

## ***Status of Children in Madhya Pradesh: 2016 - A Brief Report***

*School Education, Child Marriage, Health, Nutrition, Crime against Children, Child Survival and Child Labor*



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**About Organisation** -Objectives of the Child Rights Observatory, Madhya Pradesh is advocating for the rights of children as well as to study and review laws and policies related to child rights. Time to time CROMP also gives suggestions to the state government on implementation of policies and schemes related to children. With the network of District Child Rights Forums in 25 districts of MP, it also advocates for child rights and monitors the incidents of the violation of the rights of children at local level. On the occasion of International Children Day (1<sup>st</sup> June), CROMP has analyzed the available government data and information collected from field studies to delineate status of school education, child marriage, health, nutrition, crime against children, child mortality and child labor in Madhya Pradesh. Following are the findings of analysis:

### **Part 1 - School Education**

#### **Status of School Education in the Country**

In response to a question during parliamentary session on 21<sup>st</sup> November 2016, Mr. Prakash Jawdekar, Minister of Human Resource Development, GoI presented the information related to school education. Following are the key points about school education, presented by Minister.

#### **Number of Schools and Enrollment**

1. There are 14.5 lakh schools in the country, out of them 2.5 lakh are upper primary schools.
2. Due to dispersal of education through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, enrollment share of girls has increased to 49 percent of the total school enrollment.

#### **Infrastructure**

1. Presently there is no school in the country without toilet for the girls.
2. There is no boundary wall in 40 percent schools in the country.
3. Out of 14.5 lakh schools in the country there is no drinking water arrangement in 37 thousands schools.

#### **Availability of Teachers**

Government has sanctioned 19.48 lakh posts of the teachers out of which teachers were recruited in 15.74 lakh posts. Presently 3.34 lakhs (17%) posts of the teachers are still vacant.

One lakh schools in the country are single teacher schools.

All the regular teachers are getting salary as per the recommendation of 6<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission. But there is state wise variation in the pay scale of ad hoc teachers. In some states pay scale of ad hoc teachers is 15 thousands whereas in some states they are getting 5 thousand rupees as salary. Matter is discussed with the State Education Ministers for making it uniform across the states.

### **Quality of Education**

Issue of a board examination for class 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> was discussed in the cabinet and it was decided that state governments should take decision on, whether to conduct board examination for class 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> or not. More than 28 states have shown interest in conducting board examination for class 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>.

For the students of class 1, 2 and 3, regulation on learning outcome is being formulated in accordance with the Right to Education.

### **Status of School Education in Madhya Pradesh**

#### **1 Number of schools and enrollment**

NUEPA has released the report 2015-16 on the status of education in 36 states and union territories. As per the information given in the report there are 1, 50,762 schools in Madhya Pradesh out of which 82.2 percent are government and 17.98 percent are private. In the state 1,50,762 students are enrolled at primary level, 46,91,113 at upper primary level, 25,77,724 at high school level and 12,82,965 students at higher secondary level, aggregating 1,66,62,658 students enrolled in all level of schools in MP.

#### **2 Infrastructure**

**Separate toilets for girls-** During hearing of the case in Supreme Court “Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan VS. Union of India and Another” in the year 2012, it was came in to the notice that children do not come to schools due to lack of toiletry facilities and girls are specially affected due to non availability of the toilets in the schools. This is the violation of article 21 of the Constitution of India which ensures rights of children for compulsory education. NUEPA report 2015 says that there is no toilet facility in 3.45 percent schools in the state. Adversely Madhya Pradesh ranks 30 among 36 states and UTs in the matter of availability of girl’s toilets in the schools. There is no separate girl’s toilet available in 3.1 percent primary and 2.45 percent upper primary schools in the state.

**Toilets for Boys** – There are no toilets for boys in 3.8 percent schools whereas there are 9 states where 100 percent schools are having toilets for boys. In the matter of availability of boy's toilets in the schools also, Madhya Pradesh is at the 30<sup>th</sup> position among 36 states and UTs.

**Electricity in the Schools** – Electricity connection is available only in 28.8 percent schools of the state. Among 36 states and UTs Madhya Pradesh is at the 33<sup>rd</sup> position in the matter of availability of electricity connection in the schools. In the state 11.31 percent only primary level schools and 24.1 percent only upper primary level schools are having electricity connections.

**Computers in Schools** – Today there is great propagation of Digital India in the country, whereas 84.83 percent schools in MP do not have computers. Among 36 states and UTs Madhya Pradesh is at 28<sup>th</sup> position in the matter of availability of computers in the schools. In Madhya Pradesh computer is available in 2.9 percent only primary level schools and 13.33 percent only upper primary level schools.

