STATE PROFILE OF CHILDREN IN INDIA

(District level data on children)

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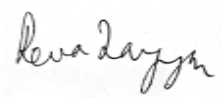
FOREWORD

India has one of the largest child population in the world and children, therefore, are an important human resource. The state of our 380 million children has a profound influence on our future human resource. Our policies and programmes are shaped by our commitment to fulfil the needs of children. The profile of children in each state of our country would determine our regional priorities and initiatives from time to time.

Keeping in mind our meager resources at one end and our commitment to holistic development of children, we need to work out regional trends from micro-level data for need-based planning under the policy of decentralised planning and operationalisation of programmes for child development.

I am happy that NIPCCD has attempted to profile the situation of children of the country at district level to facilitate planning and intervention for optimal developmental inputs in areas identified for sectoral priorities under gender-specific intervention, nutrition, education and services for child labour under NLCPs. The document would be of interest to all professionals and academicians, both in the Government and in the NGOs community who strive to improve the situation of children.



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PREFACE

Our commitment towards the Rights of the Child impels us to take stock of the situation of children in entirety, so as to identify the gaps, and recommit ourselves to strive harder to improve the plight of children. The shift from centralised planning to decentralised planning in development and tilt towards the micro-environment of children necessitates information at all India level.

Appreciating the need to make available, to policy planners, programme implementers and the members of the civil society working towards welfare and development of children, the basic district-level information on children, the Institute has brought out this publication at the instance of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

The publication brings to fore the district-wise information on children through its 35 State/UT-wise chapters, covering the demographic profile of children, sex ratio of general population and children nutrition status, coverage and infrastructure for child education, manpower for education of children, coverage of child labour under National Child Labour Projects under various states of the country and incidence of crimes against children. The data has been obtained from State Directorates of Census Operations, Ministry of Labour, Department of Education and Food and Nutrition Board, and Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

Further computations on the district level data have been carried out to present district-wise percentages of child population, the Teacher - School ratio and the Student - Teacher ratio so as to facilitate development planning at the micro and macro levels.

It is believed that the analysis of district level data in each state would help identity priorities and broad strategic measures for policy planners, programme implementers and non-governmental agencies working for the development and wellbeing of children. The publication would also be of benefit to child development/human resource development specialists as also individual readers to undertake research in child development and related areas.

I am grateful to Dr. Adarsh Sharma, Former Director and Shri K.K. Singh, Former Additional Director of the Institute who provided valuable guidance and suggestions and Ms Tejinder Kaur - faculty member for the work she did in preparation of this publication.

(A.K.Gopal)
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Andhra Pradesh

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Growth rate of population in the state has declined for the first time from the maximum of 24.20 in 1981-91 to 13.86 in 1991-2001.
- Growth rate of population reported in Census, 2001 is the lowest since independence.
- Female literacy in Andhra Pradesh has gone up considerably from 32.72 in 1991 to 51.17 in 2001.
- Total literacy rate in the state has also gone up from 44.09 in 1991 to 61.11 in 2001.
- Sex ratio for the total population has improved for the total population but sex ratio for child population in the age group 0-6 years has declined from 975 in 1991 to 964 in 2001.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	***Highest***	***Lowest***
* Total Population	East Godavari: 4,872,622	Vizianagaram: 2,245,103
* Total rural population	East Godavari: 37,35,908	Rangreddi: 1,638,532
* Total urban population	Hyderabad: 36,86,460	Srikakulam:2,78,203
* Literacy rate	Hyderabad: 79.04	Mahbubnagar 45.53
* Sex ratio	Nizamabad: 1016	Rangareddi:941

Child Population (0-6 years)

Nearly 12.8 percent of the total population comprises of children aged 0-6 years. In the districts Karimnagar, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Cuddapah and Anantapur the percent child population is closer to the state average of child population (Tables 1.1 & 1.2). Adilabad (14.5%), Medak (14.5%) and Kunool (14.8%) have much greater proportion of child population than the state average. It would be important to study the underlying factors due to which the percent child population in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Hyderabad, Guntur and Nellore is far below the state average for child population. The reasons could vary from rate of infant mortality and under-five mortality to in-migration of adult labour force in cities like Hyderabad and out-migration of children from several other districts. The specific reasons for such variations need to be studied at the micro-level to design appropriate social interventions on improving child survival and curtail child abuse and trafficking.

Sex Ratio

The most favourable sex ratio in the slum population is found in the districts of West Godavari (1028), Srikakulum (1024) and Vizianagaram (1023) as per Table 1.3. The least favourable sex ratio in the slum population has been reported in the districts of Nalgonda (926), Rangareddi (937) and Hyderabad (943). It would be interesting and useful to study the phenomenon of an

unusually high sex ratios of adult populations in Srikakulam and Vizianagaram and assess the reasons for its decline in the population age group of 0-6 years.

Sex Ratio in Child Population (0-6 years)

Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years is not favourable for females in Nizamabad, Srikakulum, Vizianagaram and Karimnagar (Table 1.3). The lowest sex ratio was registered in Kurnool (944), followed by Hyderabad (950) and Cuddapah (952). The highest sex ratio was registered in Vizianagaram (981), followed by East Godavari (978) and Karimnagar (977).

Education

Table 1.4 gives the absolute figures for the actual number of primary, middle, high and higher secondary schools in the state, beside the number of teachers available in each category of schools across the districts. The enrolment figures in each district show the functional aspect of elementary and high education. The analysis of infrastructure and manpower for education has been worked out in Table 1.5, based on the above figures to study the comparative teacher/ school ratios and student/ teacher ratios for each district. No other district is comparable with Hyderabad in respect of the teacher/ school ratio, which is an exception, being the state capital.

The districts Nizamabad, Adilabad, Rangareddy, Khammam, Visakhapatnam and Mehboob Nagar have less than 2 teachers per primary school and Srikakulam has the poorest Teacher/ School ratio of 1.0 percent only, the lowest in the state. The situation of educational manpower is again similar in case of Teacher/ School ratio for middle schools, which happens to be the lowest among the districts. At the High School and Higher Secondary School level, Visakhapatnam has the Teacher/ School ratio of 4.7 and need attention towards teaching manpower for High and Higher Secondary Schools in the districts.

The Student/ Teacher ratio is unreasonably high in primary schools of all districts of the state and can be directly correlated to low Teacher/ School ratio. The situation improves as one progresses to middle schools and high schools, as the teaching manpower increases and number of students going to high schools declines.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

In all 975 schools have been sanctioned for child labour of 22 districts in the state, of which 941 are functional (Table 1.6). While the coverage of children has to be improved in the districts Anantapur, Karimnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy and West Godavari, the data shows the need to open more schools for child labour of Hyderabad.

Crimes against Children

Of the 43 incidents of murders, nearly 40 percent were reported in Anantapur district alone in the year 2002 (Table 1.7). There had been only one reported incident of infanticide in the state in Nalgonda district. Greater incidences of child rapes were reported in Hyderabad (20), Nalgonda (20), Anantapur (18), Karimnagar (14) and Medak (13) districts out of the 137 cases of rape reported among children. As many as 186 cases of kidnapping and abduction of children were reported in the state, and most of the incidents took place in Anantapur (43), Medak (10) and Nalgonda (10). However, no case of foeticide has been detected in Andhra Pradesh. Almost all

cases of abetment to suicide by children (11 out of 13) were from Anantpur. Stray cases of child marriage were found in Warangal, Anantapur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Medak districts. Anantapur emerges as the district having maximum cases (90 out 333) of crimes against children, accounting for over 27 percent crimes against children in the state, followed by Nizamabad (39), Medak (34), Nalgonda (33), Karimnagar (29), West Godavari (29), Krishna (27) and Hyderabad (23). There is a visible need to study the underlying causes of very high incidence of crimes against children in the Anantapur district.

Table 1.1: Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years and Literates by Residence and Sex, 2001

Sl.No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Child population in the age group of 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Andhra Pradesh	**Total**	**75727541**	**38286811**	**37440730**	**9673274**	**4926200**	**4747074**	**40364765**	**23636077**	**16728688**
		Rural	**55223944**	**27852179**	**27371765**	**7299257**	**3714009**	**3585248**	**26514952**	**15962354**	**10552598**
		Urban	**20503597**	**10434632**	**10068965**	**2374017**	**1212191**	**1161826**	**13849813**	**7673723**	**6176090**
1.	Adilabad	Total	2479347	1246287	1233060	358842	182737	176105	1134631	697240	437391
		Rural	1823004	912026	910978	277412	140989	136423	722446	460013	262433
		Urban	656343	334261	322082	81430	41748	39682	412185	237227	174958
2.	Nizamabad	Total	2342803	1161907	1180896	323169	164398	158771	1075644	661001	414643
		Rural	1920270	947779	972491	267269	136046	131223	808328	508826	299502
		Urban	422533	214128	208405	55900	28352	27548	267316	152175	115141
3.	Karimnagar	Total	3477079	1738248	1738831	442263	223676	218587	1699577	1027826	671751
		Rural	2798135	1394564	1403571	363909	183648	180261	1246964	769985	476979
		Urban	678944	343684	335260	78354	40028	38326	452613	257841	194772
4.	Medak	Total	2662296	1347241	1315055	386008	196578	189430	1211807	753941	457866
		Rural	2277621	1149748	1127873	335261	170634	164627	951455	605545	345910
		Urban	384675	197493	187182	50747	25944	24803	260352	148396	111956
5.	Hyderabad	Total	3686460	1894990	1791470	441977	226614	215363	2564526	1403346	1161180
		Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Urban	3686460	1894990	1791470	441977	226614	215363	2564526	1403346	1161180
6.	Rangareddi	Total	3506670	1806199	1700471	465922	236459	229463	2016435	1177556	838879
		Rural	1638532	836285	802247	244789	122769	122020	748014	469157	278857
		Urban	1868138	969914	898224	221133	113690	107443	1268421	708399	560022
7.	Mahbubnagar	Total	3506876	1779992	1726884	527983	269757	258226	1356186	874033	482153
		Rural	3135445	1589904	1545541	480793	245667	235126	1107517	732000	375517
		Urban	371431	190088	181343	47190	24090	23100	248669	142033	106636
8.	Nalgonda	Total	3238449	1646555	1591894	439279	223857	215422	1618918	998575	620343
		Rural	2808991	1426469	1382522	387877	197912	189965	1309335	823678	485657
		Urban	429458	220086	209372	51402	25945	25457	309583	174897	134686
9.	Warangal	Total	3231174	1637682	1593492	435872	222981	212891	1632868	990389	642479
		Rural	2610383	1322980	1287403	366252	187466	178786	1186683	738449	448234
		Urban	620791	314702	306089	69620	35515	34105	446185	251940	194245
10.	Khammam	Total	2565412	1299245	1266167	337459	171432	166027	1285948	756068	529880
		Rural	2057364	1042300	1015064	280288	142420	137868	933350	560754	372596
		Urban	508048	256945	251103	57171	29012	28159	352598	195314	157284
11.	Srikakulam	Total	2528491	1256370	1272121	320098	162027	158071	1235418	743113	492305
		Rural	2250288	1118006	1132282	289322	146446	142876	1051075	639893	411182
		Urban	278203	138364	139839	30776	15581	15195	184343	103220	81123

Contd.

Sl.No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population			Child population in the age group of 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Vizianagaram	Total	2245103	1120124	1124979	281581	142133	139448	1017536	616143	401393
		Rural	1833010	915729	917281	236907	119293	117614	748013	466453	281560
		Urban	412093	204395	207698	44674	22840	21834	269523	149690	119833
13.	Visakhapatnam	Total	3789823	1903894	1885929	457054	231675	225379	1981214	1151086	830128
		Rural	2277983	1138827	1139156	297569	150431	147138	945290	580399	364891
		Urban	1511840	765067	746773	159485	81244	78241	1035924	570687	465237
14.	East Godavari	Total	4872622	2445811	2426811	577421	291916	285505	2813118	1506988	1306130
		Rural	3735908	1877779	1858129	456003	231005	224998	2050482	1100881	949601
		Urban	1136714	568032	568682	121418	60911	60507	762636	406107	356529
15.	West Godavari	Total	3796144	1906104	1890040	436894	221030	215864	2484269	1321561	1162708
		Rural	3048686	1535943	1512743	358285	181350	176935	1950082	1041858	908224
		Urban	747458	370161	377297	78609	39680	38929	534187	279703	254484
16.	Krishna	Total	4218416	2151187	2067229	485348	247731	237617	2609627	1419433	1190194
		Rural	2852769	1443404	1409365	327476	166430	161046	1655486	911021	744465
		Urban	1365647	707783	657864	157872	81301	76571	954141	508412	445729
17.	Guntur	Total	4405521	2220305	2185216	509044	260351	248693	2446904	1397818	1049086
		Rural	3174288	1602180	1572108	375465	192225	183240	1646940	957076	689864
		Urban	1231233	618125	613108	133579	68126	65453	799964	440742	359222
18.	Prakasam	Total	3054941	1549891	1505050	371947	189228	182719	1552382	949411	602971
		Rural	2588232	1314274	1273958	322819	164154	158665	1244435	775675	468760
		Urban	466709	235617	231092	49128	25074	24054	307947	173736	134211
19.	Nellore	Total	2659661	1341192	1318469	313393	160284	153109	1546252	879191	667061
		Rural	2056027	1036295	1019732	247405	126525	120880	1123757	651556	472201
		Urban	603634	304897	298737	65988	33759	32229	422495	227635	194860
20.	Cuddapah	Total	2573481	1303160	1270321	322870	165401	157469	1440741	875881	564860
		Rural	1972994	999811	973183	249452	127987	121465	1053808	654016	399792
		Urban	600487	303349	297138	73418	37414	36004	386933	221865	165068
21.	Kurnool	Total	3512266	1787471	1724795	518944	266940	252004	1629213	1024282	604931
		Rural	2719602	1384243	1335359	414301	213451	200850	1171828	757722	414106
		Urban	792664	403228	389436	104643	53489	51154	457385	266560	190825
22.	Anantapur	Total	3639304	1859502	1779802	459130	233838	225292	1802696	1120708	681988
		Rural	2719225	1391209	1328016	350904	178919	171985	1232536	789605	442931
		Urban	920079	468293	451786	108226	54919	53307	570160	331103	239057
23.	Chittoor	Total	3735202	1883454	1851748	460776	235157	225619	2208855	1290487	918368
		Rural	2925187	1472424	1452763	369499	188242	181257	1627128	967792	659336
		Urban	810015	411030	398985	91277	46915	44362	581727	322695	259032

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001, Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Directorate Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Table 1.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 Years) in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/ District	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Andhra Pradesh	**12.8**
1.	Adilabad	14.5
2.	Nizamabad	13.8
3.	Karimnagar	12.7
4.	Medak	14.5
5.	Hyderabad	12.0
6.	Rangareddi	13.3
7.	Mahbubnagar	15.1
8.	Nalgonda	13.6
9.	Warangal	13.5
10.	Khammam	13.2
11.	Srikakulam	12.7
12.	Vizianagaram	12.5
13.	Visakhapatnam	12.1
14.	East Godavari	11.9
15.	West Godavari	11.5
16.	Krishna	11.5
17.	Guntur	11.6
18.	Prakasam	12.2
19.	Nellore	11.8
20.	Cuddapah	12.5
21.	Kurnool	14.8
22.	Anantapur	12.6
23.	Chittoor	12.3

Table 1.3 : Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years

Sl. No.	State/ District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Andhra Pradesh	**978**	**983**	**965**	**964**	**965**	**958**
1.	Adilabad	989	999	964	964	968	951
2.	Nizamabad	1016	1026	973	966	965	972
3.	Karimnagar	1000	1006	975	977	982	957
4.	Medak	976	981	948	964	965	956
5.	Hyderabad	945	-	945	950	-	950
6.	Rangareddi	941	959	926	970	994	945
7.	Mahbubnagar	970	972	954	957	957	959
8.	Nalgonda	967	969	951	962	960	981
9.	Warangal	973	973	973	955	954	960
10.	Khammam	975	974	977	968	968	971
11.	Srikakulam	1013	1013	1011	976	976	975
12.	Vizianagaram	1004	1002	1016	981	986	956
13.	Visakhapatnam	991	1000	976	973	978	963
14.	East Godavari	992	990	1001	978	974	993
15.	West Godavari	992	985	1019	977	976	981
16.	Krishna	961	976	929	959	968	942
17.	Guntur	984	981	992	955	953	961
18.	Prakasam	971	969	981	966	967	959
19.	Nellore	983	984	980	955	955	955
20.	Cuddapah	975	973	980	952	949	962
21.	Kurnool	965	965	966	944	941	956
22.	Anantapur	957	955	965	963	961	971
23.	Chittoor	983	987	971	959	963	946

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001, Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Director Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

Table 1.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, Availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Srikakulam	0	2772	791	390	287296	109072	72382	4712	3350	3599
2.	Vizianagaram	0	2344	389	344	270636	80983	60617	5639	2303	3516
3.	Visakhapatnam	0	3340	466	554	388297	141059	120338	6451	2601	7098
4.	East Godavari	5	3212	679	710	509004	199124	143523	8758	4018	8309
5.	West Godavari	8	2494	434	530	365044	141519	105010	6827	2521	5941
6.	Krishna	1	2398	660	589	390368	146046	134222	6119	4033	8086
7.	Guntur	3	2968	410	637	414527	136859	133483	8179	2668	8058
8.	Prakasam	0	3118	481	524	371725	101460	82799	7311	2668	5267
9.	Nellore	1	2913	521	494	266776	106449	72795	7288	2708	5287
10.	Chittoor	0	4266	970	670	392261	161736	98925	8497	5361	7627
11.	Cudapah	0	3073	526	566	325061	106962	85857	6632	3272	6759
12.	Anantapur	1	3169	614	539	432898	148199	91287	7242	3021	5821
13.	Kurnool	0	2065	611	551	474900	130099	102196	5618	3923	7191
14.	Mehboobnagar	6	2495	830	679	420004	119567	104023	4807	4776	6974
15.	Rangareddi	0	1760	784	963	482320	197377	154605	2916	5564	15611
16.	Hyderabad	0	382	513	839	414991	194941	137060	1512	5013	17559
17.	Medak	0	1689	623	504	315614	100302	81714	3195	3390	5202
18.	Nizamabad	0	1559	612	568	277085	92402	94622	2299	3510	5877
19.	Adilabad	0	3048	624	500	341671	106553	81362	4945	3429	5744
20.	Karimnagar	0	1988	917	891	395624	172714	111186	4222	5330	10209
21.	Warangal	0	2353	778	813	384565	150348	104208	4634	4593	9831
22.	Khammam	0	2393	595	623	288991	97788	143165	4425	3078	7270
23.	Nalgonda	0	2450	644	777	416583	148392	129688	5093	4133	8639
	Total	**25**	**58249**	**14472**	**14255**	**8626241**	**3089951**	**2445067**	**127321**	**85263**	**175475**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 1.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS/HSS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Srikakulam	1.0	4.2	9.2	61.0	32.6	20.1
2.	Vizianagaram	2.4	5.9	10.2	48.0	35.2	17.2
3.	Visakhapatnam	1.9	5.6	4.7	60.2	54.2	17.0
4.	East Godavari	2.7	5.9	11.7	58.1	49.6	17.3
5.	West Godavari	2.7	5.8	11.2	53.5	56.1	17.7
6.	Krishna	2.6	6.1	6.8	63.8	36.2	16.6
7.	Guntur	2.8	6.5	12.6	50.7	51.3	16.6
8.	Prakasam	2.3	5.5	10.0	50.8	38.0	15.7
9.	Nellore	2.5	5.2	10.7	36.6	39.3	13.8
10.	Chittoor	2.0	5.5	11.4	46.2	30.2	13.0
11.	Cudapah	2.2	6.2	11.9	49.0	32.7	12.7
12.	Anantapur	2.3	4.9	10.8	59.8	49.1	15.7
13.	Kurnool	2.7	6.4	13.1	84.5	33.2	14.2
14.	Mehbubnagar	1.9	5.8	10.3	87.4	25.0	14.9
15.	Rangareddi	1.7	7.1	16.2	165.4	35.5	9.9
16.	Hyderabad	4.0	9.8	20.9	274.5	38.9	7.8
17.	Medak	1.9	5.4	10.3	98.8	29.6	15.7
18.	Nizamabad	1.5	5.7	10.3	120.5	26.3	16.1
19.	Adilabad	1.6	5.4	11.5	69.1	31.1	14.2
20.	Karimnagar	2.1	5.8	11.5	93.7	32.4	10.9
21.	Waiangal	2.0	5.9	12.1	83.0	32.7	10.6
22.	Khammam	1.8	5.2	11.7	65.3	31.8	19.7
23.	Nalgonda	2.1	6.4	11.1	81.8	35.9	15.0
	Average	**2.1**	**5.9**	**12.3**	**67.8**	**36.2**	**13.9**

Table 1.6 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

District	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Anantapur	41	4000	40	2000
Chittoor	40	2000	40	2000
Cuddapah	40	2000	40	2000
East Godavari (Jaggampet)	40	2000	40	2000
Guntur	20	1500	29	1500
Hyderabad	70	12600	189	22099
Karimnagar	50	2500	39	1950
Khammam	27	1350	27	1350
Kurnool	93	4650	93	4650
Medak	50	2500	37	1850
Nalgonda	23	1150	13	650
Nellore	20	1500	22	1250
Nizamabad	34	1700	30	1414
Prakasam (Markapur)	20	1000	16	1000
Rangareddi	70	3500	30	1500
-MVF	25	2500	25	2619
Srikakulam	40	2000	40	2000
Vizianagaram	40	2000	40	2000
Visakhapatnam	70	3500	70	3500
Adilabad	40	2000	-	-
Mahbubnagar	40	2000	-	-
Warangal	60	3000	60	3000
West Godavari	22	1100	21	1050
Total	**975**	**62050**	**941**	**61382**

Source: Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 1.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Andhra Pradesh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abet-ment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Anantapur	17	0	17	18	43	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	90
3.	Chittoor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Cuddapah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	East Godavari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Guntakal Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Hyderabad City	0	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	23
9.	Karimnagar	0	0	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	29
10.	Khammam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Krishna	4	0	4	11	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	5	27
12.	Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13.	Mahbubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Medak	7	0	7	13	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	34
15.	Nalgonda	3	1	2	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
16.	Nellore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Nizamabad	3	0	3	10	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	15	39
18.	Prakasam	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Rangareddi	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
20.	Secunderabad Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Srikakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Vijayawada	1	0	1	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
23.	Vijayawada Rly.	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
24.	Visakha Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Warangal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
28.	West Godavari	2	0	2	19	5	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	29
	Total	**43**	**1**	**42**	**137**	**86**	**0**	**13**	**5**	**9**	**1**	**0**	**6**	**33**	**333**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Arunachal Pradesh

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- 18.2 percent of the state's population is in the age group 0-6 years.
- The decadal growth rate for the state during 1991-2001 is 26.21 percent.
- The sex ratio of the state (901) is less than the national figure of 933.
- The literacy rate for the entire population of Arunachal Pradesh is 54.74 percent.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	*Highest*	*Lowest*
* Total population	Lohit: 1,43,478	Twang: 34,705
* Percentage population growth (%)	Paapam pade: 67.21	East Kamang: 13.24
* Literacy rate	Paapam pade: 70.89	Twang: 41.14
* Sex ratio (females/ 1000 males)	Lower Sovensiri & East Kamang: 985	West Kamang: 749
* Density (persons/ sq.km)	Tirap: 42	Dibang valley: 4

Child Population (0-6 years)

As evident from Table 2.1, the child population aged 0-6 years is the lowest in Upper Siyang (6223) and highest in Dibang Valley (27686). Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute 18.2 percent of the total population of the state. While Tawang (16.8%), West Camang (16.3%) and West Siyang (16.7%) have child population in proportion lower than the state average, on the other hand the districts East Camang (20.5%), Tirap (19.9%), Changlang (19.7%), Lohit (19.3%) and Upper Sovansiri (19.0%) have about one fifth of their population as children (Table 2.2). The reasons for such disparity need proper investigation to strategically plan for the state, about which not much is known on the socio-cultural front.

Sex Ratio

The overall sex ratio for the state is 901, which is less than that for the country (Table 2.3). Sex ratio in 4 districts of Arunachal Pradesh is above the national average. The highest sex ratio of 985 has been returned by East Kamang and Lower Sovensiri districts. Except for West Siyang, the sex ratio has improved in other 12 districts of the state. In West Siyang, the sex ratio has fallen from 822 in 1991 to 749 in 2001 and needs to be investigated for the underlying causes.

Nutrition

The average daily consumption of cereals, pulses, milk and its products, fats & oils and sugar in the 9 districts profiled by Food and Nutrition Board was below the respective recommended

allowances. The nutrient deficit was upto 18 percent for cereals, 27 percent for pulses, 78 percent for milk/ milk products, and as high as 84 percent for fats & oils and 89 percent for sugar. The low consumption of pulses was compensated with high consumption of flesh foods in all the districts (Table 2.4) and among children Table 2.5. Girls aged 1-3 years consumed more green leafy vegetables than boys and girls from 4-15 years ate more pulses than boys.

The protein energy adequacy status of children, adolescents and adults is shown in Table 2.6. About 18 percent of boys and 20 percent of girls, had protein energy adequacy (p+c+) and 22 percent of boys and 21 percent of girls had protein energy inadequacy (p-c-). Protein, by itself, was adequate among 77 percent of boys and 79 percent of girls. Calorie adequacy, on the other hand, did not improve further and was 18 and 20 percent among boys and girls, respectively. Twenty seven percent of boys and 37 percent of girls were found to have protein calorie (p+c+) adequacy while their inadequacy (p-c-) was observed among 13 percent of boys and 11 percent of girls. Eighty seven percent of boys and 89 percent of girls had protein adequacy while calorie adequacy was same as above i.e. 27 percent among boys and 37 percent among girls.

The average nutrient intake in the State according to age and sex is presented in Table 2.7. The average intake of all the nutrients except energy and fat was above the respective RDAs in the age group 1-3 years. In addition to energy and fats, iron and riboflavin intake was also below the RDAs in the age group 4-6 years. The average intake level among boys and girls was close to each other. The average intake of energy, fat, iron and riboflavin was less than their respective RDAs in this age group (7-12 years). The average intake of nutrients among girls, in the age group of 7-9 years was higher than that of boys while in the age group of 10-12 years, it was reverse. The average intake of energy, fat and iron was deficient among both boys and girls while riboflavin was deficient only among boys as compared to the RDAs in the age group of 13-15 years. However, in the age group 16-17 years, energy and iron intake was deficient among both boys and girls while vitamin A was deficient among girls and riboflavin among boys.

Such inadequate consumption as reported above has resulted in more than half the children in 9 districts being underweight (Table 2.8) and both stunting and wasting being common manifestation of chronic and continued malnutrition. These findings on malnutrition are again confirmed by Table 12 classifying children according to Gomez's classification on nutritional status (Table 2.9).

Education

Greater attention has to be paid to the districts East Kamang, Kurung Kumay, Upper Subansiri, Dibang Valley and Changlang where on an average less than two teachers are available per primary school in order to recruit more primary teachers to provide elementary education to children in these districts. The student/ teacher ratio is undesirably high in the primary schools of all districts, again pointing towards an intense need to adequately man the primary schools with teaching staff. The student/ teacher ratio falls steeply at the middle school and High School level, not much due to improved availability of teachers nut more due to sharp decline in the number of students who continue their education after primary school level, as evident from the joint study to Table 2.10 and 2.11. Thus, special attention has to be paid to improve enrolment of children in Middle and High Schools of the state to achieve universalization of school education in the state and build the human resource of the state.

Crimes against Children

As evident from Table 2.12, Arunachal Pradesh can be called a crime free state for all practical purposes, as far as crimes against children are concerned. Only 6 cases of offences against children were reported in the whole state during 2002, including 3 kidnappings and abduction of children in Subansiri Lower, 2 child rapes in Changlang and 1 in Tirap.

Table 2.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Arunachal Pradesh	**1097968**	**579941**	**518027**	**200055**	**102010**	**98045**	**487796**	**302371**	**185425**	**54.74**	**64.07**	**44.24**
1.	Tawang	38924	21846	17078	6535	3340	3195	11589	7318	4271	41.14	51.05	30.87
2.	West Camang	74599	42542	32057	12181	6221	5960	38488	25864	126224	61.67	71.02	48.56
3.	East Camang	57179	28802	28377	11702	5819	5883	18548	12072	6476	40.89	52.66	28.86
4.	Papam Pare	122003	64184	57819	20160	10195	9965	72021	42602	29419	70.89	79.00	61.72
5.	Lower Sovansiri	98244	49542	48702	17582	8809	8773	36025	21673	14352	45.01	53.68	36.19
6.	Upper Sovansiri	55346	28240	27106	10543	5307	5236	22623	13270	9353	50.89	58.81	42.74
7.	West Siyang	103918	54349	49569	17329	8913	8416	52015	30176	21839	60.31	66.72	53.24
8.	East Siyangi	87397	45265	42132	15243	7780	7463	44196	25779	18417	61.22	69.02	52.87
9.	Upper Siyang	33363	18057	15306	6223	3084	3139	13409	8655	4754	49.80	58.64	39.09
10.	Dibang Valley	57720	31442	26278	10221	5251	4970	28131	17706	10425	59.45	68.02	48.96
11.	Lohit	143527	77314	66213	27686	14338	13348	64899	41323	23576	56.05	65.68	44.59
12.	Changlang	125422	65821	59601	24733	12691	12042	52116	33248	18868	51.98	62.83	39.85
13.	Tirap	100326	52537	47789	19917	10262	9655	33736	22685	11051	42.01	53.76	29.00

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 2.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 Years) in Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/ District	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Arunachal Pradesh	**18.3**
1.	Tawang	16.8
2.	West Camang	16.3
3.	East Camang	20.5
4.	Papam Pare	16.5
5.	Lower Sovansiri	17.9
6.	Upper Sovansiri	19.0
7.	West Siyang	16.7
8.	East Siyangi	17.4
9.	Upper Siyang	18.7
10.	Dibang Valley	17.7
11.	Lohit	19.3
12.	Changlang	19.7
13.	Tirap	19.9

Table 2.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Arunachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Ranking	District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Ranking 1991
	2001		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	East Camang	985	962	1
2.	2	Lower Sovansiri	985	957	2
3.	3	Upper Sovansiri	973	867	5
4.	4	Tawang	963	844	8
5.	5	East Siyang	937	877	3
6.	6	West Siyang	913	873	4
7.	7	Tirap	911	862	7
8.	8	Changlang	905	863	6
9.	9	Papam pare	899	831	9
10.	10	Upper Siyang	858	822	11
11.	11	Lohit	857	797	12
12.	12	Diwang Valley	840	788	13
13.	13	West Camang	749	822	10

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh.

Table 2.4 : Districts with Inadequate Consumption of Foodstuff (g/cu/day)

Foodstuff (g/cu/day)	*Districts with inadequate consumption (below the RDA)
Cereal	All districts
Pulses	All districts except West Kameng
Green Leafy Veg.	Upper Subansiri
Roots & Tubers	Changlang
Other Veg.	West Kameng
Milk & its products	All districts
Fats & Oils	All districts
Sugar	All districts

* 9 districts studied out of 13 districts in Arunachal Pradesh

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 2.5 : Average Food Consumption (g/day) according to Age and Sex

Age Group (year)		Cereals	Pulses	Leafy Veg.	Roots &Tubers	Other Veg.	Spices	Fruits	Fish & Meat	Milk & Milk pro.	Fats & Oils	Sugar
1-3	Boys	227.36	18.11	60.48	63.03	56.44	3.34	44.22	134.20	33.16	2.46	3.56
	Girls	230.12	17.48	80.21	61.56	51.74	4.66	45.70	140.81	34.62	2.98	3.35
	Pooled	218.95	15.20	66.49	58.56	51.22	3.56	43.60	130.22	35.45	2.55	3.05
4-6	Boys	252.80	20.42	97.05	77.14	65.40	3.24	45.31	147.46	32.99	3.62	4.54
	Girls	238.70	25.81	92.44	76.21	53.77	5.48	34.04	151.84	31.57	2.53	2.72
	Pooled	236.23	22.41	92.94	72.97	57.60	4.69	37.49	145.65	28.54	2.93	3.68
7-9	Boys	298.58	21.60	84.84	85.69	63.90	4.39	31.06	139.72	17.83	2.23	3.04
	Girls	295.72	38.96	130.91	79.76	56.12	2.23	24.98	161.72	23.71	2.73	4.23
	Pooled	287.50	30.05	104.60	80.12	58.42	3.26	26.14	147.77	20.41	2.60	3.77
10-12	Boys	344.26	29.40	152.91	91.91	63.93	5.06	42.20	146.97	32.83	3.19	4.68
	Girls	314.14	32.62	83.70	80.73	61.79	3.93	41.70	134.75	31.76	1.49	2.06
	Pooled	338.47	31.50	131.74	90.68	65.96	4.76	42.60	146.09	33.63	2.41	3.50
13-15	Boys	418.73	27.45	86.25	140.36	111.61	4.79	44.12	171.40	33.45	3.44	4.68
	Girls	350.97	43.08	91.08	148.50	64.35	9.52	47.91	216.42	20.42	1.88	0.86
16-18	Male	454.07	48.36	85.19	164.48	110.73	10.28	53.02	225.82	15.85	1.22	1.25
	Female	480.80	38.85	81.83	125.30	90.59	8.22	52.43	218.60	26.48	4.26	2.80
18-60	Male	515.16	36.79	152.34	148.79	120.82	10.04	52.44	259.00	38.62	4.11	3.69
	Female	514.66	38.50	131.11	154.88	113.80	12.04	55.92	250.72	43.19	3.86	3.57
> 60	Male	373.48	17.85	72.64	173.21	76.42	2.61	35.71	127.49	18.10	0.80	2.16
	Female	556.28	13.83	117.21	111.14	92.37	4.70	12.99	173.56	18.85	1.08	0.26

Source: India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 2.6 : Prevalence of Protein and Calorie Adequacy at District Level

Districts		Prevalence (%) of protein and calorie adequacy					
		Children		Adolescents		Adults	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
East Kameng	M	21.7	21.7	14.3	14.3	75.6	4.9
	F	14.8	25.9	41.7	8.3	66.7	2.6
West Kameng	M	11.4	25.7	50.0	0	37.5	12.5
	F	13.2	34.2	45.5	9.1	37.8	11.1
Subansiri Upper	M	13.0	27.5	19.3	26.9	59.2	6.1
	F	15.9	29.6	33.3	6.7	59.3	5.1
Subansiri Lower	M	22.8	19.0	34.7	14.7	54.6	5.4
	F	16.9	20.0	36.9	12.3	55.6	5.8
West Siang	M	0	21.9	42.9	0	61.5	2.6
	F	10.3	31.0	25.0	0	58.7	0
Lohit	M	0	35.0	0	20.0	60.9	4.4
	F	0	26.7	16.7	16.7	55.6	0
Tirap	M	26.3	29.0	12.5	0	64.3	0
	F	15.0	12.5	50.0	8.3	56.5	0
Changlang	M	7.1	50.0	33.3	0	36.8	31.6
	F	27.3	45.5	14.3	42.9	36.8	21.1
Papumpare	M	21.0	18.1	29.2	8.3	59.5	5.9
	F	32.1	14.3	37.1	9.7	61.4	2.9

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India,1998.

Table 2.7 : Average Intake of Nutrients according to Age and Sex (per day)

Item		Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Phosp. (mg)	Iron (mg)	Thiam. (mg)	Ribo. (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vit. C (mg)	Vit. A (ug)
1-3	Boys	1243	60.83	14.87	756.92	1018	13.62	1.04	0.83	15.90	77.26	446.27
	Girls	1256	61.36	15.78	704.85	1009	13.85	1.05	0.90	16.59	88.97	565.11
	Pooled	1187	57.49	14.92	685.57	958	12.94	1.00	0.83	15.39	77.69	492.48
	RDA	1240	22.00	25.00	400.00	-	12.00	0.60	0.70	8.00	40.00	400.00
4-6	Boys	1390	66.81	17.01	861.28	1082	15.41	1.11	0.95	18.18	102.44	677.54
	Girls	1326	67.51	14.88	831.25	1082	15.21	1.14	0.95	17.84	97.83	631.90
	Pooled	1306	65.00	15.24	817.77	1045	14.81	1.09	0.92	17.46	96.72	640.33
	RDA	1690	30.00	25.00	400.00	-	18.00	0.90	1.00	11.00	40.00	400.00
7-9	Boys	1504	69.69	14.33	787.82	1186	16.35	1.26	0.95	19.51	99.03	502.74
	Girls	1591	80.77	16.91	954.93	1306	19.00	1.41	0.12	22.01	126.49	800.00
	Pooled	1505	73.37	15.52	835.54	1214	17.19	1.31	1.00	20.20	108.57	632.72
	RDA	1950	41.00	25.00	400.00	-	26.00	1.00	1.20	13.00	40.00	600.00
10-12	Boys	1771	79.68	18.35	940.63	1370	19.65	1.48	1.21	22.27	175.97	704.70
	RDA	2190	54.00	22.00	600.00	-	34.00	1.10	1.30	15.00	40.00	600.00
	Girls	1600	71.91	15.40	769.78	1258	17.43	1.38	1.04	20.12	99.33	525.88
	RDA	1970	57.00	22.00	600.00	-	19.00	1.00	1.20	13.00	40.00	600.00
13-15	Boys	2090	90.24	20.21	879.93	1607	22.06	1.75	1.29	26.89	135.34	587.76
	RDA	2450	70.00	22.00	600.00	-	41.00	1.20	1.50	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Girls	1920	95.86	20.12	988.63	1590	22.31	1.66	1.26	26.45	113.08	677.84
	RDA	2060	65.00	22.00	600.00	-	28.00	1.00	1.20	14.00	40.00	600.00
16-18	Male	2346	109.31	19.59	1088.64	1904	26.66	2.09	1.39	30.74	129.28	636.30
	RDA	2640	78.00	22.00	500.00	-	50.00	1.30	1.60	17.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2060	106.19	24.30	972.64	1827	25.63	2.06	1.42	30.49	129.46	573.05
	RDA	2060	63.00	22.00	500.00	-	30.00	1.00	1.20	14.00	40.00	600.00
18-60	Male	2619	122.52	26.37	1326.60	2072	28.80	2.24	1.68	34.87	186.29	901.36
	RDA	2425	60.00	20.00	400.00	-	28.00	1.20	1.40	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2615	121.51	26.12	1342.24	2077	28.70	2.25	1.67	34.10	166.80	860.04
	RDA	1875	50.00	20.00	400.00	-	30.00	0.90	1.10	12.00	40.00	600.00
> 60	Male	1832	72.22	14.09	840.43	1338	17.80	1.62	1.12	20.78	112.50	499.57
	RDA	2425	60.00	20.00	400.00	-	28.00	1.20	1.40	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2395	95.69	19.05	621.79	1727	24.07	2.16	1.43	31.31	145.86	523.36
	RDA	1875	50.00	20.00	400.00	-	30.00	0.90	1.10	12.00	40.00	600.00

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 2.8 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting at District Level

District	Prevalence (%)		
	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
East Kameng	62.2	55.6	40.0
West Kameng	64.0	70.0	26.0
Upper Subansiri	57.3	60.5	28.7
Lower Subansiri	72.1	71.6	26.2
West Siang	55.6	77.8	11.0
Lohit	70.6	83.8	17.7
Tirap	66.7	61.6	28.2
Changlang	66.7	82.3	30.6
Papumpare	73.5	64.9	35.1
Arunachal Pradesh	**68.4**	**68.0**	**28.6**

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India,1998.

Table 2.9 : Percent Distribution of School Age Children and Adolescent according to Weight for Age (Gomez Classification)

Gomez classification	Male	Female	Total
5-12 Years			
N	552	518	1070
Normal	8.70	8.30	8.50
Mild	25.91	23.55	24.77
Moderate	58.15	57.14	57.66
Severe	7.25	11.00	9.07
12-18 Years			
N	463	422	885
Normal	25.49	27.49	26.44
Mild	11.23	15.40	13.22
Moderate	48.38	41.94	45.31
Severe	14.90	15.17	15.03

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 2.10 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, Availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/ Intermediate	I-V	VI-VII	HS/HSS/ Intermediate*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/ Intermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Tawang	16	57	16	7	4037	1045	746	151	99	91
2.	West Kameng	0	110	22	12	9398	2252	1401	249	151	217
3.	East Kameng	3	110	25	8	9376	2758	1712	138	67	98
4.	Papum Pare	20	73	24	24	21301	7324	5564	466	279	475
5	Lower Subansiri	0	42	24	15	12865	2934	3333	253	228	289
6.	Kurung Kumay	0	76	18	6	12395	2818	1887	119	132	138
7.	Upper Subansiri	8	96	28	9	9901	2691	1508	165	185	129
8.	West Siang	4	170	51	24	17984	7179	4007	379	401	403
9.	East Siang	0	107	28	18	14951	5979	3924	497	359	370
10.	Upper Siang	0	51	11	5	5128	1650	899	104	60	88
11.	Lohit	0	126	33	21	13255	4635	2750	269	199	455
12.	Lowe D/Valley	3	30	13	11	6782	2733	1825	132	155	189
13.	Dibang Valley	1	9	5	1	1886	1851	322	13	30	20
14.	Changlang	0	136	25	17	12594	4593	2846	239	191	329
15.	Tirap	4	122	24	13	10642	3475	1810	287	140	235
	Total	**59**	**1315**	**347**	**191**	**162495**	**53917**	**34534**	**3461**	**2676**	**3526**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 2.11 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1.	Tawang	2.6	6.2	13.0	26.8	10.5	8.2
2.	West Kameng	2.2	6.9	18.0	37.8	14.9	6.4
3.	East Kameng	1.2	2.7	12.2	68.0	41.1	17.4
4.	Papum Pare	6.3	11.7	19.8	45.8	26.2	11.8
5.	Lower Subansiri	6.0	9.5	19.2	50.9	12.9	11.6
6.	Kurung Kumay	1.6	7.3	23.0	104.1	21.3	13.7
7.	Upper Subansiri	1.8	6.7	14.3	60.0	14.6	11.7
8.	West Siang	2.2	7.9	16.8	47.4	17.9	10.0
9.	East Siang	4.7	12.9	20.6	30.0	16.7	10.6
10.	Upper Siang	2.0	5.4	17.6	49.3	27.5	10.2
11.	Lohit	2.1	6.0	21.7	49.2	23.2	6.0
12.	Lowe D/Valley	4.4	11.9	17.1	51.3	17.7	9.7
13.	Dibang Valley	1.4	6.0	20.0	145.0	61.7	16.1
14.	Changlang	1.8	7.6	19.3	52.7	24.0	8.7
15.	Tirap	2.3	5.8	18.0	37.0	24.8	7
	Average	**2.6**	**7.7**	**18.4**	**46.9**	**20.1**	**9.8**

Table 2.12 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Arunachal Pradesh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abet-ment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonm-ent	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
1.	Changlang	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.	Dibang Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Kameng East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Kamang West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Lohit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Papumpare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Siang East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Siang Upper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Siang West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Subansiri Lower	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11.	Subansiri Upper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Tawang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tirap	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Assam

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Growth of population in the state during the post-independence period (1951-2001) is 231.78 percent against national growth rate of 184.42 during the period.
- Assam ranks 14th in size of population among states of India.
- Assam ranks 15th in density of population among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 18th in sex ratio among the states of India.
- Assam ranks 24th in literacy among the states of India.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

Parameter	*Highest*	*Lowest*
***** Total population	Kamrup: 2,515,030	North Cachar Hills:186,189
* Total rural population	Nagaon: 2,037,466	Nalbari: 128,110
* Total urban population	Kamrup: 900,518	Nalbari: 27,478
* Literacy rate	Jorhat: 77.91	Dhubri: 49.86
* Sex ratio	Goalpara: 955	North Cachar Hills:883

Child Population (0-6 years)

Percentage of child population to total population of the district is highest in Dhubri (20.26) followed by Goalpara (18.95) and Morigaon (18.61) districts. The lowest percentage of child population to total population has been found in the district of Jorhat (12.32) followed by Kamrup (13.33), as evident from Tables 3.1 & 3.2.

A negative trend can be observed from the above table ranking the districts by child population and comparing figures for 1991 and 2001, in the case of 12 out of the 23 districts in the state. The negative variation is from -0.20 percent in Darrang to -14.54 in the districts of Nalbari. Apart from these two districts, the other districts showing negative trend in child population levels over the decade include Kamrup, Sonitpur, Cachar, Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Bongaigaon, Lakhimpur, Sibsagar, Golaghat and Dhemaji. Well-designed investigative studies are required to be undertaken to find out the actual reason for a negative trend in growth of child population in half the districts in the state. The reasons could vary from insurgency related factors to malnutrition and health related mortality.

Sex Ratio

Ranking of the districts according to the sex ratio in 1991 and 2001 shows that the highest sex ratio was recorded in Dhubri (986) followed by Sonitpur (984), Nagaon (982) and Bongaigaon

(981) and these districts have improved their ranking over the past decade (Table 3.3). During the last census in 1991, the highest sex ratio was recorded in N C Hills (995), which has fallen to 18th rank (out of 20) during census, 2001 due to the sex ratio declining to 942. The substantial decline in sex ratio in N C Hills needs to be studied. The lowest sex ratio was recorded in Jorhat (895). It is the only district in the state having a sex ratio of less than 900. The gender-related disparities prevailing in Jorhat district call for an assessment of social situation in the district as the district ranked 13th in the Census, 1991 and has further fallen to the last (20th) rank during census, 2001. A study of the factors leading to rise in sex ratio in Dhubri and Nagaon would also give us an insight into the improvement in the gender-construction and transitions in the society within the district and drawing lessons therefrom.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years) in Urban Areas

The data from urban areas collected during Census, 2001 shows that the highest sex ratio of child population is in Goalpara (1004) and the lowest is in Kamrup (888). The low sex ratio in urban areas of Kamrup district should be a cause of great concern as it is the only district with urban areas having sex ratio of child population below 900 and the sex ratio has steeply fallen from 947 to 888 in Census, 2001 as compared to Census, 1991. This could be due to misuse of modern technology of ultrasound sex-determination followed by female foeticide and needs to be urgently investigated. A similar inquest into the fall in sex ratio of child population in urban areas of Sibsagar (from 991 to 914) and Dibrugarh (from 963 to 916) is required.

Nutrition

Data from the districts shows that the average consumption of cereals was above RDA in 8 districts, Marginally below RDA in 5 districts and quite below the recommended allowance in 9 districts. On an average, the intake of pulses and green leafy vegetables was by and large inadequate in most of the districts. The diet was observed to be inadequate in milk and milk products throughout the state. Upto the age of 12 years no gender difference had been reported in consumption of various food items (Table-3.4) but cereal intake in case of girls was reduced during adolescence. Such pattern of food consumption is responsible for the grossly inadequate energy intake in all the districts except Nalbari and North Cachar Hills (Table 3.5).

The average intake of nutrients in case of children in all age groups was inadequate across the districts of the state. Districts showing children with more than 1 % prevalence of nutrition deficiency signs as listed in Table 3.6. Table across the districts suffered from some degree of malnutrition in terms of Gomez classification (Table 3.7). Goalpara district had better nutritional status of children (63% normal children) which was in stark contrast to Dibrugarh (15% normal children) calling for a comparative study of the feeding patterns of children in the 2 districts, alongwith underlying factors.

Education

On an average, there are 2-3 teachers in primary schools in each district of the state (Table 3.8). All the districts donot have pre-primary schools and some districts have as few as 1 (Lakhimpur), 2 (Cachor & Hallakaudi), 4 (Karimganj) or 5 (Bongaigaon & Tinsukia) pre-primary schools. The teacher/ school ratio for middle (6-8 teachers/ school) and high schools (10.6-20 teacher/ school) is better than that in primary schools, as observed from Table 3.9.

Due to these reasons, student/ teacher ratio in most districts is very high in case of primary schools but improves in several districts at the middle school level. The enrolment of students falls at high school level, which should be a cause for concern, and the resultant student/ teacher ratio also reflects the same in every district. We need to study the factors for drastic fall in enrolment at the high school level, across all the districts of Assam to devise appropriate policies and interventions. One possible factor could be the children in their adolescence, being drawn toward insurgency/ radical groups due to various reasons.

Crimes against Children

By and large, it can be safely said that the state is free from crimes against children to a great extent (Table 3.10). However, the only apparent causes of concern are the activity of procuring minor girls from Karbi-anglong district (presumably for trafficking outside the state) and some instances of child rape reported in Nalbari district. In all 64 percent of the reported crimes against children comprise of procuration of minor girls and child rape, both of which are crimes against the girl child. Any awareness activity for intervention may be designed to discourage offences against the girl child and it may even be built into the general gender sensitisation camps and programmes.

Table 3.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 and Literates by Residence and Sex, State and District, 2001

Sl. No	State/ District	Population*			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Assam	**26655528**	**13777037**	**12878491**	**4350248**	**2215104**	**2135144**	**14327540**	**8324077**	**6003463**	**64.28**	**71.93**	**65.03**
1.	Kokrajhar	905764	466191	439573	169032	86482	82550	400123	242482	157641	52.55	61.90	42.65
2.	Dhubri	1637344	841044	796300	331164	166907	164257	649944	381442	268502	49.86	56.61	42.64
3.	Goalpara	822035	420251	401784	155804	78883	76921	390278	223407	166871	58.56	65.36	51.40
4.	Bongaigaon	904835	465240	439595	160072	80933	79139	449754	264957	184797	60.27	68.81	51.16
5.	Barpeta	1647201	848578	798623	301095	153339	147756	769225	456870	312355	57.35	65.95	48.16
6.	Kamrup	2522324	1326981	1195343	335231	172922	162309	1628088	938144	689944	74.69	81.24	67.31
7.	Nalbari	1148824	592375	556449	161616	82372	79244	664886	389686	275200	68.08	77.12	58.40
8.	Darrang	1504320	773861	730459	261802	132598	129204	694570	412510	282060	55.92	64.32	46.95
9.	Morigaon	776256	398926	377330	144388	73472	70916	375465	215215	160250	59.46	66.13	52.36
10.	Nagaon	2314629	1190950	1123679	414086	209071	205015	1184140	675105	509035	62.28	68.52	55.57
11.	Sonitpur	1681513	871568	809945	264449	133365	131084	852201	494298	357903	60.29	67.64	52.43
12.	Lakhimpur	889010	455691	433319	145572	74196	71376	517607	298539	219068	69.59	78.26	60.47
13.	Dhemaji	571944	294643	277301	94166	48108	46058	313511	184856	128655	65.96	75.15	56.11
14.	Tinsukia	1150062	601099	548963	179111	91208	87903	614461	368978	245483	63.28	72.16	53.40
15.	Dibrugarh	1172056	609470	562586	164384	84139	80245	717603	418053	299550	71.21	79.58	62.10
16.	Shibsagar	1051736	545476	506260	142253	72363	69890	685949	389242	296707	75.33	82.08	68.00
17.	Jorhat	999221	517015	482206	124293	65395	58898	689414	384685	304729	77.91	82.76	72.54
18.	Golaghat	946279	490286	455993	138178	70324	67854	568250	327692	240558	70.36	78.01	62.07
19.	Karbi Anglong	813311	422250	391061	145000	73504	71496	392589	237761	154828	58.83	68.11	48.65
20.	North Cachar Hills	188079	99822	88257	29944	15349	14595	107173	63991	43182	68.59	76.59	59.40
21.	Cachar	1444921	743042	701879	220497	112727	107770	835888	481106	354782	68.42	76.51	59.85
22.	Karimganj	1007976	517680	490296	171185	86509	84676	559512	317584	241928	67.21	73.87	60.09
23.	Hailakandi	542872	280513	262359	96926	50938	45988	266909	157474	109435	59.84	68.47	90.65

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 2 of 2001, Assam.
* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Assam.

Table 3.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Assam

Sl. No.	State/ District	% Child population (0-6 years)
1.	Kokrajhar	16.3
2.	Dhubri	18.7
3.	Goalpara	20.2
4.	Bongaigaon	19.0
5.	Barpeta	18.3
6.	Kamrup	13.3
7.	Nalbari	14.1
8.	Darrang	17.4
9.	Morigaon	18.6
10.	Nagaon	17.9
11.	Sonitpur	15.7
12.	Lakhimpur	16.4
13.	Dhemaji	16.5
14.	Tinsukia	15.6
15.	Dibrugarh	14.0
16.	Shibsagar	13.5
17.	Jorhat	12.4
18.	Golaghat	14.6
19.	Karbi Anglong	17.8
20.	North Cachar Hills	15.9
21.	Cachar	15.3
22.	Karimganj	17.0
23.	Hailakandi	17.8

Table 3.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Assam

Rank in	Districts	Sex ratio (women per 1000 men)		Rank in 2001
1991		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gowalpara	955	947	2
2.	Lakhimpur	952	931	10
3.	Kokrajhar	945	940	5
4.	Bogoigaon	945	940	5
5.	Marigaon	945	941	4
6.	Kachhar	945	932	9
7.	Ghubri	944	950	1
8.	Karimganj	944	946	3
9.	Darang	943	938	7
10.	Sonitpur	942	912	15
11.	Berpeta	941	939	6
12.	Nougaon	939	929	11
13.	Nalbari	937	936	8
14.	Dhemaji	936	927	12
15.	Highlalandi	933	929	11
16.	Golaghat	929	920	13
17.	Shivsagar	926	907	16
18.	Dibrugarh	923	905	17
19.	Karbi Aunglong	922	907	16
20.	Tinsukia	909	891	18
21.	Jorhat	903	913	14
22.	Kamrup	894	979	19
23.	Utarkachhar Hills	883	857	23

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 1 of 2001, Assam.

Table 3.4 : Average Food Consumption (g/day) according to Age and Sex

Age Group (year)		Cereals	Pulses	Leafy Veg.	Roots& Tubers	Other Veg.	Fruits	Spices	Flash Food	Milk & Milk pro.	Fats & Oils	Sugar
1-3	Boys	139	9	11	34	27	4	11	17	54	5	7
	Girls	142	10	11	34	29	4	10	17	48	5	7
	Pooled	142	10	11	34	29	4	10	17	48	5	7
4-6	Boys	212	14	15	45	40	5	10	22	48	6	10
	Girls	217	14	12	47	40	5	11	25	35	6	9
	Pooled	214	14	14	46	40	5	11	23	42	6	9
7-9	Boys	267	15	18	53	45	6	11	25	30	7	12
	Girls	274	17	19	55	61	6	10	27	28	7	11
	Pooled	271	16	18	54	43	6	11	26	29	7	12
10-12	Boys	325	17	17	60	47	7	14	30	24	8	13
	Girls	320	17	19	57	49	7	11	33	26	8	13
13-15	Boys	399	17	22	64	55	7	13	35	26	8	13
	Girls	366	17	18	63	59	7	11	33	24	8	13
16-17	Boys	454	21	15	63	67	7	11	37	25	9	14
	Girls	389	19	19	63	59	7	15	33	27	8	14
> 18	Boys	516	23	26	79	67	9	13	42	31	10	16
	Girls	418	20	23	69	58	8	12	35	28	9	15

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 3.5 : Average Intake of Nutrients according to Age and Sex (per day)

Item Years		Energy (kcal)	Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Iron (mg)	Thiam. (mg)	Ribo. (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vit. C (mg)	Vit. A (ug)
1-3	Boys	704	19.7	9.2	242	5.5	0.3	0.3	4.4	22.0	133
	Girls	724	20.5	8.6	211	5.4	0.3	0.3	4.5	22.1	121
	Pooled	715	20.1	8.9	228	5.5	0.3	0.3	4.5	22.1	127
	RDA	1240	22.0	25.0	400	12.0	0.6	0.7	8.0	40.0	400
4-6	Boys	1021	27.9	11.3	284	7.9	0.4	0.3	6.4	26.5	192
	Girls	1023	28.3	10.8	265	7.6	0.4	0.3	6.5	27.2	153
	Pooled	1022	28.1	11.1	275	7.8	0.4	0.3	6.4	26.8	175
	RDA	1690	30.0	25.0	400	18.0	0.8	1.0	11.0	40.0	400
7-9	Boys	1226	32.3	11.7	265	8.6	0.5	0.4	7.8	31.8	161
	Girls	1254	33.1	12.4	256	9.0	0.5	0.4	7.9	31.5	165
	Pooled	1239	32.7	12.0	261	8.8	0.5	0.4	7.8	31.6	164
	RDA	1950	41.0	25.0	400	26.0	1.0	1.2	13.0	40.0	600
10-12	Boys	1454	37.6	13.1	264	10.0	0.6	0.4	9.1	35.1	210
	RDA	2190	54.0	22.0	600	34.0	1.1	1.3	15.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1445	38.1	13.1	310	9.9	0.6	0.4	8.9	36.0	198
	RDA	1970	57.0	22.0	600	19.0	1.0	1.2	13.0	40.0	600
13-15	Boys	1731	44.7	14.4	325	11.0	0.7	0.5	10.9	39.4	173
	RDA	2450	70.0	22.0	600	41.0	1.2	1.5	16.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1607	41.0	13.5	285	10.7	0.6	0.4	10.0	37.6	185
	RDA	2060	65.0	22.0	600	28.0	1.0	1.2	14.0	40.0	600
16-17	Boys	1948	50.0	15.5	310	11.9	0.7	0.5	12.1	39.7	158
	RDA	2640	78.0	22.0	500	50.0	1.3	1.6	17.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1701	44.3	13.7	302	10.3	0.6	0.5	10.1	39.3	204
	RDA	2060	63.0	22.0	500	30.0	1.0	1.2	14.0	40.0	600
> 18	Boys	2219	56.0	17.8	381	13.3	0.8	0.6	13.5	48.0	243
	RDA	2425	60.0	20.0	400	28.0	1.2	1.4	16.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1830	46.5	15.4	327	11.2	0.7	0.5	11.2	42.9	212
	RDA	1875	50.0	20.0	400	30.0	0.9	1.1	12.0	40.0	600

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 3.6 : Prevalence (>=1%) of Nutritional Disorder – (Male/Female / Both)

Deficiency signs	Districts with prevalence (>=1%) Male/Female/Both
1-5 years	Bongaigaon, Darrang, Sibsagar
Marasmus	Darrang, Dhemaji, Nalbari, Sibsagar
Bitot's spot	Nagaon
Angular stomatitis	Nalbari, Sibsagar
Glossitis	Sibsagar
Phrynoderma	
5-12 Years	Darrang, Dhemaji, Nalbari, Sibsagar
Bitot's Spot	Nagaon, Kokrajhar, Marigaon, Sibsagar
Angular stomatitis	Jorhat, Nalbari, Sibsagar
Glossitis	Bongaigaon, Darrang
Goitre	
12-18 Years	Darrang, Sibsagar
Bitot's Spot	Nalbari
Angular stomatitis	Nalbari, Sibsagar
Glossitis	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Dhubri
Goitre	Jorhat, Sibsagar
>=18 Years	Sibsagar
Bitot's Spot	Cachar, Goalpare, Kokrajhar, Marigaon
Angular stomatitis	Sibsagar
Glossitis	Nalbari, Sibsagar
Goitre	Bongaigaon, Cachar, Darrang, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, Kokrajhar, Marigaon, Sibsagar

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 3.7 : Nutritional Status of District Level

	Gomez classification			SD classification			BMI				*Deficiency > 1%		
Districts	**Mild**	**Moderate**	**Severe**	**Under Weight**	**Stunted**	**Wasted**	**CED III**	**CED II**	**CED I**	**PEM**	**Vit. A Def.**	**B. Com Def.**	**Goitre**
Barpeta	35.5	25.8	4.0	46.0	43.6	26.7	3.5	2.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bongaigaon	41.9	15.5	2.3	36.4	68.2	7.8	3.6	3.5	11.4	2.3	1.9(f)	0.0	8.8
Cachar	50.8	23.8	6.9	48.4	53.8	21.5	5.6	7.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Darrang	37.6	36.9	7.0	62.5	51.0	42.6	9.2	8.9	17.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	14.5
Dhemaji	54.3	21.1	6.3	52.1	76.1	21.2	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dhubri	40.9	44.2	6.3	65.8	57.2	26.5	4.4	7.7	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6(f)
Dibrugarh	48.5	36.4	13.6	72.8	91.7	25.3	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.0	1.0(f)	1.0	1.1
Goalpara	32.4	4.8	0.0	14.3	39.0	4.8	0.2	2.3	7.0	0.0	0.0	1.0(m)	0.0
Golaghat	58.1	22.3	0.0	45.2	71.0	13.6	1.0	0.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hailakandi	40.9	16.1	8.0	41.6	67.2	17.5	2.4	1.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9(f)
Jorhat	44.8	28.7	5.5	59.0	87.3	13.8	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0(m)	0.0
Kamrup	36.8	15.1	0.7	25.7	46.7	6.6	1.2	3.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Karimganj	25.4	17.2	0.0	26.2	34.4	13.2	0.1	2.2	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kokrajhar	50.3	33.3	5.3	58.9	44.7	23.5	4.1	4.8	17.6	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.8
Lakhimpur	38.2	14.7	4.7	30.0	85.8	14.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marigaon	40.1	32.4	5.9	53.1	51.4	18.5	2.9	5.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0(f)
Nagaon	44.1	15.0	0.9	32.9	68.0	9.9	1.8	5.6	12.0	4.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
Nalbari	50.5	18.1	3.8	37.2	44.7	11.5	4.1	7.2	18.6	0.0	1.0	7.0	0.0
North Cachar Hills	50.7	19.0	2.5	37.9	44.3	19.0	2.9	2.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sibsagar	47.2	30.8	1.9	52.8	53.4	17.0	4.1	7.7	21.5	1.3 (m)	4.1	15.0	10.8
Sonitpur	44.2	12.0	2.1	33.3	47.4	11.0	1.2	1.3	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tinsukia	44.9	20.5	3.1	40.2	85.1	4.7	0.2	1.0	5.3	0.0	1.0(m)	0.0	0.0

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 3.8 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate*	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Barpeta	17	2064	417	385	244485	99019	48525	4456	3290	5452
2	Bongaigaon	5	965	261	134	149580	48449	21486	2755	1552	1687
3	Cachar	2	1713	410	176	222507	82193	32031	3818	2334	3472
4	Darrang	11	1581	281	259	180006	63727	37385	3860	2117	3467
5	Dhemaji	9	1078	283	162	118467	44988	14824	2373	1773	1916
6	Dhubri		1624	434	194	221498	72301	34945	3886	3594	2739
7	Dibrugarh	12	1304	382	169	145878	54135	32649	3567	3072	2559
8	Golaghat	7	1125	265	186	131002	47700	28405	2872	1964	2805
9	Goalpara		1150	286	161	152979	48283	18641	2366	1695	1946
10	Hallakaudi	2	1127	260	49	91458	27830	7201	3037	2026	868
11	Jorhat	18	1761	443	289	160858	66580	50966	4850	2918	4418
12	Kamrup	49	2490	518	580	403194	153103	87128	6881	4864	7715
13	Karbi-Anglong	0	1162	286	175	136263	64278	16377	3048	1162	1882
14	Karimganj	4	1402	347	118	150979	48278	19481	3314	2195	1976
15	Kokrajhar	2	1282	218	89	129022	38450	19780	2739	1333	1429
16	Lakhimpur	1	1648	534	266	171228	67541	47976	3931	3993	3664
17	Morigaon		921	292	144	141368	57772	20038	2401	2125	1784
18	Nagaon	21	2230	575	350	370681	129060	59763	6012	4351	5893
19	Nalbari	9	1599	386	273	215998	93154	57043	3484	2760	4262
20	North Cachar Hills		660	205	66	50214	21916	5699	2407	1345	922
21	Sibsagar	12	1805	426	228	182650	69310	41374	8701	3815	3461
22	Sonitpur	13	1465	280	253	182073	75859	32449	3938	1981	3479
23	Tinsukia	5	1080	230	126	128222	44722	21420	2621	1439	1785
	Total	**199**	**33236**	**8019**	**4832**	**4080610**	**1518648**	**755586**	**87317**	**57698**	**69581**

***** District wise details of 166949 enrolment shown for pre university is not given so the same is taken in total figure.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2002) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 3.9 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Barpeta	2.2	7.9	14.2	54.9	30.1	8.9
2.	Bongaigaon	2.9	5.9	12.6	54.3	31.2	12.7
3.	Cachgar	2.2	5.6	19.7	58.3	35.2	9.2
4.	Darrang	2.4	7.5	13.4	46.6	30.1	10.8
5.	Dhemaji	2.2	6.3	11.8	49.9	25.4	7.7
6.	Dhubri	2.4	8.3	14.1	60.0	20.1	12.8
7.	Dibrugarh	2.7	8.0	15.1	40.9	17.6	12.8
8.	Golaghat	2.6	7.4	15.1	45.6	24.3	10.1
9.	Goalpara	2.1	5.9	12.1	64.7	28.5	9.6
10.	Hallakaudi	2.7	7.8	17.7	30.1	13.7	8.3
11.	Jorhat	2.8	6.6	15.3	33.2	22.8	11.5
12.	Kamrup	2.8	9.4	13.3	58.6	31.5	11.3
13.	Karbi-Anglong	2.6	4.1	10.6	44.7	55.3	8.7
14.	Karimganj	2.4	6.3	16.7	45.6	22.0	9.9
15.	Kokrajhar	2.1	6.1	16.1	47.1	28.8	13.8
16.	Lakhimpur	2.4	7.5	13.8	43.6	16.9	13.1
17.	Morigaon	2.6	7.3	12.4	58.9	27.2	11.2
18.	Nagaon	2.6	7.6	16.8	61.7	29.7	10.1
19.	Naibari	2.2	7.2	15.6	62.0	33.8	13.4
20.	North Cachar Hills	3.6	6.6	14.0	20.9	16.3	6.2
21.	Sibsagar	4.8	9.0	15.2	21.0	18.2	12.0
22.	Sonitpur	2.7	7.1	13.8	46.2	38.3	9.3
23.	Tinsukia	2.4	6.3	14.2	48.9	31.1	12.0
	Average	**2.6**	**7.2**	**14.4**	**46.7**	**26.3**	**10.9**

Table 3.10 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Assam during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Barpeta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Bongaigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	C.I.D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Cachar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Darrang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Dhemaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Dhubri	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
8.	Dibrugarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	G.R.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Goalpara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Golaghat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Guwahati City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Hailakandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Jorhat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Kamrup	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Karbi Anglong	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
17.	Karimganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kokrajhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakhimpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Morigaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	N.C. Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Nagaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Nalbari	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
24.	R.P.O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Sibsagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Sonitpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tinsukia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**14**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Bihar

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Growth rate of the population in the state has marginally declined from 30.34 percent in 1981-91 to 29.04 percent in 1991-2001.
- Sex ratio for the total population has improved from 907 in 1981-91 to 921 in 1991-2001.
- Female literacy in Bihar has improved by more than 11 percent during the decade 1991-2001 (from 21.99% to 33.57%).
- Total literacy rate in the state has gone up from 37.49 to 47.53 percent in 1991 and 2001, respectively.

