



# CHILD STATISTICS ANDHRA PRADESH

**2014/2015**

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH  
GOLLAPUDI, VIJAYAWADA**

## P R E F A C E

Children are vulnerable to numerous social and economic dangerous and difficult conditions, which are unfortunately increasing with passing of time. The nation is progressing through a juncture, which demands more focused attention towards the challenges faced by the children. The Government is taking various remedial actions including legislative measures and administrative initiatives. In this context, Statistics on various aspects of childhood, analyzed and presented at one place, will be of great use for policy and programme makers, administrators and social activists.

In this context, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Andhra Pradesh is releasing an annual publication "Child Statistics" since the year 2011 to fill the gap in Child related information for the state. The present publication of "Child Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, 2014/2015" is 3<sup>rd</sup> in its series.

This publication covers the district wise statistical data on (I) Commitment and Responsibilities, (II) Demography, (III) Health, (IV) Education, (V) Child Labor and (VI) Child protection which contains demographic particulars, status of child nutrition, health and education, children at work and in situations of crime. The co-operation received from the line departments is very much acknowledged. The efforts made by the staff and officers concerned to the Social Statistics Division, DE&S, Andhra Pradesh in bringing out the publication is warmly appreciated.

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

Gollapudi, Vijayawada

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Dr. D. DAKSHINAMURTY

DIRECTOR

**OFFICERS AND STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE PUBLICATION  
SOCIAL STATISTICS DIVISION (SSD)**

1.	Sri P.Uma Prasad	Deputy Director
2.	Sri Md.Abdul Razakh	Assistant Director
3.	Sri M. Raghunath	Deputy Statistical Officer
4.	Smt. B.Varalakshmi	Deputy Statistical Officer
5.	Smt. B.Annapurna Devi	Deputy Statistical Officer
6.	Smt. V.V. Padma	Assistant Statistical Officer
7.	Smt. R.Asha Jyothi	Assistant Statistical Officer
8.	Sri. N.Anjaiah Babu	Assistant Statistical Officer
10.	Sri A.V.N.G.Anurag	Assistant Statistical Officer

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# CHAPTER I

## COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

## CHAPTER-I

### COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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

The special mention of these concerns echoes in the Constitution of India under various operational vehicles such as the Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights and the various Schedules. Enactment of laws and policy initiatives with a focus on children ensure their relevance.



Biologically, childhood is the span of life from birth to adolescence. **According to Article 1 of UNCRC (United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child), "A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier."**

**UNCRC (United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1990, is the widely accepted UN instrument ratified by most of the developed as well as developing countries, including India.**

The definition of the child as given by the UNCRC has definite bearing not only on child development programmes and on budgetary provisions for them, but also on production of statistics as applicable to different cross- sections of children in terms of reference ages.

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

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

<b>Childhood – Important legal and Constitutional Provisions in India at a glance</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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 ...’</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Different Acts under Labour Laws declare different age criteria:</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>The Apprentices Act (1961)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>‘A person is qualified to be engaged as an apprentice only if he is not less than fourteen years of age ....’</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>The Factories Act (1948)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>‘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....’</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>The Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986)</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>‘Child means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age.’</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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’.</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>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.’</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Indian Penal Code in its Criminal law states ‘Nothing is an offence which is done by 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.</b></li> </ul>	

## Constitutional Provisions for Children

Children enjoy equal rights as adults as per article 14 of the Constitution. Likewise, Article 15(3) empowers the State to make special provisions for Children. Article 21 A ensures for all children free and compulsory education within the ages of 6 and 14 years. Article 23 prohibits trafficking of Human beings and forced labour. Article 24 on prohibition of the employment of children in factories etc., explicitly prevents children below the age of 14 years from being employed to work in any factory, mine or any other hazardous form of employment.

Article 39 (f) directs the State to ensure that children are given equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against moral and material abandonment.. Guided by the Directive Principles of State policy, Article 45 on provisions for free and compulsory education for children also states that “The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and compulsory education for all children until they achieve the age of 6 years. Article 51A clause (k) lays down a duty that parents or guardians provide opportunities for education to their child/ward between the age of 6 and 14 years. Article 243 G read with schedule-11 provides for institutionalizing child care to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living, as well as to improve public health and monitor the development and well being of children all over the country. The Acts range from guaranteeing the rights and entitlement of children (as minors) against exploitation – physical, economic, social, cultural and religious –providing them with caring hands for ensuring a better future.

