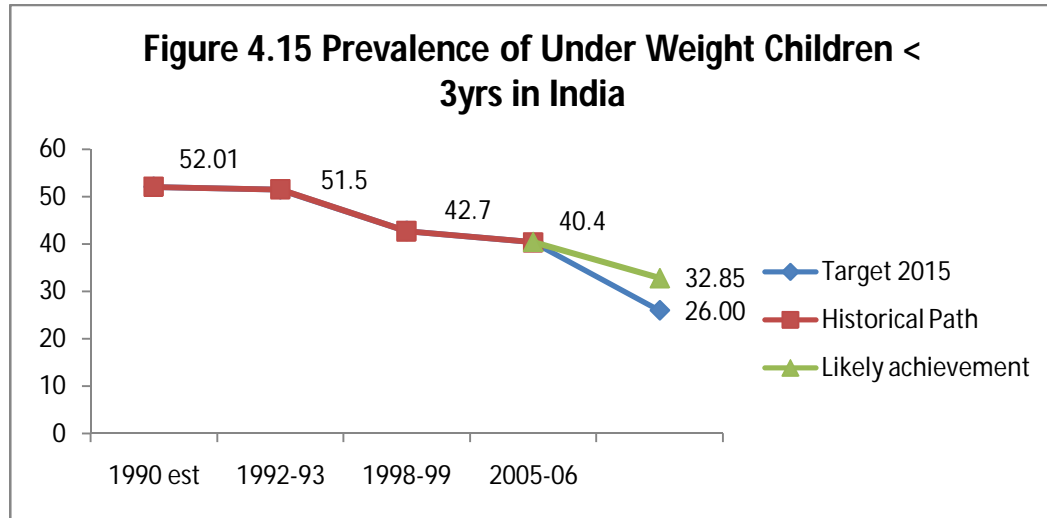
Source: Annual Health survey 2010-11

The Annual Health Survey further throws light into the disparities existing in the micronutrient intake and feeding practices in rural and urban areas as well as districts within the States. In the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand the percentage of children breastfed within one hour of birth was lower in urban areas than rural areas.

Child nutrition: Status of achieving Millennium Development Goals

The Millennium Development Goal 1 is 'Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger' Under Goal 1, target 2 states, 'halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger' with the indicator 'Prevalence of underweight children under

three years of age'. India is therefore, committed to halving the prevalence of underweight children by 2015. All-India trend of the **proportion of underweight (severe and moderate) children below 3 years of age** shows India is going slow in eliminating the effect of malnutrition. From estimated 52% in 1990, the proportion of underweight children below 3 years is required to be reduced to 26% by 2015. The proportion of underweight children has declined by only 3 percentage points during 1998-99 to 2005-06, ie from about 43% to about 40% and at this historical rate of decline, the measure is expected to come down to about 33% only by 2015.



Conclusion

Infant and young child feeding practices in particular continue to be a serious challenge to reduce malnutrition among children. In spite of unprecedented economic growth, improvements in childhood nutritional status in India over the last decade have been slow. The status of various aspects of nutrition among children points towards urgent need to take the call for aggressive awareness campaigns along with improved health care facilities with special privileges for the weaker sections of the society.

Chapter 5

Education status of children



Education is the fourth necessity for man after food, clothing and shelter, in today's competitive world. The education is the process of instruction aimed at the all round development of individuals, providing the necessary tools and knowledge to understand and participate in day to day activities of today's world. It dispels ignorance and boosts moral values of the individuals. It is the only wealth which cannot be robbed. It forms the basis for lifelong learning and inspires confidence to face challenges. It provides the skills to individuals to become more self reliant, enhances the ability to manage health and nutrition and plan for future.

Education is also a fundamental requirement in a democracy. Through education people become, more informed and responsible citizens, who are capable of exercising wise choices, and finding their voices in politics. It is essential for eradicating poverty, by allowing people to play more productive roles and to earn better for living.

The importance of education in India is indeed rising with passing time. Though India has always been a great source of learning for many years, it still needs to improve not just on the quality of education but also on the number of people being educated. In India, still many are deprived of education mainly due to poverty and less accessibility educational services. The lack of education, adds to the vulnerability of children for forcing them into social evils of child labour and crime.

The Indian education landscape saw significant developments during the 11th Plan. There was a surge in school enrollments, and gender and social category gaps in enrollments narrowed considerably. Expansion of school infrastructure and facilities significantly widened access to schooling, and incentives and child entitlements, such as textbooks, mid day meals and uniforms began reaching a considerably large number of children. The most significant development, however, was that Article 21-A, inserted in the Constitution of India through the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 to make elementary education a fundamental right, and its consequential legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, became operative on 1st April 2010. This development has far reaching implications for elementary education in the years to

come: it implies that every child has a right to elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

Schooling facilities in India

The country has witnessed substantial increase in the number of primary and upper primary Schools in recent years. As per Statistics of school education, 2009-10, there are 1449420 educational institutions in the Country.

Board of intermediate/ Secondary education	Pre-degree/ junior colleges/ Higher secondary schools	High /Post Basic schools	Middle/ Sr.Basic schools	Primary/ Junior basic schools	Pre-Primary/ Pre-basic schools	Total
48	66917	123726	367745	823162	67822	1449420

Source: Statistics of School Education 2009-10

These educational institutions are managed by Government, Local Bodies, Private aided, and Private unaided managements. Private sector dominated in number of Pre-degree/ junior colleges/ Higher secondary schools and High /Post Basic schools, whereas Government managed institutions were prominent for Middle/ Senior Basic schools, Primary/ Junior basic schools and Pre-Primary/ Pre-basic schools.

	Government	Local Bodies	Private aided	Private un aided	Total
Pre-degree/ junior colleges/ Higher secondary schools	30565 (45.68%)	322 (0.48%)	11953 (17.86%)	24077 (35.98%)	66917
High /Post Basic schools	39166 (31.66%)	10320 (8.34%)	29622 (23.94%)	44618 (36.06)	123726
Middle/ Sr.Basic schools	210796 (57.32%)	58066 (15.79%)	39258 (10.68%)	59625 (16.21%)	367745
Primary/ Junior basic schools	517347 (62.85%)	189021 (22.96%)	54052 (6.57%)	62742 (7.62%)	823162
Pre-Primary/ Pre-basic schools	32873 (48.47%)	17756 (26.18%)	2659 (3.92%)	14534 (21.43%)	67822

Source: Statistics of School Education 2009-10, Ministry of human resources Development

The quality of education depends hugely on the capability of teachers. 89% teachers in the Higher Secondary Schools/ Junior Colleges were trained whereas the corresponding level in High /Post Basic Schools, Middle/ Sr.Basic School and Pre-Primary/Primary/ Jr.Basic School are 90%, 88% and 86% respectively. The Pupil –Teacher ratio also plays a determining role in quality of education. The Economic Survey 2011-12 points out that, at the all India level, there has been a marginal improvement in the proportion of schools complying with RTE norms on pupil – Teacher ratio from 38.9% in 2010 to 40.7% in 2011. In 2011, Kerala stands out with 94.1% of schools in compliance of RTE norms and in Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Manipur more than 80% schools are in compliance with these norms. At all India level, there has been a marginal decline in the proportion of schools with at least one classroom per teacher, from 76.2% in 2010 to 74.3% in 2011.

	Higher Secondary Schools/ Inter Colleges	High /Post Basic Schools	Middle/ Sr.Basic School	Pre-Primary/Primary/ Jr.Basic School
Number of teachers	1028723	1310349	1912585	2480414
Percentage of trained teachers	89	90	88	86
Number of female teachers per hundred male teachers	65	61	72	86
Pupil –Teacher ratio	39	30	34	42

Source: Statistics of School Education 2009-10, Ministry of human resources Development

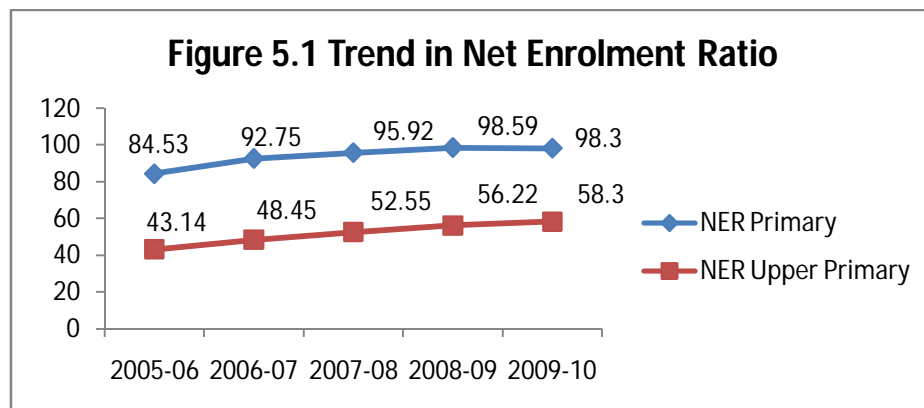
There has been substantial spatial and numerical expansion of primary and upper primary schools; access and enrollment at the primary stage of education have reached near universal levels; the gender gap in enrollment has narrowed. However, there remains much to achieve in universalising education at the upper primary stage. Efforts to universalise elementary education gained momentum during the 11th Plan. Table 1 gives the details of progress in the first three years of the 11th Plan period with reference to the terminal year of the 10th Plan. According to District Information System for education, enrolments at elementary level increased from 169 million in 2005-06 to 188 million in 2009-10 in the Country.

	2005-06	2009-10
Number of Primary Schools	7.38 lakh	8.23 lakh
Number Upper Primary schools	3.85 lakh	4.91 lakh
Primary enrolment (no.)	125 million	133 million
Upper Primary Enrolment(no.)	43.7 million	54.5 million
GER Primary	104	115
NER Primary	85	98

Table 5.4 Progress in Education sector in India		
	2005-06	2009-10
GER Upper Primary	59	75.8
NER Upper Primary	43	58.3
Teachers in Government Schools (no.)	3.4 million	3.9 million
Out of School children (no.)*	1.3 million	8.1 million

Source: DISE, *IMRB (Indian Market Research Bureau) Survey

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary level is high at 115%, and NER has improved significantly from 84.5% in 2005-06 to 98% in 2009-10. High GER at primary level, however, indicates the presence of over-age and under age children, possibly due to early and late enrolment or repetition. During this period, Net enrolment ratio (NER) at Primary level has shown improvement in most of the State / UTs of the country. GER at upper primary level is low, but had shown considerable improvement of 16.8 percentage points in the four years between 2005 and 2009. NER at upper primary is a cause of concern. It varies from 35.76% in Sikkim to 90.51% in Tamil Nadu. Thus, although more children are entering the education system, many are not progressing through the system. Upper primary NER at 58.3% gives a clear indication of the ground to be covered.



Source: DISE, M/o Human Resources Development

Gender wise enrolment trends

The improvement in school enrolment of girls shows the encouraging trend of the growing outreach of the schools to the girls. The share of girls in the total enrolment at primary and upper primary level was 19% and 46.5% respectively in the year 2005-06; this increased to 48.5 and 48.1 at primary and upper primary levels respectively in 2009-10.

Gender parity index (GPI) has also shown significant increase, particularly at the upper primary level. Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary and secondary and is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools to the number of male students. In general, at the national level, the number of girls enrolled in all levels, i.e. primary, secondary and higher education is less than their counterparts. However, the female-male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years. In primary education, the GPI ratio has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.00 in 2009-10 showing 31.6% increase and in secondary

education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.88 in 2009-10 thereby showing 46.7% increase.

	1990-91	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2009-10
Primary education (I-V classes)	0.76	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.98	1
Secondary education (IX-XII)	0.60	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.85	0.88

Source: Ministry of Human Resources Development

As on 2009-10, the GPI at Primary level ranges from 0.87 in Bihar to 1.13 in Damn & Diu. At Primary level, 7 State/ UTs have gender parity.

As on 2009-10, the GPI at Secondary level ranges from 0.64 in Rajasthan to 1.36 in Damn & Diu. At Secondary level, 21 States has gender disparity while only one State (Karnataka) has gender parity, and for the remaining States/ UTs have gender disparity against male children. The increasing level of drop out rates in higher classes as evident from table 5.6 is a cause of worry.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Classes I-V	30.25	27.25	28.86
Classes I-VIII	40.59	44.39	42.39
Classes I-X	53.38	51.97	52.76

Source: Statistics of school Education 2009-10

The Annual Health survey (AHS), 2010-11, presents results on children currently attending school (age 6-17 years) and Children attended before. The percentage of children (6-17 years) currently attending schools varied from 83.1% in Odisha to 92.6% in Uttarakhand. The percentage of drop out children (age 6-17 years) is highest in Odisha (14.1%). The throws light into the existing rural - urban and male –female gaps in school attendance as well as drop outs.

		Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
Assam	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	87.1	86.3	92.3	Person	10.5	11.1	6.4
	Male	86.0	85.1	91.4	Male	11.7	12.4	7.5
	Female	88.3	87.5	93.4	Female	9.1	9.8	5.3
Bihar	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	88.8	88.4	91.8	Person	5.9	6.0	4.9

		Total	Rural	Urban		Total	Rural	Urban
	Male	89.6	89.3	91.2	Male	6.0	6.1	5.5
	Female	88.0	87.4	92.5	Female	5.7	5.9	4.2
Chattisgarh	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	87.9	87.4	90.2	Person	9.1	9.4	7.8
	Male	88.2	87.9	89.1	Male	9.3	9.4	8.8
	Female	87.7	86.8	91.3	Female	9.0	9.5	6.7
Jharkhand	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	90.0	89.1	93.0	Person	7.0	7.4	5.5
	Male	90.3	89.6	92.6	Male	7.2	7.5	6.0
	Female	89.7	88.5	93.5	Female	6.7	7.3	5.0
Madhya Pradesh	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	88.0	86.6	91.2	Person	9.2	9.9	7.5
	Male	88.2	87.0	90.8	Male	9.1	9.6	8.0
	Female	87.7	86.0	91.8	Female	9.2	10.1	7.0
Odisha	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	83.1	82.1	88.7	Person	14.1	14.9	10.0
	Male	84.5	83.7	88.5	Male	13.4	13.9	10.3
	Female	81.7	80.5	88.8	Female	15.0	15.8	9.8
Rajasthan	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	86.2	85.3	89.2	Person	9.1	9.4	8.0
	Male	90.4	90.3	90.7	Male	6.8	6.8	7.1
	Female	81.4	79.7	87.4	Female	11.6	12.3	9.0
Uttar Pradesh	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	86.3	86.8	84.2	Person	10.3	10.1	11.3
	Male	87.2	88.0	84.0	Male	9.9	9.5	11.8
	Female	85.2	85.4	84.4	Female	10.7	10.7	10.7
Uttarakhand	Children Currently Attending School (Age 6-17 years) (%)				Children attended before / Drop out (Age 6-17 years) (%)			
	Person	92.6	93.0	91.7	Person	6.2	5.9	7.2
	Male	93.4	94.2	91.5	Male	5.6	4.9	7.4
	Female	91.7	91.7	91.9	Female	6.9	6.9	6.8

Source: Annual Health Survey, 2010-11, ORGI

Education sector: Achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

The MDG Goal 2 is 'Achieving universal primary education' with the target to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education. By the measure of Net enrolment ratio (NER) in primary education the country has already crossed by 2008-09, the 95% cut-off line regarded as the marker value for achieving 2015 target of universal primary education for all children aged 6-10 years. Primary enrolment of 6-10 year old children by their NER measure has improved from 83% in the year 2000 to over 98.3% in 2009 - 10. A trend based on DISE

statistics shows that, India is likely to achieve 100% NER for girls and boys alike ahead of 2015. The **survival rate** at primary level up to Grade V (i.e. proportion of pupils starting Grade I who reach the last grade of primary) has risen from 62% in 1999 to 81% by 2002 and declined thereafter to 73% in 2004. According to DISE 2007-08, it further dipped to 72% in 2007-08. However, DISE 2009-10 indicated an improvement to 78 percent in 2008-09.

The MDG Goal 3 is 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women' targeting to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015. By the measure of Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, the female-male disparity in all the three grades of education has been steadily diminishing over the years. The target for eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary enrolment by 2005 has not been achieved in India as per the available data for Gender parity Index for Enrolment, in the sense that though almost perfect parity was attained in the primary level of enrolment, it was not so in secondary level. However, by the cut – off line for achievement as internationally recognized, the target has been achieved for primary grade by 2007-08. The rates of increase in GPI signify India's on –the –track progress to achieving Gender parity in enrolment by 2015, even for Secondary grade.

Conclusion

The programme and policy initiatives like Sarva Shikha Abhiyan (SSA) and Right to Education (RTE) have contributed to a new vibrancy, meaning and urgency in the country's efforts to universalize elementary education, and are expected to infuse new life in the schooling system in the years to come. However, the issue of drop outs continues as a major issue in all levels of education. Also the Net enrolment Ratio in upper primary level is far from satisfactory. Urgent and more focused measures are required to address and tackle these enduring issues in the education sector of the Country.

CHILD PROTECTION



Chapter 6

Children engaged in work

Child labour is the practice of engaging children in economic activity, on part-time or full-time basis. Contrary to the notion that it is better when all members of a family, irrespective of age, work and earn money, child labour actually makes poverty worse. The more children are forced to work, the fewer opportunities are there for adults to earn a living. By driving down adult wages and depriving children of education, child labour results in poverty passing down from generation to generation. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) "Born to parents who themselves were uneducated child workers, many child workers are forced to continue a tradition that leaves them chained to a life of poverty" (ILO, United States Policies to Address Child Labour Globally, 2010). That is why child labour is a very complicated development issue, affecting human society all over the world.

Although India has the largest number of child labourers under the age 14 in the world, child labour problem is not unique to India; worldwide, in many countries children are forced to work with disastrous consequences. Children, under age 14 are often forced to work for as many as 18 hours a day. They are subject to malnutrition, impaired vision, deformities from sitting long hours in cramped over crowded work places, they become easy preys to deadly diseases like serious respiratory diseases, T.B., and Cancer. They are often forced to lead solitary lives away from their families, deprived of meaningful education and training opportunities that could prepare them for a better future. Child labour not only leads to a perpetual cycle of poverty for a family, it depresses the economy also. The immense benefits of abolition of child labour cannot be measured in economic terms alone, its enormous long term beneficial impact on the Society as a whole far outweighs the nominal economic hardship that some families would suffer only for a short span of time.

Child Labour is recognized as a serious and enormously complex social problem in India. The **Census** found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.66 million in 2001. In addition, nearly 85 per cent of child labourers in India are hard-to-reach, invisible and excluded, as they work largely in the unorganised sector, both rural and urban, within the family or in household-based units. The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 aims to prohibit the entry of children into hazardous occupations and to regulate the services of children in non-hazardous occupations but still a significant portion of children in the country are engaged in such activities.

The following are some of the situations in which children are engaged in work:



➤ **Agriculture-** Children working long hours and under severe hardships on the fields. They are also exposed to the hazards of working with modern machinery and chemicals.



➤ **Hazardous Industries/ Occupations-** Like glass making, mining , construction , carpet weaving, zari making, fireworks and others as listed under the Child Labour Act.

➤ **Small industrial workshops and service establishments.**



➤ **On the streets-** Rag pickers , porters ,vendors etc.

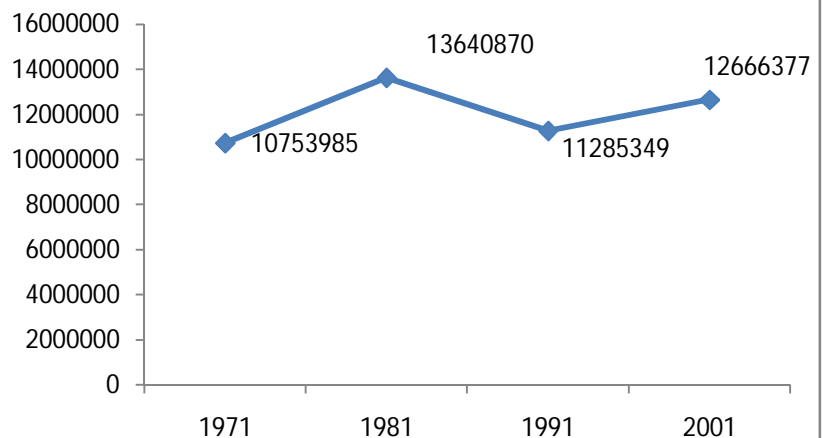
➤ **Domestic work-** Largely invisible and silent and hence face higher degree of exploitation and abuse in the home of employees.

Measuring Child Labour

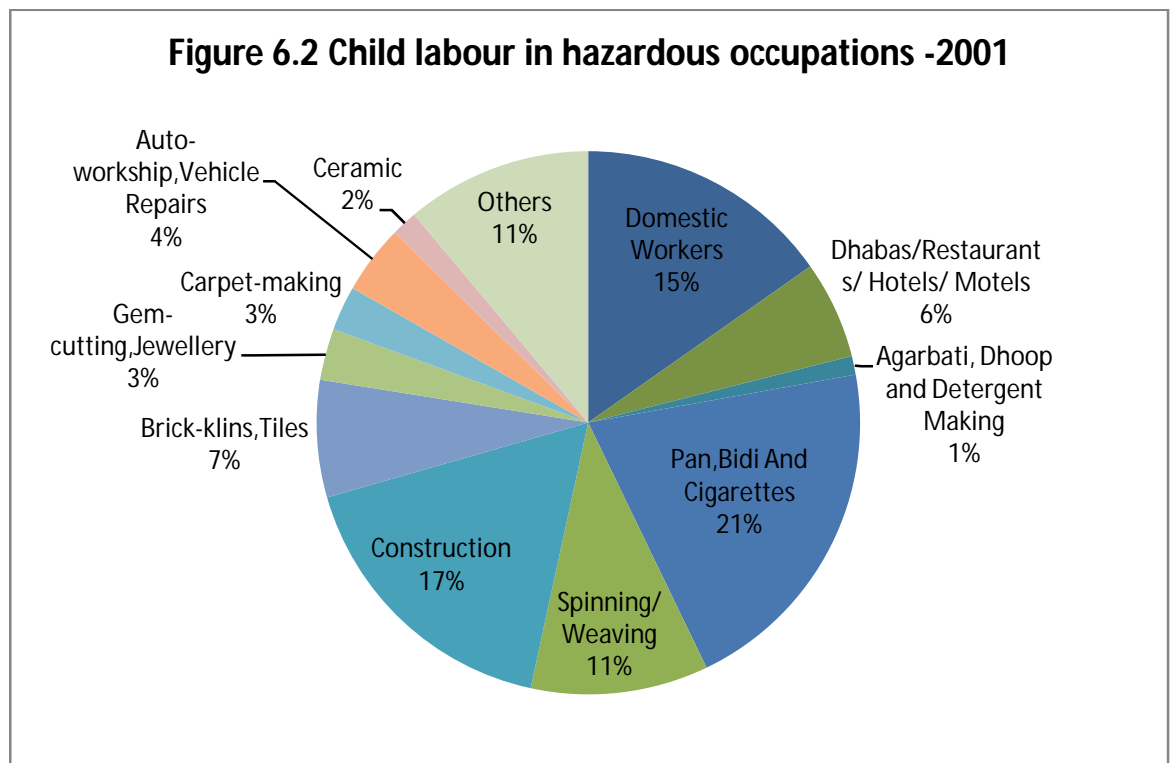
The census results shows a fluctuating trend in child labour over the years.



Figure 6.1 Child labour in India (age 5 -14 years)



The occupation wise distribution of children engaged in hazardous occupations as per Census of India 2001 shown below. The major occupations engaging child labour are Pan, Bidi & Cigarettes (21%), Construction (17%), Domestic workers (15%) and Spinning & weaving (11%).



Source: Census 2001

As per census 2001, Uttar Pradesh (15.22%) recorded the highest share of child labour in the country, followed by Andhra Pradesh (10.76%), Rajasthan (9.97%), Bihar (8.82%), Madhya Pradesh (8.41%), and West Bengal (6.77%).

The census data reveals that, the trend on the magnitude of child labour is not uniform across the country. On one hand, there is considerable increase in the absolute number of child labour between 1991 and 2001 in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, and Delhi. On the other hand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala have shown significant decline in the number of child labour.

It is also to be noted here that there is a general increasing trend in the magnitude of child labour in the north east region of the country. Sikkim had the highest Child Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the country with 12.04 % child labourers among total children in the age group of 5-14 years, followed by Rajasthan 8.25 % and Himachal Pradesh (8.14%) during 2001. The other states having higher than the national average of 5 percent WPR for children are Andhra Pradesh (7.7%), Chattisgarh (6.96%), Karnataka (6.91%), Madhya Pradesh (6.71%), J&K (6.62%), Arunachal Pradesh (6.06%), Jharkhand and Assam (5.07%).

The **Worker Population Ratio** (WPR), defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons are available in the Reports of **Survey on Employment and Unemployment (NSS 2009-10, 2004-05)** brought out by the National Sample Survey Organisation. There is significant decline in the number of child workers per 1000 by principal usual activity category during 2004-2010.

Table 6.1 Work Participation of children							
		Distribution of (per 1000) of persons by principal usual activity category					
NSS	Age (in years)	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2004-05	5-9	2	1	2	1	2	1
	10-14	54	49	44	24	52	43
2009-10	5-9	2	1	0	0	1	1
	10-14	27	21	24	8	26	18

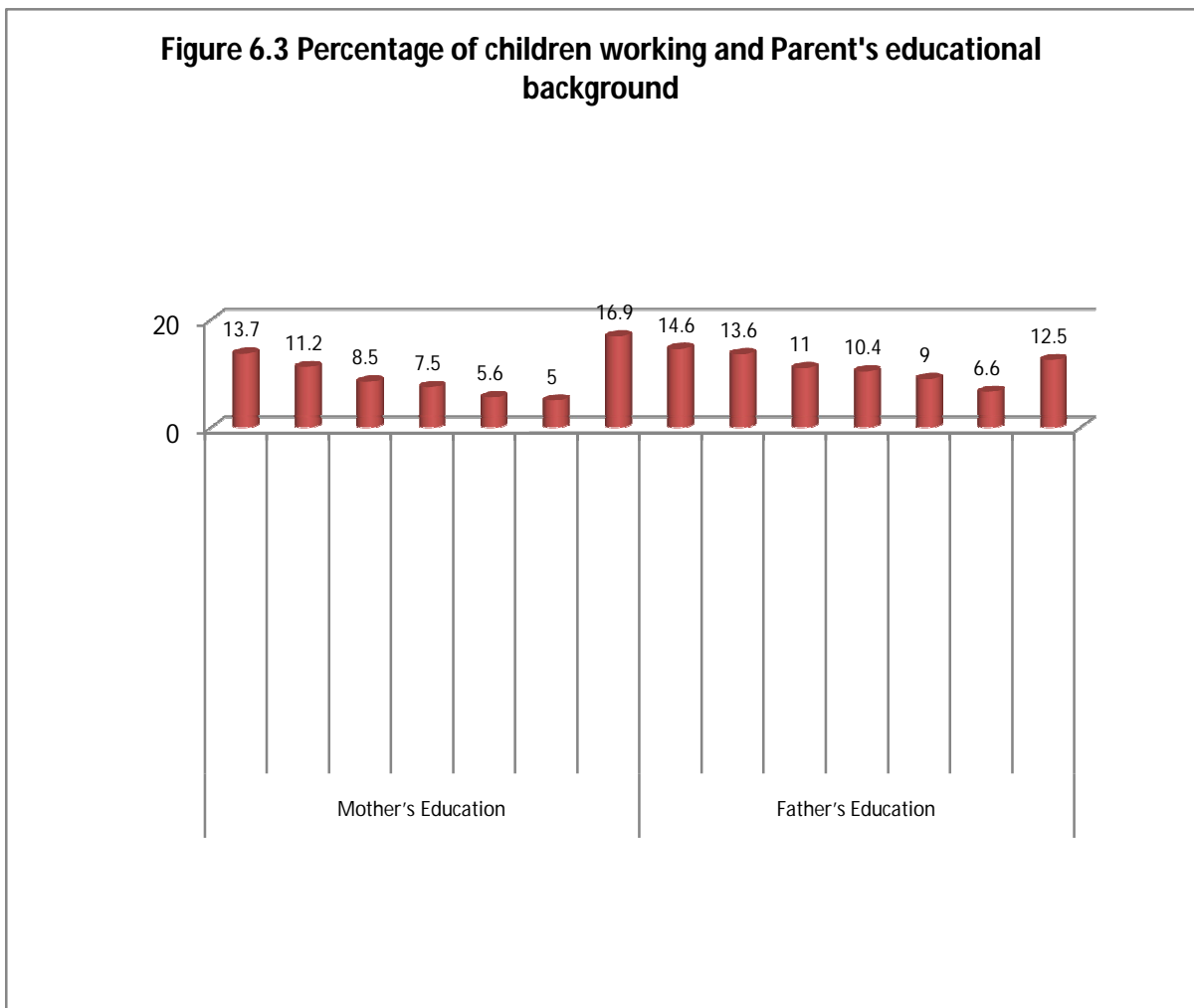
Source: Key indicators of Employment and unemployment in India, NSS July 2009- June 2010 , Employment and unemployment situation in India

The **National Family Health Survey -3** also throws light into the percentage of children age 5-14 years, who were engaged in different activities in the seven days preceding the interview, by background characteristics. As per the NFHS -3 (2005-06), nearly one in every eight (11.8%) children aged 5-14 years works either for their own household or for somebody else. Among the children who work for others, 2.2% children are engaged in paid work and 2.9% are engaged in unpaid work. 3.1% children are engaged in household chores for 28 or more hours in a week, and 4.8% are engaged in work in a family business. Since children are involved in multiple activities, the total work participation rate of 12 percent is less than the sum of the percentages of children engaged in each type of work. The work participation rate as revealed by NFHS 3 is the same for girls (12 percent) as it is for boys (12 percent). The very young children (age 5-7 years), both boys and girls, are mainly doing unpaid work for someone who is not a member of their household. The

older boys age 12-14 are mainly engaged in paid work or family work, whereas girls in this age group are involved mainly in household chores or family work. Notably, at all ages, girls are more likely than boys to be doing chores and boys are more likely than girls to be working for someone who is not a member of the household or doing other family work.