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	Patna: 4,709,851	Shivhar: 514,288
* Decadal growth	Shivhar: 36.16	Nalanda: 18.64
* Population density	Patna: 1,471	Kaimur: 382
* Literacy rate	Patna: 63.82	Kishanganj: 31.02
* Sex ratio	Siwan: 1,033	Patna: 873

Child Population (0-6 years)

The average proportion of child population in the state is 19.6 percent, implying that children comprise nearly one fifth of the state population (Tables 4.1 & 4.2). Some districts like Arariya, Kishanganj, Poornia, Katihar, Madhepura and Khagdiya have child population above 21 percent and these should be the focus of campaigns for small family, child survival and development and reproductive and child health interventions. A lower proportion of children in Patna is probably due to migration of adults for labour to the state capital and the urban nature of the area.

Sex Ratio

During the decade 1991-2001, there had been an improvement in sex ratio for the entire state (from 907 to 921) as observed from Table 4.3. In most districts, the sex ratio has improved during the decade, 1991-2001 but in Vaishali it has remained static at 921 and in Bhojpur it has declined by 4 points. It would be essential to identify the factors responsible for decline in sex ratio in Bhojpur and no improvement in sex ratio in Vaishali to correct the gender balance in these two districts.

Nutrition

District-wise food consumption profile indicated that the average daily consumption of cereals, roots and tubers and other vegetables was adequate (Table 4.4). However, intake of cereals in 4 districts was slightly lower than the recommended level. On the other hand, the daily consumption of pulses, green leafy vegetables, milk and its products, fats and oils as well as sugar was highly inadequate in majority of the districts. The (Table 4.4) lists the districts where the intake of different food was inadequate.

District-wise disaggregated data revealed that average daily intake of iron, riboflavin and vitamin A in the diets was inadequate in almost all the districts (Table 4.5). Average energy intake was marginally below the recommended level in 28 districts followed by calcium in 18 districts, protein in 4 districts, vitamin C in 2 districts and thiamin and niacin in 1 district each. Table 4.5 lists the districts with inadequate intake of different nutrients. District-wise protein calorie adequacy status is presented in Table 4.6 and it can be seen that calorie-protein nutrition is far from adequate.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage prevalence of severe undernutrition among various districts of the state. The districts Araria, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamuahi, Kishenganj, Munger, Sahebganj and Samastipur have more than 40 percent cases of severe malnutrition, in terms of the Gomez classification of children. It has been reported in the “India Nutrition Profile” (Deptt. of WCD, 1998) that district-wise, the children with normal nutritional status varied from 3 percent to 20 percent barring a few districts, like Aurangabad (25%), Banka (63%), Bhagalpur (46%), Dhanbad (29%), Godda (44%), Katihar (59%), Madhepur (44%) Purnea (49%), Rohtas (34%) and Saharsa (47%), where the proportion of normal children was comparatively high. Generally, there were higher proportions of normal girl children as compared to boys in the districts, except in Arariya, Bhojpur, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Saran and Vaishali.

Education

On an average there were at least 2 teachers in a primary school in the state, though the district-wise data was not available to identify districts which had one or no teacher in the school at primary level (Table 4.8). Even the absence of district-wise enrolment figures for students, the aggregate figures of enrolment at the 3 levels show that the fall in enrolment of children from primary to middle level is as steep as 75.5 percent, which further reduces at the High School level. The extremely high student teacher ratio of 96.5 at the primary level (Table 4.9) shows gross inadequacy of teaching manpower in proportion to the number of students enrolled. Thus, the focus in education of children in the state should be on increasing the manpower for teaching at the primary level and enhancing the enrolment of children at Middle and High School levels.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

The NCLPs are operational in 8 districts of the state. Education to child labour is imparted through 187 schools, catering to 11,213 children (Table 4.10). In Nalanda only 18 of the 25 schools that have been sanctioned are functional and therefore, only 1,752 out of the identified 2,500 child labourers can avail the educational and other services under NCLP. It would be desirable to make a concerted effort towards operationalising the 7 schools in Nalanda by removing impediments obstructing their being functional after having been sanctioned.

Crimes against Children

The maximum proportion of crimes against children were reported from Khagaria (38.6%), followed by Lakhisarai and Nalanda (15.8% each) as evident from Table 4.11. Most cases of offences against children were of kidnapping and abduction (45.6%). Other major offences against children were those of child murders (17.5%) and procuration of minor girls (15.8%). Only 3 cases of child rape were reported from the state and those were from Khagaria district. The focus of interventions against crimes perpetrated on children should be on priority in the districts Khagaria, Nalanda and Lakhisarai and special campaigns should be designed for awareness generation against gender-based offences.

Table 4.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literate and Literacy Rate for State and Districts 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Bihar	**82878796**	**43153964**	**39724832**	**16234539**	**8375532**	**7859007**	**31675607**	**20978955**	**10696652**	**47.53**	**60.32**	**33.57**
1.	West Champaran	3043044	1600853	1442191	631412	325203	306209	955828	662131	293697	39.63	51.91	25.85
2.	East Champaran	3933636	2072350	1861286	805238	416279	388959	1193315	830346	362969	38.14	50.14	24.65
3.	Sivhar	514288	271261	243027	101630	52954	48676	152726	99407	53319	37.01	45.54	27.43
4.	Sitamadhi	2669887	1410149	1259738	539288	284369	254919	839086	574344	264742	39.38	51.02	26.35
5.	Madhubani	3570651	1837361	1733290	699906	361075	338831	1215742	845371	370371	42.35	57.26	26.56
6.	Supol	1745069	908855	836214	364701	189821	174880	521755	382752	139003	37.80	53.23	21.02
7.	Arariya	2124831	1108924	1015907	449343	228476	220867	585379	409365	176014	34.94	46.50	22.14
8.	Kishanganj	1294063	666910	627153	280498	144501	135997	314389	223586	90803	31.02	42.80	18.49
9.	Poornia	2540788	1325794	1214994	536851	272748	264103	711634	486083	225551	35.51	46.16	23.72
10.	Katihar	2389533	1244943	1144590	514326	261630	252696	661848	447512	214336	35.29	45.51	24.03
11.	Madhepura	1524596	796272	728324	320359	167034	153325	435774	307496	128278	36.19	48.87	22.31
12.	Sahrasa	1506418	788585	717833	306253	161190	145063	471449	326498	144951	39.28	52.04	25.31
13.	Darbhanga	3285473	1716640	1568833	627897	333061	294836	1177743	791068	386675	44.32	57.18	30.35
14.	Muzafarpur	3743836	1941480	1802356	718298	373238	345060	1456901	943928	512973	48.15	60.19	35.20
15.	Gopalganj	2149343	1072151	1077192	417061	212641	204420	834827	548480	286347	48.19	63.81	32.81
16.	Sivan	2708840	1332218	1376622	532447	276274	256173	1131962	714522	417440	52.01	67.67	37.26
17.	Saran	3251474	1654428	1597046	619672	319229	300443	1368741	905398	463343	52.01	67.81	35.74
18.	Vaishali	2712389	1412276	1300113	522714	270420	252294	1130514	730841	399673	51.63	64.00	38.14
19.	Samastipur	3413413	1771249	1642164	695995	357866	338129	1243542	817293	426249	45.76	57.83	32.69
20.	Begusarai	2342989	1226057	1116932	464167	239209	224958	912216	589230	322986	48.55	59.71	36.21
21.	Khagdiya	1276677	675501	601176	269582	138821	130761	418515	279161	139354	41.56	52.02	29.62
22.	Bhagalpur	2430331	1294192	1136139	456956	232399	224557	992218	638226	353992	50.28	60.11	38.83
23.	Banka	1608778	843061	765717	323329	166872	156457	557859	380549	177310	43.40	56.28	29.10
24.	Munger	1135499	604662	530837	197144	102928	94216	564043	354611	209432	60.11	70.68	47.97
25.	Lakhisarai	801173	416727	384446	160210	81944	78266	309009	204125	104884	48.21	60.97	34.26
26.	Sekhpura	525137	273468	251669	106335	54278	52057	205234	137116	68118	49.01	62.56	34.13
27.	Nalanda	2368327	1236467	1131860	444749	229109	215640	1031882	674304	357578	53.64	66.94	39.03

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the Age Group 0-6 years			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
28.	Patna	4709851	2514949	2194902	795842	408453	387389	2497924	1554868	943056	63.82	73.81	52.17
29.	Bhojpur	2233415	1175333	1058082	406343	209650	196693	1090868	722112	368756	59.71	74.78	42.81
30.	Baksar	1403462	738239	665223	265287	137722	127565	654309	437298	217011	57.49	72.82	40.36
31.	Kaimoor	1284575	673556	611019	258460	133248	125212	570260	381298	188962	55.57	70.57	38.90
32.	Rohtas	2448762	1282655	1166107	463050	237841	225209	1238348	799699	438649	62.36	76.54	46.62
33.	Jahanabad	1511406	783960	727446	282774	148160	134614	688428	450803	237625	56.03	70.90	40.08
34.	Aurangabad	2004960	1035757	969203	378763	196056	182707	935133	604461	330672	57.50	71.99	42.04
35.	Gaya	3464983	1789231	1675752	666327	340443	325884	1429291	924486	504805	51.07	63.81	37.40
36.	Navada	1809425	928638	880787	346564	175549	171015	692751	461059	231692	47.36	61.22	32.64
37.	Jamuai	1397474	728812	668662	264768	134841	129927	484164	339128	145036	42.74	57.10	26.92

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, 2001.

Note: * Literature exclude children in the age group 0-6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India, 2001.
Literacy rate is the percentage and literature to population aged 7 years and above.

Table 4.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 Years) in Bihar

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Bihar	**19.6**
1.	West Champaran	20.7
2.	East Champaran	20.5
3.	Sivhar	19.8
4.	Sitamadhi	20.2
5.	Madhubani	19.6
6.	Supol	20.9
7.	Arariya	21.1
8.	Kishanganj	21.7
9.	Poornia	21.1
10.	Katihar	21.5
11.	Madhepura	21.0
12.	Sahrasa	20.3
13.	Darbhanga	19.1
14.	Muzafarpur	19.2
15.	Gopalganj	19.4
16.	Sivan	19.7
17.	Saran	19.1
18.	Vaishali	19.3
19.	Samastipur	20.4
20.	Begusarai	19.8
21.	Khagdiya	21.1
22.	Bhagalpur	18.8
23.	Banka	20.1
24.	Munger	17.4
25.	Lakhisarai	20.0
26.	Sekhpura	20.2
27.	Nalanda	18.8
28.	Patna	16.9
29.	Bhojpur	18.2
30.	Baksar	18.9
31.	Kaimoor	20.1
32.	Rohtas	18.9
33.	Jahanabad	18.7
34.	Aurangabad	18.9
35.	Gaya	19.2
36.	Navada	19.2
37.	Jamuai	18.9

Table 4.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Bihar

Sl. No.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank 1991
			2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1.	Siwan	1033	1017	1
2.	2.	Gopalganj	1005	968	2
3.	3.	Saran	965	963	3
4.	4.	Navada	948	936	4
5.	5.	Madhubani	943	932	6
6.	6.	Kishanganj	940	933	5
7.	7.	Gaya	937	922	8
8.	8.	Aurangabad	936	915	11
9.	9.	Muzafarpur	928	904	15
10.	10.	Jahanabad	928	919	10
11.	11.	Samastipur	927	926	7
12.	12.	Lakhisarai	923	880	31
13.	13.	Vaishali	921	921	9
14.	14.	Sekhpura	920	896	22
15.	15.	Supol	920	904	16
16.	16.	Katihar	919	909	13
17.	17.	Jamuai	917	903	18
18.	18.	Poornia	916	903	19
19.	19.	Arariya	916	907	14
20.	20.	Nalanda	915	898	20
21.	21.	Madhepura	915	885	25
22.	22.	Darbhanga	914	911	12
23.	23.	Begusarai	911	898	21
24.	24.	Sahrasa	910	884	26
25.	25.	Rohtas	909	894	23
26.	26.	Banka	908	893	24
27.	27.	Kaisoor	907	884	27
28.	28.	Bansar	901	884	28
29.	29.	West Champaran	901	877	32
30.	30.	Bhojpur	900	904	17
31.	31.	East Champaran	898	883	30
32.	32.	Shivhar	896	876	33
33.	33.	Sitamadhi	893	884	29
34.	34.	Khadiya	890	868	34
35.	35.	Munger	878	856	37
36.	36.	Bhagalpur	878	864	36
37.	37.	Patna	873	867	35

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Bihar, 2001.

Table 4.4 : Districts with Inadequate Average Daily Food Consumption (g/cu)

Food	District with food consumption below RDA
Cereals*	Banka, * Katihar, * Ranchi, * Samastipur *
Pulses	Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Bokaro, Buxar, *Champaran (E) & (W), Chatra, Darbhanga, Deoghar Dhanbad, Garwah, Gaya, Giridih, Godda, Gopalganj, * Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jahanabad, * Jamuhai, Katihar, Lahardagga, Nalanda, Nawada, Purnea, Ranchi, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, * Saran, Singhbhum(E), Sitamarhi, Supaul.
Green leafy veg.	All districts except Bhabhua, Chatra, Garwah, Kishenganj, Lahardagga, Ranchi, Saran, Singhbhum (E)
Other veg.	Ranchi, Singhbhum(E), Singhbhum(W)
Milk & its products	All districts
Fats & Oils	All districts except Dhanbad, Dumka and Supaul
Sugar	All districts

* Marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 4.5 : Districts with Inadequate Average Daily Nutrient Intake (per cu)

Nutrients	Districts with nutrients (cu/day) intake below the recommended allowance
Energy (kcal)	Aurangabad, * Banka, * Begusarai, Bhabhua, * Bhagalpur, * Bokaro, * Chatra, * Gaya, * Godda, Gopalganj, * Gumla, * Hazaribagh, * Katihar, * Jahanabad, * Jamuhai, * Khagaria, * Lohardagga, Madhepur, * Munger, * Muzaffarpur, * Nalanda, * Nawada, * Purnea, * Ranchi, * Saran, * Samastipur, Singhbhum (E) & (W).
Protein (g)	Bokaro, * Gumla, * Lohardagga, * Singhbhum (East)
Calcium (mg)	Banka, Begusarai, Bokaro, Garwah, Gaya, Giridih, * Godda, * Gopalganj, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Katihar, Jahanabad, Jamuhai, Madhepur*, Muzzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada*, Purnea.
Iron (mg)	All districts
Thiamin (mg)	Lohardagga
Riboflavin (mg)	All districts
Niacin (mg)	Deoghar
Vitamin C (mg)	Aurangabad, Banka
Vitamin A (ug)	All districts except vaishali

* Energy (kcal) and protein intake was only marginally below the recommended allowances.

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 4.6 : Protein Calorie Adequacy Status among Children, Adolescents and Adults

Districts	Prevalence (%)							
	Children		Adolescents		Adults		Overall	
	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
Araria	73.8	13.8	84.4	3.1	89.4	7.6	85.4	8.6
Aurangabad	55.0	17.5	72.2	5.6	82.9	12.1	73.6	13.5
Banka	22.3	30.8	59.5	29.7	77.1	16.1	59.6	21.5
Begusarai	44.5	27.4	68.0	27.4	90.0	3.5	74.0	12.7
Bhabhua	62.5	17.1	78.0	15.5	93.2	4.9	82.3	9.8
Bhagalpur	52.7	18.1	72.8	12.3	85.0	7.3	75.2	10.5
Bhojpur	78.0	8.6	76.1	15.0	84.8	8.3	80.6	11.7
Bokaro	39.9	31.8	54.2	33.3	71.2	13.4	59.4	21.3
Buxar	59.4	13.3	78.1	15.7	90.2	4.7	76.9	9.0
Champaran(E)	79.1	11.4	83.5	9.3	84.2	8.6	82.1	9.8
Champaran(W)	78.9	4.4	87.5	8.3	88.0	4.6	84.9	4.8
Chatra	53.2	7.8	77.5	17.5	86.0	8.0	77.6	9.2
Darbhanga	73.5	10.6	76.8	11.2	92.2	4.7	83.2	6.4
Deoghar	51.7	19.6	61.8	24.1	85.4	8.1	75.1	12.0
Dhanbad	79.8	14.0	83.0	14.0	80.2	12.2	77.7	13.4
Dumka	62.1	22.7	80.0	10.0	95.9	0.5	86.6	6.6
Garwah	54.7	18.6	78.2	11.3	92.9	3.6	85.3	7.1
Gaya	72.8	17.2	62.6	28.5	65.6	24.9	67.0	23.5
Giridih	62.9	18.6	70.1	12.7	80.9	12.1	75.1	13.4
Godda	37.0	21.5	50.0	50.0	82.8	8.6	63.8	14.7
Gopalganj	47.1	10.8	72.2	22.2	91.5	4.9	79.5	7.2
Gumla	53.6	21.7	60.6	25.4	80.6	6.4	72.1	11.9
Hazaribagh	63.2	17.5	73.6	19.5	81.8	11.5	74.5	14.3
Jahanabad	53.2	22.3	76.3	17.6	86.4	4.7	74.9	12.8
Jamuahi	57.0	19.8	67.5	16.4	75.6	13.5	73.2	13.4
Katihar	24.0	35.3	60.0	25.0	89.8	3.7	67.0	14.9
Khagaria	54.7	15.6	69.5	17.7	77.8	7.6	70.6	10.7
Kishenganj	74.3	14.9	71.4	21.4	92.2	3.9	86.2	7.8
Lohardagga	55.1	37.1	69.6	26.1	70.6	20.9	65.5	26.5
Madhepura	49.7	18.4	70.0	15.0	95.9	1.6	75.8	9.1
Madhubani	86.0	6.2	90.3	4.2	95.1	2.0	91.5	3.7
Munger	45.8	18.1	66.3	24.5	87.9	5.4	74.6	11.4
Muzaffarpur	66.3	9.8	86.8	13.2	91.7	6.6	86.4	7.7
Nalanda	44.1	29.0	65.2	27.3	80.4	9.8	66.9	17.8
Nawada	53.5	18.9	83.6	16.4	84.1	9.4	73.4	13.3
Palamau	55.0	16.8	68.3	19.5	89.2	7.4	80.8	10.1
Patna	70.6	16.1	83.9	12.7	91.2	6.6	83.0	10.6
Purnea	36.8	25.8	53.6	39.3	94.2	2.9	70.4	13.6
Ranchi	62.1	22.5	58.0	31.3	72.7	15.7	68.3	19.2
Rohtas	56.7	22.3	69.4	16.7	89.9	6.4	77.3	12.5
Saharsa	41.1	15.6	58.7	28.2	91.9	6.7	74.4	11.3
Sahibganj	64.2	19.4	75.0	15.0	92.3	NA	83.2	9.5
Samastipur	17.6	42.6	55.0	20.0	80.4	10.3	68.8	16.4
Saran	52.5	16.0	75.4	14.8	84.8	5.3	76.0	8.8
Singhbhum(E)	40.6	46.9	57.7	23.6	76.1	NA	64.5	25.4
Singhbhum(W)	33.7	51.2	32.7	44.9	57.1	27.0	49.8	36.3
Sitamarhi	78.9	6.5	90.9	6.8	89.9	7.2	85.6	6.9
Siwan	54.1	13.6	78.3	13.0	89.5	7.9	78.1	10.1
Supaul	72.8	11.3	73.5	23.5	93.1	4.6	84.5	8.2
Vaishali	67.3	17.4	73.9	18.9	83.7	8.7	76.4	12.9
Bihar	**61.0**	**18.6**	**69.1**	**19.0**	**86.0**	**8.0**	**76.5**	**12.3**

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 4.7 : Prevalence (%) of Severe Undernutrition in the Districts (Gomez Classification)

Prevalence (%) of severe undernutrition	Districts
<=10	Aurangabad, Banka, Dhanbad, Godda, Katihar, Madhepur, Purnea, Rohtas, Saharsa, Dhanbad
11-20	Bhagalpur, Champaran (W), Darbhanga, Garwah, Gaya, Giridih, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Lohardagga, Singhbhum (E), Siwan, Vaishali
21-30	Bokaro, Bhabhua, Bhojpur, Champaran (E), Chatra, Gopalganj, Madhubani, Nalanda, Supual
31-40	Begusarai, Buxur, Jahanabad, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Palamau, Patna, Saran, Singhbhum(W), Sitamarhi
>40	Araria, Deoghar, Dumka, Jamuahi, Kishenganj, Munger, Sahebganj, Samastipur

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 4.8 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, Availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment				Teachers	
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VII*	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Patna	1	2635	616	232					5139	-
2.	Nalanda	0	1383	427	149	-	-	-	-	3144	-
3.	Bhojpur	0	1274	268	126	-	-	-	-	1463	-
4.	Buxar	0	590	178	82	-	-	-	-	856	-
5.	Rohtas	0	1202	359	175	-	-	-	-	2168	-
6.	Bhabhua	0	739	140	62	-	-	-	-	749	-
7.	Gaya	0	1938	303	148	-	-	-	-	1781	-
8.	Jahanabad	0	871	195	125	-	-	-	-	966	-
9	Nawada	0	987	188	78	-	-	-	-	1306	-
10.	Aurangabad	0	1216	241	108	-	-	-	-	1342	-
11.	Saran	0	1535	367	147	-	-	-	-	2113	-
12.	Siwan	0	1244	305	115	-	-	-	-	1968	-
13.	Gopalganj	0	976	176	71	-	-	-	-	1350	-
14.	Muzaffarpur	0	2140	426	136	-	-	-	-	2957	-
15.	Vaishali	0	1049	333	103	-	-	-	-	2370	-
16.	Sitamarhi	0	1059	261	83	-	-	-	-	1255	-
17.	Shivhar	0	194	60	18	-	-	-	-	339	-
18.	East Champaran	0	1727	405	105	-	-	-	-	2186	-
19.	West Champaran	0	1340	296	85	-	-	-	-	1131	-
20.	Darbhanga	0	1169	322	85	-	-	-	-	2384	-
21.	Madhubani	0	1861	431	146	-	-	-	-	1954	-
22.	Samastipur	0	1290	354	139	-	-	-	-	2512	-
23.	Begusarai	0	731	289	94	-	-	-	-	2011	-
24.	Bhagalpur	0	986	310	126	-	-	-	-	2225	-
25.	Banka	0	1114	192	81	-	-	-	-	1396	-
26.	Munger	0	588	188	98	-	-	-	-	1042	-
27.	Jamui	0	1009	142	58	-	-	-	-	840	-

Contd.

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VII*	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
28.	Lakhisarai	0	416	119	59	-	-	-	-	682	-
29.	Sheikhpura	0	338	141	49	-	-	-	-	531	-
30.	Saharsa	0	541	236	71	-	-	-	-	1453	-
31.	Madhepura	0	686	274	60	-	-	-	-	1498	-
32.	Supaul	0	744	254	62	-	-	-	-	1498	-
33.	Khagaria	0	513	170	54	-	-	-	-	1042	-
34.	Purnia	0	934	249	68	-	-	-	-	1711	-
35.	Araria	0	810	174	67	-	-	-	-	1295	-
36.	Kishanganj	0	508	97	37	-	-	-	-	542	-
37.	Katihar	0	962	205	73	-	-	-	-	1768	-
	Total	**1**	**39299**	**9691**	**3575**	**7809112**	**1913707**	**1132960**	**80917**	**60967**	**44255**

*District wise details of 1554 HS/HSS Schools and Enrolment of 273022 Students of Inter Colleges are not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2002), Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS- High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 4.9 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS*	MS	HSS*	PS*	MS*	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Patna		8.3	-	-	-	-
2.	Nalanda		7.4	-	-	-	-
3.	Bhojpur		5.5	-	-	-	-
4.	Buxar		4.8	-	-	-	-
5.	Rohtas		6.0	-	-	-	-
6.	Bhabhua		5.3	-	-	-	-
7.	Gaya		5.9	-	-	-	-
8.	Jeahanabad		5.0	-	-	-	-
9.	Nawada		6.9	-	-	-	-
10.	Aurangabad		5.6	-	-	-	-
11.	Saran		5.8	-	-	-	-
12.	Siwan		6.5	-	-	-	-
13.	Gopalganj		7.7	-	-	-	-
14.	Muzaffarpur		6.9	-	-	-	-
15.	Vaishali		7.1	-	-	-	-
16.	Sitamarhi		4.8	-	-	-	-
17.	Shivhar		5.7	-	-	-	-
18.	East Champaran		5.4	-	-	-	-
19.	West Champaran		3.8	-	-	-	-
20.	Darbhanga		7.4	-	-	-	-
21.	Madhubani		4.5	-	-	-	-
22.	Samastipur		7.1	-	-	-	-
23.	Begusarai		7.0	-	-	-	-
24.	Bhagalpur		7.2	-	-	-	-
25.	Banka		7.3	-	-	-	-
26.	Munger		5.5	-	-	-	-
27.	Jamui		5.9	-	-	-	-
28.	Lakhisarai		5.73	-	-	-	-
29.	Sheikpura		3.8	-	-	-	-
30.	Saharsa		6.2	-	-	-	-
31.	Madhepura		5.5	-	-	-	-
32.	Supaul		5.9	-	-	-	-
33.	Khagaria		6.1	-	-	-	-
34.	Purnia		6.9	-	-	-	-
35.	Araria		7.4	-	-	-	-
36.	Kishanganj		5.6	-	-	-	-
37.	Katihar		8.6	-	-	-	-
	Average	**2.1**	**6.3**	**12.4**	**96.5**	**31.4**	**25.6**

* District wise data is not available

Table 4.10 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects in Bihar

District	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Dumka	40	2000	40	2000
Garhwa	4	450	4	450
Jamui	20	2000	20	2000
Nalanda	25	2500	18	1752
Pakur	19	950	19	950
Sahibganj	8	400	8	400
Saharsa	40	2000	40	1761
West Singhbhum, Chaibasa	38	1900	38	1900
Total	**194**	**12200**	**187**	**11213**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi-2003 (Unpublished).

Table 4.11: District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Bihar during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetiment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Araria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bagaha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Banka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Begusarai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Bettiah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Bhabhua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
9.	Bhagalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Bhojpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Buxar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Darbhanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Gaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
14.	Gopalganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jamalpur Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16.	Jamui	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Jehanabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Katihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Katihar Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Khagaria	2	0	2	3	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	22
21.	Kishanganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Lakhisarai	5	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
23.	Madhepura	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Madhubani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Motihari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Munger	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27.	Muzaffarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Muzaffarpur Rly.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
29.	Nalanda	3	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
30.	Naugachia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31.	Nawadah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd.

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
32.	Patna	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
33.	Patna Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Purnea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Rohtas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Saharsa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Samastipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Saran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Sheikhpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Sheohar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
41.	Sitamarhi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
42.	Siwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.	Supaul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	Vaishali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**10**	**0**	**10**	**3**	**26**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**6**	**57**

Source : Crimes in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Chhattisgarh

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal growth has declined from 25.73% during 1981-91 to 18.06% during 1991-2001.
- The sex ratio has improved over the decade from 985 in 1991 to 990 in 2001.
- The proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years is 16.68%.
- There has been a spectacular rise in the literacy rate over the decade from 42.91% in 1991 to 65.18% in 2001.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Raipur: 3,009,042	Kawardha: 5,84,667
* Percentage of population growth (%)	Sarguja: 24.58	Mahasamund: 8.72
* Literacy rate	Rajanandgaon: 77.58	Daantewaa: 30.01
* Sex ratio	Rajanandgaon: 1024	Koria: 947
* Density	Janjgir-Champa: 342	Daantewara: 41

Child Population (0-6 years)

Nearly 16.68 percent of the population of the state comprises of children aged 0-6 years, as per Tables 5.1 & 5.2. It is significant to note that the percentage of population in the age group 0-6 years has declined from 19.34 percent in 1991 to 16.68 in 2001. Sarguja has the greatest proportion of children aged 0-6 years (18.77%) in its population and Durg has the lowest proportion of children under 7 years (15.27%). However, the proportion of children in the state, across the districts is high and requires control through effective implementation of ICDS and RCH Programmes in close coordination.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the entire state is 990. It can be seen from Table 5.3, the ratio is above 900 in all the districts and in 7 out of 16 districts, it is more than 1000 implying a more favourable sex ratio for females. The highest ratio has been reported in Rajanandgaon (1024), followed by Mahasamund (1019), Daantewara (1017), Baster (1009), Kaanker (1006) and Dhamtari (1005)

and Kawardha (1002). The district Koria has the lowest sex ratio of 947, which is above the national average of 933.

Education

There were less than 2 teachers, on an average, in the Primary Schools of Korba, Bemetra, Bastar and Dantewada districts (Table 5.4). Therefore, one of the focal points should be to step up recruitment of teachers in Pre-primary and Primary Schools of tribal pockets within the state. Except for Jaspur district, all other districts in the state had high Student/ Teacher ratio at the Primary School level due to lack of adequate number of teachers in position to teach the enrolled students in the Primary Schools (Table 5.5). Similarly, only the Student/ Teacher ratio for Middle Schools of Dantewada was optimal and all the other districts did not have adequate staff strength to teach Middle School students. The Student/ Teacher ratio improved at the High School level in most districts, with the exception of Bemetra, Kawardha and Bastar. Such trends of inadequacy of teachers at the Primary and Middle School level in visible in the averages of ratios for the state.

The fall in enrolment level at the Middle and High School level can be seen in all the districts of the state (Table 5.4) and on an average, there is a decline of 64.3 and 80.8 percent at the Middle and High School levels, respectively when compared with enrolment at Primary School level.

Crime against Women

As revealed from Table 5.6, nearly one third of the crimes, against children were committed in Durg (28.3%). Other districts which accounted for most cases of offences against children were Bilaspur (16.7%), Jagdalpur (14.0%), Sarguja (13.0%) and Raipur (11.5%). Five cases of infanticide were reported from Raipur and 26 cases of child marriage were detected in Bilaspur. The most common crime against children was child rape, accounting for nearly 25 percent of the offences against children. Most cases of child rape were reported from Sarguja (26.9%), Raipur (19.2%), Koriya (18.7%) and Bilaspur (15.4%). Thus, the above districts are a priority for any gender based intervention. Around 35.6 percent cases of kidnapping were from Sarguja alone and half the proportion of such cases were reported from Janjgir. About one third of the case of child murder were from Raipur.

Table 5.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age Group-0-6, and Literates by Residence and Sex, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Chhattisgarh	**20795956**	**10452426**	**10343530**	**3469774**	**1756441**	**1713333**	**11292896**	**6770898**	**4521998**	**65.18**	**77.86**	**52.40**
1	Koria	585455	300723	284732	97884	49580	48304	309312	190899	118413	63.44	76.01	50.08
2	Sarguja	1970661	999196	971465	369966	187388	182578	886255	553595	332660	55.37	68.19	42.17
3	Bilaspur	1993042	1009007	984035	336791	173020	163771	1054658	660239	394419	63.68	78.98	48.08
4	Korba	1012121	515467	496654	167164	84608	82556	534376	332910	201466	63.24	77.27	48.65
5	Janjgir-Champa	1316140	658377	657763	219364	111684	107680	726739	449415	277324	66.26	82.21	50.41
6	Jashpur	739780	370287	369493	120522	61372	59150	404817	236950	167867	65.37	76.70	54.09
7	Raigarh	1265084	633993	631091	196730	99767	96963	753189	443932	309257	70.50	83.10	57.90
8	Kawardha	584667	292054	292613	108471	55278	53193	263749	168950	94799	55.39	71.35	39.60
9	Rajnandgaon	1281811	633292	648519	212663	106868	105795	829463	460853	368610	77.58	87.54	67.92
10	Durg	2801757	1413785	1387972	427783	216613	211170	1800422	1036604	763818	75.84	86.59	64.91
11	Raipur	3009042	1520024	1489018	503204	255289	247915	1728515	1042240	686275	68.98	82.41	55.30
12	Mahasamund	860176	426011	434165	132952	66855	66097	491886	292988	198898	67.64	81.58	54.04
13	Dhamtari	703569	350962	352607	113788	57484	56304	443298	254686	188612	75.16	86.78	63.66
14	Kanker	651333	324678	326655	104715	52982	51733	400709	225598	175111	73.31	83.03	63.69
15	Bastar	1302253	648068	654185	227327	112866	114461	488887	305540	183347	45.48	57.09	33.97
16	Dantewada	719065	356502	362563	130450	64787	65663	176621	115499	61122	30.01	39.59	20.59

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh.

Table 5.2 : Total Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Percentage of Total Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years, State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total population in 2001			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Percentage of total population in the age group 0-6 years		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	Chhattisgarh	**20795956**	**10452426**	**10343530**	**3469774**	**1756441**	**1713333**	**16.68**	**16.80**	**16.56**
1.	Koria	585455	300723	284732	97884	49580	48304	16.72	16.49	16.96
2.	Sarguja	1970661	999196	971465	369966	187388	182578	18.77	18.75	18.79
3.	Bilaspur	1993042	1009007	984035	336791	173020	163771	16.90	17.15	16.64
4.	Korba	1012121	515467	496654	167164	84608	82556	16.52	16.41	16.62
5.	Janjgir-Champa	1316140	658377	657763	219364	111684	107680	16.67	16.96	16.37
6.	Jashpur	739780	370287	369493	120522	61372	59150	16.29	16.57	16.01
7.	Raigarh	1265084	633993	631091	196730	99767	96963	15.55	15.74	15.36
8.	Kawardha	584667	292054	292613	108471	55278	53193	18.55	18.93	18.18
9.	Rajnandgaon	1281811	633292	648519	212663	106868	105795	16.59	16.87	16.31
10.	Durg	2801757	1413785	1387972	427783	216613	211170	15.27	15.32	15.21
11.	Raipur	3009042	1520024	1489018	503204	255289	247915	16.72	16.80	16.65
12.	Mahasamund	860176	426011	434165	132952	66855	66097	15.46	15.69	15.22
13.	Dhamtari	703569	350962	352607	113788	57484	56304	16.17	16.38	15.97
14.	Kanker	651333	324678	326655	104715	52982	51733	16.08	16.32	15.84
15.	Bastar	1302253	648068	654185	227327	112866	114461	17.46	17.42	17.50
16.	Dantewada	719065	356502	362563	130450	64787	65663	18.14	18.17	18.11

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Chhattisgarh.

Table 5.3 : Population Distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density, State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population in 2001			Growth rate		Sex ratio		Population Density	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Chhattisgarh	**20795956**	**10452426**	**10343530**	**25.73**	**18.06**	**985**	**990**	**130**	**154**
1.	Koria	585455	300723	284732	30.15	16.91	926	947	76	89
2.	Sarguja	1970661	999196	971465	26.68	24.58	966	972	101	125
3.	Bilaspur	1993042	1009007	984035	24.00	17.59	973	975	205	241
4.	Korba	1012121	515467	496654	34.83	22.55	952	964	125	153
5.	Janjgir-Champa	1316140	658377	657763	31.35	18.55	1007	999	288	342
6.	Jashpur	739780	370287	369493	16.75	12.71	1001	998	112	127
7.	Raigarh	1265084	633993	631091	20.99	18.68	1000	995	150	179
8.	Kawardha	584667	292054	292613	26.24	13.86	996	1002	122	138
9.	Rajnandgaon	1281811	633292	648519	22.43	17.70	1016	1024	135	159
10.	Durg	2801757	1413785	1387972	26.80	16.88	967	982	280	328
11.	Raipur	3009042	1520024	1489018	30.14	18.97	983	980	193	230
12.	Mahasamund	860176	426011	434165	19.38	8.72	1015	1019	165	180
13.	Dhamtari	703569	350962	352607	24.15	19.72	1009	1005	174	208
14.	Kanker	651333	324678	326655	56.80	18.84	1000	1006	84	100
15.	Bastar	1302253	648068	654185	12.00	18.28	999	1009	74	87
16.	Dantewada	719065	356502	362563	21.94	15.56	1009	1017	35	41

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1, 2001. Directorate Census Operation, Chhattisgarh.

Table 5.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/ intermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Raipur	27	2654	721	317	446802	137809	57340	8683	2549	2600
2.	Mahasamund	1	1281	268	101	129475	44170	20397	3304	916	861
3.	Dhamtari	0	841	248	61	92636	42779	15023	2318	592	460
4.	Bilaspur	45	3079	504	244	323757	95222	51127	7153	1954	2752
5.	Korba	28	1454	331	140	110096	50699	27919	2738	911	1378
6.	Janjgir	35	1500	471	222	183080	78985	48351	4365	1295	2227
7.	Raigarh	82	2169	472	197	162768	64856	40577	4745	1538	1258
8.	Jaspur	2	1584	294	94	86515	45117	26137	3334	1270	980
9.	Durg	100	1695	493	336	307339	150951	119408	7523	2957	3388
10.	Bemetra	0	757	198	90	94932	31347	12137	1409	444	247
11.	Rajnandgaon	45	1795	508	153	176241	74121	27108	4794	1538	1191
12.	Kawardha	31	1015	162	47	80839	23029	8345	2009	434	203
13.	Surguja	8	1474	312	93	112477	36163	19632	3133	1223	1034
14.	Surajpur	1	1212	201	68	99092	28664	15290	2510	764	556
15.	Koriya	72	951	216	83	99969	38641	18305	2139	944	626
16.	Ramanujganj	4	1103	152	36	70790	21293	8963	2389	534	289
17.	Bastar	37	2885	369	124	200747	47086	24132	5314	838	627
18.	Dantewada	30	2126	195	50	106919	17607	12567	3221	682	562
19.	Kanker	0	1448	243	76	88121	33092	17217	2790	829	1057
	Total	**548**	**31023**	**6358**	**2532**	**2972595**	**1061631**	**569975**	**73871**	**22212**	**22296**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 5.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS/HSS	PS	MS	HS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1.	Raipur	3.3	3.5	8.2	51.4	54.1	22.1
2.	Mahasamund	2.6	3.4	8.5	39.2	48.2	23.7
3.	Dhamtari	2.8	2.3	7.5	40.0	72.2	32.7
4.	Bilaspur	2.3	3.9	11.2	45.3	48.7	18.6
5.	Korba	1.9	2.8	9.8	40.2	55.7	20.3
6.	Janjgir	2.9	2.7	10.0	41.9	61.0	21.7
7.	Raigarh	2.2	3.3	6.4	34.3	42.2	32.3
8.	Jaspur	2.1	4.3	10.4	25.9	35.5	26.7
9.	Durg	4.4	6.0	10.1	40.9	51.1	35.2
10.	Bemetra	1.9	2.2	2.7	67.4	70.6	49.1
11.	Rajnandgaon	2.7	3.0	7.8	36.8	48.2	22.8
12.	Kawardha	2.0	2.7	4.3	40.2	53.0	41.1
13.	Surguja	2.1	3.9	11.1	35.9	29.6	19.0
14.	Surajpur	2.0	3.8	8.2	39.5	37.5	27.5
15.	Koriya	2.2	4.4	7.5	46.7	40.9	29.2
16.	Ramanujganj	2.2	3.5	8.0	29.6	39.9	31.0
17.	Bastar	1.8	2.3	5.1	37.8	56.2	38.5
18.	Dantewada	1.5	3.5	11.2	33.2	25.8	22.4
19.	Kanker	3.0	3.4	13.9	31.6	39.9	16.3
	Average	**2.4**	**3.5**	**8.8**	**40.2**	**47.8**	**25.6**

Table 5.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Chhattisgarh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crimes Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Balrampur	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
2.	Bilaspur	0	0	3	28	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	61	122
3.	Bizapur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
4.	Dantewara	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
5.	Dhamtari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Durg	3	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	206
7.	Grp raipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jagdalpur	4	0	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	102
9.	Janjgir	0	1	0	8	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	20
10.	Jashpur	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17
11.	Kabirdham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kanker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	6
13.	Korba	3	0	3	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	22
14.	Koriya	1	0	1	34	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	43
15.	Mahasamund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Raigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Raipur	9	5	4	35	10	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	26	84
18.	Rajnandgaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Sarguja	3	0	0	49	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	27	95
	Total	**28**	**6**	**18**	**182**	**45**	**0**	**1**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**	**434**	**729**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Delhi

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Population grown by 46.31 percent
- Decline in decadal growth rate by 5.14 percent
- 6 percent decline in sex ratio
- Rise in literacy rate by 6.53 percent
- Female literacy increased by 8.01 percent

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	North West: 2,860,869	New Delhi: 179,112
* Total rural population	North West: 2,63,487	East: 18,123
* Total urban population	North West: 25,83,908	New Delhi:1,71,806
* Literacy rate	North West: 80.79	North East:77.85
* Sex ratio	Central: 843	South West:783

Child Population (0-6 years)

Child population in Delhi comprises about 13.9 percent of the entire population (Tables 6.1 & 6.2). Both New Delhi (11.1%) and Central (11.8%) district have lesser proportion of children as compared to the state average on account of the family composition and profile of the areas. On the other hand North-East district, which has the lowest literacy level, among the 9 districts has the maximum proportion of children (16.1%). Thus, the North-East district require a proper campaign on promotion of small family norm.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio of total urban population in Delhi is 822, which is one point above the sex ratio for the entire NCT of Delhi (Table 6.3). A cause of concern is the fact that the sex ratio for the rural population of Delhi is considerably low (806). The highest sex ratio in urban areas is reported in North-East district (851) and the lowest is in South-West district (778). Among the rural areas, North-East district (850) again has the highest sex ratio, while rural areas of West Delhi have the lowest sex ratio of 763. The sex ratio of the total population in NCT of Delhi has to be carefully

analysed in reference to the type and extent of migration from other states as a predominant factor and mortality and birth related factors come into play thereafter. The sex ratio of all the districts of Delhi remaining within 900 can be explained properly only by such investigation of the population dynamics.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

As can be seen from Table 6.3, the highest sex ratio of children upto 6 years of age, is of rural East district (933), closely followed by the North-east district (895). The lowest sex ratio among rural children aged 6 years and below has been registered in West District (798). The sex ratio among urban child population was observed to be highest in Central District (902). However, in most districts of Delhi including urban and rural pockets, the sex ratio of was under the figure of 900 for the child population as well which should be a genuine cause of concern, in view of misuse of sex determination techniques coupled with selective abortion facilities available.

Nutrition

Table 6.4 presents the food consumption profile by age and sex. The average consumption of foodstuffs by boys and girls had marginal differences in this age group. No marked differences were observed in consumption of foodstuffs between boys and girls in this age group. Generally, all foodstuffs had higher consumption among adolescent boys except for flesh foods.

The average nutrient intake by age and sex in Table 6.5 shows that the average nutrients intake was grossly inadequate being below the RDA in the age group 1-3 years for all the nutrients except for protein and calcium. Average fat and thiamin intake exceeded the RDA levels in addition to protein and calcium in the age group of 4-6 years. Intake of other nutrients remained below the RDAs. The average protein, fat, calcium and thiamin intake was above the respective RDAs in the age group 7-9 of years. While the average fat, thiamin and vitamin C intake exceeded the level of RDA. Intake of all the other nutrients was below the RDA in the age group of 10-12 years. The average intake of fat, thiamin and vitamin C was above the respective RDAs among the adolescents. Energy, protein, iron, riboflavin and vitamin A intake was much below the RDAs, in this age group.

The energy and protein adequacy is observed to be adequate in less than half the children and nearly one fourth of children did not have sufficiency of either energy or proteins in their diets (Table 6.6). The adequacy of proteins and energy was slightly better in case of adolescents but more than one third of adolescents has inadequacy of these nutrients in their diets.

Table 6.7 shows that in the age group 1-5 years a greater proportion of girls (26%) had normal nutritional status as compared to boys (17%) in the same age group. Mild and moderate malnutrition was observed in 44 and 27 percent children, respectively. Lesser percentage (7%) of girls suffered from severe malnutrition as compared to boys (10%) as per Gomez classification. Almost 45 percent boys and 39 percent girls were underweight and about 14 percent of children were severely underweight.

Education

The state has a relatively lesser number of Middle Schools as compared to Pre-primary, Primary and High Schools (Table 6.8). Table 6.9 indicates that the low Student/ Teacher ratio at High School level is essentially due to a lesser number of student's enrolling at that level.

Crimes against Children

As can be seen from Table 6.10, the most frequently reported crime against children is kidnapping and abduction of children (61.1%), followed by child rape (19.8%), child murder (4.2%) and exposure and abandonment of children (4.2%). Foeticide comprises nearly 3 percent of crimes against children and 90 percent of such cases have been reported from South West Delhi. Therefore, all efforts to prevent female foeticide should be focussed on this district.

More than one third of the offences against children (37.7%) are committed in North West Delhi. This particular district accounts for 44.6 percent kidnappings and abductions of children and 43.5 percent of child rapes occurring in the state. Thus, special programmes have to be organised for the parents to ensure better child security and the law and order machinery has to be sensitised towards security needs of children.

Table 6.1 : Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Residence and Sex, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/District	Population*			0-6 years Population			Literates ($)			Literacy Rate (#)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Delhi	**13,850,507**	**7,607,234**	**6,243,273**	**1923995**	**1031584**	**892411**	**9703049**	**5713157**	**3989892**	**81.82**	**87.37**	**75.00**
1	North-West	2,860,869	1,571,689	1,289,180	415665	224193	191472	1964530	1164412	800118	80.79	86.89	73.30
2	North	781,525	427,882	353,643	95869	51278	44591	546302	317627	228675	79.88	84.53	74.20
3	North-East	1,768,061	956,078	811,983	285044	152692	132352	1151115	676510	474605	77.85	84.52	69.97
4	East	1,463,583	794,074	669,509	197574	105742	91832	1064725	611083	453642	85.10	89.91	79.38
5	New Delhi	179,112	99,956	79,156	19868	10558	9310	125411	75706	49705	82.54	88.70	74.64
6	Central	646,385	350,831	295,554	76116	40019	36097	451606	255453	196153	79.52	82.55	75.90
7	West	2,128,908	1,163,084	965,824	268124	144283	123841	1541181	889017	652164	83.24	87.68	77.87
8	South-West	1,755,041	983,615	771,426	242061	131220	110841	1260651	760811	499840	83.63	89.53	76.00
9	South	2,267,023	1,260,025	1,006,998	323674	171599	152075	1597528	962538	634990	82.57	88.73	74.71

Note: ($) Literates exclude children in the age-group 0-6 years who were, by defination, treated as Illiterate in the Census of India 2001.

(#) Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi.
* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals,Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Delhi.

Table 6.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Delhi

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Delhi	**13.9**
1.	North-West	14.5
2.	North	12.3
3.	North-East	16.1
4.	East	13.5
5.	New Delhi	11.1
6.	Central	11.8
7.	West	12.6
8.	South-West	13.8
9.	South	14.3

Table 6.3 : Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6, State and Districts 2001

Sl. No.	State/ district	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	NCT of Delhi	**821**	**806**	**822**	**865**	**853**	**866**
1.	North-West	820	804	822	854	847	855
2.	North	826	812	827	870	870	870
3.	North-East	851	850	851	867	895	864
4.	East	845	809	845	868	933	868
5.	New Delhi	791	-	791	882	-	882
6.	Central	843	-	843	902	-	902
7.	West	830	763	833	858	869	858
8.	South-West	783	822	778	845	798	852
9.	South	797	776	799	886	870	888

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi.

Table 6.4 : Average Intake of Foodstuffs (g) by Individuals by Age and Sex

	Cereals	Pulses	Leafy Veg.	Roots & Tubers	Other Veg.	Fruits	Condi spices	Meat Fish &Egg	Milk Prod.	Fats Oils	Sugar
1-3 Yrs Male	125.64	20.70	7.99	41.18	15.96	17.82	3.71	9.19	163.23	7.56	20.97
1-3 Yrs Female	113.07	18.92	5.46	35.48	16.30	22.99	4.86	10.03	164.97	6.97	17.72
4-6 Yrs Male	190.96	33.01	10.05	68.87	30.07	30.55	5.91	8.05	134.13	12.50	17.99
4-6 Yrs Female	187.04	31.31	8.02	61.65	30.34	25.36	5.77	10.29	144.13	11.97	21.53
7-9 Yrs Male	241.66	41.79	12.47	81.87	34.53	29.43	7.01	6.76	130.32	15.29	20.03
7-9 Yrs Female	234.84	40.00	13.44	76.41	32.50	33.89	6.16	11.33	140.32	13.53	18.86
10-12 Yrs Male	283.28	53.47	12.37	90.70	39.17	34.83	7.82	8.18	118.33	16.34	18.31
10-12 Yrs Female	272.24	47.73	8.37	101.25	39.076	36.22	7.90	13.39	142.55	16.31	24.58
13-15 Yrs Male	305.18	55.79	11.30	104.39	55.07	35.72	7.94	8.50	142.65	18.88	20.85
13-15 Yrs Female	298.44	52.50	14.07	103.72	48.23	29.32	8.71	13.37	122.15	17.63	20.26
16-17 Yrs Male	326.74	62.29	11.35	99.70	64.26	42.11	9.04	8.95	148.90	18.71	23.68
16-17 Yrs Female	311.57	52.68	10.78	96.99	56.84	49.75	12.37	12.67	139.51	16.69	22.73
18-60 Yrs Male	366.51	67.14	14.95	122.22	60.81	48.85	12.81	15.74	141.85	23.39	22.20
18-60 Yrs Female	341.67	65.55	15.73	117.52	57.46	46.89	11.79	13.69	140.86	22.57	22.43
>60Yrs Male	311.34	53.82	10.05	106.35	64.21	51.51	11.90	18.94	211.25	29.28	28.64
>60Yrs Female	293.17	46.17	11.31	95.77	55.93	54.01	14.04	10.15	217.30	20.65	27.69

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 6.5 : Average Intake of Nutrients by Individuals by Age and Sex

	Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Energy (kcal)	Calcium (mg)	Phos. (mg)	Iron (mg)	Thiam. (mg)	Ribo. (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vit – C (mg)	Vit – A (carot)
1-3 yrs Male	28.16	19.91	861	560	677	6.99	.6407	.3986	5.5463	18.86	194.25
1-3 yrs Female	26.33	19.39	798	468	638	6.49	.5928	.3866	4.9649	19.66	162.50
RDA	22.00	25.00	1240	400	-	12.00	.6000	.7000	8.0000	40.00	400.00
4-6 yrs Male	36.97	25.29	1185	434	896	10.62	.9712	.5224	8.6447	30.38	231.25
4-6 yrs Female	36.72	24.54	1191	447	885	10.16	.9463	.5181	8.3793	25.83	223.50
RDA	30.00	25.00	1690	400	-	18.00	.8000	1.0000	11.0000	40.00	400.00
7-9 yrs Male	44.33	27.91	1438	467	1086	13.38	1.2266	.6261	10.9599	37.32	270.25
7-9 yrs Female	44.67	27.21	1385	495	1077	13.13	1.1820	.6112	10.5101	37.91	274.75
RDA	41.00	25.00	1950	400	-	26.00	1.0000	1.2000	13.0000	40.00	600.00
10-12 yrs Male	51.79	30.30	1630	542	1249	15.28	1.3947	.6877	12.6411	40.54	282.25
RDA	54.00	22.00	2190	600	-	34.00	1.1000	1.3000	15.0000	40.00	600.00
10-12 yrs Female	51.50	31.24	1619	610	1240	14.99	1.3770	.6864	12.4620	39.83	245.75
RDA	57.00	22.00	1970	600	-	19.00	1.0000	1.2000	13.0000	40.00	600.00
13-15 yrs Male	56.30	34.67	1795	567	1389	17.25	1.5973	.7819	14.2166	45.59	278.00
RDA	70.00	22.00	2450	600	-	41.00	1.2000	1.5000	16.0000	40.00	600.00
13-15 yrs Female	54.89	33.15	1723	581	1316	16.43	1.4884	.7392	13.4221	40.97	298.25
RDA	65.00	22.00	2060	600	-	28.00	1.0000	1.2000	14.0000	40.00	600.00
16-17 yrs Male	61.24	36.31	1942	622	1500	19.03	1.7036	.8533	15.2261	43.91	307.00
RDA	78.00	22.00	2640	500	-	50.00	1.3000	1.6000	17.0000	40.00	600.00
16-17 yrs Female	58.01	34.17	1817	679	1395	17.79	1.5909	.7915	14.0446	45.07	300.50
RDA	63.00	22.00	2060	500	-	30.00	1.0000	1.2000	14.0000	40.00	600.00
18-60 yrs Male	69.05	41.80	2160	671	1678	21.42	1.9285	.9349	17.0895	55.43	345.00
RDA	60.00	20.00	2425	400	-	28.00	1.2000	1.4000	16.0000	40.00	600.00
18-60 yrs Female	65.32	40.44	2048	654	1581	20.17	1.8056	.8857	15.9458	53.49	348.25
RDA	50.00	20.00	1875	400	-	30.00	0.9000	1.1000	12.0000	40.00	600.00
>60 yrs Male	63.30	50.29	2035	737	1545	19.21	1.7274	.9083	14.8900	52.82	332.50
>60 yrs Female	58.01	44.13	1881	781	1467	17.80	1.5759	.8518	13.5773	39.90	341.75

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 6.6 : Protein Calorie Adequacy (%)

	p-c-	p-c+	p+c+	p+c-
CHILDREN				
Male	23.0	0.3	46.4	30.3
Female	23.6	0.5	48.2	27.7
Combined	23.2	0.4	47.2	29.2
ADOLESCENT				
Male	38.8	3.1	49.5	8.6
Female	31.6	2.8	57.5	8.0
Combined	35.7	3.0	52.9	8.3
ADULTS				
Male	14.9	0.6	64.4	20.1
Female	9.7	0.5	79.2	10.6
Combined	12.7	0.6	71.2	15.7
OVERALL				
Male	19.3	0.8	58.4	21.5
Female	14.8	0.7	70.3	14.2
Combined	17.3	0.7	63.7	18.2

(-) indicates those consuming less than their norm

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 6.7 : Percent Distribution of Children (%) – Weight for Age (Gomez, IAP, SD Classification)

	Urban			Rural			Combined		
Classification	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**	**M**	**F**	**T**
Gomez									
1-3 yr (n)	-	-	-	-	-	-	911	800	1711
Normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.9	26.7	22.0
Mild	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.7	38.6	41.9
Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.3	27.6	27.5
Severe	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1	7.0	8.5
3-5 yr (n)	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	237	554
Normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.1	21.5	18.4
Mild	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.9	49.4	48.6
Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.2	23.6	25.1
Severe	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	5.5	7.9
1-5 yr (n)	1173	970	2143	55	67	122	1228	1037	2265
Normal	17.2	24.2	20.4	21.8	44.8	34.4	17.4	25.6	21.1
Mild	45.2	41.8	43.6	52.7	31.3	41.0	45.5	41.1	43.5
Moderate	27.4	27.1	27.3	20.0	20.9	20.5	27.0	26.7	26.9
Severe	10.2	6.9	8.7	5.55	3.0	4.1	10.0	6.7	8.5
IAP (n)	-	-	3542	-	-	191	-	-	3733
(6m-6yr)									
Normal	46.5	47.4	46.9	58.1	68.5	63.2	47.1	48.7	47.8
Grade 1	23.1	24.3	23.7	15.1	15.2	15.1	22.7	23.8	23.2
Grade 2	16.5	15.6	16.1	11.8	10.9	11.4	16.3	15.3	15.8
Grade 3	10.6	8.1	9.5	9.7	3.3	6.5	10.6	7.8	9.3
Grade 4	3.2	4.6	3.8	5.4	2.2	3.8	3.3	4.5	3.8
SD (n)	1515	1199	2714	75	83	158	1590	1282	2872
(1-5 yr)									
> median	6.4	9.1	7.6	7.3	17.9	12.9	6.4	9.6	7.8
-1 SD to median	19.7	16.4	18.2	34.5	23.9	28.9	20.4	16.9	18.8
-2 SD to –1 SD	28.6	34.3	31.1	25.5	29.9	27.8	28.5	34.0	31.0
-3 SD to –2 SD	30.8	26.6	29.0	27.3	17.9	22.4	30.6	26.0	28.6
< -3 SD	14.5	13.6	14.1	5.55	10.4	8.02	14.1	13.4	13.8

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 6.8 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/nter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Delhi	30	2415	680	1578	1394230	783232	575368	35449	22113	54891
	Total	**30**	**2415**	**680**	**1578**	**1394230**	**783232**	**575368**	**35449**	**22113**	**54891**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)
Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education
Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; Higher Secondary

Table 6.9 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Delhi	14.5	32.5	34.8	39.3	35.4	10.5
	Average	**14.5**	**32.5**	**34.8**	**39.3**	**35.4**	**10.5**

Table 6.10 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Delhi during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for prostitution	Selling of Girls for prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Central	4	0	4	3	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
2.	G.R.P. (Rly.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
3.	East	3	0	3	5	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	27
4.	I.G.I Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	New Delhi	1	0	1	3	12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	22
6.	North	2	0	2	7	39	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	62
7.	North-East	2	0	2	20	50	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	89
8.	North-West	7	0	7	60	190	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	263
9.	South	4	0	4	15	36	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	63
10.	South-West	2	0	2	3	26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	59
11.	Spl. Cell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	S.T.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	West	4	0	4	22	41	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	10	84
	Total	**29**	**0**	**29**	**138**	**426**	**20**	**0**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**55**	**697**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Goa

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The percent decadal population growth is 14.89 percent for the state.
- Sex ratio for Goa has been reported as 960.
- The literacy rate for Goa (82.32%) is higher than the national average (65.38%).
- Female literacy in Goa (75.51%) is much greater than the female literacy reported for the whole country (54.16%).

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	North Goa: 7,57,407	South Goa: 5,86,591
* Total rural population	North Goa: 4,17,174	South Goa: 2,57,955
* Total urban population	North Goa: 3,40,233	South Goa: 3,28,636
* Percentage of population growth	South Goa: 16.6	North Goa: 13.93
* Literacy rate	North Goa: 84.12	South Goa: 79.98
* Sex ratio	South Goa: 972	North Goa: 951
* Density	North Goa: 363	South Goa: 298

Child Population (0-6 years)

About 10.58 percent of the total population comprise of children in the age group 0-6 years, as per Census, 2001 (Tables 7.1 & 7.2). There has been a decline of 1.16 percent points in the population in the age group 0-6 years. The percentage of male and female population aged 6 years or below works out to 10.73 and 10.42 percent, respectively. When compared with corresponding figures of Census, 1991, it is observed that there has been a decline of 1.02 percent among boy children and 1.30 percent among girl children in the age group 0-6 years. The percentage of the population in the age group 0-6 years has decreased by 1.20 percent in South Goa district and by 1.14 percent points in North Goa district. The extent of decrease is slightly higher among the females as compared to males of the age group 0-6 years in the state as well as the districts.

Sex Ratio

The trend in sex ratio has been quite different in Goa than in the whole country. From 1900 to 1960, the sex ratio in the state favoured females but thereafter had turned in favour of males and

the later trend continued even upto Census, 2001. Despite the in-migration of male population into Goa, leading to fall in sex ratio in the later decades, the sex ratio for the state still continues to be above the National average (Table 7.3). Goa is the third state after Kerala and Union territory of Pondicherry to report sex ratio (960) above the country's sex ratio (933). Sex ratio of urban Goa (933) is more adverse to females as compared to that of rural Goa (988).

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

As compared to the sex ratio for the entire population of the state (960), the sex ratio of 933 for child population in the age group 0-6 years is considerably lower (Table 7.4). Rural and urban sex ratio for children upto 6 years of age works out to 948 and 919, respectively, as compared to 988 and 933 for the total rural and total urban population of the state. Thus, rural sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years is much adverse for the girl children in the rural population of the state and needs to be studied with the help of a scientifically designed research protocol to assess the ground situation. The sex ratio of child population has come down from 964 in 1991 to 933 in 2001, registering a decrease of 31 points. The decrease in urban sex ratio is very sharp being 34 points as compared to 24 points in rural sex ratio.

Education

There is a steep fall in the enrolment figures after elementary/ primary school level and results in nearly 40 percent fall in enrolment of children at the middle school level (Table 7.5). To make things worse, the number of middle schools is as low as 84 which is unreasonably low, considering 1033 primary schools and 442 high schools. The comparative Student/ Teacher ratio at the 3 level, as per Table 7.6, again shows few teachers being recruited for middle schools, leading to an adverse ratio of 118.9, which is far from desirable.

Crimes against Children

Child rape (22.6%) was the most common crime against children in the state and most cases (6 out of 7) were reported from North Goa (Table 7.7). More than 16 percent of offences against children comprised of exposure and abandonment and nearly 13 percent cases related to kidnapping and child abduction, with both districts contributing equally to these crimes against children.

Table 7.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6 years, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts, 2001

Sl.No	State/District	Total Population$			Population in age group 0-6 years			Number of literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Goa	**1347668**	**687248**	**660420**	**142152**	**73547**	**68605**	**989362**	**544006**	**445356**	**82.32**	**88.88**	**75.51**
1.	North Goa	758573	388502	370071	77573	40162	37411	571861	315344	256517	84.12	90.63	77.29
2.	South Goa	589095	298746	290349	64579	33385	31194	417501	228662	188839	79.98	86.58	73.22

Note : * Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India, 2001.
Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Goa.,

$ Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Goa.

