

# **Children in India 2012**

## **-A Statistical Appraisal**

**(Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation)**

## **- Compiled**

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# Children in India

**The children of today are the future of tomorrow; this powerful statement assumes special significance in our context as children (0-14 years) comprise one third of the total population in the country.**

**Every child, on provision of a conducive and an enabling environment, may blossom into an ever fragrant flower, to shine in all spheres of life. This reminds us of the onerous responsibility that we have to mould and shape their present conditions in the best possible way.**

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

**Realising the deprived and vulnerable conditions of children, the law makers of the country have always accorded a privileged status to children.**

# Highlights

- While an absolute increase of 181 million in the country's population has been recorded during the decade 2001-2011, there is a reduction of 5.05 millions in the population of children aged 0-6 years during this period. The decline in male children is 2.06 million and in female children is 2.99 millions.
- The share of Children (0-6 years) in the total population has showed a decline of 2.8 points in 2011, compared to Census 2001 and the decline was sharper for female children than male children in the age group 0-6 years.
- The overall sex ratio of the Country is showing a trend of improvement, whereas the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend. During the period 1991 -2011, child sex ratio declined from 945 to 914, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 927 to 940.
- As per Census 2011, the State/ UTs with alarmingly low (<900) child sex ratio are, Haryana (830), Punjab (846), Jammu & Kashmir (859), Delhi (866), Chandigarh (867), Rajasthan (883), Maharashtra (883), Uttrakhand (886), Gujarat (886), Uttar Pradesh (899). The State/ UTs which are having better (> =950) child sex ratio are Mizoram, (971), Meghalaya (970), A &N Islands (966), Puducherry (965), Chhattisgarh (964), Arunachal Pradesh (960), Kerala (959), Assam (957), Tripura (953), West Bengal (950).
- Though, the child sex ratio in rural India is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India, the decline in Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India.

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•The percentage of **infant deaths** to total deaths varies substantially across the states. From moderate level of 2.8% in Kerala, 5.0% in Tamil Nadu to as high as 21.8% in Rajasthan , 21.2% in Uttar Pradesh, 20.4% in Madhya Pradesh with other states figuring in between these states. The percentage of under five deaths to total deaths ranges from 3.2% in Kerala 5.9% in Tamil Nadu to 27.6% in Uttar Pradesh, 26.6% in Rajasthan, 26.4%in Madhya Pradesh, 26.7% in Bihar while other states figure in between these states.

•At the national level, the percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths in rural areas is 15.8%, whereas in urban areas, the same is 9.7%.

•In 2010, the percentage of neo- natal deaths to total infant deaths is 69.3% at national level and varies from 61.9% in urban areas to 70.6% in rural areas. Among the bigger States, Jammu & Kashmir (82.1%) registered the highest percentage of neonatal deaths to infant deaths and the lowest is in Kerala (53.2%).

•In 2010, the neonatal mortality rate (neo- natal deaths per thousand live births) at national level is at 33 and ranges from 19 in urban areas to 36 in rural areas. Among bigger states, neo-natal mortality rate is highest in Madhya Pradesh (44) and lowest in Kerala (7).

•At the national level, the early neo –natal mortality rate for the year 2010 has been estimated at 25 and ranges from 28 in rural areas to 15 in urban areas. Among the bigger States, Kerala (5) and Madhya Pradesh (34) are at the two extremes.

•The percentage of early neo – natal deaths to the total infant deaths during the year 2010, at the national level has been 53.9 and it varies from 54.6 in rural areas to 49.6 in urban areas. Among bigger States, the percentage of early neo natal deaths for total infant deaths varies from the lowest level of 38.7% in Kerala to the highest level of 69.4% in Jammu & Kashmir.