**Boundary wall** – There is no boundary wall in 55.11 percent schools of Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh is at 29<sup>th</sup> position among all the states and UTs for availability of boundary wall in Schools. It means out of 36 states and UTs, 28 are in better position if compared with Madhya Pradesh.

**Drinking Water Arrangement** – There is no drinking water arrangement in 3.36 percent schools of the MP. Among Primary and upper primary schools there is no drinking water arrangements in 3.4 and 2.79 percent schools respectively. There are 8 states in the country where there is drinking water arrangement in 100 percent schools whereas in other 11 states 99 percent schools are having drinking water arrangement. In the matter of drinking water arrangement in the schools also, Madhya Pradesh is notably lagging back among all the states and UTs.

### **3 -Discontinuing School Education**

**Transition rate** – Out of all the children enrolled in primary schools of state, 10.82 percent boys and 11.88 percent girls do not reach at upper primary level schools, it means they discontinue before reaching 6<sup>th</sup> class. In the matter of boys and girls discontinuing before transiting from primary school to upper primary school Madhya Pradesh is at 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> position respectively among all 36 states and UTs.

**Annual Dropout Rate** – Annual dropout rate at elementary level is 7.3 percent. Dropout rate among the boys is 6.94 percent and among the girls is 8.16 percent. Madhya Pradesh is at 6<sup>th</sup> position among all the states and UTs for dropout rate at elementary level.

**4 Trained and Regular Teachers** - Within five months after enactment of RTE, states were expected to provide training to all the untrained teachers at elementary level. Presently 2.17 percent contract teachers are teaching in the schools of state. At only primary level schools 7.74 percent teachers are not trained whereas at only upper primary level schools 2.2 percent teachers are not trained.

## **Part -2 Child Marriage**

### **Status of Child Marriage in India**

Madhya Pradesh is among top 8 states of the country where most of the girl's child marriage take place. National Family Health Survey Report 2015-16 says that 26 percent of the women aged 20-24 years were married before their reaching at legal age i.e. 18 years. West Bangal possess the first position in the matter of child marriage where 40.7 percent women were married before completing 18 years of age. In the matter of child marriage Behar is at second position, Jharkhand at third position, Rajasthan at fourth position and Andhra Pradesh is at fifth position. Status of child marriage in other states is available at Anexure-1

### **Status of Child Marriage in Rural India**

Status of Child Marriage in Rural India is a matter of serious concern. Child marriage rate in the rural areas of country is more than child marriage rate of the country. Child marriage rate in India is 26.8 whereas it is 31.5 in rural India. Among the top five states of the country with most incidents of child marriage the rate of marriage before legal age is higher than the child marriage rate of state in rural area in four states except for Andhra Pradesh. In the rural area of West Bangal 43.3 percent women are married before legal age whereas in Jharkhand 44.3 percent, in Bihar 40.9 percent, in Rajasthan 40.5 percent and in the rural area of Andhra Pradesh it is 35.5 percent. Status of child marriage in rural areas of other states is given in Anexure-2.

### **Status of Child Marriage in Madhya Pradesh**

According to National Family Health Survey Report 2015-16 data 30 percent women aged between 20 to 24 years were married before reaching legal age of marriage. Among all the states and UTs of the country Madhya Pradesh is at 8<sup>th</sup> position for maximum incidents of child marriage whereas it stands at 5<sup>th</sup> position for maximum incidents of child marriage in rural areas. In the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh 35.8 percent women are married before legal age.

Tribal dominated district of Madhya Pradesh, Jhabua is the most affected district where 54 percent women aged between 20-24 were married before legal age. Lowest rate of girls child marriage is observed in Balaghat district where only 8.6 percent women were married before legal age. Out of 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh there are 8 districts where child marriage rate is between 40-45 percent (Table-1). In 56 percent districts of the state child marriage rate is more than 40 percent. District wise status of child marriage in the state is available in Annexure-3.

**Table: 1- Child marriages among women in Madhya Pradesh -2015-16**

Rate of child marriages	No. Of districts	Percentage
51-60	1	2
41-50	8	16
31-40	18	38
21-30	14	26
10-20	8	16
<10	1	2
कुल	50	100

Source –NFHS-4

During November to December 2016 Child Rights Observatory Madhya Pradesh (CROMP) had conducted a study 23 districts of the state. In the study 720 married women aged 16 to 35 years were interviewed (Annexure-4). During the interviews questions related to child marriage and health issues were asked. It was found that 13 percent of the interviewed women in 23 districts were married before the legal age. Child marriage rate was 17 percent in rural areas and 9 percent in urban areas.