Table 7.2 : Percentage of Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years in the State and Districts in 1991 and 2001

Sl.No.	State/ district	Percentage of population in age group 0-6 years in					
		1991 Census			2001 Census		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Goa	**11.74**	**11.75**	**11.72**	**10.58**	**10.73**	**10.42**
1.	North Goa	11.38	11.36	11.40	10.24	10.35	10.13
2.	South Goa	12.21	12.27	12.14	11.01	11.22	10.79

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Goa.

Table 7.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Goa

Rank in 2001	District	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	North Goa	951	963	2
2	South Goa	972	971	1

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Goa.

Table 7.4 : Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 years - 1991 and 2001 in Goa

Sl.No.	State/ district	Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years in					
		1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Goa	**964**	**972**	**953**	**933**	**948**	**919**
1	North Goa	967	970	961	932	937	925
2	South Goa	961	975	947	934	964	912

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Goa.

Table 7.5 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Intermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/Intermediate	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Intermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	North Goa	0	509	44	257	64393	39943	32762	1587	391	4442
2	South Goa	0	524	40	185	55673	32710	28830	1172	220	3554
	Total	**0**	**1033**	**84**	**442**	**120066**	**72653**	**61592**	**2759**	**611**	**7996**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics, Division Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi – 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 7.6 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	North Goa	3.1	8.9	17.3	40.6	102.2	7.4
2.	South Goa	2.2	5.5	19.2	47.5	148.7	8.1
	Average	**2.7**	**7.2**	**18.1**	**43.5**	**118.9**	**7.7**

Table 7.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Goa during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of minor girls	Buying of Girls for prostitution	Selling of Girls for prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	North Goa	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	20
2.	South Goa	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	11
	Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**31**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Gujarat

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Growth of population after independence is more than 3 times.
- The state ranks 10th in population size and 21st in population density among the states in the country.
- Gujarat ranks 15th in literacy among the Indian States.
- The State ranks 22nd in sex ratio in state-wise ranking of the states in the country.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Population	Ahmedabad: 5,808,378	The Dangs: 1,86,712
* Percent population growth	Surat: 47.04	Amreli: 6.45
* Literacy	Ahmedabad: 79.89	Dohad: 45.65
* Sex ratio	Amreli	Surat: 835
	The Dangs: 986	

Child Population (0-6 years)

As evident from Table 8.1, Ahmedabad district has the highest number of children and the Dangs district has the lowest number of children. Table 8.2 reveals that 13.6 percent of the population of the state comprise of children. The child population in some backward/ tribal districts like Dohad (19.6%), Banas Kantha (18.2%) and The Dangs (18.8%), is far above the state average (13.6%). Thus, there is a strong need to work out a systematic Plan-of-Action to bring down the proportion of children and to provide adequate child care services in these districts. An Appraisal Study could be planned to identify the reasons for greater proportion of children in these districts despite the existing schemes and programmes.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of Gujarat has gone down by 15 females per thousand males during the decade 1991-2001, as revealed from the comparison of the Census data for the years 1991 and 2001 (Table 8.3). As per Census, 2001, the sex ratio for the state is 919 and on inclusion of earthquake affected areas it comes to 921.

Among the districts of Gujarat, the Dangs (a tribal district) and Amreli have the highest sex ratio of 986, closely followed by Dohad, having a sex ratio of 985. The lowest sex ratio has been reported in Surat (835). In both the consecutive Censuses of 1991 and 2001, the districts of Ahmedabad, Anand and Surat have recorded sex ratio lower than the state average. The most disturbing observation has been the drastic fall of the sex ratio of Surat from 901 to 835 during the decade 1991-2001. There is an urgent need to look into the cause(s) of such a negatively skewed trend of sex ratio in Surat during the last decade, which it let unattended, may lead to worsening of the situation. Research studies are required to investigate the phenomena of static sex ratio in Amreli and Narmada and falling sex ratio in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Valsad, Mahesana, Rajkot, Patan, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Sabarkantha districts. The selective elimination of female children through sex-selective techniques (female foeticide using ultrasound followed by abortion) and female infanticide could have been a significant factor in reported decline in the sex ratio. The extent of influence of migration on sex ratio also needs to be determined, besides gender related factors affecting sex ratio of each of the above discussed districts.

Sex Ratio in Child Population (0-6 years)

The percentage of 0-6 years children to the overall population can be seen as a crude indicator of fertility (though errors may creep in due to phenomenon of migration). Its limitations not withstanding, if it taken as an indicator of fertility, the percentage of children 0-6 years to the total population is only 14.19 percent in 2001 as compared to 16.53 percent in 1991. Thus, it could be concluded that there has been a fall in overall fertility of Gujarat. In the same manner, if we assess the district level data of Census 2001, Dohad is showing the highest fertility with children in the age group of 0-6 years comprising 19.57 percent of total population. By the same standard, Navsari district has the lowest fertility in Gujarat, as only 11.5 percent of the population is in the age group 0-6 years.

The sex ratio of children aged 0-6 years is a relatively secular indicator, that is immune to errors/ bias in drawing conclusions related to sex ratio, as unlike sex ratio for the entire population, it is not affected by migration for various reasons, within and out side the state.

An adverse sex ratio for child population of Gujarat in the age group 0-6 years reported during Census 2001, is a cause of grave concern. It has declined from 928 in 1991 to barely 878 in 2001. Further, the ratio is observed to be poorer in urban (825) areas than in rural (905) areas of the state. The district of Mahesana fared worst with 798 girl children against 1000 boy children in the age group, while The Dangs reported the best sex ratio of 974 for child population aged 0-6 years.

Education

Though the district-wise breakup of the number of pre-primary and primary schools and the number of children in these schools was not available but the overall aggregates in Table 8.4 show that the primary schools have less than 2 teachers per school on an average. The aggregate figures also show that Student/ Teacher ratio was very high due to lack of adequate number of students at the primary school level. The number of students enrolled at middle school level fell drastically and the number of teachers recruited at the middle school level was the highest among the 3 levels, leading to a very low Student/ Teacher ratio (Table 8.5). There is a relative decline in the number of students enrolled at the High School level, as compared to the Middle School level due

to various economic and social reasons. The emphasis should be on Counselling families to enable and allow their children to complete schooling for better employment prospects and open more High Schools to overcome transportation problems and improve access of children to High Schools.

Crimes against Children

Kidnapping and abduction comprised 38.5 percent offences against children as per Table 8.6. A little more than 10 percent offences related to exposure and abandonment of children, followed by child murders (9.6%) and child rapes (9.4%). The 4 cases of infanticide in Gujarat were from Rajkot. Half the cases of foeticide in the state were from Palampur. As many as 76.3 cases of child marriage were registered in Bhavnagar, pointing toward serious requirement of a systematic and organized campaign against child marriage. More than 60 percent of the offences against children that take place in Kutch (67.7%), Amreli (63.2%), Ahmedabad (60.5%) and Rajkot (60.0%) constituted kidnappings and abductions of children, calling for greater attention in these districts towards safety of children and raising awareness against the offence and its prevention.

Table 8.1 : Total Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of literates$			Literacy rate #		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	GUJARAT@	**50671017**	**26385577**	**24285440**	**6867958**	**3656956**	**3211002**	**29050019**	**17349179**	**11700840**	**69.97**	**80.50**	**58.60**
	GUJARAT	**50596992**	**26344053**	**24252939**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**	**N.A.**
	(including estimated figures)												
1	Kachchh (estimated)	1583225	815152	768073	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2	Banas Kantha	2504244	1297404	1206840	455152	238721	216431	1049716	707730	341986	51.26	66.91	34.54
3	Patan	1182709	612100	570609	184307	98964	85343	604513	379603	224910	60.59	74.07	46.36
4	Mahesana	1837892	953842	884050	246063	136862	109201	1202297	706961	495336	75.54	86.52	63.96
5	Sabar Kantha	2082531	1069554	1012977	311001	165770	145231	1192947	733866	459081	67.31	81.19	52.85
6	Gandhinagar	1334455	697999	636456	176373	97101	79272	889917	528639	361278	76.83	87.92	64.85
7	Ahmedabad	5808378	3069861	2738517	722717	398447	324270	4062786	2345700	1717086	79.89	87.81	71.12
8	Surendranagar	1515148	787650	727498	243980	131087	112893	794034	494678	299356	62.46	75.33	48.72
9	Rajkot**	1544019	792848	751171	325822	176694	149128	1704416	967010	737406	75.88	83.66	67.64
	Rajkot	3157676	1635741	1521935	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(including estimated figure)												
10	Jamnagar ***	1904278	981320	922958	254923	134622	120301	1048894	616370	432524	67.19	76.95	56.90
	Jamnagar	1913685	985266	928419	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	(including estimated figure)												
11	Porbandar	536835	275821	261014	73622	38812	34810	320053	187026	133027	69.09	78.88	58.83
12	Junagadh	2448173	1252350	1195823	352669	185805	166864	1432422	846648	585774	68.35	79.37	56.92
13	Amreli	1393918	701593	692325	191014	100854	90160	814151	466506	347645	67.72	77.68	57.77
14	Bhavnagar	2469630	1274920	1194710	386346	204861	181485	1395205	843859	551346	66.98	78.83	54.46
15	Anand	1856872	972000	884872	240884	128604	112280	1211057	728252	482805	74.95	86.31	62.53
16	Kheda	2024216	1052823	971393	279128	148467	130661	1268211	783019	485192	72.71	86.58	57.77
17	Panch Mahals	2025277	1044937	980340	328610	169909	158701	1043284	669879	373405	61.50	76.62	45.43
18	Dohad	1636433	824208	812225	320071	162946	157125	600403	393009	207394	45.65	59.45	31.70

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of literates$			Literacy rate #		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Vadodara	3641802	1897368	1744434	472435	252285	220150	2258934	1326396	932538	71.32	80.65	61.24
20	Narmada	514404	263986	250418	77901	39901	38000	263328	163277	100051	60.37	72.88	47.16
21	Bharuch	1370656	713676	656980	185130	96956	88174	886192	514335	371857	74.79	83.43	65.42
22	Surat	4995174	2722539	2272635	667192	356189	3110033	3246436	1937038	1309398	74.99	81.85	66.71
23	The Dangs	186729	93974	92755	35168	17817	17351	91275	54359	36916	60.23	71.35	48.99
24	Navsari	1229463	628988	600475	141346	73907	67439	826563	460188	366375	75.98	82.93	68.74
25	Valsad	1410553	734799	675754	196104	101375	94729	842985	494831	348154	69.41	78.10	59.92

Note : **$** Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 who were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2001

Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

@ 2001 Census figures are presented excluding the figures of Kachchh district; three talukas of Rajkot viz. Malia, Morvi and Wankaner and Jodia taluka of Jamnagar district where Census 2001 was postponed due to earthquake.

** 2001 Census figures are presented excluding figures of Malia, Morvi and Wankaner talukas where Census 2001 was postponed due to earthquake.

*** 2001 Census figures are presented excluding figures of Jodia taluka where Census 2001 was postponed due to earthquake**.**

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Gujarat.

Table 8.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Gujarat

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Gujarat	**13.6**
1.	Kachchh (estimated)	
2.	Banas Kantha	18.2
3.	Patan	15.6
4.	Mahesana	13.4
5.	Sabar Kantha	14.9
6.	Gandhinagar	13.2
7.	Ahmedabad	12.4
8.	Surendranagar	16.1
9.	Rajkot**	21.1
	Rajkot (including estimated figure)	
10.	Jamnagar ***	13.4
	Jamnagar (including estimated figure)	
11.	Porbandar	13.7
12.	Junagadh	14.4
13.	Amreli	7.2
14.	Bhavnagar	15.6
15.	Anand	13.0
16.	Kheda	13.8
17.	Panch Mahals	16.2
18.	Dohad	19.6
19.	Vadodara	13.0
20.	Narmada	15.1
21.	Bharuch	13.5
22.	Surat	13.4
23.	The Dangs	18.8
24.	Navsari	11.5
25.	Valsad	13.9

Table 8.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Gujarat

Rank in 2001	District	Sex–ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Amreli	986	985	1
1	The Dangs	986	983	2
2	Dohad	985	976	3
3	Junagadh	955	960	6
3	Navsari	955	958	7
4	Sabar Kantha	948	965	4
4	Narmada	948	947	11
5	Porbandar	946	960	6
6	Jamnagar**	941	949	10
7	Panch Mahals	939	934	14
8	Bhavnagar	936	944	13
9	Patan	933	944	13
10	Banas Kantha	931	934	14
11	Rajkot*	930	946	12
12	Mahesana	926	951	9
13	Surendranagar	923	921	17
14	Kheda	922	924	16
15	Bharuch	920	925	15
16	Valsad	919	957	8
16	Vadodara	919	913	18
17	Gandhinagar	911	934	14
18	Anand	910	912	19
19	Ahmedabad	892	897	21
20	Surat	835	901	20
N.A.	Kachchh	N.A.	964	5

* 2001 Census figures are presented excluding figures of Malia-miana, Morvi and Wankaner talukas where Census 2001 was postponed due to Earthquake
** 2001 Census figures are presented excluding figures of Jodia talukas where Census 2001 was postponed due to Earthquake

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat.

Table 8.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, Availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of School				Enrolment -II			Teacher		
		PPS*	PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ahmedabad	-	-	-	800	-	318850	243962	-	-	10606
2.	Amreli	-	-	-	167	-	72097	49480	-	-	1555
3.	Anand	-	-	-	246	-	91832	66447	-	-	2580
4.	Kachchh	-	-	-	164	-	48842	35674	-	-	1357
5.	Kheda	-	-	-	311	-	103241	72425	-	-	3046
6.	Gandhinagar	-	-	-	230	-	77637	57306	-	-	2361
7.	Jamnagar	-	-	-	235	-	76984	49866	-	-	1866
8.	Junagarh	-	-	-	418	-	87981	81377	-	-	3084
9.	The Dangs	-	-	-	22	-	6317	3379	-	-	158
10.	Dahod	-	-	-	194	-	54257	43489	-	-	1623
11.	Narmada	-	-	-	58	-	22519	14782	-	-	536
12.	Navasari	-	-	-	133	-	72166	55148	-	-	1931
13.	Patan	-	-	-	164	-	44704	32861	-	-	1394
14.	Porbandar	-	-	-	56	-	23328	15650	-	-	687
15.	Panch Mahals	-	-	-	335	-	84672	68568	-	-	2643
16.	Banas Kantha	-	-	-	229	-	79046	48078	-	-	1732
17.	Bharuch	-	-	-	175	-	68007	43923	-	-	1665
18.	Bhavnagar	-	-	-	237	-	106142	63789	-	-	2209
19.	Mahesana	-	-	-	409	-	142245	87626	-	-	2569
20.	Rajkot	-	-	-	505	-	167435	103976	-	-	4757
21.	Vadodara	-	-	-	392	-	169542	120028	-	-	3874
22.	Valsad	-	-	-	141	-	68422	49328	-	-	1604
23.	Sabar Kantha	-	-	-	501	-	120973	95420	-	-	4349
24.	Surat	-	-	-	440	-	206422	172826	-	-	5525
25.	Surendranagar	-	-	-	172	-	67127	36724	-	-	1542
	Total	**2923**	**15545**	**21205**	**6734**	**6494625**	**2380787**	**1712132**	**28389**	**171649**	**65253**

***** District wise information is not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India, New Delhi – 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School.

Table 8.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS*	MS*	HS	PS*	MS*	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	-	-	13.3	-	-	23.0
2.	Amreli	-	-	9.3	-	-	31.8
3.	Anand	-	-	10.5	-	-	25.8
4.	Kachchh	-	-	8.3	-	-	26.3
5.	Kheda	-	-	9.8	-	-	23.8
6.	Gandhinagar	-	-	10.3	-	-	24.3
7.	Jamnagar	-	-	7.9	-	-	26.7
8.	Junagarh	-	-	7.4	-	-	26.4
9.	The Dangs	-	-	7.2	-	-	21.4
10.	Dahod	-	-	8.4	-	-	26.8
11.	Narmada	-	-	9.2	-	-	27.6
12.	Navasari	-	-	14.5	-	-	28.6
13.	Patan	-	-	8.5	-	-	23.6
14.	Porbandar	-	-	12.3	-	-	22.8
15.	Panch Mahals	-	-	7.9	-	-	25.9
16.	Banas Kantha	-	-	7.6	-	-	27.8
17.	Bharuch	-	-	9.5	-	-	26.4
18.	Bhavnagar	-	-	9.3	-	-	28.9
19.	Mahesana	-	-	6.3	-	-	34.1
20.	Rajkot	-	-	9.4	-	-	21.9
21.	Vadodara	-	-	9.9	-	-	31.0
22.	Valsad	-	-	11.4	-	-	31.0
23.	Sabar Kantha	-	-	8.7	-	-	21.9
24.	Surat	-	-	12.6	-	-	31.3
25.	Surendranagar	-	-	10.9	-	-	23.8
	Average	**1.8**	**8.1**	**9.7**	**228.8**	**13.9**	**26.2**

* District wise data is not available

Table 8.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Gujarat during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abet-ment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonm-ent	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ahmedabad Commr.	4	0	4	8	52	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	20	86
2.	Ahmedabad Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Ahwa-Dang	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
4.	Amreli	3	0	3	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	19
5.	Anand	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	14
6.	Bharuch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
7.	Bhavnagar	7	0	7	8	11	0	0	6	0	0	0	29	60	121
8.	Dahod	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	13
9.	Gandhinagar	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	11
10.	Himatnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
11.	Jamnagar	9	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13
12.	Junagadh	4	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	12	22
13.	Kheda North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
14.	Kutch	3	0	3	1	21	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	31
15.	Mehsana	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	14
16.	Narmada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Navsari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Palanpur	2	0	2	3	12	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	31
19.	Panchmahal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Patan	3	0	3	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	11
21.	Porbandar	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	10
22.	Rajkot Commr.	5	3	2	6	30	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	4	50
23.	Rajkot Rural	7	1	6	1	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	11	43
24.	Surat Commr.	8	0	8	15	43	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	75
25.	Surat Rural	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
26.	Surendranagar	1	0	1	5	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	35
27.	Vododara Commr.	2	0	2	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20
28.	Vadodara Rural	7	0	7	4	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
29.	Valsad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	W. Rly	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	**68**	**4**	**64**	**67**	**273**	**9**	**1**	**76**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**38**	**178**	**710**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Haryana

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Urban population of the state has increased from 24.63 percent in 1991 to 29.00 percent in 2001.
- Sex ratio of Haryana has marginally declined to 861 in 2001, as compared to 865 in 1991.
- Child sex ratio of Haryana at 820 is second lowest in India, after Punjab at 793.
- Urban child sex ratio of Shahbad town is barely 718 despite having second highest sex ratio of literates in Haryana at 796.
- The absolute decadal growth in Haryana during 1991-2001 of rural population in 0-6 years age group was +1051, implying percent growth of 0.04%.
- Literacy rate has increased in the state from 55.85% in 1991 to 68.59% in 2001.
- Female literacy in the state has increased from 40.47% in 1991 to 56.31% in 2001.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Faridabad: 2,193,276	Panchkula: 469,210
* Total rural population	Gurgaon: 1,288,365	Panchkula: 260,538
* Total urban population	Faridabad: 1,220,194	Mahendragarh: 109,303
* Percentage of population growth	Panchkula: 87.55	Rohtak: 36.30
* Literacy rate	Ambala: 76.20	Fatehabad: 58.17
* Sex ratio	Gurgaon: 863	Kurukshetra: 770

Child Population (0-6 years)

The proportion of child population in the total population has declined steadily from 22.75 percent in 1971 to 19.48 percent in 1981 and further from 18.98% in 1991 to as low as 15.46% in 2001. Table 9.1 gives the figures for child population, enumerated in Census, 2001. This decline has been observed in the proportion of children aged 6 years and below in both the rural and urban areas. It is to be assessed through well-designed controlled studies, if the decline is due to successful implementation of family welfare programme or any other cause.

On an average around 15.5 percent of population comprises of children (Table 9.2). The two districts of Gurgaon (19.8%) and Faridabad (17.1%) have much higher proportion of child

population. Thus, block-level efforts are required to bring down the proportion of children in these 2 districts under the district-level plans with a gender component and child survival inputs.

Sex Ratio

As can be seen from Table 9.3, in rural areas of Haryana, sex ratio is 867, which is comparatively higher than the sex ratio of 847 in urban areas of the state. Sex ratio in the state has been declining continuously since 1981 and is reported to be 861 during Census, 2001. Both migration to urban areas and misuse of sex selective technology has resulted in constant fall in sex ratio in the state. Lower social status of women and girl children, leading to higher incidence of female mortality, female foeticide and under five mortality among girl children has assumed dangerous proportions, as reflected in the sex ratio of most of the districts and their rural and urban areas. None of the urban areas of any of the districts has a sex ratio of 900 and above. Only the rural areas of Mahendragarh (925) and Rewari (912) have sex ratio above the 900 mark and rural Panchkula has sex ratio of only 797, followed by rural Sonipat (837).

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The abysmally low sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (Table 9.3) shows that the preference for sons and availability of easy access to sex selective technology has led to enhanced elimination of the female child at various stages from fetal life to the infant and under 6 years of childhood. The district-wise baseline study on factors leading to adverse sex ratio followed by appropriately designed campaigns, geared towards the specific requirements of rural and urban areas against sex selective practices would reduce crimes against women, cross cultural migration of women and subsequent racial tensions. Districts having higher sex ratio in the state have been observed to be less prone to crimes against women. The lowest sex ratio in the child population aged 0-6 years was observed in rural areas of Ambala (772) and Kurukshetra (772) and the highest sex ratio was observed in rural areas of Panchkula. The highest sex ratio among urban population of children under 7 years was observed in Faridabad district, whereas urban areas of Kaithal had the lowest sex ratio of 756.

Nutrition

District-wise consumption data shows that cereals consumption was comparable to the RDA in Ambala, Faridabad, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal and Sonipat districts and substantially above the recommended allowance in Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rewari and Sirsa Districts (Table 9.4). In the remaining six districts cereals intake was markedly below the RDA. Pulses consumption was much below consumption also. On an average, consumption of green leafy vegetables were negligible ranging from 0 to 13 gram per consumption unit in Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rohtak and Yamunanagar, as per survey by the Food and Nutrition Board (Deptt. of WCD, 1998). Its consumption in other districts was above the RDA except in Rewari district (31 g/cu/day). Average, roots and tubers consumption was comparable with its RDAs in the districts. Average consumption of other vegetables was below the RDA in most of the districts except in Faridabad, Mahendragarh and Rewari. Milk and its products and sugar intake was comparable with the respective RDAs. However, fats and oils intake varied from district to district ranging from 8 g/cu/day in Faridabad district to 52 g/cu/day in Ambala districts.

The average intake of protein, calcium and thiamin was comparable to or above the RDA while energy, fat, iron, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin C and vitamin A intake was deficient in comparison with RDA in the age group 1-3 years (Table 9.5). Average fat intake improved and was in excess of RDA in the age group 4-6 years; intake of other nutrients being similar as in the age group 1-3 years. The average intake of protein, fat, calcium, thiamin and niacin was adequate, being above the RDA and intake of energy, iron, riboflavin, vitamin C and vitamin A was below the RDA in the age group of 7-9 years. The average intake of nutrients in the age group of 10-12 years was similar as that of 7-9 years except that iron intake among girls was higher and was above the RDA in this age group. The average intake of protein, fat, calcium, thiamin and niacin was comparable to RDA or in excess of RDA and intake of energy, iron, riboflavin, vitamin C and vitamin A was deficient in the age group of 13-15 years among both boys and girls. The average energy intake among girls was higher and vitamin C intake comparable to RDA in the age group of 16-17 years; intake of other nutrients being similar as in the age group of 13-15 years.

Table 9.6 presents categorisation of districts according to severe undernutrition at district level. Prevalence of severe undernutrition in the State was as low as 4 percent and in the districts it was highest in Karnal district (13 %) followed by Faridabad (8%), Bhiwani (6%) and Panipat (6%) districts. It was below 5 percent in all the other districts. The severe undernutrition was as low as 2 percent in Kurukshetra district, though half of the surveyed children suffered from moderate undernutrition in Kurukshetra district, being highest among all the districts. Gurgaon district had the lowest prevalence of severe (1%) as well as moderate undernutrition (4%). Table 9.7 shows the percentage of distribution of school age children and adolescents by age and sex using Gomez classification of weight for age. The percent prevalence of severe undernutrition in the age group of 6-9 years of school age children was markedly different than those of 10-13 years. Prevalence of severe undernutrition was 7 percent in the age group 6-9 years while the corresponding prevalence was 17 percent in the age group of 10-13 years. In contrast, moderate undernutrition was almost same in both the age groups, prevalence of mild undernutrition and normal children were higher in the age group of 6-9 years as compared to the 10-13 of years, indicating improved nutritional status of children in the age group of 6-9 years. Sex differences in the various grades of undernutrition were not marked. The prevalence of severe and moderate undernutrition in the age group of 14-17 years were 12 and 41 percent respectively. Percentage of normal was about 7 and mild 41 in the total children. Girls in the age group of 14-17 years had improved nutritional status because of their lower prevalence of severe (10%) and moderate (37%) undernutrition and higher percentage of normal (9%) children as compared to boys (severe 14%, moderate 44% and normal 4 %) in this age group. Table 9(b) indicates that children in most districts are underweight and in several cases more than half the child population is underweight. Except for Gurgaon (15.5%), the other districts have a serious problem of stunting, indicating chronic malnutrition. The districts Bhiwani, Faridabad, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Sonipat and Yamunanagar have 68 to 95 percent stunted child populations. Rohtak has nearly half its child population stunted and one-third wasted. Other districts have 10-20 percent child population showing signs of wasting.

Table 9.8 presents the prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting across the district child populations. Stunting is a very serious problem among the children of Haryana, implying chronic

undernutrition. The problem of underweight children is of great concern in more than 60 percent districts of the State. Even though food production and availability is not a serious problem in the State but the problem relates more to the purchasing power, food habits and knowledge of the people.

Education

Data from Middle and High Schools (Tables 9.9 & 9.10) shows that in Middle Schools Student/ Teacher ratio is too high owing to recruitment of inadequate number of teachers in comparison to the number of students enrolled, whereas the ratio improves at High School level due to approximately 10 times the number of teachers being available at High School as compared to Middle School level.

Crimes against Children

Faridabad district accounts for one fourth of the offences against children in the state, closely followed by Panipat (24.3%) and Karnal (21.7%) and these three districts jointly account for 71 percent of the crimes against children in the state (Table 9.11). More than one third of the offences against children comprise of child rapes (35.7%) and kidnapping and abduction is the next most common offence (23.0%). Most child rapes occur in Karnal (38.1%), Panipat (27.4%) and Faridabad (13.1%). Kidnappings and abductions of children are common in Panipat (37%), Faridabad (25.9%), Jind (11.1%) and Karnal (9.3%). Infaticides account for 27.3 percent of the case of child murder. Two third of the cases of infanticide are from Faridabad and one third from Panipat. Stray cases of foeticide have been reported from Gurgaon (3), Sirsa (2) and Faridabad (1).

Table 9.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years and Literates by Residence and Sex, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total/ Rural / Urban	Population*			Child population in the age group of 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Haryana	**Total**	**21,144,564**	**11,363,953**	**9,780,611**	**3259080**	**1790758**	**1468322**	**12225036**	**7558443**	**4666593**
		Rural	**15,029,260**	**8,052,988**	**6,976,272**	**2430318**	**1332500**	**1097818**	**8002496**	**5089381**	**2913115**
		Urban	**6,115,304**	**3,310,965**	**2,804,339**	**828762**	**458258**	**370504**	**4222540**	**2469062**	**1753478**
1.	Ambala	Total	1,014,411	542,977	471,434	129357	72512	56845	673807	390012	283795
		Rural	657,383	349,932	307,451	89636	50595	39041	401348	236114	165234
		Urban	357,028	193,045	163,983	39721	21917	17804	272459	153898	118561
2.	Yamunanagar	Total	1,041,630	559,444	482,186	135683	75086	60597	611287	358597	252690
		Rural	648,608	347,540	301,068	88658	48804	39854	327824	198236	129588
		Urban	393,022	211,904	181,118	47025	26282	20743	283463	160361	123102
3.	Kurukshetra	Total	825,454	442,328	383,126	113702	64253	49449	500397	296947	203450
		Rural	609,943	325,726	284,217	88129	49738	38391	345944	208406	137538
		Urban	215,511	115,602	98,909	25573	14515	11058	154453	88541	65912
4.	Kaithal	Total	946,131	510,513	435,618	142232	79516	62716	478039	300486	177553
		Rural	762,649	411,628	351,021	116294	64743	51551	363191	232818	130373
		Urban	183,482	98,885	84,597	25938	14773	11165	114848	67668	47180
5.	Karnal	Total	1,274,183	683,368	590,815	186355	103067	83288	742322	445660	296662
		Rural	936,341	501,890	434,451	143834	79289	64545	503673	309664	194009
		Urban	337,842	181,478	156,364	42521	23778	18743	238649	135996	102653
6.	Panipat	Total	967,449	528,860	438,589	152359	84319	68040	568476	351663	216813
		Rural	575,369	313,274	262,095	96220	53300	42920	310979	199101	111878
		Urban	392,080	215,586	176,494	56139	31019	25120	257497	152562	104935
7.	Sonipat	Total	1,279,175	695,723	583,452	193436	108477	84959	800025	492650	307375
		Rural	957,800	521,682	436,118	149654	83698	65956	574125	360579	213546
		Urban	321,375	174,041	147,334	43782	24779	19003	225900	132071	93829
8.	Jind	Total	1,189,827	642,282	547,545	184524	101484	83040	631238	403732	227506
		Rural	948,250	512,205	436,045	150498	82310	68188	471373	308575	162798
		Urban	241,577	130,077	111,500	34026	19174	14852	159865	95157	64708
9.	Fatehabad	Total	806,158	427,862	378,296	128111	69987	58124	394385	245658	148727
		Rural	664,001	352,216	311,785	107578	58616	48962	304096	193675	110421
		Urban	142,157	75,646	66,511	20533	11371	9162	90289	51983	38306

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ district	Total/ Rural / Urban	Population*			Child population in the age group of 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Sirsa	Total	1,116,649	593,245	523,404	164529	90478	74051	579212	354500	224712
		Rural	823,184	436,820	386,364	124738	68419	56319	391209	245790	145419
		Urban	293,465	156,425	137,040	39791	22059	17762	188003	108710	79293
11.	Hisar	Total	1,537,117	830,520	706,597	233071	127395	105676	858255	545218	313037
		Rural	1,138,999	614,605	524,394	179825	97884	81941	585472	384165	201307
		Urban	398,118	215,915	182,203	53246	29511	23735	272783	161053	111730
12.	Bhiwani	Total	1,425,022	758,253	666,769	220832	120149	100683	820588	517730	302858
		Rural	1,154,629	612,789	541,840	184011	99934	84077	639817	410150	229667
		Urban	270,393	145,464	124,929	36821	20215	16606	180771	107580	73191
13.	Rohtak	Total	940,128	509,038	431,090	134712	75016	59696	600453	365713	234740
		Rural	610,524	332,044	278,480	93073	51637	41436	363612	230126	133486
		Urban	329,604	176,994	152,610	41639	23379	18260	236841	135587	101254
14.	Jhajjar	Total	880,072	476,475	403,597	130545	72324	58221	548565	339640	208925
		Rural	684,975	369,458	315,517	102958	57023	45935	416416	260679	155737
		Urban	195,097	107,017	88,080	27587	15301	12286	132149	78961	53188
15.	Mahendragarh	Total	812,521	423,578	388,943	126492	69716	56776	482852	301430	181422
		Rural	702,885	365,343	337,542	110910	61063	49847	409103	257356	151747
		Urban	109,636	58,235	51,401	15582	8653	6929	73749	44074	29675
16	Rewari	Total	765,351	403,034	362,317	114187	62932	51255	492785	302243	190542
		Rural	629,177	329,461	299,716	96078	53038	43040	394963	244486	150477
		Urban	136,174	73,573	62,601	18109	9894	8215	97822	57757	40065
17.	Gurgaon	Total	1,660,289	886,451	773,838	329827	177071	152756	845103	545481	299622
		Rural	1,291,285	688,163	603,122	276175	147552	128623	584943	394512	190431
		Urban	369,004	198,288	170,716	53652	29519	24133	260160	150969	109191
18.	Faridabad	Total	2,194,586	1,193,063	1,001,523	374512	201802	172710	1287584	817224	470360
		Rural	973,242	523,570	449,672	192821	103594	89227	461817	319072	142745
		Urban	1,221,344	669,493	551,851	181691	98208	83483	825767	498152	327615

Source : Census of India 2001,Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001,Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Directorate Census Operations, Haryana.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Haryana.

Table 9.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Haryana

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Haryana	**15.5**
1.	Panchkula	13.8
2.	Ambala	12.8
3.	Yamunanagar	13.8
4.	Kurukshetra	13.7
5.	Kaithal	15.0
6.	Karnal	14.6
7.	Panipat	15.8
8.	Sonipat	15.1
9.	Jind	15.5
10.	Fatehabad	15.9
11.	Sirsa	14.8
12.	Hisar	15.2
13.	Bhiwani	15.5
14.	Rohtak	14.3
15.	Jhajjar	14.7
16.	Mahendragarh	15.6
17.	Rewari	14.9
18.	Gurgaon	19.8
19.	Faridabad	17.1

Table 9.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio of Total Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6, State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/district	Sex ratio of total Population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Haryana	**861**	**867**	**847**	**820**	**824**	**809**
1.	Panchkula	823	797	856	837	845	825
2.	Sonipat	869	878	852	784	772	812
3.	Panipat	863	869	853	807	817	789
4.	Rohtak	866	873	846	770	772	762
5.	Jind	854	854	858	789	796	756
6.	Kaithal	864	866	860	808	814	788
7.	Hisar	830	838	819	807	805	810
8.	Jhajjar	839	837	847	783	788	767
9.	Faridabad	853	852	856	818	828	775
10.	Karnal	886	887	880	830	835	806
11.	Yamunanagar	882	885	875	818	823	804
12.	Kurukshetra	852	854	844	830	837	804
13.	Gurgaon	880	885	858	838	841	821
14.	Ambala	847	839	862	796	802	781
15.	Sirsa	848	855	824	805	806	803
16.	Bhivani	919	925	884	814	816	801
17.	Fatehabad	901	912	851	814	811	830
18.	Rewari	874	877	864	863	872	818
19.	Mehendragarh	839	858	824	856	861	850

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-I of 2001, Haryana.

Table 9.4 : Districts with Inadequate Average Intake of Foodstuff

Foodstuff g/cu/day	Districts with food intake below the RDA
Cereals	All districts except Ambala, *Faridabad, *Jind, *Kaithal, *Karnal, *Kurukshetra, Panipat, Rewari, Sirsa, Sonipat
Pulses	All districts
Green Leafy vegetable	Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jind, Faridabad, Hisar, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Yamunanagar
Roots and tubers	Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jind, Hisar, Rewari
Other vegetables	Ambala, Gurgaon, Jind, Hisar, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra*, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamunanagar
Fats & oils	Gurgaon, Faridabad, Hisar, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Yamunanagar

* marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 9.5 : Average Food Consumption (g/day) according to Age and Sex

Age Group(year)		Cereals	Pulses	Leafy Veg.	Roots &Tubers	Other Veg.	Fruits	Spices	Flesh Food	Milk& Milk.Pro.	Fats&Oils	Sugar
1-3	Boys	125	9	6	29	11	7	2	0	227	7	26
	Girls	132	10	8	21	15	5	2	0	232	7	26
	Pooled	128	9	7	25	13	7	2	0	229	7	26
4-6	Boys	215	14	12	40	23	15	2	0	256	12	32
	Girls	223	12	14	35	23	8	3	0	257	12	33
	Pooled	218	13	13	38	23	12	2	0	256	12	33
7-9	Boys	271	13	15	43	28	11	3	0	258	13	32
	Girls	272	16	14	41	25	10	2	2	264	13	34
	Pooled	272	15	15	43	27	11	3	0	261	15	33
10-12	Boys	328	17	19	49	35	15	3	0	306	17	36
	Girls	333	16	18	46	32	16	3	0	284	16	33
13-15	Boys	392	21	18	56	38	14	4	1	315	20	40
	Girls	388	17	21	60	39	18	4	0	303	18	35
16-17	Boys	440	18	22	62	40	16	4	0	322	22	37
	Girls	403	21	19	65	29	10	4	2	326	18	37
>18	Boys	492	25	25	66	41	17	5	1	351	26	40
	Girls	422	22	20	61	38	16	4	1	334	23	39

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 9.6 : Prevalence of Severe Undernutrition at District Level

Prevalence (%)	Districts
<=5	Ambala, Gurgaon, Hisar, Jind, Kaithal, Kurukshetra,Mahendragarh, Rewai, Rohtak, Sirsa, Soipat, Yamunanagar
5-10	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Panipat
13	Karnal

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 9.7 : Percent Distribution of School Age Children and Adolescent – (Gomez classification)

Gomez classification		Rural		
		Boys	Girls	Combined
6-9 years	N	1336	1176	2512
Normal		15.1	12.4	13.8
Mild		40.6	42.4	41.5
Moderate		38.5	37.6	38.1
Severe		5.8	7.6	6.6
10-13 years	N	1028	1760	2788
Normal		10.6	7.7	8.8
Mild		36.4	34.7	35.3
Moderate		38.3	39.5	39.1
Severe		14.7	18.1	16.8
14-17 years	N	744	775	1519
Normal		4.4	8.6	6.6
Mild		37.4	44.3	40.8
Moderate		44.0	37.4	40.8
Severe		14.2	9.7	11.8

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 9.8 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting at District Level

Sl. No.	District	Prevalence (%)		
		Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
	Haryana	**51.0**	**56.1**	**13.1**
1.	Ambala	3.6	33.8	16.5
2.	Bhiwani	55.6	69.1	9.5
3.	Faridabad	67.4	68.1	10.6
4.	Gurgaon	10.7	15.5	9.6
5.	Hissar	22.5	23.1	10.9
6.	Jind	39.6	37.0	17.8
7.	Kaithal	55.2	72.9	9.4
8.	Karnal	79.9	93.7	16.3
9.	Kurukshetra	81.6	95.1	8.5
10.	Mahendragarh	63.9	62.1	13.1
11.	Panipat	56.1	66.8	19.2
12.	Rewari	54.7	51.3	12.7
13.	Rohtak	58.7	48.1	30.7
14.	Sirsa	53.2	60.4	9.5
15.	Sonipat	46.6	73.4	7.8
16.	Yamunanagar	37.8	39.5	16.3

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 9.9 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate*	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/ Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Ambala	1	581	55	190	-	59089	47469	-	276	2707
2	Bhiwani	5	936	171	453	-	73214	80073	-	1220	5550
3	Faridabad	0	1074	128	500	-	93161	80870	-	561	7252
4	Fatehabad	0	353	75	162	-	29615	23540	-	263	1542
5	Gurgaon	1	904	122	221	-	60526	56926	-	683	3177
6	Hisar	1	549	116	452	-	67733	62269	-	490	4750
7	Jhajjar	0	557	102	260	-	52130	45162	-	407	3871
8	Jind	1	596	112	300	-	59854	43613	-	574	3399
9	Kaithal	3	461	75	144	-	43549	32392	-	342	1916
10	Karnal	1	604	91	228	-	54952	52419	-	434	3346
11	Kurukshetra	2	560	100	143	-	36368	32820	-	420	2274
12	Narnaul (Mahendragarh)	1	756	114	195	-	39542	38309	-	376	2447
13	Panchkula	0	285	57	91	-	20009	15377	-	219	1353
14	Panipat	0	301	63	171	-	35634	32404	-	320	2065
15	Rewari	0	534	86	125	-	38323	37703	-	385	2023
16	Rohtak	1	378	61	287	-	52348	47792	-	385	4090
17	Sirsa	5	569	137	232	-	49471	38063	-	464	2718
18	Sonipat	5	667	125	259	-	77137	67464	-	680	5088
19	Yamunanagar	0	543	57	166	-	46234	42263	-	252	2561
	Total	**27**	**11208**	**1847**	**4579**	**1969544**	**988889**	**876928**	**50295**	**8751**	**62129**

* District wise information is not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi – 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 9.10 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS*	MS	HS	PS*	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ambala	-	5.0	14.2	-	214.1	17.5
2.	Bhiwani	-	7.1	12.3	-	60.0	14.4
3.	Faridabad	-	4.4	14.5	-	166.1	11.2
4.	Fatehabad	-	3.5	9.5	-	112.6	15.3
5.	Gurgaon	-	5.6	14.4	-	88.6	17.9
6.	Hisar	-	4.2	10.5	-	138.2	13.1
7.	Jhajjar	-	4.0	14.9	-	128.1	11.7
8.	Jind	-	5.1	11.33	-	104.3	12.8
9.	Kaithal	-	4.6	13.3	-	127.3	16.9
10.	Karnal	-	4.8	14.7	-	126.6	15.7
11.	Kurukshetra	-	4.2	15.9	-	86.6	14.4
12.	Narnaul (Mahendragarh)	-	3.3	12.5	-	105.2	15.7
13.	Panchkula	-	3.8	14.9	-	91.4	11.4
14.	Panipat	-	5.1	12.1	-	111.4	15.7
15.	Rewari	-	4.5	16.2	-	99.5	18.6
16.	Rohtak	-	6.3	14.3	-	136.0	11.7
17.	Sirsa	-	3.4	11.7	-	106.6	14.0
18.	Sonipat	-	5.4	19.6	-	113.4	13.3
19.	Yamunanagar	-	4.4	15.4	-	183.5	16.5
	Average	**4.5**	**4.7**	**13.6**	**39.2**	**133.0**	**14.1**

* District wise data is not available

Table 9.11 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Haryana during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Ambala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2.	Bhiwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Faridabad	6	4	2	11	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	59
4.	Fatehabad	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
5.	GRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gurgaon	2	0	2	1	5	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	15
7.	Hissar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jhajjar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jind	3	0	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
10.	Kaithal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnal	2	0	2	32	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	10	51
12.	Kurukshetra	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
13.	Mahendragarh	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
14.	Panchkula	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
15.	Panipat	2	2	0	23	20	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	57
16.	Rewari	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	2	13
17.	Rohtak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
18.	Sirsa	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
19.	Sonipat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Yamunanagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**22**	**6**	**16**	**84**	**54**	**6**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**52**	**235**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Himachal Pradesh

State Highlights-Census, 2001

- Population of the state increased more than two times after independence.
- Population of the state constitutes 0.59 percent of the country's population and ranks at 21st position.
- The state ranks 11th in literacy among the states of India.
- In sex ratio, the state ranks at 9th position among the Indian states.
- The state has the lowest proportion of urban population (9.79%) among the various states/ UTs in the country.

Shimla is the only urban agglomeration with one lakh and above population in Himachal Pradesh

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate and sex ratio among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*Population	Kangra: 1,338,536	Lahul & Spiti: 33,224
* Percent population growth	Solan: +30.64	Lahul & Spiti: +6.17
* Literacy	Hamirpur: 83.16	Chamba: 63.73
* Sex ratio	Hamirpur: 1102	Lahul & Spiti: 804

Child Population (0-6 years)

Table 10.1 gives the absolute figures for the total population and the child population, as per Census, 2001. The proportion of child population in the age group (0-6) years, is 12.8 percent of total population in the state. Child population in rural and urban areas of the state is 13.1 and 10.2 percent, respectively. The highest percentage of child population has been recorded in Chamba (14.93%) followed by Sirmaur (14.64%). The tribal district of Lahul & Spiti has the lowest proportion of child population (10.90%) in the state, pointing towards special needs of the children below 6 years in the cold and hostile climate of this tribal district to improve child survival.

Even though Shimla is the most populated urban agglomeration and Solan is the district showing highest percentage of population growth due to addition of new town and setting up of industries in the district, the highest percentage (12.38) of urban child population has been reported in Una during Census, 2001. It is followed by urban areas of Sirmaur (12.01), Bilaspur (11.08), Solan (10.69), Chamba (10.44), Hamirpur (10.31), Kangra (9.97), Kullu (9.88), Mandi (9.77) and Shimla (9.36). Among the rural areas, Chamba has the highest proportion (15.29%) of child population upto 6 years of age and Lahul & Spiti has the lowest ranking with 10.90% rural child population in the age group 0-6 years.

The phenomenon of in-migration and out-migration of mobile labour population at district level is an important factor in determination of child population structure of districts in addition to the childbirth and mortality related factors.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in the state had slightly declined during the decade in the state (from 976 in 1991 to 970 in 2001) and remains above the national average for sex ratio during Census, 2001. Sex ratio in districts like Hamirpur (1102), Kangra (1027), Mandi (1014) reflect a positive reflection of gender construct of the society that needs to be studied in detail. The data related to sex ratio in Kinnaur was not available upto the time of release of Provisional Population Totals for the state related to Census, 2001.

The sex ratio in the urban population of the state comes only 797 females per 1000 males as per provisional figures of Census, 2001 (Table 10.2). The highest sex ratio of 1007 females per 1000 males is found in urban areas of Seoni sub-division of Shimla, closely followed by Kangra sub-division (986), as revealed from the data of Census, 2001 for Himachal Pradesh. The lowest sex ratio was reported from urban areas of Nalagarh sub-division (455), followed by urban area in Manali (567).

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years has been reported in Census, 2001 to be 897 (Table 10.2). The highest sex ratio of 1032 females per 1000 males in the child population aged upto 6 years has been recorded in Pangi sub-division (Chamba district) and Junga sub-division (Shimla district). The lowest sex ratio (738) has been reported in the Thural sub-division of Kangra district.

While sex ratio is as high as 1027 for the entire population of the Kangra district, it is as low as 836 for the child population in the age group 0-6 years. Similarly, the sex ratio for the total population of Hamirpur is 1102 but sex ratio for its child population upto 6 years is barely 864. Such vast difference in sex ratio of total population and child population in the age group in these two districts requires detailed investigation of the underlying factors.

Nutrition

On an average, cereals, pulses, roots and tubers were consumed in higher quantity by girls than boys in the age group of 1-3 years (Table 10.3). The differences in consumption of various foodstuff by boys and girls in the age group of 4-6 years were not marked. The intake of foodstuff by school age children was generally lower among girls than boys although the differences were not high. Exception was observed for green leafy vegetable consumption, which recorded very high consumption among girls as compared to boys in the age group 7-9 years. Generally, males had higher consumption of foodstuff as compared to females (Table 10.4). Average intake of protein, calcium and thiamin was above the RDA while it was below the RDA for other nutrients in the age group 1-6 years. In the age group of 4-6 years, fat intake was also higher and was above the RDA. Compared to the RDAs, intake of all nutrients except protein, fat, calcium, vitamin C and thiamin was inadequate among both boys and girls in the age group of 7-9 years as well as in 10-12 years. The average intake of all nutrients except fat and thiamin among both boys and girls and

vitamin C among boys was inadequate in the age group of 13-15 years. However, nutrients intake was slightly in better state in the age group of 16-17 years, being above the RDA for protein and niacin among girls, calcium, thiamin and vitamin C among both boys and girls. As can be seen from Table 10.5, the problems of underweight and stunting are common among children in the districts across the state. Thus, nutrition of the children needs intense efforts for improvement of their nutritional status.

Education

There are hardly any pre-primary schools in the state, indicating the need for greater emphasis on preschool education. Surprisingly, the number of primary schools in each district is much higher than the number of middle or high schools (Table-10.6). Similarly, the enrolment figures also show greater enrolment at primary school level than at higher levels. The effort required would be towards sustaining the primary school enrolments till higher levels of education. The availability of teachers is better at primary and high/ higher secondary school levels than that at the middle school level.

As evident from Table 10.7, the Teacher/ School ratio in middle school is extremely poor in the districts Kinnaur, Kullu, Lahul & Spiti, Mandi, Shimla and Sirmaur. While in most of these districts the likely problem is of retention of staff in remote & difficult areas but the same reason cannot be attributed for inexplicably low strength of teachers in middle schools of Shimla.

The paucity of teachers in almost all the middle schools in each district is adequately reflected in the student/ teacher ratio at the middle school level. The fall in the Student/ Teacher ratio at the high school level in most districts is attributed to the fall in student enrolment coupled with good staff strength of teachers in High school in all the districts.

Crimes against Children

Both child rape (26) and kidnapping and abduction (24) were reported to be the most commonly committed crimes against children in the state (91) and constituted 55 percent of the crimes against children during 2002 (Table 10.8). Kullu district alone accounted for 32 percent of child rape, kidnapping and abduction cases among offences against children in the state. While child rape remained the most commonly reported offence (6 out of 7 cases). Other districts accounting for most cases of rape, kidnapping and abduction of children, alongwith Kullu, were Solan and Sirmaur. Nearly 29 percent cases of kidnapping and abduction of children occurred combinedly in Hamirpur and Kangra. Thus, child rape, kidnapping and child abduction are the major offences against children in the state. Special attention needs to be paid towards foeticide in Kangra, as all cases of foeticide in the state have been reported from this district. Perhaps special campaign against rape, child abduction and female foeticide is required in the districts Kangra, Solan, Shimla and Kullu to bring down the trend of crimes against children.

Table 10.1 : Percentage Decadal Growth, Percentage of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 by Residence and Percentage of Urban Population, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population *			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of Child population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	**Himachal Pradesh**	**T**	**6,077,900**	**3,087,940**	**2,989,960**	**+17.53**	**12.84**	**13.34**	**12.32**	**9.79**
		R	**5,482,319**	**2,756,073**	**2,726,246**	**+16.11**	**13.12**	**13.76**	**12.48**	
		U	**595,581**	**331,867**	**263,714**	**+32.43**	**10.29**	**9.96**	**10.71**	
2.	Chamba	T	460,887	235,218	225,669	17.09	14.93	14.92	14.93	7.50
		R	426,345	216,704	209,641	17.22	15.29	15.31	15.26	
		U	34,542	18,514	16,028	+15.49	10.44	10.35	10.55	
3.	Kangra	T	1,339,030	661,254	677,776	+14.01	12.01	13.26	10.79	5.39
		R	1,266,745	623,259	643,486	+13.60	12.13	13.44	10.85	
		U	72,285	37,995	34,290	+21.61	9.97	10.29	9.62	
4.	Lahul & Spiti	T	33,224	18,441	14,783	+6.17	10.90	9.91	12.14	-
		R	33,224	18,441	14,783	+617	10.90	9.91	12.14	
		U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5.	Kullu	T	381,571	198,016	183,555	+25.60	13.50	13.28	13.74	7.92
		R	351,478	181,131	170,347	+24.29	13.81	13.64	14.00	
		U	30,093	16,885	13,208	+43.22	9.88	9.44	10.44	
6.	Mandi	T	901,344	447,872	453,472	+16.05	13.17	13.84	12.51	6.77
		R	840,362	415,676	424,686	+16.57	13.42	14.14	12.71	
		U	60,982	32,196	28,786	+ 9.30	9.77	10.02	9.49	
7.	Hamirpur	T	412,700	196,593	216,107	+11.62	12.10	13.65	10.70	7.32
		R	382,494	180,366	202,128	+10.22	12.24	13.93	10.75	
		U	30,206	16,227	13,979	+33.00	10.31	10.55	10.04	
8.	Una	T	448,273	224,524	223,749	+18.43	13.19	14.32	12.05	8.80
		R	408,849	203,724	205,125	+18.08	13.26	14,47	12.06	
		U	39,424	20,800	18,624	+22.16	12.38	12.79	11.91	
9.	Bilaspur	T	340,885	171,263	169,622	+15.35	12.38	13.09	11.67	6.44
		R	318,934	159,488	159,446	+14.40	12.47	13.23	11.71	
		U	21,951	11,775	10,176	+31.16	11.08	11.15	11.01	
10.	Solan	T	500,557	270,291	230,266	+30.64	13.07	12.75	13.44	18.26
		R	409,362	214,150	195,212	+21.86	13.60	13.67	13.51	
		U	91,195	56,141	35,054	+92.84	10.69	9.23	13.04	

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Himachal Pradesh.

Table 10.2 : Highest and Lowest Sex Ratio in each District for Total Population and the Children in the Age-Group of 0-6 Years, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/District	Sex Ratio of Total Population					Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age group of 0-6			
		No of Tehsil/ Subtahsil of the district having highest sex Ratio	Name of Tehsil/ Sebtehsil of the district having highest sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Name of Tehsil/ Sebtehsil of the district having lowest sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Name of Tehsil/ Sub-tehsil of the district having highest sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	Name of Tehsil/ Sub Tehsil of the district having lowest sex Ratio	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Chamba	10	Sihunta	1,037	Pangi	905	Pangi	1,032	Bhalai	910
2.	Kangra	19	Jaisinghpur	1,204	Indora	911	Multhan	915	Thural	738
3.	Lahul & Spiti	3	Udaipur	850	Lahul	758	Spiti	1,009	Lahul	959
4	Kullu	6	Banjar	971	Manali	833	Nermand	1.022	Manali	923
5.	Mandi	16	Lad Bharol	1,220	Aut	947	Balichowki	1,012	Sandhol	796
6.	Hamirpur	6	Bhoranj	1,140	Hamirpur	1,063	Bhoranj	928	Tira Sujanpur	832
7.	Una	5	Bangana	1,026	Una	958	Bharwain	921	Una	823
8.	Bilaspur	4	Ghumarwin	1,054	Naina Devi	915	Naina Devi	901	Ghumarwin	873
9.	Solan	7	Arki	1,009	Nalagarh	752	Kandaghat	946	Nalagarh	855
10.	Sirmaur	10	Nohra	967	Kamrau	872	Shalai	1,006	Paonta Sahib	886
11.	Shimla	17	Seoni	1,093	Shimla(U)	760	Junga	1,032	Shimla (U)	843
12.	Kinnaur	6	N.A	N.A	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh.

Table 10.3 : Average Food Consumption (g/day) according to Age and Sex

Age Group (year)		Cereals	Pulses	Leafy Veg.	Roots& Tubers	Other Veg.	Fruits	Spices	Flash Food	Milk. &Milk.pro.	Fats & Oils	Sugar
1-3	Boys	139	21	16	24	23	3	1	1	175	8	17
	Girls	169	26	15	29	19	6	1	2	162	9	20
	Pooled	154	24	16	27	21	4	1	2	168	8	19
4-6	Boys	257	30	30	42	21	4	1	4	141	17	20
	Girls	258	30	38	41	19	5	1	3	132	12	21
	Pooled	258	30	34	2	20	4	1	4	136	14	21
7-9	Boys	332	39	26	60	32	5	1	5	132	19	22
	Girls	328	35	41	47	31	4	1	4	125	14	21
	Pooled	331	37	33	54	31	5	1	5	129	17	24
10-12	Boys	370	37	45	57	26	4	1	4	148	14	22
	Girls	362	39	39	58	26	5	1	5	130	19	22
13-15	Boys	441	45	60	62	34	4	1	2	147	17	24
	Girls	408	41	36	63	30	5	1	5	131	16	21
16-17	Boys	504	49	59	75	33	6	2	1	177	19	24
	Girls	430	49	46	65	36	2	2	2	147	19	23
>18	Boys	516	51	48	76	41	7	2	6	161	20	23
	Girls	453	48	44	68	38	5	1	4	157	19	23

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table10.4 : Average Intake of Nutrients according to Age and Sex (per day)

Age group years		Energy (kcal	Protein (g)	Fat (g)	Calcium (mg)	Iron (mg)	Thiam. (mg)	Ribo. (mg)	Niacin (mg)	Vit. C (mg)	Vit. A (ug)
1-3	Boys	908	28.3	21.8	450	8.0	0.7	0.4	5.2	24.4	214
	Girls	1027	31.8	22.1	432	8.6	0.8	0.4	6.1	26.7	254
	Pooled	968	30.0	22.0	441	8.3	0.8	0.4	5.7	25.6	234
	RDA	1240	22.0	25.0	400	12.0	0.6	0.7	8.0	40.0	400
4-6	Boys	1397	42.2	29.9	442	13.8	1.2	0.5	8.9	31.2	378
	Girls	1353	42.1	25.5	422	14.1	1.2	0.5	8.6	41.8	324
	Pooled	1376	42.2	27.8	432	13.9	1.2	0.5	8.8	36.3	352
	RDA	1690	30.0	25.0	400	18.0	0.8	1.0	11.0	40.0	400
7-9	Boys	1733	53.0	34.9	475	16.4	1.5	0.6	11.4	37.3	309
	Girls	1637	51.4	28.4	457	18.0	1.5	0.6	11.2	45.1	395
	Pooled	1688	52.3	31.9	467	17.1	1.5	0.6	11.3	40.9	349
	RDA	1950	41.0	25.0	400	26.0	1.0	1.2	13.0	40.0	600
10-12	Boys	1817	57.3	31.7	498	19.1	1.7	0.7	12.2	40.9	449
	RDA	2190	54.0	22.0	600	34.0	1.1	1.3	15.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1831	56.6	35.6	469	18.6	1.7	0.7	12.3	42.2	425
	RDA	1970	57.0	22.0	600	19.0	1.0	1.2	13.0	40.0	600
13-15	Boys,	2134	66.3	36.9	535	22.0	2.0	0.8	13.9	52.9	562
	RDA	2450	70.0	22.0	600	41.0	1.2	1.5	16.0	40.0	600
	Girls	1957	61.7	33.4	478	19.5	1.9	0.8	13.5	37.1	402
	RDA	2060	65.0	22.0	600	28.0	1.0	1.2	14.0	40.0	600
16-17	Boys	2426	74.4	41.3	618	23.7	2.2	0.9	16.2	61.8	433
	RDA	2640	78.0	22.0	500	50.0	1.3	1.6	17.0	40.0	600
	Girls	2108	66.0	37.1	526	21.8	2.0	0.8	14.3	47.2	543
	RDA	2060	63.0	22.0	500	30.0	1.0	1.2	14.0	40.0	600
>18	Boys	2448	77.0	41.3	585	25.3	2.3	0.9	17.3	55.8	481
	RDA	2425	60.0	20.0	400	28.0	1.2	1.4	16.0	40.0	600
	Girls	2201	68.6	38.2	552	22.3	2.0	0.8	15.2	50.7	461
	RDA	1875	50.0	20.0	400	30.0	0.9	1.1	12.0	40.0	600

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 10.5 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunted and Wasted Children at District Level

Districts	Prevalence (%)								
	Underweight			Stunted			Wasted		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bilaspur	73.6	70.1	72.1	73.5	82.1	77.3	11.5	10.4	11.0
Hamirpur	59.8	50.7	56.0	67.6	60.6	64.7	2.9	1.4	2.3
Kangra	65.9	51.2	58.8	71.6	69.1	70.3	6.8	4.8	5.8
Kinnaur	45.9	43.5	44.5	52.4	56.6	54.9	11.5	14.1	13.1
Kullu	67.3	54.9	61.0	61.6	70.2	66.1	17.7	9.0	13.3
Mandi	58.3	64.9	61.2	71.8	77.0	74.1	10.4	10.9	10.6
Shimla	43.9	51.4	47.4	52.4	69.5	60.4	1.2	4.2	2.5
Sirmaur	63.7	63.4	63.5	79.6	75.6	77.7	4.5	4.9	4.7
Solan	52.3	69.8	61.7	61.6	63.2	62.5	10.7	13.1	12.0
Una	42.1	47.0	44.4	72.7	67.7	70.4	2.5	2.0	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	57.6	55.9	56.8	67.3	68.8	68.0	7.8	7.4	7.7

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 10.6 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/ Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bilaspur	1	600	90	107	38134	24034	20306	1512	448	1548
2.	Chamba	1	1082	150	133	67561	26766	16919	2640	592	1344
3.	Hamirpur	0	543	122	166	43626	30306	33152	1812	670	2609
4.	Kangra	1	1870	325	452	144471	89043	83852	5643	1543	6433
5.	Kinnaur	0	193	35	41	9326	5457	3837	530	147	398
6.	Kullu	0	725	91	89	50267	24144	18542	1800	435	957
7.	Lahul and Spiti	0	210	29	25	3246	1577	1748	466	115	300
8.	Mandi	1	1748	274	285	106544	58197	50012	4412	1148	2703
9.	Shimla	2	1632	264	297	84917	49506	45883	3756	1073	3507
10.	Sirmaur	4	981	146	109	67395	29652	18594	2563	534	1165
11.	Solan	0	769	139	143	55784	28966	21861	2305	613	2309
12.	Una	0	524	103	107	47039	34523	26372	1762	518	1394
	Total	**10**	**10877**	**1768**	**1954**	**718310**	**402171**	**341078**	**29201**	**7836**	**24667**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September,2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development , Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School.

Table 10.7 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1.	Bilaspur	2.5	5.0	14.5	25.2	53.6	13.1
2.	Chamba	2.4	3.9	10.1	25.6	45.2	12.6
3.	Hamirpur	3.3	5.5	15.7	24.1	65.1	12.7
4.	Kangra	3.0	4.7	14.2	25.6	57.7	13.0
5.	Kinnaur	2.7	0.8	9.7	17.6	37.1	9.6
6.	Kullu	2.5	0.6	10.8	27.9	55.5	19.4
7.	Lahul and Spiti	2.2	0.5	12.0	7.0	13.7	5.8
8.	Mandi	2.5	0.7	9.5	24.1	50.7	18.5
9.	Shimla	2.3	0.7	11.8	22.6	46.1	13.1
10.	Sirmaur	2.6	0.5	10.7	26.3	55.5	16.0
11.	Solan	3.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	47.3	9.5
12.	Una	3.4	4.4	13.0	26.7	66.6	18.9
	Average	**2.7**	**5.0**	**12.6**	**24.6**	**51.3**	**13.8**

Table 10.8 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Himachal Pradesh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Bilaspur	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
2.	Chamba	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
3.	GRP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Hamirpur	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5
5.	Kangra	2	0	2	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
6.	Kinnaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
7.	Kullu	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	22
8.	Lahaul-Spiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Mandi	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
10.	Shimla	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
11.	Sirmaur	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
12.	Solan	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	16
13.	Una	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5	8
	Total	**5**	**0**	**5**	**26**	**24**	**6**	**0**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**16**	**91**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Jammu & Kashmir

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- There was growth in population of the State upto 1.3 percent.
- Barely 54.46 percent of the population in the state was literate.
- Female literacy was as low as 41.82 percent, as per census, 2001.

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	Jammu: 1,588,772	Leh (Ladakh) : 117,232
*Literacy rate	Jammu: 77.30	Badgam: 39.54
*Sex ratio	Pulwama : 938	Leh (Ladakh) : 805

Child Population (0-6 years)

The district-wise population and child population (0-6 years) is presented in Table 11.1. The average population of children in the state is around 14 percent but it varies among districts from 17 to 6 percent (Table 11.2). Around 16 to 17 percent of the population comprises of children in Punch (17.6%), Kupwara (17.0%), Udhampur (16.1%) and Rajouri (16.3%) and these districts require a concerted effort towards designing small families with healthy children through a socio-culturally relevant campaign. Barely 6.2 percent of child population comprises of children in Ladakh, which may be due to poor child survival in the polyandrous family system in the district.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the state is a matter of concern in all the districts (Table 11.3). In as many as 10 out of the 14 districts, the sex ratio is below 900. Perhaps, there is a serious need to gender sensitise the population all over the state to improve the gender balance in all the districts of the state. A special study can be undertaken to investigate the fall of sex ratio in Ladakh from 845 in 1991 to 805 in 2001, especially in view of the fact that the society in this area of the state is matriarchal and polyandrous by tradition.

Education

As will be observed from Table 11.4, Rajouri has on an average less than 2 teachers per primary school, where as Srinagar has the Teacher/ School ratio of 6.4. This imbalance in manpower for

teaching in Primary Schools of Rajouri and Srinagar needs to be corrected. On studying the Student/ Teacher ratios for the 3 levels (Tables 11.4 & 11.5), it is observed that more teachers need to be recruited at Primary School levels. Only 44.9 and 32.5 percent of the children who had enrolled at the Primary School level reach Middle and High School, respectively.