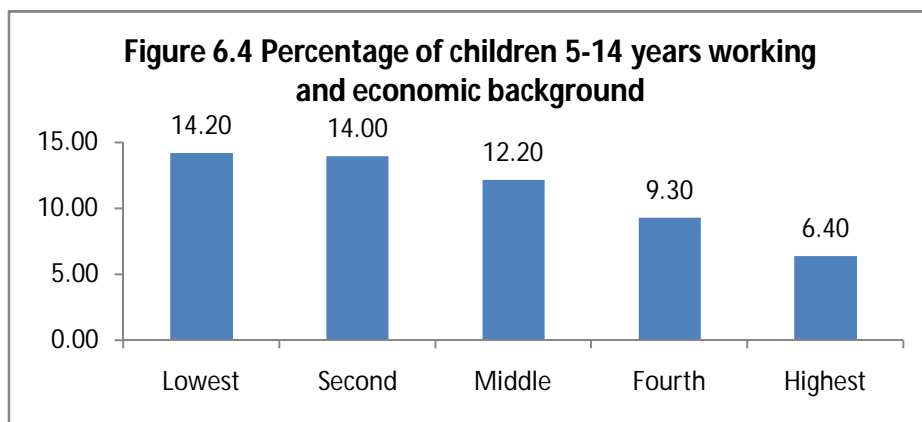
Rural children age 5-14 years (12.9%) are more likely to be engaged in work than their urban counterparts (8.6%). The percentage of children engaged in work activities decreases steadily with mother's increasing education, father's increasing education, and increasing wealth quintile. With parents' higher education and greater household wealth, there is a substantial reduction in the extent of paid work, involvement in household chores, and other family work, but involvement in unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household remains more or less the same.

The impact of parent's education, in sending the children for work is very significant as shown below.



Source: NFHS 3 (2005-06)

Poverty is a prominent cause for child labour, and the NFHS 3 results also reveal this. One in every 7 children in the lowest and second lowest wealth index category is working.



Source: NFHS 3 (2005-06)

About 12.1% children from households headed by Hindus are engaged in work, while the corresponding figure for Muslim and Christian are 10.8% and 7.4% respectively. 16.6% children from households headed by a member of a scheduled tribe are engaged in work while the corresponding figure for Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Class 11.6% and 12.2% respectively.

The **Annual Health Survey 2010 – 11**, revealed that in the 8 Empowered Action Group States and Assam, the percentage of children aged 5-14 engaged in work varied between 2.2% in Uttarakhand to 5% in Rajasthan.

Table 6.2 Children engaged in work in 8 Empowered Action Group States & Assam

Children age 5-14 years engaged in work (%)		Total	Rural	Urban
Assam	Person	3.4	3.6	2.1
	Male	4.4	4.6	2.8
	Female	2.3	2.4	1.4
Bihar	Person	3.6	3.7	3.1
	Male	4.0	4.0	3.8
	Female	3.1	3.2	2.3
Chattisgarh	Person	3.3	3.6	2.0
	Male	3.5	3.8	2.3
	Female	3.0	3.4	1.5

Table 6.2 Children engaged in work in 8 Empowered Action Group States & Assam				
Children age 5-14 years engaged in work (%)		Total	Rural	Urban
Jharkhand	Person	3.2	3.6	1.9
	Male	3.7	4.1	2.4
	Female	2.7	3.1	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	Person	4.5	5.0	3.4
	Male	5.1	5.6	4.1
	Female	3.9	4.4	2.7
Odisha	Person	4.1	4.3	2.9
	Male	4.5	4.7	3.3
	Female	3.8	4.0	2.4
Rajasthan	Person	5.0	5.4	3.7
	Male	4.9	5.1	4.2
	Female	5.1	5.6	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	Person	2.7	2.7	3.0
	Male	3.5	3.4	4.1
	Female	1.8	1.8	1.7
Uttarakhand	Person	2.2	2.0	2.8
	Male	2.6	2.3	3.3
	Female	1.7	1.6	2.2

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11

Conclusion

Child labour denies the child of his basic right that is the right to education. 'No education' means unskilled jobs and exploitative wages. This leads to the creation of an unskilled adult labour force which causes early physical decay, economic insecurity, low quality of life and ultimately high poverty. Thus child labour creates a vicious circle of poverty, unemployment, underemployment and low wages. Over the years the Government of India has multiplied its efforts to address the needs and rights of exploited children. Still, the issue remains grave and demanding more rigorous measures. In order to eliminate the social evil of child labour there is a need for more intensive initiatives to tackle poverty and promote education opportunities to all children to help children and families in crisis.

Chapter 7

Crime and Children

Children get involved in situations of crime as victims or as offenders and both are equally of grave concern. These are serious issues which demand immediate attention of law makers, law enforcers, social activists and Society as a whole. The national Crime records Bureau (NCRB), under the Ministry of Home Affairs collects and publishes data on crime against children and juvenile delinquency on the basis of administrative records. These reports show the increasing trend in the incidences of both 'Crime against children' and 'Crime committed by children'. Children being the most vulnerable section of the Society, are easy to intimidate, easy to hush up, and thus they become unfortunate victims of Crime. There could be many reasons which drag children into committing crime, like poverty, illiteracy, circumstances, drug and alcohol abuse etc. This Chapter presents the analysis based on Statistics on Crime against Children and Juvenile delinquency.

Crimes against Children

Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as Crime against Children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive 'Special and Local Laws' specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts and Sections but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per Juvenile Justice (Protection and Care of Children) Act, 2000.

Categorization of Crimes against children

The cases in which the children are victimised and abused can be categorised under two broad sections: **Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws(SLL)**.

Specific Sections/Acts under **IPC** are:

- a) **Murder (302 IPC)**
- b) **Foeticides (Crime against a foetus) (Section 315 & 316 IPC).**
- c) **Infanticides (Crime against newborn child) (0 to 1 year) (Section 315 IPC).**
- d) **Abetment to Suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) (Section 305 IPC).**
- e) **Exposure & Abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment) (Section 317 IPC).**
- f) **Kidnapping & Abduction:**
 - i) **Kidnapping for exporting (Section 360 IPC).**
 - ii) **Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC).**
 - iii) **Kidnapping for ransom (Section 364-A IPC).**
 - iv) **Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC).**
 - v) **Kidnapping for begging (Section 363 - A IPC).**
 - vi) **Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366 IPC).**

vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC).

viii) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only) (Section 369 IPC).

g) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse) (Section 366-A IPC).

h) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).

i) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).

j) Rape (Section 376 IPC)

Specific Sections/Acts under SLL are:

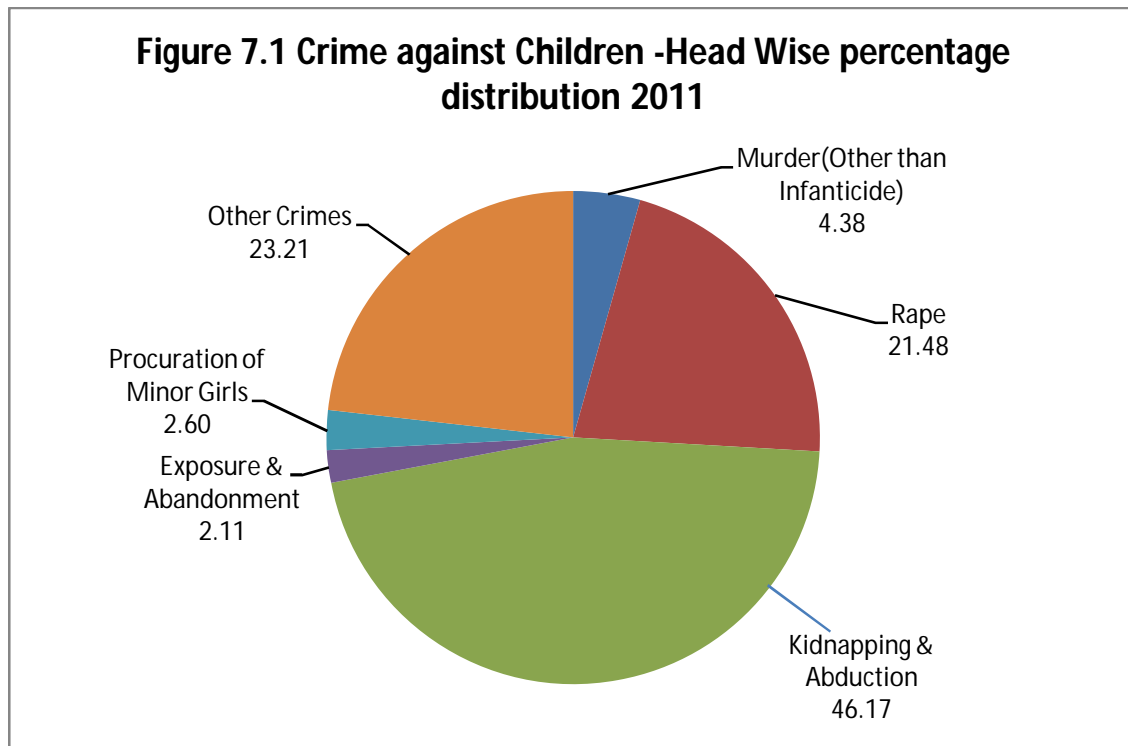
a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956(where minors are abused in prostitution).

b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) ACT,1986.

c) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006

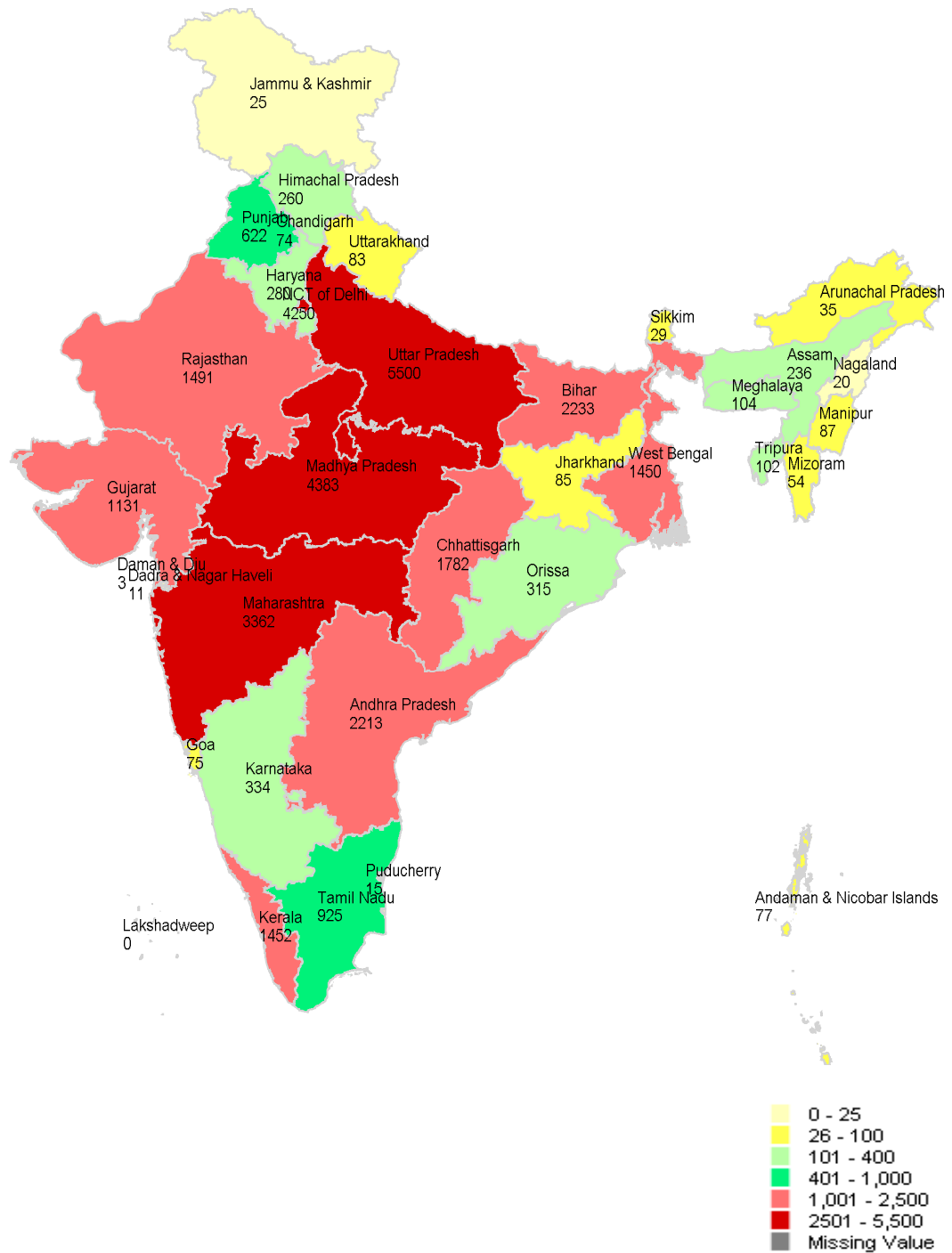
Status of Crimes against Children in the Country

It is alarming that, in 2011, the Crimes against children reported a 24% increase from the previous year with a total of 33,098 cases of crimes against Children reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010. The State of Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.6% of total crimes against children at national level in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.2%), Delhi (12.8%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Bihar (6.7%) and Andra Pradesh (6.7%).



Source: Crime in India 2011, National Crime Records Bureau

Incidence of Crime against Children during 2011



In 2011, among the IPC crimes, an increase of 43% was registered in Kidnapping and Abduction, while rape cases were increased by 30%, Procurement of minor girls recorded an increase of 27% and Foeticide reported an increase of 19% over 2010. In 2011, Buying of girls for Prostitution showed a decline of 65%, and selling of girls for Prostitution reported decline of 13% compared to 2010. Infanticide showed a decline of 37 points during this period.

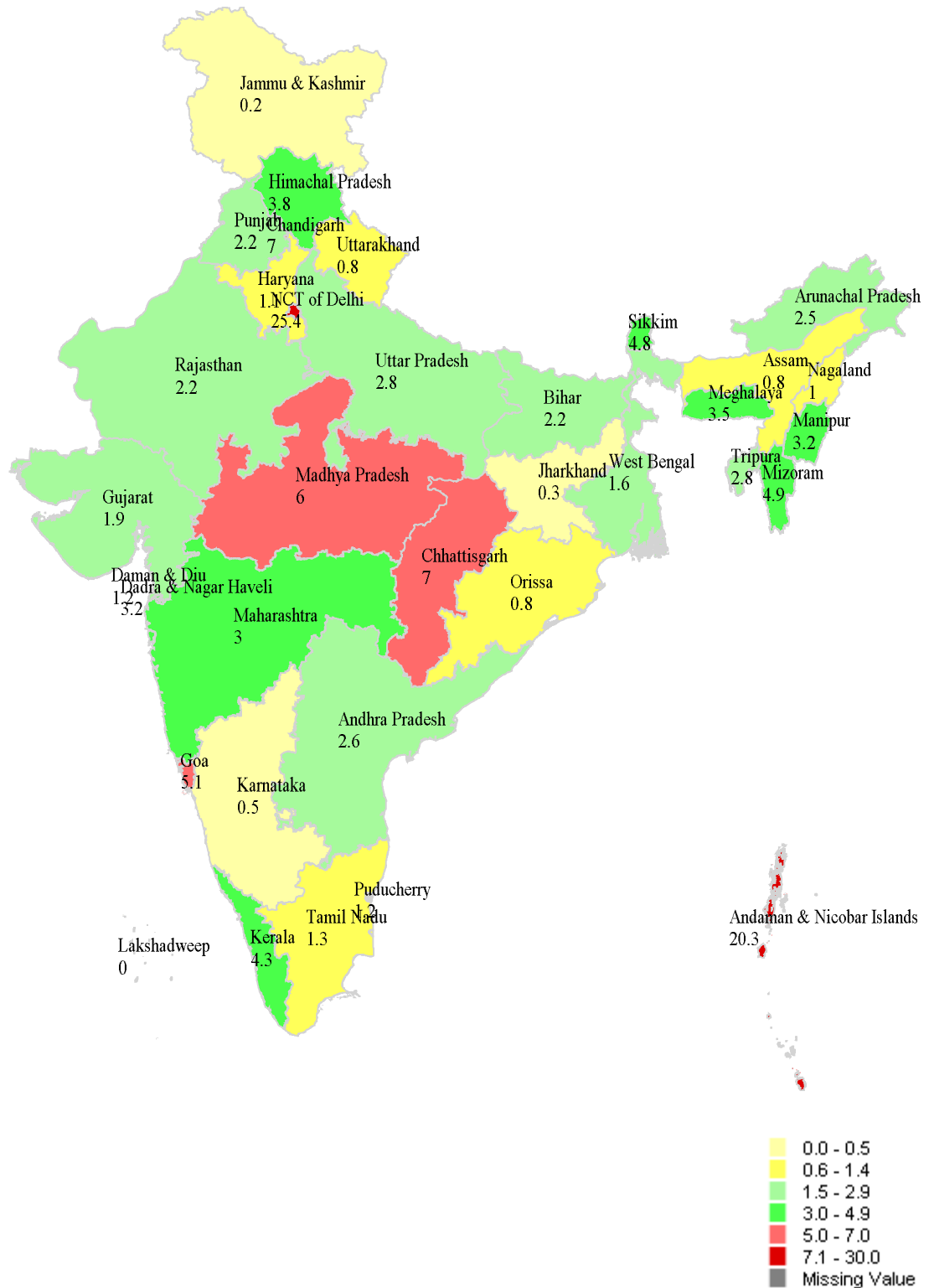
Table 7.1 Crimes against Children (IPC) in the Country and Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010					
Sr.no	Crime head	year			% variation in 2011 over 2010
		2009	2010	2011	
1	Murder	1488	1408	1451	3
2	Infanticide	63	100	63	-37
3	Rape	5368	5484	7112	30
4	Kidnapping & Abduction	8945	10670	15284	43
5	Foeticide	123	111	132	19
6	Abetment of Suicide	46	56	61	9
7	Exposure & Abandonment	857	725	700	-3
8	Procuration of Minor Girls	237	679	862	27
9	Buying of girls for Prostitution	32	78	27	-65
10	Selling of girls for Prostitution	57	130	113	-13
11	Other Crimes (including prohibition of Child Marriage act 2006)	6985	7253	7293	1
	Total	24201	26694	33098	24

Even with the prevailing perception of under reporting in crime data, it is alarming to note that, a total of 15282 cases of kidnapping & abduction of children were reported during the year 2011 as compared to 10670 cases in the previous year. Uttar Pradesh (3739) followed by Delhi (3528) has accounted for 24.5% and 23.1% respectively of the total kidnapping and abduction cases reported in the Country. Further shocking is that, a total of 7112 cases of Child rape were reported in the Country during 2011, as compared to 5484 in 2010. Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of child rape cases (1262) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1088) and Maharashtra (818). These three States together accounted for 44.5% of the child rape cases reported in the Country in 2011. A total of 132 cases of foeticide were reported in 2011, of which the highest number registered from Madhya Pradesh, followed by Chattisgarh and Punjab and these States together reported 56% of the total Foeticide registered in 2011 in the Country. The 27% increase in the Crime of Procuration of Minor Girls (862 cases in 2011 compared to 679 cases in 2010) is also very disturbing. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases, indicating a share of 34.6% at national level followed by Bihar (183), Assam (142) and Andhra Pradesh (106).

Though, notable decline was reported for the Crimes, 'buying of girls for prostitution' and 'selling of girls for prostitution', it may be noted that, majority of those cases were rigorous in a few States. Maharashtra accounted for 74% of the total 27 cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 77% of the total 113 cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution'. A total of 113 cases under prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 were reported in the country out of which highest were reported in West Bengal (25), followed by Maharashtra(19), Andhra Pradesh(15), Gujarat(13) and Karnataka(12).

Considering all the Crimes against children, the Crime rate (ratio of number of crimes to population) has marginally increased from 2.3 in 2009 to 2.7 in 2011. The rate was highest in Delhi (25.4) followed by A & N Islands (20.3), Chandigarh (7) and Chattisgarh (7), Madhya Pradesh (6) and Goa (5.1).

Rate of crime against children during 2011

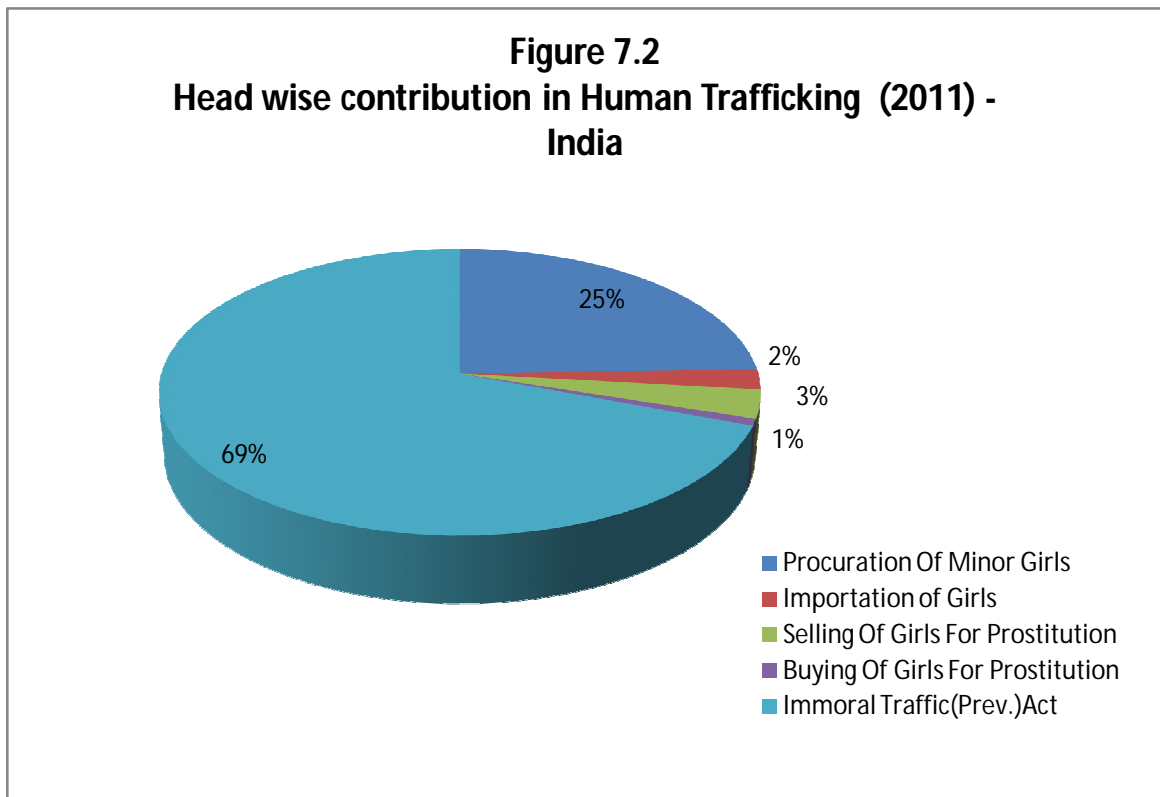


Disposal of crimes against children by Police and courts

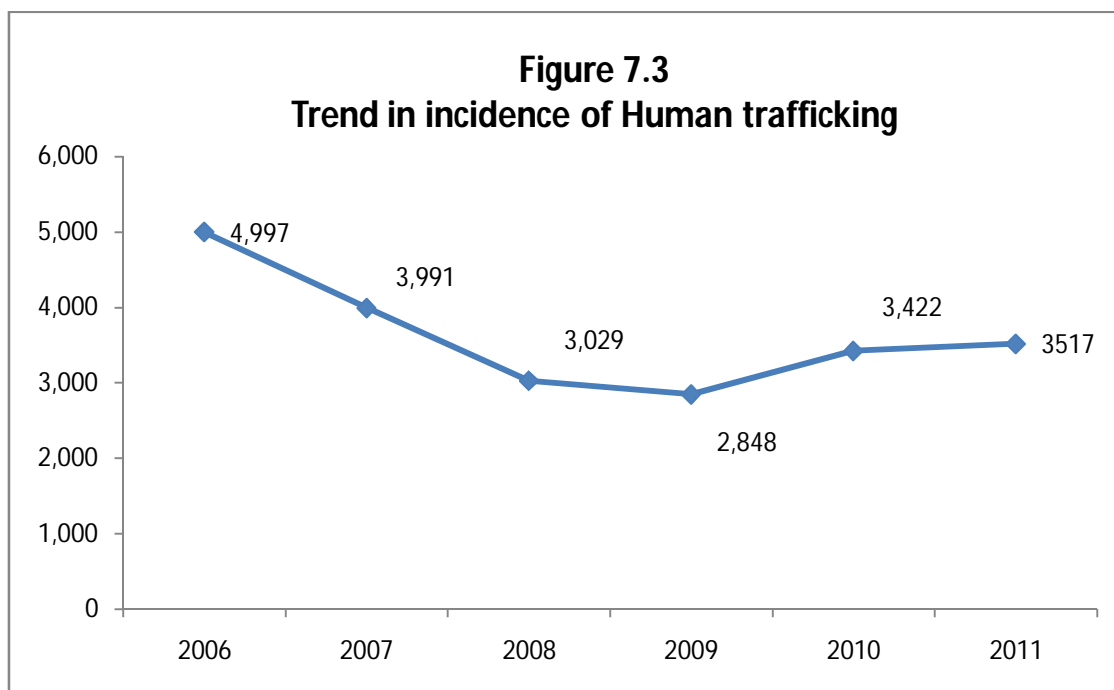
The average charge sheeting rate for all the Crimes against children was 82.5% in 2011, which was the same in 2010 as well. The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under 'Buying of girls for prostitution' (100%) followed by 'Rape' (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC Crimes and 93% for SLL Crimes. The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'Foeticide'. The Conviction rate at national level for the crimes committed against children stood at 34.6%. The conviction rate for 'infanticide (other than murder)' was highest at 46.9% followed by cases under 'murder' (45.5%).

Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is a group of Crimes involving the exploitation of men, women and children for financial gains which is violation of fundamental human rights. A number of IPC Crimes (Procuration of Minor Girls, Importation of girls, Selling of girls for prostitution, Buying of girls for prostitution), SLL Crimes (Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act- 1956, Child marriage restraint Act- 1929) and violation of some legislations (Bonded Labour system (Abolition) Act 1976, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986, Transplantation of Human organs Act 1994) form part of offences under human trafficking. The discussions below will be based only on a few major crimes of human trafficking for which National Crime Record's Bureau (NCRB) is collecting data.



The trend in human trafficking cases reported under the above heads during 2006-2011, shows an overall declining trend, with year to year variation. From nearly 5000 cases in 2006, it declined over the years, touching the lowest in 2009 (2848 cases) increased to 3422 cases in 2010, and 3517 cases in 2011. There is an increase of 20.15% in 2010 compared to 2009 while the percentage increase in 2011 compared to 2010 was 2.8%. Though an overall declining trend was observed during 2006 – 2011, the increasing trend in 2009-2011 is a matter of concern.



Source: Crime in India 2011

The trend in the incidence of human trafficking Crime head wise in the country during 2006-2010 is presented at Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Incidence of Human Trafficking during 2006-2011								
Sl.No.	Crime Head	Number of cases per year						Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1	Procurement Of Minor Girls	231	253	224	237	679	862	27.0
2	Importation of Girls	67	61	67	48	36	80	122.2

3	Selling Of Girls For Prostitution	123	69	49	57	130	113	-13.1
4	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution	35	40	30	32	78	27	-65.4
5	Immoral Traffic(Prev.)Act	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2435	-2.6
	Total	4,997	3,991	3,029	2,848	3,422	3517	2.8

Source: Crime in India 2011

In 2011, 69% of cases of human trafficking are cases booked under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, though there is a decline of 2.6% in 2011 compared to 2010. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 20.4% and Tamil nadu accounted for 17.2% cases of cases under this category, in 2011. An increase of 122.2% has been observed in cases of 'importation of girls' during 2010-11, and 56% of these cases reported in 2011 are from Madhya Pradesh.

Crimes Committed By Children (Juvenile delinquency)

As per the current definition, the term 'Juvenile Delinquents' or 'Children In Conflict With The Law' refers to any person below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing a crime or being suspected of committing a crime. It may be kept in mind that, the figures for juvenile delinquency till 2000 were collected as per the definition of Juvenile justice Act, 1986. Male below the age of 16 years and female below the age of 18 years were considered as Juveniles in this Act. The Act was amended in 2000 according to which, the age of juvenile male and females was brought at par as below the age of 18 years.

Incidence and Rate of Juvenile Delinquency

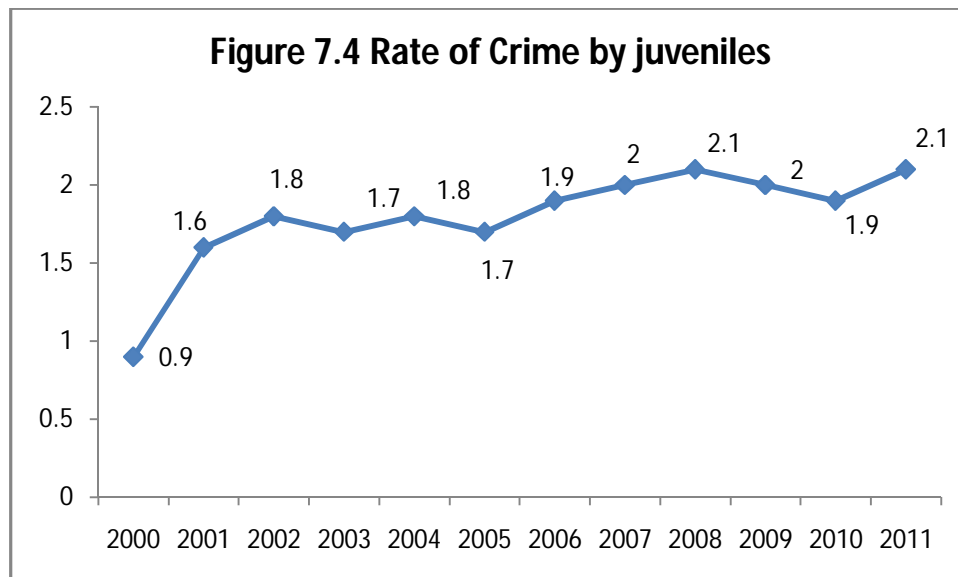
The increasing trend in incidence of Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) is a matter of grave concern, though the percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes is around 1% during 2001 to 2011.

Table 7.3 Incidence and Rate of Juvenile Delinquency Under IPC (2001-2011)						
Sl. No.	Year	Incidence Of		Percentage Of Juvenile Crimes To Total Crimes	Estimated Mid-Year Population (In Lakh)	Rate of Crime by Juveniles
		Juvenile Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001 **	16509	1769308	0.9	10270	1.6
2	2002	18560	1780330	1	10506	1.8
3	2003	17819	1716120	1	10682	1.7
4	2004	19229	1832015	1	10856	1.8
5	2005	18939	1822602	1	11028	1.7
6	2006	21088	1878293	1.1	11198	1.9
7	2007	22865	1989673	1.1	11366	2
8	2008	24535	2093379	1.2	11531	2.1
9	2009	23926	2121345	1.1	11694	2
10	2010	22740	2224831	1	11858	1.9
11	2011 ##	25125	2325575	1.1	12102	2.1

Source: Crime In India 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Note:** Actual population as per 2001 Census # The boys age group of 16-18 years has also been considered as Juveniles since 2001 onwards as per revised definition of Juvenile Justice Act ## Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Juvenile crime rate was 0.9 during 2000, whereas it has shown an overall increasing trend during 2000-2011, with year to year variations.



Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry of Home Affairs

Share of Juvenile Crime (IPC and SLL):

The juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2010 which increased to 25,125 cases in 2011. Major Juvenile crimes were under 'Theft' (21.17%), Hurt (16.3%) and Burglary (10.38%) in 2011. The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity' (35.3%), 'Death due to negligence' (25.6%) and 'Criminal breach of trust' (14.0%) in 2011 over 2010. The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Counterfeiting' (81.8%), 'Dowry deaths' (63.2%), 'Arson' (57.6%) and 'Kidnapping & abduction of women & girls' (53.5%).

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 10.9% in 2011 as compared to 2010 as 2,558 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2010 which increased to 2,837 in 2011, while there was substantial decrease of 40.8% in 2010 as compared to 2009. A large number of Juvenile crimes (SLL) were reported under Gambling Act (14.77%) followed by Prohibition Act (10.7%). Cases under 'Indian Passport Act' and 'Forest Act' have registered a sharp decline of 66.7% each, while cases under 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' and 'Immoral Traffic (P) Act' registered sharp increase of 200% and 50% respectively.

State-wise Distribution of Juvenile Delinquency (IPC and SLL) :

The States of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. Out of the total 888 juvenile murder cases reported in the Country in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 16.3% and 12.6% cases. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%) in the

country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (23.6%).

The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under Special and Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (672) which accounted for 23.7% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (514 cases, 18.1%),Gujarat (464 cases, 16.4%),Maharashtra (296 cases, 10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (276 cases, 9.7%). These five States taken together have accounted for 78.3% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country. Out of 424 cases reported in the country under 'Gambling Act' against juveniles, 33.0% cases were reported from Madhya Pradesh followed by Chhattisgarh (29%). Gujarat reported 215 (68.7%) cases under 'Prohibition Act' followed by Maharashtra 92 (29.4%) and both states accounted for 98.1%.

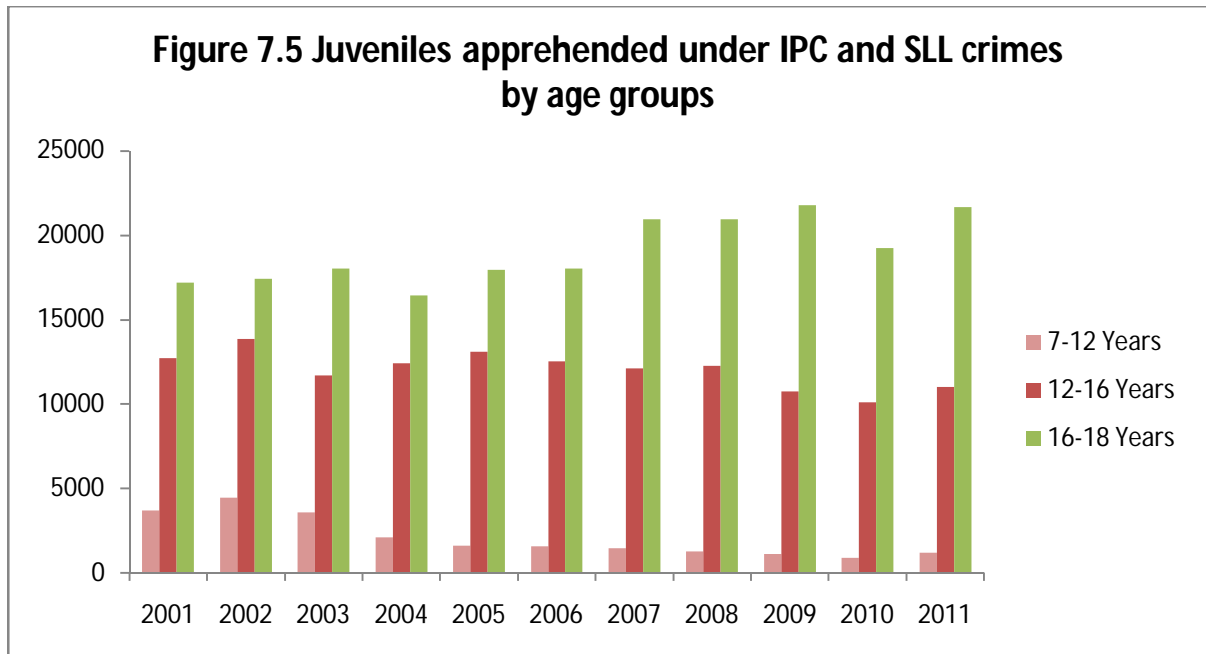
Juveniles Apprehended

A total of 33,887 juveniles were apprehended during 2011 out of which 31,909 were boys and 1,978 were girls. The percentage of girls to total juveniles is 5.84% in 2011 whereas the percentage share relating to 2010 was 5.1%. Out of total 33,887 Juveniles arrested, 30,766 (90.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 3,121 (9.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes.

7-12 Years		12-16 Years		16-18 Years		Total For All Age-		
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
1072	139	10329	690	20508	1149	31909	1978	33887

Out of the total 33887 juveniles apprehended, 1,211 juveniles are in the age-group of 7-12 years, 11,019 juveniles are in the age-group of 12-16 years during 2011 whereas bulk of juveniles (21,657) were arrested under the age-group 16-18 years. The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under these age groups are 3.3%, 32.5% and 63.9% respectively. An increase has been observed in number of juveniles apprehended in all these age groups and it is shocking to note that in 2011 over 2010, highest percentage increase was for 7-12 age group (30.6%) whereas the rise in crimes in 12-16 years and 16-18 years were 8.9% and 12.5% respectively.

The overall increase in juveniles apprehended at the national level is 11.8% in 2011 as compared to 2010.



Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (6,417, 20.9%) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (5,495, 17.9%), Rajasthan (2,445, 7.9%), Andhra Pradesh (2,424, 7.9%), Chhatisgarh (2,178, 7.1%), and Gujarat (1,968, 6.4 %). Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested for Murder (201), Attempt to Murder (180), Dacoity (67), Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (17), Robbery (218), Burglary (838), Theft (1,673), Riots (736), Cheating (35), Hurt (1,331) and Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (128). Madhya Pradesh led in apprehending the juveniles for Rape (281), Arson (14), Kidnapping (110) and Molestation (173). Among UTs, Delhi UT alone has apprehended 934 (77.3%) Juveniles under different crime heads during the year. State / UT-wise distribution of juveniles apprehended under Special and Local Laws (SLL) is presented in Table in appendix. The highest number of juveniles under SLL were apprehended in Tamil Nadu (683, 21.9%) followed by Gujarat (542, 17.4%), Chhatisgarh (514, 16.5%) and Maharashtra (353, 11.31%). These four states have accounted for 67% of total juveniles apprehended under SLL crimes.

Profile of Juveniles Apprehended:

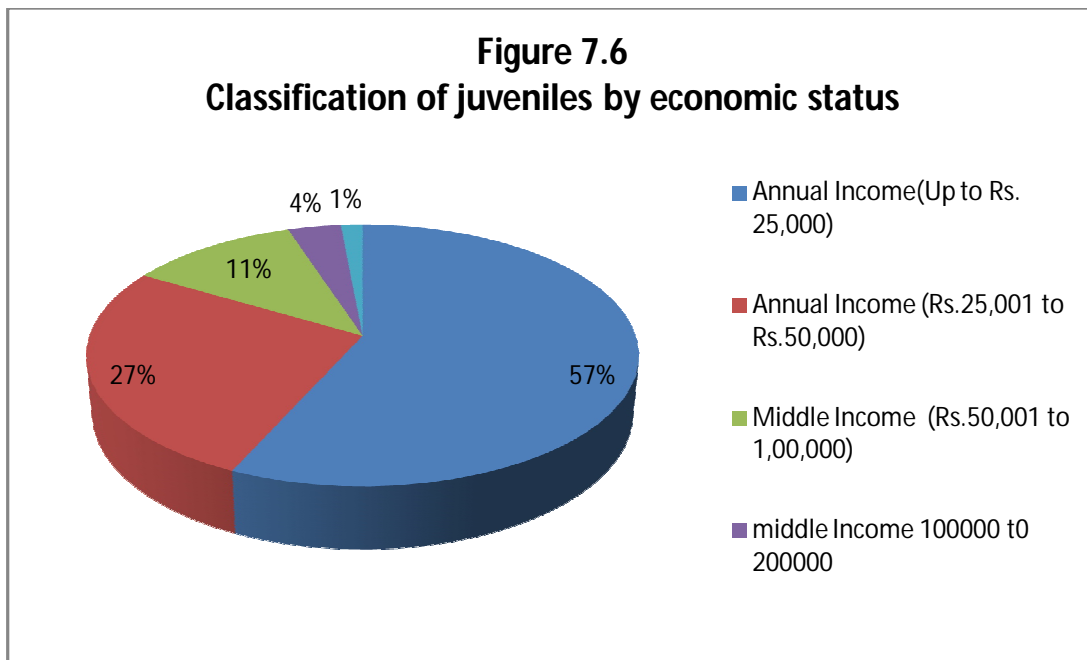
The States of Madhya Pradesh (176) and Maharashtra (186) have witnessed significant number of juveniles apprehended in the age group of 7-12 years under IPC during 2011. The highest juveniles apprehended in the age group of 12-16 years were from Madhya Pradesh (1,848) followed by Maharashtra (1,712). A substantial number of juveniles apprehended in the age group 16-18 years were from Maharashtra (4,519) and Madhya Pradesh (3,471). The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing IPC crimes during 2011 is nearly 1:19. This ratio during 2010 was 1:20. In 2011, the states of Madhya

Pradesh (406) and Maharashtra (353) reported the highest number of girl offenders under IPC which constituted 49.54% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.

The States of Tamil Nadu (683), Gujarat (542), Chhattisgarh (514) and Madhya Pradesh (299) have reported higher juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in SLL crimes. Tamil Nadu had the highest juvenile offenders (boys + girls) in the age group of 7-12 years (244) and 12-16 years (316). The ratio of girls to boys arrested for committing SLL crimes during 2011 is about 1:6, whereas it was 1:11 in 2010. In 2011, the states of Chattisgarh (178) and Gujarat (121) reported the highest number of girl offenders under SLL which constituted 67.04% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.

Classification of Juveniles by Attributes:

It is highly disturbing to observe that, out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 81.4% are children living with parents, whereas the share of homeless children involved in various crimes are 5.7% and the remaining are children living with guardians. Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 6,122 (18.1%) are illiterate and 12,803 (37.8%) had education up to primary level. 31 % juveniles belonged to the education level of above primary but below secondary category and 13.11% are with secondary/ higher secondary & above education.



A large chunk of juveniles (57%) belonged to the poor families whose annual income was up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between 25,000/- and 50,000/- was 27%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (50,000-2,00,000) was 11%.

Conclusion

The situation analysis of crime & children as presented here, puts forward a few upsetting revelations about the child victims as well as child offenders, which points out to the vulnerable conditions of children that need to be addressed urgently especially poverty.

* * * *

Appendix

Table 1: Rural Urban distribution of population and proportion of Rural and Urban population - India/State/Union Territory : Census 2011 (Provisional)

State/ UT Code	India/State/ Union Territory #	Population			Population (in %)	
		Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIA	1,210,193,422	833,087,662	377,105,760	68.84	31.16
01	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12,548,926	9,134,820	3,414,106	72.79	27.21
02	HIMACHAL PRADESH	6,856,509	6,167,805	688,704	89.96	10.04
03	PUNJAB	27,704,236	17,316,800	10,387,436	62.51	37.49
04	CHANDIGARH #	1,054,686	29,004	1,025,682	2.75	97.25
05	UTTARAKHAND	10,116,752	7,025,583	3,091,169	69.45	30.55
06	HARYANA	25,353,081	16,531,493	8,821,588	65.21	34.79
07	NCT OF DELHI #	16,753,235	419,319	16,333,916	2.50	97.50
08	RAJASTHAN	68,621,012	51,540,236	17,080,776	75.11	24.89
09	UTTAR PRADESH	199,581,477	155,111,022	44,470,455	77.72	22.28
10	BIHAR	103,804,637	92,075,028	11,729,609	88.70	11.30
11	SIKKIM	607,688	455,962	151,726	75.03	24.97
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,382,611	1,069,165	313,446	77.33	22.67
13	NAGALAND	1,980,602	1,406,861	573,741	71.03	28.97
14	MANIPUR	2,721,756	1,899,624	822,132	69.79	30.21
15	MIZORAM	1,091,014	529,037	561,977	48.49	51.51
16	TRIPURA	3,671,032	2,710,051	960,981	73.82	26.18
17	MEGHALAYA	2,964,007	2,368,971	595,036	79.92	20.08
18	ASSAM	31,169,272	26,780,516	4,388,756	85.92	14.08
19	WEST BENGAL	91,347,736	62,213,676	29,134,060	68.11	31.89
20	JHARKHAND	32,966,238	25,036,946	7,929,292	75.95	24.05
21	ORISSA	41,947,358	34,951,234	6,996,124	83.32	16.68
22	CHHATTISGARH	25,540,196	19,603,658	5,936,538	76.76	23.24
23	MADHYA PRADESH	72,597,565	52,537,899	20,059,666	72.37	27.63
24	GUJARAT	60,383,628	34,670,817	25,712,811	57.42	42.58
25	DAMAN & DIU #	242,911	60,331	182,580	24.84	75.16
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI#	342,853	183,024	159,829	53.38	46.62
27	MAHARASHTRA	112,372,972	61,545,441	50,827,531	54.77	45.23
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	84,665,533	56,311,788	28,353,745	66.51	33.49
29	KARNATAKA	61,130,704	37,552,529	23,578,175	61.43	38.57
30	GOA	1,457,723	551,414	906,309	37.83	62.17
31	LAKSHADWEEP #	64,429	14,121	50,308	21.92	78.08
32	KERALA	33,387,677	17,455,506	15,932,171	52.28	47.72
33	TAMIL NADU	72,138,958	37,189,229	34,949,729	51.55	48.45
34	PUDUCHERRY #	1,244,464	394,341	850,123	31.69	68.31
35	A & N ISLANDS #	379,944	244,411	135,533	64.33	35.67

Source: Rural Urban Distribution of Population - India, Census of India 2011

#: Refers to Union Territory See General Note at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov results/data files/ india /paper contentsetc.pdf>

Table 2: Child population : 2001 and 2011

INDIA/STATE/ UNION TERRITORY	Child population in the age-group 0-6 years (no.)			Decadal change in child population in the age-group 0-6 years (no.)	
	2001			1991-2001	2001-2011
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Person
INDIA	16,38,37,395	8,50,08,267	7,88,29,128	260421	-50,48,108
Uttar Pradesh	3,16,24,628	1,65,09,033	1,51,15,595	47,29,200	-18,96,393
Bihar	1,68,06,063	86,52,705	81,53,358	34,47,857	17,76,166
Maharashtra	1,36,71,126	71,46,432	65,24,694	1,66,590	-8,22,751
Madhya Pradesh	1,07,82,214	55,79,847	52,02,367	10,97,616	-2,33,919
Rajasthan	1,06,51,002	55,79,616	50,71,386	17,91,510	-1,46,086
West Bengal	1,14,14,222	58,24,180	55,90,042	-1,48,075	-13,01,623
Andhra Pradesh	1,01,71,857	51,87,321	49,84,536	-7,92,531	-15,29,171
Gujarat	75,32,404	40,00,148	35,32,256	7,02,047	-38,228
Tamil Nadu	72,35,160	37,25,616	35,09,544	-2,12,899	-3,40,339
Karnataka	71,82,100	36,90,958	34,91,142	-2,95,511	-3,26,299
Jharkhand	49,56,827	25,22,036	24,34,791	5,50,847	2,80,755
Orissa	53,58,810	27,44,552	26,14,258	11,309	-3,23,160
Assam	44,98,075	22,89,116	22,08,959	76,564	13,232
Chhattisgarh	35,54,916	18,00,413	17,54,503	1,47,944	29,112
Kerala	37,93,146	19,35,027	18,58,119	-43,754	-4,70,899
Haryana	33,35,537	18,33,655	15,01,882	2,10,364	-37,813
Punjab	31,71,829	17,63,801	14,08,028	-1,34,416	-2,30,259
Jammu & Kashmir	14,85,803	7,65,394	7,20,409	N.A.	5,22,839
NCT of Delhi	20,16,849	10,79,618	9,37,231	4,09,453	-46,339
Uttarakhand	13,60,032	7,12,949	6,47,083	55,837	-31,188
Himachal Pradesh	7,93,137	4,18,426	3,74,711	-47,284	-29,273
Meghalaya	4,67,979	2,37,215	2,30,764	74,250	87,843
Tripura	4,36,446	2,22,002	2,14,444	-60,676	7,609
Manipur	3,26,366	1,66,746	1,59,620	19,749	26,871
Nagaland	2,89,678	1,47,524	1,42,154	82,191	-3,697
Arunachal Pradesh	2,05,871	1,04,833	1,01,038	23,246	-3,112
Mizoram	1,43,734	73,176	70,558	15,461	21,802
Goa	1,45,968	75,338	70,630	8,652	-6,473
Puducherry	1,17,159	59,565	57,594	6,764	10,451
Chandigarh	1,15,613	62,664	52,949	19,843	2,340
Sikkim	78,195	39,842	38,353	3,548	-17,118
Dadra & Nagar Haveli#	40,199	20,308	19,891	11,862	8,997
Andaman & Nicobar Islands#	44,781	22,885	21,896	-1,568	-5,284
Daman & Diu	20,578	10,685	9,893	4,800	5,302
Lakshadweep	9,091	4,641	4,450	-373	-2,003

Source: Census, Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI)

Table 3: Child Population & Child Sex Ratio (Census 2011)

State/UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Child Population			Percentage of Child Population (0-6 Years)			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	INDIA	158,789,287	117,585,514	41,203,773	13.12	14.11	10.93	914	919	902
01	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2,008,642	1,596,076	412,566	16.01	17.47	12.08	859	860	854
02	HIMACHAL PRADESH	763,864	700,087	63,777	11.14	11.35	9.26	906	909	878
03	PUNJAB	2,941,570	1,864,484	1,077,086	10.62	10.77	10.37	846	843	851
04	CHANDIGARH #	117,953	4,255	113,698	11.18	14.67	11.09	867	862	867
05	UTTARAKHAND	1,328,844	968,474	360,370	13.14	13.78	11.66	886	894	864
06	HARYANA	3,297,724	2,242,901	1,054,823	13.01	13.57	11.96	830	831	829
07	NCT OF DELHI #	1,970,510	55,773	1,914,737	11.76	13.30	11.72	866	809	868
08	RAJASTHAN	10,504,916	8,319,914	2,185,002	15.31	16.14	12.79	883	886	869
09	UTTAR PRADESH	29,728,235	24,248,066	5,480,169	14.90	15.63	12.32	899	904	879
10	BIHAR	18,582,229	16,899,426	1,682,803	17.90	18.35	14.35	933	935	906
11	SIKKIM	61,077	47,038	14,039	10.05	10.32	9.25	944	952	917
12	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	202,759	164,617	38,142	14.66	15.40	12.17	960	964	944
13	NAGALAND	285,981	214,138	71,843	14.44	15.22	12.52	944	932	979
14	MANIPUR	353,237	254,873	98,364	12.98	13.42	11.96	934	929	945
15	MIZORAM	165,536	91,755	73,781	15.17	17.34	13.13	971	966	978
16	TRIPURA	444,055	354,459	89,596	12.10	13.08	9.32	953	955	945
17	MEGHALAYA	555,822	477,560	78,262	18.75	20.16	13.15	970	972	957
18	ASSAM	4,511,307	4,081,613	429,694	14.47	15.24	9.79	957	957	955
19	WEST BENGAL	10,112,599	7,535,228	2,577,371	11.07	12.11	8.85	950	952	943
20	JHARKHAND	5,237,582	4,247,095	990,487	15.89	16.96	12.49	943	952	904
21	ORISSA	5,035,650	4,335,012	700,638	12.00	12.40	10.01	934	939	909
22	CHHATTISGARH	3,584,028	2,866,474	717,554	14.03	14.62	12.09	964	972	932
23	MADHYA PRADESH	10,548,295	8,132,745	2,415,550	14.53	15.48	12.04	912	917	895
24	GUJARAT	7,494,176	4,676,249	2,817,927	12.41	13.49	10.96	886	906	852

Table 3: Child Population & Child Sex Ratio (Census 2011)

State/UT Code	India/State/Union Territory #	Child Population			Percentage of Child Population (0-6 Years)			Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25	DAMAN & DIU #	25,880	7,231	18,649	10.65	11.99	10.21	909	925	903
26	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI #	49,196	27,675	21,521	14.35	15.12	13.47	924	961	878
27	MAHARASHTRA	12,848,375	7,445,853	5,402,522	11.43	12.10	10.63	883	880	888
28	ANDHRA PRADESH	8,642,686	5,852,284	2,790,402	10.21	10.39	9.84	943	942	946
29	KARNATAKA	6,855,801	4,351,788	2,504,013	11.21	11.59	10.62	943	945	941
30	GOA	139,495	52,321	87,174	9.57	9.49	9.62	920	924	917
31	LAKSHADWEEP #	7,088	1,771	5,317	11.00	12.54	10.57	908	888	915
32	KERALA	3,322,247	1,747,512	1,574,735	9.95	10.01	9.88	959	960	958
33	TAMIL NADU	6,894,821	3,651,552	3,243,269	9.56	9.82	9.28	946	937	957
34	PUDUCHERRY #	127,610	42,668	84,942	10.25	10.82	9.99	965	957	969
35	A & N ISLANDS #	39,497	26,547	12,950	10.40	10.86	9.55	966	975	947

Source: Census, Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI)

Table 4: Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years 2001 & 2011 and goals of 11th Plan

S. No.	India/state/UTs#	Sex ratio (0-6)		11th Plan goals 2011-12	Gap (Col 5-4)
		2001	2011		
		2001	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	927	914	935	21
1	Jammu & Kashmir	941	859	949	90
2	Himachal Pradesh	896	906	904	-2
3	Punjab	798	846	850	4
4	Chandigarh #	845	867	875	8
5	Uttarakhand	908	886	916	30
6	Haryana	819	830	850	20
7	NCT of Delhi	868	866	875	9
8	Rajasthan	909	883	917	34
9	Uttar Pradesh	916	899	924	25
10	Bihar	942	933	950	17
11	Sikkim	963	944	971	27
12	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960	972	12
13	Nagaland	964	944	972	28
14	Manipur	957	934	965	31
15	Mizoram	964	971	972	1
16	Tripura	966	953	974	21
17	Meghalaya	973	970	981	11
18	Assam	965	957	973	16
19	West Bengal	960	950	968	18
20	Jharkhand	965	943	973	30
21	Orissa	953	934	961	27
22	Chhattisgarh	975	964	983	19
23	M.P	932	912	940	28
24	Gujarat	883	886	891	5
25	Daman & Diu	926	909	934	25
26	D & N.Haveli	979	924	987	63
27	Maharashtra	913	883	921	38
28	A.P	961	943	969	26
29	Karnataka	946	943	954	11
30	Goa	938	920	946	26
31	Lakshadweep	959	908	967	59
32	Kerala	960	959	968	9
33	Tamil Nadu	942	946	950	4
34	Puducherry	967	965	975	10
35	A & N Islands	957	966	965	-1

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 5: Sex ratio at Birth (SRS) -India and bigger States			
India and bigger states	2002-04	2006-08	2008-10
India	882	904	905
Andhra Pradesh	916	917	920
Assam	915	933	928
Bihar	863	914	912
Chhattisgarh	964	975	985
Delhi	835	877	884
Gujarat	855	898	903
Haryana	821	847	848
Himachal Pradesh	851	938	942
Jammu & Kashmir	816	862	873
Jharkhand	865	922	919
Karnataka	923	935	943
Kerala	889	964	966
Madhya Pradesh	916	919	921
Maharashtra	878	884	895
Orissa	944	937	938
Punjab	797	836	832
Rajasthan	838	870	877
Tamil Nadu	946	936	927
Uttar Pradesh	859	877	870
West Bengal	931	941	938
Source: Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India			

Table 6 Child (0-6 yrs) Sex Ratio by residence

Sr.no	State/ UT	Child Sex Ratio 2001			Child Sex Ratio 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	India	927	934	906	914	919	902
1	Jammu & Kashmir	941	957	873	859	860	854
2	Himachal Pradesh	896	900	844	906	909	878
3	Punjab	798	799	796	846	843	851
4	Chandigarh	845	847	845	867	862	867
5	Uttarakhand	908	918	872	886	894	864
6	Haryana	819	823	808	830	831	829
7	NCT of Delhi	868	850	870	866	809	868
8	Rajasthan	909	914	887	883	886	859
9	Uttar Pradesh	916	921	890	899	904	879
10	Bihar	942	944	924	933	935	906
11	Sikkim	963	966	922	944	952	917
12	Arunachal Pradesh	964	960	980	960	964	944
13	Nagaland	964	969	939	944	932	979
14	Manipur	957	956	961	934	929	945
15	Mizoram	964	965	963	971	966	978
16	Tripura	966	968	948	953	955	945
17	Meghalaya	973	973	969	970	972	957
18	Assam	965	967	943	957	957	955
19	West Bengal	960	963	948	950	952	943
20	Jharkhand	965	973	930	943	952	904
21	Orissa	953	955	933	934	939	909
22	Chattisgarh	975	982	938	964	972	932
23	Madhya Pradesh	932	939	907	912	917	895
24	Gujarat	883	906	837	886	906	852
25	Daman & Diu	926	916	943	909	925	903
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	1003	888	924	961	878
27	Maharashtra	913	916	908	883	880	888
28	Andra Pradesh	961	963	955	943	942	946
29	Karnataka	946	949	940	943	945	941
30	Goa	938	952	924	920	924	917
31	Lakshadweep	959	999	900	908	888	915
32	Kerala	960	961	958	959	960	958
33	Tamil Nadu	942	933	955	946	937	957
34	Puducherry	967	967	967	965	957	969
35	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	957	966	936	966	975	947

Source: Census, Office of Registrar General of India

Table 7 (a)										
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	UTTARAKHAND	866	877	833	877	888	846	992	1026	913
01	Uttarkashi	868	882	741	921	933	818	996	1012	891
02	Chamoli	857	856	864	879	900	781	1045	1077	903
03	Rudraprayag	861	863	500	894	897	586	1194	1200	720
04	Tehri Garhwal	890	895	843	922	929	867	1220	1273	929
05	Dehradun	836	876	800	865	880	852	944	953	937
06	Pauri Garhwal	885	890	854	912	920	861	1134	1162	989
07	Pithoragarh	764	781	668	817	844	699	1067	1084	991
08	Bageshwar	823	831	667	880	885	776	1089	1099	925
09	Almora	874	879	802	896	899	843	1131	1144	968
10	Champawat	880	853	1017	888	877	943	1017	1045	891
11	Nainital	918	908	932	882	872	896	910	924	890
12	Udham Singh Nagar	867	914	787	877	912	817	904	918	880
13	Haridwar	870	870	868	847	842	862	881	868	904

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7 (b)										
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	878	876	888	870	872	865	925	932	905
01	Ganganagar	889	897	866	861	894	785	882	884	876
02	Hanumangarh	874	890	812	843	848	821	883	888	867
03	Bikaner	905	867	981	919	897	968	911	924	891
04	Churu	894	872	954	874	852	934	965	962	971
05	Jhunjhunun	914	896	985	847	844	857	961	970	934
06	Alwar	882	875	964	870	864	921	882	882	882
07	Bharatpur	865	859	896	834	843	794	874	870	888
08	Dhaulpur	820	801	894	826	815	874	822	810	856
09	Karauli	830	839	774	847	844	866	827	811	892
10	Sawai Madhopur	782	785	772	789	789	787	872	876	858
11	Dausa	841	831	950	837	840	810	889	890	882
12	Jaipur	846	819	873	826	807	844	881	895	869
13	Sikar	856	836	920	857	833	930	960	967	940
14	Nagaur	844	839	869	860	852	902	922	923	922
15	Jodhpur	909	933	866	870	907	802	913	905	929
16	Jaisalmer	841	820	961	827	813	930	851	848	862
17	Barmer	922	916	1018	916	914	933	986	990	938
18	Jalor	882	874	1040	882	877	956	1055	1063	963
19	Sirohi	887	888	880	875	869	923	1002	1013	943
20	Pali	883	894	838	900	913	848	983	1008	899
21	Ajmer	887	857	948	875	870	884	938	941	932
22	Tonk	925	955	827	910	946	802	905	902	915
23	Bundi	894	858	1063	894	875	978	908	902	928
24	Bhilwara	968	990	873	987	984	1000	952	958	927
25	Rajsamand	836	836	830	845	836	914	1030	1040	975
26	Udaipur	870	887	798	865	873	832	982	1009	909
27	Dungarpur	872	861	1087	893	888	979	1001	1003	976
28	Banswara	927	938	681	908	919	667	975	976	946
29	Chittaurgarh	912	902	971	934	915	1047	951	953	941
30	Kota	846	868	824	855	886	825	906	918	897
31	Baran	923	928	887	907	917	838	929	930	922
32	Jhalawar	864	869	837	883	889	852	928	931	912

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7 (c)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	UTTAR PRADESH	904	911	873	913	920	887	943	955	901
01	Saharanpur	899	892	926	921	910	968	917	917	916
02	Muzaffarnagar	870	872	865	870	863	892	885	887	882
03	Bijnor	831	846	778	883	878	902	959	958	962
04	Moradabad	1030	1058	970	975	975	976	901	910	883
05	Rampur	875	880	856	925	926	922	906	897	934
06	Jyotiba Phule Naga	835	831	852	866	853	914	932	927	948
07	Meerut	842	866	807	865	859	874	896	900	892
08	Baghpat	935	946	895	903	908	886	863	863	864
09	Ghaziabad	894	842	934	884	847	914	863	860	864
10	GautamBuddha Nagar	838	837	842	838	841	833	834	849	800
11	Bulandshahr	973	953	1020	917	919	912	912	903	931
12	Aligarh	1023	1057	938	988	1022	907	909	906	916
13	Hathras	870	891	790	874	879	856	868	873	853
14	Mathura	790	790	789	838	847	820	873	870	879
15	Agra	792	810	771	821	828	814	870	869	871
16	Firozabad	823	803	899	834	817	897	897	889	921
17	Etah	934	953	794	934	957	786	887	888	880
18	Mainpuri	956	957	953	904	908	882	883	875	923
19	Budaun	841	852	793	903	917	840	912	906	941
20	Bareilly	950	978	876	934	937	926	887	880	901
21	Pilibhit	935	941	894	926	938	853	886	890	867
22	Shahjahanpur	887	897	814	918	938	799	853	849	871
23	Kheri	924	928	845	911	918	801	885	884	903
24	Sitapur	995	994	1007	983	987	944	881	879	898
25	Hardoi	983	991	923	931	933	921	875	877	860
26	Unnao	940	924	1037	931	916	1021	884	877	917
27	Lucknow	874	864	883	886	891	882	895	886	901
28	Rae Bareli	893	897	831	912	916	859	946	952	886
29	Farrukhabad	882	876	909	882	878	894	869	857	903
30	Kannauj	894	881	952	912	910	916	886	878	916
31	Etawah	875	866	922	882	875	919	857	851	880
32	Auraiya	850	851	848	880	884	858	873	869	894
33	Kanpur Dehat	955	966	808	962	966	896	875	873	894
34	Kanpur Nagar	889	896	886	899	913	894	871	858	875
35	Jalaun	955	980	873	908	950	783	877	884	856
36	Jhansi	847	871	815	871	883	856	873	878	868
37	Lalitpur	931	942	837	906	903	927	885	887	873
38	Hamirpur	913	916	900	919	933	856	858	853	879
39	Mahoba	886	887	885	860	876	828	885	889	876