It was also found in the study that child marriage rate among SC women was 17 percent, among ST women 11 percent, among OBCs 15 percent and among general categories it was 8 percent (Table.2).

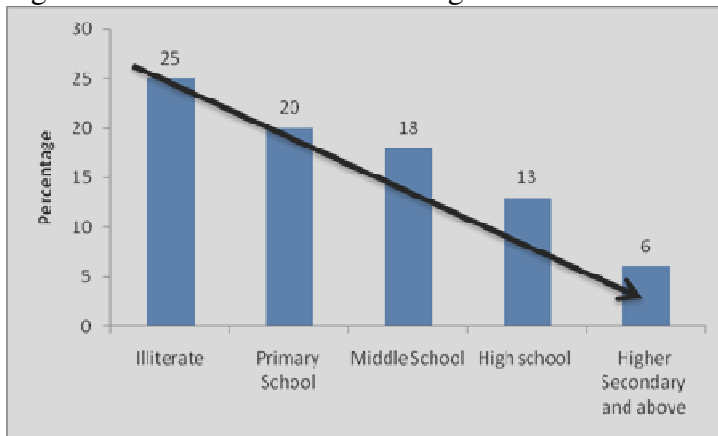
**Table.2- Caste Group wise Child Marriage among women**

Cases of Child Marriage	Number	Percentage out of Total Community Population
SC	26	17%
ST	18	11%
OBC	42	15%
Others	9	8%
Total	95	13%

CROMP, Survey 2016

Education is the chief factor affecting the rate of child marriage. It was found that incidents of child marriage are less among educated women. Child marriage rate among higher secondary pass or more educated women was found four times less in compare to illiterate women. Among illiterate women 25 percent were married before legal age whereas only 6 percent of the higher secondary pass and more educated women were married before reaching the legal age of marriage.

Fig.1- Education and Child Marriage



**CROMP, Survey 2016**

### **Pregnancy and motherhood at minor age**

According to National Family Health Survey-4, report, 73 percent married women in the states became pregnant or give birth to child at the age of 15 to 19 years. This rate is 8.6 percent In the rural areas of the state. District wise figure of pregnancy and motherhood at the age of 15-19 years is quite alerting. Incidents of pregnancy and motherhood at the age of 15 to 19 years is 24.4 percent in Jhabua district, 17.1 percent in Tikamgarh district, 14.8 percent in Barwani district and 13.5 percent in Alirajpur district. Status of pregnancy and motherhood in 15-19 years of age is available in Anexure- 5.

### **Adverse Impacts of Pregnancy and Motherhood at minor age**

Marriage and motherhood at minor age is not only associated with health threats for married women but it also cast negative impacts on children. It was found in the study of CROMP, that 5.43 percent interviewed women became mother before 18 years of age. Findings of the study reveal that out of total births by the women respondents who were married before legal age, 22 percent births were still births. It was also observed that marriage and motherhood after completing the 18 years of age reduces the risk of still birth by 4 times. (Table-3)

Table.3- Still births before and after 18 years of age

Married women	Still birth (Percentage)
Less than 18 years	22
18 years above	5
Average	7

**CROMP, Survey 2016**

It was found in the study that motherhood at mature age not only minimizes the risk of maternal and infant mortality but mature mothers give birth to healthy child also. Out of total live births of the women who became mother before 18 years of age, 28 percent children were underweight i.e. below 25 KG. It was also found that among the total deliveries in this age group 5 percent were premature.

**Part : 3- Child Labour in Madhya Pradesh**

Mr. Antar Singh Arya, Labour Minister, GoMP, in response to a question raised in the assembly during budget session of February - March 2015, shared the information that from 2013 to 2015 total 109 child labours were identified in the state and they were rescued. Legal cases were also filed on the people involved in deployment of child labouring. Minister also informed that 266 cases of child labour were brought into the court for legal proceedings.