Crimes against Children

Nearly 74 percent of the crimes against children are committed in Anantnag district and three fourth of these are cases of kidnapping and rape, as evident from Table 11.6. The crime pattern of the offences against children reveals that more than half (54.8%) the crimes relate to kidnapping and abduction of children. Only 2 cases of foeticide were reported in the state, i.e., and one each in Poonch and Reasi. The one case of infanticide was registered in Anantnag.

Table 11.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Jammu & Kashmir	**10,143,700**	**5,360,926**	**4,782,774**	**1,431,182**	**738,839**	**692,343**	**4,704,252**	**2,999,353**	**1,704,899**	**54.46**	**65.75**	**41.82**
1.	Kupwara	650,393	341,303	309,090	110,405	54,916	55,489	216,069	148,255	67,814	40.80	53.55	26.83
2.	Baramula	1,169,780	614,816	554,964	177,669	90,312	87,357	440,819	293,709	147,110	44.57	56.39	31.42
3.	Srinagar	1,202,447	649,491	552,956	125,416	65,080	60,336	660,144	411,747	248,397	59.31	68.99	48.11
4.	Badgam	629,309	326,050	303,259	89,593	44,733	44,860	199,347	135,676	63,671	39.54	51.23	26.60
5.	Pulwama	652,607	335,544	317,063	77,291	38,329	38,962	262,775	169,460	93,315	47.35	58.87	34.93
6.	Anantanag	1,172,434	610,007	562,427	168,318	84,096	84,222	441,791	291,471	150,320	44.10	55.56	31.51
7.	Leh (Ladakh)	117,232	64,306	52,926	7,241	3,753	3,488	68,708	44,203	24,505	62.24	71.98	50.03
8.	Kargil	119,307	64,955	54,352	17,796	9,111	8,685	56,716	37,909	18,807	58.21	73.58	40.96
9.	Doda	691,929	363,526	328,403	117,690	60,302	57,388	268,778	192,064	76,714	46.92	63.56	28.35
10.	Udhampur	743,509	399,686	343,823	119,681	61,984	57,697	335,406	221,193	114,213	54.16	66.43	39.89
11.	Punch	372,613	194,213	178,400	65,665	33,844	31,821	156,208	104,746	51,462	51.07	65.41	35.30
12.	Rajouri	483,284	257,336	225,948	78,641	41,341	37,300	230,561	147,497	83,064	57.65	69.64	44.14
13.	Jammu	1,588,772	850,302	738,470	195,066	107,439	87,627	1,064,304	618,382	445,922	77.30	84.92	68.75
14.	Kathua	550,084	289,391	260,693	80,710	43,599	37,111	302,626	183,041	119,585	65.29	75.73	53.92

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 11.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Jammu and Kashmir

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Jammu & Kashmir	**14.1**
1.	Kupwara	17.0
2.	Baramula	15.2
3.	Srinagar	10.4
4.	Badgam	14.2
5.	Pulwama	11.8
6.	Anantanag	14.4
7.	Leh (Ladakh)	6.2
8.	Kargil	14.9
9.	Doda	17.0
10.	Udhampur	16.1
11.	Punch	17.6
12.	Rajouri	16.3
13.	Jammu	12.3
14.	Kathua	14.7

Table 11.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population*			Decadal growth rate		Sex ratio		Density	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Jammu & Kashmir	**10,143,700**	**5,360,926**	**4,782,774**	**30.34**	**29.04**	**896**	**900**	**77**	**99**
1.	Kupware	650,393	341,303	309,090	40.47	38.59	893	929	194	269
2.	Baramula	1,169,780	614,816	554,964	32.72	31.18	890	909	194	254
3.	Srinagar	1,202,447	649,491	552,956	33.02	31.45	872	871	423	556
4.	Badgam	629,309	326,050	303,259	27.81	26.50	899	918	342	433
5.	Pulwama	652,607	335,544	317,063	25.69	24.49	917	938	363	452
6.	Anantanag	1,172,434	610,007	562,427	34.33	32.70	905	922	221	294
7.	Leh (Ladakh)	117,232	64,306	52,926	31.91	30.42	845	805	2	3
8.	Kargil	119,307	64,955	54,352	32.89	31.39	878	901	6	8
9.	Doda	691,929	363,526	328,403	28.09	26.76	905	905	47	59
10.	Udhampur	743,509	399,686	343,823	28.32	26.95	888	871	128	162
11.	Punch	372,613	194,213	178,400	29.40	28.08	902	916	173	222
12.	Rajouri	483,284	257,336	225,948	26.38	25.19	898	891	145	182
13.	Jammu	1,588,772	850,302	738,470	29.78	28.39	899	881	395	508
14.	Kathua	550,084	289,391	260,693	21.94	20.91	912	907	170	205

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, Jammu & Kashmir.

Table 11.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Disricts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
1.	Anantnag	0	1022	384	111	-	-	-	2834	3755	2400
2.	Pulwama	0	694	291	95	-	-	-	1852	2526	1628
3.	Baramulla	0	1105	510	137	-	-	-	3225	3691	2300
4.	Kupwara	0	682	156	69	-	-	-	1426	964	849
5.	Srinagar	0	444	256	134	-	-	-	2836	3258	3639
6.	Budgam	0	593	181	85	-	-	-	1425	1429	1307
7.	Leh	0	230	59	37	-	-	-	475	446	630
8.	Kargil	0	290	65	39	-	-	-	632	385	488
9.	Jammu	0	1173	631	285	-	-	-	3308	5762	5550
10.	Udhampur	0	1358	275	119	-	-	-	2379	1950	2337
11.	Kathua	0	800	300	100	-	-	-	1756	2286	1683
12.	Doda	0	1046	251	115	-	-	-	2574	1772	1413
13.	Poonch	0	679	148	64	-	-	-	1438	1177	1175
14.	Rajouri	0	810	221	114				1372	1588	1807
	Total	**0**	**10926**	**3728**	**1504**	**1059305**	**476102**	**344445**	**27532**	**30989**	**27206**

* District wise information is not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001), Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School.

Table 11.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS*	MS*	HS*
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1.	Anantnag	2.8	9.8	21.6	-	-	-
2.	Pulwama	2.7	8.7	17.1	-	-	-
3.	Baramulla	2.9	7.2	16.8	-	-	-
4.	Kupwara	2.1	6.2	12.3	-	-	-
5.	Srinagar	6.4	12.7	27.2	-	-	-
6.	Budgam	2.4	7.9	15.4	-	-	-
7.	Leh	2.1	7.6	17.0	-	-	-
8.	Kargil	2.2	5.9	12.5	-	-	-
9.	Jammu	2.8	10.7	19.5	-	-	-
10.	Udhampur	1.8	7.1	19.6	-	-	-
11.	Kathua	2.2	7.6	16.8	-	-	-
12.	Doda	2.5	7.1	12.3	-	-	-
13.	Poonch	2.1	8.0	18.4	-	-	-
14.	Rajouri	1.7	7.2	15.9	-	-	-
	Average	**2.5**	**8.3**	**18.1**	**38.5**	**15.4**	**12.7**

* District wise data is not available

Table 11.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Jammu & Kashmir during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Anantnag	1	1	0	4	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	31
2.	Awantipora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Baramulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Border	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
5.	Budgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Crime Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Crime Srinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Doda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Ganderbal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Handwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Kargil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kathua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Kulgam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Kupwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Leh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Poonch	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
18.	Pulwama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Rajouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Ramban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Reasi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.	Srinagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Udhampur	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	**2**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**23**	**2**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**42**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Jharkhand

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- A marginal decline of 0.84 percent in decadal growth rate.
- Sex ratio improved by 19 points from 922 in 1991 to 941 in 2001.
- Average literacy for the state was 54.13 percent only.
- Female literacy was as low as 39.38 percent.

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	Ranchi: 2,785,064	Lohardaga: 364,521
* Child population	Ranchi: 442,563	Lohardaga: 69,948
* Sex ratio	Gumla: 987	Dhanbad:819
* Literacy rate	East Singhbhum:69.42	Sahibganj: 37.91

Child Population (0-6 years)

As can be seen from Table 12.2, the child population of the state is around 17.8 percent. However in Chatra, Giridih and Sahibganj on fifth of the population comprises of children (Table 12.1). In Palamu, Kodarma, Deoghar, Godda and Lohardaga, children constitute 19 percent or more of the population of the district. In contrast to these districts, only one tenth of the population in Pakaur district comprises of children.

Therefore, it would be worth while to study these contrasting patterns of child population across the districts, since the state came into existence after the 1991 Census and the child development strategies need a specific focus, based on scientific investigation of the socio-cultural milieu.

Sex Ratio

Table 12.3 presents the district-wise sex ratio in Jharkhand. A rise of 19 points in the sex ratio of the state shows that there has been an improvement in the parameter. The extent of improvement in the sex ratio for districts is variable. Dhanbad has shown a significant improvement of 55 points in the sex ratio but still the figure is well below the 900 mark and is an indicator of the need to continue the measures adopted to improve sex ratio. The sex ratio has crossed the 1000 mark in Koderma (1001) and is the only such district in the state. The tribal societies of the state may

have contributed to reasonable gender balance in population of the districts Koderma (1001), Giridih (983), Lohardaga (976), Gumla (995) and West Singhbhum (976) which may be confirmed through a rapid appraisal study. It would also be interesting to investigate the reason behind the vast difference between the sex ratios of East Singhbhum (931) and West Singhbhum (976).

Education

The state does not have any Pre-primary schools (Table 12.4) and therefore, it is important to ensure that the Anganwadis in this state with substantial tribal inhabitation function effectively. The number of schools at the Primary and Middle level need to be enhanced to cater to the needs of the children enrolled. The enrolment of children declines after the primary school level continuously and only 27 and 11 percent children of those enrolled earlier are seen at the Middle and High School levels, respectively. Apparently, there is a need to improve both, the infrastructure and enrolment of children in the sphere of education and more attention should be paid to it as Jharkhand is a tribal dominated state. As can be seen from Table 12.5, the Student/Teacher ratio at the Primary and Middle School level is abnormally high. These figures indicate the need for recruitment of more teachers to ease the burden on existing teachers, make teachers available in all schools in adequate numbers and to improve the quality of basic education.

Crimes against Children

Dhanbad and Jamshedpur are the 2 districts which are crime-prone, as far as commission of crimes against children is concerned (Table 12.6). Around 45 percent of crimes against children have been reported from Dhanbad and nearly 20 percent from Jamshedpur. The most commonly reported offence against children is child rape (38.7%), followed by kidnapping and abduction (18.9%). Nearly 40 percent of the rape cases are in Dhanbad and around 28 percent are committed in Jamshedpur. Both these districts account for 86 percent of the kidnappings and child abductions in the state, each district sharing the proportion equally (42.9% each).

Table 12.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Jharkhand	**26,945,829**	**13,885,037**	**13,060,792**	**4,796,188**	**2,440,025**	**2,356,163**	**11,970,177**	**7,759,966**	**4,210,211**	**54.13**	**67.94**	**39.38**
1.	Garhwa	1,035,464	535,332	500,132	220,490	112,504	107,986	320,533	230,771	89,762	39.39	54.69	22.91
2.	Palamu	2,098,359	1,084,417	1,013,942	413,844	209,604	204,240	766,490	520,077	246,413	45.67	59.76	30.50
3.	Chatra	791,434	404,067	387,367	160,519	80,902	79,617	273,166	179,084	94,082	43.35	55.67	30.50
4.	Hazaribagh	2,277,475	1,167,793	1,109,682	413,203	210,276	202,927	1,081,921	690,735	391,186	58.05	72.16	43.15
5.	Kodarma	499,403	249,549	249,854	99,116	50,258	48,858	210,679	142,440	68,239	52.73	71.57	34.03
6.	Giridih	1,904,430	960,679	943,751	397,889	202,907	194,982	679,053	476,833	202,220	45.16	63.07	27.05
7.	Deoghar	1,165,390	608,878	556,512	220,003	111,492	108,511	475,684	331,435	144,249	50.53	66.93	32.33
8.	Godda	1,047,939	544,043	503,896	198,457	99,448	99,009	371,184	258,025	113,159	43.73	58.07	27.98
9.	Sahibganj	927,770	477,662	450,108	189,070	95,899	93,171	279,980	184,378	95,602	37.91	48.33	26.78
10.	Pakaur	701,664	358,545	343,119	141,520	71,901	69,619	171,056	115,149	55,907	30.54	40.19	20.44
11.	Dumka	1,759,602	897,364	862,238	306,331	155,010	151,321	699,682	468,188	231,494	48.31	63.28	32.68
12.	Dhanbad	2,397,102	1,278,946	1,118,156	368,048	188,486	179,562	1,367,678	871,572	496,106	67.49	80.03	52.93
13.	Bokaro	1,777,662	938,662	839,226	280,195	143,977	136,218	942,078	610,688	331,390	62.98	76.99	47.17
14.	Ranchi	2,785,064	1,436,976	1,348,088	442,563	225,819	216,744	1,537,826	941,317	596,509	65.69	77.76	52.77
15.	Lohardaga	364,521	184,507	180,014	69,948	36,013	33,935	158,918	100,668	58,250	53.97	67.84	39.88
16.	Gumla	1,346,767	675,769	670,998	241,135	121,963	119,172	578,182	354,358	223,824	52.35	64.14	40.56
17.	Paschimi Singhbhum	2,082,795	1,054,641	1,028,154	361,636	183,300	178,336	871,410	575,772	295,638	50.70	66.23	34.81
18.	Purbi SInghbhum	1,982,988	1,027,433	955,555	272,221	140,266	131,955	1,184,657	708,476	476,181	69.42	80.08	57.95

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Jharkhand.

Table 12.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Jharkhand

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Jharkhand	**17.8**
1.	Garhwa	21.3
2.	Palamu	19.7
3.	Chatra	20.3
4.	Hazaribagh	18.1
5.	Kodarma	19.8
6.	Giridih	20.9
7.	Deoghar	18.9
8.	Godda	18.9
9.	Sahibganj	20.4
10.	Pakaur	10.2
11.	Dumka	17.4
12.	Dhanbad	15.4
13.	Bokaro	15.8
14.	Ranchi	15.9
15.	Lohardaga	19.2
16.	Gumla	17.9
17.	Paschimi Singhbhum	17.4
18.	Purbi Singhbhum	13.7

Table 12.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population 2001*			Decadal growth rate		Sex ratio		Density	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Jharkhand	**26,945,829**	**13,885,037**	**13,060,792**	**24.03**	**23.19**	**922**	**941**	**274**	**338**
1.	Garhwa	1,035,464	535,332	500,132	32.07	29.05	926	935	198	256
2.	Palamu	2,098,359	1,084,417	1,013,942	25.87	26.80	932	937	190	240
3.	Chatra	791,434	404,067	387,367	32.43	29.05	952	964	165	213
4.	Hazaribagh	2,277,475	1,167,793	1,109,682	28.63	24.02	914	950	299	370
5.	Kodarma	499,403	249,549	249,854	28.08	26.32	986	1,001	301	380
6.	Giridih	1,904,430	960,679	943,751	28.92	27.09	966	983	301	382
7.	Deoghar	1,165,390	608,878	556,512	31.64	24.46	911	914	376	468
8.	Godda	1,047,939	544,043	503,896	20.71	21.61	922	926	408	496
9.	Sahibganj	927,770	477,662	450,108	19.69	25.89	924	943	461	580
10.	Pakaur	701,664	358,545	343,119	21.57	24.34	954	958	312	388
11.	Dumka	1,759,602	897,364	862,238	23.05	17.31	955	961	241	282
12.	Dhanbad	2,397,102	1,278,946	1,118,156	22.70	22.82	819	874	950	1,167
13.	Bokaro	1,777,662	938,662	839,226	32.57	22.11	865	895	508	621
14.	Ranchi	2,785,064	1,436,976	1,348,088	21.42	25.72	921	938	288	362
15.	Lohardaga	364,521	184,507	180,014	25.72	26.14	971	976	194	244
16.	Gumla	1,346,767	675,769	670,998	13.44	16.60	987	995	127	148
17.	Paschimi Singhbhum	2,082,795	1,054,641	1,028,154	20.58	16.35	965	976	180	210
18.	Purbi Singhbhum	1,982,988	1,027,433	955,555	16.98	22.66	906	931	457	560

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Jharkhand.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Jharkhand.

Table 12.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Devghar	0	770	161	35	101398	21467	-	1372	795	300
2.	Dumka	0	1064	209	43	188587	93410	-	1971	1305	353
3.	Godda	0	873	192	49	111607	21352	-	1810	1072	245
4.	Sahibganj	0	612	138	42	79165	14785	-	1167	796	295
5.	Pakur	0	576	103	18	67740	9316	-	950	593	177
6.	Hazaribagh	0	973	256	74	233507	48305	-	1815	1553	543
7.	Koderma	0	266	69	18	53286	8206	-	428	325	127
8.	Girdih	0	1205	216	57	227484	34414	-	2103	1316	626
9.	Chatra	0	585	108	30	97433	18255	-	1532	528	176
10.	Dhanbad	0	891	275	82	156885	40008	-	1609	2123	481
11.	Bokaro	0	793	184	70	220629	104781	-	1416	1401	1824
12.	Ranchi	0	1386	490	164	336021	97816	-	3085	3909	2830
13.	Gumala	0	712	196	61	109803	28137	-	1416	1153	571
14.	West Singhbhoom	0	1873	403	108	241503	56765	-	3078	2372	1044
15.	East Singhbhoom	0	997	316	130	188021	71308	-	2220	2531	1467
16.	Lohardagga	0	233	77	22	44370	13093	-	547	615	206
17.	Palamu	0	860	240	50	122213	33467	-	1601	1395	454
18.	Garhwa	0	495	169	24	94579	20600	-	767	797	204
19.	Simdega	0	493	137	39	73233	15620	-	967	725	333
20.	Latehar	0	498	143	19	40068	11455	-	857	766	164
21.	Jamtara	0	488	105	22	66651	13889	-	721	428	160
22.	Saraikela	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**16643**	**4187**	**1157**	**2854183**	**776449**	**325618**	**31432**	**26498**	**12580**

* District wise data is not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002, (As on 30th September, 2001), Planning, Monitoring and Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School.

Table 12.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Devghar	1.8	4.9	8.6	73.9	27.0	-
2.	Dumka	1.9	6.2	8.2	95.7	71.6	-
3.	Godda	2.1	5.6	5.0	61.7	19.9	-
4.	Sahibganj	1.9	5.8	7.0	67.8	18.6	-
5.	Palur	1.6	5.8	9.8	71.3	15.7	-
6.	Hazaribagh	1.9	6.1	7.3	128.7	31.1	-
7.	Koderma	1.6	4.7	7.0	124.5	25.2	-
8.	Girdih	1.7	6.1	11.0	108.2	26.2	-
9.	Chatra	2.6	0.9	5.9	63.6	34.6	-
10.	Dhanbad	1.8	7.7	5.9	97.5	18.8	-
11.	Bokaro	1.8	7.6	26.1	155.8	74.8	-
12.	Ranchi	2.2	8.0	17.3	155.8	25.0	-
13.	Gumala	2.0	5.9	9.4	108.9	24.4	-
14.	West Singhbhoom	1.6	5.9	9.7	77.5	23.9	-
15.	East Singhbhoom	2.2	8.0	11.3	78.5	28.2	-
16.	Lohardagga	2.3	8.0	9.4	84.7	21.3	-
17.	Palamu	1.9	5.8	9.1	81.1	24.0	-
18.	Garhwa	1.5	4.7	8.5	76.3	25.8	-
19.	Simdega	2.0	5.3	8.5	123.3	21.5	-
20.	Latehar	1.7	5.4	8.6	75.7	15.0	-
21.	Jamtara	1.5	4.1	7.3	46.8	32.5	-
22.	Saraikela	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
	Average	**1.9**	**6.3**	**10.9**	**90.8**	**107.7**	**25.9**

* District wise data is not available

Table 12.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Jharkhand during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of of Girls for prostitution	Selling of Girls for prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chaibasa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Deoghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Dhanbad	0	0	0	17	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	50
6.	Dhanbad Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Garhwa	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9.	Giridih	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10.	Godda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Gumla	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	17
12.	Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Jamshedpur	1	0	1	12	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
14.	Jamshedpur Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jamtara	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	15
16.	Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Latehar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Lohardagga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Saraikela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Simdega	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	**3**	**1**	**2**	**43**	**21**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**39**	**111**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Karnataka

State Highlights-Census, 2001

- Decadal growth rate of population in the state is 17.25% during 1991-2001.
- Karnataka has a larger proportion of its population living in urban areas (33.98%) than the average for the country as a whole (27.78%).
- 51.55% of urban population in the state is male and 48.45 % females.
- 32.06% of urban population of the state is in Bangalore district, followed by Dharwad.
- Haveri district has witnessed the highest decadal growth rate of urban population with 46.69% over 1991.
- Sex ratio for total (964), rural (976) and urban (940) population of Karnataka is higher than the national average for the total (933), rural (946) and urban (901) populations of the country.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Bangalore: 6,537,124	Chamraj Nagar: 964,275
* Total rural population	Belgaum: 3,194,848	Kadagu: 470,099
* Total urban population	Bangalore: 5,759,917	Kadagu: 75,223
* Literacy rate	Bangalore: 83.91	Raichur: 49.54
* Sex ratio	Udupi: 1127	Bangalore: 906

Child Population (0-6 years)

Table 13.1 gives the figures of total population and under-six population, as enumerated during Census, 2001. Nearly 12.94 percent of the total population of the state comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years. Koppal district has 17.09 percent of its rural population in the age group

0-6 years. The district also has the highest percentage (16.64) of total child population in the age group of 0-6 years. On the other hand, Udupi district has only 10.06 percent of its population aged 6 years or below. Bidar district has the highest percentage (15.13%) and Udupi has the lowest percentage (8.70%) of urban child population of 0-6 years. In the state as a whole, 11.80 percent of its total urban population is in the age group 0-6 years.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio in the state has showed improvement in Census, 2001 as compared to corresponding figures for Census, 1991 (Table 13.2). The parameter has improved for the total, rural and urban populations in the state. The three districts of Udupi (1127), Dakshina Kannada (1023) and Hassan (1005) have sex ratio favourable to females. Bijapur has an identical sex ratio of 949 among its rural, urban and total population.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

District-wise child sex ratio for under-six population is presented in Table 13.2. There is a serious cause of concern in the finding that the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years has registered considerable decrease from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2001. In Kodagu district there are 977 females for every one thousand male children in the age group 0-6 years. The lowest sex ratio for this age group has been reported in Belgaum district (924). Among the rural child population upto 6 years, Bijapur has the highest sex ratio (986) and the lowest figure is reported for Belgaum (924). Among urban population figures for children aged 6 years and below, the sex ratio is highest in Kodagu (986) and lowest in Bagalkot (910). A detailed study needs to be conducted to establish the reasons leading to a considerable fall in the sex ratio among children aged 0-6 years.

Education

As can be observed from Table 13.3, the number of middle schools in each of the districts far exceeds the number of primary and middle schools, whereas the enrolment figure show that the number of children enrolling at the primary school level is much higher than the middle school level. Therefore, there is a need to build up greater infrastructure of the primary schools across the districts, with the help of the Panchayati Raj Institution.

Most districts have 2 or less than 2 teachers at the primary school level (Table 13.3) and the situation calls for recruiting more primary school teachers to promote elementary education of children. As can be observed from Table 13.4, the student/ teacher ratio is invariably high in all the districts, which can only be corrected by opening more primary schools in each district and recruiting adequate number of teachers at primary school level.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

Three districts, namely, Bijapur, Raichur and Dharwad have NCLP projects, covering 1950 child labourers through 39 schools against a sanction of 110 schools for 5500 child labourers in the state (Table 13.5). Clearly, the inputs for educating child labour and improving their situation are far from adequate and efforts are required to operationalise the schools and enroll more child labourers in terms of the sanctioned parameters to have an impact on child labourers.

It is disturbing to note that no school has been opened against the 40 schools sanctioned for the district to cover 2000 children. Thus, there is a serious need to look into the impeding factors in implementation of NCLP project in the state and tackle the conditions that obstruct operationalising schools for child labour that have been sanctioned so far.

Crimes against Children

Table 13.6 indicates that about 25 percent of the crimes against children are murders, followed by kidnapping and child abduction (20%), child rape (17%), abandonment of children (9%), foeticide (6%) and procurement of minor girls (6%). Most crimes against children were reported from Belgaum (17%), Raichur (14%), Dharwad (12%), Chickmagalur (11%) and Bangalore (9%). As many as 52 percent cases of murders of children took place in Belgaum. Nearly 42 percent of child rapes were reported from Chickmagalur. All the 7 percent cases of foeticide that came to light were from Dharwad. The districts of Bidar, Bharwad and Raichur collectively accounted for about 52 percent cases of kidnapping and abduction. Half (5 out of 10) the cases of abandonment of children were from Bidar. Thus, while designing any intervention on crimes against children, the focus should be on female foeticide and kidnapping/ abduction of children in Dharwad; on child rapes in Chickmagalur and Bangalore.

Table 13.1 : Percentage Decadal Growth, Percentage of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 by Residence and Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6 years			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Karnataka	**Total**	**52850562**	**26898918**	**25951644**	**17.25**	**12.94**	**13.04**	**12.85**	**33.98**
		Rural	**34889033**	**17648958**	**17240075**	**12.05**	**13.54**	**13.69**	**13.38**	**-**
		Urban	**17961529**	**9249960**	**8711569**	**28.85**	**11.80**	**11.80**	**11.79**	**-**
1	Belgaum	Total	4214505	2150090	2064415	17.40	14.28	14.54	14.00	24.06
		Rural	3201814	1630756	1571058	16.52	14.89	15.18	14.58	-
		Urban	1012691	519334	493357	20.27	12.36	12.54	12.17	-
2	Bagalkot	Total	1651892	834247	817645	18.84	15.40	15.70	15.09	29.00
		Rural	1173372	591400	581972	16.70	16.16	16.43	15.89	-
		Urban	478520	242847	235673	24.45	13.55	13.95	13.14	-
3	Bijapur	Total	1806918	926424	880494	17.63	15.07	14.89	15,26	21.87
		Rural	1410829	723276	687553	14.53	15.42	15.12	15.73	-
		Urban	396089	203148	192941	30.24	13.83	14.07	13.58	-
4	Gulbarga	Total	3130922	1592789	1538133	21.02	16,30	16.52	16.07	27.13
		Rural	2278301	1152343	1125958	15.44	17.02	17.31	16.73	-
		Urban	852621	440446	412175	39.05	14.35	14.44	14.25	-
5	Bidar	Total	1502373	771022	731351	19.56	15.62	15.47	15.78	22.94
		Rural	1157498	591653	565845	14.54	15.76	15.58	15.96	-
		Urban	344875	179369	165506	40.19	15.13	15.10	15.16	-
6	Raichur	Total	1669762	841840	827922	21.93	16.22	16.37	16.07	25.42
		Rural	1248925	626859	622066	20.54	16.98	17.19	16.77	-
		Urban	420837	214981	205856	26.19	14.01	14.03	13.99	-
7	Koppal	Total	1196089	603312	592777	24.57	16.64	17.02	16.25	16.61
		Rural	997797	502732	495065	22.87	17.09	17.53	16.63	-
		Urban	198292	100580	97712	33.90	14.41	14.47	14.35	-

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6 years			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Gadag	Total	971835	493533	478302	13.14	13.65	13.77	13.52	35.18
		Rural	629652	319629	310023	12.28	14.02	14.17	13.87	-
		Urban	342183	173904	168279	14.77	12.95	13.02	12.87	-
9	Dharwad	Total	1604253	823204	781049	16.65	12.93	12.96	12.90	54.98
		Rural	722336	371275	351061	10.62	14.04	14.03	14.04	-
		Urban	881917	451929	429988	22.09	12.02	12.07	11.97	-
10	Uttara Kannada	Total	1353644	686876	666768	10.90	12.52	12.68	12.37	28.67
		Rural	965731	489908	475823	4.28	12.94	13.10	12.79	-
		Urban	387913	196968	190945	31.73	11.48	11.63	11.32	-
11	Haveri	Total	1439116	740469	698647	13.29	13.49	13.36	13.62	20.79
		Rural	1140096	586935	553161	6.90	13.50	13.33	13.67	-
		Urban	299020	153534	145486	46.69	13.45	13.47	13.43	-
12	Bellary	Total	2027140	1029714	997426	22;30	14.87	15.03	14.71	34.86
		Rural	1320290	668534	651756	17.19	15.94	16.13	15.74	-
		Urban	706850	361180	345670	33.14	12.88	12.99	12.76	-
13	Chitradurga	Total	1517896	776221	741675	15.05	12.53	12.58	12.47	18.15
		Rural	1243658	635442	608216	12.86	12.75	12.82	12.67	-
		Urban	274238	140779	133459	26.03	11.53	11.52	11.54	-
14	Davangere	Total	1790952	917705	873247	14.78	12.68	12.69	12.67	30.30
		Rural	1247954	637670	610284	11.51	12.95	12.97	12.93	-
		Urban	542998	280035	262963	23.10	12.04	12.03	12.05	-
15	Shimoga	Total	1642545	830559	811986	12.90	12.12	12.24	12.01	34.79
		Rural	1071535	540238	531297	8.96	12.58	12.74	12.42	-
		Urban	571010	290321	280689	21.09	11.27	11.30	11.23	-
16	Udupi	Total	1112243	522231	590012	6.88	9.80	10.67	9.04	18.60
		Rural	905890	421056	484834	11.65	10.06	11.06	9.18	-
		Urban	206353	101175	105178	-9.96	8.70	9.03	8.39	-

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age-group 0-6 years			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Chikmagalur	Total	1140905	574911	565994	11.98	11.50	11.62	11.39	19.52
		Rural	918181	461286	456895	8.44	11.63	11,77	11.49	-
		Urban	222724	113625	109099	29.39	10.99	11.00	10.97	-
18	Tumkur	Total	2584711	1313801	1270910	11.87	11.30	11.38	11.21	19.64
		Rural	2077509	1052113	1025396	7.76	11.35	11.47	11.23	-
		Urban	507202	261688	245514	32.58	11.07	11.00	11.15	-
19	Kolar	Total	2536069	1286193	1249876	13.83	12.60	12.57	12.64	24.75
		Rural	1910546	968253	942293	11.70	12.81	12.73	12.89	-
		Urban	625523	317940	307583	20.82	11,99	12.06	11.90	-
20	Bangalore	Total	6537124	3426599	3110525	34.80	11.17	10.97	11.39	88.08
		Rural	777137	406201	370936	16.09	12.40	12.11	12.73	-
		Urban	5759987	3020398	2739589	37.80	11.00	10.82	11.21	-
21	Bangalore Rural	Total	1881514	962183	919331	12.21	11.39	11.46	11.32	21.67
		Rural	1474118	752077	722041	7.35	11.19	11.26	11.11	-
		Urban	407396	210106	197290	34.16	12.15	12.21	12.09	-
22	Mandya	Total	1763705	888034	875671	7.14	10.88	11.15	10.60	16.02
		Rural	1480990	744276	736714	7.40	10.84	11.16	10.51	-
		Urban	282715	143758	138957	5.76	11.11	11.10	11.12	-
23	Hassan	Total	1721669	859086	862583	9.66	11.18	11.42	10.95	17.70
		Rural	1416996	703957	713039	9.22	11.25	11.51	10.99	-
		Urban	304673	155129	149544	11.74	10.89	11.03	10.74	-
24	Dakshina Kannada	Total	1897730	938434	959296	14.51	11.25	11.65	10.85	38.41
		Rural	1168428	574657	593771	4.03	11.79	12.30	11.30	-
		Urban	729302	363777	365525	36.56	10.37	10.62	10.13	-
25	Kodagu	Total	548561	274831	273730	11.64	12.25	12.37	12.13	13.79
		Rural	473179	236270	236909	14.51	12.38	12.55	12.20	-
		Urban	75382	38561	36821	- 3.49	11.47	11.28	11.67	-
26	Mysore	Total	2641027	1344670	1296357	15.04	11.63	11.60	11.66	36.90
		Rural	1658899	845379	813520	13.06	12.31	12.24	12.38	-
		Urban	982128	499291	482837	18.61	10.46	10.50	10.42	-
27	Chamrajnagar	Total	965462	489940	475522	9.16	11.19	11.25	11.13	15.37
		Rural	817372	414783	402589	7.42	11.24	11.30	11.18	-
		Urban	148090	75157	72933	19.84	10.91	10.99	10.83	-

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Paper 2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.
* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Karnataka.

Table 13.2 : Sex Ratio of Total Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 years, State and District, 2001

Sl.No.	State/ District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Karnataka	**964**	**976**	**940**	**949**	**954**	**939**
1	Belgaum	959	962	948	924	924	921
2	Bagalkot	977	982	966	939	949	910
3	Bijapur	948	948	948	971	986	914
4	Gulbarga	964	976	932	937	943	920
5	Bidar	948	957	919	967	980	923
6	Raichur	980	991	949	962	967	946
7	Koppal	982	985	971	938	934	963
8	Gadag	968	969	967	951	948	957
9	Dharwad	948	945	950	944	945	943
10	Uttara Kannada	970	970	969	946	947	943
11	Haveri	942	941	945	961	966	942
12	Bellary	969	977	955	949	954	937
13	Chitradurga	955	956	948	946	945	949
14	Davangere	951	956	939	949	953	940
15	Shimoga	977	982	967	959	958	961
16	Udupi	1127	1149	1038	955	953	964
17	Chikmagalur	984	990	958	964	966	956
18	Tumkur	966	974	937	952	953	949
19	Kolar	970	971	966	976	983	953
20	Bangalore	906	911	905	940	957	937
21	Bangalore rural	953	957	938	941	945	928
22	Mandya	985	989	966	937	931	968
23	Hassan	1005	1014	962	964	969	937
24	Dakshina Kannada	1023	1034	1005	952	949	958
25	Kodagu	996	1003	952	977	976	986
26	Mysore	965	965	965	970	976	958
27	Chamrajnagar	968	969	966	957	958	952

Source :Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Rural-Urban Distribution of Population, Paper 2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.

Table 13.3 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bagalkot	-	527	850	300	228335	72827	49756	1294	5876	2635
2.	Bangalore North	-	274	811	625	358333	169817	197291	708	8275	4695
3.	Bangalore South	-	589	1099	772	310313	149433	85343	1524	10192	5550
4.	Bangalore Rural	-	1484	1240	367	205697	103445	39819	3040	7681	3141
5.	Belgaum	-	1393	1968	711	568691	263983	183811	3040	13774	6180
6.	Bellary	-	483	1093	275	282591	99456	50061	1147	7058	2163
7.	Bidar	-	222	964	361	278579	99063	57187	653	6055	2919
8.	Bijapur	-	781	1074	360	300670	95111	68555	1841	7025	3105
9.	Chamarajnagar	-	395	443	157	102194	46242	27362	921	2940	1531
10.	Chikmagalur	-	918	730	278	128454	66837	38619	1875	4673	2446
11.	Chitradurga	-	852	960	389	193108	84866	56572	1929	5603	3246
12.	Dakshin Kannad	-	330	962	420	197789	95825	73972	680	6867	3486
13.	Davanagore	-	613	1027	360	237757	102865	63954	1499	7134	3246
14.	Dharwad	-	229	475	275	194582	84429	59499	643	4666	2875
15.	Gadag	-	225	533	226	123445	48578	34616	605	3538	1819
16.	Gulbarga	-	1038	1552	564	451938	122399	78056	2611	10614	5426
17.	Hassan	-	1625	1182	472	221344	98549	66893	3278	7218	2997
18.	Haveri	-	370	820	297	174360	72720	43644	791	5538	2439
19.	Kodagu	-	155	264	133	51564	27928	19126	390	2150	1302
20.	Kolar	-	2118	1588	444	306843	140480	98773	3811	9721	3372
21.	Koppal	-	450	520	168	170795	51107	24152	918	3173	1380
22.	Mandya	-	962	1131	411	194601	93688	68048	1764	6104	2722
23.	Mysore	-	1034	1265	526	284711	140131	98299	2273	9002	3618
24.	Raichur	-	649	626	240	238245	57419	33709	1576	4290	1437
25.	Shimoga	-	1088	1094	377	181243	85553	65347	2140	6697	3166
26.	Tumkur	-	2169	1636	702	274146	141913	98734	3915	10175	7900
27.	Udupi	-	274	675	267	110990	78346	50321	563	4676	2350
28.	Uttar Kannad	-	1157	1030	319	145217	63196	39634	2075	5881	2682
	Total	**4597**	**22404**	**27712**	**10796**	**6516535**	**2756206**	**1871153**	**47504**	**186596**	**89828**

* District wise data is not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 13.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

SL. No.	District	Teacher/ School Ratio			Student/ Teacher Ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bagalkot	2.5	6.9	8.8	176.5	12.4	18.9
2.	Bangalore North	2.6	10.2	7.5	506.1	20.5	42.0
3.	Bangalore South	2.6	9.3	7.2	203.6	14.7	15.4
4.	Bangalore Rural	2.0	6.2	8.6	67.7	13.5	12.7
5.	Belgaum	2.2	7.0	8.7	187.1	19.2	29.7
6.	Bellary	2.4	6.5	7.9	246.4	13.5	23.1
7.	Bidar	2.9	6.3	8.1	426.6	19.2	19.6
8.	Bijapur	2.4	6.5	8.6	163.3	14.1	22.1
9.	Chamarajnagar	2.3	6.6	9.8	111.0	16.4	17.9
10.	Chikmagalur	2.0	6.4	8.8	68.5	13.5	15.8
11.	Chitradurga	2.3	5.8	8.3	100.1	15.7	17.4
12.	Dakshin Kannad	2.1	7.1	8.3	290.9	14.3	21.2
13.	Davanagore	2.4	6.9	9.0	158.6	15.1	19.7
14.	Dharwad	2.8	9.8	10.5	302.6	14.0	20.7
15.	Gadag	2.7	5.6	8.0	204.0	14.4	19.0
16.	Gulbarga	2.5	6.8	9.6	173.1	18.1	14.4
17.	Hassan	2.0	6.1	6.3	67.5	13.7	22.3
18.	Haveri	1.9	6.8	8.2	248.7	11.5	17.9
19.	Kodagu	2.5	10.5	9.8	132.2	13.7	14.7
20.	Kolar	1.8	6.1	7.6	80.5	11.0	29.3
21.	Koppal	2.0	6.1	8.2	186.1	13.0	17.5
22.	Mandya	1.8	5.4	6.6	110.3	14.5	25.0
23.	Mysore	2.2	7.1	6.9	125.3	16.1	27.2
24.	Raichur	2.4	6.9	6.0	151.2	15.3	23.5
25.	Shimoga	2.0	6.1	8.4	84.7	15.6	20.6
26.	Tumkur	1.8	6.2	11.3	70.0	13.4	12.5
27.	Udupi	2.1	6.9	8.8	197.1	12.8	21.4
28.	Uttar Kannad	1.8	5.1	8.4	70.0	13.9	14.8
	Average	**2.1**	**6.7**	**8.3**	**137.2**	**14.8**	**20.8**

Table 13.5 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects in Karnataka

Districts	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Bijapur	40	2000	12	600
Raichur	30	1500	27	1350
Dharwad	40	2000	-	-
Gulbarga	- -	-	-	
Total	**110**	**5500**	**39**	**1950**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi-2003 (Unpublished).

Table 13.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Karnataka during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crimes Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Bagalkot	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2.	Bangalore Commr.	2	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8
3.	Bangalore Rural	3	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	10
4.	Belgaum	13	0	13	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	19
5.	Bellary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Bidar	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	9
7.	Bijapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Chamarajnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Chickmagalur	0	0	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
10.	Chitradurga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Dakshin Kannada	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Davanagere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Dharwad commr.	2	0	2	1	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
14.	Dharwad Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Gadag	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
16	Gulbarga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Hassan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Haveri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	K.G.F.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Kodagu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
21	Kolar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
22	Koppal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mandya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Mysore Commr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Mysore Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Raichur	5	0	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
27	Railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Shimoga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
29	Tumkur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
30	Udupi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
31	Uttar Kannada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	**28**	**3**	**25**	**19**	**23**	**7**	**0**	**10**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**18**	**114**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Kerala

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The growth rate of state population has been only 9.42 percent during the decade 1991-2001.
- There had been decline in growth rate of population in all districts of Kerala.
- Sex ratio for the state has been reported as 1058, which is higher than the national sex ratio and highest among Indian states.
- The literacy rate recorded for the state is 90.92 percent and female literacy has been reported to be as high as 87.86 percent.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Malappuram: 3,629,640	Wayanad: 7,86,627
* Total rural population	Malappuram: 3,273,657	Wayanad: 7,57,025
* Total urban population	Ernakulum; 1,476,488	Wayanad: 29,602
* Percentage of population growth (%)	Malappuram: 17.22	Pathanamthitta: 3.72
* Literacy rate (%)	Kottayam: 95.90	Palakkad: 84.31
* Sex ratio (females/ 1000 males)	Pathanamthitta: 1094	Idukki: 993
* Density (Person per sq. km.)	Alappuzha: 1489	Idukki: 252

Child Population (0-6 years)

The population and the child population of the state for each district is indicated in Table 14.1. The percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 years is 11.48 percent in the state (Table 14.2). Around 11.68 percent rural population comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years, while children aged 6 years or below constitute 10.90 percent of the urban population. The percentage of male children aged 0-6 years is higher in both rural and urban areas. Among the districts of the state, the percentage of child population in the age group 0-6 years is highest in

Malappuram district (14.64%) and lowest in Pathanamthitta district (9.93%) and this trend is observed in the rural-urban break up of population in the age group 0-6 years in the Census 2001 data.

Sex Ratio

Kerala has a unique position with respect to the sex ratio of the country and other Indian states. It is the only Indian states that has consistently maintained sex ratio above the equality ratio over the past century. During census 2001, Kerala reported sex ratio of 1058 for the whole state (Table14.3). The highest sex ratio was reported in Pathanamthitta (1094) and lowest in Idukki (993). All the districts have shown a gain in sex ratio in favour of females during the last decade, as per Census data of 1991 and 2001. It would be interesting and useful to study the reason behind the only district of Idukki returning a sex ratio of 993, while all the other 12 districts of Kerala having a sex ratio of 1000 or above. It is also important to note that the sex ratio in urban Idukki (1014) is higher than that of rural Idukki (991).

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 years in the state is only 963 girl children against every 1000 boy children, as evident from Table 14.3. In rural areas of Kerala the sex ratio of children aged 6 years and below is 964, while the sex ratio for the same population group in urban areas has been reported to be 958. The sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years is highest in Kasaragod (984) among the districts of Kerala and is mainly due to its urban component (1004) that is reported to be higher than the rural component for the district and the state. Ernakulam has the lowest sex ratio of 948 for the population in the age group 0-6 years and its urban component has a higher figure than the rural component. While the sex ratio for the total population of the state shows higher sex ratio in rural areas than urban areas, the trend is reverse in case of child population in the age group 0-6 years in the case of Kasaragod, Wayanad, Kozhikode, Thrissur, Ernakulam, Idukki and Kottayam. This reverse trend needs to be deeply studied to identify the underlying factors.

Education

The Teacher/ School ratios and Student/ Teacher ratios for each of the districts in the state, as worked out in Table 14.5 are better than most states of the country, indicating a better provision of infrastructure and manpower for education. Even in Kerala, it is observed (Table 14.4) that enrolment declines as one moves from elementary education to Middle and High School. Thus, the emphasis in the entire state should be on retention in schools and completing school education for better employment prospects.

Crimes against Children

Child murder (26.7%) is the most commonly reported crime in the state (Table 14.6), followed by child rape (22.5%) and kidnapping and abduction (12.9%). Nearly one-fifth of the offences against children have been reported from Kollam and Pallakad accounts for 14.6 percent crimes against children. One third of the child rape cases occur in Kollam and other districts reporting considerable number of child rapes in the state are Pallakkad (16.6%), Malappuram (11.1%) and Trivandrum (11.1%). The lone case of infanticide was reported from Ernakulam and 2 cases of foeticide were from Pallakkad. Two-third of the cases of child marriage were reported from Kozhikode. The campaigns against child rape and child marriage need to focus on the districts discussed above as the major venues of specific crimes against children.

Table 14.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates *			Literacy rate **		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Kerala	**31,841,374**	**15,468,614**	**16,372,760**	**3653578**	**1861669**	**1791909**	**25625698**	**12817963**	**12807735**	**90.92**	**94.20**	**87.86**
1	Kasaragod	1,204,078	588,083	615,995	150907	76071	74836	896367	464844	431523	85.17	90.84	79.80
2	Kannur	2,408,956	1,152,817	1,256,139	270200	138169	132031	1988014	979240	1008774	92.80	96.38	89.51
3	Wayanad	780,619	391,273	389,346	100231	51308	48923	587030	308831	278199	85.52	90.28	80.80
4	Kozhikode	2,879,131	1,399,358	1,479,773	334924	170318	164606	2351548	1182906	1168642	92.45	96.30	88.86
5	Malappuram	3,625,471	1,754,576	1,870,895	531256	268482	262774	2745398	1363647	1381751	88.61	91.46	85.96
6	Palakkad	2,617,482	1,266,985	1,350,497	302511	154070	148441	1951428	997503	953925	84.31	89.73	79.31
7	Thrissur	2,974,232	1,422,052	1,552,180	321910	164817	157093	2456081	1200247	1255834	92.56	95.47	89.94
8	Ernakulam	3,105,798	1,538,397	1,567,401	327058	167866	159192	2589038	1312657	1276381	93.42	95.95	90.96
9	Idukki	1,129,221	566,682	562,539	129367	65656	63711	885166	461260	423906	88.58	92.11	85.04
10	Kottayam	1,953,646	964,926	988,720	206769	105680	101089	1674592	836491	838101	95.90	97.41	94.45
11	Alappuzha	2,109,160	1,014,529	1,094,631	217442	110825	106617	1768261	869440	898821	93.66	96.42	91.14
12	Pathanamthitta	1,234,016	589,398	644,618	122235	62101	60134	1054837	508153	546684	95.09	96.62	93.71
13	Kollam	2,585,208	1,249,621	1,335,587	283010	144340	138670	2105396	1045009	1060387	91.49	94.63	88.60
14	Thiruvananthapuram	3,234,356	1,569,917	1,664,439	355758	181966	173792	2572542	1287735	1284807	89.36	92.68	86.26

Note: * Literates exclude children in the age-group of 0-6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in Census of India 2001
** Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala.

Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Kerala.

Table 14.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Kerala

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Kerala	**11.5**
1.	Kasaragod	12.5
2.	Kannur	11.3
3.	Wayanad	12.8
4.	Kozhikode	11.6
5.	Malappuram	14.6
6.	Palakkad	11.5
7.	Thrissur	10.8
8.	Ernakulam	10.5
9.	Idukki	11.5
10.	Kottayam	10.5
11.	Alappuzha	10.4
12.	Pathanamthitta	9.9
13.	Kollam	10.9
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	10.9

Table 14.3 : Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 State and District, 2001

Sl.No.	State/District	Sex-ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age-group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Kerala	**1058**	**1059**	**1058**	**963**	**964**	**958**
1.	Kasaragod	1047	1042	1071	984	979	1004
2.	Kannur	1090	1068	1113	956	957	954
3.	Wayanad	1000	1000	993	954	952	990
4.	Kozhikode	1058	1059	1056	966	962	973
5.	Malappuram	1063	1063	1061	979	983	940
6.	Palakkad	1068‘	1069	1057	963	965	955
7.	Thrissur	1092	1097	1080	953	949	965
8.	Ernakulam	1017	1012	1023	948	944	953
9.	Idukki	993	991	1014	970	970	978
10.	Kottayam	1025	1023	1038	957	954	968
11.	Alappuzha	1079	1087	1060	962	962	961
12.	Pathanamthitta	1094	1097	1075	968	968	967
13.	Kollam	1070	1076	1042	961	964	944
14.	Thiruvananthapuram	1058	1068	1039	955	960	945

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001 Rural-Urban Distribution, Directorate of Census Operations, Kerala.

Table 14.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS (Pre-primary-V)	MS (VI-VIII)	HS/HSS/int-ermediate (IX-XII)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Alapuzha	61	405	149	321	138251	101961	94941	3459	3195	5643
2	Ernakulam	109	487	211	501	216855	153183	141119	5560	4735	8540
3	Idukki	9	227	107	200	73872	50760	43207	1995	1734	2634
4	Kannur	21	733	368	276	199087	140454	108875	6934	5414	6445
5	Kasargod	25	264	149	169	109555	72726	52345	3038	2440	3027
6	Kollam	74	475	209	366	183103	128577	117713	3952	4071	6734
7	Kottayam	39	463	206	390	135452	94405	96833	3803	3213	5889
8	Kozikhode	20	724	330	300	231578	167671	129631	7200	6142	7515
9	Malapuram	36	833	354	323	384733	263978	181723	9877	8153	9337
10	Palkkad	31	553	237	257	225862	159169	114207	5852	5043	6156
11	Pathanamthitta	54	422	142	262	82679	62416	65287	2615	2142	3958
12	Thiruvanathapuram	105	497	217	416	238917	165338	149372	5867	5122	8547
13	Trissur	62	522	228	409	238533	161652	130529	5967	5138	7498
14	Wyanad	10	149	76	106	65402	43409	32510	1601	1389	1899
	Total	**656**	**6754**	**2983**	**4296**	**2523879**	**1765699**	**1458292**	**67720**	**57931**	**83822**

* Stage wise teachers

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 14.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS+PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Alapuzha	7.4	21.4	17.6	40.0	31.9	16.8
2.	Ernakulam	9.3	9.7	17.0	39.0	32.4	16.5
3.	Idukki	8.5	16.2	13.17	37.0	29.3	16.4
4.	Kannur	9.2	14.7	23.4	28.7	36.8	16.9
5.	Kasargod	10.5	16.4	17.9	36.1	44.9	17.3
6.	Kollam	7.2	19.5	18.4	46.3	45.0	17.5
7.	Kottayam	7.6	15.6	15.1	35.6	29.4	16.4
8.	Kozikhode	9.7	18.6	25.1	32.2	27.3	17.2
9.	Malapuram	11.4	23.0	26.4	39.0	32.4	19.5
10.	Palkkad	10.0	21.3	24.0	38.6	31.6	18.6
11.	Pathanamthitta	5.5	15.1	15.1	31.6	29.1	16.5
12.	Thiruvanathapuram	9.7	23.6	20.5	40.7	32.3	17.5
13.	Trissur	10.2	22.5	18.3	40.0	31.5	17.4
14.	Wynad	10.1	18.3	17.9	40.9	31.3	17.1
	Average	**9.1**	**19.4**	**19.5**	**37.3**	**30.5**	**17.4**

Table 14.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Kerala during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Alapuzha	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	Cbcid	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	Ernakulam	5	1	4	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	14
4	Iudkki	5	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
5	Kannur	6	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	16
6	Kasargod	6	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	15
7	Kollam	6	0	6	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	47
8	Kottayam	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
9	Kozhikode	6	0	6	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	21
10	Malappuram	8	0	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	22
11	Palakkad	9	0	9	9	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	35
12	Pathanamthitta	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	7
13	Railways	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	Thrissur	5	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	17
15	Trivandrum	2	0	2	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
16	Wayanadu	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	10
	Total	**64**	**1**	**63**	**54**	**31**	**2**	**0**	**9**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**68**	**240**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Madhya Pradesh

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal population growth for the state has been 24.34 percent.
- The sex ratio of 920 for the entire population of the state is lower than that for the country.
- The literacy rate in the state is as low as 44.67 percent.
- Around 19.94 percent of the population in the state are in the age group 0-6 years.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Indore: 2,585,321	Harda: 4,74,174
* Total rural population	Sidhi: 1,569,163	Bhopal: 3,57,665
* Total urban population	Indore: 1,850,311	Dindori: 26,862
* Percentage of population growth	Indore: 40.82	Balaghat: 5.85
* Literacy rate	Narsingpur: 78.34	Jhabua: 37.08
* Sex ratio	Balaghat: 1022	Murena: 822
* Density	Indore: 663	Dindori: 78

Child Population (0-6 years)

Madhya Pradesh ranks 5th in the country in terms of the size of its population in the age group 0-6 years (Table 15.1), and accounts for 6.72 percent of India's child population this age group (Table 15.2). The child population in the age group 0-6 years in the state has grown by 9.46 percent. Rural child population below 7 years of age has increased by 10.39 percent and in urban areas by 6.22 percent. While child population in age group 0-6 years in Badwani has increased by 27.15 percent, it has reportedly decreased by 18.44 percent in Dindauri. The greatest percentage of children aged 0-6 years in the district level population are in Jhabua (22.52%), followed by Badwani (22.25%) and Siddhi (20.42%). Indore is the district having the lowest percentage of its population in the age group 0-6 years (14.18%), followed by Balaghat (15.12%), Gwalior (15.24%) and Bhopal (15.37%).

Sex Ratio

As can be seen from Table 15.3, the sex ratio for the whole state has been computed as 920 during Census, 2001. Within the state only two districts have reported the sex ratio of above 1000,

namely, Balaghat (1022) and Mandla (1002). In 26 districts of Bhind (829), Morena (822), Gwalior (847), Sheopur (893), Shivpuri (858), Datia (858), Guna (885), Tikamgarh (886), Chhatarpur (869), Sagar (884), Vidisha (876), Bhopal (896), Raisen (880) and Hoshangabad (898) the sex ratio was found to be below 900. In the Chambal Division the sex ratio averaged to 836 only. The rural sex ratio is much lower than the urban ratio in most these districts which needs to be investigated.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

As evident from Table 15.4, the sex ratio for child population in the age group 0-6 years is better than that for the entire population of the state. In 32 districts including Sheopur, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damoh, Satna, Nimach, Ujjain, Rattam, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar, Badwani, East Nimar, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Sehore, Raisen, Betul, Harda, Hoshangabad, Katni, Dindori, Mandla, Chhindwara and Balaghat the sex ratio of rural children under 7 years of age is higher than their urban counterparts. It would be essential to conduct a rapid appraisal of these districts to confirm the prevalence of female foeticide using sex determination techniques in the urban areas in view of the wide gap between sex ratio of urban and rural children aged 0-6 years. Serious thought has to be given to gender-specific interventions in these districts.

Education

The enrolment of children declined by 67.5 percent and 81.7 percent at the Middle and High School levels, respectively, (Table 15.5) indicating the urgency of adopting measures to enhance enrolment of children in every district (as such a trend is observed in each district). The Student/ Teacher ratio (Table 15.6) indicates that the number of teachers for primary schools education is inadequate and more teachers are required to ensure quality education at that level.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

NCLPs are operational in seven districts of the state and of the 187 schools sanctioned for child labour (Table 15.7). Only 81 are operational, benefiting just 4,358 children out of the 12,500 proposed. While 3 districts, namely Surguja (58.2%), Mandsaur (55.7%) and Raigarh (50.0%) cover half or more of the targetted child population, 3 more districts of Durg (35.0%) cover 30 to 35 percent of the target. Therefore, motivational campaign for enhancing enrolment of child labour in schools under NCLPs. A special focus is required for operationalizing the 40 schools sanctioned under the NCLP in Guwalior for educating 2000 child labourers.

Crimes against Children

The districts Guna (8.8%), Ujjain (6.9%), Khandwa (6.4%), Chhatarpur (5.7%) and Bhind (5.0%) collectively account for one-third crimes against children in the state, as evident from Table 15.8. Child rape was the most common offence (22.2%), followed by kidnapping and abduction of children (6.6%). Only 4 cases of foeticide were reported, one each from the districts Betul, Datiya, Mandla and Panna. Therefore, specific focus of gender sensitization campaigns in these 4 districts should cover issues related to female foeticide while tackling offences against children and more specifically, the girl child should be the concern in strategic intervention in Guna, Ujjain, Khandwa, Chhatarpur and Bhind.

Table 15.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Madhya Pradesh	**60385118**	**31456873**	**28928245**	**10618323**	**5504422**	**5113901**	**31906109**	**19932013**	**11974096**	**64.11**	**76.80**	**50.28**
1.	Sihopur	559715	295630	264085	110469	57202	53267	209385	148278	61107	46.61	62.19	28.99
2.	Morena	1587264	871243	716021	290670	158897	131773	850320	576809	273511	65.58	80.97	46.81
3.	Bhind	1426951	780122	646829	247881	135553	112328	839687	541802	297885	71.22	84.06	55.73
4.	Gwalior	1629881	882258	747623	248337	134299	114038	964234	604587	359647	69.79	80.83	56.76
5.	Datiya	627818	337842	289976	106833	56982	49851	382989	232957	150032	73.51	82.94	62.48
6.	Shivpuri	1440666	775473	665193	276520	144863	131657	693228	471584	221644	59.55	74.78	41.54
7.	Guna	1665503	883433	782070	320800	166278	154522	805920	535722	270198	59.93	74.70	43.06
8.	Tikamgarh	1203160	637842	565318	223003	116238	106765	546945	359046	187899	55.80	68.83	40.98
9.	Chhatarpur	1474633	788845	685788	284631	148218	136413	635943	419619	216324	53.44	65.50	39.38
10.	Panna	854235	447923	406312	167421	86673	80748	423150	267387	155763	61.61	74.02	47.84
11.	Sagar	2021783	1073032	948751	364967	189146	175821	1128023	706797	421226	68.08	79.96	54.50
12.	Damoh	1081909	568704	513205	191638	98335	93303	552533	353031	199502	62.06	75.05	47.51
13.	Satna	1868648	970114	898534	338527	175428	163099	996436	618459	377977	65.12	77.82	51.40
14.	Reeva	1972333	1017402	954931	367825	190983	176842	1000012	627819	372193	62.33	75.97	47.83
15.	Umaria	515851	264998	250853	95643	48788	46855	253200	160239	92961	60.26	74.11	45.57
16.	Sahdol	1572748	803416	769332	264989	134505	130484	755303	465252	290051	57.78	69.55	45.40
17.	Seedhi	1830553	947276	883277	373889	191719	182170	769407	514018	255389	52.82	68.03	36.43
18.	Neemach	725457	371972	353485	114370	59323	55047	406193	259612	146581	66.47	83.04	49.12
19.	Mandsaur	1183369	604942	578427	193750	99573	94177	699186	433462	265724	70.65	85.77	54.87
20.	Ratlam	1214536	620119	594417	213248	108793	104455	677400	409592	267808	67.65	80.10	54.66
21.	Ujjain	1709885	881509	828376	276442	142995	133447	1020307	618139	402168	71.18	83.70	57.87
22.	Sajapur	1290230	669419	620811	231765	119691	112074	752942	460030	292912	71.14	83.68	57.58
23.	Devas	1306617	676414	630203	228631	118195	110436	657999	424632	233367	61.04	76.07	44.90
24.	Jhabua	1396677	701742	694935	320703	165784	154919	399010	261288	137722	37.08	48.75	25.50
25.	Dhar	1740577	890853	849724	334269	172222	162047	741182	475600	265582	52.70	66.18	38.62
26.	Indore	2585321	1352849	1232472	366526	191608	174918	1660100	983693	676407	74.82	84.71	63.96

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Paschimi Nimard	1529954	785212	744742	287618	146158	141460	787810	480791	307019	63.41	75.23	50.89
28.	Badwani	1081039	547837	533202	240538	122132	118406	347540	217490	130050	41.35	51.09	31.35
29.	Poorvi Nimard	1708170	882371	825799	302400	155547	146853	867506	538477	329029	61.71	74.09	48.46
30.	Rajgarh	1253246	648850	604396	229273	117960	111313	553410	369133	184277	54.05	69.53	37.37
31.	Vidisha	1214759	647632	567127	229353	118071	111282	611927	395638	216289	62.10	74.71	47.45
32.	Bhopal	1836784	968964	867820	282284	146186	136098	1167150	679308	487842	75.08	82.56	66.67
33.	Sihore	1078769	565387	513382	204334	105625	98709	558115	359260	198855	63.83	78.14	47.95
34.	Raisen	1120159	595730	524429	208148	107112	101036	663621	401569	262052	72.76	82.18	61.89
35.	Batool	1394421	709525	684896	230225	116965	113260	778512	458125	320387	66.87	77.31	56.05
36.	Harda	474174	247129	227045	84952	44104	40848	260066	159265	100801	66.82	78.45	54.14
37.	Hoshangabad	1085011	571796	513215	172326	89423	82903	642131	392448	249683	70.36	81.36	58.02
38.	Katni	1063689	548077	515612	186455	95565	90890	567376	361460	205916	64.68	89.88	48.48
39.	Jabalpur	2167469	1134870	1032599	301227	156498	144729	1422240	894197	528043	76.21	91.40	59.47
40.	Narsinghpur	957399	501407	455992	150158	78333	71825	632373	367206	265167	78.34	86.79	69.02
41.	Dindori	579312	290572	288740	95513	48017	47496	263614	170774	92840	54,49	70.41	38.48
42.	Mandala	893908	446487	447421	155065	83716	71349	448979	278274	170705	60.77	76.71	45.39
43.	Chhindwada	1848882	946582	902300	292830	149277	143553	1027515	611572	415943	66.03	76.70	54.82
44.	Sivani	1165893	588135	577758	193281	97636	95645	640752	380126	260626	65.88	77.50	54.06
45.	Balaghat	1445760	714938	730822	218596	113806	104790	844438	487446	356992	68.81	81.09	57.02

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh.

Table 15.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	State/ District	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Madhya Pradesh	**17.6**
1.	Sihopur	19.7
2.	Morena	18.3
3.	Bhind	17.3
4.	Gwalior	15.2
5.	Datiya	17.0
6.	Shivpuri	19.2
7.	Guna	19.3
8.	Tikamgarh	18.5
9.	Chhatarpur	19.3
10.	Panna	19.6
11.	Sagar	18.1
12.	Damoh	17.7
13.	Satna	18.1
14.	Reeva	18.6
15.	Umaria	18.5
16.	Sahdol	16.8
17.	Seedhi	20.4
18.	Neemach	15.8
19.	Mandsaur	16.4
20.	Ratlam	17.6
21.	Ujjain	16.2
22.	Sajapur	18.0
23.	Devas	17.5
24.	Jhabua	23.0
25.	Dhar	19.2
26.	Indore	14.2
27.	Paschimi Nimard	18.8
28.	Badwani	22.3
29.	Poorvi Nimard	17.7
30.	Rajgarh	18.3
31.	Vidisha	18.9
32.	Bhopal	15.4
33.	Sihore	18.9
34.	Raisen	18.6
35.	Batool	16.5
36.	Harda	17.9
37.	Hoshangabad	15.9
38.	Katni	17.5
39.	Jabalpur	13.9
40.	Narsinghpur	15.7
41.	Dindori	16.5
42.	Mandala	17.3
43.	Chhindwada	15.8
44.	Sivani	16.6
45.	Balaghat	15.1

Table 15.3 : Ranking of Districts by Sex Ratio in 1991-2001 in Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Rank in 1991	District	Sex-Ratio		Rank in 2001
			1991	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Balaghat	1002	1022	1
2	2	Mandala	990	1002	2
3	3	Dindori	985	994	3
4	4	Jhabua	977	990	4
5	5	Sivni	974	982	5
6	7	Badwani	964	973	6
7	6	Batool	966	965	7
8	10	Ratlam	948	959	8
9	15	Sahdol	940	958	9
10	11	Mandsour	947	956	10
11	9	Dhar	951	954	11
12	8	Chindvara	953	953	12
13	12	Neemach	943	950	13
14	14	Paschimi Nimad	941	948	14
15	13	Umaria	942	947	15
16	16	Katni	939	941	16
17	19	Ujjain	929	940	17
18	18	Reeva	932	939	18
19	17	Poorvi Nimad	938	936	19
20	22	Seedhi	922	932	20
21	20	Devas	924	932	21
22	21	Rajgarh	923	931	22
23	24	Sajapur	918	927	23
24	23	Satna	918	926	24
25	25	Harda	914	919	25
26	27	Indore	906	911	26
27	29	Jabalpur	903	910	27
28	26	Narsinghpur	913	909	28
29	30	Sihore	898	908	29
30	31	Panna	897	907	30
31	28	Damoh	905	902	31
32	32	Hoshangabad	892	898	32
33	33	Bhopal	889	896	33
34	35	Shyopur	880	893	34
35	39	Tikamgarh	871	886	35
36	37	Guna	875	885	36
37	34	Sagar	881	884	37
38	36	Raisen	879	880	38
39	38	Vidisha	874	876	39
40	40	Chhatarpur	856	869	40
41	42	Datiya	847	858	41
42	41	Shivpuri	849	858	42
43	43	Gwalior	831	847	43
44	44	Bhind	816	829	44
45	45	Moorena	808	822	45

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh.