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- In 2010, **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)** is reported to be 47 at the national level, and varies from 51 in rural areas to 31 in urban areas.
- Infant mortality has declined for males from 78 in 1990 to 46 in 2010 and for females the decline was from 81 to 49 during this period. The per year decline in IMR was 1.6 points for both males and females and the percentage decline in female IMR is 39.5% and the percentage decline in male IMR is 41.02% during the last two decades.
- Female infants experienced a higher mortality rate than male infants in all major states.
- Though the Urban and Rural gap in infant mortality has declined over the years, still it is very significant. IMR has declined in urban areas from 50 in 1990 to 31 in 2010, whereas in rural areas IMR has declined from 86 to 51 during the same period.
- As per Coverage Evaluation Survey, 2009, at national level, 61% of the children aged 12-23 months have received full **immunization**. The coverage of immunization was higher in urban areas (67.4%) compared to that in the rural areas (58.5%).
- In 2009, nearly 8% children of the children aged 12-23 months did not receive even a single vaccine.
- Nearly 62% of the male children aged 12-23 months have received full immunization, while among the females it was nearly 60%.
- The full immunization coverage of children age 12- 23 months of mother's education with 12 or more years is 76.6% whereas for mothers who had no education only 45.3% of children got full immunization.
- The full immunization coverage of children age 12-23 months is highest in Goa (87.9%), followed by Sikkim (85.3%), Punjab (83.6%), and Kerala (81.5%). The full immunization coverage is lowest in Arunachal Pradesh (24.8%).

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- Evident from the 2008/09 HIV estimates (latest Sentinel surveillance rounds), in 2009, the number of HIV infections has decreased from 24.42 lakhs in 2008 to 23.95 lakhs in 2009. However, the percent distribution of HIV infections for the age group 0- 15 years has increased from 4.20% in 2008 to 4.36% in 2009, indicating increased number of HIV infected children in 2009.
- The prevalence of low birth weight babies (less than 2.5 kg at birth) is 22.5% as estimated by NFHS 3, but In NFHS 3 birth weight was reported only in 34.1% of cases of live births (60% of urban and 25% of rural).
- As per NFHS 3, 48% of children under age five years are stunted (too short for their age) which indicates that, half of the country's children are chronically malnourished. Acute malnutrition, as evidenced by wasting, results in a child being too thin for his or her height. 19.8% of children under five years in the country are wasted which indicates that, one out of every five children in India is wasted. 43% of children under age five years are underweight for their age.
- During the period between NFHS 2 (1998-99) & NFHS 3 (2005-06), decline has been observed for stunting and underweight among children under 3 years of age, whereas the percentage of children wasted has increased.
- Higher is the percentage of underweight female children (< 5 years) than male children, whereas females are in a slightly better position compared to male children (< 5 years) while considering stunting and wasting.
- The rural India is witnessing more malnutrition among children < 5 years as higher percentage of stunted, wasted and underweight children were reported from rural areas.

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- **High malnutrition** of all types prevails in the group of illiterate mothers and mother's with less than 5 year's education.
- **Malnutrition among children is highest for underweight mothers.**
- **Anaemia was more prevalent in Rural areas (71.5%), than Urban areas (63%).**
- **For 81.9% severely anaemic mothers, their children were anaemic whereas 61.5 % mothers without anaemia reported anaemia among children.**
- **Percentage of children with severe anaemia among severe anaemia mothers was nearly seven times higher than that among mothers not anaemic.**
- **About 76.4% of children (6-59 months) in the lowest wealth index are suffering from anaemia whereas 56.2% children of the highest wealth index are suffering from anaemia.**
- **Anaemia prevalence among children of (6-59 months) is more than 70 percent in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Jharkhand. Anaemia prevalence among children of (6-59 months) is less than 50 percent in Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, and Kerala. For the remaining States, the anaemia prevalence is in the range of 50% - 70%.**

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- **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)** at primary level is high at 115%, and Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) has improved significantly from 84.5% in 2005- 06 to 98% in 2009-10. High GER at primary level, however, indicates the presence of over-age and under age children, possibly due to early and late enrolment or repetition. During this period, **Net Enrolment Ratio (NER)** at Primary level has shown improvement in most of the State / UTs of the country.
- GER at upper primary level is low, but had shown considerable improvement of 16.8 percentage points in the four years between 2005 and 2009. NER at upper primary is a cause of concern. It varies from 35.76% in Sikkim to 90.51% in Tamil Nadu. Thus, although more children are entering the education system, many are not progressing through the system. Upper primary NER at 58.3% gives a clear indication of the ground to be covered.
- The share of girls in the total enrolment at primary and upper primary level was 19% and 46.5% respectively in the year 2005-06; this increased to 48.5 and 48.1 at primary and upper primary levels respectively in 2009-10.
- In general, at the national level, the number of girls enrolled in all levels, i.e. primary, secondary and higher education is less than their counterparts. However, the female-male ratio in education has been steadily improving over the years. In primary education, the GPI ratio has gone up from 0.76 in 1990-91 to 1.00 in 2009 -10 showing 31.6% increase and in secondary education the increase is from 0.60 in 1990-91 to 0.88 in 2009-10 thereby showing 46.7% increase.