<b>Constitutional Provisions Specific to Children</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Article 21 A : The State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 years</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Article 24: Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous form of employment</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Article 39 : The state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter vocations unsuited to their age or strength;</li> <li>(f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Article 45: The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.</b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Articles 243 (G) read with Schedule 11: Provides for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust programmes of women and child development to the Panchayat [Item 25 of Schedule 11] apart from education [item 17], family welfare [item 25], health and sanitation [item 23] and other items with a bearing on the welfare of children.</b></li> </ul>

## **Union laws guaranteeing Rights and entitlement to Children**

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

### **Important Union Laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlement to Children**

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

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

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

### **National Policies and Programmes for Children**

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

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

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

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



### Important Schemes for Well- being of Children

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

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

#### **Child Rights: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**

The Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC) was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by UN General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20<sup>th</sup> November 1989. The CRC is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. It entered in to force on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1990, in accordance with article 49. It has been ratified by 191 countries. The Convention changed the way children are viewed and treated – i.e., as human beings with a distinct set of rights instead of as passive objects of care and charity. The world made an extraordinary commitment to all children through its adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. But today, many of those commitments have not been acted upon, and the rights of too many children are violated daily.

The States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of fifteen years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

## According of Article 1 of United Nations Convention on Right of Children (CRC)

**“A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.”**

The National Plan of Action for Children 2005 commits itself to ensure all rights to all children up to the age of 18 years. Whereas the National Charter for Children 2004 emphasizes the Government’s commitment to children’s rights, the National Plan of Action for Children 2005 will be implemented throughout the country through national measures and through State Plan of Action for Children.

Minimum Legal Age Defined by National Legislations Age in Years		
• End of Compulsory Education	14 (Boys)	14 (Girls)
• Marriage	21 (Boys)	18 (Girls)
• Sexual Consent	Not defined (Boys)	16 (Girls)
Under Section 375 of the India Penal Code		
• Voluntary enlistment in the armed forces	16 Years	(A)
(A person is allowed to take part in active combat only at the age of 18)		
• Voluntary enlistment in the armed forces	16 Years	
(A person is allowed to take part in active combat only at the age of 18 years)		
• Admission to employment or work, including hazardous work, part-time and full-time work		18 Years
• Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986		14 Years
• Mines Act, 1952		18 Years
• Merchant Shipping Act, 1958		14 Years
• Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961		14 Years
• Apprentices Act, 1961		14 Years
• Beedi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966		14 Years
• Plantation labour Act, 1951		14 Years

### Issue Involved Efforts of Standardization:

*The Law Commission of India examined the issue of a common definition for children and felt that different legislations have made distinct definitions keeping in mind specific purposes. The Commission while examining the issue of the need of having a uniform legislation with regard to “age of marriage” and “definition of child”, requested the Supreme Court of India to look into it and decide on*

- (1) Legal issues rising out of the present legal framework consisting of contradicting laws, like situation arising out of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, which seeks to abolish all girl-child marriages under 18 years but the “provision of rape under Section 375” of Indian Penal Code (IPC), which provide an exception for husbands to have wives above 15 years of age. The same Section of IPC stipulates the “age of consent for girls” to be 16 years.

- (2) The need for having different ages of marriage for girls and boys is also under debate.
- (3) The country also has obligations under its international commitments in terms of its obligation to children. With such a definition of children the country would then need data sets on population in the age-group 0-18 years for the sake of meeting international obligation on the provisions of the Convention.
- (4) Minimum legal age defined by National Legislations – criminal responsibility under Section 83 of the Indian Penal Code:

*“According to which nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under 12 years, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. It may be noted that children below the age of seven years are deemed to be incapable of criminal offence as per section 82 of the Indian Penal Code.”*

- (v) Juvenile Crime: The Juvenile Justice and Protection of Children Act 2000.

Finally, “A uniform definition of a child may not be possible,” was the Law Commission of India’s conclusion (2008, Report of Child Marriage Act of Law Commission of India

Efforts at “standardizations” by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, for defining children in terms of age is in process and yet to stabilize. Recently the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has constituted a committee, to decide on the upper age limit of childhood in the country.

In general the age-group 0-14 is viewed as the target group for defining children. This publication also follows the same standard

#### **ARTICLES:**

1. **Definition of a Child:** - Child is recognized as a person under 18, unless national laws recognize the age of majority earlier.
2. **Non-discrimination:-** All rights apply to all Children without exception. It is the States obligation to protect Children from any form of discrimination and to take positive action to promote their rights.
3. **Best interests of the child:** - All actions concerning the Child shall take full account of his or her best interests. The State shall provide the child with adequate care when parents, or others charged with that responsibility, fail to do so.
4. **Implementation of Rights:-**The State must do all it can to implement the rights contained in the Convention.