Table 15.4 : Sex-Ratio of Population and Sex-Ratio of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6, State and Districts, 2001

Sl.No.	State/ District	Sex ratio in total population			Sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Madhya Pradesh	**920**	**927**	**899**	**933**	**941**	**906**
1.	Shyopur	893	896	878	931	940	881
2.	Moorena	822	816	842	829	830	827
3.	Bhind	829	825	842	829	831	822
4.	Gwalior	847	833	857	849	862	838
5.	Datiya	858	855	870	875	877	866
6.	Shivpuri	858	855	874	909	911	894
7.	Guna	885	882	897	929	934	910
8.	Tikamgarh	886	883	900	919	915	939
9.	Chhatrapur	869	868	873	920	923	908
10.	Panna	907	910	886	932	939	867
11.	Sagar	884	880	895	930	930	929
12.	Damoh	902	903	901	949	953	928
13.	Satna	926	938	883	930	935	906
14.	Reeva	939	950	883	926	929	906
15.	Umaria	947	953	915	960	962	949
16.	Sahdol	958	979	897	970	979	935
17.	Seedhi	932	947	851	950	957	902
18.	Neemach	950	960	925	928	931	918
19.	Mandsaur	956	960	942	946	946	947
20.	Ratlam	959	965	943	960	963	952
21.	Ujjain	940	949	926	933	946	908
22.	Sajapur	927	929	921	936	938	927
23.	Devas	932	936	919	934	944	903
24.	Jhabua	990	996	929	970	972	937
25.	Dhar	954	970	875	941	948	899
26.	Indore	911	937	901	913	934	902
27.	Paschimi Nimar	948	953	925	968	976	914
28.	Badwani	973	979	941	969	973	938
29.	Poorvi Nimar	936	936	936	944	949	926
30.	Rajgarh	931	935	914	944	949	914
31.	Vidisha	876	873	887	943	946	926
32.	Bhopal	896	887	898	931	916	936
33.	Sihore	908	910	900	935	939	907
34.	Raisen	880	884	864	943	947	924
35.	Batool	965	977	917	968	976	920
36.	Harda	919	924	901	926	928	917
37.	Hoshangabad	898	899	895	927	934	906
38.	Katni	941	950	909	951	960	905
39.	Jabalpur	910	924	900	925	951	898
40.	Narsinghpur	909	910	906	917	923	878
41.	Dindori	994	996	944	989	990	964
42.	Mandala	1002	1008	949	986	992	918
43.	Chhindwada	953	962	926	962	968	934
44.	Sivani	982	988	935	980	987	896
45.	Balaghat	1022	1030	972	974	978	942

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2 of 2001, Rural, Urban Distribution, Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh**.**

Table 15.5 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bhopal	0	535	628	526	216864	91198	-	2696	3673	5686
2.	Sehore	0	1204	583	165	152764	49557	-	2677	1554	1003
3.	Raisen	0	1582	753	167	164462	63820	-	3491	1849	834
4.	Vidisha	0	1983	439	124	175534	61767	-	4992	1811	1032
5.	Rajgarh	1	1339	627	148	169241	49360	-	4095	2002	1034
6.	Hoshangabad	28	1153	452	213	112916	35452	-	2474	843	771
7.	Khandwa	4	1374	405	122	224897	57594	-	3535	1391	1250
8.	Batul	66	1743	737	228	197653	67643	-	4031	1309	1043
9.	Chhindwara	0	2180	712	316	306881	109250	-	6684	2311	2284
10.	Hardha	0	480	177	37	54979	16923	-	956	391	184
11.	Narismhapur	0	1055	375	118	117118	61723	-	3097	1132	911
12.	Jabalpur	1	1692	756	318	259090	95096	-	5009	3477	3260
13.	Katine	5	986	407	134	150030	58630	-	5221	1894	1941
14.	Mandla	0	1184	393	110	128068	53150	-	2747	935	987
15.	Dadorie	0	965	223	63	84743	20065	-	2035	715	531
16.	Balaghat	152	1712	609	236	221349	75556	-	4589	2985	3234
17.	Seoni	96	1760	378	146	188113	56961	-	5221	1894	1941
18.	Sagar	21	1903	796	244	286608	109147	-	6016	2479	3802
19.	Damoh	4	1216	549	93	142269	41017	-	3650	1919	977
20.	Panna	0	640	539	87	142272	52471	-	3040	710	692
21.	Chhatarpur	281	1124	508	181	258634	63636	-	3578	3233	2626
22.	Tikamgarh	195	595	487	141	208839	55106	-	3650	2066	1784
23.	Gwalior	31	1779	1078	409	266964	93638	-	6617	4713	3182
24.	Bhind	0	1596	746	222	202310	71178	-	4138	2017	1138
25.	Morena	0	1840	666	207	251645	83816	-	5500	2712	2244
26.	Shoepur	78	421	122	26	84845	15468	-	1412	407	290

Contd.

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
27.	Shivpuri	1	1695	709	127	260294	65580	-	5373	1916	1021
28.	Guna	3	2005	723	127	193051	50438	-	5553	1535	835
29.	Datia	0	724	401	101	104918	28338	-	1820	952	586
30.	Indore	13	1667	1208	643	332034	109894	-	5961	7526	3956
31.	Dewas	0	1353	462	137	167655	53270	-	3668	2181	1679
32.	Dhar	2	1963	597	181	201588	61205	-	5030	2878	2958
33.	Jhabua	3	1515	446	102	152727	29953	-	4119	2043	990
34.	Khargone	0	1340	403	135	162120	52311	-	3413	3069	2431
35.	Barwani	0	961	266	70	126635	31145	-	1816	1382	1419
36.	Ujjain	170	1786	732	174	208615	62977	-	6411	3098	2043
37.	Shajapur	5	1612	467	131	177324	44267	-	1025	543	340
38.	Ratlam	11	1515	580	142	154646	47321	-	4591	2234	1593
39.	Mandsaur	5	1436	643	155	143936	41790	-	3324	1649	872
40.	Neemach	5	1139	417	98	75977	28718	-	2099	1140	802
41.	Rewa	0	1710	712	390	247609	96456	-	4277	2969	3139
42.	Satna	0	1848	724	390	250671	88733	-	4720	2901	3183
43.	Sidhi	0	1844	725	275	247558	73198	-	4020	2468	2589
44.	Shahdol	1	1808	499	242	237846	73898	-	4148	3875	3191
45.	Umaria	0	568	231	80	50855	38586	-	1251	1269	466
	Total	**1182**	**62530**	**25090**	**8471**	**8265147**	**2687300**	**1516413**	**173770**	**96050**	**78754**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 15.6 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS/HSS	PS	MS	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bhopal	5.0	5.8	10.8	80.4	24.8	-
2.	Sehore	2.2	2.7	6.0	57.1	31.9	-
3.	Raisen	2.2	2.4	5.0	47.1	34.5	-
4.	Vidisha	2.5	4.1	8.3	35.2	34.1	-
5.	Rajgarh	3.0	3.2	6.0	41.3	24.6	-
6.	Hoshangabad	2.1	1.9	3.6	27.6	42.0	-
7.	Khandwa	2.6	3.4	10.2	63.6	41.4	-
8.	Batul	2.2	1.8	4.6	49.0	51.7	-
9.	Chhindwara	3.1	3.2	7.2	45.9	47.3	-
10.	Hardha	2.0	2.2	5.0	57.5	43.3	-
11.	Narismhapur	2.9	3.0	7.7	37.8	54.5	-
12.	Jabalpur	2.9	4.6	10.2	51.7	27.3	-
13.	Katine	5.3	4.6	14.5	28.7	30.9	-
14.	Mandla	2.3	2.4	9.0	46.6	56.8	-
15.	Dadorie	2.1	3.2	8.4	41.6	28.1	-
16.	Balaghat	2.5	4.9	13.7	48.2	25.3	-
17.	Seoni	2.8	5.0	13.3	36.0	30.1	-
18.	Sagar	3.1	3.1	15.6	47.6	44.0	-
19.	Damoh	3.0	3.5	10.5	39.0	21.4	-
20.	Panna	4.7	1.3	7.9	46.8	73.9	-
21.	Chhatarpur	2.5	6.3	14.5	72.3	19.7	-
22.	Tikamgarh	4.6	4.2	12.6	57.2	26.7	-
23.	Gwalior	3.6	4.4	7.8	40.3	19.9	-
24.	Bhind	2.6	2.7	5.1	48.9	35.3	-
25.	Morena	3.0	4.1	10.8	45.7	30.9	-
26.	Shoepur	2.8	3.3	11.1	60.1	38.0	-
27.	Shivpuri	3.2	2.7	8.0	48.4	34.2	-
28.	Guna	2.8	2.1	6.6	34.7	32.8	-
29.	Datia	2.5	2.4	5.8	57.6	29.7	-
30.	Indore	3.5	6.2	6.1	55.7	14.6	-
31.	Dewas	2.7	4.7	12.2	45.7	24.4	-
32.	Dhar	2.5	4.8	16.3	40.1	21.3	-
33.	Jhabua	2.7	4.6	9.7	37.1	14.7	-
34.	Khargone	2.5	7.6	18.0	47.5	17.0	-
35.	Barwani	1.9	5.2	20.3	69.7	22.5	-
36.	Ujjain	3.3	4.2	11.7	32.5	20.3	-
37.	Shajapur	0.6	1.2	2.6	173.0	81.5	-
38.	Ratlam	3.0	3.8	11.2	33.7	21.2	-
39.	Mandsaur	2.3	2.5	5.6	43.3	25.3	-
40.	Neemach	1.8	2.7	8.2	36.2	25.2	-
41.	Rewa	2.5	4.2	8.0	57.9	32.5	-
42.	Satna	2.5	4.0	8.2	53.1	30.6	-
43.	Sidhi	2.2	3.4	9.4	61.6	29.6	-
44.	Shahdol	2.3	7.7	13.2	57.3	19.1	-
45.	Umaria	2.2	5.5	5.8	40.6	30.4	-
	Average	**2.7**	**3.8**	**9.3**	**47.6**	**28.0**	**19.2**

* District-wise details not available

Table 15.7 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

District	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Bilaspur	25	2500	13	811
Durg	40	2000	14	700
Gwalior	40	2000	-	-
Mandsaur	8	600	4	334
Rajnandgaon	40	2000	16	617
Surguja	24	2400	22	1396
Raigarh (New vide Gulbarga)	10	1000	12	500
Total	**187**	**12500**	**81**	**4358**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 15.8 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Madhya Pradesh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetiment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Balaghat	3	0	3	39	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	49
2	Barwani	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	31	51
3	Betul	1	0	1	25	6	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	40
4	Bhind	7	0	7	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	102	117
5	Bhopal	2	0	2	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	26
6	Bhopal Rly.	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	12
7	Chhatarpur	1	0	1	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	132
8	Chhindwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Damoh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
10	Datiya	2	0	2	6	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	18
11	Dewas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dhar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Dindori	2	0	2	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	14
14	Guna	2	0	2	32	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	166	204
15	Gwalior	2	0	2	6	17	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	27	59
16	Harda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Hoshangabad	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18
18	Indore	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	25
19	Indore Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
20	Jabalpur	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	73
21	Jabalpur Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Jhabua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Katni	4	0	4	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71	91
24	Khandwa	10	8	2	47	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	149
25	Khargon	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6

Contd.

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26	Mandla	1	0	1	19	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
27	Mandsaur	1	0	1	21	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	52
28	Morena	2	0	2	6	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	8	24
29	Narsinghpur	1	0	1	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	52	70
30	Neemuch	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	44	57
31	Panna	2	0	2	11	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	28
32	Raisen	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	28
33	Rajgarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
34	Ratlam	2	0	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
35	Rewa	2	0	2	4	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	65	78
36	Sagar	2	0	2	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	46
37	Satna	3	0	3	15	8	0	1	15	4	0	0	0	13	59
38	Seoni	6	3	3	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	88
39	Shahdol	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18
40	Shajapur	1	0	1	8	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	20
41	Sheopur	1	0	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	35
42	Shivpuri	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
43	Sidhi	4	0	4	21	15	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	84	127
44	Sihore	3	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	19
45	Tikamgarh	3	0	3	16	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	77	104
46	Ujjain	3	1	2	27	11	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	116	161
47	Umariya	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	15
48	Vidisha	11	6	5	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	141
	Total	**94**	**18**	**76**	**517**	**154**	**4**	**1**	**91**	**5**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1460**	**2329**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Maharashtra

State Highlights-Census, 2001

- The population of the state has grown by 22.57 percent.
- The decenal growth rate has fallen by 3.16 percent.
- The sex ratio for the total population in the state has fallen by 12 and stands at 922 during Census, 2001.
- Literacy rate has risen for the state to 77.27 percent.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Mumbai: 8,587,561	Sindhudurg: 861,672
* Percentage of population growth (Decadal growth rate)	Sindhudurg: 3.55	Thane: 54.86
* Literacy rate	Mumbai (suburb): 87.14	Dhule: 56.06
* Sex ratio	Ratnagiri: 1135	Mumbai: 774
* Density	Mumbai: 21190	Gadchiroli: 67

Child Population (0-6 years)

The district-wise detail of child population, as enumerated during Census, 2001 is given in Table 16.1. Child population comprises 13.6 percent population in the state (Table 16.2). The districts of Kolhapur (17.8%), Nandurbar (16.8%), Hingoli (16.4%) and above the average for child population. On the other there are districts like Wardha (12.1%), Nagpur (12.6%) and Pune (12.8%) with lower proportion of child population. It would be useful to study the phenomenon of greater than usual proportion of children in certain districts, as well as the reasons for lesser percentage of child population in certain districts indicated above. The most likely cause of abnormally low percentage of child population in Mumbai (9.8%) and its Suburbs (11.5%) is the considerable influx of migrant population of adult males working in the city, with their families residing in rural areas of the country.

Sex Ratio

The average sex ratio of Maharashtra has shown a declining trend. In the last century, the sex ratio in the state has fallen by 56 points and during the last decade the sex ratio has fallen to an all time low of 933 due to further decline by 12 points. Most districts are above the state average. Ratnagiri (1135) has the highest sex ratio among the districts of the state, followed by Sindhudurg (1077). The lowest sex ratio is observed in Mumbai (774), Mumbai Suburb (826) and Thane (857), as per Table 16.3.

During the last decade (1991-2001), as many as 23 districts have registered a decline in sex ratio and 10 districts have shown an increase in sex ratio. Significant decline has been observed in Ratnagiri (-70), Sindhudurg (-60), Raigarh (-35), Satara (-34), Thane (-22) and Mumbai (-17). Appreciable increase has been reported from districts of Chandrapur (+13), Nagpur (+11) and Gondiya (+10). While in most cases of significant drop in sex ratio of districts, the sex determination test followed by termination of pregnancy leading to female foeticide could be a major cause that needs to be confirmed. In addition to this, the gender composition of the migrant population moving to the urban industrial centres of these districts has to be taken into consideration.

Education

In most districts of the state, the pre-primary and primary schools do not always have even 2 teachers in the school (Tables 16.4 & 16.5) as evident from the teacher/ school ratio for the districts. As can be seen from the district-wise student/ teacher ratio, all states have inadequate number of teachers in comparison to the number of students enrolled. Thus, there is a clear requirement of recruiting more teachers at the primary and pre-primary levels.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

As many as 61 of the 74 sanctioned schools for child labour were functional, catering to the needs of 3170 children (Table 16.6). A little more effort would be required to operationalize the remaining 13 schools that have been sanctioned to increase the coverage of child labour to 3700 children under the NCLP schemes in the state.

Crimes against Children

Child rape, murder, kidnapping & child abduction, exposure and abandonment account for nearly 70% of crimes against children in the state (Table 16.7). Child rape constitutes 26.4 percent crimes against children in Maharashtra, followed by exposure and abandonment of children (15.2%), kidnapping and abduction of children (14.8%) and murder (13.3%)

The districts Nagpur rural (38), Pune commissionarate (37), Nasik rural (27), Pune rural (27), Bhandara (24), Sangli (23) and Wardha (21) accounted for more than 40 percent of child rapes in the state. Most cases of child exposure and abandonment were reported from Jalgaon (23), Nasik rural (22), Nagpur Rly. (21), Pune rural (21) and Pune commissionarate (19). Maximum cases of kidnapping and abduction of children were reported from Mumbai, Yavatmal, Nagpur, Buldhana, Sangli and Wardha which summed up to nearly 41 percent cases of this crime. Stray cases of foeticide have been reported in Aurangabad, Dhule, Mumbai, Chandrapur and Nasik rural despite legislation to prevent it. Most cases of procuration of girls were from Sangli (12), Navi Mumbai (7) and Gadchiroli (6). Buying and selling of girls for prostitution was reported in Pune and Sangli, receptively.

On the whole, there is a need to raise the level of awareness among masses against crimes perpetrated on children and stepping up prevention of crimes against children. Specific campaigns may a launched in various districts in reference to the crime pattern reported from the given district. Focus of intervention against crimes affecting children may be on Mumbai, Aurangabad, Sangli, Kolhapur, Jalgaon, Gadchiroli, Nasik, Pune and Yavatmal districts.

Table 16.1 : Total Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex and Residence, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Maharashtra	**96878627**	**50400596**	**46478031**	**13187087**	**6878579**	**6308508**	**64566781**	**37487129**	**27079652**	**77.27**	**86.27**	**67.51**
1.	Nandurbar	1311709	663511	648198	220267	112027	108240	610389	365266	245123	56.06	66.32	45.55
2.	Dhule	1707947	878372	829575	245364	128635	116729	1054979	614159	440820	72.08	81.90	61.76
3.	Jalgaon	3682690	1905493	1777197	511501	274029	237472	2409853	1410865	998988	76.06	86.53	64.95
4.	Buldana	2232480	1147403	1085077	330095	172411	157684	1443854	847170	596684	76.14	87.17	64.55
5.	Akola	1630239	841253	788986	228716	118148	110568	1145218	644794	500424	81.77	89.22	73.82
6.	Washim	1020216	526094	494122	156834	81627	75207	638802	382039	256763	74.03	86.01	61.32
7.	Amravati	2607160	1345614	1261546	347067	178234	168833	1873959	1040456	833503	82.96	89.28	76.21
8.	Wardha	1236736	638990	597746	150254	77672	72582	869673	489417	380256	80.50	87.70	72.80
9.	Nagpur	4067637	2105314	1962323	510561	261985	248576	2980617	1654790	1325827	84.18	90.25	77.65
10.	Bhandara	1136146	573445	562701	150252	76731	73521	775494	442372	333122	78.68	89.11	68.11
11.	Gondiya	1200707	598834	601873	167408	85219	82189	812226	459553	352673	78.65	89.54	67.89
12.	Gadchiroli	970294	491101	479193	151486	76750	74736	493485	288680	204805	60.29	69.72	50.64
13.	Chandrapur	2071101	1062993	1008108	271499	139633	131866	1319919	765565	554354	73.07	83.19	62.56
14.	Yavatmal	2458271	1265681	1192590	359430	185114	174316	1556040	913960	642080	74.06	84.47	63.01
15.	Nanded	2876259	1481358	1394901	459081	236152	222929	1650601	1006271	644330	68.52	81.14	55.12
16.	Hingoli	987160	505373	481787	161643	83545	78098	551635	342015	209620	66.86	81.11	51.96

Contd.

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17.	Parbhani	1527715	780191	747524	239383	124297	115086	839140	513802	325338	67.04	80.58	52.98
18.	Jalna	1612980	826903	786077	251459	131370	120089	878094	549953	328141	64.52	79.17	49.25
19.	Aurangabad	2897013	1505363	1391650	429824	228087	201737	1833993	1100397	733596	73.63	85.07	61.28
20.	Nashik	4993796	2590912	2402884	765868	395495	370373	3170726	1871206	1299520	75.10	85.19	64.16
21.	Thane	8131849	4377747	3754102	1114539	576658	537881	5681291	3271379	2409912	81.00	86.06	75.00
22.	Mumbai (Suburb)	8587561	4702761	3884800	985612	513706	471906	6624554	3881074	2743480	87.14	92.65	80.39
23.	Mumbai	3338031	1878246	1459785	327398	172500	154898	2604173	1531600	1072573	86.82	89.95	82.71
24.	Raigarh	2207929	1117628	1090301	304310	156620	147690	1470309	829581	640728	77.32	86.40	68.06
25.	Pune	7232555	3769128	3463427	926828	486382	440446	5086741	2905770	2180971	80.78	88.55	72.32
26.	Ahmednagar	4040642	2083053	1957589	568671	300962	267709	2668491	1556508	1111983	75.82	86.21	64.88
27.	Bid	2161250	1116356	1044894	323150	170297	152853	1257743	766896	490847	68.48	80.69	55.38
28.	Latur	1590024	819413	770611	315292	163966	151326	1275279	761357	513922	72.34	83.63	60.28
29.	Osmanabad	1486586	769368	717218	219799	114039	105760	879684	532312	347372	70.24	82.03	57.55
30.	Solapur	3849543	1989623	1859920	547548	288631	258917	23650853	1400379	964674	71.50	82.28	60.07
31.	Satara	2808994	1408326	1400668	351535	186613	164922	1920176	1075247	844929	78.52	88.45	68.71
32.	Ratnagiri	1696777	794498	902279	230052	117710	112342	1104922	583870	521052	75.35	86.28	65.98
33.	Sindhudurg	868825	417890	450935	101208	52020	49188	612309	327362	284947	80.52	90.21	71.67
34.	Kolhapur	2472809	1260239	1212570	438975	236073	202902	2375780	1374321	1001459	77.23	87.67	66.38
35.	Sangli	2583524	1320088	1263436	324178	175241	148937	1731579	986743	744836	76.70	86.25	66.88

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra, 2001.

Table 16.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Maharashtra	**13.6**
1.	Nandurbar	16.8
2.	Dhule	14.4
3.	Jalgaon	13.9
4.	Buldana	14.8
5.	Akola	14.0
6.	Washim	15.4
7.	Amravati	13.3
8.	Wardha	12.1
9.	Nagpur	12.6
10.	Bhandara	13.2
11.	Gondiya	13.9
12.	Gadchiroli	15.6
13.	Chandrapur	13.1
14.	Yavatmal	14.6
15.	Nanded	16.0
16.	Hingoli	16.4
17.	Parbhani	15.7
18.	Jalna	15.6
19.	Aurangabad	14.8
20.	Nashik	15.3
21.	Thane	13.7
22.	Mumbai (Suburb)	11.5
23.	Mumbai	9.8
24.	Raigarh	13.8
25.	Pune	12.8
26.	Ahmednagar	14.0
27.	Bid	15.0
28.	Latur	12.5
29.	Osmanabad	14.8
30.	Solapur	14.2
31.	Satara	12.5
32.	Ratnagiri	13.6
33.	Sindhudurg	11.6
34.	Kolhapur	17.8
35.	Sangli	12.5

Table 16.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
			2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Ratnagiri	1135	1205	1
2	2	Sindhudurg	1077	1137	2
3	3	Gondiya	1005	994	3
4	4	Satara	995	1029	4
5	5	Bhandara	982	980	5
6	6	Gadchiroli	976	976	6
7	7	Nandurbar	975	975	7
8	8	Raigarh	975	1010	8
9	9	Chandrapur	961	948	9
10	10	Sangli	957	958	10
11	11	Parbhani	957	955	11
12	12	Hingoli	953	951	12
13	13	Jaina	952	958	13
14	14	Kolhapur	949	961	14
15	15	Buldana	946	953	15
16	16	Dhule	945	945	16
17	17	Nanded	943	945	17
18	18	Yavatmal	942	951	18
19	19	Ahmednagar	941	949	19
20	20	Amravati	940	936	20
21	21	Washim	939	946	21
22	22	Akola	938	934	22
23	23	Solapur	937	934	23
24	24	Wardha	936	939	24
25	25	Latur	934	942	25
26	26	Nagpur	933	922	26
27	27	Jalgaon	932	940	27
28	28	Osmanabad	930	937	28
29	29	Bid	927	944	29
30	30	Nashik	924	940	30
31	31	Aurangabad	919	922	31
32	32	Pune	917	933	32
33	33	Thane	857	879	33
34	34	Mumbai (Suburb)	826	831	34
35	35	Mumbai	774	791	35

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 1 of 2001, Maharashtra.

Table 16.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence on School, availability of Teachers and Student enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ahmednagar	3169	2644	691	722	506269	265737	180077	10659	-	-
2.	Akola	1664	740	401	326	220471	103452	83279	3477	-	-
3.	Amravati	975	1235	694	533	315412	163717	124665	6246	-	-
4.	Aurangabad	2149	1258	849	461	428832	184836	128173	4954	-	-
5.	Beed	642	1488	805	481	340374	141065	107173	3429	-	-
6.	Bhandara	1275	623	284	251	127809	73174	67309	2585	-	-
7.	Buldhana	533	988	584	345	291249	142698	98368	5272	-	-
8.	Chandrapur	1991	1250	601	386	238660	132405	100957	4871	-	-
9.	Dhule	941	1071	231	342	214029	97305	85945	4257	-	-
10.	Gadchiroli	1368	1022	445	211	113938	58898	44837	3375	-	-
11.	Gondiya	1015	746	423	240	141407	80221	67920	2693	-	-
12.	Hingoli	1665	417	445	130	156507	55296	30142	1838	-	-
13.	Jalgaon	2376	1493	680	591	463426	228971	200748	7256	-	-
14.	Jalna	542	743	722	205	250901	89279	50328	2110	-	-
15.	Kohlapur	1931	1285	1010	716	367210	215331	179926	5247	-	-
16.	Latur	181	706	741	507	330013	171473	114769	5037	-	-
17.	Mumbai	305	1201	910	1384	1048213	637996	540359	10326	-	-
18.	Nagpur	817	1793	738	776	461261	240328	207758	8341	-	-
19.	Nanded	503	1243	1205	444	446266	167328	118571	6088	-	-
20.	Nandurbar	260	1498	234	219	165304	58783	45469	3355	-	-
21.	Nasik	405	2595	986	700	588451	264905	178363	7767	-	-
22.	Osmanabad	215	537	617	356	192961	100589	64306	3673	-	-
23.	Parbhari	483	574	575	218	271031	89633	52030	2057	-	-

Contd.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Pune	2699	2977	1467	1008	733197	402183	304832	11855	-	-
25.	Raigad	2366	2055	800	355	281377	132806	84760	6387	-	-
26.	Ratnagiri	957	1658	1125	332	183957	104646	62909	3072	-	-
27.	Sangli	1365	1230	688	554	298861	158816	119978	4308	-	-
28.	Satara	2346	1869	885	571	305518	178123	138304	6302	-	-
29.	Shindukadurg	1113	966	569	199	82721	49718	38893	2178	-	-
30.	Solapur	2027	2123	1028	681	493603	244833	152040	7556	-	-
31.	Thane	2360	3165	1685	894	867034	415376	262356	9311	-	-
32.	Wardha	937	772	295	256	133993	76262	68251	3161	-	-
33.	Washim	892	542	323	216	140015	64794	50273	2454	-	-
34.	Yavatmal	2205	1464	838	449	328012	134022	95474	5029	-	-
	Total	**44672**	**45971**	**24574**	**16059**	**11528282**	**5724999**	**4249542**	**176526**	**242265**	**203425**

* District wise data is not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 16.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School Ratio	Student/ Teacher Ratio
1	**2**	**3**	**4**
1.	Ahmednagar	1.8	47.5
2.	Akola	1.4	63.4
3.	Amravati	2.8	50.5
4.	Aurangabad	1.5	86.6
5.	Beed	1.6	99.3
6.	Bhandara	1.4	49.4
7.	Buldhana	3.5	55.2
8.	Chandrapur	1.5	49.0
9.	Dhule	0.5	50.3
10.	Gadchiroli	1.4	33.8
11.	Gondiya	1.5	52.5
12.	Hingoli	0.9	85.2
13.	Jalgaon	1.9	63.9
14.	Jalna	1.6	118.9
15.	Kohlapur	1.6	70.0
16.	Latur	19.6	65.5
17.	Mumbai	6.9	101.5
18.	Nagpur	3.2	55.3
19.	Nanded	3.5	73.3
20.	Nandurbar	1.9	49.3
21.	Nasik	2.6	75.7
22.	Osmanabad	4.9	52.5
23.	Parbhari	1.9	131.8
24.	Pune	2.1	61.8
25.	Raigad	1.4	44.1
26.	Ratnagiri	1.2	59.9
27.	Sangli	1.7	69.4
28.	Satara	1.5	48.5
29.	Shindukadurg	1.0	38.0
30.	Solapur	1.8	65.3
31.	Thane	1.7	93.1
32.	Wardha	1.8	78.4
33.	Washim	1.7	97.6
34.	Yavatmal	1.4	65.2
	Average	**2.6**	**68.3**

Table 16.6 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

District	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Solapur	34	1700	26	1300
Thane	40	2000	35	1870
Total	**74**	**3700**	**61**	**3170**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 16.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Maharashtra during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetiment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ahmednagar	14	0	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
2	Akola	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
3	Amravati Commr.	2	0	2	5	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	16
4	Amravati Rural	4	0	4	16	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
5	Aurangabad Commr.	8	0	8	6	12	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	41
6	Aurangabad Rural	8	0	8	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	22
7	Beed	24	17	7	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	50
8	Bhandara	0	0	0	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	36
9	Buldhana	9	0	9	13	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	57
10	Chandrapur	5	0	5	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22
11	Dhule	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	10
12	Gadchiroli	4	0	4	13	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	22	48
13	Gondia	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
14	Hingoli	7	0	7	5	1	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	21
15	Jalgaon	18	0	18	11	7	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	59
16	Jalna	5	0	5	2	8	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	30
17	Kolhapur	4	0	4	2	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	3	0	16
18	Latur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
19	Mumbai	4	0	4	19	25	1	0	6	1	0	0	0	56	112
20	Mumbai Rly.	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	10
21	Nagpur Commr.	7	1	6	20	18	0	0	9	1	0	0	1	64	120
22	Nagpur Rly.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	22
23	Nagpur Rural	7	0	7	38	12	0	0	9	0	0	0	1	40	107

Contd.

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
24	Nanded	16	0	16	5	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	27
25	Nandurbar	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	8
26	Nasik Commr.	2	0	2	6	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	28
27	Nasik Rural	11	0	11	27	9	1	2	22	0	0	0	0	21	93
28	Navi Mumbai	2	0	2	14	1	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	33	61
29	Osmanabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
30	Parbhani	8	0	8	7	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	1	4	33
31	Pune Commr.	10	0	10	37	12	0	0	19	0	8	0	0	75	161
32	Pune Rly.	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
33	Pune Rural	22	0	22	27	6	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	17	93
34	Raigad	3	0	3	17	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	35
35	Ratnagiri	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8	15
36	Sangli	6	6	0	23	14	2	1	10	12	0	1	4	4	77
37	Satara	10	0	10	20	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	22	72
38	Sindhudurg	5	0	5	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
39	Solapur Commr.	3	0	3	11	6	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	4	32
40	Solapur Rural	3	0	3	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	13
41	Thane Commr.	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	19
42	Thane Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39
43	Wardha	2	0	2	21	14	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	13	59
44	Washim	1	0	1	14	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	31
45	Yavatmal	3	0	3	18	26	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	55
	Total	**248**	**24**	**224**	**491**	**275**	**10**	**6**	**282**	**34**	**8**	**1**	**18**	**487**	**1860**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Manipur

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The state registered a rise of less than 1% in decadal growth rate (from 29.29 to 30.02).
- Female literacy was nearly 60 percent for females in the state.
- There has been an improvement in the sex ratio by 20 points during the decade 1991-2001.

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	Imphal West: 4,709,851	Tamenglong: 111,493
* Literacy rate	Imphal West: 80.61	Senapati:50.47
*Sex ratio	Imphal West: 1,007	Tamenglong:922

Child Population (0-6 years)

The average population of children in the state is around 13 percent (Table 17.2). The lowest proportion of children was observed in Tamenglong and it would be useful to find out the reasons behind it and identify the factors which make this district different in the matter of child population in comparison to the other districts (Table 17.1). On the other hand, it would be interesting to study the factors leading to a high proportion of child population in Thoubal district.

Sex Ratio

Though almost all the districts in the state registered sex ratio above 900 and performed better in 2001 Census on an average, as compared to the 1991 Census, yet Senapati district is a cause of concern (Table 17.3). It is the only district in the state that reported a fall in sex ratio (from 935 in 1991 to 922 in 2001) and the demographic or social factors underlying such a decline have to be identified. Two districts namely Tamenglong and Thoubal have registered sex ratio above 1000 and can form interesting case studies in improving sex ratio.

Nutrition

Across the eight districts in the state, on an average, cereals as well as the green leafy vegetables were adequately consumed. The inadequacy of consumption of other foodstuffs in various district across the state is presented in Table 17.4. The dietary inadequacy of protein rich foods like

pulses and milk/ milk products is a matter of great concern. A campaign on increasing consumption of protein rich foods is essential throughout the state. The districts with inadequacy status of protein and calorie are listed in Table 17.5. As can be seen, the inadequacy of protein and calories declines as we move from childhood to adolescence. Thus, the focus should be on better infant and child feeding during nutrition and health education sessions in the state. The Prevalence of severe undernutrition at the district level is presented in Table 17.6. All districts have undernourished population, though of variable degree, calling for intervention accordingly. The prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting at district level is shown in Table 17.7. Imphal had the highest prevalence of the problem of underweight children, followed by Tamenlong and Ukhrul having greatest proportion of stunted children, indicating chronic malnutrition. Districts with prevalence of chronic energy deficiency are listed in Table 17.8. The districts of Tamenlong, Chandel, Imphal, Senapati and Thoubal are a cause of concern when districts with unmet energy needs are considered and programmes of supplementary nutrition and food for work need to be implemented with greater rigor in these districts.

Table 17.9 presents the nutritional situation of the children across the districts in the state. To sum up, at the district level, proportion of normal children was highest in Churachandpur (40%) and lowest in Imphal (20%). The prevalence of mild undernutrition varied from 35 percent in Imphal to 49 percent in Senapati and Thoubal districts and moderate degree undernutrition between 17 percent in Churachandpur to 39 percent in Imphal district. Severe degree undernutrition was however highest in Tamenglong district (7%) followed by Ukhurl (5.7%), Imphal (5.4%), Churachandpur (5.1%) and Bishenpur (5.0%). The lowest prevalence of severe undernutrition was seen in Senapati district (2%). It was about 3 percent each in Thoubal and Chandel districts.

Education

The manpower and infrastructure for education seems to be adequate in the state, as evident from Tables 17.10 and 17.11. The absence of pre-schools in most districts underlines the significance of Anganwadis in the state as the only source of early childhood stimulation and education. The main concern is a steep decline in enrolment at Middle School level (57.5%) and further decline at the High School level (71.8%), when the figures of enrolment of children are compared at these levels with those at the Primary School level. Thus, the focus of child education has to be to retain children in school beyond Primary School and for this parent and the community has to be made to appreciate the importance of completing school education.

Crimes against Children

No offences have been reported to have been committed against children (Table 17.12).

Table 17.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Manipur	**2,388,634**	**1,207,338**	**1,181,296**	**312,691**	**159,448**	**153,243**	**1,429,656**	**815,944**	**613,712**	**68.87**	**77.87**	**59.70**
1.	Senapati	379,214	196,646	182,568	40,233	20,045	20,188	171,100	99,583	71,517	50.47	56.39	44.04
2.	Tamenglong	111,493	57,994	53,499	15,236	7,813	7,423	56,269	33,640	22,629	58.46	67.04	49.11
3.	Churachandpur	228,707	114,740	113,967	29,393	15,256	14,137	148,829	84,537	64,292	74.67	84.98	64.40
4.	Bishnupur	205,907	102,772	103,135	27,565	14,320	13,245	127,667	72,751	54,916	71.59	82.25	61.09
5.	Thoubal	366,341	183,338	183,003	59,305	30,073	29,232	208,464	123,372	85,092	67.90	80.50	55.34
6.	Imphal West	439,532	218,947	220,585	52,347	26,631	25,716	312,125	171,350	140,775	80.61	89.10	72.24
7.	Imphal East	393,780	197,710	196,070	52,634	26,928	25,706	260,573	147,617	112,956	76.38	86.44	66.30
8.	Ukhrul	140,946	73,413	67,533	20,182	10,251	9,931	83,284	47,625	35,659	68.96	75.40	61.91
9.	Chandel	122,714	61,778	60,936	15,796	8,131	7,665	61,345	35,469	25,876	57.38	66.12	48.57

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

Table 17.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Manipur

Sl. No.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Manipur	**13.1**
1.	Senapati	10.6
2.	Tamenglong	13.7
3.	Churachandpur	12.9
4.	Bishnupur	13.4
5.	Thoubal	16.2
6.	Imphal West	11.9
7.	Imphal East	13.4
8.	Ukhrul	14.3
9.	Chandel	12.9

Table 17.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate		Sex ratio		Density	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Manipur	**2,388,634**	**1,207,338**	**1,181,296**	**29.29**	**30.02**	**958**	**978**	**82**	**107**
1.	Senapati	379,214	196,646	182,568	36.13	81.96	942	928	64	116
2.	Tamenglong	111,493	57,994	53,499	38.51	29.23	935	922	20	25
3.	Churachandpur	228,707	114,740	113,967	31.00	29.81	931	993	39	50
4.	Bishnupur	205,907	102,772	103,135	27.52	13.90	984	1,004	364	415
5.	Thoubal	366,341	183,338	183,003	26.34	24.62	980	998	572	713
6.	Imphal West	439,532	218,947	220,585	26.14	15.42	979	1,007	734	847
7.	Imphal East	393,780	197,710	196,070	29.41	19.16	966	992	466	555
8.	Ukhrul	140,946	73,413	67,533	31.74	28.98	884	920	24	31
9.	Chandel	122,714	61,778	60,936	25.81	72.80	913	986	21	37

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Manipur.

Table 17.4 : Average Consumption of Foodstuff (g/cu/day) below RDA

Foodstuff	Districts with consumption (g/cu/day) below RDA
Roots & tubers	Tamenlong
Other veg.	Ukhrul, Churachandpur
Milk and its products	All districts
Fats & Oils	All districts
Sugar	All districts

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.5 : Protein Calorie Adequacy at the District Level

Districts		Prevalence (%) of protein calorie adequacy					
		Children		Adolescent		Adults	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
Bishenpur	M	50.0	14.7	89.3	0	91.4	1.4
	F	52.4	23.8	90.9	0	91.0	1.5
Chandel	M	23.3	38.3	90.3	0	94.6	0
	F	21.8	32.7	90.9	0	98.9	1.1
Churachandpur	M	33.3	40.7	86.5	1.9	92.3	0
	F	30.1	35.6	92.1	0	88.5	1.2
Imphal	M	45.5	33.3	80.4	2.2	85.8	2.8
	F	41.5	29.2	75.0	4.2	75.2	4.3
Senapati	M	39.3	31.1	97.5	0	97.4	0
	F	34.9	25.4	97.3	0	99.2	0
Tamenlong	M	19.4	35.5	90.6	0	93.9	0.9
	F	26.7	35.0	87.2	5.1	94.7	2.6
Thoubal	M	52.4	19.1	92.0	0	93.6	0
	F	58.8	14.7	92.0	0	94.0	0
Ukhrul	M	34.3	18.6	71.9	3.1	84.6	1.5
	F	27.5	36.2	64.4	11.1	80.8	1.5

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.6 : Prevalence (%) of Severe Undernutrition at District Level

Prevalence (%)	District
< =5	Bishenpur, Chandel, Senapati, Thoubal
6-7	Churachandpur, Imphal, Tamenlong, Ukhrul

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.7 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunted and Wasted

District	Prevalence (%)		
	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
Manipur	36.5	28.0	32.0
Bishenpur	30.0	26.2	35.0
Chandel	29.7	17.4	35.5
Churachandpur	28.7	29.2	27.1
Imphal	48.2	19.9	45.7
Senapati	29.0	25.9	22.8
Tamenlong	47.0	36.8	38.9
Thoubal	35.9	30.8	23.1
Ukhrul	39.8	36.9	25.0

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.8 : Prevalence of Chronic Energy Deficiency at District Level

Prevalence (%)	District
< =10	Bishenpur, Ukhrul, Churachandpur
11-20	Chandel, Imphal, Senapati, Thoubal
24	Tamenglong

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.9 : Status of Malnutrition at District Level

Districts	Gomez classification			SD classification			B	M	I	Deficiency sign > 1%		
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted	CED III	CED II	CED I	Goitre	Anaemia	Teeth Flur
Bishnupur	37.5	26.3	5.0	30.0	26.2	35.0	0.8	1.3	8.2	2.5	-	-
Chandel	40.1	20.9	2.9	29.7	17.4	35.5	1.0	2.4	8.9	10.5	1.9	-
Churachandpur	38.0	16.9	5.1	28.7	29.2	27.1	0.5	1.2	8.2	3.2	1.7	-
Imphal	34.9	39.2	5.4	48.2	19.9	45.7	2.2	1.7	9.1	0.0	-	-
Tamenglong	42.2	27.6	7.0	47.0	36.8	38.9	2.5	3.2	17.9	9.2	2.3	-
Thoubal	48.7	26.9	2.6	35.9	30.8	23.1	1.3	1.9	10.4	0.0	-	1.5
Senapati	48.8	20.4	1.9	29.0	25.9	22.8	1.0	1.9	11.6	2.9	-	-
Ukhrul	39.8	26.1	5.7	39.8	36.9	25.0	1.5	1.4	7.2	2.3	-	-

M = Male F = Female; - = < 1%

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 17.10 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Disrict	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Imphal-West	1	356	157	143	54782	31052	24204	2847	1729	3310
2.	Imphal-East	0	370	131	129	54437	25872	17223	1715	1584	2519
3.	Thoubal	0	326	88	105	46572	24088	13570	1609	949	1509
4.	Bishnupur	0	211	63	54	27974	13141	9040	733	761	1026
5.	Ukhrul	0	223	64	42	20958	5496	3740	661	441	748
6.	Tamenglong	0	215	48	23	18761	3587	2625	717	346	337
7.	Senapati	0	395	91	61	30319	10975	5787	424	481	562
8.	Churachandpur	0	270	102	79	26241	9362	6064	727	1035	1763
9.	Chandel	0	207	52	23	18327	3332	1973	209	498	288
	Total	**1**	**2573**	**796**	**659**	**298371**	**126905**	**84226**	**9642**	**7824**	**12062**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001), Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 17.11 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

SL. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Imphal-West	8.0	11.0	23.1	19.2	18.0	7.3
2.	Imphal-East	4.6	12.1	19.5	31.7	16.3	6.8
3.	Thoubal	4.9	10.8	14.4	28.9	25.4	9.0
4.	Bishnupur	3.5	12.1	19.0	38.2	17.3	8.8
5.	Ukhrul	3.0	6.9	17.8	31.7	12.5	5.0
6.	Tamenglong	3.3	7.2	14.7	55.7	10.4	7.8
7.	Senapati	1.1	5.3	9.2	71.5	22.8	10.3
8.	Churachandpur	2.7	10.1	22.3	36.1	9.1	3.4
9.	Chandel	1.0	9.6	12.5	87.7	6.7	6.9
	Average	**3.7**	**12.1**	**18.3**	**24.7**	**16.2**	**7.0**

Table 17.12 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Maharashtra during 2002

Sl. No	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bishnupur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Chandel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Churachandpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Imphal (East)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Imphal (West)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Senapati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tamenglong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Thoubal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Ukhrul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Meghalaya

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal population growth for the state reported during the decade 1991-2001 is 29.94 percent.
- The state has sex ratio of 975, which is well above the national average and notably higher is the urban sex ratio of 985.
- Sex ratio of children in the age group 0-6 years is the same (975) as that for the entire population but the urban sex ratio of children aged upto 6 years is much lower (964).

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	East Khasi Hills: 6,60,994	South Garo Hills: 99,105
* Total rural population	West Garo Hills: 4,57,422	South Garo Hills: 90,462
* Total urban population	East Khasi Hills: 2,77,967	South Garo Hills: 8643
* Percentage of population growth	East Khasi Hills: 42.05	Ri Bhoi: 6.83
* Literacy rate	East Khasi Hills: 74.74	West Garo Hills: 50.78
*Sex ratio	West Garo Hills: 988	South Garo Hills & Ri Bhoi: 941

Child Population (0-6 years)

Child population in the age group 0-6 years comprises 19.8 percent of the total population. As evident from Table 18.1, the number of boys (2,31,571) is slightly higher than the number of girls (2,25,871). Nearly 86 percent of children aged 0-6 years reside in rural areas and 14 percent are in urban areas. The child population in the age group 0-6 years is highest in East Garo Hills (1,12,374) and lowest in South Garo Hills (20,892).

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the state is 975, as reported in Census, 2001. The districts West Garo Hills (988), East Khasi Hills (984) and Jaintia Hills (980) returned sex ratios higher than the state average (Table 18.2). The cause of concern for developmental scientists would the districts Ri Bhoi (941), South Garo Hills (941) and East Garo Hills (960) where sex ratio was reported to be much below the state average. However, all the districts have a sex ratio higher than the sex ratio for the country as a whole.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The sex ratio for children in the age group 0-6 years is the same (975) as the sex ratio for the entire population. However, there is a need for investigating reasons for a much lower sex ratio in the districts South Garo Hills (947) and West Garo Hills (958). It is significant to note that the West Garo Hills returned a sex ratio of 988 for the entire population during the Census, 2001 but the sex ratio for its child population was as low as 958. The problem of low sex ratio of entire population (941) as well as the child population upto 6 years (947) requires special attention in South Garo Hills. Equally interesting would be the study of factors leading to low sex ratio of general population (941) but highly favourable sex ratio for girl children upto 6 years (989) in Ri Bhoi. The best practices and the favourable conditions leading to high sex ratio for the entire population (980) and child population upto 6 years (994) require to be documented after detailed study of the underlying factors.

Nutrition

Districts with inadequate average consumption (g/cu/day) of various foodstuff is listed in Table 18.3. The fact that both cereals and pulses were not adequately consumed in all the districts should alarm all nutritional planners, as cereal pulse combination is vital in forming the nutritional base of populations which are economically not so well off.

Emphasis during the nutrition and health education sessions should be on use of various cereal-pulse combinations as the staple diet, supplemented by other foodstuffs.

The districts with inadequate average intake of different nutrients (cu/day) are listed in Table 18.4. As can be seen, population in all the districts is consuming insufficient food to meet even the basic energy requirements and thus, we cannot even expect them to utilise their protein intake efficiently. The protein and calorie adequacy in the districts is depicted in Table 18.5. The energy-protein deficit decreases with increasing age and adolescents show lesser deficit than children. Thus basic diet counseling and nutrition education to mothers on infant and child feeding is essential to improve the nutritional intake across the age groups. The Table 18.5 clearly depicts the improved protein adequacy status in Khasi group of districts, Jaintia Hills and Ri-bhoi districts as compared to Garo group of districts. It is also quite apparent that a large section of population had calorie inadequacy in all the districts of the state as compared to protein inadequacy.

Education

The average student/ teacher ratio was observed to be low at High School level due to relatively lower proportion of students being enrolled even when the number of teachers recruited was not high (Tables 18.6 & 18.7). On the other hand, student/ teacher ratio was better in Primary & Middle Schools. The data shows that enrollment of students at Middle and High School level which falls by about 70.6 percent and 82.7 percent and may be enhanced through special drives to promote completion of school education, using various media to reach and convince the community.

Crimes against Children

Only one case of child rape was reported from the state and therefore, the state may be presumed to be safe for children (Table 18.8).

Table 18.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 and Literates by Residence and Sex, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural Urban	Population*			Child population in the age group 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Meghalaya	**T**	**2318822**	**1176087**	**1142735**	**457442**	**231571**	**225871**	**1170443**	**619274**	**551169**
		R	**1864711**	**946999**	**917712**	**392305**	**198408**	**193897**	**832884**	**444076**	**388808**
		U	**454111**	**229088**	**225023**	**65137**	**33163**	**31974**	**337559**	**175198**	**162361**
1.	West Garo Hills	T	518390	263424	254966	96482	49276	47206	213970	120871	93099
		R	459412	233219	226193	88425	45100	43325	171099	97988	73111
		U	58978	30205	28773	8057	4176	3881	42871	22883	19988
2.	East Garo Hills	T	250582	127474	123108	49242	25000	24242	122350	68278	54072
		R	214675	109090	105585	42892	21735	21157	98072	55385	42687
		U	35907	18384	17523	6350	3265	3085	24278	12893	11385
3.	South Garo Hills	T	100980	52007	48973	20892	10730	10162	43659	25241	18418
		R	92337	47399	44938	19480	10005	9475	37588	21901	15687
		U	8643	4608	4035	1412	725	687	6071	3340	2731
4.	Ri Bhoi	T	192790	99319	93471	45257	22760	22497	97473	52989	44484
		R	179610	92563	87047	42449	21309	21140	89488	48770	40718
		U	13180	6756	6424	2808	1451	1357	7985	4219	3766
5.	West Khasi Hills	T	296049	150419	145630	67321	34005	33316	148868	77179	71689
		R	261451	132981	128470	59792	30130	29662	127079	66190	60889
		U	34598	17438	17160	7529	3875	3654	21789	10989	10800
6.	East Khasi Hills	T	660923	333553	327370	112374	56775	55599	422329	215937	206392
		R	383175	194118	189057	77592	39249	38343	206744	104485	102259
		U	277748	139435	138313	34782	17526	17256	215585	111452	104133
7.	Jaintia Hills	T	299108	149891	149217	65874	33025	32849	121794	58779	63015
		R	274051	137629	136422	61675	30880	30795	102814	49357	53457
		U	25057	12262	12795	4199	2145	2054	18980	9422	9558

Source : Census of India, 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Rural Urban Distribution of population, Directorate of census operation,Meghalaya.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Meghalaya.

Table 18.2 : Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 State and District, 2001

Sl.No.	State/ District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Meghalaya	**975**	**972**	**985**	**975**	**977**	**964**
1.	West Garo Hills	988	992	956	958	961	929
2.	East Garo Hills	960	961	954	970	973	945
3.	South Garo Hills	941	948	878	947	947	948
4.	West Khasi Hills	972	970	987	980	984	943
5.	Ribhoi	941	940	953	989	993	935
6.	East Khasi Hills	984	976	995	981	979	985
7.	Jaintia Hills	980	974	1040	994	997	958

Source : Census of India, 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Rural Urban Distribution of population, Directorate of census operation, Meghalaya.

Table 18.3 : Districts with Inadequate Average Consumption of Foodstuff (g/cu/day)

Foodstuff	Districts with average consumption below RDI
Cereals	All districts
Pulses	All districts
Green Leafy Veg.	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi.
Other Veg.	South Garo Hills
Milk and its products	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi.
Fats & Oils	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi.
Sugar	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi.
Roots & Tubers	East Garo Hills, South Garo Hills.

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 18.4 : Districts with Inadequate Average Nutrients (cu/day) Intake

Foodstuff	Districts with inadequate nutrients intake
Energy (Kcal)	All districts
Protein (g)	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills,
Iron (mg)	All districts
Thiamin (mg)	South Garo Hills
Riboflavin (mg)	East Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi
Vitamin C (mg)	East Garo Hills, West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, Ri-bhoi.
Vitamin A (ug)	All districts except Jaintia Hills

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 18.5 : Protein and Calorie Adequacy Status at District Level

Districts		Prevalence (%) of protein calorie status					
		Children		Adolescent		Adult	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
East Khasi Hills	M	10.1	57.9	12.5	31.3	49.3	10.1
	F	8.2	60.0	26.7	20.0	49.8	13.2
West Khasi Hills	M	10.6	30.3	27.3	0.0	67.0	6.4
	F	11.3	25.0	50.0	0.0	69.0	6.0
East Garo Hills	M	6.7	60.0	25.0	0.0	75.6	2.6
	F	3.1	60.0	10.5	15.8	36.3	5.0
West Garo Hills	M	4.0	67.0	20.7	20.7	64.3	4.7
	F	6.3	75.0	9.5	33.3	46.9	6.9
South Garo Hills	M	10.2	63.3	19.1	19.1	72.9	0.0
	F	4.3	72.3	26.7	6.7	37.3	5.1
Jaintia Hills	M	7.3	46.4	10.0	10.0	67.0	1.1
	F	9.5	36.5	25.0	25.0	56.2	1.9
Ri-bhoi	M	5.7	40.0	57.1	14.3	65.0	2.5
	F	3.3	50.0	33.3	0.0	55.3	5.3

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 18.6 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Jaintia	0	607	109	60	27160	7335	4201	1770	578	553
2.	East Khasi Hills	0	1019	216	205	87509	28180	22315	2846	1064	2371
3.	West Khasi Hills	0	1110	204	94	57806	10375	3569	2468	954	701
4.	East Garo Hills	0	750	110	65	39755	11439	6246	1671	526	636
5.	West Gargo Hills	0	1346	253	156	75027	28832	16041	2865	1169	1346
6.	Ribhoi	0	396	84	31	22864	4361	1963	865	360	316
7.	South Garo Hills	0	418	65	32	17011	5588	2236	880	316	235
	Total	**0**	**5646**	**1041**	**643**	**327132**	**96110**	**56571**	**13365**	**4967**	**6158**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 18.7 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jaintia	2.9	5.3	9.3	15.3	12.7	7.5
2.	East Khasi Hills	2.8	4.9	11.6	30.7	26.5	9.4
3.	West Khasi Hills	2.2	4.7	7.5	23.4	10.9	5.1
4.	East Garo Hills	2.2	4.8	9.8	23.8	21.7	9.8
5.	West Gargo Hills	7.2	13.9	8.6	26.2	24.7	11.9
6.	Ribhoi	2.2	4.3	10.2	26.4	12.1	6.2
7.	South Garo Hills	2.1	4.9	7.3	19.3	17.7	9.5
	Average	**2.4**	**4.8**	**9.6**	**24.5**	**19.3**	**9.2**

Table 18.8 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Meghalaya during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetiment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Garo Hills East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Garo Hills South	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Garo Hills West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jaintia Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Khasi Hills East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Khasi Hills West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Ri-bhoi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**

District-wise totals of some heads of Meghalaya may not tally with State/UT-wise figures of Crimes committed against children due to non receipt of clarification.

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Mizoram

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The population growth rate for Mizoram was reported to be 29.18 percent.
- While 75.85 percent men in the state are literate, only 54.16 percent women are literate.
- The sex ratio of the state (938) is slightly higher than the national figure of 933.
- Nearly 15.88 percent of the population is in the age group 0-6 years.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Aizwal: 3,39,812	Sercchip: 55,539
* Percentage of population growth	Aizwal: 39.24	Maamit: 3.49
* Literacy rate	Aizwal: 96.64	Lavanglaaye: 54.46
* Sex ratio	Champhaaye: 955	Lavanglaaye: 901
* Density	Aizwal: 95	Maamit: 21

Child Population (0-6 years)

Around 15.88 percent of the population comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years. As evident from Table 19.1, the number of boys (71817) is slightly higher than the number of girls (69,720). Aizwal has the maximum number of children (47,473) and Sercchip has the least number of children (9115).

Sex Ratio

Mizoram has shown improvement (from 921 to 938) in the sex ratio over the decade, 1991-2001. The district Lavanglaaye (901) has the lowest sex ratio and Champhaye (955) has the highest sex ratio (Table 19.2). While sex ratio in Lavanglaaye district has shown improvement over the decade (from 891 in 1991 to 901 in 2001), sex ratio of Champhaye has declined from 969 to 955 during the decade, 1991-2001. The notable improvement in sex ratio of Saiha (from 939 in 1991 to 954 in 2001) and Aizwal (from 917 in 1991 to 954 in 2001).

Nutrition

The districts with inadequate food consumption are listed in Table 19.3. Population in all the districts consumes less than the recommended quantities of cereals and milk/ milk products. The average nutrient intake per consumption unit in the state is presented in Table 19.4. The inadequacy of dietary iron in all the districts calls for an intensified campaign of distributing and promoting consumption of iron and folic acid tablets to maintain productivity levels of the human resource and to keep anemia at bay. Energy deficient diets indicate gross food insufficiency in the state across the districts and a substantial possibility of diversion of proteins in the diets to make up inadequate calories in the diet. The prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting of children at the district level are shown in Table 19.5. In a state where every district has population consuming inadequate amount of calories, it is not surprising that around 40 percent children manifest features of stunting.

The Table 19.6 indicates the intake of nutrients according to age and sex. The average intake of all nutrients except energy and iron among the children of 1-6 year age was adequate being above their RDAs. On an average, nutrients intake was higher among boys in the age group of 1-3 years while it was lower in the age group of 4-6 years except for protein. The average energy and iron intake was below the level of their respective RDAs. The remaining nutrients were adequately taken on an average by both boys and girls. The average intake of all the nutrients had been adequate among adolescents and adults except for iron. The intake of iron had been inadequate in all the age groups.

Table 19.7 presents the protein calorie adequacy status of children and adolescents. The dietary inadequacy of energy and proteins is made up as the child grows. Thus, proper infant and child feeding practices should be the focus of nutrition and health education in the state.

Education

District-wise data was not available for the state (Table 19.8). The overall figures reveal that the infrastructure was inadequate at both the Middle and High School level and the teachers were also inadequate. The substantial decline of 63.2 percent and 73.1 percent, at the Middle and High School levels, respectively, as compared to Primary School level resulted in very low Student/ Teacher ratios of 8.6 and 10.8 for the 2 levels (Table 19.9).

Crimes against Children

No crime was reported to have been committed against children in the state during the year 2002 (Table 19.10).

Table 19.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years and Literates by Residence and Sex, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mizoram	**888,573**	**459,109**	**429,464**	**141,537**	**71,817**	**69,720**	**663,262**	**351,851**	**311,411**	**88.49**	**90.69**	**86.13**
1	Mamit	62,785	33,114	29,671	10,919	5,592	5,327	41,161	22,837	18,324	80.09	84.04	75.66
2	Kolasib	65,960	34,562	31,398	9,760	4,996	4,796	46,346	24,623	21,723	90.49	91.50	89.37
3	Aizawl	325,676	166,877	158,799	47,473	23,999	23,474	282,523	145,727	136,796	96.64	97.20	96.06
4	Champhai	108,392	55,756	52,636	17,074	8,659	8,418	77,466	40,621	36,845	91.88	94.00	89.64
5	Serchhip	53,861	27,380	26,481	9,115	4,577	4,538	44,642	23,210	21,432	96.16	97.24	95.02
6	Lunglei	137,223	71,402	65,821	22,526	11,467	11,059	96,513	52,314	44,199	84.20	87.36	80.74
7	Lawngtlai	73,620	38,776	34,844	13,747	7,004	6,743	33,478	20,463	13,015	54.46	65.13	46.69
8	Saiha	61,056	31,242	29,814	10,923	5,558	5,365	41,133	22,056	19,077	82.43	86.28	78.39

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram
* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Mizoram.

Table 19.2 : Ranking of Districts by Sex Ratio, State and District, 2001

Sl.No.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
			2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	01	Chhamphay	955	969	1
2.	02	Aizawl	954	917	5
3.	03	Sahia	954	939	3
4.	04	Sarichip	953	959	2
5.	05	Lungle	922	910	6
6.	06	Kolasib	913	924	4
7.	07	Mamit	902	885	8
8.	08	Longloy	901	891	7

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Mizoram.

Table 19.3 : Districts with Inadequate Consumption (g/cu/day) of Foodstuff

Foodstuff (g/cu/day)	Districts with consumption (g/cu/day) below RDA
Cereals	All districts
Pulses	Chhimtuipui
Milk and its products	All districts
Sugar*	Aizwal, Chhimtuipui

* Consumption was marginally below the recommended allowances

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 19.4 : Districts with Inadequate Average Nutrient Intake (cu/day)

Nutrient (cu/day)	District with average nutrient intake (cu/day) below the RDAs
Energy (kcal)	All districts
Iron (mg)	All districts
Thiamin (mg)	Chhimtuipuli

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 19.5 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting (1-5 years)

Districts		Prevalence (%)		
		Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
Aizwal	combined	22.7	38.8	8.4
	Urban	14.4	22.7	6.1
	Rural	25.6	44.2	9.2
Chhimtuipui		20.4	34.4	14.5
Lunglei		27.8	40.5	13.2
Mizoram		23.4	38.3	11.6

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

Table 19.6 : Average Intake of Nutrients according to Age and Sex (per day)

	Item	Energy(kcal)	Protein(g)	Fat(g)	Calcium(mg)	Phosp.(mg)	Iron(mg)	Thiam.(mg)	Ribo.(mg)	Niacin(mg)	Vit. C(mg)	Vit. A(ug)
1-3	Boys	1133	35.86	28.11	602.40	708	9.68	0.65	1.00	8.68	64.05	431.95
	Girls	991	31.84	26.78	553.12	635	8.07	0.58	0.88	6.88	57.58	383.77
	Pooled	1049	33.62	26.98	579.97	644	8.82	0.61	0.93	7.71	60.37	409.85
	RDA	1240	22.00	25.00	400.00	-	12.00	0.60	0.70	8.00	40.00	400.00
4-6	Boys	1589	49.70	36.21	671.08	977	13.83	1.00	1.22	12.94	89.77	516.86
	Girls	1647	53.47	35.79	998.65	1058	15.35	0.99	1.46	13.74	130.24	742.11
	Pooled	1634	51.56	36.72	844.44	1022	14.47	0.99	1.36	13.36	110.10	632.62
	RDA	1690	30.00	25.00	400.00	-	18.00	0.90	1.00	11.00	40.00	400.00
7-9	Boys	1811	57.95	34.97	831.04	1147	16.75	1.13	1.40	16.06	90.06	629.21
	Girls	1819	58.87	38.46	1037.70	1128	17.20	1.10	1.52	15.77	117.98	841.27
	Pooled	1804	58.12	36.50	934.44	1134	16.84	1.11	1.46	15.83	103.45	729.94
	RDA	1950	41.00	25.00	400.00	-	26.00	1.00	1.20	13.00	40.00	600.00
10-12	Boys	2068	60.53	36.23	862.88	1210	19.58	1.28	1.44	18.64	125.10	751.54
	RDA	2190	54.00	22.00	600.00	-	34.00	1.10	1.30	15.00	40.00	600.00
	Girls	1967	65.76	36.21	918.49	1230	19.11	1.25	1.48	18.95	114.81	770.89
	RDA	1970	57.00	22.00	600.00	-	19.00	1.00	1.20	13.00	40.00	600.00
13-15	Boys	2612	84.30	43.50	1454.90	1610	28.86	1.65	2.11	24.48	150.58	1109.69
	RDA	2450	70.00	22.00	600.00	-	41.00	1.20	1.50	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Girls	2542	83.26	43.59	1391.03	1561	25.55	1.60	1.98	23.92	162.15	1169.10
	RDA	2060	65.00	22.00	600.00	-	28.00	1.00	1.20	14.00	40.00	600.00
16-18	Male	3414	112.26	59.73	1694.79	2015	35.80	2.12	2.61	31.90	162.36	1532.21
	RDA	2640	78.00	22.00	500.00	-	50.00	1.30	1.60	17.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2567	83.38	46.81	1279.91	1560	25.73	1.71	1.97	22.97	160.06	1100.55
	RDA	2060	63.00	22.00	500.00	-	30.00	1.00	1.20	14.00	40.00	600.00
18-60	Male	2766	90.27	52.64	1470.44	1716	27.91	1.77	2.17	25.33	177.16	1206.13
	RDA	2425	60.00	20.00	400.00	-	28.00	1.20	1.40	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2415	78.79	49.07	1304.35	1511	23.30	1.52	1.96	21.35	152.56	1061.42
	RDA	1875	50.00	20.00	400.00	-	30.00	0.90	1.10	12.00	40.00	600.00
> 60	Male	2328	72.97	41.21	1130.83	1377	23.04	1.42	1.72	20.89	129.27	957.52
	RDA	2425	60.00	20.00	400.00	-	28.00	1.20	1.40	16.00	40.00	600.00
	Female	2075	64.36	39.76	875.85	1208	19.33	1.22	1.50	18.08	121.67	801.60
	RDA	1875	50.00	20.00	400.00	-	30.00	0.90	1.10	12.00	40.00	600.00

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 19.7 : Prevalence (%) of Protein and Calorie Adequacy

Districts		Prevalence (%) of Children		Adolescent		Adult	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
Aizwal	M	33.2	28.1	55.4	13.2	67.7	7.0
	F	33.5	31.0	53.8	13.8	51.8	11.8
Chhimtuipui	M	21.0	41.9	46.2	15.4	60.0	6.3
	F	21.3	36.1	42.9	7.1	41.5	11.0
Lunglei	M	13.8	37.9	80.0	0	61.8	2.6
	F	22.6	41.9	30.8	23.1	44.7	11.8

Source: India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 19.8 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS*	PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V*	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total	0	1377	851	403	134547	49572	36137	5429	5747	3338

* District wise details are not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 19.9 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS*	MS*	HS*	PS*	MS*	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Average	3.9	6.8	8.3	24.8	8.6	10.8

* District wise data is not available.