Table 7 (c)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
40	Banda	904	912	857	895	910	813	925	938	868
41	Chitrakoot	935	934	948	928	928	931	909	912	889
42	Fatehpur	901	900	910	891	894	860	918	918	914
43	Pratapgarh	940	943	883	985	984	1025	1134	1140	1024
44	Kaushambi	859	863	814	894	898	841	1026	1029	1002
45	Allahabad	920	908	992	957	954	974	1012	1032	940
46	Barabanki	930	936	838	922	933	780	893	896	857
47	Faizabad	821	799	1062	873	859	1013	1011	1030	881
48	Ambedkar Nagar	906	917	796	935	935	937	1114	1122	1034
49	Sultanpur	953	954	926	941	941	947	985	987	962
50	Bahraich	960	969	774	962	970	787	891	889	918
51	Shrawasti	871	868	999	891	889	1023	979	983	872
52	Balrampur	962	951	1263	941	937	1024	1039	1042	989
53	Gonda	940	931	1158	931	929	986	902	900	941
54	Siddharthnagar	927	924	1041	954	955	924	1173	1183	949
55	Basti	874	887	599	893	897	802	1062	1071	933
56	Sant Kabir Nagar	899	907	764	982	982	975	1169	1181	1002
57	Maharajanj	916	924	780	965	974	845	1127	1144	950
58	Gorakhpur	914	933	839	912	938	821	1072	1127	930
59	Kushinagar	915	918	694	941	944	780	1130	1134	964
60	Deoria	981	977	1017	958	941	1122	1171	1182	1092
61	Azamgarh	853	857	807	900	900	902	1097	1104	1014
62	Mau	863	877	813	917	897	995	1035	1045	997
63	Ballia	834	847	700	860	867	796	978	985	930
64	Jaunpur	864	858	928	912	913	901	1025	1033	942
65	Ghazipur	937	955	733	940	961	710	1060	1070	936
66	Chandauli	928	926	940	941	939	968	986	992	939
67	Varanasi	810	796	834	841	844	837	918	942	887
68	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	858	876	702	895	896	892	991	1007	896
69	Mirzapur	852	869	707	873	887	756	963	964	955
70	Sonbhadra	972	970	1000	945	942	973	953	961	907

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7 (d)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	BIHAR	919	919	915	931	933	916	950	958	894
01	Pashchim Champaran	987	980	1094	996	991	1058	889	893	858
02	Purba Champaran	896	900	850	924	926	909	898	901	871
03	Sheohar	927	917	1126	914	908	1026	947	950	903
04	Sitamarhi	869	869	865	877	882	813	948	951	917
05	Madhubani	900	897	1027	914	909	1191	924	925	859
06	Supaul	968	970	941	965	967	949	941	950	834
07	Araria	906	907	891	939	934	1019	932	931	936
08	Kishanganj	968	984	821	986	998	871	1056	1065	987
09	Purnia	874	869	912	900	905	874	940	942	929
10	Katihar	917	911	1031	943	936	1078	971	976	913
11	Madhepura	924	923	974	942	943	914	916	919	842
12	Saharsa	924	931	868	914	917	894	928	933	896
13	Darbhanga	870	863	1012	908	904	979	917	920	870
14	Muzaffarpur	880	885	813	902	912	789	910	913	885
15	Gopalganj	892	897	826	918	919	905	951	951	953
16	Siwan	937	942	890	947	952	902	966	972	916
17	Saran	924	938	825	922	928	880	1010	1016	962
18	Vaishali	891	894	828	909	911	875	958	964	864
19	Samastipur	877	876	918	875	875	873	930	932	895
20	Begusarai	954	969	771	948	950	924	972	977	921
21	Khagaria	908	910	871	930	929	952	895	896	879
22	Bhagalpur	956	961	932	924	946	830	901	911	863
23	Banka	978	976	1010	988	991	914	982	988	862
24	Munger	926	927	925	897	917	852	920	929	903
25	Lakhisarai	927	918	1003	914	909	945	943	947	916
26	Sheikhpura	898	901	880	914	927	831	1011	1033	905
27	Nalanda	928	942	842	963	976	883	1015	1022	974
28	Patna	912	903	925	917	915	918	909	977	846
29	Bhojpur	917	920	896	929	936	875	997	1013	900
30	Buxar	989	986	1016	967	963	1012	980	985	936
31	Kaimur(Bhabua)	873	882	618	899	908	613	946	948	893
32	Rohtas	912	915	884	926	929	907	985	990	956
33	Jehanabad	935	932	955	930	923	995	995	994	999
34	Aurangabad	981	976	1034	968	969	961	999	1005	948
35	Gaya	964	951	1022	979	965	1043	1032	1063	931
36	Nawada	905	900	958	949	947	967	1037	1048	950
37	Jamui	950	957	849	953	955	923	986	987	970

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7(e)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	ASSAM	925	923	933	956	958	938	953	959	924
01	Kokrajhar	892	903	750	1017	1024	919	953	957	916
02	Dhubri	893	888	941	960	953	1037	930	925	965
03	Goalpara	878	863	1112	957	955	988	946	947	935
04	Bongaigaon	931	944	800	984	998	849	948	951	932
05	Barpeta	887	865	1185	941	925	1176	936	936	936
06	Kamrup	947	953	939	960	981	934	909	946	873
07	Nalbari	937	938	889	987	989	906	1039	1042	970
08	Darrang	953	957	786	918	921	800	954	954	950
09	Marigaon	920	921	902	944	947	855	956	957	937
10	Nagaon	943	937	988	952	963	883	964	969	943
11	Sonitpur	949	964	836	977	987	884	968	972	944
12	Lakhimpur	984	991	929	1010	1015	966	950	950	946
13	Dhemaji	950	951	941	972	971	984	949	950	939
14	Tinsukia	942	952	893	956	969	887	962	967	945
15	Dibrugarh	912	909	921	950	936	1006	953	958	938
16	Sibsagar	926	931	851	952	952	952	959	962	928
17	Jorhat	962	969	941	983	998	933	975	981	960
18	Golaghat	923	932	854	955	969	856	959	966	907
19	Karbi Anglong	930	911	1014	926	916	967	946	943	957
20	North Cachar Hills	884	855	914	940	936	944	935	912	955
21	Cachar	929	909	1031	953	947	983	974	977	964
22	Karimganj	913	915	860	933	931	986	964	963	980
23	Hailakandi	810	836	588	874	900	631	942	943	935

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7 (f)										
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	JHARKHAND	923	936	880	937	951	889	942	957	901
01	Garhwa	957	957	959	943	947	886	922	923	918
02	Palamu	944	955	785	970	978	843	945	946	923
03	Chatra	949	946	983	976	968	1064	980	984	943
04	Hazaribagh	894	908	840	924	936	875	950	968	894
05	Kodarma	969	984	894	962	973	905	951	957	919
06	Giridih	985	974	1207	963	958	1068	1002	1005	956
07	Deoghar	928	928	926	952	951	957	901	907	868
08	Godda	947	941	1104	973	972	978	923	926	864
09	Sahibganj	928	932	890	930	937	865	934	941	889
10	Pakaur	909	927	527	943	958	617	945	950	866
11	Dumka	914	925	759	922	928	833	955	959	901
12	Dhanbad	890	893	887	893	888	896	896	914	885
13	Bokaro	893	920	862	895	928	858	901	925	879
14	Ranchi	900	920	864	920	937	890	952	968	928
15	Lohardaga	915	921	864	942	954	838	973	977	941
16	Gumla	938	934	1016	951	949	981	983	985	948
17	Pashchimi Singhbhum	977	995	871	998	1020	866	976	987	928
18	Purbi Singhbhum	884	872	897	901	906	896	928	960	906

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7(g)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	905	905	905	933	936	915	994	1003	951
01	Bargarh	868	859	959	901	898	939	967	968	957
02	Jharsuguda	870	867	875	898	908	883	936	958	900
03	Sambalpur	877	861	904	893	929	839	975	983	962
04	Debagarh	889	895	821	948	953	903	991	990	1006
05	Sundargarh	900	921	850	931	944	902	953	963	932
06	Kendujhar	937	925	998	992	987	1014	1016	1025	978
07	Mayurbhanj	936	950	733	983	987	922	1025	1028	984
08	Baleshwar	917	906	1017	941	929	1051	1048	1054	1004
09	Bhadrak	874	866	938	888	894	846	1070	1084	972
10	Kendrapara	899	898	918	962	961	977	1101	1104	1059
11	Jagatsinghapur	947	970	775	929	952	764	985	1000	877
12	Cuttack	944	929	983	924	911	958	961	965	950
13	Jajapur	903	903	910	926	924	976	1018	1021	969
14	Dhenkanal	856	855	870	861	859	891	1035	1041	977
15	Anugul	834	851	751	855	851	876	974	984	929
16	Nayagarh	832	828	1021	845	846	819	957	958	942
17	Khordha	904	901	907	925	936	910	941	968	910
18	Puri	906	912	877	903	912	855	966	970	941
19	Ganjam	872	885	806	919	925	880	1020	1028	985
20	Gajapati	912	906	972	983	978	1039	993	988	1026
21	Kandhamal	885	872	1086	986	978	1082	977	982	933
22	Baudh	925	924	932	984	983	1014	970	971	956
23	Sonapur	917	924	802	946	957	760	939	940	917
24	Balangir	940	932	1056	979	987	880	973	975	953
25	Nuapada	930	926	1077	955	962	779	961	961	966
26	Kalahandi	904	900	951	900	906	844	957	962	923
27	Rayagada	906	906	906	959	959	955	1034	1046	976
28	Nabarangapur	951	951	963	960	963	885	982	981	1002
29	Koraput	913	904	962	992	985	1035	1012	1015	998
30	Malkangiri	932	931	938	986	983	1020	1007	1008	998

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7(h)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 -11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	CHHATTISGARH	951	953	939	978	985	947	968	975	944
01	Koriya	876	878	870	917	914	931	931	946	893
02	Surguja	914	915	888	959	961	936	945	947	924
03	Jashpur	990	993	899	997	1001	864	968	972	877
04	Raigarh	987	998	918	993	1005	926	985	987	972
05	Korba	993	1006	967	1008	1027	975	958	979	929
06	Janjgir-Champa	921	911	1021	970	968	989	965	966	964
07	Bilaspur	909	923	877	933	939	920	939	943	931
08	Kawardha	1008	1008	1000	1076	1082	1028	972	980	927
09	Rajnandgaon	1004	1008	979	1021	1028	981	993	993	992
10	Durg	981	979	985	1000	1026	954	975	991	948
11	Raipur	969	972	962	991	1010	946	962	971	941
12	Mahasamund	923	916	1000	933	926	1007	985	986	975
13	Dhamtari	1003	1002	1020	996	1000	966	1000	999	1004
14	Kanker	910	914	819	957	955	986	992	994	963
15	Bastar	908	919	799	946	952	879	985	986	973
16	Dantewada	912	932	768	960	971	875	1001	1006	965

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 7(i)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	MADHYA PRADESH	904	914	875	911	921	886	912	918	902
01	Sheopur	972	976	950	960	975	880	885	890	865
02	Morena	857	858	855	787	783	795	818	816	823
03	Bhind	877	857	916	848	842	858	854	845	870
04	Gwalior	807	759	831	815	751	848	852	811	869
05	Datia	848	817	929	817	788	889	840	832	854
06	Shivpuri	891	906	805	873	886	796	875	870	898
07	Guna	853	875	782	864	882	808	871	870	875
08	Tikamgarh	890	904	822	900	911	851	883	881	892
09	Chhatarpur	885	898	827	925	918	952	886	885	886
10	Panna	972	961	1052	975	978	958	908	905	924
11	Sagar	844	831	877	906	906	906	886	874	911
12	Damoh	937	951	883	956	967	917	914	914	915
13	Satna	929	937	901	910	930	855	932	941	909
14	Rewa	950	962	888	945	955	898	961	970	924
15	Umaria	946	952	911	965	981	882	940	948	906
16	Shahdol	967	954	1012	978	992	936	955	968	927
17	Sidhi	918	926	865	928	916	1003	910	910	910
18	Neemuch	942	926	967	913	917	908	933	925	946
19	Mandsaur	910	934	835	907	914	884	940	940	942
20	Ratlam	886	871	912	884	879	890	935	927	943
21	Ujjain	933	937	925	913	926	888	916	933	893
22	Shajapur	886	873	924	909	882	988	902	894	926
23	Dewas	909	941	840	935	963	876	924	931	911
24	Jhabua	942	934	1058	927	923	980	944	949	898
25	Dhar	939	1005	713	903	929	797	941	954	887
26	Indore	862	896	850	882	924	868	905	941	895
27	West Nimar	870	873	855	909	913	888	926	928	921
28	Barwani	972	959	1028	964	954	1008	946	946	945
29	East Nimar	895	880	944	913	933	852	915	920	903
30	Rajgarh	896	875	1044	937	925	1023	908	909	904
31	Vidisha	885	901	834	882	892	851	873	870	881
32	Bhopal	912	825	934	934	869	951	900	887	903
33	Sehore	929	937	897	947	960	894	876	883	850
34	Raisen	929	949	843	952	985	832	885	896	851
35	Betul	845	836	894	868	855	933	922	920	934
36	Harda	924	918	953	953	954	951	908	907	911
37	Hoshangabad	918	945	860	931	972	852	906	902	912
38	Katni	977	995	910	1010	1016	991	939	942	932
39	Jabalpur	835	838	833	877	871	881	921	935	913
40	Narsimhapur	894	920	741	932	945	864	901	903	886

Table 7(i)
Estimated Sex Ratio at Birth, Sex Ratio (0 - 4 Years) and Sex Ratio (All Ages) by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Sex Ratio at Birth			Sex Ratio (0- 4 Years)			Sex Ratio (All Ages)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
41	Dindori	1006	1007	964	986	985	1000	988	988	993
42	Mandla	990	998	894	989	1003	845	1003	1008	964
43	Chhindwara	898	925	818	910	914	897	952	956	941
44	Seoni	924	925	909	912	920	837	963	964	957
45	Balaghat	968	980	899	971	987	890	1002	1007	979

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11, Office of the Registrar General of India

Table 8			
Neonatal mortality rates -India and bigger States- 2010			
	Total	Rural	Urban
India	33	36	19
Andra Pradesh	30	36	13
Assam	33	36	13
Bihar	31	32	13
Chattisgarh	37	38	32
Delhi	19	17	19
Gujarat	31	36	19
Haryana	33	36	24
Himachal Pradesh	31	32	19
Jammu & Kashmir	35	37	25
Jharkhand	29	32	14
Karnataka	25	31	14
Kerala	7	8	5
Madhya Pradesh	44	47	30
Maharashtra	22	27	15
Odisha	42	43	32
Punjab	25	27	22
Rajasthan	40	45	23
Tamil nadu	16	18	13
Uttar Prdesh	42	45	27
West Bengal	23	24	19

Source: Sample Registration System (Office of Registrar General of India)

Table 9 INFANT MORTALITY RATE(IMR) (per 1000 live births)							
Sl.No.	India/States/UTs	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	ALL INDIA	58	57	55	53	50	47
1	Andhra Pradesh	57	56	54	52	49	46
2	Assam	68	67	66	64	61	58
3	Bihar	61	60	58	56	52	48
4	Chhattisgarh	63	61	59	57	54	51
5	Gujarat	54	53	52	50	48	44
6	Haryana	60	57	55	54	51	48
7	Jharkhand	50	49	48	46	44	42
8	Karnataka	50	48	47	45	41	38
9	Kerala	14	15	13	12	12	13
10	Madhya Pradesh	76	74	72	70	67	62
11	Maharashtra	36	35	34	33	31	28
12	Odisha	75	73	71	69	65	61
13	Punjab	44	44	43	41	38	34
14	Rajasthan	68	67	65	63	59	55
15	Tamil Nadu	37	37	35	31	28	24
16	Uttar Pradesh	73	71	69	67	63	61
17	W. Bengal	38	38	37	35	33	31
18	Arunachal Pr	37	40	37	32	32	31
19	Delhi	35	37	36	35	33	30
20	Goa	16	15	13	10	11	10
21	Himachal Pr .	49	50	47	44	45	40
22	J & K	50	52	51	49	45	43
23	Manipur	13	11	12	14	16	14
24	Meghalaya	49	53	56	58	59	55
25	Mizoram	20	25	23	37	36	37
26	Nagaland	18	20	21	26	26	23
27	Sikkim	30	33	34	33	34	30
28	Tripura	31	36	39	34	31	27
29	Uttarakhand	42	43	48	44	41	38
30	A&N Islands	27	31	34	31	27	25
31	Chandigarh	19	23	27	28	25	22
32	D&N Haveli	42	35	34	34	37	38
33	Daman & Diu	28	28	27	31	24	23
34	Lakshadweep	22	25	24	31	25	25
35	Puducherry	28	28	25	25	22	22

Source: Sample Registration System (Office of Registrar General of India)

Table 11					
Under Mortality Rate in India & States					
Area Name	1992	1998	2005	2009	2010
Andhra Pradesh	91.2	85.5	63.2	52	48
Arunachal Pradesh	72	98.1	87.7		
Assam	142.2	89.5	85	87	83
Bihar	127.5	105.1	84.8	70	64
Chhattisgarh			90.3	67	61
Delhi	83.1	55.4	46.7	37	34
Goa	38.9	46.8	20.3		
Gujarat	104	85.1	60.9	61	56
Haryana	98.7	76.8	52.3	60	55
Himachal Pradesh	69.1	42.4	41.5	51	49
India	109.3	94.9	74.3	64	59
Jammu & Kashmir	59.1	80.1	51.2	50	48
Jharkhand			93	62	59
Karnataka	87.3	69.8	54.7	50	45
Kerala	32	18.8	16.3	14	15
Madhya Pradesh	130.3	137.6	94.2	89	82
Maharashtra	70.3	58.1	46.7	36	33
Manipur	61.7	56.1	41.9		
Meghalaya	86.9	122	70.5		
Mizoram	29.3	54.7	52.9		
Nagaland	20.7	63.8	64.7		
Orissa	131	104.4	90.6	84	78
Punjab	68	72.1	52	46	43
Rajasthan	102.6	114.9	85.4	74	69
Sikkim		71	40.1		
Tamil Nadu	86.5	63.3	35.5	33	27
Tripura	104.6	51.3	59.2		
Uttar Pradesh	141.3	122.5	96.4	85	79
Uttarakhand			56.8		
West Bengal	99.3	67.6	59.6	40	37

Source: NFHS, Sample Registration System (Office of Registrar General of India)

Table 12 (a)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 -11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	UTTARAKHAND	30	32	23	13	14	10
01	Uttarkashi	23	25	-	15	16	-
02	Chamoli	18	20	-	9	10	-
03	Rudraprayag	11	11	-	9	9	-
04	Tehri Garhwal	43	45	29	18	19	11
05	Dehradun	25	32	19	11	13	10
06	Pauri Garhwal	29	30	23	13	14	9
07	Pithoragarh	12	14	-	8	9	-
08	Bageshwar	19	20	-	12	12	-
09	Almora	13	14	-	6	6	-
10	Champawat	25	23	-	11	7	-
11	Nainital	21	18	25	10	9	12
12	Udham Singh Nagar	28	32	20	9	12	5
13	Haridwar	50	57	32	22	24	15

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (b)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	RAJASTHAN	40	43	30	20	21	14
01	Ganganagar	39	45	21	21	22	18
02	Hanumangarh	35	38	24	20	20	16
03	Bikaner	37	42	27	18	20	13
04	Churu	36	39	30	19	22	13
05	Jhunjhunun	39	41	31	16	17	11
06	Alwar	35	36	23	24	24	21
07	Bharatpur	42	43	33	13	13	14
08	Dhaulpur	36	37	34	26	29	18
09	Karauli	44	43	53	24	24	25
10	Sawai Madhopur	46	47	41	21	22	13
11	Dausa	33	34	25	24	24	21
12	Jaipur	39	41	38	16	27	6
13	Sikar	32	35	22	23	22	26
14	Nagaur	42	44	30	17	17	16
15	Jodhpur	35	41	23	20	19	21
16	Jaisalmer	30	32	22	28	28	22
17	Barmer	54	55	33	18	17	24
18	Jalor	58	60	-	21	21	-
19	Sirohi	41	44	19	21	22	15
20	Pali	39	42	24	17	18	10
21	Ajmer	34	42	20	22	22	23
22	Tonk	33	37	-	18	22	-
23	Bundi	45	49	27	20	22	9
24	Bhilwara	48	52	-	20	22	-
25	Rajsamand	41	43	-	24	27	-
26	Udaipur	40	41	35	22	24	12
27	Dungarpur	43	42	59	23	24	17
28	Banswara	41	41	-	21	21	-
29	Chittaurgarh	45	48	32	17	19	9
30	Kota	25	29	22	10	15	5
31	Baran	41	40	49	21	21	22
32	Jhalawar	47	50	-	18	19	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (c)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	UTTAR PRADESH	50	53	36	21	22	18
01	Saharanpur	54	58	35	25	27	15
02	Muzaffarnagar	36	40	22	18	19	15
03	Bijnor	44	47	-	18	18	-
04	Moradabad	44	42	49	21	22	18
05	Rampur	47	52	29	17	19	11
06	Jyotiba Phule Naga	45	45	46	21	24	9
07	Meerut	35	36	34	20	21	19
08	Baghpat	35	37	29	19	19	18
09	Ghaziabad	35	36	34	17	15	19
10	GautamBuddha Nagar	35	38	27	20	21	19
11	Bulandshahr	44	43	47	23	19	32
12	Aligarh	47	47	47	21	22	19
13	Hathras	38	39	36	18	17	22
14	Mathura	35	39	26	10	10	10
15	Agra	34	34	35	17	18	16
16	Firozabad	40	41	33	23	25	15
17	Etah	50	52	-	24	24	-
18	Mainpuri	32	29	46	22	21	24
19	Budaun	58	59	55	32	32	35
20	Bareilly	49	52	40	29	34	17
21	Pilibhit	54	58	31	20	21	14
22	Shahjahanpur	63	67	-	23	25	-
23	Kheri	54	56	-	25	25	-
24	Sitapur	57	56	62	25	26	17
25	Hardoi	53	54	45	27	26	32
26	Unnao	39	38	45	20	22	6
27	Lucknow	27	35	19	18	22	13
28	Rae Bareli	33	34	-	21	22	-
29	Farrukhabad	56	59	43	23	24	20
30	Kannauj	55	56	48	24	24	23
31	Etawah	42	41	44	14	14	12
32	Auraiya	41	43	28	18	19	6
33	Kanpur Dehat	43	46	-	21	22	-
34	Kanpur Nagar	24	37	19	12	19	9
35	Jalaun	46	47	44	19	19	20
36	Jhansi	33	40	24	9	10	7
37	Lalitpur	53	54	42	20	21	13
38	Hamirpur	28	27	29	21	21	18

Table 12 (c)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
39	Mahoba	33	35	30	15	18	8
40	Banda	36	34	49	24	23	35
41	Chitrakoot	49	50	43	20	20	26
42	Fatehpur	38	40	-	19	19	-
43	Pratapgarh	66	66	67	22	23	14
44	Kaushambi	59	58	73	24	23	30
45	Allahabad	64	69	35	24	27	8
46	Barabanki	55	57	-	16	15	-
47	Faizabad	72	73	63	25	26	21
48	Ambedkar Nagar	55	56	43	17	16	23
49	Sultanpur	29	30	-	19	19	-
50	Bahraich	45	45	26	21	21	18
51	Shrawasti	73	72	89	31	31	41
52	Balrampur	64	66	8	29	28	58
53	Gonda	53	53	-	19	20	-
54	Siddharthnagar	70	71	57	20	20	31
55	Basti	62	62	61	23	23	17
56	Sant Kabir Nagar	49	47	-	17	16	-
57	Maharajganj	69	70	-	18	19	-
58	Gorakhpur	44	47	35	17	18	13
59	Kushinagar	62	63	-	20	20	-
60	Deoria	59	58	61	16	16	18
61	Azamgarh	60	61	33	19	17	41
62	Mau	58	60	49	18	17	22
63	Ballia	54	54	52	18	17	28
64	Jaunpur	60	61	42	18	18	18
65	Ghazipur	66	66	63	16	14	31
66	Chandauli	60	59	66	21	20	39
67	Varanasi	53	61	42	25	23	28
68	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	58	60	41	22	20	41
69	Mirzapur	60	59	64	23	24	19
70	Sonbhadra	45	48	-	17	18	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (d)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY (2010 -11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	BIHAR	35	36	27	19	19	17
01	Pashchim Champaran	37	36	50	20	19	31
02	Purba Champaran	37	35	53	20	20	24
03	Sheohar	31	32	25	19	19	10
04	Sitamarhi	43	46	-	24	25	-
05	Madhubani	32	33	-	21	21	-
06	Supaul	45	47	-	19	19	-
07	Araria	45	46	-	16	16	-
08	Kishanganj	47	48	31	15	15	14
09	Purnia	44	46	35	17	17	23
10	Katihar	42	42	-	16	17	-
11	Madhepura	49	50	46	22	22	13
12	Saharsa	41	42	31	21	20	31
13	Darbhanga	31	31	30	20	19	36
14	Muzaffarpur	40	42	-	19	21	-
15	Gopalganj	38	39	30	13	13	7
16	Siwan	36	37	-	13	13	-
17	Saran	38	38	44	14	14	13
18	Vaishali	35	35	-	14	14	-
19	Samastipur	38	39	-	17	17	-
20	Begusarai	25	26	20	20	20	20
21	Khagaria	48	48	-	18	19	-
22	Bhagalpur	34	35	27	21	21	20
23	Banka	30	30	-	19	19	-
24	Munger	31	32	28	20	20	19
25	Lakhisarai	29	30	24	23	24	18
26	Sheikhpura	31	31	32	26	28	17
27	Nalanda	27	28	25	25	26	19
28	Patna	22	25	17	17	21	13
29	Bhojpur	27	28	23	20	21	16
30	Buxar	32	33	21	23	24	21
31	Kaimur(Bhabua)	31	31	27	25	26	9
32	Rohtas	29	29	29	22	22	21
33	Jehanabad	31	32	28	21	22	15
34	Aurangabad	29	30	29	18	18	23
35	Gaya	31	33	25	24	24	23
36	Nawada	31	31	-	18	18	-
37	Jamui	33	34	29	24	24	23

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (e)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010- 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	ASSAM	39	42	22	20	22	12
01	Kokrajhar	41	43	-	35	37	-
02	Dhubri	50	54	-	21	22	-
03	Goalpara	39	40	-	16	17	-
04	Bongaigaon	31	31	-	22	24	-
05	Barpeta	33	35	-	15	16	-
06	Kamrup	30	42	15	15	22	7
07	Nalbari	48	49	-	16	16	-
08	Darrang	39	39	-	31	31	-
09	Marigaon	44	45	-	28	29	-
10	Nagaon	41	42	33	26	27	16
11	Sonitpur	46	48	26	22	23	16
12	Lakhimpur	41	43	25	15	16	4
13	Dhemaji	27	28	12	17	17	18
14	Tinsukia	39	40	37	16	17	8
15	Dibrugarh	37	40	-	18	16	-
16	Sibsagar	37	40	-	21	21	-
17	Jorhat	43	45	36	14	15	12
18	Golaghat	47	49	-	15	16	-
19	Karbi Anglong	36	37	33	23	25	15
20	North Cachar Hills	35	36	34	23	30	16
21	Cachar	36	40	20	20	20	24
22	Karimganj	46	47	22	23	24	11
23	Hailakandi	36	37	-	20	19	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (f)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010- 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	JHARKHAND	26	29	17	15	16	9
01	Garhwa	24	25	20	16	15	26
02	Palamu	28	29	-	20	21	-
03	Chatra	31	32	-	21	21	-
04	Hazaribagh	18	19	15	18	18	18
05	Kodarma	23	24	22	12	13	11
06	Giridih	22	22	19	14	14	6
07	Deoghar	22	22	20	18	17	22
08	Godda	35	35	-	29	29	-
09	Sahibganj	37	37	29	23	24	11
10	Pakaur	36	37	-	22	22	-
11	Dumka	34	34	-	11	12	-
12	Dhanbad	21	27	16	7	9	5
13	Bokaro	21	25	16	8	8	8
14	Ranchi	24	28	16	11	12	9
15	Lohardaga	41	43	20	13	14	9
16	Gumla	33	33	-	15	15	-
17	Pashchimi Singhbhum	36	38	21	19	21	9
18	Purbi Singhbhum	17	22	12	9	9	10

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (g)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	ORISSA	40	42	28	22	23	16
01	Bargarh	51	53	-	15	15	-
02	Jharsuguda	41	43	38	10	9	10
03	Sambalpur	35	39	27	22	25	16
04	Debagarh	41	44	20	17	18	5
05	Sundargarh	39	45	23	16	20	6
06	Kendujhar	41	43	33	17	16	19
07	Mayurbhanj	38	39	-	14	15	-
08	Baleshwar	35	35	-	14	14	-
09	Bhadrak	35	34	40	20	22	6
10	Kendrapara	45	46	-	19	19	-
11	Jagatsinghapur	32	34	15	25	26	12
12	Cuttack	39	47	18	24	26	19
13	Jajapur	40	41	27	12	13	7
14	Dhenkanal	54	54	-	22	23	-
15	Anugul	31	33	20	20	22	8
16	Nayagarh	40	39	-	27	28	-
17	Khordha	46	53	37	29	27	32
18	Puri	42	45	30	38	41	22
19	Ganjam	38	42	-	23	25	-
20	Gajapati	32	33	18	33	33	32
21	Kandhamal	43	44	-	45	48	-
22	Baudh	48	49	-	16	17	-
23	Sonapur	36	37	-	18	19	-
24	Balangir	75	76	-	25	26	-
25	Nuapada	33	33	-	23	23	-
26	Kalahandi	32	34	-	27	28	-
27	Rayagada	32	35	14	33	33	27
28	Nabarangapur	32	32	-	23	23	-
29	Koraput	36	37	31	20	21	14
30	Malkangiri	33	33	43	22	23	0