5. **Parental guidance and the Child's evolving capacities:** - The State must respect the rights and responsibilities of parents and the extended family to provide guidance for the Child which is appropriate to her or his evolving capacities
6. **Survival and Development:** - Every Child has the inherent right to life, and the State has an obligation to ensure the Child's survival and Development.
7. **Name and Nationality:** - The Child has the right to a name at birth, The Child also has the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, to know his or her parents and be cared for by them.
8. **Preservation of Identity:** - The State has an obligation to protect, and if necessary, re-establish basic aspects of the Child's identity. This includes name, nationality and family ties.
9. **Separation from Parents:** - The Child has a right to live with his or her parents unless this is deemed to be incompatible with the child's best interests. The Child also has the right to maintain contact with both parents if separated from one or both.
10. **Family reunification:**-Children and their parents have the right to leave any country and to enter their own for purposes of reunion or the maintenance of the Child-parent relationship.
11. **Illicit transfer and non-return:-** The State has an obligation to prevent and remedy the kidnapping or retention of Children abroad by a parent or third party.
12. **The Child's opinion:-**The Child has the right to express his or her opinion freely and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting the Child.
13. **Freedom of Expression:** - The Child has the right to express his or her views, obtain information, and make ideas or information known, regardless of frontiers.
14. **Freedom of thought, conscience and religion:-**The State shall respect the Child's right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance.
15. **Freedom of Association:** - Children have a right to meet with others, and to join or form association.
16. **Protection of Privacy:** - Children have the right to protection from interference with privacy, family, home and correspondence, and from libel or slander.
17. **Access to appropriate information:** - The State shall ensure the accessibility to Children of information and material from a diversity of sources, and it shall encourage the mass media to disseminate information which is of social and cultural benefit to the Child, and take steps to protect him or her from harmful materials.
18. **Parental Responsibilities:** - Parents have joint primary responsibility for raising the Child, and State shall support them in this. The State shall provide appropriate assistance to parents in Child-raising.
19. **Protection from abuse and neglect:** - The State shall protect the Child from all forms of maltreatment by parents or others responsible for the care of the Child and establish appropriate social programmes for the prevention of abuse and the treatment of victims

20. **Protection of a Child without Family:**-The State is obliged to provide special protection for a Child deprived of the family environment and to sure that appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement is available in such cases. Efforts to meet this obligation shall pay due regard to the Child's cultural background.
21. **Adoption:** - In countries where adoption is recognized and/or allowed, it shall only be carried out in the best interests of the Child, and then only with the authorization of competent authorities, and safeguards for the Child.
22. **Refugee Children:** - Special protection shall be granted to a refugee Child or to a Child seeking refugee status. It is the States obligation to cooperate with competent organizations which provide such protection and assistance.
23. **Children with Disabilities:** - A disabled Child has the right to special care, education and training to help him or her enjoy a full and decent life in dignity and achieve the greatest degree of self- reliance and social integration possible.
24. **Health and Health Services:** - The Child has a right to the highest standard of Health and Medical care attainable. States shall place special emphasis on the provision of primary and preventive Health care, public Health education and the reduction of infant mortality. They shall encourage international co-operation in this regard and strive to see that no Child is deprived of access to effective Health services.
25. **Periodic review of placement:** - A Child who is placed by the State for reasons of care, protection or treatment is entitled to have that placement evaluated regularly.
26. **Social security:** - The Child has the right to benefit from social security including social security including social insurance.
27. **Standard of living:** - Every Child has the right to a standard of living adequate for his or her physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. Parents have the primary responsibility to ensure that the Child has an adequate standard of living. The States duty is to ensure that this responsibility can be fulfilled, and is. State responsibility can include materials assistance to parents and their children.
28. **Education:** The child has a right to education, and the States duty is to ensure that primary education is free and compulsory , to encourage different forms of secondary accessible to every child and to make higher education available to all on the basis of capacity. School discipline shall consistent with the child's rights and dignity. The State shall engage in international co-operation to implement this right.
29. **Aims of education:** Education shall aim at developing the child's personality, talents and metal and physical abilities to the fullest extent. Education shall prepare the child for an active adult life in a free society and foster respect for an active adult life in a free society and respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, and for the cultural background and values of others.
30. **Children of Minorities or indigenous populations:** Children of minority communities and indigenous populations have the right to enjoy their own culture and to practice their own religion and language.