Table 19.10 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Mizoram during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abuction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Aizwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Champhai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kolasib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Lawngtlai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Lunglei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Mamit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Saiha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Serchhip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Nagaland

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The state reported the decennial growth rate of 64.41 during the period 1991-2001.
- The district of Wokha recorded a growth rate of 95.01 percent during the period covered under Census, 2001.
- Though the sex ratio for the total population of the state has consistently risen and stands at 909 during Census, 2001, it still continues to be below the national figure of 933 for the period.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio among the districts of the state

	Parameter	*Highest*	*Lowest*
*	Total population	Tuensang: 414,801	Phek: 148, 246
*	Percentage of population growth	Wokha: 95.01%	Phek: 45.12%
*	Literacy rate	Mokokchung: 84.27%	Mon: 42.25%
*	Sex Ratio	Zunheboto:945	Dimapur: 854
*	Density of population (Persons per sq. k.m.)	Dimapur: 333	Phek: 73

Child Population (0-6 years)

Children upto six years of age comprise 14.1 percent of the population in the state (Tables 20.1 & 20.2). The child population in districts of Phek (17.8%) and Zunheboto (16.0%) is observed to be higher than the state average and it would be worthwhile to investigate the reasons for it.

Sex Ratio

Except Zunheboto all other districts have shown an improvement in sex ratio over the 1991 figures. Though Zunheboto still has the highest sex ratio (945) in the state yet it would be essential to investigate the behind the fall in sex ratio in the district from 964 in 1991 to 945 in 2001

(Table 20.3). Only 2 districts, namely, Mon (881) and Dimapur (845) have sex ratio below 900. A special study could be undertaken to explore the underlying causes.

Nutrition

The protein and calorie adequacy status of children and adolescents is depicted in Table 20.4. About 5 percent of boys and 9 percent of girls had adequate (p+c+) intake of both protein and calorie intake while around half of the boys (51%) and girls (48%) had inadequate (p-c-) intake of both. Protein, by itself, was adequately taken by around half of the children (boys 49%, girls 52%) but calorie adequacy was same as above (boys 5%, girls 9%). With increase in age, protein calorie adequacy status improved since 35 percent of boys and 27 percent of girls had adequate (p+c+) intake of protein and calorie and 11 percent boys and 17 percent girls had inadequate (p-c-) intake of both. Protein alone was adequately taken by 89 percent boys and 83 percent of girls. However calorie intake status remained same as above (boys 35%, girls 27%).

Districts with prevalence of severe undernutrition are listed in Table 20.5. As can be seen from the Table, Mokokchung district needs special intervention to overcome high prevalence of severe undernutrition . District-wise prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting is shown in Table 20.6. While Mokokchung and Zuheboto have a serious problem of underweight and wasting among children, Wokha has a chronic nutritional problem of stunting among children.

Education

There are no Pre-primary schools in the state (Table 20.7) and therefore the preschool component of ICDS assumes greater significance in early childhood education. Table 20.8 indicates that the average Student / Teacher ratio is high for the state at Primary level. Thus, more primary school teachers are required to be recruited. The greater cause of concern is the fall in enrolment figures by 69 percent at Middle School level 8.15 percent at High School level. The burning issue, therefore, is of retention of children in school after Primary School level.

Crimes against Children

There was no reported crime against children in the state, as reflected in Table 20.9, pertaining to the data collected for the year 2002.

Table 20.1 : Population in the Age-Group 0-6 Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Nagaland	**1990036**	**1047141**	**942895**	**280172**	**141852**	**138320**	**1146523**	**645807**	**500716**	**67.11**	**71.77**	**61.92**
1.	Mon	260652	138753	121899	37464	18968	18496	93859	55586	38273	42.25	46.7	37.12
2.	Tuensang	414818	218678	196140	57044	28836	28208	183513	105249	78264	51.30	55.97	46.12
3.	Mokokchung	232085	120929	111156	22866	11412	11454	172208	92188	80020	84.27	86.14	82.2
4.	Zunheboto	153955	79056	74899	24593	12619	11974	90864	49205	41659	69.73	73.43	65.80
5.	Wokha	161223	83670	77553	21204	10608	10596	113704	62565	51139	81.28	85.69	76.46
6.	Dimapur	309024	166663	142361	45780	23109	22671	205230	117677	87553	78.15	82.16	73.34
7.	Kohima	310084	162251	147833	44915	22700	22215	200137	113205	86932	74.28	81.44	66.64
8.	Phek	148195	77141	71054	26306	13600	12706	87008	50132	36876	71.35	78.97	63.08

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Nagaland.

Table 20.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Nagaland

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Nagaland	**14.1**
1.	Mon	14.4
2.	Tuensang	13.8
3.	Mokokchung	9.9
4.	Zunheboto	16.0
5.	Wokha	13.2
6.	Dimapur	14.8
7.	Kohima	14.5
8.	Phek	17.8

Table 20.3 : Ranking of Districts by Sex Ratio in Nagaland

Sl.no.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex Ratio (number of Females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
			2001	1991	
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1	7	Mon	881	872	7
2	6	Tuensang	913	889	4
3	5	Mokokchung	919	912	3
4	1	Zunheboto	945	964	1
5	3	Wokha	927	917	2
6	8	Dimapur	854	830	8
7	2	Kohima	944	879	6
8	4	Phek	923	880	5

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Nagaland

Table 20.4 : Prevalence (%) of Protein and Calorie Adequacy in the Districts

Districts		Prevalence (%) of protein calorie adequacy					
		Children		Adolescents		Adults	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
Kohima	M	4.2	66.7	38.1	14.3	80.3	4.0
	F	6.8	56.8	20.0	5.0	82.3	5.1
Mokokchung	M	0	0	51.6	0	98.3	0
	F	0	12.5	32.0	12.0	98.3	0
Phek	M	15.8	42.1	14.3	7.1	58.6	8.6
	F	27.3	18.2	21.4	7.1	55.9	8.5
Tuensang	M	0	57.1	50.0	12.5	50.0	5.0
	F	0	75.0	14.3	28.6	47.4	5.3
Wokha	M	3.9	46.2	15.4	7.7	95.0	0
	F	4.6	4.5	41.2	17.7	95.0	0
Zunheboto	M	0	60.0	14.3	57.1	82.5	3.5
	F	25.0	75.0	14.3	71.4	71.4	2.0

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 20.5 : Districts with Prevalence (%) of Severe Undernutrition in Different Groups

Prevalance (%) of severe Undernutrition	Districts
Nil	Phek, Zuneboto
< = 5	Kohima, Tuensang, Wokha
26	Mokokchung

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 20.6 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting (1-5 years)

Districts	Prevalence (%)		
	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
Kohima	15.74	20.37	13.89
Mokokchung	80.64	32.26	67.75
Phek	15.74	20.37	13.89
Tuensang	35.72	39.29	17.85
Wokha	22.45	65.31	6.12
Zunheboto	50.00	33.34	58.33
Nagaland	29.54	42.53	17.53

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 20.7 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kohima	0	259	86	79	-	-	-	1155	872	1685
2.	Dimapur	0	221	65	74	-	-	-	752	508	1573
3.	Phek	0	115	52	33	-	-	-	513	724	529
4.	Wokha	0	118	35	26	-	-	-	501	345	527
5.	Zunheboto	0	148	46	29	-	-	-	645	572	628
6.	Mokokchung	0	198	64	43	-	-	-	1399	615	933
7.	Tuensang	0	281	81	40	-	-	-	1285	925	725
8.	Mon	0	159	50	20	-	-	-	702	468	376
	Total	**0**	**1499**	**479**	**344**	**212454**	**65683**	**39260**	**6952**	**5029**	**6976**

* District wise data are not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 20.8 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS*	MS*	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kohima	4.5	10.1	21.3			
2.	Dimapur	3.4	7.8	21.3			
3.	Phek	4.5	13.9	16.0			
4.	Wokha	4.2	9.9	20.3			
5.	Zunhebotoi	4.4	12.4	21.7			
6.	Mokokchung	7.1	9.6	21.7			
7.	Tuensang	4.6	11.4	18.1			
8.	Mon	4.4	9.4	18.8			
	Average	**4.6**	**10.5**	**20.3**	**30.6**	**13.1**	**5.6**

* District wise data is not available

Table 20.9 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Nagaland during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dimapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kiphire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Kohima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Mokokchung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Mon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Peren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Phek	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Tuensang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Wokha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Zunheboto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Orissa

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Around 85.03 percent of the population of the states resides in its rural areas.
- The sex ratio of the state (986) is better than the National sex ratio (946).
- Nearly 14.11 percent of the population of the state comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years.
- Sex ratio of children in the age group 0-6 years (950) is lower than the sex ratio of the entire population (986) in the state but higher than the National sex ratio for children aged 0-6 years (927).

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Ganjam: 3,136,937	Debagarh: 2,74,095
* Total rural population	Ganjam: 2,598,746	Debagarh: 2,54,010
* Total urban population	Khordha: 8,04,775	Bawdh: 17,996
* Percentage of population growth	Khordha: 24.79	Bolangir: 8.52
* Sex ratio	Gajapatti: 1031	Cuttack: 938

Child Population (0-6 years)

Children comprise 14.1 percent of the population in the state (Table 21.1). The districts Debagarh (15.1), Kendujhar (15.2), Mayurbhanj (16.0), Gajapati (17.3), Kandhamal (17.7), Baudh (15.8), Kalahandi (15.8), Rayagada (17.1), Nabarangapur (17.7) had 15 to 17 percent population as children. Perhaps, high child mortality could be a reason for bearing more children to secure survival of a few. On the other hand, Bargarh (12.5), Jharsuguda (12.6), Sambalpur (12.7), Jagatsinghapur (11.3), Cuttack (11.7), Nayagarh (12.8), Khurda (11.9) and Puri (12.1) have only 11 to 12.5 percent of the population constituting their child population. It needs to be investigated whether the comparatively lower percentage of child population is due to migration of children to cities in the state and in other parts of the country as child labour.

Sex Ratio

Table 21.2 gives comparative figures for sex ratio of general population and children below six years. It is encouraging to observe that sex ratio in all the districts of the state is above 900 and in districts Kendrapara (1014, Ganjam (1000), Kandhamal (1008), Nuapada (1006), Kalahandi (1000) and Rayagada (1029) it is above 1000.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

Only one district in the state, namely, Nabarangapur (1002) has child sex ratio above 1000 (Table 21.2). The districts where there is a visible difference between average, rural and urban sex ratio of children in the district should be the focus of gender-based interventions. Some such districts are Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghapur, Angul, Nayagarh, Gajapati, Kandhamal, Baudh, Bolangir, Rayagada, Nabarangapur and Koraput.

Education

The Student/ Teacher ratio at the Primary and Middle School level shows that number of teachers recruited at those 2 levels are inadequate for the number of students enrolled (Table 21.4). There is a decline of around 68 and 75 percent in enrolment at the Middle and High School levels (Table-21.3), calling for intensifying the drive to reduce school dropout after Primary School level.

Child Labour

The National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) run in as many as 18 districts of the state and 570 schools have been sanctioned for child labour, of which 511 are operational (Table 21.5). Due to 59 schools yet to come in existence, 5294 children involved in labour do not have access to education. Despite sanction of 40 schools each, in the 2 district of Cuttack and Balasore, no schools are functional in these districts. Therefore, special emphasis has to be laid on making the sanctioned schools operational in Cuttack and Balasore.

Crimes against Children

Child rape was the most common (37.5%) crime in the state, followed by kidnapping and child abduction (14.3%) and child murders (12.5%). Maximum reports of crimes against children poured in from Rayagada (17.9%) followed by Jharsuguda (14.3%) in terms of total crime reported from the state (Table 21.6). About 38 percent cases of child rape were reported from Rayagada alone. Thus, emphasis should be on gender issues with a specific focus on prevention of rape of the girl child and changing the mind set through social action.

Table 21.1 : Percentage Decadal Growth Percentage of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 by Residence and Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population , State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage Decadal Growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Orissa	**Total**	**36804660**	**18660570**	**18144090**	**+15.94**	**14.11**	**14.27**	**13.95**	**-**
		Rural	**31287422**	**15748970**	**15538452**	**+13.80**	**14.58**	**14.83**	**14.34**	**-**
		Urban	**5517238**	**2911600**	**2605638**	**+29.78**	**11.45**	**11.26**	**11.66**	**14.97**
1.	Bargarh	Total	1346336	681500	664836	+11.47	12.47	12.62	12.33	-
		Rural	1242795	627986	614809	+10.25	12.56	12.71	12.40	-
		Urban	103541	53514	50027	+28.50	11.47	11.45	11.48	7.69
2.	Jharsuguda	Total	509716	261941	247775	+15.13	12.62	12.59	12.64	-
		Rural	323831	163985	159846	+14.47	12.92	13.02	12.82	-
		Urban	185885	97956	87929	+16.31	12.08	11.87	12.32	36.40
3.	Sambalpur	Total	935613	475122	460491	+14.17	12.70	12.74	12.65	-
		Rural	681835	343182	338653	+10.93	13.24	13.37	13.11	-
		Urban	253778	131940	121838	+23.76	11.25	11.12	11.39	27.37
4.	Debagarh	Total	274108	138408	135700	+17.02	15.14	15.28	15.00	-
		Rural	254012	127890	126122	+17.08	15.35	15.53	15.17	-
		Urban	20096	10518	9578	+16.27	12.48	12.21	12.77	7.33
5.	Sundargarh	Total	1830673	935601	895072	+16.26	13.99	13.87	14.12	-
		Rural	1201479	602578	598901	+14.49	15.10	15.17	15.02	-
		Urban	629194	333023	296171	+19.79	11.89	11.54	12.28	34.38
6.	Kendujhar	Total	1561990	790036	771954	+16.79	15.19	15.30	15.08	-
		Rural	1348967	678455	670455	+15.25	15.43	15.63	15.23	-
		Urban	213023	111581	101442	+27.61	13.68	13.33	14.07	13.64
7.	Mayurbhanj	Total	2223456	1123200	1100256	+17.89	15.99	16.21	15.77	-
		Rural	2067756	1041057	1026699	+16.85	16.36	16.63	16.07	-
		Urban	155700	82143	73557	+33.68	11.14	10.78	11.55	6.99
8.	Baleshwar	Total	2024508	1036511	987997	+19.24	14.09	14.20	13.98	-
		Rural	1804140	921740	882400	+16.88	14.31	14.45	14.16	-
		Urban	220368	114771	105597	+42.84	12.31	12.15	12.49	10.88

Contd.

Sl. no.	State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage Decadal Growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Bhadrak	Total	1333749	675642	658107	+20.47	13.84	14.08	13.59	-
		Rural	1192678	602681	589997	+19.61	13.86	14.15	13.57	-
		Urban	141071	72961	68110	+28.32	13.62	13.51	13.73	10.58
10.	Kendrapara	Total	1302005	646438	655567	+13.25	13.06	13.59	12.53	-
		Rural	1227868	608380	619488	+13.02	13.12	13.68	12.57	-
		Urban	74137	38058	36079	+17.23	12.04	12.24	11.83	5.69
11.	Jagatsinghapur	Total	1057629	538881	518748	+13.15	11.27	11.54	11.00	-
		Rural	953180	480442	472738	+11.02	11.28	11.65	10.91	-
		Urban	104449	58439	46010	+37.10	11.17	10.58	11.92	9.87
12.	Cuttack	Total	2341094	1207781	1133313	+14.00	11.69	11.67	11.71	-
		Rural	1699964	865591	834373	+8.41	12.33	12.48	12.16	-
		Urban	641130	342190	298940	+32.05	10.01	9.63	10.45	27.41
13.	Jajapur	Total	1624341	823747	800594	+17.08	12.90	13.17	12.62	-
		Rural	1551361	785443	765918	+16.30	12.97	13.27	12.67	-
		Urban	72980	38304	34676	+36.52	11.37	11.25	11.51	4.49
14.	Dhenkanal	Total	1066878	544001	522877	+12.46	13.23	13.53	12.92	-
		Rural	973964	495078	478886	+11.89	13.47	13.80	13.12	-
		Urban	92914	48923	43991	+18.79	10.75	10.74	10.77	8.70
15.	Anugul	Total	1140003	587234	552769	+18.55	13.91	13.97	13.86	-
		Rural	981587	501368	480219	+15.28	14.27	14.42	14.13	-
		Urban	158416	85866	72550	+43.83	11.68	11.35	12.07	13.90
16.	Nayagarh	Total	864516	446177	418339	+10.39	12.75	13.00	12.47	-
		Rural	827450	426794	400656	+9.32	12.85	13.10	12.58	-
		Urban	37066	19383	17683	+41.18	10.44	10.76	10.10	4.29
17.	Khurda	Total	1877395	986886	890509	+24.79	11.85	11.73	11.98	-
		Rural	1071689	543490	528199	+8.51	12.75	13.03	12.46	-
		Urban	805706	443396	362310	+55.88	10.66	10.15	11.28	42.93
18.	Puri	Total	1502682	763389	739293	+14.80	12.13	12.43	11.82	-
		Rural	1298654	657199	641455	+13.39	12.38	12.75	12.01	-
		Urban	204028	106190	97838	+24.67	10.50	10.44	10.55	13.60

Contd.

Sl. no.	State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage Decadal Growth 1991-2001	Percentage of child population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Ganjam	Total	3160635	1581986	1578649	+16.01	14.94	15.49	14.38	-
		Rural	2604276	1295086	1309190	+13.96	15.67	16.23	15.11	-
		Urban	556359	286900	269459	+27.01	11.40	12.02	10.75	17.16
20.	Gajapati	Total	518837	255423	263414	+14.02	17.31	17.91	16.73	-
		Rural	465949	228862	237087	+14.15	17.99	18.63	17.37	-
		Urban	52888	26561	26327	+12.84	11.34	11.74	10.92	10.18
21.	Kandhamal	Total	648201	322799	325402	+18.60	17.72	18.04	17.41	-
		Rural	604107	299929	304178	+18.25	18.15	18.50	17.81	-
		Urban	44094	22870	21224	+23.64	11.86	12.06	11.64	6.81
22.	Baudh	Total	373372	188155	185217	+17.45	15.84	16.02	15.65	-
		Rural	355347	178849	176498	+17.50	16.06	16.22	15.89	-
		Urban	18025	9306	8719	+16.42	11.51	12.07	10.92	4.82
23.	Sonapur	Total	541835	275601	266234	+13.39	13.74	13.77	13.71	-
		Rural	501767	254805	246962	+13.26	13.91	13.96	13.85	-
		Urban	40068	20796	19272	+15.03	11.70	11.48	11.94	7.41
24.	Balangir	Total	1337194	673985	663209	+8.52	14.07	14.18	13.96	-
		Rural	1182871	594182	588689	+7.26	14.43	14.56	14.30	-
		Urban	154323	79803	74520	+19.17	11.29	11.34	11.23	11.55
25.	Nuapada	Total	530690	264396	266294	+13.00	15.53	15.81	15.25	-
		Rural	500652	249146	251506	+12.80	15.63	15.93	15.33	-
		Urban	30038	15250	14788	+16.55	13.77	13.74	13.80	5.66
26.	Kalahandi	Total	1335494	667526	667968	+17.99	15.83	15.91	15.74	-
		Rural	1235275	615612	619663	+17.23	16.07	16.20	15.94	-
		Urban	100219	51914	48305	+28.29	12.85	12.52	13.21	7.51
27.	Rayagada	Total	831109	409792	421317	+15.27	17.06	17.46	16.68	-
		Rural	715702	351158	364544	+13.29	17.89	18.37	17.44	-
		Urban	115407	58634	56773	+29.16	11.96	12.06	11.87	14.02
28.	Nabarangapur	Total	1025766	515162	510604	+20.26	17.71	17.62	17.80	-
		Rural	966496	484413	482083	+19.19	18.00	17.93	18.06	-
		Urban	59270	30749	28521	+40.62	13.08	12.80	13.39	5.82
29.	Koraput	Total	1180637	590743	589894	+14.41	16.41	16.45	16.37	-
		Rural	982188	488975	493213	+14.22	17.32	17.42	17.21	-
		Urban	198449	101768	96681	+15.38	11.93	11.80	12.06	16.82
30.	Malkanagiri	Total	504198	252507	251691	+13.71	17.34	17.40	17.28	-
		Rural	469582	234614	234968	+14.88	17.57	17.66	17.48	-
		Urban	34616	17893	16723	+0.53	14.30	14.10	14.52	7.21

Source : Census of India, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2, 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa.
* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Orissa.

Table 21.2 : Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State / District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of child population in the age group 0 – 6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Orissa	**972**	**986**	**895**	**950**	**954**	**927**
1.	Bargarh	976	979	936	954	955	938
2.	Jharsuguda	946	975	898	950	960	931
3.	Sambalpur	970	988	924	963	969	946
4.	Debagarh	980	986	911	962	963	952
5.	Sundargarh	957	994	889	974	985	947
6.	Kendujhar	977	988	908	963	963	959
7.	Mayurbhanj	980	987	895	954	954	958
8.	Baleshwar	949	953	919	934	933	945
9.	Bhadrak	973	978	931	940	939	947
10.	Kendrapara	1014	1018	947	935	936	916
11.	Jagatsinghapur	962	983	788	917	920	889
12.	Cuttack	938	964	873	941	939	948
13.	Jajapur	973	976	906	932	932	926
14.	Dhenkanal	962	968	899	919	920	902
15.	Angal	941	958	844	934	939	898
16.	Nayagarh	939	940	912	901	902	856
17.	Khordha	901	970	817	920	928	908
18.	Puri	968	976	920	921	920	930
19.	Ganjam	1000	1011	946	928	942	845
20.	Gajapati	1031	1036	989	963	966	920
21.	Kandhamal	1008	1014	928	973	977	896
22.	Baudh	985	987	938	962	967	848
23.	Sonapur	966	969	926	961	961	963
24.	Bolangir	983	990	930	967	972	921
25.	Nuapada	1006	1008	969	970	970	974
26.	Kalahandi	1000	1006	929	990	990	981
27.	Rayagada	1029	1039	969	983	986	953
28.	Nabarangapur	992	997	928	1002	1004	971
29.	Koraput	998	1009	948	993	997	968
30.	Malkangiri	996	1002	933	990	992	961

Source : Census of India, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 2, 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Orissa.

Table 21.3 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS*	PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/inter-mediate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Total	**373**	**42104**	**11510**	**7313**	**4769000**	**1505000**	**1177000**	**111040**	**41734**	**61194**

* District wise details are not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS- High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 21.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PPS/PS*	MS*	HS*	PS*	MS*	HS*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Orissa	2.6	3.6	8.4	42.9	36.1	19.2
	Average	**2.6**	**3.6**	**8.4**	**42.9**	**36.1**	**19.2**

* District wise details are not available.

Table 21.5 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

Districts	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Angual	20	2000	20	1307
Bargarh	40	2000	40	2000
Bolangir	40	2000	40	2346
Cuttack	40	2000	-	-
Deogarh	20	2000	40	2000
Balasore	40	2000	-	-
Gajapathi (Udaigiri)	20	2000	34	2000
Ganjam	20	2000	21	2000
Jharsuguda	50	27500	40	1980
Kalahandi	50	2500	40	2000
Koraput	20	1000	20	1000
Malkangiri	20	2000	40	2000
Mayurbhanj	20	2000	26	2000
Nabarangapur	20	2000	20	2000
Nuapada	20	1000	20	1000
Rayagada	20	2000	20	2000
Sambalpur	70	3500	50	3823
Sonepur	40	2000	40	2000
Total	**570**	**36750**	**511**	**31456**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 21.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Orissa during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Angul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Balasore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
3	Baragarh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	Berhampur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Bhadrak	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Bolangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Boudh	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Cuttack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Deogarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Dhenkanal	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	Gajapati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
12	Ganjam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
13	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Jharsuguda	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
16	Kalahandi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Kandhamal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
18	Kendra para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
19	Keonjhar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	Khurda	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
21	Koraput	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
22	Malkangir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Mayurbhanj	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
24	Nayagarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Nowrangpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Nuapada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Puri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Rayagada	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
29	Rourkela	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	Sambalpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Sonepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	SRP (Cuttack)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	SRP (Rourkela)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Sundargarh	3	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Total	**7**	**0**	**7**	**21**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**16**	**56**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Punjab

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- While the state constitutes of about 1.5 percent of country's area, it has 2.37 percent of country's population.
- Punjab has a very low sex ratio (874) as compared to the national average and sex ratio of most states in the country.
- Even though the sex ratio of the state had a rising trend till 1991, it showed a decline from 882 in 1991 to 874 in 2001.
- There has been 19.76 percent decadal growth in Punjab.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total population	Amritsar: 3,074,207	Fatehgarh Sahib:5,39,751
*	Percentage of population growth	Ludhiana; 24.79	Nawanshahr: 10.43
*	Literacy rate	Hoshiarpur: 81.40	Mansa: 52.50
*	Sex ratio	Hoshiarpur: 935	Ludhiana: 824
*	Density	Ludhiana: 804	Muktsar: 297

Child Population (0-6 years)

The average child population in the state is 12.5 percent and most districts have similar proportion of children, except Firozpur (14.5%) which has a greater proportion of children and Jalandhar (11.2%) which has lower percentage of child population (Tables 22.1 & 22.2). The reason for higher percentage of children in Firozpur and lower percentage in Jalandhar needs to be investigated to establish the socio-economic and cultural influences on child population.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio for the state has fallen by 8 points from 882 to 874 over the decade, 1991-2001. Table 22.3 gives comparative sex ratio of general and child population across the districts. Among the districts in the state, the decline in sex ratio of Fatehgarh Sahib (from 871 to 851), Ludhiana (from 844 to 824), Bathinda (from 884 to 865), Patiala (from 882 to 864), Gurdaspur (from 903 to 888), Jalandhar (from 897 to 882), Firozpur (from 895 to 883) and Kapurthala (from 896 to 886)

call for an indepth study of the underlying factors. It would also be worthwhile to document the circumstances and the factors contributing to the significant improvement in sex ratio of Hoshiarpur (935) and Nawanshahr (913), which in most likelihood is the phenomenon of out-migration of male population.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The steep decline in sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years is alarming (Table 22.3). While the decline in the sex ratio of the entire population among certain districts has been at the most by 20 points, the decline in sex ratio of children aged 0-6 years in various districts of the state has shown a fall of upto 104 points. Invariably, all the districts have shown a decline in sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years, ranging from a fall by 48 to 104 points, which averages out to a fall by 82 points in the sex ratio for the state. Essentially, it is more due to abuse of modern fetal sex determination technology followed by female foeticide and not so much due to migratory reasons. Stringent steps are required to curb the misuse of ultrasound technology and provisions of MTP for elimination of females at the fetal stage, as well as plan interventions for changing the mindset of the general population on gender issues and the girl child.

Nutrition

The inadequate consumption of foodstuff at the district level is shown in the Table 22.4. Even though the state abounds in production of green leafy vegetables, yet many districts are indicated to be consuming inadequate amounts of these vegetables and thus the focus of nutrition education should be towards greater consumption of these vegetables. Districts with inadequate intake of nutrients are listed in Table 22.5. The Table shows that though, there was inadequate nutrients intake, the extent of inadequacy was mostly marginal at the district level.

Table 22.6 depicts the percentage distribution of children using Gomez, IAP and Standard Deviation classification for the nutritional indicator weight for age. According to Gomez classification, about 22 percent of the children had normal nutritional status. Almost half of the children suffered from mild (47%) and 28 percent from moderate undernutrition. Only 4 percent of the total children were severely undernourished. There were no marked differences in the prevalence of various grades of nutritional status between the sexes as well as between the age group 1-3 years and 3-5 years. At the district level, there was no major variation in the proportion of various grades of nutritional status from one district to another with a few exceptions. Rupnagar district had the lowest (3%) and Hoshiarpur district the highest (45%) percentage of normal children while in other 10 districts the percentage of normal children varied from 13 percent in Ludhiana district to 29 percent in Jalandhar district. Similarly, mild undernutrition in eleven districts varied from 41 percent in Hoshiarpur and Patiala districts to 55 percent in Ferozpur district while Rupnagar district again had the lowest prevalence of mild undernutrition (26%). Moderate undernutrition had the highest prevalence in Rupnagar district (50%) followed by Ludhiana district (43%); it varied from 14 percent (Hoshiarpur district) to 32 percent (Patiala district) in the remaining ten districts. Proportion of severely undernourished children had a range of 2 to 7 percent in the eleven districts with the exception of Rupnagar district where its prevalence was 20 percent. Nutritional problems in Rupnagar district appeared to be higher than that of other districts.

Table 22.7 shows the extent of severe undernutrition at the district level and only the districts Rupnagar needs special intervention to contain severe undernutrition. It may be seen from Table 22.8, despite the state being the food basket of the country, stunting of children and underweight are serious problems in the state, across the districts. Thus, nutrition education about sound infant and child feeding practices is called for.

Education

The Student/ Teacher ratio at the Primary and Middle School level is too high in the state (Table 22.10), indicating the need to appoint more teachers, i.e., 2 to 3 times the existing strength to meet the requirements of the students enrolled. The steep decline in the ratio at High School level is largely due to the fall in enrolment of students and to some extent due to improved strength of teaching staff. Like most other states, there is a significant decline in number of students enrolled at Middle School level (52.1%) but the situation is slightly redeemed by improvement (58.7%) in enrolment figures at the High School level (Table 22.9).

Crimes against Children

One fifth of the crime against children in the state were reported from Ludhiana district (20.5%) and nearly half the number of crimes against children than those reported from Ludhiana are committed in Jalandhar (9.9%) and Patiala (10.6%) districts. As can be seen from Table 22.11, Amritsar accounts for nearly 17.4 percent crimes against children. Thus, the above 5 districts out of 24 in the state account for more than half the crimes against children, and it would be useful to study the factors that make these 5 districts so hostile towards children. Since, 80 percent cases of foeticide were reported from Amristar, it would be essential to design a gender sensitization campaign in the district to protect the interests of the girl child and prevent female foeticide. Nearly 60 percent cases of kidnapping and child abduction are from the 3 districts of Amritsar (19.4%), Ludhiana (21.0%) and Patiala (19.4%) and therefore more emphasis should be laid on training parents and children on child safety, besides improving the law and order situation. More than 70 percent of the offences against children comprise of cases of kidnapping/ abduction (38.5%) and child rape (32.3%).

Table 22.1 : District-wise Total Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate , 2001

Sl. no	State/ District	Population*			0-6 Population			Literates*			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Punjab	**24358999**	**129985045**	**11373954**	**3055492**	**1704142**	**1351350**	**14853810**	**8515310**	**6338500**	**69.95**	**75.63**	**63.55**
1	Gurudapur	2104011	1113077	990934	270849	152584	118265	1354830	770449	584381	74.19	80.44	67.31
2	Amritsar	3096077	1650589	1445488	408346	229034	179312	1808811	1038139	770672	67.85	73.58	61.41
3	Kapurthala	754521	399623	354898	90672	51089	39583	486659	273556	213103	73.56	78.66	67.90
4	Jalandhar	1962700	1040177	922523	218993	121861	97132	1351440	754369	597071	77.91	82.37	72.93
5	Hosiarpur	1480736	765132	715604	179789	99313	80476	1056804	577880	478924	81.40	86.97	75.56
6	Nawanshahr	587468	306902	280566	69007	38126	30881	397843	224612	173231	76.86	83.67	69.52
7	Rupnagar	1116108	596582	519526	137431	76734	60697	763330	436428	326902	78.49	84.43	71.74
8	Fatehgarh Sahib	538041	290137	247904	65459	37312	28147	351446	200524	150922	74.10	78.85	68.60
9	Ludhiana	3032831	1662716	1370115	361305	199179	162126	2042846	1172516	870330	76.54	80.19	72.11
10	Moga	894854	474139	420715	110111	60546	49565	496338	280538	215800	63.94	68.40	58.96
11	Firozpur	1746107	926224	819883	252891	139013	113878	916309	547641	368668	61.42	69.55	52.33
12	Muktsar	777493	411217	366276	101724	56300	45424	396030	234364	161666	58.67	65.94	50.59
13	Faridkot	550892	292596	258296	67396	37333	30063	307250	176638	130612	63.34	68.92	57.09
14	Bathinda	1183295	632809	550486	145511	81773	63738	637048	376695	260353	61.51	68.31	53.76
15	Mansa	688758	366446	322312	94512	53117	41395	311895	185685	126210	52.50	59.12	45.07
16	Sangrur	2000173	1069289	930884	255585	143227	112358	1046356	611460	434896	60.04	65.97	53.29
17	Patiala	1844934	987390	857544	225911	127601	98310	1128575	653816	474759	69.96	76.13	62.94

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Punjab.

Table 22.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Punjab

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Punjab	**12.5**
1.	Gurdaspur	12.9
2.	Amritsar	13.2
3.	Kapurthala	12.0
4.	Jalandhar	11.2
5.	Hoshiarpur	12.1
6.	Nawanshahr	11.7
7.	Rupnagar	12.3
8.	Fatehgarh Sahib	12.2
9.	Ludhiana	11.9
10.	Moga	12.3
11.	Firozpur	14.5
12.	Muktsar	13.1
13.	Faridkot	12.2
14.	Bathinda	12.3
15.	Mansa	13.7
16.	Sangrur	12.8
17.	Patiala	12.2

Table 22.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio and Sex Ratio in 0-6 Age Group in Punjab, 1991 and 2001

Sl. no.	State/ district	Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 males)		Change in points	Sex Ratio in 0-6 age group		Change in points
		1991	2001		1991	2001	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Punjab	**882**	**874**	**-8**	**875**	**793**	**-82**
1.	Gurdaspur	903	888	-15	878	775	-103
2	Amritsar	873	874	+1	861	783	-78
3	Kapurthala	896	886	-10	879	775	-104
4.	Jalandhar	897	882	-15	886	797	-89
5.	Hoshiarpur	924	935	+11	884	810	-74
6.	Nawanshahr	900	913	+13	900	810	-90
7.	Rupnagar	870	870	-	884	791	-93
8.	Fatehgarh Sahib	871	851	-20	874	754	-120
9.	Ludhiana	844	824	-20	877	814	-63
10.	Moga	884	883	-1	867	819	-48
11.	Firozpur	895	883	-12	887	819	-68
12.	Muktsar	880	886	+6	858	807	-51
13.	Faridkot	883	881	-2	865	805	-60
14.	Bathinda	884	865	-19	860	779	-81
15.	Mansa	873	875	+2	873	779	-94
16.	Sangrur	870	868	-2	873	784	-89
17.	Patiala	882	864	-18	871	770	-101

Source : Census of India 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Punjab.

Table 22.4 : District with Inadequate Consumption of Foodstuff (g/cu/day)

Foodstuff (g/cu/day	Districts with food consumption below RDA
Cereals	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot*, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Sangrur
Pulses	Bhatinda, Ferozpur*, Faridkot, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur
Green Leafy vegetables	All districts except Jalandhar, Ferozpur, Kapurthala
Roots & tubers	Bhatinda, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur*
Other vegetables	Amritsar, Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Rupnagar
Fats & oils	All districts

* close to RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India,1998.

Table 22.5 : District with Nutrients Intake (cu/day) below RDA

Nutrients (cu/day)	Districts with nutrient intake below RDA
Energy*(Kcal)	Bhatinda, Faridkot*, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur*, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Sangrur
Iron * (mg)	Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Sangrur
Riboflavin* (mg)	All districts except Rupnagar
Vitamin C (mg)	Bhatinda, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhania, Patiala, Rupnagar, Sangrur
Vitamin A	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Rupnagar, Sangrur

* Marginally below to RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 22.6 : Nutrition Status of Children (%) - Weight for Age

Nutritional Classification		Rural		
		Boys	Girls	Combined
Gomez				
1-3 years	N	696	534	1230
Normal		22.3	21.5	22.0
Mild		47.4	46.3	46.8
Moderate		26.0	27.3	26.7
Severe		4.3	4.7	4.5
3-5 Years	N	531	456	987
Normal		21.5	20.8	21.2
Mild		44.2	48.2	46.1
Moderate		31.1	27.9	29.6
Severe		3.2	3.1	3.1
1-5 Years	N	1227	990	2217
Normal		21.1	21.2	21.6
Mild		46.1	47.2	46.5
Moderate		28.2	27.7	28.0
Severe		3.8	3.9	3.9
IAP				
6 Months - 6 Years	N	1673	1398	3071
Normal		53.4	52.3	52.9
Grade I		29.4	30.3	29.8
Grade 2		13.9	13.8	13.8
Grade 3		2.7	2.9	2.8
Grade 4		0.5	0.8	0.7
SD				
1-5 Years	N	1226	988	2214
> Median		5.9	5.1	5.5
-1 SD to Median		14.6	11.3	13.1
-2 SD to -1 SD		29.9	32.6	31.1
-3 SD to -2 SD		31.1	31.4	31.2
<= -3 SD		18.6	19.6	19.1

Source: India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 22.7 : Prevalence (%) of Severe Undernutrition at District Level

Severe undernutrition (%)	Districts
<5	Amritsar, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Sangrur
7	Patiala
20	Rupnagar

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 22.8 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting at District Level

District	Prevalence(%)								
	Underweight			Stunting			Wasting		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Amritsar	46.7	47.5	47.1	61.5	60.8	61.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
Bhatinda	52.9	60.3	56.1	57.9	63.0	60.0	6.9	12.3	9.1
Faridkot	49.2	46.3	47.9	63.9	53.8	59.5	1.6	6.5	3.8
Ferozpur	52.0	58.5	54.8	65.6	78.2	71.3	10.7	3.8	7.6
Gurdaspur	51.9	68.6	59.5	61.8	65.1	63.3	12.8	16.3	14.1
Hoshiarpur	18.6	18.9	18.7	48.5	41.5	45.5	4.3	5.7	4.9
Jalandhar	39.3	36.3	37.9	66.4	66.7	66.5	2.4	2.9	2.6
Kapurthala	38.5	35.3	37.1	58.1	59.0	58.5	6.0	7.9	6.9
Ludhiana	62.9	62.7	62.8	33.4	48.1	40.9	49.4	38.5	43.9
Patiala	54.9	52.2	54.0	60.4	41.3	54.0	17.6	17.4	17.5
Rupnagar	87.1	78.9	83.2	74.4	50.7	63.1	32.0	40.8	36.3
Sangrur	46.7	43.3	45.1	58.6	59.7	59.1	2.7	13.4	7.7
Punjab	49.6	51.0	50.3	60.0	59.2	59.7	11.4	13.1	12.1

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 22.9 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/ Inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Amritsar	0	1452	269	407	254955	90144	172581	5343	1754	7394
2.	Bathinda	0	483	129	204	128088	54635	35410	2071	976	3659
3.	Faridkot	1	224	93	89	53702	24333	16809	934	603	1865
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	406	65	88	41518	25121	18787	840	378	1672
5.	Firozpur	0	1060	203	244	150097	64016	35488	2401	988	3875
6.	Gurdaspur	0	1736	254	357	237680	90050	76916	6923	1375	6516
7.	Hoshiarpur	0	1259	185	289	124435	82976	63261	3258	1112	4430
8.	Jalandhar	0	914	187	349	153624	101652	81745	2634	1124	5995
9.	Kapurthala	0	485	112	143	57895	31780	25376	1358	521	2480
10.	Ludhiana	0	1028	204	426	199364	105813	91102	3397	1059	9078
11.	Mansa	0	295	86	94	84104	24232	18993	1039	238	1115
12.	Moga	1	361	84	176	87551	41054	27671	1671	399	2223
13.	Mukatsar	0	360	78	150	75782	26129	21987	1279	346	1781
14.	Nawan Sahir	0	426	92	121	44736	28187	21750	876	313	1855
15.	Patiala	0	947	168	265	141113	71335	56976	2564	904	5642
16.	Ropar	0	821	116	187	87454	48588	38805	1949	737	3516
17.	Sangrur	0	817	187	312	151290	82656	52836	2444	1093	4833
	Total	**2**	**13074**	**2512**	**3901**	**2073388**	**992701**	**856493**	**40981**	**13920**	**67929**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School ; MS-Middle School; HS-Higher School; HSS-Higher Secondary School.

Table 22.10 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl.no.	Districts	Teacher/School ratio			Student/Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Amritsar	3.7	6.5	18.2	47.7	51.4	23.3
2.	Bathinda	4.3	7.6	17.9	61.8	56.0	9.7
3.	Faridkot	4.2	6.5	21.0	57.5	40.4	9.0
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	2.1	5.8	19.0	49.4	66.5	11.2
5.	Firozpur	2.3	4.9	15.9	62.5	64.8	9.2
6.	Gurdaspur	4.0	5.4	18.2	34.3	65.5	11.8
7.	Hoshiarpur	2.6	6.0	15.3	38.2	74.6	14.3
8.	Jalandhar	2.9	6.0	17.2	58.3	90.4	13.6
9.	Kapurthala	2.8	4.7	17.3	42.6	61.0	10.2
10.	Ludhiana	3.3	5.2	21.3	58.7	99.9	10.0
11.	Mansa	3.5	2.8	11.9	80.9	101.8	17.0
12.	Moga	4.6	4.8	12.6	52.4	102.9	12.4
13.	Mukatsar	3.6	4.4	11.9	59.3	75.5	12.3
14.	Nawan Sahir	2.1	3.4	15.3	51.1	90.1	11.7
15.	Patiala	2.7	5.4	21.3	55.0	78.9	9.8
16.	Ropar	2.4	6.4	18.8	44.9	65.9	11.8
17.	Sangrur	3.0	5.8	15.5	61.9	75.6	10.9
	Average	**3.1**	**5.5**	**17.4**	**50.6**	**71.3**	**12.6**

Table 22.11 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Punjab during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Punjab														
1	Amritsar	3	0	3	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	28
2	Barnala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Batala	0	0	0	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
4	Bhatinda	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	15
5	Faridkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Fatehgarh Sahib	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Ferozepur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	G.R.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gurdaspur	1	0	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Hoshiarpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
11	Jagroan	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
12	Jalandhar	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
13	Kapurthala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Khanna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Ludhiana	4	0	4	8	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	33
16	Majitha	1	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
17	Mansa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Moga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Muktsar	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
20	Nawan Shahr	2	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	12
21	Patiala	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17
22	Ropar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sangrur	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	Tarn Taran	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	**13**	**0**	**13**	**52**	**62**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**18**	**161**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Rajasthan

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal population growth during 1991-2001 in the state has been 28.33% .
- Sex ratio for the state is 922.
- 18.37% of the total population comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years.
- The total literacy rate for the state is 61.03% but the gap between male (76.46%) and female (44.34%) is very wide.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total population	Jaipur: 5,252,388	Jaisalmer: 5,07,999
*	Percentage of decadal growth rate	Jaisalmer:47.45	Rajsamand: 19.88
*	Literacy rate	Jhunjhunu: 73.61	Banswara: 44.22
*	Sex ratio	Dungarpur: 1027	Jaisalmer: 821
*	Population density	Jaipur: 471	Jaisalmer: 13

Child Population (0-6 years)

The child population comprises around 20 percent or more of the population of the state in several districts of the state, including Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karauli, Dausa, Churu, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jalor, Sirohi, Dungarpur and Banswara (Tables 23.1 & 23.2). On the whole, the proportion of child population in the state is higher than that in several other states of the country. Clearly, there is a need to raise the awareness of the population regarding the small family norm and its advantages in terms of development of human resource and economic compulsions of the family in order to promote decent upbringing of children and provision of basic nutrition, education and health input at family level. It would also be essential to link the intervention to child survival and reproductive health.

Sex Ratio

Table 23.3 ranks the districts within the state by sex ratio, also giving a comparative statement of

sex ratio of the earlier Census of 1991. Dungarpur has reported highest sex ratio of the 1027, followed by Rajsamand (1002), Pali(983), Banswara (978) and Udaipur (972). Lowest sex ratio was recorded in Jaisalmer (821) and second lowest in Dhaulpur (828). It has been observed that the tribal districts have shown higher sex ratio than the average sex ratio for the state (922). As many as half of the 32 districts have sex ratio below the national average and the state average and require concerted efforts to improve the sex ratio and gender balance in the population. There is no denying of the fact that the efforts during the past decade have slightly raised the sex ratio in all the districts but substantial inputs are required to resurrect the situation in 50 percent of the districts with sex ratio less than 900.

Nutrition

Table 23.4 shows that population of none of the districts consumes food in adequate amounts and consumption of food stuffs below recommended levels in cases of individual districts can be observed for each category of food-stuffs. Table 04 (a) shows nutritional inadequacies of various districts. About 58 percent of children had both calorie and protein intake adequacy (p+c+), with almost no difference between boys and girls. Similarly, protein and calorie intake was deficient (p-c-d) in 17 percent children with no marked difference between boys and girls. Eighty three percent of the children had protein adequacy while calorie was adequate among 58 percent of children. About 71 percent of adolescents had both protein and calorie intake in adequate quantity (p+c+) and 22 percent had inadequate (p-c) intake of both. Protein, by itself was adequate among 78 percent of adolescents though calorie intake was same (71%) as above. Age-wise and sex-wise data showed that nutritional status of children deteriorated with increase in age as evident from Table 23.5. However, there were no marked sex differences. About 18 percent of boys and 19 percent girls were normal and 10 percent of both boys and girls had severe undernutrition. District-wise comparison of data discussed by the Food and Nutrition Board in India Nutrition Profile (1998), revealed that the percentage of normal children varied from 11 to 32. In most of the districts it was below 20 percent . The prevalence of mild undernutrition ranged between 33 percent in Kota district and 49 percent in Rajsamand district and moderate degree of undernutrition between 15 percent in Alwar district and 44 percent in Sawai Madhopur district. Dausa and Jhalawar districts and about 4 percent severely undernourished children as compared to 16 percent in Nagaur district. According to IAP classification, 40 percent of the total children had normal nutritional status and those with grade 1, grade 2, grade 3 and grade 4 undernutrition 26, 19,11 and 4 percent respectively.

Table 23.6 indicates that people of as many as 18 districts are energy deficient and 10 districts have iron deficient population. The combined energy and protein deficiency among children and adolescents is more than 16 and 20 percent, respectively (Table 23.7)

Education

The incumbency position of teachers is much better in the state capital than other districts of the state for obvious reason (Table 23.8). Despite this the student/teacher ratio at the primary school level was as high as 389.7, indicating need for more primary schools and proportionate number of teachers (Table 23.9). The student/teacher ratio is by and large satisfactory for Middle and High

Schools except for the stray instance of student/teacher ratio of 155 for middle schools of Chittaurgarh. There is a visible need to increase the staff strength of teachers at Primary School to properly attend to the educational needs of children enrolled at the Primary School level in all the districts of the state. Thus, the governmental effort and the inputs of NGOs and international agencies have to focus accordingly.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

Out of the sanctioned 140 schools under NCLPs, only 55.7 percent are operational, catering to 3900 children from Udaipur and Jaipur. It may be noted from Table 23.10 that none of the 20 schools sanctioned for each of the districts Ajmer, Tonk and Jodhpur has been made functional, resulting in no educational facilities for 3000 child labourers of these three districts. Thus, special efforts should be made to make the NCLP schools operational in the 3 districts where these have not been made operational after sanction as these would cater to more than 42 percent of child labour identified for educational and other inputs.

Crimes against Children

More than one-fifth offences against children in 33 districts of Rajasthan have been reported from Banswara district alone (Table 23.11). Further, 45 percent of the crimes against children in Banswara comprise of child rapes and another 33 percent cases relate to kidnapping and abduction. Thus Banswara should be a focal district for interventions against crimes perpetrated on children. Special social campaigns should be designed for Banswara, which accounts for half the number of rapes in the state. Over 10 percent of the crimes against children have been reported from Kota district, mainly comprising of kidnapping and abduction (10) and exposure and abandonment (8). Third district with nearly 10 percent crimes against children (20) in the state is Dholpur and half (10) of the reported offences are kidnapping and abduction of children. Hanumangarh is the next district which had reported 7.4 percent crimes in the state against children, including child rape, child murders and kidnapping and abduction of the children. Even though literature and research journals discuss infanticide and foeticide of females, officially reported data shows only less than 1 percent cases of infanticide and only 2.9 percent cases of foeticide. Infanticide was reported from Bikaner and Jodhpur cases of foeticide were from Bikaner, Bundi, Jhunjhunu and Karauli.

Child marriages constituted only 7.4 percent of the offences against children. Such marriages have been officially been reported from Chittorgarh, Dausa and Rajsamand.

Table 23.1 : Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population@			Population in age group 0-6*			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rajasthan	56507188	29420011	27087177	10451103	5474965	4976138	28086101	18279511	9806590	61.03	76.46	44.34
1	Ganganagar	1789423	955378	834045	290868	157040	133828	971073	602408	368665	64.84	75.49	52.69
2	Hanumangarh	1518005	801486	716519	249996	133476	116520	832914	516594	316320	65.72	77.41	52.71
3	Bikaner	1674271	886075	788196	319593	166879	152714	779087	508820	270267	57.54	70.78	42.55
4	Churu	1923878	987781	936097	376609	196947	179662	1035567	628118	407449	66.97	79.52	53.87
5	Jhunjhunun	1913689	983526	930163	326986	175182	151804	1167470	699796	467674	73.61	86.61	60.10
6	Alwar	2992592	1586752	1405840	568848	301219	267629	1513203	1013010	500193	62.48	78.91	43.95
7	Bharatpur	2101142	1133425	967717	419468	223727	195741	1078484	737620	340864	64.24	81.39	44.12
8	Dhaulpur	983258	538103	445155	215312	115815	99497	466410	320036	146374	60.77	75.85	42.36
9	Karauli	1209665	651998	557667	246590	131448	115142	619452	418745	200707	64.59	80.93	45.44
10	Sawai Madhopur	1117057	591307	525750	203400	107038	96362	523262	371242	152020	57.34	76.75	35.44
11	Dausa	1317063	693438	623625	260298	137000	123298	662975	447188	215787	62.75	80.37	43.15
12	Jaipur	5251071	2768203	2482868	896752	472840	423912	3076311	1919293	1157018	70.63	83.58	56.18
13	Sikar	2287788	1172753	1115035	406160	215827	190333	1339192	814816	524376	71.19	85.20	56.70
14	Nagaur	2775058	1424967	1350091	520695	271243	249452	1312641	866456	446185	58.26	75.33	40.45
15	Jodhpur	2886505	1513890	1372615	545312	283960	261352	1340097	905259	434838	57.38	73.86	39.18
16	Jaisalmer	508247	279101	229146	110610	59255	51355	204262	146961	57301	51.40	66.89	32.25
17	Barmer	1964835	1038247	926588	431897	224662	207235	913794	597329	316465	59.65	73.64	43.91

Contd.

Sl.	State/ District	Total Population@			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
no.		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18	Jalor	1137804	69977	67827	306776	159446	147330	530957	375365	155592	46.51	65.10	27.53
19	Sirohi	851107	437949	413158	166772	86953	79819	372052	247456	124596	54.39	70.58	37.37
20	Pali	1820251	918856	901395	330885	171679	159206	817333	544748	272585	54.92	73.06	36.70
21	Ajmer	2181670	1129920	1051750	364666	189637	175029	1181350	750904	430446	65.06	79.96	49.10
22	Tonk	1211671	626436	585235	219155	114027	105128	519814	364595	155219	52.39	71.25	32.30
23	Bundi	962620	504818	457802	171845	90073	81772	440487	298623	141864	55.80	72.17	37.76
24	Bhilwara	2013789	1026650	987139	355477	182224	173253	845002	572808	272194	51.09	68.12	33.47
25	Rajsamand	987024	493459	493565	176794	91363	85431	451867	297235	154632	55.82	74.05	37.89
26	Udaipur	2633312	1336004	1297308	482956	248457	234499	1273644	809149	464495	59.26	74.47	43.71
27	Dungarpur	1107643	547791	559852	230089	117240	112849	423744	283846	139898	48.32	66.19	31.22
28	Banswara	1501589	760686	740903	312188	158349	153839	525378	361488	163890	44.22	60.24	27.86
29	Chittaurgarh	1803524	918063	885461	304616	158047	146569	814449	545076	269373	54.37	71.82	36.45
30	Kota	1568525	827128	741397	245281	128977	116304	985197	602593	382604	74.45	86.25	61.25
31	Baran	1021653	535137	486519	185967	96980	88987	505055	337236	167819	60.37	76.86	42.18
32	Jhalawar	1180323	612804	567519	208242	107955	100287	563578	374698	188880	57.98	74.29	40.39

Note - * Literates exclude children in the age group 0- 6 years who were by definition treated as illiterate in the census of India 2001.
Literacy rate is the Percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above.

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper – 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan.
@ Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Rajasthan.

Table 23.2 : District-wise percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Rajasthan

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Rajasthan	**18.5**
1.	Ganganagar	16.3
2.	Hanumangarh	16.5
3.	Bikaner	19.1
4.	Churu	19.6
5.	Jhunjhunun	17.1
6.	Alwar	19.0
7.	Bharatpur	20.0
8.	Dhaulpur	21.9
9.	Karauli	20.4
10.	Sawai Madhopur	18.2
11.	Dausa	19.8
12.	Jaipur	17.1
13.	Sikar	17.8
14.	Nagaur	18.8
15.	Jodhpur	18.9
16.	Jaisalmer	21.8
17.	Barmer	22.0
18.	Jalor	27.0
19.	Sirohi	19.6
20.	Pali	18.2
21.	Ajmer	16.7
22.	Tonk	18.1
23.	Bundi	17.9
24.	Bhilwara	17.7
25.	Rajsamand	17.9
26.	Udaipur	18.3
27.	Dungarpur	20.8
28.	Banswara	20.8
29.	Chittaurgarh	16.9
30.	Kota	15.6
31.	Baran	18.2
32.	Jhalawar	17.6

Table 23.3 : District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Rajasthan

Rank in 2001	District	Sex-ratio(Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
		2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rajasthan	**922**	**910**	-
1	Dungarpur	1027	995	1
2	Rajsamand	1002	991	2
3	Pali	983	956	4
4	Banswara	978	969	3
5	Udaipur	972	956	5
6	Jalor	968	942	11
7	Chittaurgarh	966	950	6
8	Bhilwara	964	945	9
9	Nagaur	951	942	10
10	Sikar	951	946	8
11	Churu	948	937	12
12	Jhunjhunun	946	931	13
13	Sirohi	944	949	7
14	Tonk	936	923	14
15	Ajmer	932	918	15
16	Jhalawar	928	918	16
17	Baran	909	896	17
18	Jodhpur	908	891	19
19	Bundi	908	889	22
20	Dausa	899	884	24
21	Jaipur	897	892	18
22	Barmer	896	891	21
23	Kota	895	881	25
24	Hanumangarh	895	891	20
25	Bikaner	889	885	23
26	Sawai Madhopur	889	870	27
27	Alwar	887	880	26
28	Ganganagar	873	865	28
29	Karauli	858	840	29
30	Bharatpur	857	832	30
31	Dhaulpur	828	795	32
32	Jaisalmer	821	807	31

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper – 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Rajasthan.

Table 23.4 : Districts with Average Food Consumption (g / cu / day) below the RDIs

Foodstuff	Districts with average food consumption (g / cu / day) below the RDIs
Cereals	Dungarpur, * Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, * Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, * Kota, * Nagaur, Rajsamond, Sirohi, Udaipur*.
Pulses	Ajmer, Alwar, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Dungarpur, * Hanumangarh, Jaipur,Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, * Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk.
Green leafy vegetable	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali,Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur.
Roots and tubers	Banswara, Barmer, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Nagaur, Pali.
Other vegetables	Alwar, Banswara, Baran*, Bhartpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dholpur,Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jalore, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand,Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur.
Milk and its products	Ajmer, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jhalwar, Sikar.
Fats and oils	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Jhalwar, Sikar.
Sugar	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh, Dausa, Dungarpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jodhpur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sawai-Madhopur, Udaipur

*= Marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 23.5 : Percent Distribution of Children – Weight for Age

CLASSIFICATION	URBAN			RURAL			COMBINED		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
GOMEZ									
1-3 YRS (N)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2355	2108	4463
Normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	19.9	20.2
Mild	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.6	38.2	39.6
Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.3	31.1	30.1
Several	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.6	10.7	10.1
3-5 YRS (N)	-	-	-	-	-	-	506	435	941
Normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	17.1	12.8
Mild	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.9	37.9	38.4
Moderate	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.9	37.2	39.2
Several	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	7.9	9.5
1-5 YRS (N)	506	435	941	2698	2400	5098	3204	2835	6039
Normal	25.4	24.4	24.9	16.0	18.3	17.1	17.5	19.2	18.3
Mild	42.3	40.8	41.6	39.8	37.7	38.8	40.2	38.2	39.2
Moderate	25.6	29.6	27.4	33.6	33.2	33.4	32.3	32.7	32.5
Severe	6.7	5.2	6.0	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.4	9.9	10.0
IAP (N)	-	-	1579	-	-	8416	-	-	10095
6 MONTHS – 6 YEARS									
NORMAL	50.0	46.3	48.3	38.0	37.8	37.9	39.8	39.1	39.5
GRADE I	25.0	26.0	25.4	25.7	26.9	26.3	25.6	26.8	26.1
GRADE II	13.9	15.3	14.6	20.7	18.8	19.8	19.6	18.3	19.0
GRADE III	8.3	8.3	8.3	12.3	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.2	11.4
GRADE IV	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.4	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.9
SD (N)	743	540	1283	3401	3049	6450	4144	3589	7733
1-5 YEARS									
>MEDIAN	4.4	4.7	4.5	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.6
-1 SD TO-MEDIAN	26.8	16.9	22.6	18.2	15.4	16.9	19.6	15.6	17.7
-2 SD TO-1SD	31.7	37.8	34.3	31.1	32.0	31.5	31.2	32.9	32.0
-3 SD TO-2SD	28.8	27.7	28.3	32.7	30.6	31.7	32.1	30.2	31.2
<= -3SD	8.3	12.9	10.2	15.1	17.9	16.4	14.0	17.2	15.5

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998

Table 23.6 : District with Inadequate Intake of Nutrients (per-consumption unit).

Nutrients	Districts with inadequate nutrients intake (per cu.)
Energy (kcal)*	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Chittaurgarh, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Kota, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sikar, Sirohi, Udaipur.
Iron (mg)	Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, Jaisalmer, Jhalwar, Jhunjhunu, Kota, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Udaipur.
Riboflavin (mg)	All districts except Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Churu
Vitamin C (mg)	Ajmer, Banswara, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisamer, Jhalwar, *Jodhpur, *Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawani Madhopur
Vitamin A (ug)	All districts except Bhilwara, Bundi.

* Marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 23.7 : Protein Calorie Adequacy Status

	p-c-	p-c+	p+c+	p+c-
Children				
Male	16.4	0.2	56.6	26.8
Female	18.0	0.6	58.4	23.0
Combined	17.2	0.3	57.5	25.0
Adolescent				
Male	24.1	0.0	68.6	7.4
Female	20.0	0.0	73.3	6.5
Combined	22.4	0.0	70.7	7.0
Adults				
Male	12.3	0.2	74.5	13.0
Female	12.6	0.2	79.5	7.7
Combined	12.5	0.2	76.9	10.4
Overall				
Male	15.0	0.2	67.8	17.1
Female	15.1	0.3	71.9	12.7
Combined	15.0	0.2	69.8	15.0

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women & Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 23.8 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl.no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS*	MS*	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Ajmer	10	-	-	310	360327	158369	58759	4709	5161	4517
2.	Alwar	0	-	-	436	435293	209709	96892	5980	8763	5690
3.	Banswara	55	-	-	138	216699	69136	27241	3587	2900	2038
4.	Baran	0	-	-	112	159459	50379	20139	2801	2612	1250
5.	Barmer	0	-	-	144	239418	68610	19606	5047	2823	1503
6.	Bharatpur	0	-	-	300	347357	111127	61221	3846	7023	3917
7.	Bhilwara	1	-	-	231	224397	90067	33532	4374	4329	2691
8.	Bikaner	0	-	-	214	210141	81321	41210	2823	2933	2941
9.	Bundi	0	-	-	99	128163	35299	19335	2134	2653	1269
10.	Chittaurgarh	0	-	-	193	229369	81217	31374	3878	524	2438
11.	Churu	0	-	-	225	291091	114253	40328	3228	3192	2503
12.	Dausa	0	-	-	211	242372	105313	51198	2721	3917	2883
13.	Dholpur	0	-	-	104	139646	42275	20554	1973	1831	1258
14.	Dungarpur	0	-	-	115	171447	50024	21336	2691	2187	1452
15.	Hanumangarh	0	-	-	251	168733	91437	40914	1964	4091	2857
16.	Jaipur	0	-	-	791	605551	413891	159707	1554	12108	12123
17.	Jaisalmer	0	-	-	44	64417	16914	5583	1461	1035	442
18.	Jalor	0	-	-	117	156874	67930	15356	2221	1925	1060
19.	Jhalawar	0	-	-	107	171118	52727	20711	3290	2385	1265
20.	Jhunjhunun	0	-	-	453	353946	148576	95235	3349	5197	5455
21.	Jodhpur	0	-	-	306	413814	182868	119809	5148	5525	5499
22.	Karouli	0	-	-	156	161563	79964	30007	2380	1926	1981
23.	Kota	0	-	-	322	290157	122794	59019	2475	4387	5170
24.	Nagaur	0	-	-	328	348040	126967	54145	4145	4441	3336
25.	Pali	0	-	-	208	263521	101803	33018	3580	3869	2589
26.	Rajsamand	0	-	-	131	144593	64288	17888	1884	2203	1642
27.	Sawai Madhopur	0	-	-	155	158275	74580	29570	1901	2936	1967
28.	Sikar	0	-	-	407	370928	147900	77691	3380	4997	4560
29.	Sirohi	0	-	-	95	125297	42902	14117	1148	1188	1113
30.	Sri Ganganagar	0	-	-	268	233020	111761	48658	3124	4262	3213
31.	Tonk	0	-	-	159	192427	67586	25730	2362	2952	1926
32.	Udaipur	0	-	-	304	315003	124516	44403	5648	4135	4068
	Total	**66**	**38342**	**16736**	**7434**	**7932456**	**3306503**	**1434286**	**100806**	**120410**	**96616**

* District wise data is not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 23.9 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/School ratio			Student/Teacher ratio		
		PS*	MS*	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ajmer	-	-	14.6	79.8	30.7	13.0
2.	Alwar	-	-	13.1	76.5	23.9	17.0
3.	Banswara	-	-	14.8	160.4	23.8	13.4
4.	Baran	-	-	11.2	56.9	19.3	16.1
5.	Barmer	-	-	10.4	47.4	24.3	13.0
6.	Bharatpur	-	-	13.1	90.3	15.8	15.6
7.	Bhilwara	-	-	11.6	51.3	20.8	12.5
8.	Bikaner	-	-	13.7	74.4	27.7	14.0
9.	Bundi	-	-	12.8	60.1	13.3	15.2
10.	Chittaurgarh	-	-	12.6	59.1	155.0	12.9
11.	Churu	-	-	11.1	90.2	35.8	16.1
12.	Dausa	-	-	13.7	89.1	26.9	17.8
13.	Dholpur	-	-	12.1	70.8	23.1	16.3
14.	Dungarpur	-	-	12.6	63.7	22.9	14.7
15.	Hanumangarh	-	-	11.4	85.9	22.4	14.3
16.	Jaipur	-	-	15.3	389.7	34.2	13.2
17.	Jaisalmer	-	-	10.0	44.1	16.3	12.6
18.	Jalor	-	-	9.1	70.6	35.3	14.5
19.	Jhalawar	-	-	11.8	52.0	22.1	16.4
20.	Jhunjhunun	-	-	12.0	105.7	28.6	17.5
21.	Jodhpur	-	-	18.0	80.4	33.1	21.8
22.	Karouli	-	-	12.7	67.9	41.5	15.1
23.	Kota	-	-	16.1	117.2	28.0	11.4
24.	Nagaur	-	-	10.2	84.0	28.6	16.2
25.	Pali	-	-	12.4	73.6	26.3	12.8
26.	Rajsamand	-	-	12.5	76.7	29.2	10.9
27.	Sawai Madhopur	-	-	12.7	83.3	25.4	15.0
28.	Sikar	-	-	11.2	109.7	29.6	17.0
29.	Sirohi	-	-	11.7	109.1	36.1	12.7
30.	Sri Ganganagar	-	-	12.0	74.6	26.2	15.1
31.	Tonk	-	-	12.1	81.5	22.9	13.4
32.	Udaipur	-	-	13.4	55.8	30.1	10.9
	Average	**2.6**	**7.2**	**13.0**	**78.7**	**27.5**	**14.8**

* District wise data was not available.