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (h)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	CHHATTISGARH	35	37	29	17	18	12
01	Koriya	44	49	23	20	21	17
02	Surguja	31	32	-	25	26	-
03	Jashpur	40	41	-	24	24	-
04	Raigarh	45	45	-	20	20	-
05	Korba	40	44	30	13	14	11
06	Janjgir-Champa	37	39	16	17	17	19
07	Bilaspur	29	28	34	16	18	14
08	Kawardha	44	44	-	18	19	-
09	Rajnandgaon	41	42	34	14	15	9
10	Durg	29	34	18	14	17	9
11	Raipur	38	40	33	12	12	11
12	Mahasamund	42	43	32	22	22	16
13	Dhamtari	40	41	30	15	15	12
14	Kanker	29	29	-	21	21	-
15	Bastar	30	31	-	17	17	-
16	Dantewada	31	32	-	22	25	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 12 (i)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010- 11

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	MADHYA PRADESH	44	49	32	22	24	18
01	Sheopur	42	45	23	31	32	28
02	Morena	36	37	35	28	24	39
03	Bhind	29	35	19	23	26	18
04	Gwalior	35	35	34	17	19	15
05	Datia	43	45	37	32	33	29
06	Shivpuri	45	43	57	26	27	25
07	Guna	48	53	33	31	33	23
08	Tikamgarh	48	47	49	19	20	14
09	Chhatarpur	51	57	24	21	20	27
10	Panna	66	67	58	27	27	23
11	Sagar	58	60	51	13	15	7
12	Damoh	61	69	30	19	19	21
13	Satna	63	67	47	28	31	16
14	Rewa	48	51	31	25	25	24
15	Umariya	48	48	46	20	21	14
16	Shahdol	49	47	56	28	32	12
17	Sidhi	54	57	-	18	18	-
18	Neemuch	38	43	30	21	24	17
19	Mandsaur	37	40	30	27	28	23
20	Ratlam	40	47	27	26	31	20
21	Ujjain	33	39	22	26	27	24
22	Shajapur	41	41	40	20	22	13
23	Dewas	34	35	30	25	28	19
24	Jhabua	40	41	20	29	30	12
25	Dhar	34	34	36	22	23	18
26	Indore	25	38	20	15	20	14
27	West Nimar	35	37	25	22	23	20
28	Barwani	42	41	46	27	28	22
29	East Nimar	45	41	57	23	25	18
30	Rajgarh	42	45	23	21	21	23
31	Vidisha	52	58	35	19	21	15
32	Bhopal	28	44	25	22	23	21
33	Sehore	46	51	-	24	25	-
34	Raisen	54	59	35	24	25	21
35	Betul	48	48	45	20	22	4
36	Harda	42	44	36	22	22	21
37	Hoshangabad	49	59	27	18	19	17
38	Katni	50	56	31	20	21	17
39	Jabalpur	36	42	31	15	15	15

Table 12 (i)
Estimated Neo-natal Mortality Rate and Post Neo Natal Mortality Rate by Residence
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010- 11

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Neo-natal Mortality Rate			Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
40	Narsimhapur	47	50	24	22	23	16
41	Dindori	47	47	48	24	25	18
42	Mandla	48	50	-	23	24	-
43	Chhindwara	49	53	36	23	23	24
44	Seoni	50	52	-	23	24	-
45	Balaghat	50	50	45	16	16	15

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (a)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTARAKHAND	43	42	44	46	46	47	33	32	33
01	Uttarkashi	38	38	38	41	41	40	-	-	-
02	Chamoli	27	27	26	30	31	29	-	-	-
03	Rudraprayag	19	19	19	19	20	19	-	-	-
04	Tehri Garhwal	61	61	61	64	65	62	40	29	53
05	Dehradun	37	36	37	45	46	44	29	28	30
06	Pauri Garhwal	43	42	43	44	44	45	32	32	32
07	Pithoragarh	20	18	24	23	21	27	-	-	-
08	Bageshwar	31	31	31	32	33	32	-	-	-
09	Almora	20	20	20	20	19	21	-	-	-
10	Champawat	37	39	34	31	35	26	-	-	-
11	Nainital	31	33	29	27	30	23	37	37	36
12	Udham Singh Nagar	37	37	37	44	47	41	25	20	31
13	Haridwar	72	68	75	81	75	89	47	52	41

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (b)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	RAJASTHAN	60	55	65	64	59	69	43	38	49
01	Ganganagar	60	54	66	67	62	72	40	33	48
02	Hanumangarh	54	48	61	58	52	64	41	33	50
03	Bikaner	54	49	61	62	55	69	40	35	46
04	Churu	55	50	62	60	54	68	43	39	48
05	Jhunjhunun	54	48	61	58	52	64	42	36	47
06	Alwar	59	54	65	61	55	67	44	36	53
07	Bharatpur	55	49	62	57	52	62	47	36	60
08	Dhaulpur	63	56	71	66	59	75	51	46	58
09	Karauli	68	66	71	66	62	72	78	88	65
10	Sawai Madhopur	67	64	70	70	67	73	54	50	59
11	Dausa	57	50	65	58	51	66	47	41	52
12	Jaipur	55	47	65	68	59	78	44	36	54
13	Sikar	56	50	63	59	54	66	48	40	56
14	Nagaur	59	52	67	61	55	68	46	34	60
15	Jodhpur	54	48	61	60	54	66	44	37	52
16	Jaisalmer	58	48	69	60	50	72	45	39	51
17	Barmer	72	68	76	73	69	77	57	55	60
18	Jalor	79	75	83	81	76	86	-	-	-
19	Sirohi	62	59	66	66	63	69	34	28	40
20	Pali	55	55	56	60	60	59	34	30	39
21	Ajmer	57	46	69	64	51	78	43	35	52
22	Tonk	51	52	51	59	59	59	-	-	-
23	Bundi	65	63	67	72	70	74	36	33	38
24	Bhilwara	68	71	65	75	75	74	-	-	-
25	Rajsamand	65	63	68	70	66	75	-	-	-
26	Udaipur	62	62	62	65	64	66	47	50	42
27	Dungarpur	67	63	70	66	62	71	75	96	56
28	Banswara	62	58	66	62	59	66	-	-	-
29	Chittaurgarh	62	61	64	66	66	67	41	34	47
30	Kota	36	35	36	44	42	46	27	28	26
31	Baran	62	60	64	61	61	61	71	57	88
32	Jhalawar	65	62	68	69	67	71	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (c)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTAR PRADESH	71	69	72	74	73	75	54	53	55
01	Saharanpur	78	78	78	85	81	89	51	65	35
02	Muzaffarnagar	54	51	57	59	55	64	37	40	34
03	Bijnor	62	60	64	65	61	70	-	-	-
04	Moradabad	65	62	67	63	61	65	67	63	72
05	Rampur	64	64	65	71	70	72	40	42	37
06	Jyotiba Phule Naga	66	65	67	69	65	75	55	66	41
07	Meerut	56	55	56	57	51	65	53	62	42
08	Baghpat	54	56	53	56	56	57	47	57	36
09	Ghaziabad	52	47	57	51	50	52	53	45	61
10	GautamBuddha Nagar	56	54	57	59	61	57	46	35	59
11	Bulandshahr	67	67	68	62	68	57	79	65	93
12	Aligarh	68	69	68	69	69	69	66	68	64
13	Hathras	57	56	58	56	54	59	59	62	54
14	Mathura	46	45	46	50	52	47	37	31	44
15	Agra	51	49	54	51	50	53	51	48	56
16	Firozabad	62	60	65	66	65	68	47	41	55
17	Etah	73	72	74	76	75	77	-	-	-
18	Mainpuri	54	54	54	50	50	50	70	70	70
19	Budaun	91	88	94	91	90	93	89	82	99
20	Bareilly	78	77	79	86	81	91	56	66	45
21	Pilibhit	74	75	74	79	80	77	45	42	47
22	Shahjahanpur	87	86	88	92	91	93	-	-	-
23	Kheri	79	78	79	81	81	81	-	-	-
24	Sitapur	82	82	82	82	83	81	80	69	90
25	Hardoi	80	80	79	80	84	76	77	56	99
26	Unnao	59	54	64	60	52	69	50	68	33
27	Lucknow	45	45	44	57	56	60	33	35	30
28	Rae Bareli	55	56	53	56	58	54	-	-	-
29	Farrukhabad	79	77	82	83	82	84	63	53	74
30	Kannauj	78	80	77	80	82	78	71	68	73
31	Etawah	55	57	53	55	58	52	56	52	60
32	Auraiya	58	58	58	63	63	62	34	32	37
33	Kanpur Dehat	65	63	66	68	67	69	-	-	-
34	Kanpur Nagar	36	33	40	56	50	63	28	26	31
35	Jalaun	65	65	66	66	63	69	64	71	56
36	Jhansi	42	43	41	50	49	51	30	35	25
37	Lalitpur	73	74	72	75	74	76	55	70	37
38	Hamirpur	48	48	49	48	51	45	47	30	66
39	Mahoba	48	49	47	53	54	52	38	39	37
40	Banda	60	58	63	56	58	54	84	58	114

Table 13 (c)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
41	Chitrakoot	69	71	68	69	72	67	70	52	88
42	Fatehpur	56	56	56	59	61	57	-	-	-
43	Pratapgarh	88	87	90	88	86	92	81	117	41
44	Kaushambi	83	81	85	81	79	84	103	96	111
45	Allahabad	88	86	90	96	94	99	43	43	43
46	Barabanki	71	69	72	72	72	72	-	-	-
47	Faizabad	98	98	97	99	98	101	84	105	64
48	Ambedkar Nagar	72	71	73	72	71	74	66	70	62
49	Sultanpur	48	48	47	49	49	49	-	-	-
50	Bahraich	66	67	65	67	67	66	44	55	30
51	Shrawasti	103	102	106	103	100	106	130	164	96
52	Balrampur	93	90	96	94	90	99	66	94	44
53	Gonda	72	72	71	73	74	72	-	-	-
54	Siddharthnagar	91	90	91	91	90	92	88	106	71
55	Basti	84	84	85	85	84	85	78	80	74
56	Sant Kabir Nagar	65	64	67	63	62	65	-	-	-
57	Maharajganj	87	87	88	89	87	91	-	-	-
58	Gorakhpur	61	60	63	64	64	65	48	44	53
59	Kushinagar	83	81	84	83	82	84	-	-	-
60	Deoria	75	75	75	74	72	77	79	98	60
61	Azamgarh	79	77	81	79	77	81	74	74	74
62	Mau	76	74	79	78	75	81	71	69	74
63	Ballia	72	71	73	71	69	73	80	84	75
64	Jaunpur	78	77	79	80	77	83	61	82	38
65	Ghazipur	82	79	85	81	81	81	94	55	149
66	Chandauli	81	80	82	79	78	79	106	100	111
67	Varanasi	78	78	78	83	88	78	70	63	78
68	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	80	78	82	80	79	81	82	70	100
69	Mirzapur	83	83	84	83	79	89	83	120	31
70	Sonbhadra	62	57	67	66	60	72	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (d)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	BIHAR	55	53	56	56	54	58	44	43	46
01	Pashchim Champaran	57	54	60	55	51	59	82	92	72
02	Purba Champaran	57	54	60	55	52	57	77	66	90
03	Sheohar	50	45	56	51	45	57	35	32	37
04	Sitamarhi	67	66	69	70	69	72	-	-	-
05	Madhubani	54	50	58	54	50	58	-	-	-
06	Supaul	64	64	65	67	66	67	-	-	-
07	Araria	61	59	63	62	60	64	-	-	-
08	Kishanganj	61	62	61	63	62	64	45	57	31
09	Purnia	62	60	63	62	58	67	58	74	40
10	Katihar	59	58	59	59	59	60	-	-	-
11	Madhepura	71	71	71	72	72	72	59	65	53
12	Saharsa	62	60	64	62	61	63	61	48	76
13	Darbhanga	51	51	51	50	51	49	66	48	83
14	Muzaffarpur	60	55	65	62	57	68	-	-	-
15	Gopalganj	51	48	54	52	51	54	36	18	59
16	Siwan	49	48	50	50	48	52	-	-	-
17	Saran	52	51	54	52	50	53	57	57	57
18	Vaishali	50	48	52	50	48	52	-	-	-
19	Samastipur	54	50	60	56	51	61	-	-	-
20	Begusarai	46	45	47	46	46	47	39	35	45
21	Khagaria	66	65	66	67	66	67	-	-	-
22	Bhagalpur	54	54	55	56	56	56	48	46	49
23	Banka	48	49	48	49	50	48	-	-	-
24	Munger	51	49	52	52	50	54	47	46	48
25	Lakhisarai	53	51	54	54	53	55	43	41	45
26	Sheikhpura	58	54	62	59	56	63	49	41	57
27	Nalanda	52	52	52	53	54	53	44	42	46
28	Patna	39	39	40	46	45	46	30	29	31
29	Bhojpur	48	47	48	49	48	50	38	39	38
30	Buxar	55	55	55	56	56	56	42	36	48
31	Kaimur(Bhabua)	56	53	59	56	54	59	36	29	48
32	Rohtas	52	51	52	52	51	52	50	47	53
33	Jehanabad	53	52	54	54	53	55	43	42	44
34	Aurangabad	48	47	48	47	47	48	52	47	57
35	Gaya	55	53	57	57	56	57	48	42	53
36	Nawada	49	50	49	49	49	48	-	-	-
37	Jamui	57	57	57	58	59	57	52	43	63

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (e)
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	ASSAM	60	58	62	64	62	66	35	34	36
01	Kokrajhar	76	74	78	80	78	83	-	-	-
02	Dhubri	72	69	75	76	74	78	-	-	-
03	Goalpara	56	57	55	58	58	58	-	-	-
04	Bongaigaon	53	53	53	56	56	55	-	-	-
05	Barpeta	48	47	49	51	48	54	-	-	-
06	Kamrup	46	45	46	63	62	64	22	22	22
07	Nalbari	64	64	63	65	65	65	-	-	-
08	Darrang	69	68	70	71	70	72	-	-	-
09	Marigaon	72	71	74	74	72	76	-	-	-
10	Nagaon	66	64	69	69	67	71	49	43	55
11	Sonitpur	68	67	69	72	70	73	41	44	38
12	Lakhimpur	56	55	57	59	58	60	29	32	26
13	Dhemaji	44	42	45	45	43	47	30	35	26
14	Tinsukia	55	52	58	57	53	60	45	43	48
15	Dibrugarh	55	53	57	56	56	57	-	-	-
16	Sibsagar	58	56	60	60	59	62	-	-	-
17	Jorhat	57	56	59	60	59	61	47	45	50
18	Golaghat	62	58	66	64	61	69	-	-	-
19	Karbi Anglong	59	53	65	61	55	68	49	45	52
20	North Cachar Hills	58	55	61	66	61	72	50	48	51
21	Cachar	57	56	58	60	58	61	44	42	46
22	Karimganj	69	66	73	71	67	75	32	40	23
23	Hailakandi	55	57	54	56	57	56	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (f)

Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	JHARKHAND	41	40	42	45	45	46	26	25	27
01	Garhwa	40	39	40	39	39	40	46	45	47
02	Palamu	49	47	50	50	48	51	-	-	-
03	Chatra	52	50	53	53	51	54	-	-	-
04	Hazaribagh	37	35	38	38	36	39	33	33	34
05	Kodarma	36	36	35	36	37	35	33	32	35
06	Giridih	36	34	37	36	35	38	26	21	29
07	Deoghar	40	38	41	39	39	40	42	38	46
08	Godda	64	63	65	65	64	65	-	-	-
09	Sahibganj	59	59	60	61	61	62	40	39	42
10	Pakaur	59	58	59	59	60	58	-	-	-
11	Dumka	45	47	44	46	47	44	-	-	-
12	Dhanbad	28	28	29	37	37	36	21	19	23
13	Bokaro	29	28	30	33	31	35	24	25	24
14	Ranchi	35	34	36	40	38	41	25	25	24
15	Lohardaga	54	52	57	57	54	60	29	27	31
16	Gumla	48	48	48	49	48	49	-	-	-
17	Pashchimi Singhbhum	55	54	57	59	58	61	30	32	28
18	Purbi Singhbhum	26	27	25	31	33	29	21	21	22

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (g)										
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	ORISSA	62	59	66	65	62	68	44	40	48
01	Bargarh	66	68	63	68	70	65	-	-	-
02	Jharsuguda	51	50	52	52	55	49	48	41	56
03	Sambalpur	56	52	61	64	64	65	43	32	55
04	Debagarh	58	53	65	62	54	70	25	36	11
05	Sundargarh	55	53	56	65	66	65	29	25	34
06	Kendujhar	58	56	60	59	59	59	52	43	62
07	Mayurbhanj	53	51	55	54	52	55	-	-	-
08	Baleshwar	49	49	50	50	49	51	-	-	-
09	Bhadrak	55	54	57	56	52	61	46	63	29
10	Kendrapara	64	61	66	65	63	67	-	-	-
11	Jagatsinghapur	56	46	67	60	49	71	28	22	35
12	Cuttack	63	61	66	73	69	78	37	39	35
13	Jajapur	53	51	55	53	52	55	34	26	42
14	Dhenkanal	76	75	78	78	75	80	-	-	-
15	Anugul	50	50	50	54	53	56	29	36	20
16	Nayagarh	67	55	82	67	55	81	-	-	-
17	Khordha	76	72	80	81	78	84	69	64	75
18	Puri	80	74	87	86	82	90	53	36	72
19	Ganjam	61	56	66	67	61	74	-	-	-
20	Gajapati	65	57	74	66	57	77	50	56	43
21	Kandhamal	88	76	101	92	79	106	-	-	-
22	Baudh	64	54	75	65	56	75	-	-	-
23	Sonapur	54	48	62	56	48	64	-	-	-
24	Balangir	100	99	101	103	101	104	-	-	-
25	Nuapada	56	53	59	57	54	60	-	-	-
26	Kalahandi	59	53	65	62	56	68	-	-	-
27	Rayagada	65	60	71	69	64	73	41	31	52
28	Nabarangapur	54	58	51	55	59	50	-	-	-
29	Koraput	56	53	59	58	57	59	46	33	59
30	Malkangiri	55	52	58	56	54	57	43	21	67

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13 (h)										
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010-11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	CHHATTISGARH	53	51	55	55	53	58	40	38	42
01	Koriya	64	61	66	70	68	73	40	38	43
02	Surguja	57	56	58	58	58	59	-	-	-
03	Jashpur	64	61	67	66	62	69	-	-	-
04	Raigarh	65	64	66	64	64	65	-	-	-
05	Korba	52	50	55	58	55	61	42	40	43
06	Janjgir-Champa	53	50	57	55	52	59	35	33	37
07	Bilaspur	46	46	46	45	45	45	47	47	48
08	Kawardha	62	64	60	63	66	59	-	-	-
09	Rajnandgaon	55	52	59	57	54	60	43	37	48
10	Durg	43	39	47	51	46	57	27	25	29
11	Raipur	50	49	51	52	52	53	44	43	44
12	Mahasamund	63	61	66	65	62	68	48	48	48
13	Dhamtari	55	53	56	56	56	56	41	33	50
14	Kanker	50	43	58	50	43	58	-	-	-
15	Bastar	47	44	51	49	45	52	-	-	-
16	Dantewada	54	51	56	57	54	60	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 13(i)

ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY

Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	MADHYA PRADESH	67	64	69	72	70	75	50	49	52
01	Sheopur	74	69	78	77	71	84	51	59	43
02	Morena	64	57	73	61	56	67	74	62	88
03	Bhind	53	53	53	62	60	63	37	39	34
04	Gwalior	51	50	52	55	39	76	50	56	41
05	Datia	75	67	84	78	66	93	66	69	64
06	Shivpuri	71	67	76	69	65	74	82	82	83
07	Guna	79	67	94	86	72	102	55	49	63
08	Tikamgarh	67	65	69	68	63	72	63	73	52

Table 13(i)										
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY										
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
09	Chhatarpur	72	71	72	76	74	79	51	60	40
10	Panna	93	96	90	95	96	93	81	95	67
11	Sagar	70	71	70	75	78	72	58	53	64
12	Damoh	80	72	89	88	81	94	50	36	66
13	Satna	90	87	94	99	94	104	62	62	62
14	Rewa	73	73	74	77	76	77	55	54	56
15	Umaria	67	64	71	68	65	72	60	56	64
16	Shahdol	77	82	71	79	79	80	68	93	44
17	Sidhi	72	56	89	74	61	88	-	-	-
18	Neemuch	59	59	58	67	63	70	46	52	41
19	Mandsaur	64	64	64	67	66	68	53	55	51
20	Ratlam	66	65	67	77	75	81	47	49	44
21	Ujjain	59	58	59	65	67	64	47	43	51
22	Shajapur	60	59	62	63	60	67	53	57	49
23	Dewas	59	60	59	64	67	60	49	45	55
24	Jhabua	68	68	69	71	71	72	32	25	39
25	Dhar	57	55	58	57	59	55	54	41	73
26	Indore	40	41	39	57	57	57	34	35	32
27	West Nimar	58	58	57	60	59	61	45	55	34

Table 13(i)										
ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY										
Estimated Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
28	Barwani	69	68	70	69	69	69	68	63	73
29	East Nimar	68	69	68	66	70	61	75	63	87
30	Rajgarh	63	61	65	66	63	69	46	52	41
31	Vidisha	72	71	73	79	78	79	49	47	52
32	Bhopal	50	52	48	68	65	70	46	48	43
33	Sehore	70	74	65	75	85	65	-	-	-
34	Raisen	78	77	80	83	83	84	56	50	64
35	Betul	68	66	70	71	70	72	49	44	55
36	Harda	64	64	64	66	68	64	58	51	65
37	Hoshangabad	68	67	69	78	75	82	44	49	39
38	Katni	70	69	72	76	78	74	48	35	63
39	Jabalpur	51	48	55	57	55	61	46	43	50
40	Narsimhapur	68	66	71	73	71	75	41	39	43
41	Dindori	72	69	74	72	69	75	67	83	49
42	Mandla	71	67	75	74	68	79	-	-	-
43	Chhindwara	72	69	75	76	75	76	60	51	72
44	Seoni	73	69	77	76	72	80	-	-	-
45	Balaghat	66	62	69	67	61	72	60	70	49

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(a)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTARAKHAND	53	53	54	58	58	59	39	39	40
01	Uttarkashi	47	45	48	50	49	51	-	-	-

02	Chamoli	30	31	30	34	35	33	-	-	-
03	Rudraprayag	26	28	25	26	28	25	-	-	-
04	Tehri Garhwal	76	76	76	79	81	78	48	39	59
05	Dehradun	45	45	45	57	58	56	35	34	36
06	Pauri Garhwal	51	50	52	53	52	54	36	34	39
07	Pithoragarh	24	22	26	27	25	29	-	-	-
08	Bageshwar	39	39	38	40	41	39	-	-	-
09	Almora	25	26	25	26	25	26	-	-	-
10	Champawat	44	44	43	34	37	31	-	-	-
11	Nainital	38	40	36	36	39	33	41	41	40
12	Udham Singh Nagar	44	45	43	49	51	47	35	34	36
13	Haridwar	94	89	99	111	103	121	54	58	49

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(b)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	RAJASTHAN	79	72	87	85	79	92	57	50	65
01	Ganganagar	79	70	89	81	75	89	70	55	86
02	Hanumangarh	73	65	81	78	70	87	52	46	59
03	Bikaner	72	63	82	79	69	91	59	51	67
04	Churu	69	61	77	74	69	80	55	42	69
05	Jhunjhunun	74	69	79	77	70	84	63	64	61
06	Alwar	82	74	91	83	75	91	68	52	84
07	Bharatpur	75	64	88	78	67	90	64	52	77
08	Dhaulpur	77	68	88	83	73	95	58	52	65
09	Karauli	80	78	83	80	76	85	83	92	70
10	Sawai Madhopur	78	77	80	85	85	85	56	50	64
11	Dausa	87	78	97	89	80	100	66	64	69
12	Jaipur	74	63	87	88	81	96	61	46	78
13	Sikar	82	75	91	82	76	90	82	71	94
14	Nagaur	75	64	88	78	68	90	58	42	77
15	Jodhpur	71	65	78	78	72	85	58	51	65
16	Jaisalmer	78	67	91	81	70	94	63	50	77
17	Barmer	86	81	92	87	82	93	74	65	82
18	Jalor	99	94	104	101	97	106	-	-	-

19	Sirohi	85	78	93	92	84	99	45	39	51
20	Pali	78	73	83	85	81	90	50	43	57
21	Ajmer	77	66	89	85	71	101	61	55	68
22	Tonk	73	71	75	86	83	88	-	-	-
23	Bundi	81	79	85	90	88	93	46	40	52
24	Bhilwara	85	84	86	95	91	100	-	-	-
25	Rajsamand	89	83	95	97	89	105	-	-	-
26	Udaipur	88	86	89	98	97	99	54	54	54
27	Dungarpur	87	82	94	88	81	95	84	102	68
28	Banswara	99	94	104	102	97	107	-	-	-
29	Chittaurgarh	75	72	78	79	75	84	50	53	47
30	Kota	45	44	46	62	60	63	30	30	30
31	Baran	79	75	83	80	78	83	71	57	88
32	Jhalawar	82	77	87	88	83	93	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(c)										
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	UTTAR PRADESH	94	90	99	101	95	106	68	66	69

Table 14(c)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
01	Saharanpur	99	100	99	109	106	112	62	76	47
02	Muzaffarnagar	72	66	80	80	72	89	50	47	53
03	Bijnor	78	74	82	82	75	90	-	-	-
04	Moradabad	82	76	89	85	76	95	78	76	79
05	Rampur	92	86	99	103	93	114	55	63	47
06	Jyotiba Phule Naga	85	81	88	89	80	98	71	86	55
07	Meerut	66	64	68	67	58	76	64	72	55
08	Baghpat	72	74	71	76	75	78	57	70	43
09	Ghaziabad	66	59	73	70	69	71	63	52	75
10	GautamBuddha Nagar	68	64	74	73	73	72	56	38	77
11	Bulandshahr	92	87	97	91	90	91	96	79	112
12	Aligarh	85	81	89	88	80	98	77	83	70
13	Hathras	82	77	87	81	73	90	84	90	78
14	Mathura	61	58	65	71	70	72	42	34	50
15	Agra	68	64	73	73	69	78	62	58	67
16	Firozabad	87	76	99	92	83	102	70	53	89
17	Etah	93	90	96	98	96	102	-	-	-
18	Mainpuri	79	75	84	78	74	83	84	76	92
19	Budaun	112	104	122	115	106	125	102	93	112

Table 14(c)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
20	Bareilly	107	102	112	122	111	133	72	83	60
21	Pilibhit	95	94	95	99	98	100	64	67	62
22	Shahjahanpur	106	101	113	115	108	123	-	-	-
23	Kheri	117	112	124	123	117	130	-	-	-
24	Sitapur	120	115	125	121	116	126	112	103	120
25	Hardoi	113	110	118	115	113	118	101	82	122
26	Unnao	84	75	94	85	72	100	77	92	64
27	Lucknow	60	56	64	86	75	97	38	39	37
28	Rae Bareli	81	78	84	83	80	86	-	-	-
29	Farrukhabad	99	97	101	106	105	108	72	66	79
30	Kannauj	99	96	102	101	100	102	90	79	102
31	Etawah	83	78	88	86	81	91	72	64	81
32	Auraiya	86	82	90	92	87	97	52	54	51
33	Kanpur Dehat	97	89	105	101	93	110	-	-	-
34	Kanpur Nagar	52	47	57	83	74	93	40	38	43
35	Jalaun	96	93	99	96	92	99	97	97	96
36	Jhansi	61	61	61	76	76	76	43	43	42
37	Lalitpur	114	112	116	119	114	124	76	98	50
38	Hamirpur	65	63	68	67	70	64	59	30	91

Table 14(c)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
39	Mahoba	71	71	72	76	76	75	63	59	67
40	Banda	95	87	103	94	85	103	103	95	114
41	Chitrakoot	125	118	132	130	124	136	78	56	102
42	Fatehpur	81	76	87	87	82	91	-	-	-
43	Pratapgarh	113	108	118	114	107	121	94	133	49
44	Kaushambi	128	115	141	129	115	142	122	116	130
45	Allahabad	115	111	118	125	120	131	60	64	55
46	Barabanki	95	97	92	97	101	92	-	-	-
47	Faizabad	129	124	134	132	125	138	106	115	99
48	Ambedkar Nagar	90	88	91	90	88	93	80	88	71
49	Sultanpur	68	64	72	70	65	75	-	-	-
50	Bahraich	101	91	111	103	93	114	57	63	48
51	Shrawasti	142	133	151	142	132	153	143	187	96
52	Balrampur	128	118	137	130	119	140	81	94	74
53	Gonda	97	93	101	99	94	105	-	-	-
54	Siddharthnagar	121	118	124	122	117	126	111	132	90
55	Basti	109	101	116	110	102	118	85	87	82
56	Sant Kabir Nagar	97	95	100	96	92	99	-	-	-
57	Maharajganj	110	106	113	112	107	117	-	-	-

Table 14(c)										
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
58	Gorakhpur	82	77	87	87	84	89	65	54	77
59	Kushinagar	106	103	109	108	104	111	-	-	-
60	Deoria	93	88	96	92	85	98	100	114	85
61	Azamgarh	95	93	97	96	94	98	81	78	83
62	Mau	97	91	103	100	95	105	85	76	94
63	Ballia	90	85	95	90	84	96	93	96	88
64	Jaunpur	101	93	108	100	90	109	108	122	93
65	Ghazipur	102	97	106	100	99	102	122	83	176
66	Chandauli	108	100	116	107	99	115	120	114	125
67	Varanasi	101	97	107	111	110	112	87	76	100
68	Sant Ravidas Nagar Bhadohi	109	103	115	110	106	115	102	83	127
69	Mirzapur	111	112	110	112	109	115	108	143	58
70	Sonbhadra	96	84	110	105	91	121	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(d)
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	BIHAR	77	74	81	80	76	83	57	53	60
01	Pashchim Champaran	81	78	85	81	76	85	98	107	90
02	Purba Champaran	75	71	79	72	70	75	100	79	124
03	Sheohar	87	77	98	89	79	100	51	32	72
04	Sitamarhi	106	97	115	111	103	120	-	-	-
05	Madhubani	73	67	80	73	67	81	-	-	-
06	Supaul	89	87	91	92	91	93	-	-	-
07	Araria	87	82	92	90	84	96	-	-	-
08	Kishanganj	90	96	85	94	100	89	55	67	41
09	Purnia	102	104	99	104	104	105	87	107	65
10	Katihar	85	86	84	87	88	86	-	-	-
11	Madhepura	101	97	106	103	98	107	64	65	64
12	Saharsa	91	84	98	92	86	98	83	66	103
13	Darbhangha	85	79	92	86	80	92	79	65	93
14	Muzaffarpur	89	76	102	94	80	109	-	-	-
15	Gopalganj	66	60	72	68	63	73	36	18	59
16	Siwan	73	72	73	75	74	77	-	-	-
17	Saran	70	67	72	69	67	71	75	72	78
18	Vaishali	70	64	76	70	64	76	-	-	-
19	Samastipur	77	70	84	79	72	87	-	-	-
20	Begusarai	65	62	68	67	64	70	47	42	53