31. **Leisure, recreation and cultural activities:** The child has the right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities.
32. **Child Labour:** The child has the right to be protected from work that threatens his or her health, education or development. The State shall set minimum ages for employment and regulate working conditions.
33. **Drug abuse:** Children have the right to protection from the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs, and from being involved in their production or distribution.
34. **Sexual Exploitation:** The State shall protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.
35. **Sale, trafficking and abduction:** It is the States obligation to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.
36. **Other form of exploitation:** The child has the right to protection from all forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare not covered in Articles 32,33,34 and 35.
37. **Torture and deprivation of liberty:** No child shall be subjected to torture, cruel treatment or punishment, unlawful arrest or deprivation of liberty. Both capital punishment and life imprisonment without the possibility of release are prohibited for  
Offences committed by persons below 18 years. Any child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interests not to do so. A child who is detained shall have legal and other assistance as well as contact with the family.
38. **Armed conflicts:** States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that children under 15 years of age have no direct part in hostilities. No child below 15 shall be recruited into the armed forces. States shall also ensure the protection and care of children who are affected by armed conflict as described in relevant international law.
39. **Rehabilitative care:** The state has an obligation to sure that child victims of armed conflicts, torture, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation receive appropriate treatment  
For their recovery and social reintegration.
40. **Administration of juvenile justice:** A child in conflict with the law has the right to treatment which promotes the child's sense of dignity and worth, takes the child's age into account and aims at his or her reintegration into society... The child is entitled to basic guarantees as well as legal or other assistance for his or her defense. Judicial proceedings and institutional placements shall be avoided wherever possible.
41. **Respect for higher standards:** Wherever standards set in applicable national and international law relevant to the rights of the child that are higher than those in this Convention, the higher standard shall always apply.

### **Implementation and entry into force:**

- (i) The States obligation to make the rights contained in this Convention widely known to both adults and children.
- (ii) The setting up of a Committee on the Rights of the child composed of ten experts, which will consider reports that States Parties to the Convention are to submit two years after ratification and every five years thereafter. The Convention enters into force – and the committee would therefore be set up once 20 countries have ratified it.
- (iii) State Parties are to make their reports widely available to the general public.
- (iv) The Committee may propose that special studies be undertaken on specific issues relating to the rights of the child, and may make its evaluations known to each State Party concerned as well as to the UN General Assembly.
- (v) In order to “ foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation”, the specialized agencies of UN- such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) , World Health Organisation (who) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)-and UNICEF would be able to attend the meetings of the Committee. Together with any other body recognized as “competent”, including non-governmental organizations (NGOS) in consultative status with the UN and UN organs such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), they can submit pertinent information to the Committee and be asked to advice on the optimal implementation of the Convention.

## CHAPTER II

## DEMOGRAPHY



## CHAPTER -II

### WE THE CHILDREN OF ANDHRA PRADESH - DEMOGRAPHY

Andhra Pradesh is the tenth populous state in the country with 49.58 million people while India population is 1.21 billion as per 2011 census. The state share is about 4.96 % of nation's population. An increase of 4.18 million people during the decade 2001-2011 has been recorded in state with 9.21 decadal growth rate. It is significant that there is an absolute increase in state population while there is a reduction of 5.8 lakhs in the population of children aged 0-6 years. The share of children (0-6 years) in total population has shown a decline from 12.83% in 2001 to 10.58% in Census 2011.



The population of children (0-6years) is reported as 52.44 lakhs in 2011 with a decrease of 9.94% compared to child population in 2001 with 58.23 lakhs. The share of total children (0-6years) to total population is 10.58% in 2011 census where as the corresponding figures for male children and female children are 10.86 and 10.29% respectively.

Total Population and Child Population (0-6years) in Andhra Pradesh, 2001 and 2011 Census									
Census	Total Population (in Lakhs)			Children (0-6years) (in Lakhs)			Share of Children (0-6years) to total population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2001	453.97	228.95	225.02	58.23	29.65	28.58	12.83	12.95	12.70
2011	495.77	248.30	247.47	52.44	26.97	25.47	10.58	10.86	10.29

Among the 13 districts, East Godavari district stood first with 5.37lakhs Children (0-6 years) followed by Kurnool and Guntur with 5.06 lakhs and 4.96 lakhs in 2011 census. The decadal decline (2001-2011) in age group of 0-6 years is more for female children (10.90%) than male children (9.04%).

Children Population in age group of 0-6 year by sex in Andhra Pradesh, 2001 and 2011 Census						
Census	Total	Male	Female	Decline in Child Population		
				Total	Male	Female
2001	5823115	2965090	2858025			
2011	5243636	2697015	2546621	579479 (9.95%)	268075 (9.04%)	311404 (10.90%)

The share of the Children (0-6 years) to total Population has been declined during 2001-2011 and the decline was slight higher for female children than male children.