Table 23.10 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

Districts	Sanctioned		Actual		
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children	
Jaipur	20	1000	20	1000	
Ajmer	20	1000	-	-	
Tonk	20	1000	0	0	New Project
Jodhpur	20	1000	0	0	New Project
Udaipur	60	3000	58	2900	
Total	**140**	**7000**	**78**	**3900**	

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 23.11 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Rajasthan during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ajmer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	Alwar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
3	Banswara	4	0	4	19	14	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	42
4	Baran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Barmer	2	0	2	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
6	Bharatpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
7	Bhilwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Bikaner	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
9	Bundi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
10	Chittorgarh	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	8
11	Churu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Dausa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Dholpur	3	0	3	3	10	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
14	Dungarpur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6
15	G.R.P.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	6
16	Ganganagar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
17	Hanumangarh	4	0	4	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
18	Jaipur	2	0	2	2	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	13
19	Jaisalmer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Jalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
21	Jhalawar	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
22	Jhunjhunu	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
23	Jodhpur	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	9
24	Karauli	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
25	Kota	2	0	2	1	10	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	21
26	Nagaur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	Pali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
28	Rajsamand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
29	Sawai Madhopur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
30	Sikar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Sirohi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Tonk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
33	Udaipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	**20**	**2**	**18**	**38**	**52**	**6**	**0**	**79**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**204**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Sikkim

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- Children in the age group 0-6 years comprise 14.28 percent of the population.
- Only 9.72 percent of the urban population is in the age group 0-6 years.
- The decadal growth of urban population (62.15%) has been faster than that of the rural population (30.05%).
- The literacy rate for the entire population aged 7 years and above is 69.68%.

Highest and lowest population, percentage growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state.

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total population	East District: 2,44,790	North District: 41,023
*	Total rural population	East District: 1,91,803	North District: 39,775
*	Total urban population	East District: 52,987	North District: 1248
*	Percentage of population growth	East District: 37.17	West District: 25.48
*	Literacy rate	North District: 69.11	West District: 59.31
*	Sex ratio	West District: 930	North District: 752

Child Population (0-6 years)

About 14.28 percent of the population comprises of children in the age group 0-6 years (Table 24.1). Gender-wise disaggregation of this data shows that the percentage of boys and girls aged 0-6 years works out to 13.48 and 15.19 percent, respectively. The greatest proportion of children under 7 years within the district population has been reported in West District (16.06%), closely followed by South District (15.83%) and the lowest proportion of children in the age group 0-6 years has been found in East District (12.39%). It is noteworthy that the majority population in the age group 0-6 years resides in the rural areas. Thus, while planning programmes for children this information has to be taken into consideration.

Sex Ratio

Table 24.2 presents the sex ratio of the general population and the child population below 6 years. Sex ratio of Sikkim (875) has been much below the national average of 933. The ratio is much

better in rural areas (881) of the state as compared to the urban areas (828). While the sex ratio in West (930) and South (927) districts is closer to the national average, the ratio is abysmally low in the North District (752) followed by East District (844). The inter-district variation in the sex ratio and extremely low sex ratio in the North District (752) requires proper assessment and intervention to correct the gender imbalance.

Sex Ratio of Child Population

The sex ratio in the age group 0-6 years (986) is much higher than that of the entire population (Table 24.2). It is heartening to observe that the child sex ratio is better than the sex ratio for the general population in all the 4 districts of the state. It would be interesting to study the factors responsible for child sex ratio in South Sikkim being above 1000.

Nutrition

The districts with inadequate food consumption is listed in Table 24.3. Specific nutrition education campaigns have to be organised district-wise, catering to the needs of the district in question. In districts of north and east Sikkim, the importance of pulses in diet as a protein source has to be emphasised, as the consumption of milk is also inadequate in diet. Similarly, significance of green leafy vegetables in diet has to be propagated, in order to improve the vitamin A intake in the milk deficient diets and to enhance the iron status of the population. The districts with inadequate intake of nutrients are shown in Table 24.4 and it is clear that iron deficiency is rampant in the state across all the districts. The nutrition education should cover prevention and control of iron deficiency anemia as an essential component and distribution and consumption of iron and folic acid tablets has to be ensured in each district. The protein energy adequacy status in the State is shown in Table 24.5. The energy-protein adequacy improved with age, as the children moved towards adolescence. Thus, the main emphasis of educating mothers should be the infant and child feeding practices and best practices from the local culture be promoted and the faulty ones be modified.

The prevalence of severe undernutrition in the districts is given in Table 24.6. More attention is to be paid towards severe undernutrition in the eastern, southern and western parts of the state. The percentage distribution of children according to Standard Deviation classification for underweight, stunting and wasting at district level is shown in Table 24.7. The major problems relating to undernutrition of children are stunting due to chronic malnutrition and underweight due to recent malnutrition.

Table 24.8 shows the nutritional status of school age children and adolescents according to Gomez classification. The prevalence pattern of nutritional status in 5-12 years and 13-18 years of the surveyed population was different. Less than one-fourth of the children (22%) in the age group of 5-12 years and more than one third (35%) in the age group of 13-18 years had normal nutritional status. Mild, moderate and severe undernutrition were prevalent among 36, 35 and 7 percent of the children respectively, in the age group of 5-12 years and among 31, 25 and 9 percent of adolescents respectively, in the age group of 13-18 years. Male-female differences in the various grades of undernutrition were not observed in the age group of 5-12 years, while it was markedly different in the age group of 13-18 years. Adolescent girls exhibited a better nutritional status than that of the boys.

Education

There is a considerable fall in the enrolment of students at the Middle (by 68%) and High School (83.3%) levels and a concerted effort is required to improve the enrolment of children in each district of the state (Table 24.9). Also, the number of schools and number of teachers recruited at the Middle and High School level has to be stepped-up to meet the infrastructural and manpower needs of school education (Table 24.10).

Crimes against Children

Four cases of child rape were reported from East Sikkim while one child murder was reported from the 2 districts of East and South Sikkim (Table 24.11). On the whole, the state is peaceful with respect to offences against children. An intervention campaign designed for East Sikkim would enable curtailing offences against the girl child.

Table 24.1 : Sex Ratio of Total Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years of State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Sex ratio of total population			Child Population in the age group 0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sikkim	875	881	828	986	991	925
2	North	752	757	625	991	995	868
3	Pachim	930	932	778	967	965	1,130
4	Dakshin	927	930	840	1,036	1,040	877
5	Poorv	844	847	834	964	973	922

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operation, Sikkim.

Table 24.2 : Total Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6 Years and Literates by Sex, Rural, Urban District-wise, 2001

Sl.no.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Child population in the age group 0-6 years			Literates		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Sikkim	**Total**	**540851**	**288484**	**252367**	**77,170**	**38,856**	**38,314**	**322,828**	**191,326**	**131,502**
		Rural	**480981**	**255774**	**225207**	**71,340**	**35,827**	**35,513**	**276,877**	**164,919**	**111,958**
		Urban	**59870**	**32710**	**27160**	**5,830**	**3,029**	**2,801**	**45,951**	**26,407**	**19,544**
1	North	Total	41030	23414	17616	6,250	3,139	3,111	24,033	15,673	8,360
		Rural	39782	22643	17139	6,080	3,048	3,032	23,177	15,118	8,059
		Urban	1248	771	477	170	91	79	856	555	301
2	West	Total	123256	63912	59344	19,780	10,056	9,724	61,326	36.147	25,179
		Rural	121432	62885	58547	19,550	9,948	9,602	60,083	35,386	24,697
		Urban	1824	1027	797	230	108	122	1,243	761	482
3	South	Total	131525	68241	63284	20,819	10,224	10,595	75,400	43,251	32,149
		Rural	127579	66096	61483	20,438	10,021	10,417	72,230	41,441	30,789
		Urban	3946	2145	1801	381	203	178	3,170	1,810	1,360
4	East	Total	245040	132917	112123	30,321	15,437	14,884	162,069	96.255	65,814
		Rural	192188	104150	88038	25,272	12,810	12,462	121,387	72,974	48,413
		Urban	52852	28767	24085	5,049	2,627	2,422	40,682	23,281	17,401

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operation, Sikkim.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Sikkim.

Table 24.3 : Districts with Inadequate Food Consumption (g/cu/day)

Foodstuff	Districts with food consumption (g/cu/day) below RDA
Cereals	*East Sikkim
Pulses	North Sikkim, East Sikkim
Green leafy veg.	South Sikkim
Other veg.	North Sikkim, East Sikkim, West Sikkim
Milk and its products	All districts
Fats & Oils	All districts
Sugar	All districts

*Marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.4 : Districts with Inadequate Nutrients Intake (cu/day)

Nutrients	Districts with inadequate nutrient intake (cu/day)
Energy	*North Sikkim, *South Sikkim, East Sikkim, *West Sikkim
Iron	All districts
Riboflavin	*North Sikkim, South Sikkim, East Sikkim
Vitamin	All districts

* Marginally below RDA

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.5 : Protein and Calorie Adequacy Status at District Level

District		Prevalence (%) of adequacy of protein and calorie					
		Children		Adolescents		Adults	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
North Sikkim	M	33.3	45.0	70.0	20.0	83.3	12.8
	F	24.5	40.8	86.4	9.1	77.2	11.4
South Sikkim	M	27.8	28.9	72.7	9.1	72.7	5.2
	F	28.4	38.2	70.9	5.5	72.3	5.8
East Sikkim	M	23.8	51.4	69.2	7.7	77.0	6.8
	F	25.5	42.5	58.5	14.6	68.2	8.8
West Sikkim	M	37.2	24.5	61.3	6.5	89.2	2.3
	F	26.4	33.3	79.0	5.3	78.3	3.9

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.6 : Prevalence of Severe Undernutrition at District Level

Prevalence (%)	Districts
<=5	North Sikkim
6-7	East Sikkim, South Sikkim, West Sikkim

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.7 : Prevalence of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting - Standard Deviation Classification

Districts	Prevalence (%)		
	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
North Sikkim	48.1	61.4	12.7
South Sikkim	38.7	51.4	17.4
East Sikkim	44.6	59.4	11.0
West Sikkim	46.1	47.9	25.4
Sikkim	43.9	54.2	17.1

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.8 : Percent Distribution of School Age Children and Adolescent (Gomez Classification)

Gomez Classification	Urban			Rural			Combined		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
5-12 years									
N	79	81	160	972	987	1959	1051	1068	2119
Normal	37.97	33.33	35.63	20.37	21.07	20.72	21.69	22.00	21.85
Mild	36.71	37.04	36.88	36.83	35.46	36.14	36.82	35.58	36.20
Moderate	25.32	25.93	25.63	36.63	34.85	35.73	35.78	34.18	34.97
Severe	0.00	3.70	1.88	6.17	8.61	7.40	5.71	8.24	6.98
13-18 years									
N	45	45	90	486	574	1060	531	619	1150
Normal	37.78	46.67	42.22	31.67	37.63	34.91	32.20	38.29	35.48
Mild	40.00	33.33	36.67	28.19	32.40	30.47	29.19	32.47	30.96
Moderate	17.78	17.85	17.78	31.07	21.08	25.66	29.94	20.84	25.04
Severe	4.44	2.22	3.33	9.05	8.89	8.96	8.66	8.40	8.52

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 24.9 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment					Teachers
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	North District	76	54	9	12	5506	1512	785	336	120	246
2.	South District	212	142	43	29	30484	11120	6376	1412	415	1102
3.	East District	235	149	44	43	22011	6071	2809	859	700	665
4.	West District	216	156	33	26	19002	5919	2853	883	466	587
	Total	**739**	**501**	**129**	**110**	**77003**	**24622**	**12823**	**3490**	**1701**	**2600**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 24.10 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	North District	2.6	13.3	20.5	16.4	12.6	3.2
2.	South District	4.0	9.7	38.0	21.6	26.8	5.8
3.	East District	2.2	15.9	16.3	25.6	8.7	4.2
4.	West District	2.4	14.12	22.6	21.5	12.7	4.9
	Average	**2.8**	**13.2**	**23.6**	**22.1**	**14.5**	**4.9**

Table 24.11 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Sikkim during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	East	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	South	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4	West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Tamil Nadu

State Highlights- Census, 2001

- Tamil Nadu constitutes 6.05% of the country's population and ranks 6th among states and UTs.
- The growth rate of population in the state has declined from 15.39% during 1981-91 to 11.91% during 1991-2001.
- Nine districts showing higher decennial population growth rate in comparison to the corresponding state average (11.19%), include Thiruvallur (22.35%), Coimbatore (20.40%), Kancheepuram (18.84%), Dharampuri (16.66%), Salem (16.28%), Vellore (15.09%), Namakkal (13.08%), Tirunelveli (11.97%), and Virudhunagar (11.92%).
- The three districts showing decennial growth rates lower than the state average include Sivaganga (4.32%), theni(4.33%) and Kanniyakumari(4.34%).

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total population	Chennai: 4,343,645	Peramballur: 493,646
* Literacy rate	Kanniyakumari: 88.11	Dharmapuri: 59.23
* Sex ratio	Thoothukuddi: 10.49	Salem : 929
* Percentage decadal growth rate	Tiruvallur: 22.35	Sivaganga: 4.32

Child Population (0-6 years)

The average proportion of child population for the state is barely 10.9 percent (Table 25.1 & 25.2). The prime reason for the children comprising just 8.6 percent of the total population of Chennai is the influx of adult population for labour, leaving behind their families. The reason behind comparatively larger proportion of children in Sivaganga (15.0%) and Thoothukkudi (19.1%) need to be studied and factors responsible for the same may require strategic intervention.

Sex Ratio

As evident from Table 25.3, sex ratio in the state has improved from 974 in 1991 to 986 in 2001. Half the districts (15) in the state have reported sex ratio of more than 1000, showing an encouraging trend as comared to 5 districts having sex ratio of more than 1000. The improvement in sex ratio in the Nilgiris 2001 needs to be studied, besides evaluating the interventions employed by the state to register the remarkable achievement of raising sex ratio in 10 districts during Census, 2001 in addition to 5 districts during Census, 1991.

Education

The absolute figures of district-wise infrastructure, enrolment and manpower for education are in Table 25.4. This data when deduced to ratio (Table 25.5) reflects the position of schools and availability of teachers for education at various levels. While only Dharmapuri district shows lack of teachers in primary school which can be sorted out with paying some attention to the localized problems but on the whole the availability of teachers in the state at the districts level was much better than many other states. The schools at Primary and Middle School level have an undesirably high proportion of children per teacher and visibly there is a need to recruit more number of teachers to bring the student/ teacher ratio to a reasonable level. The decline in student/teacher ratio at the High School level could be due to fall in enrolment of children after Middle School level (Table 25.5). Thus, there is a need to improve enrolment in schools at High School level in each district of the state.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

Only 353 schools for child labour are operational of the sanctioned 425 schools under the NCLPs(Table 25.6). All the 24 schools sanctioned to NGOs are functioning and educate 1850 child labourers. Presently the 353 schools under NCLP cover 17,190 children in the target areas. On the additional 72 schools being operational as many as 4710 more child labourers would receive education and the entire target population involved in child labour will be covered. As many as 50 out of the 72 sanctioned school yet to be operational belong to Triunelveli district and would educate 2500 children involved in labour in that district.

Crimes against Children

Murder is the most commonly reported (33.3%) crime against children and more than one third of murders of children are infanticides (35.6%) . In the overall crime situation for child population, infanticides constitute 11.9% of the reported offences (Table 25.7). Both rape and kidnapping (21.5%) / abduction of children (21.5%) jointly occupy the position of second most heinous crime against children.

Infanticides were reported from Madurai (rural), Namakkal, Peramabadur, Ramnathapuram, Sivagangai and Virudhunagar and therefore campaigns against female infanticide should focus on these districts . Child rapes occured in Dindigul, Chennai, Coimbatore and Virudhunagar and call for social intervention to change the mindset of people and improve security measures for the girl child to prevent rapes in these districts. Most cases of kidnapping and abduction of children took place in Virudhunagar (12) and Thiruvanamalai (8) and all efforts to bring down this offence against children should target purposively on these 2 districts.

Table 25.1 : Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population*			Child Population in age group 0-6 Years			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Tamil Nadu	**62,405,679**	**31,400,909**	**31,004,770**	**6817669**	**3515562**	**3302107**	**40624398**	**22847735**	**17776663**	**73.47**	**82.33**	**64.55**
1.	Tiruvallur	2,754,756	1,397,407	1,357,349	312349	159875	152474	1857231	1041183	816048	76.54	84.62	68.23
2.	Chennai	4,343,645	2,219,539	2,124,106	374089	190044	184045	3079004	1670094	1408910	80.14	84.71	75.32
3.	Kancheepuram	2,877,468	1,457,242	1,420,226	317569	161914	155655	1980898	1096992	883906	77.61	84.82	70.21
4.	Vellore	3,477,317	1,741,083	1,736,234	409093	211215	197878	2246052	1266981	979071	73.07	82.67	63.53
5.	Dharmapuri	2,856,300	1,473,597	1,382,703	366068	194963	171105	1461245	872014	589231	59.23	68.82	49.10
6.	Tiruvannamalai	2,186,125	1,095,859	1,090,266	250320	128228	122092	1317651	773367	544284	68.22	80.14	56.31
7.	Villupuram	2,960,373	1,492,442	1,467,931	354050	179832	174218	1675027	991886	683141	64.68	76.02	53.16
8.	Salem	3,016,346	1,563,633	1,452,713	325303	178121	147182	1752966	1033301	719665	65.72	75.25	55.61
9.	Namakkal	1,493,462	759,551	733,911	144693	76335	68358	914122	533698	380424	67.66	78.02	57.04
10.	Erode	2,581,500	1,309,278	1,272,222	235014	121379	113635	1532258	894339	637919	65.51	75.49	55.26
11.	Nilgiris	762,141	378,351	383,790	81176	40794	40382	556783	303697	253086	81.44	89.63	73.39
12.	Coimbatore	4,271,856	2,176,031	2,095,825	433350	222078	211272	2916996	1621164	1295832	76.95	83.82	69.80
13.	Dindugal	1,923,014	968,137	954,877	205339	106428	98911	1196671	690338	506333	69.83	80.29	59.30
14.	Karur	935,686	465,538	470,148	97477	50683	46794	574873	332772	242101	68.74	80.42	57.30
15.	Tiruchirappalli	2,418,366	1,208,534	1,209,832	254307	130489	123818	1689780	927388	762392	79.16	87.19	71.19

Contd.

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population*			Child Population in age group 0-6 Years			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate#		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Peramballur	493,646	246,141	247,505	57013	29317	27696	283246	165720	117526	65.88	77.68	54.26
17.	Ariyalur	695,524	346,763	348,761	85550	43868	41682	394781	235246	159535	64.88	77.92	52.03
18.	Cuddalore	2,285,395	1,150,908	1,134,487	271108	139872	131236	1443851	834940	608911	71.85	82.76	60.86
19.	Nagapattinam	1,488,839	739,074	749,765	172830	88186	84644	1010488	556573	453915	76.89	85.61	68.35
20.	Thiruvarur	1,237,243	117,282	119,961	131848	66779	65069	794644	438304	356340	76.90	85.59	68.36
21.	Thanjavur	2,216,138	1,096,638	1,119,500	245822	126073	119749	1490568	825006	665562	76.07	85.45	66.95
22.	Pudukottai	1,459,601	724,300	735,301	175056	89109	85947	919086	525743	393343	71.96	83.22	60.94
23.	Sivaganga	829,272	405,093	424,179	124484	63978	60506	745735	419840	325895	72.66	83.70	62.12
24.	Madurai	2,578,201	1,303,363	1,274,838	279144	144838	134306	1795751	1003506	792245	78.65	87.24	69.93
25	Theni	1,093,950	552,986	540,964	118971	62836	56135	702595	404478	298117	72.01	82.50	61.41
26.	Virudhunagar	1,777,345	387,750	389,595	199023	101429	97594	1152516	650601	501915	74.23	84.56	64.09
27.	Ramanathapuram	1,187,604	583,376	604,228	141809	72190	69619	760819	422992	337827	73.05	82.96	63.55
28.	Thoothukkudi	907,500	439,254	468,246	173580	88861	84719	1140959	598669	542290	81.96	88.66	75.64
29.	Tirunelveli	2,723,988	1,333,939	1,390,049	310271	158936	151335	1917238	1041964	875274	76.97	85.89	68.50
30.	Kanniyakumari	1,676,034	832,269	843,765	170963	86912	84051	1320564	674939	645625	88.11	90.88	85.38

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Tamil Nadu.

Table 25.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Tamil Nadu

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Tamil Nadu	**10.9**
1.	Tiruvallur	11.3
2.	Chennai	8.6
3.	Kancheepuram	11.0
4.	Vellore	11.8
5.	Dharmapuri	12.8
6.	Tiruvannamalai	11.5
7.	Villupuram	12.0
8.	Salem	10.8
9.	Namakkal	9.7
10.	Erode	9.1
11.	Nilgiris	10.7
12.	Coimbatore	10.1
13.	Dindugal	10.7
14.	Karur	10.4
15.	Tiruchirappalli	10.5
16.	Peramballur	11.5
17.	Ariyalur	12.3
18.	Cuddalore	11.9
19.	Nagapattinam	11.6
20.	Thiruvarur	10.6
21.	Thanjavur	11.1
22.	Pudukottai	12.0
23.	Sivaganga	15.0
24.	Madurai	10.8
25.	Theni	10.9
26.	Virudhunagar	11.2
27.	Ramanathapuram	11.9
28.	Thoothukkudi	19.1
29.	Tirunelveli	11.4
30.	Kanniyakumari	10.2

Table 25.3 : Population Distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex-Ratio and Population Density for State and Districts,2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population*			Percentage Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio (no. of females per 1000 males)		Population density per sq. km.	
		Persons	Male	Female	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Tamil Nadu	**62,405,679**	**31,400,909**	**31,004,770**	**15.39**	**11.19**	**974**	**986**	**429**	**478**
1.	Tiruvallur	2,754,756	1,397,407	1,357,349	31.53	22.35	957	970	654	800
2.	Chennai	4,343,645	2,219,539	2,124,106	17.24	9.76	934	951	22077	24231
3.	Kancheepuram	2,877,468	1,457,242	1,420,226	26.14	18.84	962	972	545	647
4.	Vellore	3,477,317	1,741,083	1,736,234	15.14	15.09	978	997	498	573
5.	Dharmapuri	2,856,300	1,473,597	1,382,703	21.61	16.66	942	938	252	294
6.	Tiruvannamalai	2,186,125	1,095,859	1,090,266	14.40	6.80	983	996	330	352
7.	Villupuram	2,960,373	1,492,442	1,467,931	16.08	6.83	969	983	380	406
8.	Salem	3,016,346	1,563,633	1,452,713	13.43	16.28	925	929	493	573
9.	Namakkal	1,493,462	759,551	733,911	12.79	13.08	960	967	386	436
10.	Erode	2,581,500	1,309,278	1,272,222	12.17	10.94	958	971	283	314
11.	Nilgiris	762,141	378,351	383,790	12.70	7.69	983	1015	279	300
12.	Coimbatore	4,271,856	2,176,031	2,095,825	14.65	20.40	952	959	470	566
13.	Dindugal	1,923,014	968,137	954,877	12.54	8.99	976	986	291	317
14.	Karur	935,686	465,538	470,148	12.87	9.32	999	1010	284	311
15.	Tiruchirappalli	2,418,366	1,208,534	1,209,832	15.57	8.76	982	1000	499	542
16.	Perambalur	493,646	246,141	247,505	17.92	7.97	975	1007	258	278
17.	Ariyalur	695,524	346,763	348,761	11.16	9.06	975	1007	328	358
18.	Cuddalore	2,285,395	1,150,908	1,134,487	16.13	7.43	967	985	582	626
19.	Nagapattinam	1,488,839	739,074	749,765	11.68	7.95	993	1014	507	548
20.	Thiruvarur	1,237,243	117,282	119,961	12.04	5.92	987	1013	508	538
21.	Thanjavur	2,216,138	1,096,638	1,119,500	11.13	7.38	996	1020	605	649
22.	Pudukottai	1,459,601	724,300	735,301	14.72	9.43	1005	1015	285	312
23.	Sivaganga	829,272	405,093	424,179	10.72	4.32	1033	1035	263	275
24.	Madurai	2,578,201	1,303,363	1,274,838	17.51	6.75	964	978	686	733
25.	Theni	1,093,950	552,986	540,964	12.98	4.33	964	979	342	357
26.	Virudhunagar	1,777,345	387,750	389,595	16.71	11.92	994	1011	365	409
27.	Ramanathapuram	1,187,604	583,376	604,228	12.11	5.73	1011	1033	271	287
28.	Thoothukkudi	907,500	439,254	468,246	7.80	7.54	1051	1049	315	339
29.	Tirunelveli	2,723,988	1,333,939	1,390,049	12.53	11.97	1034	1042	367	411
30.	Kanniyakumari	1,676,034	832,269	843,765	12.43	4.34	991	1013	950	992

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Tamil Nadu.

Table 25.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence on School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chennai	0	318	202	709	417522	224952	158310	3263	2936	9661
2.	Coimbatore	0	1480	266	562	389343	212563	111674	7984	2664	6621
3.	Cuddalore	0	1183	225	265	242355	140519	96825	4301	2265	5946
4.	Dharmapuri	0	2103	189	385	238632	140762	88026	5741	2160	5996
5.	Dindugal	0	1243	196	199	205321	126652	71687	4075	2113	4337
6.	Erode	0	1521	202	363	252959	147919	106605	4638	1904	5168
7.	Kancheepuram	0	1097	253	479	225968	137443	113632	3862	2275	5822
8.	Karur	0	674	86	115	83831	60917	62122	1989	1345	4035
9.	Madurai	0	1031	220	308	229433	128545	88006	4211	1912	5562
10.	Nagercoil	0	432	155	302	161966	110221	79419	3090	2336	7798
11.	Nagi	0	835	181	166	146539	91210	73594	3271	2262	3868
12.	Namakkal	0	800	93	214	145233	102219	72293	3121	1410	4814
13.	Nilgiris	0	389	72	156	51219	45691	54322	1779	973	4163
14.	Perambalur	0	723	118	202	105912	78437	72276	2911	1423	4536
15.	Pudukottai	0	1167	180	254	125726	85843	69474	3169	2059	4619
16.	Ramnad	0	988	167	145	105116	82217	64750	4932	1552	3618
17.	Salem	0	1313	157	362	258861	149922	90782	5272	1898	5109
18.	Sivaganga	0	996	153	193	98544	78915	59808	2818	1784	3949
19.	Thanjavur	0	1123	253	259	189616	133215	94373	4230	2223	5416
20.	Theni	0	442	146	126	83237	70469	65734	2322	2013	4397
21.	Thiruvarur	0	722	167	141	120905	88199	53571	2655	1574	4038
22.	Tirunelveli	0	1532	391	367	271219	174309	92468	6430	3134	6495
23.	Tiruvallur	0	1156	191	438	217892	88412	102581	3816	1960	7134
24.	Tiruvannamalai	0	1513	206	282	209810	145239	89893	4890	2016	5447
25.	Trichy	0	1058	276	312	203265	131876	74973	6605	1862	5350
26.	Tuticorin	0	1081	282	224	152272	105106	78934	3606	2630	5025
27.	Vellore	0	1768	320	447	324917	186632	104140	6633	2819	6490
28.	Villupuram	0	1718	295	314	265312	162355	108287	5716	2668	6435
29.	Virudhunagar	0	1082	167	222	150832	93277	86127	4153	1752	4558
	Total	**0**	**31488**	**5809**	**8511**	**5673757**	**3524036**	**2484686**	**121483**	**59922**	**156407**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource, Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 25.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chennai	10.3	14.5	13.6	128.0	76.6	16.4
2.	Coimbatore	5.4	10.0	11.8	48.8	79.8	16.9
3.	Cuddalore	3.6	10.1	22.4	56.3	62.0	16.3
4.	Dharmapuri	0.4	11.4	15.6	41.6	65.2	14.7
5.	Dindugal	3.3	10.8	21.8	50.4	59.9	16.5
6.	Erode	3.0	9.4	14.2	54.5	77.7	20.6
7.	Kancheepuram	3.5	9.0	12.2	58.5	60.4	19.4
8.	Karur	3.0	15.6	35.1	42.1	45.3	15.4
9.	Madurai	4.1	8.7	18.1	54.5	67.2	15.8
10.	Nagercoil	7.2	15.1	25.8	52.4	47.2	10.2
11.	Nagi	3.9	12.5	23.3	44.8	40.3	19.0
12.	Namakkal	3.9	15.2	22.5	46.5	72.5	15.0
13.	Nilgiris	4.6	13.5	26.7	28.8	47.0	13.0
14.	Peramballur	4.0	12.1	22.5	36.4	55.1	15.9
15.	Pudukottai	2.7	11.4	18.2	39.7	41.7	15.0
16.	Ramnad	5.0	9.3	25.0	21.3	53.0	17.9
17.	Salem	4.0	12.1	14.1	49.1	79.0	17.8
18.	Sivaganga	2.8	11.7	20.5	35.0	44.2	15.1
19.	Thanjavur	3.8	8.8	20.9	44.8	59.9	17.4
20.	Theni	5.3	13.8	34.9	35.8	35.0	14.9
21.	Thiruvarur	3.7	9.4	28.6	45.5	56.0	13.3
22.	Tirunelveli	4.2	8.0	17.7	42.2	55.6	14.2
23.	Tiruvallur	3.3	10.3	16.3	57.1	45.1	14.4
24.	Tiruvannamalai	3.2	9.8	19.3	42.9	72.0	16.5
25.	Trichy	6.2	6.7	17.1	30.8	70.8	14.0
26.	Tuticorin	3.3	9.3	22.4	42.2	40.0	15.7
27.	Vellore	3.8	8.8	14.5	49.0	66.2	16.0
28.	Villupuram	3.3	9.0	20.5	46.4	60.9	16.8
29.	Virudhunagar	3.8	10.5	20.5	36.3	53.2	18.9
	Average	**3.9**	**10.3**	**18.4**	**46.7**	**58.8**	**15.9**

Table 25.6 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

District	Sanctioned		Actual		
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children	
Chidambaram (Tuticorin)	40	2000	22	1100	
Coimbatore	40	2000	40	2020	
Dharmapuri	40	2000	40	1978	
Kamrajar (Sivakasi)	61	3050	58	1917	
-By NGOs	24	1850	24	1850	
North Arcot	60	3000	60	3000	
Tirunelveli	50	2500	0	0	New Project
Pudukottai	40	2000	40	2000	
Salem	40	2000	39	1761	
Tiruchirapalli	30	1500	30	1564	
Total	**425**	**21900**	**353**	**17190**	

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 25.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Tamil Nadu during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Chennai	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
2.	Chennai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Chennai Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Coimbatore Rural	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
5.	Coimbatore Urban	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6.	Cuddalore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Dharmapuri	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26
8.	Dindigul	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9.	Erode	1	0	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
10.	Kanchipuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Kanyakumari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madurai Rural	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
14.	Madurai Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Nagapattinam	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16.	Namakkal	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
17.	Nilgiris	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Perambalur	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
19.	Pudukottai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Ramnathapuram	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
21.	Salem Rural	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	4
22.	Salem Urban	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	8
23.	Sivagangai	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Thanjavur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Theni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Thirunelveli Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Thirunelveli Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Thiruvallur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Thiruvannamalai	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
30.	Thiruvarur	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
31.	Thoothugudi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Trichy Rly.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Trichy Rural	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Trichy Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Vellore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36.	Villupuram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Virudhunagar	9	1	8	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	Total	**45**	**16**	**29**	**29**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**135**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Tripura

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal population growth for the state was 15.74 percent during 1991-2001.
- Sex ratio of Tripura is 950, which is above the National average of sex ratio.
- Literacy rate in the state is 73.66 percent and the female literacy rate is 65.41 percent and the figures have been consistently improving over the decades.
- Child population in the age group 0-6 years is 13.38 percent.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total population	West Tripura: 1,530,531	Dhalai: 3,07,417
*	Total rural population	West Tripura: 1,123,030	Dhalai: 2,88,546
*	Total urban population	West Tripura: 4,07,501	Dhalai: 18,871
*	Percentage of population growth	South Tripura: 40.30	North Tripura: 30.86
*	Literacy rate	West Tripura: 77.82	Dhalai: 61.56
*	Sex ratio	West Tripura: 944	Dhalai: 931

Child Population (0-6 years)

Children in the age group 0-6 years comprise 13.88 percent of the total population (Table 26.1). While 14.20 percent of rural population is in the age group 0-6 years, only 9.39 percent of urban population falls in this age group, as per Census, 2001. Percentage of child population in the age group of 0-6 years is the highest in Dhalai among the districts of Tripura, when considered in terms of overall district population (15.26%) as well as rural (15.53%) and urban (11.06%) population. On the other hand, West Tripura is the district with lowest child population (12.34%) in the district-wise ranking, as well as is the district with lowest child population in its rural (13.44%) and urban (9.05%) areas.

Sex Ratio

Table 26.2 shows that Tripura has the sex ratio of 950 for its total population and the ratio declines slightly for its rural areas to 948 and is as high as 962 for its urban areas. West Tripura has reported the highest sex ratio of 953 in the state, while Dhalai has the lowest sex ratio of 940. In

case of rural areas, South Tripura showed the highest sex ratio (952) and Dhalai exhibited the lowest sex ratio (943). In urban areas, West Tripura is having highest sex ratio (971) while Dhalai is having lowest sex ratio (892).

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The sex ratio for population in the age group 0-6 years in state is 975 (Table 26.2). In rural areas there are 978 girl children and in urban areas there exist only 948 girl children against every 1000 boy children in the population aged 0-6 years in Tripura. While West Tripura had registered the highest sex ratio (983), South Tripura has the lowest sex ratio (962) in the child population group in the age group 0-6 years. Similar district wise trend is observed in rural children aged 6 years and below, as the ratio is 993 for West Tripura and 964 for South Tripura. Among urban areas of Tripura, Dhalai has the highest sex ratio of 980 and South Tripura ranks the lowest with sex ratio of 919.

Nutrition

A district-wise comparison of food consumption showed that North Tripura district had highest level of consumption of cereals, pulses and vegetables and lowest level of consumption of milk and its products and flesh food as compared to those in other two districts. The districts with inadequate intake of foodstuff is listed in Table 26.3. The nutritional intake pattern in the districts presented in Table 26.4 indicates major micronutrient inadequacies in the diets. Both, iron and vitamin A intake is reported to be inadequate, calling for supplementation of diets and improving feeding patterns to prevent and control micronutrient malnutrition. The silent hunger is all pervasive and needs to be satiated with an integrated nutrition package.

Table 26.5 shows that nearly one-third of the children in the state consume diets that are deficient to meet their energy and protein requirements. The situation improves as children develop into adolescents. This indicates that the need is for proper education of mothers in infant and child feeding. The district-wise prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting is shown in Table 26.6. At the district level, North Tripura district showed slightly better nutritional status of the children as compared to the other two districts.

Education

It is encouraging to observe that the north-eastern state has 4400 Pre-primary Schools and 2095 Primary Schools (Table 26.7) but the number of schools at the Middle and High School level are as less as 432 and 636, respectively. Only about 36 percent of the children enrolled at Primary School level are enrolled at Middle School level. The number of students' further fall at High School level, resulting in only 22.6 percent of children enrolled at elementary school level continuing at the High School level. Thus, the educational infrastructure and manpower is inadequate at the three levels as reflected by high student/ teacher ratio at Primary School level and less number of schools at Middle and High School level (Table 26.8). Much lesser number of students are enrolled at the Middle and High School level in all the districts, indicating the need to promote education through a consistent effort involving reaching out to the community and motivating them to continue education of children beyond the elementary level and simultaneously removing impediments in child education.

Crimes against Children

It is encouraging to observe (Table 26.9) that reportedly there have been no cases of offences against children, despite the environment of violence and insurgency in the state over a long period in the past.

Table 26.1 : Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population*			Child Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of literates*			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Tripura	**3199203**	**1642225**	**1556978**	**427012**	**216244**	**210768**	**2036159**	**1156824**	**879335**	**73.66**	**81.47**	**65.41**
1	West Tripura	1532982	785579	747403	188847	95212	93635	1044135	585440	458695	77.82	85.02	70.24
2	South Tripura	54147	28272	25875	108052	55068	52984	460710	267269	193441	70.38	79.52	60.75
3	Dhalai	307868	159095	148773	46912	23811	23101	160368	95480	64888	61.56	70.90	51.57
4	North Tripura	590913	302946	287967	83201	42153	41048	370946	208635	162311	73.10	80.09	65.73

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Tripura.

Table 26.2: District-wise Sex Ratio on 1991 and 2001 in Tripura

Sl.no.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males)		Rank in 1991
			2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1	West Tripura	953	944	2
2.	3	South Tripura	949	951	1
3.	4	Dhalai	940	931	4
4.	2	North Tripura	952	943	3

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Tripura.

Table 26.3 : Districts with Inadequate Food Consumption

Foodstuff (g/cu/day)	Districts with food consumption (g/cu/RDI) below RDA
Cereals	South districts*
Milk & its products	All districts
Fats & Oils	All districts
Sugar	All districts

* Marginally below RDAs

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998

Table 26.4 : The Districts with Inadequate Intake of Nutrients

Nutrients (cu/day)	Districts with nutrients intake (cu/day) below RDAs
Energy (kcal)	South district, West district
Iron (mg)	All districts
Riboflavin (mg)	South district, West district
Vitamin A (ug)	All districts

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998

Table 26.5 : Protein and Energy Adequacy Status among Children, Adolescent and Adults

District		Prevalence (%)					
		Children		Adolescents		Adults	
		p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-	p+c+	p-c-
West	M	28.1	27.5	50.8	11.1	77.1	6.5
	F	25.9	32.9	56.7	16.7	72.1	7.2
North	M	34.1	27.3	76.3	5.3	89.4	0
	F	27.7	31.3	68.2	2.3	78.9	2.4
South	M	22.5	29.6	55.1	6.1	76.9	5.1
	F	28.1	31.5	52.8	7..6	67.7	5.6

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998.

Table 26.6 : Prevalence (%) of Underweight, Stunting and Wasting (SD classification)

District	Prevalence (%)		
	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting
West Tripura	43.4	52.2	23.6
North Tripura	39.1	52.7	18.2
South Tripura	48.0	56.8	17.6
Tripura	43.6	53.7	20.4

Source : India Nutrition Profile, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, 1998

Table 26.7 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Dhalai		375	51	54	51801	13181	7052	971	490	1320
2.	North Tripura		394	77	109	83663	28069	15673	1396	927	2846
3.	South Tripura		614	121	165	115022	39391	23855	2348	1703	4090
4.	West Tripura		712	183	308	210021	84950	57562	4116	2875	10019
	Total	**4400**	**2095**	**432**	**636**	**460507**	**165591**	**104142**	**8831**	**5995**	**18275**

* District wise data is not available.

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 26.8 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dhalai	2.6	9.6	24.4	53.3	26.9	5.3
2.	North Tripura	3.5	12.0	26.1	59.9	30.3	5.5
3.	South Tripura	3.8	14.1	24.8	49.0	23.1	5.8
4.	West Tripura	5.8	15.7	32.5	51.0	29.5	5.7
	Average	**4.2**	**13.9**	**28.7**	**52.1**	**27.6**	**5.7**

Table 26.9 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Tripura during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Dhalai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Uttar Pradesh

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal growth rate had been nearly static during the period 1991-2001.
- The sex ratio for the whole state during Census 2001 remained below 900 mark, at 898.
- The female literacy in the state still as low as 42.98 percent.
- Nearly 18.4 percent of the population comprises of children

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total Population	Allahabad:4,941,510	Baghpat:1,164,388
*	Literacy rate	Ghaziabad: 70.89	Shravasti: 34.71
*	Sex ratio	Azamgarh: 1026	Mathura & Badaun:841

Child Population (0-6 years)

Most districts in the state have child population to the extent of 18 to 20 percent of the whole population (Table 27.1). Only Lucknow (14.2%) and Jhansi (15.4%) have child population lesser than most districts in the state (Table 27.2) and it would be necessary to find out whether this is due to lesser number of children in the households or due to a greater influx of adult migrant population. In view of a high proportion of children in most districts of the state, it would be imperative to have a state specific strategy to improve child survival and limit family size, emphasizing on better human resource development and better quality of life.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio in most districts of the state is below 900 even in Census 2001 (Table 27.3). Only 3 districts have sex ratio above 1000, namely - Azamgarh (1026), Jaunpur (1021) and Deoria (1003). It would be interesting to investigate the factors which make these 3 districts stand out with a positive population gender balance in favour of females when most districts have sex ratio below the 900 mark. The state, as a whole needs intensive gender sensitisation campaigns to improve the gender balance through a systematic intervention strategic plan.

Education

Student/ Teacher ratio is high in Primary and Middle Schools of most of the districts (Table 27.5) probably due to inadequate number of teachers for the number of students enrolled. The number of students enrolled at the Primary School level declined to just 34.9 percent at the Middle School level and further to 24.8 percent at High School level (Table 27.4). There is an urgent need to take steps to enhance school enrolment at the Middle and High School levels to improve the human resource of the state. It would be essential to impress upon the community the benefits of completing schooling by all children and utilising the infrastructure for education for better awareness and living conditions.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

As many as 11 districts in the state have NCLPs with a sanction of 370 schools for 22,500 child labourers (Table 27.6). However, the implementation requires an impetus to fully operationalise the sanctioned schools. Only 170 of the 370 schools are operational, covering 11,925 of the 22,500 children proposed.

Crimes against Children

Table 26.7 shows kidnapping and abduction of children was the most common (29.5%) offence against children, followed by child murder (23.2%) and child rape (22.8%). Agra accounted for 8% of the crimes against children and Bareilly was responsible for another 5.9%. Around 20.7% of the kidnapping and abduction cases in the state were reported from Agra. Nearly 9.1% cases of child rapes were from Bareilly. Gorakhpur accounted for 7.0% cases of child murders. Cases of infanticide were reported from Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Azamgarh, Baghpat, Faizabad, Shahjahanpur and Sultanpur and special intervention needs to be designed for these districts to prevent infanticide. Both Agra and Bareilly require tailor-made campaigns to curb crimes against children.

Table 27.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Uttar Pradesh	**166,052,859**	**87,466,301**	**78,586,558**	**30,472,042**	**15,903,900**	**14,568,142**	**77,770,275**	**50,256,119**	**27,514,156**	**57.36**	**70.23**	**42.98**
1.	Saharanpur	2,848,152	1,525,096	1,323,056	501,713	264,851	236,862	1,469,097	910,605	558,492	62.61	72.26	51.42
2.	Muzaffarnagar	3,541,952	1,891,937	1,650,015	655,635	353,083	302,552	1,780,377	1,125,127	655,250	61.68	73.11	48.63
3.	Bijnor	3,130,586	1,651,275	1,479,311	597,693	314,277	283,416	1,503,804	938,332	565,472	59.37	70.18	47.28
4.	Moradabad	3,749,630	1,988,801	1,760,829	751,777	393,378	358,399	1,371,199	903,902	467,297	45.74	56.66	33.32
5.	Rampur	1,922,450	1,021,501	900,949	388,051	201,924	186,127	597,711	398,201	199,210	38.95	48.62	27.87
6.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1,499,193	795,439	703,754	294,887	154,064	140,823	604,638	407,224	197,414	50.21	63.49	35.07
7.	Meerut	3,001,636	1,604,103	1,397,533	500,007	269,663	230,344	1,650,010	1,018,359	631,651	65.96	76.31	54.12
8.	Baghpat	1,164,388	630,244	534,144	198,855	107,646	91,209	633,920	410,782	223,138	65.65	78.60	50.38
9.	Ghaziabad	3,289,540	1,768,215	1,521,325	542,943	293,334	249,609	1,947,058	1,195,268	751,790	70.89	81.04	59.12
10.	Gautam Budh Nagar	1,191,263	646,554	544,709	217,107	117,009	100,098	679,784	437,201	242,583	69.78	82.56	54.56
11.	Bulandshahar	2,923,290	1,553,711	1,369,579	522,887	279,952	242,935	1,444,860	962,378	482,482	60.19	75.55	42.82
12.	Aligarh	2,990,388	1,607,222	1,383,166	539,385	285,963	253,422	1,463,157	967,394	495,763	59.70	73.22	43.88
13.	Hathras	1,333,372	718,288	615,084	245,107	130,285	114,822	689,719	453,791	235,928	63.38	77.17	47.16
14.	Mathura	2,069,578	1,123,984	945,594	392,460	209,597	182,863	1,043,378	709,552	333,826	62.21	77.60	43.77
15.	Agra	3,611,301	1,949,775	1,661,526	606,182	327,831	278,351	1,952,501	1,286,471	666,030	64.97	79.32	48.15
16.	Firozabad	2,045,737	1,105,203	940,534	391,744	203,690	188,054	1,100,469	701,477	398,992	66.53	77.81	53.02
17.	Etah	2,788,270	1,509,491	1,278,779	533,197	281,956	251,241	1,266,262	848,539	417,723	56.15	69.13	40.65
18.	Mainpuri	1,592,875	858,531	734,344	292,294	155,218	137,076	865,052	550,494	314,558	66.51	78.27	52.67
19.	Budaun	3,069,245	1,667,499	1,401.746	626,401	331,886	294,515	948,477	665,856	282,621	38.83	49.85	25.53
20.	Bareilly	3,598,701	1,922,833	1,675,868	703,628	370,497	333,131	1,389,346	917,667	471,679	47.99	59.12	35.13
21.	Pilibhit	1,643,788	876,006	767,782	317,032	163,543	153,489	674,907	454,715	220,192	50.87	63.82	35.84
22.	Shahjahanpur	2,549,458	1,387,424	1,162,034	476,640	255,497	221,143	1,011,422	685,108	326,314	48.79	60.53	34.68
23.	Kheri	3,200,137	1,706,830	1,493,307	608,350	314,729	293,621	1,280,192	849,587	430,605	49.39	61.03	35.89

Contd.

Sl.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
no.		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Sitapur	3,616,510	1,941,933	1,674,577	683,753	354,930	328,823	1,440,474	968,394	472,080	49.12	61.02	35.08
25.	Hardoi	3,397,414	1,843,395	1,554,019	637,492	334,059	303,433	1,452,700	982,223	470,477	52.64	65.08	37.62
26.	Unnao	2,700,426	1,422,965	1,277,461	461,119	240,746	220,373	1,247,639	799,466	448,173	55.72	67.62	42.40
27.	Lucknow	3,681,416	1,946,973	1,734,443	523,059	272,625	250,434	2,191,502	1,283,039	908,463	69.39	76.63	61.22
28.	Rae Bareli	2,872,204	1,473,690	1,398,514	514,007	265,500	248,507	1,299,111	834,011	465,100	55.09	69.03	40.44
29.	Farrukhabad	1,577,237	848,088	729,149	274,034	143,945	130,089	811,462	509,831	301,631	62.27	72.40	50.35
30.	Kannauj	1,385,227	741,380	643,847	250,154	131,038	119,116	710,174	447,849	262,325	62.57	73.38	49.99
31.	Etawah	1,340,031	721,913	618,118	230,617	121,667	108,950	784,957	487,123	297,834	70.75	81.15	58.49
32.	Auraiya	1,179,496	635,527	543,969	210,185	110,764	99,421	693,080	426,008	267,072	71.50	81.18	60.08
33.	Kanpur Dehat	1,584,037	853,566	730,471	271,020	142,738	128,282	874,343	546,188	328,155	66.59	76.84	54.49
34	Kanpur Nagar	4,137,489	2,213,955	1,923,534	530,016	284,179	245,837	2,800,304	1,583,894	1,216,410	77.63	82.08	72.50
35.	Jalaun	1,455,859	788,264	667,595	231,156	122,609	108,547	809,988	526,774	283,214	66.14	79.14	50.56
36.	Jhansi	1,746,715	934,118	812,597	269,667	142,991	126,676	985,079	633,803	351,376	66.69	80.11	51.21
37.	Lalitpur	977,447	518,928	458,519	198,032	102,285	95,747	389,150	268,530	120,620	49.93	64.45	33.25
38.	Hamirpur	1,042,374	562,911	479,463	183,594	96,317	87,277	498,910	339,494	159,416	58.10	72.76	40.65
39.	Mahoba	708,831	379,795	329,036	132,760	70,014	62,746	312,398	207,039	105,359	54.23	66.83	39.57
40.	Banda	1,500,253	806,543	693,710	288,283	150,785	137,498	664,686	458,330	206,356	54.84	69.89	37.10
41.	Chitrakoot	800,592	427,705	372,887	165,501	85,939	79,562	419,558	269,142	150,416	66.06	78.75	51.28
42.	Fatehpur	2,305,847	1,218,892	1,086,955	422,198	217,386	204,812	1,125,357	731,767	393,590	59.74	73.07	44.62
43.	Pratapgarh	2,727,156	1,375,610	1,351,546	495,961	256,401	239,560	1,309,131	835,095	474,036	58.67	74.61	42.63
44.	Kaushambi	1,294,937	683,673	611,264	255,986	131,176	124,810	500,565	350,754	149,811	48.18	63.49	30.80
45.	Allahabad	4,941,510	2,625,872	2,315,638	852,215	443,930	408,285	2,571,906	1,682,961	888,945	62.89	77.13	46.61
46.	Barabanki	2,673,394	1,417,213	1,256,181	513,400	263,936	249,464	1,052,144	693,395	358,749	48.71	60.12	35.64
47.	Faizabad	2,087,914	1,076,000	1,011,914	368,642	188,824	179,818	988,219	627,490	360,729	57.48	70.73	43.35
48.	Ambedkar Nagar	2,025,373	1,024,712	1,000,661	377,691	194,431	183,260	973,060	597,242	375,818	59.06	71.93	45.98
49.	Sultanpur	3,190,926	1,611,936	1,578,990	590,878	305,510	285,368	1,479,491	938,627	540,864	56.90	71.85	41.81

Contd.

Sl.	State/ District	Total Population			Population in age group 0-6			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
no.		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
50.	Bahraich	2,384,239	1,278,253	1,105,986	470,996	239,378	231,618	684,672	481,188	203,484	35.79	46.32	23.27
51.	Shravasti	1,175,428	632,452	542,976	225,175	116,038	109,137	325,469	244,122	81,347	34.25	47.27	18.75
52.	Balrampur	1,684,567	888,559	796,008	328,694	167,621	161,073	470,632	333,632	137,000	34.71	46.28	21.58
53.	Gonda	2,765,754	1,456,460	1,309,294	518,187	265,809	252,378	966,258	677,802	288,456	42.99	56.93	27.29
54.	Siddharthnagar	2,038,598	1,047,573	991,025	417,771	212,835	204,936	712,648	489,794	222,854	43.97	58.68	28.35
55.	Basti	2,068,922	1,079,971	988,951	391,874	201,034	190,840	910,345	599,101	311,244	54.28	68.16	39.00
56.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,424,500	720,028	704,472	283,362	147,380	135,982	590,056	388,545	201,511	51.71	67.85	35.45
57.	Maharajganj	2,167,041	1,120,800	1,046,241	441,624	225,277	216,347	823,298	585,646	237,652	47.72	65.40	28.64
58.	Gorakhpur	3,784,720	1,931,762	1,852,958	684,484	346,249	338,235	1,889,957	1,216,167	673,790	60.96	76.70	44.48
59.	Kushinagar	2,891,933	1,474,884	1,417,049	566,947	290,264	276,683	1,125,939	774,171	351,768	48.43	65.35	30.85
60.	Deoria	2,730,376	1,363,250	1,367,126	497,606	253,337	244,269	1,336,058	846,921	489,137	59.84	76.31	43.56
61.	Azamgarh	3,950,808	1,949,827	2,000,981	763,459	392,365	371,094	1,789,661	1,097,970	691,691	56.15	70.50	42.44
62.	Mau	1,849,294	932,142	917,152	372,524	196,407	176,117	957,847	580,976	376,871	64.86	78.97	50.86
63.	Ballia	2,752,412	1,409,866	1,342,546	490,709	252,060	238,649	1,331,772	846,990	484,782	58.88	73.15	43.92
64.	Jaunpur	3,911,305	1,935,576	1,975,729	747,075	387,720	359,355	1,897,971	1,194,310	703,661	59.98	77.16	43.53
65.	Ghazipur	3,049,337	1,544,496	1,504,841	587,407	301,909	285,498	1,478,753	937,479	541,274	60.06	75.45	44.39
66.	Chandauli	1,639,777	853,016	786,761	316,592	164,516	152,076	808,638	520,195	288,443	61.11	75.55	45.45
67.	Varanasi	3,147,927	1,650,138	1,497,789	565,396	288,183	277,213	1,732,531	1,139,409	593,122	67.09	83.66	48.59
68.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1,352,056	704,800	647,256	262,540	138,183	124,357	644,388	441,907	202,481	59.14	77.99	38.72
69.	Mirzapur	2,114,852	1,115,112	999,740	408,589	211,749	196,840	957,223	636,960	320,263	56.10	70.51	39.89
70.	Sonbhadra	1,463,468	771,817	691,651	295,636	150,988	144,648	583,431	396,035	187,396	49.96	63.79	34.26

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh.

Table 27.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Uttar Pradesh

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Uttar Pradesh	**18.4**
1.	Saharanpur	17.6
2.	Muzaffarnagar	18.5
3.	Bijnor	19.1
4.	Moradabad	20.0
5.	Rampur	20.2
6.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	19.7
7.	Meerut	16.7
8.	Baghpat	17.1
9.	Ghaziabad	16.5
10.	Gautam Budh Nagar	18.2
11.	Bulandshahar	17.9
12.	Aligarh	18.0
13.	Hathras	18.4
14.	Mathura	19.0
15.	Agra	16.8
16.	Firozabad	19.1
17.	Etah	19.1
18.	Mainpuri	18.4
19.	Budaun	20.4
20.	Bareilly	19.6
21.	Pilibhit	19.3
22.	Shahjahanpur	18.7
23.	Kheri	19.0
24.	Sitapur	18.9
25.	Hardoi	18.8
26.	Unnao	17.1
27.	Lucknow	14.2
28.	Rae Bareli	18.0
29.	Farrukhabad	17.4
30.	Kannauj	18.1
31.	Etawah	17.2
32.	Auraiya	17.8
33.	Kanpur Dehat	17.1
34.	Kanpur Nagar	12.8
35.	Jalaun	15.9
36.	Jhansi	15.4
37.	Lalitpur	20.3
38.	Hamirpur	17.6
39.	Mahoba	18.7
40.	Banda	19.2
41.	Chitrakoot	20.7
42.	Fatehpur	18.3
43.	Pratapgarh	18.2
44.	Kaushambi	19.8
45.	Allahabad	17.2
46.	Barabanki	19.2
47.	Faizabad	17.7
48.	Ambedkar Nagar	18.6
49.	Sultanpur	18.5
50.	Bahraich	19.8
51	Shravasti	19.2
52.	Balrampur	19.5
53.	Gonda	18.7
54.	Siddharthnagar	20.5
55.	Basti	18.9
56.	Sant Kabir Nagar	20.0
57.	Maharajganj	20.4
58.	Gorakhpur	18.1
59.	Kushinagar	19.6
60.	Deoria	18.2
61.	Azamgarh	19.3
62.	Mau	20.1
63.	Ballia	17.8
64.	Jaunpur	19.1
65.	Ghazipur	19.3
66.	Chandauli	19.3
67.	Varanasi	18.0
68.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	18.0
69.	Mirzapur	19.3
70.	Sonbhadra	20.2

Table 27.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Population 2001			Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio		Density	
		Persons	Male	Female	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Uttar Pradesh	**166,052,859**	**87,466,301**	**78,586,558**	**25.55**	**25.80**	**876**	**898**	**548**	**689**
1.	Saharanpur	2,848,152	1,525,096	1,323,056	26.76	23.35	851	868	626	772
2.	Muzaffarnagar	3,541,952	1,891,937	1,650,015	26.42	24.61	860	872	709	884
3.	Bijnor	3,130,586	1,651,275	1,479,311	27.76	27.16	871	896	540	686
4.	Moradabad	3,749,630	1,988,801	1,760,829	31.89	26.45	849	885	813	1,028
5.	Rampur	1,922,450	1,021,501	900,949	27.45	27.98	858	882	635	812
6.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1,499,193	795,439	703,754	28.25	29.72	860	885	498	646
7.	Meerut	3,001,636	1,604,103	1,397,533	24.91	24.16	858	871	959	1,190
8.	Baghpat	1,164,388	630,244	534,144	22.39	13.00	838	848	742	838
9.	Ghaziabad	3,289,540	1,768,215	1,521,325	40.90	47.47	840	860	1,141	1,682
10.	Gautam Budh Nagar	1,191,263	646,554	544,709	37.64	35.70	817	842	692	939
11.	Bulandshahar	2,923,290	1,553,711	1,369,579	16.10	22.22	858	881	643	786
12.	Aligarh	2,990,388	1,607,222	1,383,166	29.95	22.08	845	861	654	798
13.	Hathras	1,333,372	718,288	615,084	26.90	18.32	830	856	644	761
14.	Mathura	2,069,578	1,123,984	945,594	22.69	26.95	816	841	489	621
15.	Agra	3,611,301	1,949,775	1,661,526	21.90	31.27	832	852	683	897
16.	Firozabad	2,045,737	1,105,203	940,534	21.65	33.44	832	851	649	866
17.	Etah	2,788,270	1,509,491	1,278,779	20.78	24.20	824	847	505	627
18.	Mainpuri	1,592,875	858,531	734,344	24.11	21.50	834	855	477	580
19.	Budaun	3,069,245	1,667,499	1,401.746	24.16	25.36	810	841	474	594
20.	Bareilly	3,598,701	1,922,833	1,675,868	24.71	26.96	839	872	688	873
21.	Pilibhit	1,643,788	876,006	767,782	27.25	28.11	853	876	367	470
22.	Shahjahanpur	2,549,458	1,387,424	1,162,034	20.62	28.28	816	838	434	557
23.	Kheri	3,200,137	1,706,830	1,493,307	23.89	32.28	842	875	315	417
24.	Sitapur	3,616,510	1,941,933	1,674,577	22.24	26.58	833	862	497	630
25.	Hardoi	3,397,414	1,843,395	1,554,019	20.75	23.67	818	843	459	568
26.	Unnao	2,700,426	1,422,965	1,277,461	20.73	22.72	873	898	483	592
27.	Lucknow	3,681,416	1,946,973	1,734,443	37.14	33.25	866	891	1,093	1,456
28.	Rae Bareli	2,872,204	1,473,690	1,398,514	23.57	23.66	931	949	506	626
29.	Farrukhabad	1,577,237	848,088	729,149	24.46	22.80	832	860	563	692
30.	Kannauj	1,385,227	741,380	643,847	24.94	19.58	835	868	581	695
31.	Etawah	1,340,031	721,913	618,118	17.24	21.59	834	856	482	586
32.	Auraiya	1,179,496	635,527	543,969	27.23	14.70	828	856	501	575
33.	Kanpur Dehat	1,584,037	853,566	730,471	19.89	21.55	836	856	414	504
34.	Kanpur Nagar	4,137,489	2,213,955	1,923,534	22.54	27.17	832	869	1,074	1,366
35.	Jalaun	1,455,859	788,264	667,595	23.64	19.39	829	847	267	319

Contd.

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population 2001			Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio		Density	
		Persons	Male	Female	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Jhansi	1,746,715	934,118	812,597	24.66	23.23	864	870	282	348
37.	Lalitpur	977,447	518,928	458,519	30.18	29.98	863	884	149	194
38.	Hamirpur	1,042,374	562,911	479,463	21.90	17.85	839	852	205	241
39.	Mahoba	708,831	379,795	329,036	24.20	21.80	845	866	204	249
40.	Banda	1,500,253	806,543	693,710	23.69	18.49	832	860	287	340
41.	Chitrakoot	800,592	427,705	372,887	16.78	34.33	862	872	186	250
42.	Fatehpur	2,305,847	1,218,892	1,086,955	20.79	21.40	882	892	457	555
43.	Pratapgarh	2,727,156	1,375,610	1,351,546	22.75	23.36	987	983	595	734
44.	Kaushambi	1,294,937	683,673	611,264	25.34	26.73	883	894	557	705
45.	Allahabad	4,941,510	2,625,872	2,315,638	30.78	26.72	873	882	719	911
46.	Barabanki	2,673,394	1,417,213	1,256,181	26.59	26.40	854	886	553	699
47.	Faizabad	2,087,914	1,076,000	1,011,914	23.77	23.87	898	940	610	755
48.	Ambedkar Nagar	2,025,373	1,024,712	1,000,661	25.45	24.31	943	977	687	854
49.	Sultanpur	3,190,926	1,611,936	1,578,990	25.32	24.20	933	980	579	719
50.	Bahraich	2,384,239	1,278,253	1,105,986	25.19	29.55	845	865	320	415
51.	Shravasti	1,175,428	632,452	542,976	23.75	27.30	833	859	820	1,044
52.	Balrampur	1,684,567	888,559	796,008	25.52	23.08	868	896	468	576
53.	Gonda	2,765,754	1,456,460	1,309,294	26.62	25.46	877	899	498	625
54.	Siddharthnagar	2,038,598	1,047,573	991,025	23.63	26.78	912	946	584	741
55.	Basti	2,068,922	1,079,971	988,951	23.41	22.69	908	916	556	682
56.	Sant Kabir Nagar	1,424,500	720,028	704,472	26.46	23.64	928	978	799	988
57.	Maharajganj	2,167,041	1,120,800	1,046,241	25.56	29.27	909	933	568	734
58.	Gorakhpur	3,784,720	1,931,762	1,852,958	24.60	23.44	924	959	923	1,140
59.	Kushinagar	2,891,933	1,474,884	1,417,049	29.01	28.17	940	961	775	994
60.	Deoria	2,730,376	1,363,250	1,367,126	24.95	25.03	995	1,003	861	1,077
61.	Azamgarh	3,950,808	1,949,827	2,000,981	25.46	26.28	1,007	1,026	743	938
62.	Mau	1,849,294	932,142	917,152	28.37	27.91	974	984	844	1,080
63.	Ballia	2,752,412	1,409,866	1,342,546	22.27	21.67	946	952	759	923
64.	Jaunpur	3,911,305	1,935,576	1,975,729	26.92	21.67	994	1,021	796	969
65.	Ghazipur	3,049,337	1,544,496	1,504,841	24.27	26.18	957	974	716	903
66.	Chandauli	1,639,777	853,016	786,761	27.33	28.63	907	922	499	642
67.	Varanasi	3,147,927	1,650,138	1,497,789	30.65	25.51	890	908	1,589	1,995
68.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	1,352,056	704,800	647,256	38.16	25.47	896	918	1,123	1,409
69.	Mirzapur	2,114,852	1,115,112	999,740	31.40	27.62	883	897	366	468
70.	Sonbhadra	1,463,468	771,817	691,651	38.18	36.13	862	896	158	216

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttaranchal.