21	Khagaria	103	99	107	106	102	109	-	-	-
22	Bhagalpur	69	69	69	71	72	71	60	58	63
23	Banka	63	63	63	63	64	63	-	-	-
24	Munger	63	59	68	68	64	73	54	49	58
25	Lakhisarai	70	66	76	72	68	78	55	50	61
26	Sheikhpura	76	70	83	78	73	83	62	49	78
27	Nalanda	80	78	82	81	78	83	75	76	74
28	Patna	53	51	55	66	64	68	37	35	39
29	Bhojpur	61	57	64	63	60	66	42	39	46
30	Buxar	74	72	77	78	76	79	45	36	53
31	Kaimur(Bhabua)	73	69	77	73	70	77	43	43	48
32	Rohtas	65	66	65	67	67	66	55	54	57
33	Jehanabad	67	63	72	68	63	73	55	54	56
34	Aurangabad	61	57	65	61	57	65	62	57	67
35	Gaya	70	69	71	72	73	72	62	54	70
36	Nawada	61	58	63	61	58	62	-	-	-
37	Jamui	78	76	81	80	78	82	61	51	72

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(e)										
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	ASSAM	78	76	80	84	82	87	42	42	43

01	Kokrajhar	103	95	111	110	101	119	-	-	-
02	Dhubri	91	87	96	97	92	101	-	-	-
03	Goalpara	74	76	73	77	78	75	-	-	-
04	Bongaigaon	68	67	69	73	73	74	-	-	-
05	Barpeta	65	64	66	70	67	73	-	-	-
06	Kamrup	57	56	58	80	76	83	29	30	27
07	Nalbari	88	87	88	90	90	91	-	-	-
08	Darrang	90	88	92	93	91	95	-	-	-
09	Marigaon	93	92	94	95	93	97	-	-	-
10	Nagaon	86	83	89	92	89	95	51	46	55
11	Sonitpur	80	79	82	85	83	86	47	51	42
12	Lakhimpur	68	66	70	71	68	73	43	45	40
13	Dhemaji	52	50	54	53	50	56	39	48	29
14	Tinsukia	74	69	79	78	73	84	52	49	56
15	Dibrugarh	71	69	74	76	75	78	-	-	-
16	Sibsagar	79	77	81	82	81	82	-	-	-
17	Jorhat	71	69	72	76	75	77	54	51	58
18	Golaghat	82	78	86	86	82	90	-	-	-
19	Karbi Anglong	77	71	85	83	75	92	56	54	59
20	North Cachar Hills	78	72	84	99	85	113	57	58	56
21	Cachar	79	78	81	83	82	84	62	58	65
22	Karimganj	83	78	89	85	80	91	40	40	39
23	Hailakandi	91	100	82	96	105	86	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(f)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	JHARKHAND	59	57	61	66	64	67	35	33	38
01	Garhwa	55	53	56	54	53	56	61	59	63
02	Palamu	64	60	68	66	62	70	-	-	-
03	Chatra	66	64	68	68	66	70	-	-	-
04	Hazaribagh	46	44	48	47	44	50	40	41	39
05	Kodarma	45	45	46	47	46	47	39	37	41
06	Giridih	49	45	52	50	47	53	28	21	34
07	Deoghar	52	48	56	53	50	57	43	38	50
08	Godda	93	89	97	95	91	99	-	-	-
09	Sahibganj	88	84	93	93	88	98	48	43	53
10	Pakaur	83	81	86	85	84	86	-	-	-
11	Dumka	59	58	60	59	59	59	-	-	-
12	Dhanbad	43	39	47	58	60	56	30	23	39
13	Bokaro	43	42	43	52	49	54	33	35	31

Table 14(f)**Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence****(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)**

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
14	Ranchi	53	53	54	60	59	61	41	42	40
15	Lohardaga	72	69	76	77	73	80	35	33	38
16	Gumla	75	77	73	77	80	75	-	-	-
17	Pashchimi Singhbhum	92	90	94	101	99	102	42	44	40
18	Purbi Singhbhum	36	37	36	48	52	44	27	25	30

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(g)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	ORISSA	82	80	84	87	85	89	54	50	59
01	Bargarh	74	76	72	77	79	74	-	-	-
02	Jharsuguda	58	55	62	61	62	60	54	44	65
03	Sambalpur	73	64	82	87	82	93	50	36	65
04	Debagarh	72	58	87	76	59	94	29	44	11
05	Sundargarh	65	63	66	78	79	77	33	29	38
06	Kendujhar	85	84	85	88	91	86	67	53	81
07	Mayurbhanj	72	81	65	74	83	66	-	-	-
08	Baleshwar	58	57	59	59	59	60	-	-	-
09	Bhadrak	66	63	68	67	62	72	57	71	42
10	Kendrapara	70	64	75	71	65	76	-	-	-
11	Jagatsinghapur	67	60	74	70	64	77	39	35	43
12	Cuttack	91	86	98	108	98	118	48	52	43
13	Jajapur	63	57	68	64	58	69	40	26	55
14	Dhenkanal	90	90	90	92	92	93	-	-	-
15	Anugul	60	60	61	64	62	66	40	48	30
16	Nayagarh	86	75	100	87	76	100	-	-	-
17	Khordha	102	96	109	114	110	118	87	78	97
18	Puri	108	101	117	113	105	120	85	78	95

Table 14(g)										
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
19	Ganjam	93	93	93	104	102	106	-	-	-
20	Gajapati	85	82	89	89	84	94	53	62	43
21	Kandhamal	145	138	153	154	146	163	-	-	-
22	Baudh	89	81	99	92	84	100	-	-	-
23	Sonapur	84	74	95	86	74	98	-	-	-
24	Balangir	115	112	118	119	116	122	-	-	-
25	Nuapada	75	77	74	77	79	75	-	-	-
26	Kalahandi	77	71	83	82	76	89	-	-	-
27	Rayagada	105	104	107	112	113	111	64	50	80
28	Nabarangapur	87	96	78	89	99	78	-	-	-
29	Koraput	72	71	73	75	76	73	56	44	69
30	Malkangiri	79	79	79	80	81	79	61	42	82

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(h)										
Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence										
(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)										
State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female

	CHHATTISGARH	70	68	71	75	74	77	47	45	49
01	Koriya	80	77	83	89	86	92	50	47	54
02	Surguja	103	103	103	107	106	107	-	-	-
03	Jashpur	100	93	106	103	96	109	-	-	-
04	Raigarh	80	78	81	81	81	81	-	-	-
05	Korba	63	60	65	71	68	73	49	47	50
06	Janjgir-Champa	67	68	67	70	71	68	43	33	53
07	Bilaspur	60	59	61	63	62	65	53	52	54
08	Kawardha	78	79	77	79	81	76	-	-	-
09	Rajnandgaon	65	62	68	68	65	71	47	43	52
10	Durg	52	46	58	63	54	71	32	30	34
11	Raipur	62	63	61	66	67	66	52	54	49
12	Mahasamund	77	76	77	79	79	79	54	48	59
13	Dhamtari	66	65	67	68	68	67	47	36	59
14	Kanker	67	66	68	68	67	69	-	-	-
15	Bastar	61	61	61	63	64	62	-	-	-
16	Dantewada	72	70	74	77	75	79	-	-	-

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14(i)

Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence

(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	MADHYA PRADESH	89	86	93	99	96	103	62	60	64
01	Sheopur	101	96	107	109	101	117	61	68	53
02	Morena	87	76	100	86	76	98	90	76	107
03	Bhind	66	64	67	78	72	85	44	50	37
04	Gwalior	69	70	68	78	61	99	66	75	55
05	Datia	99	91	109	103	93	115	91	87	96
06	Shivpuri	105	94	117	103	94	114	112	97	130
07	Guna	96	84	111	105	91	121	67	61	76
08	Tikamgarh	91	87	95	94	89	100	78	84	72
09	Chhatarpur	89	87	92	97	91	102	60	71	46
10	Panna	140	135	146	145	140	151	107	104	113
11	Sagar	97	95	99	108	110	106	70	58	83
12	Damoh	117	103	132	128	113	144	74	65	85
13	Satna	130	125	135	146	144	149	80	70	91
14	Rewa	102	97	108	110	104	116	65	62	69
15	Umariya	110	116	105	116	124	108	83	78	89

Table 14(i)**Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence****(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)**

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
16	Shahdol	92	92	93	97	92	101	79	96	64
17	Sidhi	118	106	131	127	117	137	-	-	-
18	Neemuch	75	73	76	88	80	97	54	63	44
19	Mandsaur	85	85	86	92	91	93	64	64	64
20	Ratlam	96	86	107	125	109	143	56	55	58
21	Ujjain	77	75	78	88	87	90	58	55	60
22	Shajapur	86	82	90	90	84	96	73	75	70
23	Dewas	80	82	78	87	94	80	66	58	74
24	Jhabua	92	91	93	96	96	96	47	29	65
25	Dhar	70	68	72	71	71	70	68	58	84
26	Indore	51	53	48	74	76	72	43	45	40
27	West Nimar	80	80	79	83	80	86	62	80	42
28	Barwani	94	93	94	92	92	93	98	96	100
29	East Nimar	101	101	100	108	113	103	83	71	95
30	Rajgarh	83	77	89	88	80	96	55	60	50
31	Vidisha	101	96	107	115	112	119	62	53	73
32	Bhopal	64	66	61	92	90	96	58	61	54
33	Sehore	87	94	81	97	107	85	-	-	-
34	Raisen	99	94	104	107	104	111	66	59	75

Table 14(i)**Estimated Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) by Sex and Residence****(ANNUAL HEALTH SURVEY 2010 - 11)**

State/ Distt. code	State/District Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
35	Betul	79	78	81	84	83	85	52	46	57
36	Harda	80	81	80	84	86	82	65	60	71
37	Hoshangabad	80	78	81	94	91	98	49	54	43
38	Katni	93	89	96	102	103	100	62	43	84
39	Jabalpur	58	57	60	66	65	66	52	51	55
40	Narsimhapur	77	74	80	81	78	84	47	47	48
41	Dindori	104	108	100	105	108	102	80	110	49
42	Mandla	89	88	91	93	90	97	-	-	-
43	Chhindwara	85	80	89	90	87	93	67	59	77
44	Seoni	92	92	93	97	97	97	-	-	-
45	Balaghat	78	73	83	80	73	87	63	70	56

Source: Office of Registrar General of India

Table 14

Percentage of One year old Children immunized against Measles

Area Name	1992-1993	2000	2001	2002	2002-2004	2005	2005-2006	2007-08	2009
Andaman & Nicobar Islands		89	94.1		85.5				
Andhra Pradesh	53.7	61.4	50.8	79.7	74	82.7	69.4	88.6	90.4
Arunachal Pradesh	27.5	41	67.1		38.1		38.3		48.2
Assam	25.8	29	66.3	62.6	35.9	44.2	37.4	64.4	80.1
Bihar		20.8	13.3	13.8	26.9	28.4	40.4	54.2	58.2
Chandigarh		80.1	84.3		76			87.3	
Chhattisgarh			75	77.5	67.8	72	62.5	79.9	73.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		84.1	83.3		86.1			84.4	
Daman & Diu		75.1	88.3		77.2			90.9	
Delhi	69.6	77.5	75	77	73.7	84.3	78.2	83.1	83.3
Goa	77.8	94	95		89.2	94.5	91.2	94.1	91.5
Gujarat	55.9	62.3	65.3	71.9	65.2	82.5	65.7	72.6	78

Table 14

Percentage of One year old Children immunized against Measles

Area Name	1992-1993	2000	2001	2002	2002-2004	2005	2005-2006	2007-08	2009
Haryana	60.9	59.5	64.3	63.3	65.2	70.5	75.5	69	79.9
Himachal Pradesh	71.8	86	93.3		88.6	92.9	86.3	94.5	96.2
India	42.2	50.4	55.6	61.4	56	68.1	58.8	69.6	74.1
Jammu & Kashmir		65.5	85		77.9	87.9	78.3	81.4	77.2
Jharkhand			27	29.2	32.3	58	47.6	70.5	67.5
Karnataka	54.9	72.2	67.1	85.6	77.2	88.8	72	85.2	89.9
Kerala	60.5	88.4	91.9	93.6	87.9	94.5	82.1	87.9	86.2
Lakshadweep		93.1	95		89.7			92	
Madhya Pradesh		47.7	57.8	81.1	47	58.8	61.4	57.7	61.9
Maharashtra	70.2	82.6	88.5	95	85.4	82.3	84.7	84.5	91.2
Manipur	37	61.8	51.7		53.3		52.8		60.3
Meghalaya	13.2	36.7	55		29.9		43.8	52.5	74.1
Mizoram	65.1	62.7	84.2		59.5		69.5	80.4	81.1
Nagaland	10	32.4	52.5		38.2		27.3		52.2
Orissa	40.2	59.1	62.1		67.8	81.9	66.5	81.1	71.9
Puducherry		89.3	93.3		96.4			94.2	
Punjab	64.8	65.8	76.3	77.6	76.8	87.5	78	89.1	87.3
Rajasthan	31.3	33.6	34.5	24.7	35.9	68.2	42.7	67.5	65.6
Sikkim		78.9	82.5		83.2		83.1	92.5	87.8
Tamil Nadu	71.5	85.1	91.7	96.1	94.9	88.7	92.5	95.6	88.4
Tripura	28.9	43.4	63.6		49.7		59.9	51.7	68.8

Table 14									
Percentage of One year old Children immunized against Measles									
Area Name	1992-1993	2000	2001	2002	2002-2004	2005	2005-2006	2007-08	2009
Uttar Pradesh		29.7	28.1	29.2	35.4	42.1	37.7	47	52.8
Uttarakhand			54.6	62.1	54.4	72	71.6	82.1	75.8
West Bengal	42.5	65.4	60.8	86	65	72.6	74.7	82.8	77.2

Source: Coverage Evaluation Survey 2009 (UNICEF-GOI)

Table 15			
Status of malnutrition of children under 5 years of age State / UT wise (NFHS 3 2005-06)			
State	% of under weight children < 5 years	% of stunted children < 5 years	% of wasted children < 5 years
Sikkim	19.7	38.3	9.7
Mizoram	19.9	39.8	9
Manipur	22.1	35.6	9
Kerala	22.9	24.5	15.9
Punjab	24.9	36.7	9.2
Goa	25	25.6	14.1
Nagaland	25.2	38.8	13.3
Jammu & Kashmir	25.6	35	14.8
Delhi	26.1	42.2	15.4
Tamilnadu	29.8	30.9	22.2
Arunachal Pradesh	32.5	43.3	15.3
Andhra Pradesh	32.5	42.7	12.2
Assam	36.4	46.5	13.7
Himachal Pradesh	36.5	38.6	19.3
Maharashtra	37	46.3	16.5
Karnataka	37.6	43.7	17.6
Uttaranchal	38	44.4	18.8
West Bengal	38.7	44.6	16.9
Haryana	39.6	45.7	19.1
Tripura	39.6	35.7	24.6
Rajasthan	39.9	43.7	20.4
Orissa	40.7	45	19.5

Uttar Pradesh	42.4	56.8	14.8
India	42.5	48	19.8
Gujarat	44.6	51.7	18.7
Chattisgarh	47.1	52.9	19.5
Meghalaya	48.8	55.1	30.7
Bihar	55.9	55.6	27.1
Jharkhand	56.5	49.8	32.3
Madhya Pradesh	60	50	35

Source: National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), M/o Health and Family Welfare

Table 16				
Prevalence of anaemia in children by State: Percentage of children age 6-59 months classified as anaemia according to State, India 2005-06				
State	Anaemia status by hemoglobin level			
	mild (10.0 -10.9 g/dl)	Moderate (7.0 -9.9 g/dl)	Severe (<7.0)	Any anaemia
India	26.3	40.2	2.9	69.5
Delhi	26.3	30	0.7	57
Haryana	25.8	42.2	4.3	72.3
Himachal Pradesh	25.7	26.8	2.2	54.7
Jammu & Kashmir	25.8	30.4	2.4	58.6
Punjab	21.7	38.1	6.6	66.4
Rajasthan	22.8	40.2	6.7	69.7
Uttaranchal	28.5	30.6	2.3	61.4
Chattisgarh	24	45.2	2	71.2
Madhya Pradesh	27.1	43.6	3.4	74.1
Uttar Pradesh	25.4	45	3.6	73.9
Bihar	29.6	46.8	1.6	78
Jharkhand	29.3	39.1	1.9	70.3
Orissa	28.9	34.5	1.6	65
West Bengal	30	29.4	1.5	61
Arunachal Pradesh	27.1	29.1	0.8	56.9
Assam	28.7	38.7	2.2	69.6
Manipur	25.6	15.2	0.3	41.1
Meghalaya	31.7	31.7	1	64.4
Mizoram	23.5	20	0.6	44.2
Sikkim	28.9	29.5	0.8	59.2

Tripura	27.5	34.6	0.7	62.9
Goa	19.5	17.1	1.5	38.2
Gujarat	25	41.1	3.6	69.7
Maharashtra	21.9	39.6	1.8	63.4
Andhra Pradesh	23.7	43.5	3.6	70.8
Karnataka	28.6	38.6	3.2	70.4
Kerala	23.5	20.5	0.5	44.5
Tamil Nadu	27.1	34.6	2.6	64.2

Source: National Family Health Survey 3 (2005-06), M/o Health and Family Welfare

Table 17

Gross Enrolment as percentage to the Total Population by Age and Sex, India

Year	Age (6-11 years)			Age (11-14 years)		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
1991-92	112.8	86.9	100.2	75.1	49.6	61.4
1992-93	95.0	73.5	84.6	72.5	48.9	67.5
1993-94	89.6	73.1	81.7	67.1	49.2	58.2
1994-95	96.6	78.2	87.7	68.9	50.0	60.0
1995-96	97.1	79.4	88.6	67.8	49.8	59.3
1996-97	97.0	80.1	88.8	65.8	49.2	58.0
1997-98	99.3	82.2	91.1	66.3	49.7	58.5
1998-99	100.9	82.8	92.1	65.3	49.1	57.6
1999-00	104.1	85.2	94.9	67.2	49.7	58.8
2000-01	104.9	85.9	95.7	66.7	49.9	58.6
2001-02	105.3	86.9	96.3	67.8	52.1	60.2
2002-03	97.5	93.1	95.4	65.3	56.2	61.0
2003-04	100.8	95.7	98.3	66.9	57.7	62.5
2004-05	110.7	104.7	107.8	74.3	65.1	69.9
2005-06	112.2	105.8	109.4	75.2	66.4	71.0
2006-07	114.6	108.0	111.4	77.6	69.7	73.8
2007-08	115.3	112.6	114.0	81.5	74.4	78.1

Source : Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development

Note : Figures for 1980-81 onwards are based on revised population estimates on the basis of 1981 Census supplied by the Office of the Registrar General, India

Enrolment Ratios in 6-11 age group are more than 100. It may be due to the fact that there may be many students outside the age-group 6-11 enrolled in classes I - V

Table 18

Net Enrolment Ratio: 2005-06 to 2008-09

(percentage)

State Name	Primary ¹				Upper Primary ²			
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
A & N Islands	..	62.42	69.80	66.83	44.21	51.35	55.68	60.31
Andhra Pradesh	75.28	78.06	78.84	79.39	53.02	55.15	57.50	58.11
Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	49.3	57.77	65.93	75.07
Assam	88.84	..	..	..	35.0	49.75	63.28	71.65
Bihar	..	99.46	..	..	26.5	32.66	37.21	43.37
Chandigarh	59.31	63.65	69.50	72.76	48.45	49.62	55.08	59.17
Chhattisgarh	..	98.71	..	98.0	58.0	46.70	53.60	54.65
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	93.82	..	..	..	30.6	42.74	47.02	54.23
Daman & Diu	70.11	64.04	64.41	75.91	52.85	35.41	45.16	57.08
Delhi	65.81	72.37	77.81	90.64	61.63	59.37	63.99	70.46
Goa	48.17	49.57	47.87	56.27	26.95	44.03	40.39	44.35
Gujarat	78.89	84.03	86.31	86.03	36.64	39.92	41.04	41.86
Haryana	38.08	53.71	64.98	71.59	20.29	37.30	46.71	51.12
Himachal Pradesh	87.29	91.72	91.78	91.15	75.29	75.50	79.36	80.72
Jammu & Kashmir	75.86	80.54	79.90	95.20	52.49	56.85	58.67	67.57
Jharkhand	63.66	..	..	..	18.41	38.80	45.11	54.19
Karnataka	83.97	98.6	..	98.61	48.46	58.08	62.71	59.99
Kerala	..	66.6	67.96	65.28	58.53	61.24	66.60	65.95
Lakshadweep	..	67.7	84.93	84.55	57.04	39.43	62.87	64.74
Madhya Pradesh	94.22	..	..	..	48.86	57.55	60.48	64.24
Maharashtra	..	84.0	84.92	87.98	57.09	61.87	63.88	67.86
Manipur	..	..	..	..	50.7	62.55	68.48	69.03
Meghalaya	94.01	..	..	..	27.82	32.40	49.03	51.00
Mizoram	..	..	..	..	67.43	59.67	71.50	80.80
Nagaland	..	..	..	..	59.08	70.35	60.69	62.6
Orissa	94.05	71.71	92.69	95.52	30.01	31.05	55.89	61.35
Puducherry	56.66	80.29	76.51	85.19	49.01	75.79	68.44	79.37
Punjab	51.78	55.49	53.02	59.69	37.68	44.02	42.70	49.64
Rajasthan	81.52	84.59	85.17	..	44.66	50.28	50.85	57.26
Sikkim	94.54	90.65	95.38	98.04	39.52	30.06	35.74	35.76
Tamil Nadu	93.92	96.61	97.76	99.30	77.27	82.63	88.05	90.51
Tripura	..	..	..	..	63.92	66.67	73.69	80.55
Uttar Pradesh	97.74	..	..	..	33.52	37.48	40.16	43.26
Uttarakhand	83.32	76.59	90.37	91.21	47.35	44.96	58.26	64.34
West Bengal	82.76	84.47	84.07	84.51	48.65	51.12	51.42	54.56
All States	84.53	92.75	95.92	98.59	43.14	48.45	52.55	56.22
Source: DISE (2008-2009); NUEPA and Ministry of Human Resource Development								

Table 19
State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 1971, 1981, 1991 and 2001 Census in the age group 5-14 years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	1971	1981	1991	2001****
1	Andhra Pradesh	1627492	1951312	1661940	1363339
2	Assam *	239349	**	327598	351416
3	Bihar	1059359	1101764	942245	1117500
4	Gujarat	518061	616913	523585	485530
5	Haryana	137826	194189	109691	253491
6	Himachal Pradesh	71384	99624	56438	107774
7	Jammu & Kashmir	70489	258437	**	175630
8	Karnataka	808719	1131530	976247	822615
9	Kerala	111801	92854	34800	26156
10	Madhya Pradesh	1112319	1698597	1352563	1065259
11	Maharashtra	988357	1557756	1068427	764075
12	Chhattisgarh				364572
13	Manipur	16380	20217	16493	28836
14	Meghalaya	30440	44916	34633	53940
15	Jharkhand				407200
16	Uttaranchal				70183
17	Nagaland	13726	16235	16467	45874
18	Orissa	492477	702293	452394	377594
19	Punjab	232774	216939	142868	177268
20	Rajasthan	587389	819605	774199	1262570
21	Sikkim	15661	8561	5598	16457
22	Tamil Nadu	713305	975055	578889	418801
23	Tripura	17490	24204	16478	21756
24	Uttar Pradesh	1326726	1434675	1410086	1927997
25	West Bengal	511443	605263	711691	857087
26	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	572	1309	1265	1960
27	Arunachal Pradesh	17925	17950	12395	18482
28	Chandigarh	1086	1986	1870	3779
29	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3102	3615	4416	4274
30	Delhi	17120	25717	27351	41899
31	Daman & Diu	7391	9378	941	729
32	Goa			4656	4138
33	Lakshadweep	97	56	34	27
34	Mizoram	***	6314	16411	26265
35	Pondicherry	3725	3606	2680	1904
	Total	10753985	13640870	11285349	12666377

Note: * 1971 Census figures of Assam includes figures of Mizoram.

** Census could not be conducted.

*** Census figures 1971 in respect of Mizoram included under Assam.

**** includes marginal workers also.

Table 20
Child Labour in Hazardous Occupations, 2001

Sl. No.	Hazardous Occupations/Processes	No. Of children Employed,2001	Percentage of children employed in 2001
	India Total	1219470	100.0
1.	Domestic Workers	185505	15.21
2.	Dhabas/ Restaurants/ Hotels/ Motels	70934	5.81
3.	Agarbati, Dhoop and Detergent Making	13583	1.11
4.	Pan, Bidi And Cigarettes	252574	20.71
5.	Spinning/ Weaving	128984	10.57
6.	Construction	208833	17.12
7.	Brick-kilns, Tiles	84972	6.96
8.	Gem-cutting, Jewellery	37489	3.07
9.	Carpet-making	32647	2.67
10.	Auto-workshop, Vehicle Repairs	49893	4.09
11.	Ceramic	18894	1.54
12.	Others	135162	11.08

Note: Data is indicative as the list of hazardous occupations and processes as given in the Child Labour Act, 1986 does not entirely match with the occupational classification of the Census data.

Source: Statistics On Women In India 2010, NIPCCD Report

Table 21
Percentage of children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities by type of work, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household*		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work**	Total Working***	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex and Age						
Male	2.4	3.2	1.6	5.5	11.6	64,749
5-7 years	0.7	3.1	0.2	1.5	5.2	19,405
8-11 years	2.0	5.1	1.1	7.0	13.9	25,539
12-14 years	4.7	0.8	3.5	7.5	15.0	19,806
Female	2.0	2.6	4.7	4.0	11.9	60,077
5-7 years	0.6	2.6	0.5	1.1	4.6	18,224
8-11 years	1.9	4.2	3.0	5.4	13.0	23,682
12-14 years	3.6	0.4	11.1	5.0	17.7	18,171
Residence						
Urban	2.2	3.3	1.7	1.9	8.6	33,336
Rural	2.3	2.7	3.5	5.8	12.9	91,490
Mother's Education						
No education	2.8	2.6	3.8	6.1	13.7	71,329
<5 years	1.8	3.5	2.1	4.9	11.2	8,289
5-7 years	1.3	3.6	1.7	2.6	8.5	14,398
8-9 years	1.1	3.6	0.9	2.3	7.5	9,688
10-11 years	0.8	3.1	0.8	1.1	5.6	6,829
12 or more years complete	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.8	5.0	6,494
Mother not listed in the household	3.5	2.4	6.5	6.5	16.9	7,611
Father's Education						
No Education	3.2	2.6	3.9	6.6	14.6	35,962
<5 years	2.8	3.4	3.3	5.7	13.6	11,440
5-7 years	2.0	3.0	2.8	4.3	11.0	16,484
8-9 years	1.4	3.5	2.3	4.0	10.4	15,633
10-11 years	0.9	3.8	1.9	3.3	9.0	11,961
12 or more years complete	0.7	2.8	1.3	2.1	6.6	13,879
Father not listed in the household	3.0	2.1	4.1	4.7	12.5	19,234
Religion of household head						
Hindu	2.2	3.1	3.1	5.1	12.1	97,755
Muslim	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.6	10.8	20,875

Table 21
Percentage of children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities by type of work, according to background characteristics, India, 2005-06

Background characteristic	Work for someone who is not a member of the household*		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work**	Total Working***	Number of children
	Paid work	Unpaid work				
Christian	1.3	1.5	2.7	2.5	7.4	2,452
Sikh	1.2	4.1	2.5	2.5	9.5	1,843
Jain	0.0	3.3	0.1	3.7	7.1	288
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	2.6	1.5	1.4	5.0	9.7	1,010
Other	2.5	1.9	7.5	4.5	15.3	564
Caste/tribe of household head						
Scheduled	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.3	11.6	24,906
Scheduled	3.6	3.3	4.5	7.3	16.6	11,643
Other	2.0	2.8	3.4	5.4	12.2	51,652
Other	1.9	2.9	2.2	3.4	9.7	35,786
Don't	2.0	0.9	2.9	3.2	8.6	467
Wealth Index						
Lowest	3.1	2.0	4.5	6.4	14.2	31,068
Second	2.7	2.7	3.8	6.4	14.0	28,194
Middle	2.2	3.2	3.0	5.2	12.2	24,957
Fourth	1.6	3.7	1.8	2.9	9.3	22,270
Highest	0.9	3.3	1.2	1.2	6.4	18,338
Total	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.8	11.8	124,826

Note: Total includes children with missing information on mother's education, father's education, religion of household head, and caste/tribe of household head and children whose mother's education or father's education is not known, who are not shown separately.

* Any work, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

** Includes any work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

*** Includes children age 5-11 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, for 14 or more hours or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Source: NFHS 3, 2005-06

Table 22
Percentage of children age 5-14 who were engaged in different activities
by type of work, according to state, India, 2005-06

State/UTs	Work for someone who is not a member of the household*		Household chores for 28 or more hours per week	Other family work**	Total Working** *
	Paid work	Unpaid work			
India	2.2	2.9	3.1	4.8	11.8
North					
Delhi	1.7	8.9	1.5	1.3	12.8
Haryana	1.5	3.4	3.3	1.8	9.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.3	1.7	3.1	5.0
Jammu & Kashmir	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.9	5.8
Punjab	1.9	6.3	1.8	2.0	11.2
Rajasthan	1.7	7.0	4.6	9.2	19.6
Uttaranchal	1.3	0.9	3.8	9.6	13.5
Central					
Chhattisgarh	0.7	0.1	1.9	2.6	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	2.1	1.9	4.3	4.6	12.1
Uttar Pradesh	1.5	1.8	3.3	6.0	11.7
East					
Bihar	1.6	1.4	5.2	5.6	12.2
Jharkhand	2.2	1.0	5.3	3.0	10.6
Orissa	3.2	0.6	2.9	5.2	11.1
West Bengal	2.7	1.3	2.2	4.3	9.7
Northeast					
Arunachal Pradesh	1.7	1.4	8.2	12.8	20.1
Assam	3.6	3.0	2.2	3.9	11.7
Manipur	0.8	3.4	1.7	3.2	8.4
Meghalaya	0.8	0.1	5.8	1.0	7.2
Mizoram	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.9	4.0
Nagaland	1.0	0.4	5.3	2.1	8.3
Sikkim	0.9	0.3	3.3	2.5	6.7
Tripura	1.8	7.3	3.5	3.4	14.2
West					
Goa	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.0
Gujarat	5.5	19.5	3.7	7.3	31.6
Maharashtra	2.3	2.4	1.6	3.6	9.0
South					
Andhra Pradesh	4.6	0.6	1.5	4.7	9.2
Karnataka	3.2	0.2	2.9	3.5	8.8
Kerala	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.0
Tamil Nadu	1.2	3.6	0.8	1.0	6.11

Note:* Any work, paid or unpaid, for someone who is not a member of the household by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

** Includes any work on the farm, in a business, or selling goods in the street by children age 5-11 and for 14 or more hours by children age 12-14.