But Census 2011 figures on child labour in Madhya Pradesh shows quite different situation. Madhya Pradesh is the one among top five states with high numbers of child labours. Census has classified the labour in to three categories. One is marginal labour, marginal labour is the one who work for a period of 6 months or less in a year (Marginal labours are subdivided in to two categories. First is the category of labors that work for 0-3 months in a year and second who work for 3-6 months in a year). Second category is of main workers who work for six months or more in a year. Third category is of the children who are available for work and seeking jobs. Census 2011 data shows that there are 8,06,546 child labours aged 5-14 years in the state aggregating all the three categories. Among all the states Madhya Pradesh is at fifth position for having maximum child labours. Out of total child labours in the state 53.49 percent are boys and 46.51 percent are girls. Data also shows that 87.9 percent child labours are in the rural areas whereas 12.1 percent are in urban area. Child labours in different districts of the state – In tribal dominated district Alirajpur, there are highest number of child labour (14.8 percent) aged 05-14



years followed by neighboring district Jhabua with 14.36 percent child labours. In the other tribal dominated districts, Barwani, Betul and Dindouri there are 9.2 percent, 82 percent and 87 percent child labours respectively. In Bhind district there is lowest number of child labours (2.0 percent).

#### **Part : 4- Status of Crime Against Children in Madhya Pradesh**

National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) data 2015 on crime against the children shows that total 12859 incidents of crime against the children were reported in the state. Madhya Pradesh is at second position in the matter of crime against children.

During 2015 total 6778 incidents of kidnapping were reported in the state, out of which 5265 (77.7 percent) were against the children. During same year 4391 incidents of rape were reported, out of which 1568 (35.7) were against the children and there were 124 incidents of murder of children with 135 victim in Madhya Pradesh.

#### **Crime against Children in the Districts of Madhya Pradesh**

Data also shows that maximum incidents of crime against children took place in the districts where percentage of immigrates population is higher or the districts bordering with big cities. In Jabalpur 874 incidents of crime against children were reported, whereas in Bhopal 790 cases of crime against children were reported. In Dhar district bordering with the big city like Indore total 724 cases of crime against children were reported. In Indore 644, in Sagar 572, in Satna 547, in Vidisha 417 and in Gwalior 437 cases of crime against children were reported.

#### **Crime against Children in Tribal Dominated Districts**

Situation of crime against children in the tribal dominated districts of the state is serious. The table given below shows the status of crime against children in tribal dominated districts of the state:

**Table.4** - Crime against children in tribal dominated districts

District	No. of crime against children
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Balaghat	318
Shahdole	290
Seoni	272
Betul	209
Badwani	193
Mandla	188

Source –SCRB, M.P

### **Crime against Children in the Districts of Tourism Importance**

Situation of crime against children is worrisome in the districts of tourism importance. In Hoshangabad 300, in Ujjain 268, in Raisen 222, in Tikamgarh 185 and in Chhattarpur 180 cases of crime against children were reported.

### **Districts with Low Rates of Crime against Children**

Analysis of the official data on crime against children presents surprising facts that in Bhind, a defamed district for dacoit, only 9 incident of crime against children were reported. Whereas, in Khargon 5, in Sheopur 32, in Alirajpur 39 and in newly formed Agar district 51 cases of crime against children were reported in the year 2015.

**Table.5- Top 8 district of MP with maximum incidents of kidnapping and rape against children-2015**

Kidnapping	Rape
Bhopal : 448	Indore % 158
Jabalpur: 428	Bhopal % 129
Indore : 329	Dhar % 122
Satna : 302	Balaghat % 80
Dhar : 205	Satna % 75
Gwalior : 185	Badwani % 72

Mandla : 117	Hoshangabad % 64
Balaghat : 115	katani % 61

**Source -SCRB report**

As it can be observed from the above given table that maximum incidents of kidnapping and rape were reported in Bhopal, Jabalpur and Indore. This makes it clear that the maximum incident of crime against children takes place in urban districts.

However, there incidents of crime against children have reduced by 14.51 percent in compare to previous year 2014. During 2014 total 15 thousands 85 cases of crime against children were reported whereas, in 2015 12 thousand 715 cases were reported. But there is increase of 13.74 percent in the incidents of the murder of children in compare to year 2014. Crime nature wise analysis shows that there is decrease of 18.99 percent in the incidents of kidnapping, 4.42 percent in the incidents of rape, 43.33 percent in the incidents of feticide and 40 percent in the incidents of child marriage during the year 2014 to 2015 in the state.