Table 27.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment				Teachers	
		PPS*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Agra	-	1577	399	234	306065	107454	75297	6656	2325	3875
2.	Aligarh	-	999	496	196	168233	68090	40848	4375	1143	2254
3.	Allahabad	-	1445	478	366	255968	103558	72357	4836	2225	3275
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	-	560	139	109	96710	33166	23811	3196	1221	1200
5.	Azamgarh	-	1696	393	206	368913	126368	85240	7489	2234	2699
6.	Badaun	-	1696	226	116	205013	64244	45088	4953	1370	1292
7.	Baghpat	-	759	122	99	166127	58383	42020	2998	927	2250
8.	Bahraich	-	951	230	54	99763	41575	22433	2873	741	606
9.	Ballia	-	1584	365	142	234904	82612	56689	5656	2196	1254
10.	Balrampur	-	1170	196	36	119352	37588	26803	2844	746	601
11.	Banda	-	897	396	66	105112	36922	25131	2322	999	1059
12.	Barabanki	-	1892	371	79	209208	72327	51921	5744	1645	968
13.	Bareli	-	1808	283	174	248254	86819	62637	5978	1998	2698
14.	Basti	-	1084	295	100	156829	52914	38337	3156	1648	1556
15.	Bijnor	-	1171	291	170	129520	41840	29676	2653	500	1300
16.	Buland Shahar	-	1799	311	219	321570	109270	79960	7145	1449	4318
17.	Chandoli	-	835	312	69	179497	62946	45204	2995	1599	1693
18.	Devaria	-	1389	347	221	213265	74654	38355	4438	1754	2064
19.	Etah	-	1664	438	211	164866	58356	64980	5456	2197	1799
20.	Faizabad	-	1398	343	103	256981	90167	63394	3929	1460	1730
21.	Farukabad	-	956	312	134	177673	62626	44981	4186	1780	1991
22.	Fatehpur	-	1671	319	137	207365	72000	50017	4654	1356	2028
23.	Firozabad	-	924	239	116	169512	59555	42891	2966	1635	1889
24.	Gautambudh Nagar	-	541	112	132	98579	34574	24708	1921	648	892
25.	Gazipur	-	1598	384	348	334194	116924	83292	7889	2298	2766
26.	Ghaziabad	-	698	190	145	152148	53473	38683	2543	1379	2357
27.	Ghonda	-	1295	285	82	127755	44532	30982	3330	1046	1183
28.	Gorakhpur	-	1784	493	178	333840	101726	81276	6155	2239	3699
29.	Hamirpur	-	585	235	48	78565	27329	18780	1850	841	699
30.	Hardoi	-	2050	482	187	265600	89307	64562	5635	2176	1525
31.	Hatras	-	990	250	105	189443	66417	49078	3559	1249	1523
32.	Itawah	-	1123	272	99	165866	58356	42088	3487	942	1631
33.	Jalon	-	1184	331	115	135802	47908	35841	3636	1457	1484
34.	Jyotibafule Nagar	-	1080	190	98	111979	48074	28162	3461	972	791
35.	Jaunpur	-	1776	457	248	401146	141017	100545	7692	2497	3698

Contd.

Sl.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers	
no.		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
36.	Jhansi	-	1192	285	96	158463	55821	40360	3830	1256	1751
37.	Kabir Nagar	-	753	127	52	114374	40648	28696	2425	984	878
38.	Kannoj	-	856	242	112	152027	53981	39661	2732	1371	1495
39.	Kanpur Dehat	-	1352	477	108	243506	85649	61670	5598	2359	1998
40.	Kanpur Nagar	-	1629	386	302	156162	55204	74820	6150	2180	5397
41.	Koshambi	-	975	185	107	156978	52602	36927	2688	1093	1992
42.	Kushi Nagar	-	1249	176	91	209936	43955	49108	4236	1057	1791
43.	Lakhimpur Khiri	-	2053	369	74	251942	70824	59627	5757	2254	1555
44.	Lalitpur	-	756	189	26	96182	39723	21056	2559	727	375
45.	Lucknow	-	1359	242	324	229067	79960	60366	3791	1596	3295
46.	Maharajganj	-	967	165	58	139964	45181	32634	2434	930	1275
47.	Mahova	-	579	135	26	79285	21534	55157	1896	529	485
48.	Mainpuri	-	1181	402	96	168769	56306	40605	3832	1528	1484
49.	Mathura	-	1458	265	149	216197	76126	55157	5500	1425	2699
50.	Mau	-	799	223	98	202792	71200	49889	4276	1354	1796
51.	Meerut	-	1185	302	195	214605	76071	55186	4890	1379	3399
52.	Mirzapur	-	785	168	98	98710	72046	23005	2482	386	1000
53.	Moradabad	-	2351	425	198	354764	119996	89465	8054	2559	3089
54.	Muzaffar Nagar	-	1566	322	188	293817	94845	64644	6245	1769	3189
55.	Orayyah	-	896	224	114	19428	55818	33884	2843	1526	1356
56.	Piliphit	-	965	176	59	118287	39904	23219	2652	768	594
57.	Pratapgarh	-	2194	361	159	256462	91547	54393	5285	1780	1895
58.	Raibareilly	-	1665	332	119	297877	93596	61256	6120	1800	1800
59.	Rampur	-	996	141	67	156226	25628	21105	2786	503	819
60.	Sahooji Maharaj Nagar	-	763	183	25	99843	28011	18507	2179	588	300
61.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	-	517	208	55	79975	27380	17372	1575	785	592
62.	Shaharanpur	-	1768	298	142	263257	88788	61570	5159	1254	2469
63.	Shahjahanpur	-	1628	235	119	196124	68726	44704	4032	1570	1052
64.	Shravasti	-	833	116	27	99947	28928	19873	2409	481	392
65.	Siddarth Nagar	-	1049	195	56	125755	45474	28789	2778	1173	1456
66.	Sitapur	-	1969	567	104	248007	88402	53677	4837	2002	1997
67.	Sonbhadra	-	952	140	67	89743	28495	20691	2018	446	691
68.	Sultanpur	-	1800	435	160	279135	99387	65734	6699	2274	1996
69.	Unnao	-	1829	430	114	236153	88937	53139	5008	1721	1539
70.	Varanasi	-	1429	321	166	320847	128004	76209	5500	1395	2759
	Total	**43**	**88927**	**20429**	**9073**	**13378223**	**4671768**	**3318222**	**293911**	**99694**	**127297**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 27.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agra	4.2	5.8	16.6	46.0	46.2	19.4
2.	Aligarh	4.4	2.3	11.5	38.5	59.6	18.1
3.	Allahabad	3.3	4.7	8.9	52.9	46.5	22.1
4.	Ambedkar Nagar	5.7	8.8	11.0	30.3	27.2	19.8
5.	Azamgarh	4.4	5.7	13.1	49.3	56.6	31.6
6.	Bedaun	2.9	6.1	11.1	41.4	46.9	34.9
7.	Baghpat	3.9	7.6	22.7	55.4	179.2	18.7
8.	Bahraich	3.0	3.2	11.2	34.7	56.1	37.0
9.	Ballia	3.6	6.0	8.8	41.5	37.6	45.2
10.	Balrampur	2.4	3.8	16.7	42.0	50.4	44.6
11.	Banda	2.6	2.5	16.0	45.3	37.0	23.7
12.	Barabanki	3.0	4.4	12.3	36.4	44.0	53.6
13.	Bareli	3.3	7.1	15.5	41.5	43.5	23.2
14.	Basti	2.9	5.6	15.6	49.7	32.1	24.6
15.	Bijnor	2.3	1.7	7.6	48.8	83.7	22.8
16.	Buland Shahar	3.0	4.7	19.7	45.0	75.4	18.5
17.	Chandoli	3.6	5.1	24.5	59.9	39.4	26.7
18.	Devaria	3.2	5.1	9.3	48.0	42.6	18.6
19.	Etah	3.3	1.3	8.5	30.2	26.6	36.1
20.	Faizabad	2.8	4.3	16.8	65.4	61.8	36.6
21.	Farukabad	4.4	5.7	15.0	42.4	35.2	22.6
22.	Fatehpur	2.8	4.3	14.8	44.6	53.1	24.7
23.	Firozabad	3.2	6.8	16.3	57.2	36.4	22.7
24.	Gautambudh Nagar	3.6	5.8	6.8	51.3	53.4	27.7
25.	Gazipur	4.9	6.0	7.9	42.5	50.9	30.1
26.	Ghaziabad	3.6	7.3	16.3	59.8	38.8	16.4
27.	Ghonda	2.6	3.7	14.4	38.4	42.6	26.2
28.	Gorakhpur	3.5	4.5	20.8	54.2	45.4	22.0
29.	Hamirpur	3.2	3.6	14.6	42.5	32.5	26.9
30.	Hardoi	2.7	4.5	8.2	47.1	41.0	42.3
31.	Hatras	3.6	5.0	14.5	50.7	53.2	32.2
32.	Itawah	5.0	3.5	16.5	47.6	61.9	25.8
33.	Jalon	3.1	4.4	12.9	37.3	32.9	24.2
34.	Jyotibafule Nagar	3.2	5.1	8.0	32.4	49.5	35.6
35.	Jaunpur	4.3	5.5	14.9	52.2	56.5	27.2
36.	Jhansi	3.2	4.4	18.2	41.4	44.4	23.0
37.	Kabir Nagar	3.2	7.7	16.9	47.2	41.3	32.7
38.	Kannoj	3.2	5.7	13.3	55.6	39.4	26.5
39.	Kanpur Dehat	4.1	4.9	18.5	43.5	36.3	30.9
40.	Kanpur Nagar	3.8	5.6	17.9	25.4	25.3	13.9
41.	Koshambi	2.8	5.9	18.6	58.1	48.1	18.5
42.	Kushi Nagar	3.4	6.0	19.7	49.6	41.6	27.4
43.	Lakhimpur Khiri	2.8	6.1	21.0	43.8	31.4	38.3
44.	Lalitpur	3.4	3.8	14.4	37.6	54.6	56.1
45.	Lucknow	2.8	6.6	10.2	60.4	50.1	18.3
46.	Maharajganj	2.5	5.6	22.0	57.5	48.6	25.6
47.	Mahova	3.3	3.9	18.7	41.8	40.7	113.7
48.	Mainpuri	3.2	3.8	15.5	44.0	36.8	27.4
49.	Mathura	3.8	5.4	18.1	39.3	53.4	20.4
50.	Mau	5.4	6.1	18.7	47.4	52.6	27.8
51.	Meerut	4.1	4.6	17.4	43.9	55.2	16.2
52.	Mirzapur	3.2	2.3	10.2	39.8	186.6	23.0
53.	Moradabad	3.4	6.0	15.6	44.0	46.9	29.0
54.	Muzaffar Nagar	4.0	5.5	9.4	47.0	53.6	20.3
55.	Orayyah	3.2	6.8	11.9	6.8	36.6	25.0
56.	Piliphit	2.7	4.4	10.1	44.6	52.0	39.1
57.	Pratapgarh	2.4	4.9	11.9	48.5	51.4	28.7
58.	Raibareilly	3.7	5.4	15.1	48.7	52.0	34.0
59.	Rampur	2.8	3.6	12.2	56.1	51.0	25.8
60.	Sahooji Maharaj Nagar	2.9	3.2	12.0	45.8	47.6	61.7
61.	Sant Ravidas Nagar	3.0	3.8	10.8	50.8	34.9	29.3
62.	Shaharanpur	2.9	4.2	17.4	51.0	70.8	24.9
63.	Shahjahanpur	2.5	6.7	8.8	48.6	43.8	42.5
64.	Shravasti	2.9	4.1	14.5	41.5	60.1	50.7
65.	Siddarth Nagar	2.6	6.0	26.0	45.3	38.8	19.8
66.	Sitapur	2.5	3.5	19.2	41.4	18.3	26.9
67.	Sonbhadra	2.1	3.2	10.3	47.2	63.9	29.9
68.	Sultanpur	3.7	5.2	12.5	55.6	43.7	32.9
69.	Unnao	2.7	4.0	13.5	43.5	51.7	34.5
70.	Varanasi	3.8	4.3	8.4	58.3	91.8	27.6
	Average	**3.3**	**4.9**	**14.0**	**45.5**	**46.9**	**26.1**

Table 27.6 : Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

District	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Aligarh	20	2000	20	2000
- DCCW, Aligarh	10	500	10	500
Ferozabad	60	6000	60	5425
-DCCW, Ferozabad	10	500	10	500
Moradabad	10	500	10	500
- DCCW, Moradabad	10		10	500
Saharanpur	40	2000	-	-
Kanpurnagar	40	2000	-	-
Azamgarh	40	2000	-	-
Varanasi	10	500	10	500
Allahabad	40	2000	0	0
Bulandshahar (Khurja)	40	2000	0	0
Mirzapur	20	1000	20	1000
Bhodohi	20	1000	20	1000
Total	**370**	**22500**	**170**	**11925**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 27.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Uttar Pradesh during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Agra	11	0	11	10	112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	146
2	Aligarh	9	0	9	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	36
3	Allahabad	3	3	0	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	23
4	Ambedkar Nagar	6	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
5	Auraiya	0	1	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14
6	Ajamgarh	6	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
7	Badaun	3	0	3	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
8	Baghpat	14	4	10	6	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	28
9	Bahraich	1	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11
10	Ballia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
11	Balrampur	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	22
12	Banda	4	0	4	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	21
13	Barabanki	4	0	4	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	30
14	Bareilly	22	0	22	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	108
15	Basti	2	0	2	12	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	46
16	Bijnor	18	0	18	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	55
17	Bulandshahar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Chandoli	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	18
19	Chitrakoot Dham	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
20	Deoria	7	0	7	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20
21	Etah	3	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
22	Etawah	14	0	13	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
23	Faizabad	9	4	5	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	38
24	Fatehgarh	4	0	4	5	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	24
25	Fatehpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Firozabad	20	0	20	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	33
27	G.R.P	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
28	Gautambudh Nagar	5	0	5	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	50
29	Ghaziabad	8	0	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	19
30	Ghazipur	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
31	Gonda	11	0	11	8	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	38
32	Gorakhpur	30	0	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	96
33	Hamirpur	4	0	4	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	29
34	Hardoi	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
35	Hathras	11	3	8	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21

Contd.

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foetic-ide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of of Girls for Prosti-tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanti-cide	Other Murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
36	J P Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Jalaun	7	1	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22
38	Jaunpur	3	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10
39	Jhansi	6	0	6	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25
40	Kannauj	4	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	15
41	Kanpur Dehat	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
42	Kanpur Nagar	4	0	4	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
43	Kaushambi	7	0	7	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	42
44	Khiri	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18
45	Kushinagar	8	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
46	Lalitpur	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
47	Lucknow	15	0	15	9	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	52
48	Maharajganj	8	4	4	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
49	Mahoba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Mainpuri	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
51	Mathura	2	0	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	42
52	Mau	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	14
53	Meerut	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1539
54	Mirzapur	3	0	3	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	29
55	Moradabad	19	0	19	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	61
56	Muzaffar Nagar	14	2	12	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	29
57	Pilibhit	6	0	6	15	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
58	Pratapgarh	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
59	Raibareilly	4	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17
60	Rampur	3	0	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
61	Saharanpur	5	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	20
62	Sant Kabirnagar	3	0	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
63	Shahjahanpur	24	2	22	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
64	Shrawasti	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
65	Sidharth Nagar	4	0	4	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	16
66	Sitapur	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
67	Sonbhadra	2	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16
68	St. Ravidasnagar	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
69	Sultanpur	6	1	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19
70	Unnao	15	0	15	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	54
71	Varanasi	6	0	6	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	32
	Total	**424**	**30**	**394**	**416**	**539**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**440**	**1826**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Uttaranchal

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The growth rate of population reduced by 5 percent during the decade 1991-2001.
- Female literacy was around 60.26 percent, as per Census, 2001.
- Total literacy rate in the state rose to 72.28 percent during Census, 2001.
- Sex ratio improved by 28 points in the state over the decade 1991-2001.
- While the sex ratio for general population was 964, it was only 905 for the child population in the age group 0-6 years.

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total Population	Haridwar: 1,447,187	Champawat: 224,542
*	Sex ratio	Almora: 1,147	Haridwar: 868
*	Literacy rate	Dehradun: 881, 476	Champawat:131,627

Child Population (0-6 years)

Children upto 6 years constitute around 15.5 percent population of the state (Table 28.1). However, the three districts of Haridwar, Champawat and Udhamsingh Nagar have child population of more than 17 percent (Table 28.2), indicating a need to devise strategies to empower communities in general and women in particular to plan small families. Dehradun may be a suspect as an area where investigation may be required to confirm whether the smaller proportion of child population (12.7%) is due to violation of the provisions of the PNDT Act and selective abortions or some other preventable cause.

Sex Ratio

It is encouraging to observe from Table 28.3 that 5 of the 13 districts in the state have sex ratio of above, 1,000 but most of these are hilly tribal districts. In the plains, the story is different. Both Haridwar (868) and Dehradun (893) have sex ratio below 900, which could be a situation arising

out of female foeticide and infanticide and would require intervention to correct the gender imbalance.

Education

The high student/teacher ratio at the Primary (35.5) and Middle (34.0) School level indicate that the manpower at these two levels to teach children is inadequate and recruitment of more teachers is desirable. Further, the gross enrolment figures related to children in Table 28.4 show that the enrolment of children falls to 46.7 percent and 36.3 percent at the Middle and High School levels, indicating the need to improve enrolment at higher levels of school education, after Primary School level and the focus of child education at the very first place should be the stepping up of enrolment of children in schools.

Crimes against Children

Haridwar appears to be the most notorious district, as far as crimes against children are concerned, as 92.6 percent of offences against children have been reported from this district (Table 28.5).

One third of the cases of crimes against children relate to child rapes and another one third relates to procuration of minor girls. Nearly 26 percent of crimes against children comprise of child murders. Special campaign against crimes perpetrated on children needs to be designed for Haridwar.

Table 28.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total population *			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Uttaranchal	**8,489,349**	**4,325,924**	**4,163,425**	**1,319,393**	**692,272**	**627,121**	**5,175,176**	**3,044,487**	**2,130,689**	**72.28**	**84.01**	**60.26**
1.	Uttarkashi	295,013	152,016	142,997	48,591	24,977	23,614	163,501	107,016	56,485	66.58	84.52	47.48
2.	Chamoli	370,359	183,745	186,614	54,667	28,258	26,409	239,777	139,127	100,650	76.23	89.89	63.00
3.	Rudraprayag	227,439	107,535	119,904	35,520	18,460	17,060	142,481	80,715	61,766	74.23	90.73	59.98
4.	Tehri Garhwal	604,747	295,168	309,579	96,159	49,792	46,367	340,878	209,806	131,072	67.04	85.62	49.76
5.	Dehradun	1,282,143	679,583	602,560	162,772	85,537	77,235	881,476	506,621	374,855	78.96	85.87	71.22
6.	Garhwal	697,078	331,061	366,017	98,791	51,307	47,484	466,443	255,959	210,484	77.99	91.47	66.14
7.	Pithoragarh	462,289	227,615	234,674	70,169	36,914	33,255	299,798	172,696	127,102	76.48	90.57	63.14
8.	Bageshwar	249,462	118,510	130,952	40,678	20,980	19,698	150,189	86,103	64,086	71.94	88.56	57.45
9.	Almora	630,567	293,848	336,719	95,914	49,790	46,124	398,391	219,784	178,607	74.53	90.15	61.43
10.	Champawat	224,542	111,084	113,458	39,350	20,225	19,125	131,627	79,928	51,699	71.11	88.13	54.75
11.	Nainital	762,909	400,254	362,655	109,441	57,346	52,095	520,133	299,751	220,382	79.60	87.39	70.98
12.	Udhamsingh Nagar	1,235,614	649,484	586,130	213,134	111,451	101,683	671,680	409,623	262,057	65.76	76.20	54.16
13.	Haridwar	1,447,187	776,021	671,166	254,207	137,235	116,972	768,802	477,358	291,444	64.60	75.06	52.60

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttaranchal.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, Uttaranchal.

Table 28.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in Uttaranchal

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	Uttaranchal	**15.5**
1.	Uttarkashi	16.5
2.	Chamoli	14.8
3.	Rudraprayag	15.6
4.	Tehri Garhwal	15.9
5.	Dehradun	12.7
6.	Garhwal	14.2
7.	Pithoragarh	15.2
8.	Bageshwar	16.3
9.	Almora	15.2
10.	Champawat	17.5
11.	Nainital	14.3
12.	Udhamsingh Nagar	17.2
13.	Haridwar	17.6

Table 28.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio		Density	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Uttaranchal	**8,489,349**	**4,325,924**	**4,163,425**	**24.23**	**19.20**	**936**	**964**	**133**	**159**
1.	Uttarkashi	295,013	152,016	142,997	25.54	22.72	918	941	30	37
2.	Chamoli	370,359	183,745	186,614	21.97	13.51	982	1,017	43	48
3.	Rudraprayag	227,439	107,535	119,904	17.51	13.44	1,094	1,117	106	120
4.	Tehri Garhwal	604,747	295,168	309,579	16.59	16.15	1,048	1,051	128	148
5.	Dehradun	1,282,143	679,583	602,560	34.66	24.71	843	893	332	414
6.	Garhwal	697,078	331,061	366,017	9.05	3.87	1,058	1,104	124	129
7.	Pithoragarh	462,289	227,615	234,674	14.11	10.92	992	1,031	59	65
8.	Bageshwar	249,462	118,510	130,952	14.92	9.21	1,055	1,110	99	108
9.	Almora	630,567	293,848	336,719	9.43	3.14	1,099	1,147	198	205
10.	Champawat	224,542	111,084	113,458	34.22	17.56	945	1,024	107	126
11.	Nainital	762,909	400,254	362,655	30.01	32.88	881	906	149	198
12.	Udhamsingh Nagar	1,235,614	649,484	586,130	44.46	27.79	863	902	332	424
13.	Haridwar	1,447,187	776,021	671,166	28.44	26.30	846	868	485	612

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, Uttaranchal.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, Uttaranchal.

Table 28.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment					Teachers
		PPS*	PS	MS	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VIII*	HS/HSS/Inter-mediate	PPS/PS*	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Almora	0	1095	332	121	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Bagheshwar	0	971	285	103	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Chamoli	0	1511	234	188	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Champavat	0	622	94	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Dehradun	0	1203	260	124	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Haridwar	0	490	111	53	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Nainital	0	1755	468	257	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Pauri Garhwal	0	979	223	127	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Pithoragarh	0	592	135	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Rudraprayag	0	768	212	73	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Tihri Garhwal	0	1468	404	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Udhamsingh Nagar	0	1384	451	148	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Uttar Kashi	0	957	278	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**0**	**13795**	**3487**	**1593**	**1047798**	**489440**	**380446**	**29526**	**14377**	**19527**

* District wise data is not available

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 28.5 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Uttaranchal during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration Minor Girls of	Buying of Girls For Prostitution	Selling of Girls For Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Almora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bhageshwar	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Chamoli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Champawat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Dehradun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Haridwar	5	0	5	8	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	25
7	Nainital	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Pauri Garhwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Pithoragarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Rudra Prayag	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	Tehri Garhwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Udhamsingh Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Uttar Kashi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**7**	**0**	**7**	**8**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**

Source:Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

West Bengal

State Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal growth rate was 6.9 percent for the decade 1991-2001.
- As many as 69.22 percent of the population was literate as per Census 2001.
- The female literacy in the state was as high as 60.22 percent.
- Sex ratio for the state improved by 17 points, from 917 to 934 during Census 2001

Highest and lowest population percentage of growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the state

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
* Total Population	North 24 Parganas:8,930,295	Dakshin Dinajpur:1,502,647
* Literacy rate	Kolkata: 81.31	Uttar Dinajpur: 48.63
* Sex ratio	Medinipur: 955	Kolkata: 828

Child Population (0-6 years)

The average proportion of children in the state is around 13.9 percent (Table 29.1). However, a few districts like North Dinajpur (20.7%), Malda (19.2%) and Murshidabad (17.5%) have a much higher proportion of children (Table 29.2) and probably these are the districts where campaigns to limit family size and providing better future to children should be focussed. Kolkata may have a higher proportion of adult migrant population for employment in the metropolis, leading to lowest proportion of child population (8%). It would be essential to investigate whether in the districts North 24 Parganas, Hooghli and Haora the child population is less than 12 percent due to low rate of child survival and the related factors.

Sex Ratio

Though the average sex ratio for the state has improved by 17 points during the decade, still there are areas of concern related to gender balance (Table 29.3). Even if the sex ratio of Kolkata has improved by 29 points, from 799 in Census, 1991 to 828 in Census, 2001, still it is more than 100 points below the state average of 934. It would be worthwhile to attempt a rapid appraisal of the underlying factors responsible for low sex ratio in Kolkata to workout a feasible strategy to restore gender-balance to the extent possible.

Education

The student/ teacher ratio is quite high at the Primary and Middle School levels and falls sharply at the High School level (Table 29.5). This indicates that the teaching manpower needs to be increased at the Primary and Middle School level in proportion to children enrolment of children at the High School level needs to be improved. The enrolment of children declined by 68.4 percent and 80.6 percent, respectively at the Middle and High School levels, when compared with enrolment at the Primary level (Table 29.4). Thus, more emphasis is required in enhancing enrolment at the two higher levels of school education in the state.

Coverage of Children under NCLPs

As many as 299 school have been sanctioned under NCLPs scheme to cover 15,000 child labourers (Table 29.6). However, only 77.4 percent of the sanctioned strength is being covered through 234 schools. The 40 schools sanctioned for Murshidabad are yet to be functional after being recently sanctioned. Efforts need to be stepped up to operationalise these schools to enable child labour to gain access to basic education. Only 63 percent of children involved in labour are enrolled in schools under NCLP and therefore, more efforts are required to cover the entire targetted child labour by making the remaining 21 schools operational.

Crimes against Children

Kolkata reported maximum proportion (82.3%) of cases of offences against children (Table 29.7). Both Kolkata and Malda jointly contribute 94.9% of the crimes against children. Nearly 46.5 percent of offences against children in Kolkata are cases of kidnapping and abduction and another 11 percent cases pertain to rape. All cases of crimes against children in Malda were of kidnapping and abduction. Child rapes were reported only from Kolkata.

Table 29.1 : Total Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate, State and District, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in age group 0-6 years			Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	West Bengal	**80221171**	**41487694**	**38733477**	**11132824**	**5671152**	**5461672**	**47821757**	**27784750**	**20037007**	**69.22**	**77.58**	**60.22**
1	Darjeeling	1605900	826334	779566	193020	97906	95114	1029561	592037	437524	72.87	81.28	63.92
2	Jalpaiguri	3403204	1753278	1649926	512357	259737	252620	1839036	1099897	739139	63.62	73.64	52.90
3	Kooch Behar	2478280	1271715	1206565	381447	193804	187643	1409350	828163	581187	67.21	76.83	57.04
4	Uttar Dinajpur	2441824	1260747	1181077	505054	255927	249127	941822	595510	346312	48.63	59.27	37.16
5	Dakshin Dinajpur	1502647	770443	732204	242532	123207	119325	812254	474415	337839	64.46	73.30	55.12
6	Maldah	3290160	1689409	1600751	631541	321040	310501	1348230	810591	537639	50.71	59.24	41.67
7	Murshidabad	5863717	3004385	2859332	1026680	519735	506945	2662682	1525674	1137008	55.05	61.40	48.33
8	Birbhum	3012546	1545765	1466731	479027	243236	235791	1574915	932167	642748	62.16	71.57	52.21
9	Bardhaman	6919698	3602675	3317023	876387	447129	429258	4290672	2502422	1788250	71.00	79.30	61.93
10	Nadia	4603756	2365054	2238702	592820	300198	292622	2669296	1500537	1168759	66.55	72.67	60.06
11	North 24 Parganas	8930295	4635262	4295033	1021368	520778	500590	6207540	3470763	2736777	78.49	84.35	72.13
12	Hooghli	5040047	2588322	2451725	585917	300236	285681	3367052	1900254	1466798	75.59	83.05	67.72
13	Bankura	3191822	1634561	1557261	449547	229919	219628	1750632	1084510	666122	63.84	77.21	49.80
14	Puruliya	2535233	1298079	1237154	398793	202695	196098	1199357	812568	386789	56.14	74.18	37.15
15	Medinipur	9638473	4929000	4709473	1354306	693980	660326	6227294	3610329	2616965	75.17	85.25	64.63
16	Haora	4274010	2242395	2031615	493432	251852	241580	2935210	1665611	1269599	77.64	83.68	70.93
17	Kolkata	4580544	2506029	2074515	364355	189486	174869	3428309	1947621	1480688	81.31	84.07	77.95
18	South 24 Parganas	6909015	3564241	3344774	1024241	520287	503954	4128545	2431681	1696864	70.16	79.89	59.73

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper 1 of 2001. Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, West Bengal.

Table 29.2 : District-wise Percent Child Population (0-6 years) in West Bengal

Sl. no.	State/ district	% Child population (0-6 years)
	West Bengal	**13.9**
1.	Darjeeling	12.0
2.	Jalpaiguri	15.1
3.	Kooch Behar	15.4
4.	Uttar Dinajpur	20.7
5.	Dakshin Dinajpur	16.1
6.	Maldah	19.2
7.	Murshidabad	17.5
8.	Birbhum	15.9
9.	Bardhaman	12.7
10.	Nadia	12.9
11.	North 24 Parganas	11.4
12.	Hooghli	11.6
13.	Bankura	14.1
14.	Puruliya	15.7
15.	Medinipur	14.1
16.	Haora	11.5
17.	Kolkata	8.0
18.	South 24 Parganas	14.8

Table 29.3 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Population*			Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio		Density	
		Persons	Male	Female	1981-91	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	West Bengal	**80,221,171**	**41,487,694**	**38,733,477**	**24.73**	**17.84**	**917**	**934**	**767**	**904**
1.	Darjeeling	1,605,900	826,334	779,566	26.91	23.54	914	943	413	510
2.	Jalpaiguri	3,403,204	1,753,278	1,649,926	26.44	21.52	927	941	450	547
3.	Kooch Behar	2,478,280	1,271,715	1,206,565	22.55	14.15	935	949	641	732
4.	Uttar Dinajpur	2,441,824	1,260,747	1,181,077	34.00	28.72	921	937	604	778
5.	Dakshin Dinajpur	1,502,647	770,443	732,204	24.39	22.11	944	950	555	677
6.	Maldah	3,290,160	1,689,409	1,600,751	29.78	24.77	938	948	706	881
7.	Murshidabad	5,863,717	3,004,385	2,859,332	28.20	23.70	943	952	890	1,101
8.	Birbhum	3,012,546	1,545,765	1,466,731	21.94	17.88	946	949	562	663
9.	Bardhaman	6,919,698	3,602,675	3,317,023	25.13	14.36	899	921	861	985
10.	Nadia	4,603,756	2,365,054	2,238,702	29.95	19.51	936	947	981	1,172
11.	North 24 Parganas	8,930,295	4,635,262	4,295,033	31.69	22.64	907	927	1,779	2,181
12.	Hooghli	5,040,047	2,588,322	2,451,725	22.43	15.72	917	947	1,383	1,601
13.	Bankura	3,191,822	1,634,561	1,557,261	18.12	13.79	951	953	408	464
14.	Puruliya	2,535,233	1,298,079	1,237,154	20.00	13.96	947	953	355	405
15.	Medinipur	9,638,473	4,929,000	4,709,473	23.57	15.68	944	955	592	685
16.	Haora	4,274,010	2,242,395	2,031,615	25.71	14.60	881	906	2,542	2,913
17.	Kolkata	4,580,544	2,506,029	2,074,515	6.61	4.11	799	828	23,783	24,760
18.	South 24 Parganas	6,909,015	3,564,241	3,344,774	30.24	20.89	929	938	574	694

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, West Bengal.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, West Bengal.

Table 29.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V*	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Bankura	0	3429	127	395	443901	121329	67431	9965	852	5736
2.	Birbhum	0	2481	95	387	378350	119090	69423	7448	556	4991
3.	Burdwan	0	3921	155	829	758176	329475	164270	14483	551	10227
4.	Barrackpur	0	0	85	403	53081	125903	97961	0	222	7443
5.	Calcutta	0	1440	72	771	515156	227102	202404	4652	653	15113
6.	Kooch Behar	0	1810	103	228	413018	112725	83345	6670	328	2781
7.	Darjeeling	0	775	50	99	136452	29187	14913	2681	295	1175
8.	D. Dinajpur	0	1311	29	170	242984	48812	33397	4228	51	1993
9.	Hawrah	0	2192	112	521	408967	185445	120052	6868	519	6575
10.	Hooghli	0	2962	135	606	565677	226206	133283	10574	682	10885
11.	Jalpaiguri	0	1968	72	285	491006	133877	70074	6291	268	3623
12.	Malda	0	1989	83	303	435411	121435	57987	6443	416	3971
13.	Midnapore	0	9622	340	891	1218775	308610	160370	19773	2101	12184
14.	Murshidabad	0	3160	131	462	887563	193736	93269	11145	598	6116
15.	Nadia	0	2655	124	453	628132	196894	174265	7119	642	6606
16.	North 24 Parganas	0	4221	125	781	856351	215241	144732	11682	596	8479
17.	Purulia	0	2938	100	278	311831	85656	50394	5942	502	3457
18.	Siliguri	0	417	20	75	78600	28179	21337	831	109	851
19.	South 24 Parganas	0	3731	228	669	924412	219243	104187	11361	1366	9800
20.	Tamaluk	0	0	126	263	55535	111494	75994	0	486	4078
21.	U. Dinajpur	0	1404	72	159	347984	70988	25417	3815	331	2135
	Total	**0**	**52426**	**2384**	**9463**	**10151362**	**3210627**	**1964505**	**151971**	**12124**	**128219**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 29.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. No.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bankura	2.9	6.7	14.5	44.5	142.4	11.8
2.	Birbhum	3.0	5.9	12.9	50.8	214.2	13.9
3.	Burdwan	3.7	3.6	12.3	52.3	598.0	16.1
4.	Barrackpur	0.0	2.6	18.5	0.0	567.1	13.2
5.	Calcutta	3.2	9.1	19.6	110.7	347.8	13.4
6.	Kooch Behar	3.7	3.2	12.2	61.9	343.7	30.0
7.	Darjeeling	3.5	5.9	11.9	50.9	98.9	12.7
8.	D. Dinajpur	3.2	1.8	11.7	57.5	957.1	16.8
9.	Hawrah	3.1	4.6	12.6	59.5	357.3	18.3
10.	Hooghli	3.6	5.1	18.0	53.5	331.7	12.2
11.	Jalpaiguri	3.2	3.7	12.7	78.0	499.5	19.3
12.	Malda	3.2	5.0	13.1	67.6	291.9	14.6
13.	Midnapore	2.1	6.2	13.7	61.6	146.9	13.2
14.	Murshidabad	3.5	4.6	13.2	79.6	381.4	15.3
15.	Nadia	2.7	5.2	14.6	88.2	306.7	26.4
16.	North 24 Parganas	2.8	4.8	10.9	73.3	361.1	17.1
17.	Purulia	2.0	5.0	12.4	52.5	170.6	14.6
18.	Siliguri	2.0	5.5	11.3	94.6	258.5	25.1
19.	South 24 Parganas	3.0	6.0	14.6	81.4	160.5	10.6
20.	Tamaluk	0.0	3.9	15.5	0.0	229.4	18.6
21.	U. Dinajpur	2.7	4.6	13.4	9.1	214.5	11.9
	Average	**2.9**	**5.1**	**13.5**	**66.8**	**264.8**	**15.3**

Table 29.6: Coverage under National Child Labour Projects

Districts	Sanctioned		Actual	
	Schools	Children	Schools	Children
Burdwan	39	2000	39	2000
Dakshin Dinajpur	40	2000	40	2000
Midnapur (40+20)	60	3000	39	1897
North 24 – Pargana	40	2000	38	1813
Murshidabad	40	2000	-	-
South 24 – Pargana	40	2000	38	1900
Uttar Dinajpur	40	2000	40	2000
Total	**299**	**15000**	**234**	**11610**

Source : Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi 2003 (Unpublished).

Table 29.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in West Bengal during 2002

Sl. No.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	24 Parganas North	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	24 Parganas South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Asansol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bankura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Birbhum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Burdwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Cooch Behar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Darjeeling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
10	Hooghli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Howrah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Howrah City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Howrah G.R.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Jalpaiguri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Kharagpur G.R.P.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Kolkata	4	0	4	16	67	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	45	144
17	Malda	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
18	Murshidabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nadia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
20	Paschim Midnapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Purab Midnapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Purulia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Sealdah G.R.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Siliguri G.R.P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Uttar Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
	Total	**4**	**0**	**4**	**16**	**94**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**46**	**175**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

UT Highlights – Census, 2001

- Decadal growth rate declined by 21.76.
- Decadal growth rate of Nicobar Islands in Census, 2001 was around one fourth of the rate in Census 1991.
- Sex ratio of the Islands improved by 28 points.
- Female literacy was 42.1 percent.

Child Population (0-6 years)

Around 12.5 percent of the population of the Islands comprises of children (Table 30.1). The proportion of children is more or less similar in both the Andamans and the Nicobars.

Sex Ratio

Though the sex ratio in the Islands has improved (from 818 to 846) by 28 points over the decade, 1991-2001 (Table 30.2), yet it is far below the ideal ratio. It would be essential to study the socio-cultural reasons responsible for persisting low sex ratio, in order to take effective steps to raise the sex ratio significantly by the next census.

Education

The manpower for education of children appears to be adequate in the Islands (Tables 30.3 & 30.4). The student/ teacher ratio reflects that a few more primary schools and teachers would ease the situation. Further, the extremely low student/ teacher ratio at the High School level indicates that very few students enroll at that level. The enrolment figures reveal that the enrolment of children falls to 54 percent and 41.8 percent at the Middle and High School levels, respectively and therefore retention of children in school after Primary School level is the challenge to be addressed in the Islands.

Crimes against Children

As can be seen from the reported crime situation in Table 30.5, no crime was reported to have been committed against children in the Islands.

Table 30.1 : Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate by Sex for State and Districts, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total Population*			Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**356,152**	**192,972**	**163,180**	**44,674**	**22,733**	**21,941**	**252,945**	**146,536**	**106,409**	**81.18**	**86.07**	**75.29**
1.	Andamans	314,084	170,319	143,765	39,459	20,049	19,410	226,291	130,944	95,347	782.35	87.10	76.61
2.	Nicobars	42,068	22,653	19,415	5,215	2,684	2,531	26,654	15,592	11,062	72.41	78.26	65.50

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, A & N Islands.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, A & N Islands.

Table 30.2 : Population, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Density, States and Districts, 2001

Sl. No.	State/ District	Population*			Decadal Growth Rate		Sex-ratio		Density	
		Persons	Male	Female	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	**356,152**	**192,972**	**163,180**	**48.70**	**26.94**	**818**	**846**	**34**	**43**
1.	Andamans	314,084	170,319	143,765	52.54	30.14	815	844	38	49
2.	Nicobars	42,068	22,653	19,415	28.74	7.19	840	859	21	23

Source: Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Supplement District Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, A & N Islands.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, A & N Islands.

Table 30.3 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andamans	20	170	45	75	35522	19269	15070	791	652	2473
2	Nicobars	1	38	10	17	4500	2423	1662	109	86	361
	Total	**21**	**208**	**55**	**92**	**40022**	**21692**	**16732**	**900**	**738**	**2834**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi 2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 30.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	Districts	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PPS/PS	MS	HS	PPS/PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andamans	4.2	14.5	33.0	44.9	29.6	6.1
2.	Nicobars	2.8	8.6	21.2	41.3	28.2	4.6
	Total	**3.9**	**13.4**	**30.8**	**44.5**	**29.4**	**5.9**

Table 30.5 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Andaman & Nicobar Islands during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt.	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands														
1	Andaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Chandigarh

UT Highlights – Census, 2001

- The decadal population growth of the UT was as high as 40.33 percent.
- The sex ratio of the population was reported to be 773, which is much lower than the national average.
- The literacy rate for the entire population of the UT was found to be 81.76 for the entire population but female literacy was only 76.65 percent.
- Only 12.13 percent of the population in the UT comprise of children aged 0-6 years.

Figures at a Glance

Decadal Population Growth 1991-2001

Total	258899	25932	232967
Percent	+40.33	+39.18	+40.46
Population Density	7903	2658	10194
(No. of persons/sq. k.m.)			
Sex Ratio	773	621	792
(Females /1000 Males)			
Population in age-group 0-6			
Persons	109293	14007	95286
Male	59238	7562	51676
Female	50055	6445	43610
Percentage of Total Population			
Persons	12.13	15.21	11.78
Male	11.66	13.20	11.45
Female	12.75	18.27	12.20

Child Population

Only 12.1 percent of the population of Chandigarh comprise of children (Table 31.1). Of the child population 54.2 percent are boys and 45.8 percent are girls. While rural areas of Chandigarh have children constituting 15.2 percent of the rural population, the urban child population is around 11.8 percent, pointing towards the fact that lower proportion of urban child population may be due to migration of adults for employment.

Sex Ratio

The overall ratio of Chandigarh is alarmingly low (773) and is still worse in rural areas (621), when the ratio is compared with the national figures related to sex ratio (Table 31.2). The differences of 152 points in urban and rural sex ratio needs investigation into the reasons for such a difference as well as the grounds for an extremely low sex ratio of 621 in rural Chandigarh to improve gender balance in population.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

Though child sex ratio (845) is better than the adult sex ratio (773) for Chandigarh, yet it is much below the ideal ratio and doesn't cross the 900 mark (Table 31.2). A lot of effort is required through systematic planning and intervention to restore the gender balance. Unlike sex ratio for whole population, the child sex ratio for rural and urban population doesn't show much difference.

Education

Tables 31.3 and 31.4 when studied together, reflect that the infrastructure and manpower is grossly inadequate at primary level, resulting in a very high student/ teacher ratio (203.7) since there are only 29 primary schools enrolling 58,050 children. Further, there is a steep fall in enrolment of children at the middle school level but the student/ teacher ratio still remains high (136) due to inadequate manpower and infrastructure.

Crimes against Children

Nearly 45 percent of the offences against children in Chandigarh comprise of cases related to kidnapping and abduction, followed by lesser proportion of cases of exposure and abandonment (16.3%) and rape (12.2%). A few cases of child murders (6.1%) have also been reported (Table 31.5). Thus, the major problem in Chandigarh is of kidnapping and abduction of children and parents, guardians and teachers have to be educated accordingly to reduce the incidence of this offence.

Table 31.1 : Population, Child Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates by Residence and Percentage of Urban Population, State and District, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total Population*			0-6 years			Literate		
			Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Chandigarh UT	Total	900635	506938	393697	109293	59238	50055	647208	384563	262645
		Rural	92120	56816	35304	14007	7562	6445	59547	40178	19369
		Urban	808515	450122	358393	95286	51676	43610	587661	344385	243276
1.	Chandigarh Distt.	Total	900635	506938	393697	109293	59238	50055	647208	384563	262645
		Rural	92120	56816	35304	14007	7562	6445	59547	40178	19369
		Urban	808515	450122	358393	95286	51676	43610	587661	344385	243276
	Chandigarh	Urban	808515	450122	358393	95286	51676	43610	587661	344385	243276

Note : Chandigarh is an Union Territory, therefore, it doesn't have cities and towns.
Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh. * Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Chandigarh.

Table 31.2 : District-wise Ranking by Sex Ratio in Chandigarh

Sl.no.	UT/Distt.	Total Population			0-6 years		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Chandigarh	773	621	782	845	852	844
2.	Chandigarh District	773	621	782	845	852	844
3.	Chandigarh Zila	773	621	782	845	852	844

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Chandigarh.

Table 31.3 : District-wise Statistics of Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Students Enrolment

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Chandigarh	0	29	16	107	58050	36998	39756	285	272	5126
	Total	**0**	**29**	**16**	**107**	**58050**	**36998**	**39756**	**285**	**272**	**5126**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS- Primary School; MS- Middle School; HS- High School; HSS- Higher Secondary School.

Table 31.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

S. No.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chandigarh	9.8	17.0	47.9	203.7	136.0	7.8
	Average	**9.8**	**17.0**	**47.9**	**203.7**	**136.0**	**7.8**

Table 31.5 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Chandigarh during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Chandigarh	3	0	3	6	22	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	49
	Total	**3**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**22**	**0**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**49**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

UT Highlights – Census, 2001

- Children in the age group 0-6 years constitute 17.77 percent of the population.
- The sex ratio of the UT has been reported to be as low as 811, which is much below the National figure of 933.
- The decadal growth has been as high as 59.20 percent.
- Barely 60.03 percent of the population is literate.

Child Population (0-6 years)

About 17.8 percent of the population of the UT comprises of children below 7 years of age (Table 32.1).

Sex Ratio

Except for 1971, the sex ratio of the UT has always been below the 1000 mark. The steep decline in the sex ratio from 952 in 1991 to 811 in 2001 (Table 32.2) requires an investigation for improving the ratio.

Education

As evident from Tables 32.3 and 32.4, there are an inadequate number of schools at the Primary School level, in proportion to the number of students enrolled at that level, leading to a student/ teacher ratio. Similarly, inadequacy of the number of teachers at the primary school level indicates the need to enroll more teachers at that level. The enrolment of students fell by 65.6 percent from primary to middle school level and further declined to 17.7 percent by the time children reached High School level. Thus, there is urgency for recruiting more teachers in Primary Schools. Early childhood stimulation may be given special attention as the UT doesn't have any pre-primary schools.

Crimes against Children

As per Table 32.5, no crimes had been reported to be committed against children during 2002.

Table 32.1 : Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literate and Literacy Rate by Residence and Sex, State and Union Territory, 2001

Sl. No.	UT/ District	Total Population #			Population in age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates*			Literacy rate**		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dadra &Nagar Haveli	220490	121666	98824	39173	19856	19317	108830	74691	34139	60.03	73.32	42.99
2.	Dadra & Hagar Haveli District	220490	121666	98824	39173	19856	19317	108830	74691	34139	60.03	73.32	42.99

* Children in the age-group 0-6 years have not been included in literates who according to the definition under Census of India, 2001 have been considered as illiterates.

** Literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 7 years and above.

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Table 32.2 : Population, Percentage Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio and Population Density, State and Union Territory,2001

Sl. No.	UT/ District	Population in 2001			Percent Decadal growth rate		Sex ratio (No of Females) per 100 Males		Density of population per square k.m.	
		Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & UT	220451	121731	98720	+33.57	59.20	952	811	282	449
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	220451	121731	98720	+33.57	59.20	952	811	282	449

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Table 32.3 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment				Teachers	
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	137	58	19	28604	9844	5069	213	521	281
	Total	**0**	**137**	**58**	**19**	**28604**	**9844**	**5069**	**213**	**521**	**281**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 32.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.6	9.0	14.8	134.3	18.9	18.0
	Average	**1.6**	**9.0**	**14.8**	**134.3**	**18.9**	**18.0**

Table 32.5 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Dadra & Nagar Haveli during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeti-cide	Abetiment to suicide	Exposure and Abandon-ment	Procura-tion of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prosti tution	Selling of Girls for Prosti-tution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Daman & Diu

State Highlights - Census, 2001

- There had been a phenomenal growth of population (55.59%) of the during decade 1991-2001.
- The UT ranked 34th in population size among states and UTs of the country.
- Daman & Diu ranked 9th literacy in the all-India ranking of states and UTs.
- The UT ranked lowest in sex ratio among the states/UTs of India.

Highest and lowest population, percentage growth, literacy and sex ratio among the districts of the UT.

Parameter	Highest	Lowest
• Population	Daman: 1,13,949	Diu: 44,110
• Percent population growth	Daman: 83.49	Diu: 11.71
• Literacy	Daman: 83.60	Diu: 74.14
• Sex ratio	Diu: 1117	Daman: 591
• Density	Daman: 1583	Diu: 1103

Child Population (0-6 years)

Around 13 percentage of the population is in the age group 0-6 years. As per Table 33.1, the child population is greater in Daman (20012) than in Diu (7416). Nearly 48 percent of the child population aged 0-6 years comprises of girl children.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio has been continuously falling in the UT over the decades since independence. The decline in the sex ratio in Daman & Diu has been drastic during 1991-2001, as evident from the data of Census, 2001. While the sex ratio was 969 during Census, 1991, the ratio has steeply fallen to 709 during the Census, 2001 (Table 33.2). The decline in rural sex ratio, (from 922 to 585) is noteworthy. In all probability the negatively skewed sex ratio is due to out-migration, and needs to be confirmed. Though there is a fall in sex ratio in urban areas, it is comparatively less steep

than that observed in the rural areas. For any policy formation and modification regarding women and children, it would be essential to deeply study the underlying factors affecting the dynamics of the gender composition of the population and take appropriate measures.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

The highest sex ratio for the entire population, as well as the child population upto 6 years has been recorded in Diu. The urban areas (1173) of Diu have a higher sex ratio than its rural areas (1065) for the total population (Table 33.2). The same trend is observed for the population aged 0-6 years, as observed from the data during Census, 2001 for rural (945) and urban (982) areas of Diu. It is significant to observe that the overall sex ratio of child population in the age group 0-6 years (959) is much lower than the sex ratio for the entire population (1117). While not much difference has been observed in the sex ratio of child population aged 0-6 years of in rural and urban areas of Daman, it is much better than the sex ratio for the rural and urban population of Daman.

Education

The Student/Teacher ratio was better in Daman than in Diu at all levels, and more pronouncedly at the Pre-primary and Primary School level (Table 33.4). The main reason for such ratio at the Primary School level was not the enrolment of greater number of students but recruitment of half the number of teachers in proportion (Table 33.3).

Crimes against Children

As per Table 33.5, no crimes were reported to have been committed against children.

Table 33.1 : Population, Percentage Decadal Growth, Percentage of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence and Percentage of Urban Population, Union Territory and District 2001

Sl. no.	UT/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population*			Percentage decadal growth 1991-2001	Percentage of Child Population in the age group 0-6			Percentage of Urban Population
			Persons	Male	Female		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Daman & Diu UT	Total	158204	92512	65692	+55.59	12.66	11.24	14.67	36.26
		Rural	100856	63606	37250	+86.41	12.77	10.53	16.58	-
		Urban	57348	28906	28442	+20.56	12.48	12.79	12.16	-
2.	Daman District	Total	113989	71634	42355	+83.49	11.05	9.22	14.15	31.37
		Rural	78219	52657	25562	+122.20	10.62	8.27	15.46	-
		Urban	35770	18977	16793	+32.85	12.01	11.88	12.16	-
3.	Diu District	Total	44215	20878	23337	+11.71	16.81	18.17	15.60	48.91
		Rural	22637	10949	11688	+19.56	20.23	21.48	19.05	-
		Urban	21578	9929	11649	+4.55	13.24	14.52	12.16	-

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Daman & Diu.

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Daman and Diu.

Table 33.2 :Sex Ratio of Population and Sex Ratio of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Union Territory, District 2001

Sl.No.	UT/District/Taluka	Sex ratio of total population			Sex ratio of Child Population in the age-group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Daman & Diu UT	709	585	983	925	920	935
2	Daman District	591	485	884	906	907	904
3	Daman Taluka	591	485	884	906	907	904
4	Diu District	1117	1065	1173	959	945	982
5	Diu Taluka	1117	1065	1173	959	945	982

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Daman & Diu.

Table 33.3 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. no.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment			Teachers		
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Daman	11	35	11	17	7621	4782	3817	255	158	222
2	Diu	10	18	11	9	8256	2995	1930	142	86	102
	Total	**21**	**53**	**22**	**26**	**15877**	**7777**	**5747**	**397**	**244**	**324**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi-2003.
PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 33.4 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PPS/PS	MS	HS	PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Daman	5.5	14.4	13.1	29.9	30.3	17.2
2.	Diu	5.1	7.8	9.3	58.1	34.8	18.9
	Average	**5.4**	**11.1**	**14.7**	**40.0**	**31.9**	**17.7**

Table 33.5 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Daman & Diu during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Daman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Lakshadweep

UT Highlights – Census, 2001

- Lakshadweep has barely 0.01 percent of the country's population but ranks 4th in population density, among the states/ UTs of the country.
- The islands rank 14th in sex ratio ranking of states/ UTs with a sex ratio of 947.
- Lakshadweep ranks 3rd in literacy with 87.52 percent of its population literate.
- 81.56 percent women/ girls in the islands are literate.
- Percentage decadal population growth in Lakshadweep was recorded as 17.19 percent.
- Sex ratio of children aged 0-6 years has significantly risen from 941 in 1991 to 974 in 2001.

Child Population (0-6 years)

The total population of the Islands is presented in Table 34.1. The child population in the age group 0-6 years constitutes nearly 14.62 percent of the total population of the island (Table 34.2), which is slightly less than the national average of 15.42 percent for the whole country. Among the UTs, it is the second in ranking for proportion of child population aged 0-6 years, after Dadra and Nagar Haveli with 17.77 of population in the age group 0-6 years. There has been significant fall in the proportion of child population in the age group 0-6 years, as evident from the comparative study of the Census data for 1991 and 2001. This decline has been greater in urban areas (by 4.89%) than in rural areas (by 3.06%) of the UT. The Census, 2001 has recorded a negative growth of child population in the age group 0-6 years (-6.38%), with a more pronounced negative trend in urban areas (-33.15%). This adverse growth of urban child population in the age group 0-6 years is off-set to some extent by the growth of 25.24 percent in rural population in the same age group.

Sex Ratio

A higher sex ratio has been reported in rural areas than the urban areas of the UT (Table 34.3). Taking all the islands together, Minicoy ranks first in sex ratio in Lakshadweep with 1057 females

per 1000 males, which is reportedly due to the out-migration of male workers from Minicoy for seafaring profession on Indian and foreign ships. The sex ratio has declined in three of the islands in the UT, requiring an inquest into the underlying factors.

Sex Ratio of Child Population (0-6 years)

As evident from Table 34.4, the sex ratio of children in the age group 0-6 years (974) is slightly favourable to females compared to the ratio in the case of the entire population of the islands in the UT (947). For the same population group, the ratio in rural areas (1010) is more favourable as compared to the sex ratio for total rural population (957). On the other hand, urban areas have reported a lower sex ratio for girl children aged 0-6 years (920) than the ratio for the urban female child population (936).

Education

Tables 34.5 and 34.6 indicate that there is a paucity of teachers at the Middle School level, when the figures for enrolment are compared with teaching strength at each level. There is also the visible need to enhance enrolment of children at Middle and High School level, as enrolment fell by 40 and 61 percent, respectively, at both the levels.

Crimes against Children

No crime had been reported against children in the Islands (Table 34.7).

Table 34.1 : Total Population in Rural and Urban Islands in 2001 Census

Sl.No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lakshadweep	Total	60650	31131	29519
		Rural	33683	17191	16492
		Urban	26967	13940	13027

Source: Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Lakshadweep.

Table 34.2 : Percentage of Population in the age-group 0-6 by Residence and Sex, State and Union Territory in 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Total/Rural/Urban	Percentage of population in the age group 0-6					
		1991			2001		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total	18.30	18.32	18.28	14.62	14.42	14.83
2	Rural	19.21	19.29	19.12	16.15	15.72	16.59
3	Urban	17.60	17.58	17.62	12.71	12.81	12.61

Source : Census of India, 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 2 of 2001, Rural-Urban Distribution. Directorate of Census operations, Lakshadweep.

Table 34.3 : Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Islands in 1991 and 2001 Censuses, State and Union Territory, 2001

Sl.No	U.T./ Island	Sex Ratio					
		1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lakshadweep	943	959	930	947	957	936

Source : Census of India, 2001. Provisional Population Totals, Paper- 2 of 2001, Rural-Urban Distribution, Directorate of Census operations, Lakshadweep.

Table 34.4 : Sex-Ratio of Total Population and Sex-Ratio of Child Population in the Age Group 0-6- UT and District, Island, 2001

Sl.No.	Union Territory/District	Sex ratio of total population			Sex-ratio of child population in the age-group 0-6		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Lakshadweep	947	957	936	974	1010	920
2.	Lakshadweep Dist.	947	957	936	974	1010	920

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-2, of 2001, Rural- Urban Distribution. Directorate of Census Operation, Lakshadweep.

Table 34.5 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

S. No.	Disrict	No. of Schools				Enrolment					Teachers
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/int-ermediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/int-ermediate
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**
1	Lakshadweep	9	20	3	13	8002	4768	3140	285	102	423
	Total	**9**	**20**	**3**	**13**	**8002**	**4768**	**3140**	**285**	**102**	**423**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001)Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development Government of India, New Delhi-2003.

Table 34.6 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PPS/PS	MS	HS	PPS/PS	MS	HS
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1.	Lakshadweep	9.8	7.8	32.5	28.1	46.7	7.4
	Average	**9.8**	**7.8**	**32.5**	**28.1**	**46.7**	**7.4**

Table 34.7 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Lakshadweep during 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**
1	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Source:Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Pondicherry

UT Highlights – Census, 2001

- The UT registered a decadal population growth of 20.56 percent during 1991-2001.
- The sex ratio was nearly even as for every 1000 males, there were 1001 females.
- 11.60 percent of the population of the UT comprised of children in the age group 0-6 years.
- Literacy rate for Pondicherry was recorded as high as 81.49 percent.

Highest and lowest population, percentage of growth, literacy rate, sex ratio and density among the districts of the state

	Parameter	Highest	Lowest
*	Total population	Pondicherry: 1,26,666	Mahe: 3376
*	Percentage of population growth	Yanam: 54.52	Mahe: 10.09
*	Literacy rate	Mahe: 94.10	Pondicherry: -73.35
*	Sex ratio	Mahe: 1148	Yanam: 975
*	Density	Mahe: 4091	Karaikal: 1060

Child Population (0-6 years)

The total population of the UT is given in Table 35.1. The district of Pondicherry has the greatest proportion of children aged 0-6 years (84,004 out of 1,13,010) among the 4 districts of the UT. As can be seen from Table 35.2, nearly 11.60 percent of the total population of the UT comprise of children in the age group 0-6 years, with nearly equal proportion of girls (5.68%) and boys (5.93%).

Sex Ratio

The highest sex ratio of 1148 has been recorded in Mahe, closely followed by the ratio of 1023 in Karaikal (Table 35.3). The lowest sex ratio of 975 has been observed in Yanam. As per the decadal variation in proportion of male and female population, there has been a marginal shift in favour of males. During 1991, 49.98 percent of population was male and during 2001 the male population comprised 50.52 percent of the total population.

Education

The Student/ Teacher ratio at the Primary and Middle School level is too high (Table 35.5) and indicates that the number of teachers recruited at these 2 levels are grossly inadequate in

comparison to the number of children enrolled. Also, the problem of fall in enrolment figures at higher educational levels is evident even in Pondicherry (Table 35.4). The enrolment of students droped by 34.6 and 50.3 percent at Middle and High School levels, respectively, after the Primary School.

Crimes against Children

Table-35.6 indicates that child rape (23.5%) and kidnapping/ child abduction (23.5%) are the most commonly reported crimes, followed by child murder (11.8%).

Table 35.1 : District-wise Total Population for State and District, 2001

Sl.No.	State/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pondicherry	**Total**	**974,345**	**486,961**	**487,384**
		Rural	**325,726**	**163,703**	**162,023**
		Urban	**648,619**	**323,258**	**325,361**
1	Yanam	Total	31,394	15,893	15,501
		Rural	-	-	-
		Urban	31,394	15,893	15,501
2	Pondicherry	Total	735,332	369,428	365,904
		Rural	229,373	116,053	113,320
		Urban	505,959	253,375	252,584
3	Mahe	Total	36,828	17,153	19,675
		Rural	-	-	-
		Urban	36,828	17,153	19,675
4	Karaikal	Total	170,791	84,487	86,304
		Rural	96,353	47,650	48,703
		Urban	74,438	36,837	37,601

Source : Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operation, 2003, Pondicherry.

Table 35.2 : Distribution of Population, Population in the Age Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for State and UTs, 2001

Sl. no.	State/ UT	Total Population*			Child Population in the age group 0-6 years			Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Pondicherry	974,345	486,961	487,384	113,010	57,722	55,288	701,447	381,327	320,120	81.49	88.89	74.13

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper-1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Pondicherry

* Census of India 2001, Final Population Totals, Directorate of Census Operations, 2003, Pondicherry.

Table 35.3 : Ranking of Districts by Sex-ratio in Pondicherry

Sl.No.	Rank in 2001	District	Sex-ratio (Number of females per 1000 males		Rank in 1991
			2001	1991	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	Mahe	1,148	1.156	1
2	2	Karaikal	1,023	1,008	2
3	3	Pondicherry	990	964	4
4	4	Yanam	975	969	3

Source : Census of India 2001, Provisional Population Totals, Paper - 1 of 2001, Directorate of Census Operations, Pondicherry.

Table 35.4 : District-wise Statistics on Existence of School, availability of Teachers and Student Enrolment

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools				Enrolment					Teachers
		PPS	PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	I-V	VI-VIII	HS/HSS/inter-mediate	PPS/PS	MS	HS/HSS/inter-mediate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Pondicherry	236	319	132	197	101348	66257	50342	2356	1574	5235
	Total	**236**	**319**	**132**	**197**	**101348**	**66257**	**50342**	**2356**	**1574**	**5235**

Source : Selected Educational Statistics 2001-2002 (As on 30th September, 2001) Planning, Monitoring & Statistics Division, Department of Secondary & Higher Education Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003.

PS-Primary School; MS-Middle School; HS-High School; HSS-Higher Secondary School

Table 35.5 : District-wise Manpower and Infrastructure for School Education

Sl. no.	District	Teacher/ School ratio			Student/ Teacher ratio		
		PPS/PS	MS	HS	PPS/PS	MS	HS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Pondicherry	4.2	11.9	26.6	43.0	42.1	9.6
	Average	**4.2**	**11.9**	**26.6**	**43.0**	**42.1**	**9.6**

Table 35.6 : District-wise Incidence of Crime Committed against Children in Pondicherry During 2002

Sl. no.	Distt	Murder			Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Foeticide	Abetment to suicide	Exposure and Abandonment	Procuration of Minor Girls	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Child Marriage Restraint Act	Other Crimes Committed against Children	Total Crime Committed against Children
		Total	Infanticide	Other murder											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Pondicherry	2	0	2	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	17
	Total	**2**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**	**17**

Source : Crime in India 2002, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.