Proportion of Children in age group of 0-6 years to Total Population in Andhra Pradesh 2001 and 2011 Census						
Census	Total	Male	Female	Decline in share of Children to Total Population		
				Total	Male	Female
2001	12.83	12.95	12.70			
2011	10.58	10.86	10.29	2.25	2.09	2.41

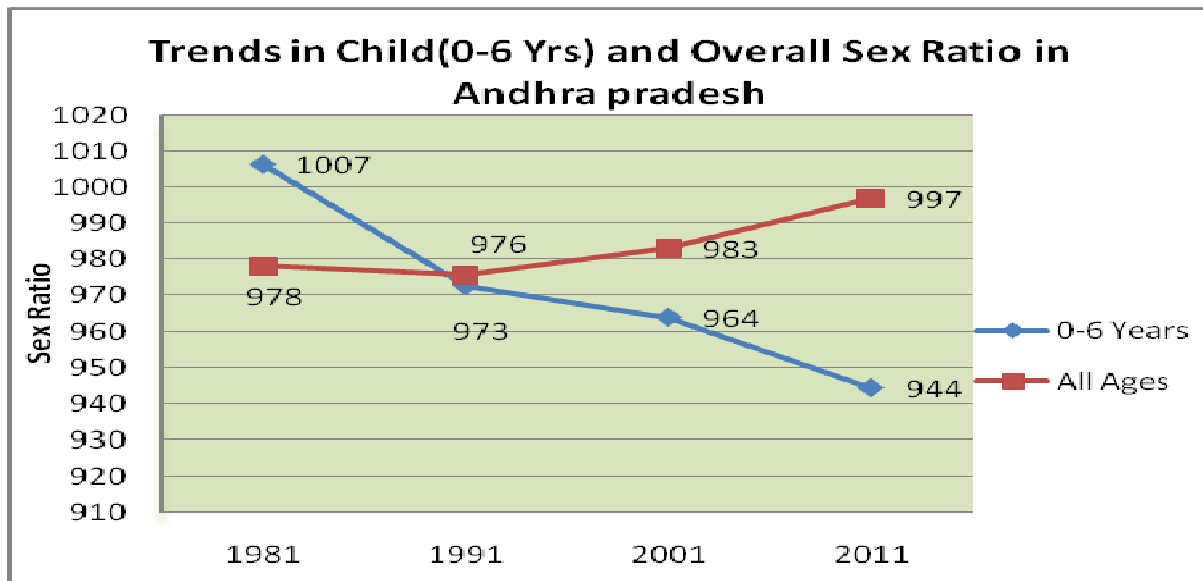
#### Gender Ratio (0-6 Years):

It is observed that the size of children population in the age group of (0-6 years) is declining with decline in the share of children in the total population during 2011 census, the share of girls in (0-6 years) is declining more faster than that of boys of (0-6 years).

Though, overall sex ratio of the state shows a trend of improvement from 983 of 2001 census to 997 of 2011 census, the child sex ratio is showing declining trend from 964 of 2001 census to 944 of 2011 census, which is a matter of concern. During the period 1991-2001, child sex ratio declined from 973 to 964, where the overall sex ratio is increased from 976 to 983. This observes an opposite trend in the movement of child sex ratio in age group of (0-6years) compared to the overall sex ratio.