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The Census found an increase in the number of child labourers from 11.28 million in 1991 to 12.66 million in 2001.

- The major occupations engaging child labour are Pan, Bidi & Cigarettes (21%), Construction (17%), Domestic workers (15%) and Spinning & weaving (11%).

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

- There is considerable increase in the absolute number of child labour between 1991 and 2001 in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Nagaland, Assam, Meghalaya, and Delhi, whereas the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Orissa, Gujarat and Kerala have shown significant decline in the number of child labour.

- Sikkim had the highest Work Participation Rate (WPR) in the country with 12.04 % child labourers among total children in the age group of 5-14 years, followed by Rajasthan 8.25 % and Himachal Pradesh (8.14%) during 2001. The other states having higher than the national average of 5 percent WPR for children are Andhra Pradesh (7.7%), Chhattisgarh (6.96%), Karnataka (6.91%), Madhya Pradesh (6.71%), J&K (6.62%), Arunachal Pradesh (6.06%), Jharkhand and Assam (5.07%).

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- It is alarming that, in 2011, the Crimes against children reported a 24% increase from the previous year with a total of 33,098 cases of crimes against Children reported in the country during 2011 as compared to 26,694 cases during 2010.

- The State of Uttar Pradesh accounted for 16.6% of total crimes against children at national level in 2011, followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.2%), Delhi (12.8%), Maharashtra (10.2%), Bihar (6.7%) and Andhra Pradesh (6.7%).

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

- The States of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi together accounted for 47.6% kidnapping and abduction of children reported in the Country.

- The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra together accounted for 44.5% of the child rape cases reported in the Country in 2011.

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- A total of 132 cases of foeticide were reported in 2011, of which the highest number registered from Madhya Pradesh, followed by Chhattisgarh and Punjab and these States together reported 56% of the total Foeticide registered in 2011 in the Country.
- An increase of 27% is observed in the Crime of Procurement of Minor Girls, ie.862 cases in 2011 compared to 679 cases in 2010. West Bengal has reported 298 such cases, indicating a share of 34.6% at national level followed by Bihar (183), Assam (142) and Andhra Pradesh (106).
- Maharashtra accounted for 74% of the total 27 cases of 'buying of girls for prostitution' and West Bengal has accounted for 77% of the total 113 cases of 'selling of girls for prostitution'.
- ~~Considering all the Crimes against children, the Crime rate (ratio of number of crimes to population) has marginally increased from 2.3 in 2009 to 2.7 in 2011. The rate was highest in Delhi (25.4) followed by A & N Islands (20.3), Chandigarh (7) and Chhattisgarh (7), Madhya Pradesh (6) and Goa (5.1).~~
- The average charge sheeting rate for all the Crimes against children was 82.5% in 2011, which was the same in 2010 as well. The highest charge sheet rate was observed in cases under 'Buying of girls for prostitution' (100%) followed by 'Rape' (97.3%) in comparison to the prevailing national level charge sheeting rate of 78.8% for the IPC Crimes and 93% for Special and Local Laws (SLL) Crimes. The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of 'Foeticide'.

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- During 2006-2011, the trend in human trafficking cases reported under the heads of 'Procuration of Minor Girls, Importation of girls, Selling of girls for prostitution, Buying of girls for prostitution Immoral Traffic (Prev.)Act', shows an overall declining trend, with year to year variation. From nearly 5000 cases in 2006, it declined over the years, touching the lowest in 2009 (2848 cases) increased to 3422 cases in 2010, and 3517 cases in 2011.
- In 2011, 69% of cases of human trafficking are cases booked under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, though there is a decline of 2.6% in 2011 compared to 2010. Andhra Pradesh accounted for 20.4% and Tamil Nadu accounted for 17.2% cases of cases under this category, in 2011.
- An increase of 122.2% has been observed in cases of 'importation of girls' during 2010-11, and 56% of these cases reported in 2011 are from Madhya Pradesh.
- The increasing trend in incidence of Juvenile Crimes (under IPC) is a matter of grave concern, though the percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes is around 1% during 2001 to 2011.
- The juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crimes by juveniles were registered during 2010 which increased to 25,125 cases in 2011. Major Juvenile crimes were under 'Theft' (21.17%), Hurt (16.3%) and Burglary (10.38%) in 2011.