**Part – 5 Child Survivals**

Out of 1000 live births in a year, 51 children could not survive to celebrate their first birthday in the state. Madhya Pradesh is at third position among all the states and UTs for maximum number of infant mortality (Table-6). Status of Under Five Mortality is also serious in MP where 65 children out of 1000 live birth in a year could not survive to celebrate their fifth birthday. Madhya Pradesh is at second position for maximum numbers of UFM in the country (Table-7)

**Table -6 Child Mortality rate in India -2015-16**

S.No.	States /UTIs	Rate
1.	Uttar Pradesh	64
2.	Chhattisgarh	54
3.	Madhya Pradesh	51
4.	Assam	48
5.	Bihar	48
6.	Jharkhand	44
7.	Rajasthan	41
8.	Mizoram	40
9.	Odisha	40
10.	Uttarakhand	40
11.	Andhra Pradesh	35

12.	NCT Delhi	35
13.	Daman & Diu	34
14.	Gujrat	34
15.	Himachal Pradesh	34
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	33
17.	Haryana	33
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	32
19.	Meghalaya	30
20.	Nagaland	29
21.	Panjab	29
22.	Sikkim	29
23.	Karnataka	28
24.	Telangana	28
25.	Tripura	27
26.	West Bengal	27
27.	Maharashtra	24
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	23
29.	Manipur	22
30.	Tamil Nadu	21
31.	Lakshadweep	19
32.	Puducherry	16
33.	Goa	13
34.	Andaman & Nicobar	10
35.	Kerala	6
	India	41

Source -NFHS-4

Table 7 – Rate of Under Five Mortality (U5MR) in India and states -2015-16

S.No.	States	Rate of Under Five Mortality (U5MR)
1	Uttar Pradesh	78
2	Madhya Pradesh	65
3	Chhattisgarh	64
4	Bihar	58
5	Assam	56
6	Jharkhand	54
7	Rajasthan	51
8	Odisha	49
9	NCT Delhi	47
10	Uttarakhand	47
11	Mizoram	46
12	Gujrat	43
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	42

14	Andhra Pradesh	41
15	Haryana	41
16	Meghalaya	40
17	Himachal Pradesh	38
18	Jammu & Kashmir	38
19	Nagaland	37
20	Daman & Diu	34
21	Arunachal Pradesh	33
22	Panjab	33
23	Tripura	33
24	Karnataka	32
25	Sikkim	32
26	Telangana	32
27	West Bengal	32
28	Maharashtra	29
29	Tamil Nadu	27
30	Manipur	26
31	Lakshadweep	23
32	Puducherry	16
33	Andaman & Nicobar	13
34	Goa	13
35	Kerala	7
	India	50

Source -NFHS-

### Part: 6- Nutrition and Health

Few months back Government of Madhya Pradesh put its argument in the High Court that there is no evidence of children dying due to malnourishment in the state but, the children died due to other diseases. In the state, more than 42 percent of up to five years children are underweight. Madhya Pradesh is at the third position in the country for maximum numbers of underweight children who are up to five years old. See table -8 for status of MP and other states.

**Table -8 Children under 5 years who are underweight in India and States -2015-16**

S.NO.	States	Under weight-for-age (%)
1	Jharkhand	47.8
2	Bihar	43.9
3	Madhya Pradesh	42.8
4	Uttar Pradesh	39.5
5	Gujrat	39.3
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38.9
7	Chhattisgarh	37.7

8	Rajasthan	36.7
9	Maharashtra	36
10	Karnataka	35.2
11	Odisha	34.4
12	Andhra Pradesh	31.9
13	West Bengal	31.5
14	Assam	29.8
15	Haryana	29.4
16	Meghalaya	29
17	Telangana	28.5
18	NCT Delhi	27
19	Daman & Diu	26.7
20	Uttarakhand	26.6
21	Chandigarh	24.5
22	Tripura	24.1
23	Goa	23.8
24	Tamil Nadu	23.8
25	Lakshadweep	23.4
26	Puducherry	22
27	Andaman & Nicobar	21.6
28	Panjab	21.6
29	Himachal Pradesh	21.2
30	Arunachal Pradesh	19.5
31	Nagaland	16.8
32	Jammu & Kashmir	16.6
33	Kerala	16.1
34	Sikkim	14.2
35	Manipur	13.8
36	Mizoram	11.9
	India	35.7

Source -NFHS-4

Status of Madhya Pradesh in malnourishment and related indicators is given in tables 9-12. It can be observed from the given tables that status of MP is very poor in all the indicators.