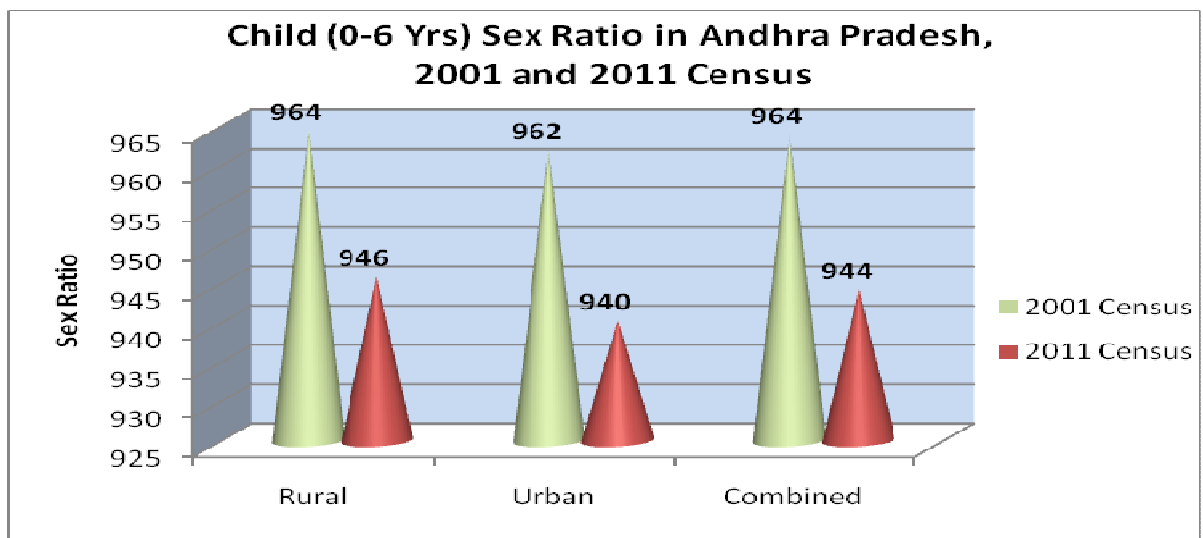
The decadal decline (2001 to 2011) in child sex ratio, however, is less steep from that of the previous decade (1991 to 2001). The child sex ratio in 1991 was 973 and declined to 964 in 2001, a fall of 9 points (0.92%). It has fallen to 944 in 2011 with a steep fall of 20 points (2.1%).

### Trend in Child (0-6 Yrs) Sex Ratio from 1981 to 2011



.In Andhra Pradesh district wise child sex ratio as per 2011 census is varied from lowest with 918 of Y.S.R to highest with 970 of East Godavari District. Apart from East Godavari, child sex ratio is more than 950 in four districts viz., West Godavari(964), Visakhapatnam(961), Vizianagaram(960) and Srikakulam (954). Whereas child sex ratio varied from 951 to 980 in 2001 census.

The state showed a significant decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 in all the 13 districts with decline points ranging from 6 to 33. The districts with highest and lowest decline points are Y.S.R (Decline of 33 points) and West Godavari (decline of 6 points).



**Distribution of Children by Age-Group (0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years) (Without merged villages of Khammam):**

Andhra Pradesh had a total of 1,24,05,365 children in age group of 0-14 years with a share of 25.12% to total population as per the 2011 Census. Whereas the number of children in same age group in 2001 Census is 1,40,32,979 which is incidentally higher than 2011 census. A short fall of 16,27,614 in children (0-14 years) has identified during the period 2001-2011.

The child population in age group of (0-4 years) during 2011 census is 35,96,863 and declining of 2,64,584 is identified when compared to 38,61,447 in 2001 census. Similarly a significant decrease of 9,72,554 in child population in age group of (5-9 years) is noticed during the decade of 2001-2011, wherein child population of (5-9 years) is 51,50,096 and 41,77,542 for 2001 and 2011 census respectively. It is also identified a moderate decline of 3,90,476 in child population in age group of(10-14 years) during the decade of 2001-2011 with child population of 50,21,436 and 46,30,960 for 2001 and 2011 census.

In overall, child population in three age groups of (0-4, 5-9 & 10-14 years) remarked with a significant decline during the decade 2001-2011. Remarkable negative annual growth was shown in these three age groups of child population during the decade.

**Distribution of Children by Age Group, 2001 and 2011 Census in Andhra Pradesh**

Age group	2001 Census			2011 Census		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-4	38,61,447	19,63,666	18,97,781	35,96,863	18,47,072	17,49,791
5-9	51,50,096	26,20,570	25,29,526	41,77,542	21,48,599	20,28,943
10-14	50,21,436	25,84,854	24,36,582	46,30,960	23,78,916	22,52,044
0-14	1,40,32,979	71,69,090	68,63,889	1,24,05,365	63,74,587	60,30,778

**Decadal Growth Rate in Children by Age Group of (0-4, 5-9 & 10-14years), 2001-2011 Census, Andhra Pradesh**

Age group	All	Males	Females
0-4	-6.85	-5.94	-7.80
5-9	-18.88	-18.01	-19.79
10-14	-7.78	-7.97	-7.57
0-14	-11.60	-11.08	-12.14

**Percentage distribution of Children by Age Group of (0-4, 5-9 & 10-14years), 2011  
in Andhra Pradesh, India, China and World**

Age group	Andhra Pradesh		India		China		World	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
0-4	8.54	7.28	11.83	10.11	7.50	6.27	10.09	9.25
5-9	11.39	8.46	11.44	9.93	8.05	6.21	9.98	8.84
10-14	11.10	9.38	10.84	9.89	9.23	7.00	9.97	8.72
0-14	31.03	25.12	34.12	29.93	24.78	19.48	30.04	26.81

According to above Statement the children population in World, China, India and in Andhra Pradesh aged 0-14 years is subsequently decreased.