*** Includes children age 5-11 years who, in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work and children age 12-14 years who in the 7 days preceding the survey, worked for someone who is not a member of the household, with or without pay, for 14 or more hours or did household chores for 28 or more hours or engaged in any other family work for 14 or more hours.

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

Table 23				
Percentage of Children age 5-14 years engaged in work in EAG States & Assam 2010 -11				
		Total	Rural	Urban
Assam	Person	3.4	3.6	2.1
	Male	4.4	4.6	2.8
	Female	2.3	2.4	1.4
Bihar	Person	3.6	3.7	3.1
	Male	4.0	4.0	3.8
	Female	3.1	3.2	2.3
Chattisgarh	Person	3.3	3.6	2.0
	Male	3.5	3.8	2.3
	Female	3.0	3.4	1.5
Jharkhand	Person	3.2	3.6	1.9
	Male	3.7	4.1	2.4
	Female	2.7	3.1	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	Person	4.5	5.0	3.4
	Male	5.1	5.6	4.1
	Female	3.9	4.4	2.7
Odisha	Person	4.1	4.3	2.9
	Male	4.5	4.7	3.3
	Female	3.8	4.0	2.4
Rajasthan	Person	5.0	5.4	3.7
	Male	4.9	5.1	4.2
	Female	5.1	5.6	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	Person	2.7	2.7	3.0
	Male	3.5	3.4	4.1
	Female	1.8	1.8	1.7
Uttarakhand	Person	2.2	2.0	2.8
	Male	2.6	2.3	3.3
	Female	1.7	1.6	2.2

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11

Table-24
Incidence & Rate Of Crimes Committed Against children In States and UTs During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2213	6.7	846.65	2.6	17	6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	35	0.1	13.83	2.5	18	28
3	ASSAM	236	0.7	311.69	0.8	30	18
4	BIHAR	2233	6.7	1038.04	2.2	21	5
5	CHHATTISGARH	1782	5.4	255.4	7	4	7
6	GOA	75	0.2	14.58	5.1	6	25
7	GUJARAT	1131	3.4	603.83	1.9	22	11
8	HARYANA	280	0.8	253.53	1.1	27	16
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	260	0.8	68.57	3.8	10	17
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	25	0.1	125.49	0.2	34	30
11	JHARKHAND	85	0.3	329.66	0.3	33	22
12	KARNATAKA	334	1	611.31	0.5	32	14
13	KERALA	1452	4.4	333.88	4.3	9	9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4383	13.2	725.98	6	5	2
15	MAHARASHTRA	3362	10.2	1123.73	3	14	4
16	MANIPUR	87	0.3	27.22	3.2	13	21
17	MEGHALAYA	104	0.3	29.64	3.5	11	19
18	MIZORAM	54	0.2	10.91	4.9	7	27
19	NAGALAND	20	0.1	19.81	1	28	31
20	ODISHA	315	1	419.47	0.8	31	15
21	PUNJAB	622	1.9	277.04	2.2	19	13
22	RAJASTHAN	1491	4.5	686.21	2.2	20	8
23	SIKKIM	29	0.1	6.08	4.8	8	29
24	TAMIL NADU	925	2.8	721.39	1.3	24	12

Table-24
Incidence & Rate Of Crimes Committed Against children In States and UTs During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage Contribution To All-India Total	* Population (In Lakhs)#	Rate Of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes	Rank as per Percentage Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	TRIPURA	102	0.3	36.71	2.8	15	20
26	UTTAR PRADESH	5500	16.6	1995.81	2.8	16	1
27	UTTARAKHAND	83	0.3	101.17	0.8	29	23
28	WEST BENGAL	1450	4.4	913.48	1.6	23	10
	TOTAL (STATES)	28668	86.6	11901.11	2.4		
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N ISLANDS	77	0.2	3.8	20.3	2	24
30	CHANDIGARH	74	0.2	10.55	7	3	26
31	D & N HAVELI	11	0	3.43	3.2	12	33
32	DAMAN & DIU	3	0	2.43	1.2	25	34
33	DELHI	4250	12.8	167.53	25.4	1	3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.64	0	-	-
35	PUDUCHERRY	15	0	12.44	1.2	26	32
	TOTAL (UTs)	4430	13.4	200.82	22.1		
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	33098	100	12101.93	2.7		

Total population including children

*Actual Census 2011 Population (Provisional)

Source: Crime In India Publication, NCRB 2011

Table:25
Incidence(I), Rate (R) And Percentage Contribution (P) To All India Total Of Crimes Committed Against Children During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs) #	Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)			Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	846.65	0	0	0	101	0.1	7	646	0.8	9.1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	13.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.4	0.3
3	ASSAM	311.69	0	0	0	8	0	0.6	40	0.1	0.6
4	BIHAR	1038.04	3	0	4.8	121	0.1	8.3	91	0.1	1.3
5	CHHATTISGARH	255.4	8	0	12.7	51	0.2	3.5	477	1.9	6.7
6	GOA	14.58	0	0	0	2	0.1	0.1	20	1.4	0.3
7	GUJARAT	603.83	0	0	0	69	0.1	4.8	130	0.2	1.8
8	HARYANA	253.53	0	0	0	14	0.1	1	66	0.3	0.9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.57	0	0	0	5	0.1	0.3	72	1.1	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	125.49	0	0	0	4	0	0.3	9	0.1	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	329.66	1	0	1.6	4	0	0.3	16	0	0.2
12	KARNATAKA	611.31	8	0	12.7	44	0.1	3	97	0.2	1.4
13	KERALA	333.88	1	0	1.6	46	0.1	3.2	423	1.3	5.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	725.98	13	0	20.6	110	0.2	7.6	1262	1.7	17.7
15	MAHARASHTRA	1123.73	3	0	4.8	201	0.2	13.9	818	0.7	11.5
16	MANIPUR	27.22	0	0	0	3	0.1	0.2	19	0.7	0.3
17	MEGHALAYA	29.64	0	0	0	8	0.3	0.6	66	2.2	0.9
18	MIZORAM	10.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	3.7	0.6
19	NAGALAND	19.81	0	0	0	5	0.3	0.3	15	0.8	0.2
20	ODISHA	419.47	0	0	0	18	0	1.2	165	0.4	2.3
21	PUNJAB	277.04	1	0	1.6	40	0.1	2.8	166	0.6	2.3
22	RAJASTHAN	686.21	3	0	4.8	75	0.1	5.2	394	0.6	5.5
23	SIKKIM	6.08	1	0.2	1.6	0	0	0	11	1.8	0.2
24	TAMIL NADU	721.39	7	0	11.1	101	0.1	7	271	0.4	3.8
25	TRIPURA	36.71	0	0	0	9	0.2	0.6	45	1.2	0.6
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1995.81	13	0	20.6	313	0.2	21.6	1088	0.5	15.3

Table:25
Incidence(I), Rate (R) And Percentage Contribution (P) To All India Total Of Crimes Committed Against Children During 2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	* Population (In Lakhs) #	Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC)			Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)			Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)		
			I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27	UTTARAKHAND	101.17	0	0	0	9	0.1	0.6	23	0.2	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	913.48	0	0	0	46	0.1	3.2	252	0.3	3.5
TOTAL (STATES)		11901.11	62	0	98.4	1407	0.1	97	6742	0.6	94.8
UNION TERRITORIES :											
29	A & N ISLANDS	3.8	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.1	9	2.4	0.1
30	CHANDIGARH	10.55	0	0	0	3	0.3	0.2	15	1.4	0.2
31	D & N HAVELI	3.43	0	0	0	2	0.6	0.1	1	0.3	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2.43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	167.53	1	0	1.6	38	0.2	2.6	339	2	4.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0.64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	12.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0.5	0.1
TOTAL (UTs)		200.82	1	0	1.6	44	0.2	3	370	1.8	5.2
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		12101.93	63	0	100	1451	0.1	100	7112	0.6	100

Source: Crime In India Publication, NCRB 2011

Table: 26

Sl. No.	State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Foeticide (Sec.315,316 IPC)			Abetment to Suicide (Sec.305 IPC)			Exposure And Abandonment (Sec.317 IPC)			Procurement Of Minor Girl (Sec.366A IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
STATES:																
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	735	0.9	4.8	7	0	5.3	11	0	18	53	0.1	7.6	106	0.1	12.3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	15	1.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	29	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	0.5	16.5
4	BIHAR	1821	1.8	11.9	1	0	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0.1	183	0.2	21.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	283	1.1	1.9	21	0.1	15.9	5	0	8.2	7	0	1	15	0.1	1.7
6	GOA	17	1.2	0.1	0	0	0	2	0.1	3.3	4	0.3	0.6	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	605	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1.6	105	0.2	15	4	0	0.5
8	HARYANA	144	0.6	0.9	5	0	3.8	4	0	6.6	15	0.1	2.1	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	108	1.6	0.7	0	0	0	1	0	1.6	8	0.1	1.1	3	0	0.3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	0	0	1	0	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0.1	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	18	0.1	0.1	1	0	0.8	0	0	0	1	0	0.1	15	0	1.7
12	KARNATAKA	109	0.2	0.7	1	0	0.8	0	0	0	21	0	3	8	0	0.9
13	KERALA	129	0.4	0.8	0		0	2	0	3.3	4	0	0.6	9	0	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	517	0.7	3.4	38	0.1	28.8	12	0	19.7	89	0.1	12.7	20	0	2.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	858	0.8	5.6	12	0	9.1	12	0	19.7	189	0.2	27	20	0	2.3
16	MANIPUR	65	2.4	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	16	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	85	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	1	0	1.6	1	0	0.1	12	0	1.4
21	PUNJAB	349	1.3	2.3	15	0.1	11.4	0	0	0	22	0.1	3.1	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	785	1.1	5.1	13	0	9.8	0	0	0	98	0.1	14	19	0	2.2
23	SIKKIM	7	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	519	0.7	3.4	0	0	0	2	0	3.3	2	0	0.3	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	28	0.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0.6

Table: 26

Sl. No.	State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec.363-369,371-373 IPC)			Foeticide (Sec.315,316 IPC)			Abetment to Suicide (Sec.305 IPC)			Exposure And Abandonment (Sec.317 IPC)			Procuration Of Minor Girl (Sec.366A IPC)		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3739	1.9	24.5	12	0	9.1	5	0	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	39	0.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	660	0.7	4.3	0	0	0	3	0	4.9	1	0	0.1	298	0.3	34.6
TOTAL (STATES)		11688	1	76.5	127	0	96.2	61	0	100	622	0.1	88.9	859	0.1	99.7
UNION TERRITORIES :																
29	A & N ISLANDS	11	2.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.5	0.3	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	40	3.8	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.7	1	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	8	2.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	2	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.4	0.1	0	0	0
33	DELHI	3528	21.1	23.1	5	0	3.8	0	0	0	68	0.4	9.7	3	4.7	0.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	7	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3596	17.9	23.5	5	0	3.8	0	0	0	78	0.4	11.1	3	0	0.3
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		15284	1.3	100	132	0	100	61	0	100	700	0.1	100	862	0.1	100

Source: Crime In India Publication, NCRB 2011

Table:27

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)			Selling Of Girls For Prostitution(Sec.372 IPC)			Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006			Other Crimes			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
STATES:																
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	2	0	1.8	15	0	13.3	537	0.6	7.5	2213	2.6	6.7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	2.5	0.1
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.1	0.2	236	0.8	0.7
4	BIHAR	1	0	3.7	1	0	0.9	0	0	0	10	0	0.1	2233	2.2	6.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	1	0	0.9	5	0	4.4	909	3.6	12.7	1782	7	5.4
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2.1	0.4	75	5.1	0.2
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	11.5	204	0.3	2.8	1131	1.9	3.4
8	HARYANA	2	0	7.4	2	0	1.8	6	0	5.3	22	0.1	0.3	280	1.1	0.8
9	HP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0.9	0.9	260	3.8	0.8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0.1	25	0.2	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	3.7	6	0	5.3	0	0	0	22	0.1	0.3	85	0.3	0.3
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	1	0	0.9	12	0	10.6	33	0.1	0.5	334	0.5	1
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2.7	835	2.5	11.6	1452	4.3	4.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	0	7.4	3	0	2.7	5	0	4.4	2312	3.2	32.2	4383	6	13.2
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	0	74.1	2	0	1.8	19	0	16.8	1208	1.1	16.8	3362	3	10.2
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	3.2	0.3
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0.5	0.2	104	3.5	0.3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	0.2	54	4.9	0.2
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0.1
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.9	32	0.1	0.4	315	0.8	1
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	0.1	0.4	622	2.2	1.9
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	2	0	1.8	5	0	4.4	97	0.1	1.4	1491	2.2	4.5
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1.6	0.1	29	4.8	0.1
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0.3	925	1.3	2.8
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0.4	0.2	102	2.8	0.3
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	3.7	4	0	3.5	4	0	3.5	321	0.2	4.5	5500	2.8	16.6

Table:27

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution (Sec.373 IPC)			Selling Of Girls For Prostitution(Sec.372 IPC)			Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006			Other Crimes			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.1	0.2	83	0.8	0.3
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	87	0.1	77	25	0	22.1	78	0.1	1.1	1450	1.6	4.4
TOTAL (STATES)		27	0	100	111	0	98.2	113	0	100	6849	0.6	95.4	28668	2.4	86.6
UNION TERRITORIES:																
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	14.2	0.8	77	20.3	0.2
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.9	0.1	74	7	0.2
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	3.2	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1.2	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	2	0	1.8	0	0	0	266	1.6	3.7	4250	25.4	12.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0	15	1.2	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	2	0	1.8	0	0	0	331	1.6	4.6	4430	22.1	13.4
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		27	0	100	113	0	100	113	0	100	7180	0.6	100	33098	2.7	100

Source: Crime In India Publication, NCRB 2011

Table:28					
IPC Crimes, SLL Crimes and Crimes under Human trafficking during 2007-2011					
Sl.No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases Under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime Under Human Trafficking
1	2007	1989673	3743734	3991	0.4
2	2008	2093379	3844725	3029	0.3
3	2009	2121345	4553872	2848	0.2
4	2010	2224831	4525917	3422	0.3
5	2011	2325575	3927154	2517	0.3

Table:29 Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Procuration of Minor Girls	Importation of Girls	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention Act-1956)	Total
<i>STATES:</i>							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	2	106	0	497	605
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	142	2	21	165
4	BIHAR	1	1	183	10	23	218
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	1	15	2	15	33
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	18	18
7	GUJARAT	0	0	4	0	46	50
8	HARYANA	2	2	0	0	57	61
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	3	0	2	5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	1	1
11	JHARKHAND	1	6	15	6	15	43
12	KARNATAKA	0	1	8	12	351	372
13	KERALA	0	0	9	0	197	206
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	3	20	45	24	94
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	2	20	0	390	432
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	3	2	5
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	8	8
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	2	2
20	ODISHA	0	0	12	0	23	35
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	50	50
22	RAJASTHAN	0	2	19	0	81	102
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	420	420
25	TRIPURA	0	0	5	0	2	7

Table:29 Cases Registered Under Human Trafficking During-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Procuration of Minor Girls	Importation of Girls	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention Act-1956)	Total
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1	4	0	0	43	48
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	3	3
28	WEST BENGAL	0	87	298	0	96	481
TOTAL (STATES)		27	111	859	80	2388	3465
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>							
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	3	3
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	6	6
33	DELHI	0	2	3	0	33	38
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	3	3
TOTAL (UTs)		0	2	3	0	47	52
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		27	113	862	80	2435	3517

**Table: 30
Incidence And Rate Of Juvenile Delinquency Under IPC (2001-2011)**

Sl. No.	Year	Incidence Of		Percentage Of Juvenile Crimes To Total Crimes	Estimated Mid-Year Population * (In Lakh)	Rate of Crime by Juveniles
		Juvenile Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2001 **	16509	1769308	0.9	10270	1.6
2	2002	18560	1780330	1	10506	1.8
3	2003	17819	1716120	1	10682	1.7
4	2004	19229	1832015	1	10856	1.8
5	2005	18939	1822602	1	11028	1.7
6	2006	21088	1878293	1.1	11198	1.9
7	2007	22865	1989673	1.1	11366	2
8	2008	24535	2093379	1.2	11531	2.1
9	2009	23926	2121345	1.1	11694	2
10	2010	22740	2224831	1	11858	1.9
11	2011 ##	25125	2325575	1.1	12102	2.1

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Note:** Actual population as per 2001 Census

The boys age group of 16-18 years has also been considered as Juveniles since 2001 onwards as per revised definition of Juvenile Justice Act

Actual Census-2011 Population (Provisional)

Table:31
Juvenile Delinquency Under Different Crime Heads (IPC) During 2011(State & UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	Attempt To Commit Murder (Sec 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)		
					Total	Custodial	Others	Total	Of Women & Girls	Of Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	64	34	5	59	0	59	55	25	30
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	16	1	0	34	0	34	44	33	11
4	BIHAR	46	76	1	17	0	17	51	29	22
5	CHHATTISGARH	57	39	0	80	0	80	14	14	0
6	GOA	4	1	0	3	0	3	1	1	0
7	GUJARAT	43	20	1	16	0	16	50	45	5
8	HARYANA	15	15	0	18	0	18	17	14	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	2	0	9	0	9	4	4	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	6	1	1	16	0	16	35	24	11
12	KARNATAKA	26	8	0	18	0	18	39	36	3
13	KERALA	12	7	1	21	0	21	6	6	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	112	127	4	271	0	271	106	105	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	145	135	5	125	0	125	50	36	14
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	10	0	0	20	0	20	1	0	1
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	2	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3
20	ODISHA	19	7	0	44	0	44	13	10	3
21	PUNJAB	11	5	3	8	0	8	6	2	4
22	RAJASTHAN	71	65	3	79	0	79	59	49	10
23	SIKKIM	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0

Table:31
Juvenile Delinquency Under Different Crime Heads (IPC) During 2011(State & UT-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	Attempt To Commit Murder (Sec 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)			Kidnapping & Abduction (Sec 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)		
					Total	Custodial	Others	Total	Of Women & Girls	Of Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	TAMIL NADU	45	33	1	14	0	14	9	8	1
25	TRIPURA	7	0	0	12	0	12	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	81	24	23	146	0	146	74	66	8
27	UTTARAKHAND	2	1	1	5	0	5	9	6	3
28	WEST BENGAL	41	5	2	74	0	74	78	57	21
TOTAL (STATES)		841	608	51	1100	0	1100	725	571	154
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	5	7	0	1	0	1	5	4	1
31	D & N HAVELI	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	37	24	0	47	0	47	30	25	5
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		47	34	0	49	0	49	35	29	6
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		888	642	51	1149	0	1149	760	600	160

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table:32

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity (Sec 399 - 402 IPC)	Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	Burglary (Sec 449-452, 454, 455, 457 - 460 IPC)	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)			Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	Criminal Breach Of Trust (Sec 406 -409 IPC)
						Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	0	22	229	646	152	494	23	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	1	18	26	3	23	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	9	67	121	3	118	7	0
4	BIHAR	9	2	49	18	109	37	72	248	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	0	25	384	311	55	256	85	1
6	GOA	0	0	1	21	33	18	15	1	0
7	GUJARAT	15	2	42	206	343	118	225	117	1
8	HARYANA	2	3	5	65	124	51	73	38	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	29	44	15	29	16	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
11	JHARKHAND	4	0	2	3	25	4	21	30	0
12	KARNATAKA	4	0	6	51	43	8	35	14	0
13	KERALA	4	1	20	74	89	35	54	102	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8	4	59	287	427	99	328	108	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	48	14	176	571	1256	378	878	442	8
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	8	8	32	2	30	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	12	18	0	18	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	2	6	7	0	7	0	0

Table:32

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dacoity (Sec 395-398 IPC)	Preparation & Assembly For Dacoity (Sec 399 - 402 IPC)	Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	Burglary (Sec 449-452, 454, 455, 457 - 460 IPC)	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)			Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	Criminal Breach Of Trust (Sec 406 -409 IPC)
						Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft		
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20	ODISHA	8	0	17	73	106	3	103	6	0
21	PUNJAB	0	2	5	8	43	4	39	0	2
22	RAJASTHAN	1	3	46	205	349	154	195	18	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	8	22	1	21	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	3	0	30	154	499	188	311	40	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	9	1	8	2	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0	32	51	223	16	207	23	4
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	10	20	5	15	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	4	0	2	0	98	2	96	14	1
TOTAL (STATES)		131	31	559	2560	5023	1352	3671	1336	23
UNION TERRITORIES:										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0	12	9	19	6	13	4	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	3	3	0	1	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	6	0
33	DELHI	1	1	64	31	259	110	149	0	1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	4	14	4	10	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3	2	80	49	297	123	174	11	1
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		134	33	639	2609	5320	1475	3845	1347	24

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table:33

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A – 489D IPC)	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	Dowry Deaths (Sec 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	Importation Of Girls (Sec 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crime	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	16	3	21	271	3	68	88	5	0	37	184	1837
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	78
3	ASSAM	1	1	2	10	0	3	0	2	0	0	84	402
4	BIHAR	7	0	6	133	5	8	1	2	0	0	176	964
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	2	12	524	3	66	14	10	0	10	524	2178
6	GOA	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	75
7	GUJARAT	5	0	4	278	0	16	1	58	0	9	391	1618
8	HARYANA	10	0	3	115	1	5	1	7	0	5	135	587
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	23	0	4	2	1	0	1	65	204
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	14
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	186
12	KARNATAKA	3	0	1	14	1	3	0	1	0	0	49	281
13	KERALA	3	0	5	72	0	6	4	1	0	0	66	494
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4	1	10	827	51	168	24	77	0	16	2305	4997
15	MAHARASHTRA	25	8	12	1020	7	108	28	105	0	29	458	4775
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	98

Table:33

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A – 489D IPC)	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	Dowry Deaths (Sec 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	Cruelty by Husband and Relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	Importation Of Girls (Sec 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crime	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
1	2	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
18	MIZORAM	0	0	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	54
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	36
20	ODISHA	1	0	1	45	2	9	0	2	0	2	100	455
21	PUNJAB	3	0	0	21	0	0	1	0	0	1	39	158
22	RAJASTHAN	21	0	11	268	4	40	0	6	0	16	570	1836
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	63
24	TAMIL NADU	8	0	3	140	0	12	0	0	0	20	222	1233
25	TRIPURA	1	0	1	8	0	2	0	22	0	0	9	73
26	UTTAR PRADESH	17	0	0	126	14	17	0	6	0	1	94	959
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	54
28	WEST BENGAL	0	5	0	39	2	20	0	17	0	0	85	487
TOTAL (STATES)		133	20	93	4010	93	561	164	322	1	152	5659	24196
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	89
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	12
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
33	DELHI	28	0	0	72	0	10	3	0	0	0	143	751
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	8	0	1	1	0	0	5	15	55
TOTAL (UTs)		28	0	0	86	0	12	4	0	0	5	186	929
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		161	20	93	4096	93	573	168	322	1	157	5845	25125

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-34
Juvenile Delinquency Under Different Crime Heads (SLL) During 2011 (State UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arms Act	Narcotic Drugs & Psycho-tropic Substances Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substances Act	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Railways Act	The Foreigners Act	Protection Of Civil Rights Act		
											Total	For SCs	For STs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	2	13	5	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	18	7	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	11	15	123	53	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	1	47	0	215	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	5	2	24	26	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	46	6	140	65	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	15	4	54	0	92	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0

Table-34
Juvenile Delinquency Under Different Crime Heads (SLL) During 2011 (State UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arms Act	Narcotic Drugs & Psycho-tropic Substances Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substances Act	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Rail-ways Act	The Foreigners Act	Protection Of Civil Rights Act		
											Total	For SCs	For STs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	2	3	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	8	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	14	2	9	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	19	11	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)			77	424	195	313	11	13	2	46	0	0	0
UNION TERRITORIES:													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		7	1	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		159	78	424	198	313	11	15	2	46	0	0	0

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-35

Sl. No.	State/UT	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act	Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act	Copyright Act	Sati Prevention Act
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		6	19	0	1	4	3	0	21	0
UNION TERRITORIES :										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		6	19	0	1	4	3	0	21	0

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -36

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prevention Of Atrocities Act (SC/ST)			Forest Act	Other SLL Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under SLL
		Total	For SCs	For STs			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
STATES:							
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	2	0	0	12	42
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	BIHAR	5	5	0	0	14	60
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	1	0	304	514
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	41	42
7	GUJARAT	4	4	0	0	182	464
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	15	74
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	0	0	4	17
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	1	3
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	15	24
12	KARNATAKA	3	2	1	0	2	8
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	16	26
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	17	276
15	MAHARASHTRA	4	4	0	0	109	296
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	4
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	34	51
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	1	3
20	ODISHA	2	2	0	0	1	15
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	22
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	1	20	68
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	15	15
24	TAMIL NADU	5	5	0	0	661	672
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	7	7	0	2	17	65

Table -36

Sl. No.	State/UT	Prevention Of Atrocities Act (SC/ST)			Forest Act	Other SLL Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under SLL
		Total	For SCs	For STs			
1	2	24	25	26	27	28	29
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	11	49
TOTAL (STATES)		34	32	2	3	1492	2816
UNION TERRITORIES :							
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	3	4
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	2
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	6
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	5	9
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	8	21
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		34	32	2	3	1500	2837
Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs							

Table-37								
Trend in Juvenile Delinquency (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads								
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year						
		2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	MURDER (Sec.302 IPC)	531	605	672	743	844	679	888
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER (Sec. 307 IPC)	449	489	547	563	603	543	642
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER (Sec. 304, 308 IPC)	34	36	41	23	25	35	51
4	RAPE (Sec. 376 IPC)	399	656	746	776	798	858	1149
	CUSTODIAL RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER RAPE		656	746	776	798	858	1149
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION(Sec. 363-369,371-373 IPC)	122	271	301	354	396	524	760
	i) OF WOMEN & GIRLS	79	208	205	242	275	391	600
	ii) OF OTHERS	43	63	96	112	121	133	160
6	DACOITY (Sec. 395-398 IPC)	59	99	144	161	150	97	134
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY (Sec. 399-402 IPC)	51	74	87	68	72	51	33
8	ROBBERY (Sec. 392-394,397,398 IPC)	164	321	409	500	481	551	639
9	BURGLARY (Sec. 449-452,454,455,457-460 IPC)	1687	2675	2603	2702	2431	2271	2609
10	THEFT (Sec. 379-382 IPC)	3196	5316	5606	5615	5253	4930	5320
	i) AUTO THEFT	437	1072	1068	1319	1512	1457	1475
	ii) OTHER THEFT	2759	4244	4538	4296	3741	3473	3845
11	RIOTS (Sec. 143-145,147-151,153,153A,153B,157,158,160 IPC)	1228	988	1440	1574	1422	1081	1347
12	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST (Sec. 406-409 IPC)	59	15	40	53	17	28	24
13	CHEATING (Sec. 419,420 IPC)	83	94	111	135	108	134	161
14	COUNTERFEITING (Sec. 231-254,489A-489D IPC)	4	8	12	17	11	11	20
15	ARSON (Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)	48	36	63	75	79	59	93
16	HURT (Sec. 323-333,335-338 IPC)	3234	3585	3810	4257	3646	3800	4096
17	DOWRY DEATHS (Sec. 304B IPC)	50	60	70	68	87	57	93
18	MOLESTATION (Sec. 354 IPC)	380	488	476	560	474	546	573
19	SEXUAL HARASSMENT (Sec. 509 IPC)	105	148	129	132	153	174	168
20	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES (Sec. 498A IPC)	349	219	302	239	284	238	322
21	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS (Sec. 366B IPC)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22	DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE (304A IPC)	49	163	108	165	165	211	157

Table-37 Trend in Juvenile Delinquency (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads								
Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year						
		2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	4228	4742	5148	5755	6427	5861	5845
24	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	16509	21088	22865	24535	23926	22740	25125
Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs								

Tab-38
Juvenile Delinquency (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads Percentage Changes in 2011 over 2001 and 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Percentage Change In 2011 [(+) Increase / (-) Decrease] Over	
		2001	2010
1	2	4	5
1	MURDER (Sec.302 IPC)	67.2	30.8
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER (Sec. 307 IPC)	43.0	18.2
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER (Sec. 304, 308 IPC)	50.0	45.7
4	RAPE (Sec. 376 IPC)	188.0	33.9
	CUSTODIAL RAPE	0.0	0.0
	OTHER RAPE	188.0	33.9
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (Sec. 363-369,371-373 IPC)	523.0	45.0
	i) OF WOMEN & GIRLS	659.5	53.5
	ii) OF OTHERS	272.1	20.3
6	DACOITY (Sec. 395-398 IPC)	127.1	38.1
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY (Sec. 399-402 IPC)	-35.3	-35.3
8	ROBBERY (Sec. 392-394,397,398 IPC)	289.6	16.0
9	BURGLARY (Sec. 449-452,454,455,457-460 IPC)	54.7	14.9
10	THEFT (Sec. 379-382 IPC)	66.5	7.9
	i) AUTO THEFT	237.5	1.2
	ii) OTHER THEFT	39.4	10.7
11	RIOTS (Sec. 143-145,147-151,153,153A,153B,157,158,160 IPC)	9.7	24.6
12	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST (Sec. 406-409 IPC)	-59.3	-14.3
13	CHEATING (Sec. 419,420 IPC)	94.0	20.1
14	COUNTERFEITING (Sec. 231-254,489A-489D IPC)	400.0	81.8
15	ARSON (Sec. 435,436,438 IPC)	93.8	57.6
16	HURT (Sec. 323-333,335-338 IPC)	26.7	7.8
17	DOWRY DEATHS (Sec. 304B IPC)	86.0	63.2
18	MOLESTATION (Sec. 354 IPC)	50.8	4.9
19	SEXUAL HARASSMENT (Sec. 509 IPC)	60.0	-3.4
20	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES (Sec. 498A IPC)	-7.7	35.3
21	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS (Sec. 366B IPC)	0.0	0.0

Tab-38
Juvenile Delinquency (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads Percentage Changes in 2011 over 2001 and 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Percentage Change In 2011 [(+) Increase / (-) Decrease] Over	
		2001	2010
1	2	4	5
22	DEATH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE (304A IPC)	220.4	-25.6
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	38.2	-0.3
24	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER IPC	52.2	10.5