**Table:9- State and UTs wise children who are stunted -2015-16**

S.No.	States	Stunted children (height-for-age)%
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.6
2	Daman & Diu	73.8
3	Chandigarh	73.1
4	Haryana	71.7
5	Jharkhand	69.9
6	Madhya Pradesh	68.9
7	Bihar	63.5
8	Uttar Pradesh	63.2

9	NCT Delhi	62.6
10	Gujrat	62.6
11	Karnataka	60.9
12	Telangana	60.7
13	Rajasthan	60.3
14	Uttarakhand	59.8
15	Andhra Pradesh	58.6
16	Panjab	56.6
17	Sikkim	55.1
18	West Bengal	54.2
19	Maharashtra	53.8
20	Lakshadweep	51.9
21	Arunachal Pradesh	50.7
22	Tamil Nadu	50.7
23	Andaman & Nicobar	49
24	Goa	48.3
25	Tripura	48.3
26	Meghalaya	48
27	Puducherry	44.9
28	Odisha	44.6
29	Jammu & Kashmir	43.3
30	Chhattisgarh	41.6
31	Assam	35.7
32	Kerala	35.6
33	Manipur	23.9
34	Himachal Pradesh	22
35	Nagaland	21.6
36	Mizoram	17.7

Source -NFHS-4

**Table 10 -Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth-2015-16**

S.no	State	Percentage of children
1	Mizoram	70.2
2	Odisha	68.6
3	Sikkim	66.5
4	Manipur	65.4
5	Puducherry	65.3
6	Assam	64.4
7	Goa	60.9
8	Meghalaya	60.6
9	Arunachal Pradesh	58.7
10	Maharashtra	57.5

11	Karnataka	56.4
12	Tamil Nadu	54.7
13	Lakshadweep	54.3
14	Kerala	53.3
15	Nagaland	53.2
16	Daman & Diu	52.3
17	Gujrat	50
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	47.8
19	West Bengal	47.5
20	Chhattisgarh	47.1
21	Jammu & Kashmir	46
22	Tripura	44.4
23	Haryana	42.4
24	Andaman & Nicobar	41.9
25	Himachal Pradesh	41.1
26	Andhra Pradesh	40.1
27	Telangana	37.1
28	Bihar	34.9
29	Madhya Pradesh	34.5
30	Chandigarh	33.5
31	Jharkhand	33.2
32	Panjab	30.7
33	NCT Delhi	29.1
34	Rajasthan	28.4
35	Uttarakhand	27.8
36	Uttar Pradesh	25.2
	India	41.6

Source -NFHS-4

**Table 11- Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed -2015-16**

S.No.	States	Percentage of children
1	Andaman & Nicobar	66.8



2	Andhra Pradesh	70.2
3	Arunachal Pradesh	56.5
4	Assam	63.5
5	Bihar	53.5
6	Chandigarh	N/A
7	Chhattisgarh	77.2
8	NCT Delhi	49.8
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72.7
10	Daman & Diu	N/A
11	Goa	N/A
12	Gujrat	55.8
13	Haryana	50.3
14	Himachal Pradesh	67.2
15	Jammu & Kashmir	65.4
16	Jharkhand	64.8
17	Karnataka	54.2
18	Kerala	63.1
19	Lakshadweep	55
20	Madhya Pradesh	58.2
21	Maharashtra	56.6
22	Manipur	73.6
23	Meghalaya	35.8
24	Mizoram	60.6
25	Nagaland	44.5
26	Odisha	65.6
27	Panjab	53
28	Puducherry	45.5
29	Rajasthan	58.2
30	Sikkim	54.6
31	Tamil Nadu	48.3
32	Telangana	67.3
33	Tripura	70.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	41.6
35	Uttarakhand	51
36	West Bengal	52.3
	India	54.9

NFHS-4

**Table 12 , Children age 6-59 months who are anemic -2015-16**

S.no.	State	Percentage of children
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.6
2	Daman & Diu	73.8
3	Chandigarh	73.1
4	Haryana	71.7
5	Jharkhand	69.9
6	Madhya Pradesh	68.9
7	Bihar	63.5
8	Uttar Pradesh	63.2
9	NCT Delhi	62.6
10	Gujrat	62.6
11	Karnataka	60.9
12	Telangana	60.7
13	Rajasthan	60.3
14	Uttarakhand	59.8
15	Andhra Pradesh	58.6
16	Panjab	56.6
17	Sikkim	55.1
18	West Bengal	54.2
19	Maharashtra	53.8
20	Lakshadweep	51.9
21	Arunachal Pradesh	50.7
22	Tamil Nadu	50.7
23	Andaman & Nicobar	49
24	Goa	48.3
25	Tripura	48.3
26	Meghalaya	48
27	Puducherry	44.9
28	Odisha	44.6
29	Jammu & Kashmir	43.3
30	Chhattisgarh	41.6
31	Assam	35.7
32	Kerala	35.6
33	Manipur	23.9
34	Himachal Pradesh	22
35	Nagaland	21.6
36	Mizoram	17.7
	India	58.4

**NFHS-4**

It is really a matter of serious concerns that maximum children dye in the country due to the reasons which can be prevented. Timely and proper vaccination play very important role in preventing child

mortality, which should be done properly up to two years of age. But in Madhya Pradesh only 53 percent of the children are completely vaccinated. Adversely Madhya Pradesh is at 29 position among 36 states and UTs of the country for complete vaccination of the children aged 12-23 months. See table 13 for status of vaccination in all the states and UTs.