**Gender Ratio(0-4), (5-9), (10-14) and (0-14):**

The child sex ratio in the age group of years (0-4, (5-9), (10-14) and (0-14) as per 2001 census are 966, 965, 943 and 957 respectively, as per 2011 census they are 947, 944, 947 and 946. It is observed that except in the age group of (10-14 years), the child sex ratios are declined over 2001-2011 census.

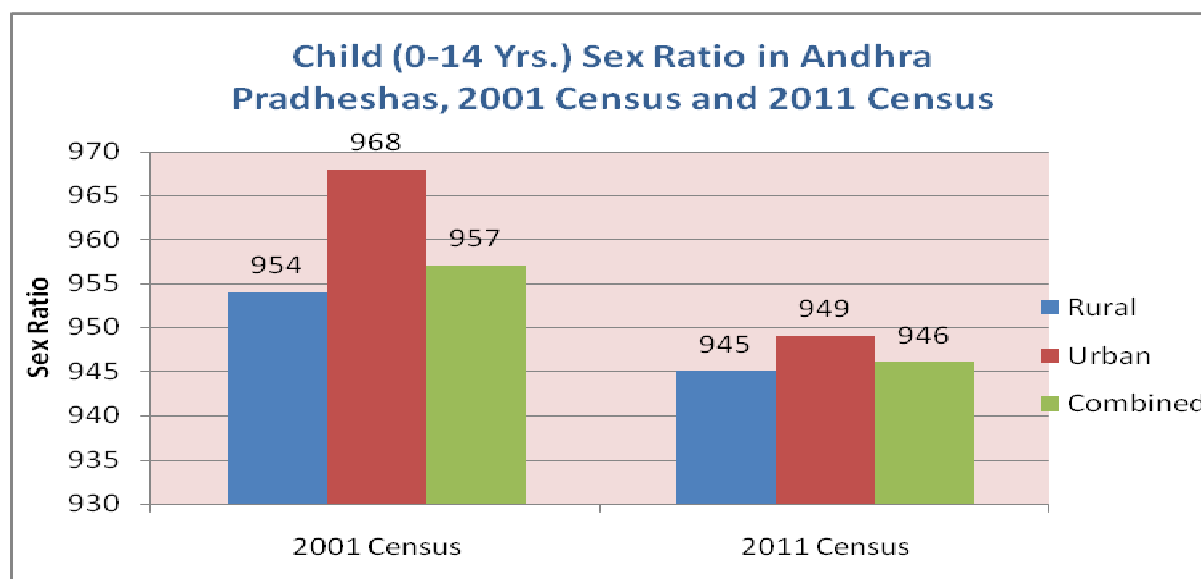


Table-2.1

**District wise Total Population, Total Child Population (0-6) and Proportion of Child to Total Population, 2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl. No.	District	Total Population			Child (0-6) Population			Proportion of Child population (0-6 years) to total population
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	27,03,114	13,41,738	13,61,376	2,81,037	1,43,835	1,37,202	10.40
2.	Vizianagaram	23,44,474	11,61,477	11,82,997	2,41,657	1,23,300	1,18,357	10.31
3.	Visakhapatnam	42,90,589	21,38,910	21,51,679	4,52,213	2,30,630	2,21,583	10.54
4.	East Godavari	52,85,824	26,33,304	26,52,520	5,37,036	2,72,655	2,64,381	10.16
5.	West Godavari	39,95,742	19,93,747	20,01,995	3,89,157	1,98,111	1,91,046	9.74
6.	Krishna	45,17,398	22,67,375	22,50,023	4,35,884	2,25,220	2,10,664	9.65
7.	Guntur	48,87,813	24,40,521	24,47,292	4,95,729	2,54,833	2,40,896	10.14
8.	Prakasam	33,97,448	17,14,764	16,82,684	3,78,261	1,95,753	1,82,508	11.13
9.	S.P.S Nellore	29,63,557	14,92,974	14,70,583	3,04,309	1,56,907	1,47,402	10.27
10.	Y.S.R.	28,82,469	14,51,777	14,30,692	3,31,586	1,72,902	1,58,684	11.50
11.	Kurnool	40,53,463	20,39,227	20,14,236	5,06,239	2,61,217	2,45,022	12.49
12.	Anantapuram	40,81,148	20,64,495	20,16,653	4,45,956	2,31,369	2,14,587	10.93
13.	Chittoor	41,74,064	20,90,204	20,83,860	4,44,572	2,30,283	2,14,289	10.65
ANDHRA PRADESH		4,95,77,103	2,48,30,513	2,47,46,590	52,43,636	26,97,015	25,46,621	10.58