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•The highest decrease in Juvenile delinquency was observed under the crime head 'Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity' (35.3%), 'Death due to negligence' (25.6%) and 'Criminal breach of trust' (14.0%) in 2011 over 2010. The highest increase in the incidence of juvenile crimes was observed under the heads 'Counterfeiting' (81.8%), 'Dowry deaths' (63.2%), 'Arson' (57.6%) and 'Kidnapping & abduction of women & girls' (53.5%).

•Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 10.9% in 2011 as compared to 2010 as 2,558 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2010 which increased to 2,837 in 2011, while there was substantial decrease of 40.8% in 2010 as compared to 2009.

•A large number of Juvenile crimes (SLL) were reported under Gambling Act (14.77%) followed by Prohibition Act (10.7%). Cases under 'Indian Passport Act' and 'Forest Act' have registered a sharp decline of 66.7% each, while cases under 'Prohibition of Child Marriage Act' and 'Immoral Traffic (P) Act' registered sharp increase of 200% and 50% respectively.

•The States of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC.

•Out of the total 888 juvenile murder cases reported in the Country in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 16.3% and 12.6% cases. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%) in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile theft in the country was reported from Maharashtra (23.6%).

•The highest number of juvenile delinquency cases under Special and Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (23.7%) of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (18.1%), Gujarat (16.4%), Maharashtra (10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (9.7%).

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- A total of 33,887 juveniles were apprehended during 2011 out of which 31,909 were boys and 1,978 were girls.
- The percentage of girls to total juveniles was 5.84% whereas the percentage share relating to 2010 was 5.1%.
- Out of total 33,887 Juveniles arrested, 30,766 (90.7%) were arrested under IPC crimes while 3,121 (9.3%) were arrested for committing SLL crimes.
- The percentage shares of Juveniles apprehended under the age groups 7-12 years, 12-16 years, 16-18 years are 3.3%, 32.5% and 63.9% respectively.
- An increase has been observed in number of juveniles apprehended in all the age groups in 2011 over 2010, and the highest percentage increase was for 7-12 age group (30.6%) whereas the rise in crimes in 12-16 years and 16-18 years were 8.9% and 12.5% respectively.
- Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juveniles arrested (20.9%) under IPC crimes followed by Madhya Pradesh (17.9%), Rajasthan (7.9%), Andhra Pradesh (7.9%), Chhattisgarh (7.1%), and Gujarat (6.4 %).
- In 2011, the states of Madhya Pradesh (406) and Maharashtra (353) reported the highest number of girl offenders under IPC which constituted 49.54% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.
- In 2011, the states of Chhattisgarh (178) and Gujarat (121) reported the highest number of girl offenders under SLL which constituted 67.04% of the total girl juveniles apprehended.
- Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 81.4% are children living with parents, whereas the share of homeless children involved in various crimes are 5.7% and the remaining are children living with guardians.
- Out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes 18.1% are illiterate and 37.8% had education up to primary level. 31 % juveniles belonged to the education level of above primary but below secondary category and 13.11% are with secondary/ higher secondary & above education.
- About 57% of juveniles belonged to the poor families whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between 25,000/- and 50,000/- is 27%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (50,000 - 2,00,000) is 11%.

## Childhood – Important Legal and Constitutional Provisions in India

- Article 45 of Constitution of India states - ‘the State shall endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children till they complete the age of fourteen years ...’.
- Different Acts under Labour Laws declare different age criteria :
  - The Apprentices Act (1961) ‘A person is qualified to be engaged as an apprentice only if he is not less than fourteen years of age ....’.
  - The Factories Act (1948) ‘a child below 14 years of age is not allowed to work in any factory. An adolescent between 15 and 18 years can be employed in a factory only if he obtains a certificate of fitness from an authorized medical doctor...’.
  - The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986) Child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006) declares ‘Child means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age and, if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age’.
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children ) Act 2000, amended in 2006,2010 declares “juvenile” or “child” means a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.’
- Indian Penal Code in its Criminal law states ‘Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under age of 7 years. The age of criminal responsibility is raised to 12 years if the child is found to have not attained the ability to understand the nature and consequences of his/her act.