**Table -13 Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) - 2015-16**

S.No.	State and UTs	Percentage of children
1	Puducherry	91.3
2	Panjab	89.1
3	Goa	88.4
4	Lakshadweep	86.9
5	West Bengal	84.4
6	Sikkim	83
7	Kerala	82.1
8	Chandigarh	79.5
9	Odisha	78.6
10	Chhattisgarh	76.4
11	Jammu & Kashmir	75.1
12	Andaman & Nicobar	73.2
13	Tamil Nadu	69.7
14	Himachal Pradesh	69.5
15	Telangana	68.1
16	NCT Delhi	66.4
17	Daman & Diu	66.3
18	Manipur	65.9
19	Andhra Pradesh	65.3
20	Karnataka	62.6
21	Haryana	62.2
22	Jharkhand	61.9
23	Bihar	61.7
24	Meghalaya	61.5
25	Uttarakhand	57.7

26	Maharashtra	56.3
27	Rajasthan	54.8
28	Tripura	54.5
29	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>53.6</b>
30	Uttar Pradesh	51.1
31	Mizoram	50.5
32	Gujrat	50.4
33	Assam	47.1
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	43.2
35	Arunachal Pradesh	38.2
36	Nagaland	35.7
	India	62

**NFHS-4**

**Conclusion:** Census-2011 data on population of children up to 18 years of age in Madhya Pradesh shows that it constitutes around 40 percent of the total population of the state. Ignorance of the rights of children in the state may affect holistic development of a big part of total population. Constitution of India provides for protecting child rights in the country through enactment of various laws and institutional arrangements. Many countries accept Child Rights as defined in UNCRC also ensures the best for welfare, protection and development of children.

In year 2015 the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their 169 targets were adopted by member countries of the United Nations to achieve till 2030. Among the goals of SDGs some have direct impact on welfare of the children. These goals are mainly:

G-3. End Poverty in all its forms everywhere

G-4. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

G-5. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

G-6. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

G-7. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

But Status of children on various developmental indicators show that Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind to many other states of India. To achieve the SDGs and the constitutional rights related to children, it is essential better policy intervention and timely review by implementing authorities.

**Annexure -1**

Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) in India and States -2015-16

S.no.	States /UTIs	Percentage of women
1	West Bengal	40.7
2	Bihar	39.1
3	Jharkhand	38
4	Rajasthan	35.4
5	Andhra Pradesh-	32.7
6	Assam	32.6
7	Tripura	32.2
8	Madhya Pradesh	30.0
9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.8
10	Telangana	25.7
11	Daman & Diu	25.4
12	Maharashtra	25.1
13	Gujarat	24.9
14	Arunachal Pradesh	23.5
15	Karnataka	23.2
16	Chhattisgarh	21.3
17	Odisha	21.3
18	Uttar Pradesh	21.2
19	Haryana	18.5
20	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.1
21	Meghalaya	16.5
22	Tamil Nadu	15.7
23	Sikkim	14.5
24	Uttarakhand	13.9
25	Nagaland	13.3
26	Manipur	13.1
27	NCT Delhi	13
28	Chandigarh	12.7
29	Mizoram	10.8
30	Puducherry	10.7
31	Goa-	9.8
32	Jammu & Kashmir	8.7
33	Himachal Pradesh	8.6
34	Keral	7.6
35	Punjab	7.6
36	Lakshadweep	0.9
	India	31.5

Source –NFHS-4

**Annexure -2**

Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) in rural areas of India and States 2015-16