Note: As per revised definition of Juvenile Justice Act the boys age group of 16-18 years has also been considered as Juveniles since 2001.
 @ Indicates infinite variation because of division by zero
 Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -39
Juvenile Delinquency (SLL) Under Different Crime Heads & Percentage Variation In 2011 Over 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	No. of cases reported during		Percentage change in 2011 Over 2010
		2010	2011	
1	2	3	4	5
1	ARMS ACT	154	159	3.2
2	NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT	82	78	-4.9
3	GAMBLING ACT	326	424	30.1
4	EXCISE ACT	249	198	-20.5
5	PROHIBITION ACT	314	313	-0.3
6	EXPLOSIVE & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	13	11	-15.4
7	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	10	15	50
8	INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	2	2	0
9	THE FOREIGNERS ACT	38	46	21.1
10	PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	0	0	-
	(I) PCR ACT FOR SCs	0	0	-
	(ii) PCR ACT FOR STs	0	0	-
11	INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	18	6	-66.7
12	ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	14	19	35.7
13	TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0	0	-
14	ANTIQUITY & ART TREASURE ACT	0	1	-
15	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	3	4	33.3
16	PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT	1	3	200
17	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	0	0	-
18	COPYRIGHTS ACT	21	21	0

Table -39
Juvenile Delinquency (SLL) Under Different Crime Heads & Percentage Variation In 2011 Over 2010

Sl. No.	Crime Head	No. of cases reported during		Percentage change in 2011 Over 2010
		2010	2011	
1	2	3	4	5
19	SATI PREVENTION ACT	0	0	-
20	SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	28	34	21.4
	(I) PREVENTION OF ATTROCITIES ACT FOR SCs	25	32	28
	(ii) PREVENTION OF ATTROCITIES ACT FOR STs	3	2	-33.3
21	FOREST ACT	9	3	-66.7
22	OTHER SLL CRIMES	1276	1500	17.6
23	TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL	2558	2871	10.9
'-' Indicates infinite variation because of division by zero Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs				

Table -40
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC And SLL Crimes By Age Groups & Sex During 2011

Sl. No.	Crime Head	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys + Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys*	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. IPC CRIMES										
1	MURDER (Sec 302 IPC)	26	5	337	19	748	33	1111	57	1168
2	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER (Sec 307 IPC)	12	1	199	6	597	11	808	18	826
3	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING MURDER (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	0	0	28	0	33	1	61	1	62
4	RAPE (Sec 376 IPC)	23	2	364	3	823	16	1210	21	1231
	CUSTODIAL RAPE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	OTHER RAPE	23	2	364	3	823	16	1210	21	1231
5	KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION (Sec 363-369, 371-373 IPC)	16	13	173	25	532	64	721	102	823
	i) OF WOMEN & GIRLS	8	12	123	18	442	43	573	73	646
	ii) OF OTHERS	8	1	50	7	90	21	148	29	177
6	DACOITY (Sec 395 – 398 IPC)	2	1	37	0	141	1	180	2	182
7	PREPARATION & ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY (Sec 399-402 IPC)	0	0	12	0	31	0	43	0	43
8	ROBBERY (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	3	0	197	6	575	1	775	7	782
9	BURGLARY (Sec. 449–452,454,455,457–460 IPC)	136	3	1434	27	1684	50	3254	80	3334
10	THEFT (Sec 379 – 382 IPC)	291	20	2238	76	3849	78	6378	174	6552
	i) AUTO THEFT	28	0	568	1	1224	2	1820	3	1823
	ii) OTHER THEFT	263	20	1670	75	2625	76	4558	171	4729
11	RIOTS (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153A., 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)	10	1	412	41	1490	113	1912	155	2067
12	CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST(Sec.406-409 IPC)	0	0	6	0	19	2	25	2	27
13	CHEATING (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	0	0	35	7	146	8	181	15	196
14	COUNTERFEITING (Sec.231-254,489A-489D)	0	0	6	0	25	0	31	0	31
15	ARSON (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	0	0	19	0	79	2	98	2	100
16	HURT (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	106	9	1503	103	3145	150	4754	262	5016
17	DOWRY DEATHS (Section 304B IPC)	1	1	15	10	54	23	70	34	104

Table -40
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC And SLL Crimes By Age Groups & Sex During 2011

Sl. No.	Crime Head	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys + Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys*	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	MOLESTATION (Section 354 IPC)	5	0	184	1	435	3	624	4	628
19	SEXUAL HARASSMENT (Sec 509 IPC)	1	0	37	0	149	0	187	0	187
20	CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES (Sec 498A IPC)	2	3	42	36	178	109	222	148	370
21	IMPORTATION OF GIRLS (Sec 366B IPC)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
22	CAUSING DEATH BY NEGLIGENCE (Sec 304A IPC)	0	0	26	1	131	2	157	3	160
23	OTHER IPC CRIMES	172	13	2190	193	4069	239	6431	445	6876
	A. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDERIPC	806	72	9494	554	18934	906	29234	1532	30766
	B. SLL CRIMES									
1	ARMS ACT	2	0	29	2	142	0	173	2	175
2	NARCOTIC DRUGS & PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT	3	0	14	0	61	9	78	9	87
3	GAMBLING ACT	0	0	81	54	289	58	370	112	482
4	EXCISE ACT	2	0	43	12	138	11	183	23	206
5	PROHIBITION ACT	5	1	48	9	215	75	268	85	353
6	EXPLOSIVES & EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT	0	0	1	0	8	2	9	2	11
7	IMMORAL TRAFFIC (P) ACT	0	0	1	2	1	12	2	14	16
8	INDIAN RAILWAYS ACT	0	0	4	0	3	0	7	0	7
9	THE FOREIGNERS ACT	8	11	18	3	13	4	39	18	57
10	PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(I) PCR ACT FOR SCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) PCR ACT FOR STs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	INDIAN PASSPORT ACT	0	0	3	1	3	0	6	1	7
12	ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	0	0	4	0	16	0	20	0	20
13	TERRORIST & DISRUPTIVE ACTIVITIES ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	ANTIQUITIES & ART TREASURES ACT	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
15	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	4

Table -40
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC And SLL Crimes By Age Groups & Sex During 2011

Sl. No.	Crime Head	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys + Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys*	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	4
17	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (P) ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	COPYRIGHT ACT	2	0	3	0	14	3	19	3	22
19	SATI PREVENTION ACT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	SC/ST (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT	0	0	13	1	28	0	41	1	42
	(I) PREVENTION OF ATTROCITIES ACT FOR SCs	0	0	11	1	28	0	39	1	40
	(ii) PREVENTION OF ATTROCITIES ACT FOR STs	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
21	FOREST ACT	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	3
22	OTHER SLL CRIMES	244	55	570	51	639	65	1453	171	1624
B. TOTAL COGNIZABLE CRIMES UNDER SLL		266	67	835	136	1574	243	2675	446	3121
C. GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		1072	139	10329	690	20508	1149	31909	1978	33887

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -41
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes By Sex (2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2001 *	31295	2333	33628	6.9
2	2002	33551	2228	35779	6.2
3	2003	30985	2335	33320	7
4	2004	28878	2065	30943	6.7
5	2005	30606	2075	32681	6.3
6	2006	30375	1770	32145	5.5
7	2007	32671	1856	34527	5.4
8	2008	32795	1712	34507	5
9	2009	31550	2092	33642	6.2
10	2010	28763	1540	30303	5.1
11	2011	31909	1978	33887	5.8

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

* As Per Revised Definition Of Juvenile Justice Act The Boys Age Group Of 16-18 Years Has Also Been Considered As Juveniles

Table -42
Juveniles Apprehended Under Different IPC Crimes During 2011 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)			Kidnapping And Abduction (Sec 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)			Dacoity (Sec 395- 398 IPC)
					Total	Custodial	Others	Total	Of Women	Of Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	84	47	5	74	0	74	65	35	30	5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	18	1	0	36	0	36	45	34	11	0
4	BIHAR	52	86	1	17	0	17	53	30	23	9
5	CHHATTISGARH	57	39	0	80	0	80	14	14	0	12
6	GOA	4	7	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	0
7	GUJARAT	52	24	1	16	0	16	53	47	6	17
8	HARYANA	27	19	0	19	0	19	21	18	3	5
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	2	0	9	0	9	4	4	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	18	3	1	21	0	21	37	24	13	8
12	KARNATAKA	34	11	0	7	0	7	17	14	3	4
13	KERALA	13	9	1	34	0	34	8	8	0	9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	142	136	4	281	0	281	110	109	1	8
15	MAHARASHTRA	201	180	5	142	0	142	61	41	20	67
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	12	0	0	21	0	21	1	0	1	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	2	0	0	5	0	5	3	0	3	0
20	ODISHA	22	7	0	48	0	48	13	10	3	8
21	PUNJAB	16	8	3	8	0	8	6	2	4	0
22	RAJASTHAN	85	105	3	92	0	92	77	67	10	1
23	SIKKIM	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	0

Table -42
Juveniles Apprehended Under Different IPC Crimes During 2011 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder (Sec 302 IPC)	Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec 307 IPC)	C.H. Not Amounting To Murder (Sec 304, 308 IPC)	Rape (Sec 376 IPC)			Kidnapping And Abduction (Sec 363 - 369, 371 - 373 IPC)			Dacoity (Sec 395- 398 IPC)
					Total	Custodial	Others	Total	Of Women	Of Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24	TAMIL NADU	71	50	1	16	0	16	15	14	1	3
25	TRIPURA	4	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	111	26	31	152	0	152	91	76	15	9
27	UTTARAKHAND	3	1	1	7	0	7	10	7	3	0
28	WEST BENGAL	49	12	5	76	0	76	81	60	21	7
TOTAL (STATES)		1084	776	62	1173	0	1173	787	616	171	175
UNION TERRITORIES											
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	10	15	0	1	0	1	6	5	1	5
31	D & N HAVELI	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	66	32	0	56	0	56	30	25	5	1
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL (UTs)		84	50	0	58	0	58	36	30	6	7
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		1168	826	62	1231	0	1231	823	646	177	182

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -43

Sl. No.	State/UT	Preparation and Assembly For Dacoity (Sec 399-402 IPC)	Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	Burglary (Sec 449-452, 454, 455,457-460 IPC)	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)			Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153 A, 153 B,157, 158,160 IPC)	Criminal Breach Of Trust (Sec 406-409 IPC)	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D IPC)
					Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft				
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	26	306	865	200	665	45	1	22	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	19	27	3	24	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	10	72	128	3	125	7	0	1	1
4	BIHAR	2	52	21	115	41	74	302	0	11	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	25	384	311	55	256	85	1	5	2
6	GOA	0	1	35	48	28	20	1	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	4	44	243	412	131	281	189	1	5	0
8	HARYANA	3	6	91	148	64	84	58	3	16	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	38	51	20	31	20	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	12	10	70	13	57	63	0	5	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	10	71	51	10	41	26	0	4	0
13	KERALA	2	23	101	146	69	77	255	0	3	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4	66	324	472	113	359	128	1	5	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	17	218	838	1673	503	1170	736	9	35	18
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	8	14	41	2	39	0	0	0	0

Table -43

Sl. No.	State/UT	Preparation and Assembly For Dacoity (Sec 399-402 IPC)	Robbery (Sec 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)	Burglary (Sec 449-452, 454, 455,457-460 IPC)	Theft (Sec 379-382 IPC)			Riots (Sec 143-145, 147-151, 153, 153 A, 153 B,157, 158,160 IPC)	Criminal Breach Of Trust (Sec 406-409 IPC)	Cheating (Sec 419, 420 IPC)	Counterfeiting (Sec 231-254, 489A-489D IPC)
					Total	Auto Theft	Other Theft				
1	2	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
18	MIZORAM	0	0	12	18	0	18	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	3	8	9	0	9	0	0	1	0
20	ODISHA	0	19	114	128	3	125	10	0	1	0
21	PUNJAB	5	5	10	51	4	47	0	3	3	0
22	RAJASTHAN	3	56	289	436	184	252	24	1	21	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	8	22	1	21	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	38	171	533	195	338	40	0	4	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	13	3	10	12	0	1	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	37	68	275	17	258	26	4	24	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	18	32	11	21	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	0	2	0	105	2	103	16	1	0	6
TOTAL (STATES)		40	662	3269	6180	1675	4505	2047	25	168	31
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	28	16	28	9	19	7	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	7	7	0	2	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	4	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
33	DELHI	2	88	38	318	130	188	0	2	28	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	6	17	2	15	5	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		3	120	65	372	148	224	20	2	28	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		43	782	3334	6552	1823	4729	2067	27	196	31

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-44

Sl. No	State/UT	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	Dowry Deaths (Sec 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	Importation of Girls (Sec 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	21	384	3	80	101	5	0	37	245	2424
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	33	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	93
3	ASSAM	2	10	0	4	0	2	0	0	87	424
4	BIHAR	6	143	6	8	1	2	0	0	178	1065
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	524	3	66	14	10	0	10	524	2178
6	GOA	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	114
7	GUJARAT	4	356	0	18	1	63	0	9	456	1968
8	HARYANA	3	140	1	6	1	9	0	5	177	758
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	25	0	4	2	1	0	1	74	236
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	18
11	JHARKHAND	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	364
12	KARNATAKA	1	33	1	6	0	1	0	0	90	367
13	KERALA	5	131	0	10	4	1	0	0	88	843
14	MADHYA PRADESH	14	921	53	173	25	86	0	19	2522	5495
15	MAHARASHTRA	13	1331	8	124	33	128	0	29	551	6417
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	0	14	124
18	MIZORAM	1	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	54
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	43
20	ODISHA	2	68	2	10	0	2	0	2	156	612
21	PUNJAB	0	31	0	0	1	0	0	1	42	193

Table-44

Sl. No	State/UT	Arson (Sec 435, 436, 438 IPC)	Hurt (Sec 323-333, 335-338 IPC)	Dowry Deaths (Sec 304B IPC)	Molestation (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Sec 509 IPC)	Cruelty By Husband & Relatives (Sec 498A IPC)	Importation of Girls (Sec 366B IPC)	Causing Death By Negligence (Sec 304A IPC)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
22	RAJASTHAN	12	366	5	47	0	7	0	16	799	2445
23	SIKKIM	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	63
24	TAMIL NADU	3	151	0	13	0	0	0	20	271	1400
25	TRIPURA	1	9	0	2	0	28	0	0	19	92
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	129	20	19	0	6	0	1	101	1130
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	83
28	WEST BENGAL	0	44	2	20	0	19	0	0	110	555
TOTAL (STATES)		100	4912	104	616	183	370	1	155	6638	29558
UNION TERRITORIES:											
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
30	CHANDIGARH	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	155
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	22
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
33	DELHI	0	82	0	10	3	0	0	0	178	934
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	13	0	1	1	0	0	5	19	75
TOTAL (UTs)		0	104	0	12	4	0	0	5	238	1208
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		100	5016	104	628	187	370	1	160	6876	30766

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -45
Juveniles Apprehended Under Different SLL Crimes During 2011 (State &UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arms Act	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substance Act	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Railways Act	The Foreigners Act	Protection Of Civil Rights Act		
											Total	For SCs	For STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
STATES:													
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	3	13	6	1	0	4	0	5	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	18	7	5	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	11	15	123	53	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	1	66	0	246	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	5	3	24	26	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	4	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	46	6	161	67	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	17	7	61	0	97	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table -45
Juveniles Apprehended Under Different SLL Crimes During 2011 (State &UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arms Act	Narcotic Drugs & Psycho-tropic Substances Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Explosives & Explosive Substance Act	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act	Railways Act	The Foreigners Act	Protection Of Civil Rights Act		
											Total	For SCs	For STs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
20	ODISHA	2	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	8	6	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	14	2	18	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	1	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	20	12	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		167	85	482	202	353	11	14	7	57	0	0	0
UNION TERRITORIES													
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		8	2	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		175	87	482	206	353	11	16	7	57	0	0	0

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table -46

Sl. No.	State/UT	Indian Passport Act	Essential Commodities Act	Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Dowry Prohibition Act	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Indecent Representation Of Women (P) Act	Copyright Act	Sati Prevention Act
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
27	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	WEST BENGAL	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
TOTAL (STATES)		7	20	0	1	4	4	0	22	0
UNION TERRITORIES										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		7	20	0	1	4	4	0	22	0

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-47								
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC And SLL Crimes By Age Groups (2001-2011)								
Sl.No.	Year	7-12 Years	Percent-age To Total	12-16 Years	Percent-age To Total	16-18 Years	Percent-age To Total	Total Apprehended
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	2001	3696	11	12729	37.9	17203	51.2	33628
2	2002	4488	12.5	13864	38.7	17427	48.7	35779
3	2003	3584	10.8	11687	35.1	18049	54.2	33320
4	2004	2107	6.8	12415	40.1	16421	53.1	30943
5	2005	1645	5	13090	40.1	17946	54.9	32681
6	2006	1595	5	12535	39	18015	56	32145
7	2007	1460	4.2	12114	35.1	20953	60.7	34527
8	2008	1281	3.7	12272	35.6	20954	60.7	34507
9	2009	1133	3.4	10741	31.9	21768	64.7	33642
10	2010	927	3.1	10123	33.4	19253	63.5	30303
11	2011	1211	3.6	11019	32.5	21657	63.9	33887
Percentage Change in 2011 over 2001		-67.2		-13.4		25.9		0.8
Percentage Change in 2011 over 2010		30.6		8.9		12.5		11.8
<p>Note: 7-12 years means 7 years and above but below 12 years *As Per New Definition Of Juvenile Justice Act, The Boys In The Age Group Of 16 – 18 Years Has Also Been Considered As Juvenile Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs</p>								

Table-48
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC & SLL Crimes By Sex (2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage of Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2001 *	31295	2333	33628	6.9
2	2002	33551	2228	35779	6.2
3	2003	30985	2335	33320	7
4	2004	28878	2065	30943	6.7
5	2005	30606	2075	32681	6.3
6	2006	30375	1770	32145	5.5
7	2007	32671	1856	34527	5.4
8	2008	32795	1712	34507	5
9	2009	31550	2092	33642	6.2
10	2010	28763	1540	30303	5.1
11	2011	31909	1978	33887	5.8

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs
* As Per Revised Definition Of Juvenile Justice Act The Boys Age Group Of 16-18 Years Has Also Been Considered As Juveniles

Table -49 Classification Of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC And SLL) By Attributes During 2011, (State & UT-Wise)			
SI	State/UT	Education	Family Background

No.		Illiterate	Primary	Above Primary But Below Matric/H.Sec.	Matric / H.Sec. & Above	Total	Living With Parents	Living With Guardians	Homeless	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	911	969	402	192	2474	1831	192	451	2474
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	45	36	12	93	33	60	0	93
3	ASSAM	119	137	141	30	427	289	117	21	427
4	BIHAR	234	332	419	141	1126	795	261	70	1126
5	CHHATTISGARH	536	1111	861	184	2692	1893	661	138	2692
6	GOA	79	25	48	5	157	154	2	1	157
7	GUJARAT	441	1154	676	239	2510	2042	287	181	2510
8	HARYANA	26	181	479	148	834	601	212	21	834
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	28	85	132	258	254	4	0	258
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	6	10	3	21	20	1	0	21
11	JHARKHAND	140	190	69	12	411	306	48	57	411
12	KARNATAKA	57	174	90	55	376	253	111	12	376
13	KERALA	17	166	400	302	885	690	146	49	885
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1445	2075	1396	878	5794	4892	606	296	5794
15	MAHARASHTRA	691	2861	2215	1003	6770	5818	763	189	6770
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	45	43	36	4	128	86	42	0	128
18	MIZORAM	7	67	28	3	105	89	16	0	105
19	NAGALAND	4	10	29	3	46	38	7	1	46
20	ODISHA	140	254	171	63	628	552	57	19	628
21	PUNJAB	48	61	65	41	215	195	9	11	215
22	RAJASTHAN	432	814	978	318	2542	2392	132	18	2542
23	SIKKIM	8	15	46	9	78	55	18	5	78
24	TAMIL NADU	240	1170	617	56	2083	1715	238	130	2083
25	TRIPURA	48	25	19	0	92	32	49	11	92
26	UTTAR PRADESH	123	353	471	257	1204	1090	96	18	1204
27	UTTARAKHAND	23	27	20	16	86	65	3	18	86
28	WEST BENGAL	54	134	219	213	620	360	118	142	620

Table -49
Classification Of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC And SLL) By Attributes During 2011, (State & UT-Wise)

SI No.	State/UT	Education				Family Background				
		Illiterate	Primary	Above Primary But Below Matric/H.Sec.	Matric / H.Sec. & Above	Total	Living With Parents	Living With Guardians	Homeless	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL (STATES)		5883	12427	10026	4319	32655	26540	4256	1859	32655
UNION TERRITORIES :										
29	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	4	2	8	8	0	0	8
30	CHANDIGARH	35	62	39	23	159	158	1	0	159
31	D & N HAVELI	0	12	10	0	22	22	0	0	22
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	4	6	5	16	12	4	0	16
33	DELHI	202	281	369	90	942	754	123	65	942
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	16	65	4	85	83	2	0	85
TOTAL (UTs)		239	376	493	124	1232	1037	130	65	1232
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		6122	12803	10519	4443	33887	27577	4386	1924	33887

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-50
Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC Crimes By Age Group & Sex During 2011 (State & UT-Wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT				Total for all Age Groups
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		7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years				Total (Boys + Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	91	8	720	22	1552	31	2363	61	2424
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	39	1	52	1	91	2	93
3	ASSAM	20	0	140	4	251	9	411	13	424
4	BIHAR	0	0	163	14	842	46	1005	60	1065
5	CHHATTISGARH	82	1	1204	45	820	26	2106	72	2178
6	GOA	1	0	37	4	67	5	105	9	114
7	GUJARAT	44	6	571	58	1197	92	1812	156	1968
8	HARYANA	3	1	218	0	505	31	726	32	758
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17	0	83	4	128	4	228	8	236
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	9	3	5	0	15	3	18
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	76	17	229	41	306	58	364
12	KARNATAKA	19	17	94	11	214	12	327	40	367
13	KERALA	8	1	219	1	611	3	838	5	843
14	MADHYA PRADESH	159	17	1678	170	3252	219	5089	406	5495
15	MAHARASHTRA	174	12	1621	91	4269	250	6064	353	6417
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	14	0	46	2	62	0	122	2	124
18	MIZORAM	2	0	22	0	30	0	54	0	54
19	NAGALAND	0	0	11	1	31	0	42	1	43
20	ODISHA	21	2	264	11	309	5	594	18	612
21	PUNJAB	8	1	67	5	110	2	185	8	193
22	RAJASTHAN	38	2	839	36	1486	44	2363	82	2445
23	SIKKIM	0	0	9	0	54	0	63	0	63
24	TAMIL NADU	7	0	274	6	1102	11	1383	17	1400
25	TRIPURA	7	0	19	6	48	12	74	18	92
26	UTTAR PRADESH	33	1	476	28	575	17	1084	46	1130
27	UTTARAKHAND	3	0	31	2	46	1	80	3	83
28	WEST BENGAL	31	3	109	6	370	36	510	45	555

Table-50 Juveniles Apprehended Under IPC Crimes By Age Group & Sex During 2011 (State & UT-Wise)										
Sl. No.	State/UT	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys + Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL (STATES)		784	72	9039	548	18217	898	28040	1518	29558
UNION TERRITORIES										
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	3	0	5	0	8	0	8
30	CHANDIGARH	6	0	74	0	75	0	155	0	155
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	12	0	9	1	21	1	22
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	1	0	13	0	14	0	14
33	DELHI	16	0	342	3	567	6	925	9	934
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	23	3	48	1	71	4	75
TOTAL (UTs)		22	0	455	6	717	8	1194	14	1208
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		806	72	9494	554	18934	906	29234	1532	30766
Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs										

Table -51 Juveniles Apprehended Under SLL Crimes By Age Group & Sex During 2011(State & UT-Wise)										
Sl. No.	State/UT	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 – 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys +Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	

**Table -51
Juveniles Apprehended Under SLL Crimes By Age Group & Sex During 2011(State & UT-Wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	7 - 12 Years		12 - 16 Years		16 - 18 Years		Total for all Age Groups		Total (Boys +Girls)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	4
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10
TOTAL (UTs)		0	0	2	0	20	2	22	2	24
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		266	67	835	136	1574	243	2675	446	3121
Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs										

Table-52
Classification Of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC And SLL) By Attributes During 2011, (State & UT-Wise)

SI No.	State/UT	Education				Family Background				
		Illiterate	Primary	Above Primary But Below Matric/H.Sec.	Matric / H.Sec. & Above	Total	Living With Parents	Living With Guardians	Homeless	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
STATES:										
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	911	969	402	192	2474	1831	192	451	2474
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	45	36	12	93	33	60	0	93
3	ASSAM	119	137	141	30	427	289	117	21	427
4	BIHAR	234	332	419	141	1126	795	261	70	1126
5	CHHATTISGARH	536	1111	861	184	2692	1893	661	138	2692
6	GOA	79	25	48	5	157	154	2	1	157
7	GUJARAT	441	1154	676	239	2510	2042	287	181	2510
8	HARYANA	26	181	479	148	834	601	212	21	834
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	28	85	132	258	254	4	0	258
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	6	10	3	21	20	1	0	21
11	JHARKHAND	140	190	69	12	411	306	48	57	411
12	KARNATAKA	57	174	90	55	376	253	111	12	376
13	KERALA	17	166	400	302	885	690	146	49	885
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1445	2075	1396	878	5794	4892	606	296	5794
15	MAHARASHTRA	691	2861	2215	1003	6770	5818	763	189	6770
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	45	43	36	4	128	86	42	0	128
18	MIZORAM	7	67	28	3	105	89	16	0	105
19	NAGALAND	4	10	29	3	46	38	7	1	46
20	ODISHA	140	254	171	63	628	552	57	19	628
21	PUNJAB	48	61	65	41	215	195	9	11	215
22	RAJASTHAN	432	814	978	318	2542	2392	132	18	2542
23	SIKKIM	8	15	46	9	78	55	18	5	78

Table-52
Classification Of Juveniles Arrested (Under IPC And SLL) By Attributes During 2011, (State & UT-Wise)

SI No.	State/UT	Education				Family Background				
		Illiterate	Primary	Above Primary But Below Matric/H.Sec.	Matric / H.Sec. & Above	Total	Living With Parents	Living With Guardians	Homeless	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	TAMIL NADU	240	1170	617	56	2083	1715	238	130	2083
25	TRIPURA	48	25	19	0	92	32	49	11	92
26	UTTAR PRADESH	123	353	471	257	1204	1090	96	18	1204
27	UTTARAKHAND	23	27	20	16	86	65	3	18	86
28	WEST BENGAL	54	134	219	213	620	360	118	142	620
TOTAL (STATES)		5883	12427	10026	4319	32655	26540	4256	1859	32655
UNION TERRITORIES :										
29	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	4	2	8	8	0	0	8
30	CHANDIGARH	35	62	39	23	159	158	1	0	159
31	D & N HAVELI	0	12	10	0	22	22	0	0	22
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	4	6	5	16	12	4	0	16
33	DELHI	202	281	369	90	942	754	123	65	942
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	0	16	65	4	85	83	2	0	85
TOTAL (UTs)		239	376	493	124	1232	1037	130	65	1232
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		6122	12803	10519	4443	33887	27577	4386	1924	33887

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

Table-53

Sl. No.	State/UT	Economic Status							Recidivism		
		Annual Income(Up to Rs. 25,000)	Annual Income (Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000)	Middle Income (Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000)	Middle Income (Rs.1,00,001 to Rs. 2,00,000)	Upper Middle Income (Rs. 2,00,001 to Rs. 3,00,000)	Upper Income (Above Rs. 3,00,000)	Total	New Delinquent	Old Delinquent	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
STATES:											
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1919	375	154	25	1	0	2474	2235	239	2474
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	28	47	18	0	0	0	93	93	0	93
3	ASSAM	319	86	22	0	0	0	427	389	38	427
4	BIHAR	330	318	240	106	106	26	1126	857	269	1126
5	CHHATTISGARH	1275	992	333	79	11	2	2692	2167	525	2692
6	GOA	95	35	15	8	4	0	157	157	0	157
7	GUJARAT	1781	447	245	32	5	0	2510	2103	407	2510
8	HARYANA	293	293	207	29	8	4	834	714	120	834
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	106	117	31	4	0	0	258	256	2	258
10	J & K	3	16	2	0	0	0	21	13	8	21
11	JHARKHAND	151	136	73	51	0	0	411	307	104	411
12	KARNATAKA	217	66	45	35	13	0	376	357	19	376
13	KERALA	449	313	78	43	2	0	885	869	16	885
14	MP	3447	1562	627	154	4	0	5794	4647	1147	5794
15	MAHARASHTRA	3879	1780	679	316	107	9	6770	6272	498	6770
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	75	52	1	0	0	0	128	109	19	128
18	MIZORAM	34	64	7	0	0	0	105	102	3	105
19	NAGALAND	43	1	2	0	0	0	46	44	2	46

Table-53

Table-53											
Sl. No.	State/UT	Economic Status							Recidivism		
		Annual Income(Up to Rs. 25,000)	Annual Income (Rs.25,001 to Rs.50,000)	Middle Income (Rs.50,001 to Rs.1,00,000)	Middle Income (Rs.1,00,001 to Rs. 2,00,000)	Upper Middle Income (Rs. 2,00,001 to Rs. 3,00,000)	Upper Income (Above Rs. 3,00,000)	Total	New Delinquent	Old Delinquent	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
20	ODISHA	435	132	61	0	0	0	628	580	48	628
21	PUNJAB	72	112	26	4	1	0	215	211	4	215
22	RAJASTHAN	1525	592	307	71	15	32	2542	2439	103	2542
23	SIKKIM	73	5	0	0	0	0	78	76	2	78
24	TAMIL NADU	1598	445	40	0	0	0	2083	1996	87	2083
25	TRIPURA	60	32	0	0	0	0	92	91	1	92
26	UTTAR PRADESH	265	360	285	174	100	20	1204	1192	12	1204
27	UTTARAKHAND	10	28	28	17	3	0	86	86	0	86
28	WEST BENGAL	252	249	119	0	0	0	620	605	15	620
TOTAL (STATES)		18734	8655	3645	1148	380	93	32655	28967	3688	326554
UNION TERRITORIES											
29	A & N ISLANDS	4	2	2	0	0	0	8	8	0	8
30	CHANDIGARH	51	26	53	20	9	0	159	157	2	159
31	D & N HAVELI	11	11	0	0	0	0	22	22	0	22
32	DAMAN & DIU	1	1	7	5	0	2	16	16	0	16
33	DELHI	382	330	181	39	9	1	942	737	205	942
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PUDUCHERRY	47	34	4	0	0	0	85	83	2	85
TOTAL (UTs)		496	404	247	64	18	3	1232	1023	209	1232
TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)		19230	9059	3892	1212	398	96	33887	29990	3897	33887

Source: Crime In India publication 2011, NCRB , Ministry Of Home Affairs