## Demographic Profile of Children - 2011

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

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

### Population (0-6 years) 2001-2011 -India

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

Source: Census, Office of Registrar General of India

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**The Decadal decline in Population was more for Female Children (3.8%) than Male Children (2.4%) in the Age Group 0-6 Years.**

**Child population in the age-group 0-6 years by sex, India**

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

**During 2001- 2011, the Share of Children to Total Population has been declined and the decline was sharper for Female Children than Male Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years.**

**Proportion of Children in the Age-group 0-6 Years to Total Population - India (%)**

	Persons	Male	Female	Decline in Share of Children to Total Population		
				Persons	Male	Female
Census 1991	17.94	17.77	18.12	-	-	-
Census 2001	15.93	15.97	15.88	-2.01	-1.8	-2.24
Census 2011	13.12	13.3	12.93	-2.81	-2.67	-2.95

Source: Census, Office of Registrar General of India

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The State/ UTS which showed significant decline in child sex ratio during 2001- 2011 are, J&K (decline of 82 points), Dadra Nagar Haveli (decline of 55 points), Lakshadweep (decline of 51 points), Maharashtra (decline of 30 points), Rajasthan (decline of 26 points), Manipur (decline of 23 points), Jharkhand (decline of 22 points), Uttarakhand (decline of 22 points), Madhya Pradesh (decline of 20 points). 8 State/UTs have shown improvement in child sex ratio during 2001 -2011 with Punjab showing biggest improvement among States /UTS (increase of 48 points), followed by Chandigarh (increase of 22 points) and Haryana (increase of 11 points) Himachal Pradesh 906 (increase of 10 points), A & N Islands (Increase 9 points), Mizoram (Increase of 7 points), Tamil Nadu (Increase of 4 points), Gujarat (Increase of 3 points).**

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## Rural Urban - Child Sex Ratio

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

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

Table 2.4 Child (0-6 years) Sex Ratio: 1991-2011 - India

Census year	Total	Rural	Urban
1991	945	948	935
2001	927	933	906
2011	914	919	902

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

## Progress in Education Sector in India

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

Source: [mospi.nic.in/Mospi\\_New/upload/Children\\_in\\_India\\_2012.pdf](http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/upload/Children_in_India_2012.pdf)

DISE, \*IMRB (Indian Market Research Bureau) Survey

## Children Engaged in Work in 8 Empowered Action Group States & Assam

Children age 5-14 years engaged in work (%)		Total	Rural	Urban
Assam	Person	3.4	3.6	2.1
	Male	4.4	4.6	2.8
	Female	2.3	2.4	1.4
Bihar	Person	3.6	3.7	3.1
	Male	4.0	4.0	3.8
	Female	3.1	3.2	2.3
Chhattisgarh	Person	3.3	3.6	2.0
	Male	3.5	3.8	2.3
	Female	3.0	3.4	1.5
Jharkhand	Person	3.2	3.6	1.9
	Male	3.7	4.1	2.4
	Female	2.7	3.1	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	Person	4.5	5.0	3.4
	Male	5.1	5.6	4.1
	Female	3.9	4.4	2.7
Odisha	Person	4.1	4.3	2.9
	Male	4.5	4.7	3.3
	Female	3.8	4	2.4
Rajasthan	Person	5	5.4	3.7
	Male	4.9	5.1	4.2
	Female	5.1	5.6	3.1
Uttar Pradesh	Person	2.7	2.7	3.0
	Male	3.5	3.4	4.1
	Female	1.8	1.8	1.7
Uttarakhand	Person	2.2	2.0	2.8
	Male	2.6	2.3	3.3
	Female	1.7	1.6	2.2

Source: Annual Health Survey 2010-11

## Crimes against Children (IPC) in the Country and Percentage Variation in 2010 over 2009 and 2011 over 2010

S. No.	Crime Head	Year			% Variation	
		2009	2010	2011	in 2010 over 2009	in 2011 over 2010
1	Murder	1488	1408	1451	-5	3
2	Infanticide	63	100	63	59	-37
3	Rape	5368	5484	7112	2	30
4	Kidnapping & Abduction	8945	10670	15284	19	43
5	Foeticide	123	111	132	-10	19
6	Abetment of Suicide	46	56	61	22	9
7	Exposure & Abandonment	857	725	700	-15	-3
8	Procuration of Minor Girls	237	679	862	186	27
9	Buying of girls for Prostitution	32	78	27	144	-65
10	Selling of girls for Prostitution	57	130	113	128	-13
11	Other Crimes (including prohibition of Child Marriage act 2006)	6985	7253	7293	4	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>24201</b>	<b>26694</b>	<b>33098</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>

Source: Crime in India 2011, National Crime Records Bureau

# Thanks