S.no.	States /UTIs	Percentage of women
1	West Bengal	46.3
2	Jharkhand	44.3
3	Bihar	40.9
4	Rajasthan	40.5
5	Madhya Pradesh	35.8
6	Andhra Pradesh-	35.5
7	Telangana	35
8	Tripura	34.8
9	Assam	33.9
10	Maharashtra	31.5
11	Gujarat	30.7
12	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27.5
13	Karnataka	27
14	Arunachal Pradesh	25.5
15	Uttar Pradesh	24.9
16	Chhattisgarh	23.5
17	Odisha	21.7
18	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.4
19	Meghalaya	19.3
20	Tamil Nadu	18.3
21	Daman & Diu	18.2
22	Haryana	17.8
23	Mizoram	17
24	Nagaland	15.8
25	Uttarakhand	14.8
26	Manipur	14.3
27	Sikkim	13.6
28	Jammu & Kashmir	10.3
29	Puducherry	10.2
30	Himachal Pradesh	8.8
31	Punjab	8.1
32	Keral	7.5
33	Goa-	2.7
34	Lakshadweep	0
35	Chandigarh	NO data
36	NCT Delhi	NO data
	<b>India</b>	<b>26.8</b>

Source –NFHS-4

**Annexure -3**

Women age 20-24 years married before age 18 years (%) in Madhya Pradesh and its districts -2015-16

S.no.	Distticts	Percentage of women
1	Jhabua	54.0
2	Mandsaur	48.2
3	Tikamgarh	47.2
4	Ratlam	46.2
5	Sidhi	45.7
6	Chhatarpur	43.5
7	Vidisha	43.5
8	Barwani	42.2
9	Ujjain	41.0
10	Damoh	39.9
11	Sagar	38.6
12	Rajgarh	38.2
13	Umaria	37.3
14	Alirajpur	37.1
15	Datia	37.1
16	Dewas,	36.1
17	Satna	36.1
18	Shahdol	35.4
19	Shajapur	35.2
20	Dindori	34.9
21	Singrauli	34.9
22	Shivpuri	34.0
23	Rewa	33.6
24	Ashoknagar	33.2
25	Panna	32.9
26	Neemuch	31.8
27	Bhind	31.7
28	Sehore	31.5
29	Dhar	30.1
30	Guna	29.8
31	Sheopur	29.6
32	Raisen	28.1
33	Narsimhapur	27.4
34	Anuppur	27.3
35	Mandla	27.3
36	Morena	27.0
37	Katni	25.5
38	Burhanpur	24.7

39	Harda,	24.3
40	Khargone	24.0
41	Indore	20.7
42	Gwalior	19.4
43	Hoshangabad	18.4
44	Khandwa (East Nimar)	17.6
45	Chhindwara	16.3
46	Seoni	16.3
47	Jabalpur	13.9
48	Bhopal	13.1
49	Betul	12.5
50	Balaghat	8.6
	<b>M.P</b>	<b>30.0</b>

Source –NFHS-4

#### Annexure -4

#### Interviews with women by districts

District	Number of women
<b>Annuppur</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Betul</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Bhind</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Bhopal</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Chindwara</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Damoh</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Gwalior</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Hosangabad</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Indore</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Jhabua</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Khandwa</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Mandla</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Morena</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Panna</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Raisen</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Rajgarh</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Rewa</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Satna</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Sidhi</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Sehore</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Sheopur</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Singrauli</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Umariya</b>	<b>30</b>
Total	720

Source - CROMP,2016



## Annexure -5

**Women age 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey -2015-16**

S.no	Districts	Percentage of women
1	Jhabua	24.4
2	Tikamgarh	17.1
3	Barwani	14.8
4	Alirajpur	13.5
5	Narsimhapur	12.5
6	Singrauli	11.7
7	Sagar	11.1
8	Dindori	10.3
9	Shajapur	10.2
10	Ashoknagar	9.9
11	Dhar	9.9
12	Guna	9.7
13	Ujjain	9.5
14	Vidisha	9.5
15	Dewas,	9.4
16	Mandla	8.8
17	Shivpuri	8.6
18	Ratlam	8.3
19	Chhatarpur	8.2
20	Umaria	8.2
21	Chhindwara	8.1
22	Anuppur	8
23	Damoh	7.8
24	Datia	7.8
25	Raisen	7.3
26	Shahdol	7.3
27	Panna	7.2
28	Burhanpur	7
29	Khargone	7
30	Rajgarh	6.7
31	Sidhi	6.6
32	Khandwa (East Nimar)	6.1
33	Bhind	6
34	Morena	5.5

35	Indore	5.1
36	Betul	4.9
37	Mandsaur	4.4
38	Satna	4.4
39	Rewa	4.3
40	Sehore	4.3
41	Katani	4.3
42	Harda,	4.2
43	Neemuch	4.2
44	Jabalpur	4
45	Gwalior	3.8
46	Seoni	3.8
47	Sheopur	3.6
48	Hoshangabad	2.5
49	Balaghat	2.2
50	Bhopal	2.1
	<b>M.P</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Source –NFHS-4