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Table-2.2

**District wise Total Population, Total Child Population(0-6) and Proportion of Child to Total Population, 2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl. No.	District	Rural Population			Rural Child (0-6) Population			proportion of Rural child population (0-6 years) to Rural population
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	22,66,411	11,26,888	11,39,523	2,38,331	1,21,732	1,16,599	10.52
2.	Vizianagaram	18,53,563	9,20,428	9,33,135	1,94,859	99,319	95,540	10.51
3.	Visakhapatnam	22,54,667	11,13,234	11,41,433	2,58,267	1,30,975	1,27,292	11.45
4.	East Godavari	39,71,852	19,85,909	19,85,943	4,10,060	2,08,141	2,01,919	10.32
5.	West Godavari	31,86,965	15,95,842	15,91,123	3,15,906	1,60,731	1,55,175	9.91
6.	Krishna	26,73,738	13,43,534	13,30,204	2,58,921	1,33,905	1,25,016	9.68
7.	Guntur	32,35,075	16,21,491	16,13,584	3,32,761	1,71,120	1,61,641	10.29
8.	Prakasam	27,32,866	13,82,641	13,50,225	3,11,074	1,61,206	1,49,868	11.38
9.	SPS Nellore	21,05,927	10,60,810	10,45,117	2,24,081	1,15,556	1,08,525	10.64
10.	Y.S.R.	19,03,337	9,59,693	9,43,644	2,21,139	1,15,305	1,05,834	11.62
11.	Kurnool	29,04,177	14,64,569	14,39,608	3,73,171	1,92,362	1,80,809	12.85
12.	Anantapuram	29,35,437	14,89,157	14,46,280	3,23,884	1,67,977	1,55,907	11.03
13.	Chittoor	29,42,678	14,74,052	14,68,626	3,20,194	1,65,695	1,54,499	10.88
ANDHRA PRADESH		3,49,66,693	1,75,38,248	1,74,28,445	37,82,648	19,44,024	18,38,624	10.82

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

Table-2.3

**District wise Total Population, Total Child Population(0-6) and Proportion of Child to Total Population, 2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl. No.	District	Urban Population			Urban Child (0-6) Population			proportion of Urban child population (0-6 years) to Urban population
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	4,36,703	2,14,850	2,21,853	42,706	22,103	20,603	9.8
2.	Vizianagaram	4,90,911	2,41,049	2,49,862	46,798	23,981	22,817	9.5
3.	Visakhapatnam	20,35,922	10,25,676	10,10,246	1,93,946	99,655	94,291	9.5
4.	East Godavari	13,13,972	6,47,395	6,66,577	1,26,976	64,514	62,462	9.7
5.	West Godavari	8,08,777	3,97,905	4,10,872	73,251	37,380	35,871	9.1
6.	Krishna	18,43,660	9,23,841	9,19,819	1,76,963	91,315	85,648	9.6
7.	Guntur	16,52,738	8,19,030	8,33,708	1,62,968	83,713	79,255	9.9
8.	Prakasam	6,64,582	3,32,123	3,32,459	67,187	34,547	32,640	10.1
9.	SPS Nellore	8,57,630	4,32,164	4,25,466	80,228	41,351	38,877	9.4
10.	Y.S.R.	9,79,132	4,92,084	4,87,048	1,10,447	57,597	52,850	11.3
11.	Kurnool	11,49,286	5,74,658	5,74,628	1,33,068	68,855	64,213	11.6
12.	Anantapuram	11,45,711	5,75,338	5,70,373	1,22,072	63,392	58,680	10.7
13.	Chittoor	12,31,386	6,16,152	6,15,234	1,24,378	64,588	59,790	10.1
ANDHRA PRADESH		1,46,10,410	72,92,265	73,18,145	14,60,988	7,52,991	7,07,997	10.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad



**Table-2.4**

**District wise Rural and Urban wise Child sex Ratio (0-6 Years), 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	District	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) (Number of Females per 1,000 Males)		
		Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	954	958	932
2.	Vizianagaram	960	962	951
3.	Visakhapatnam	961	972	946
4.	East Godavari	970	970	968
5.	West Godavari	964	965	960
6.	Krishna	935	934	938
7.	Guntur	945	945	947
8.	Prakasam	932	930	945
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	939	939	940
10.	Y.S.R	918	918	918
11.	Kurnool	938	940	933
12.	Anantapuram	927	928	926
13.	Chittoor	931	932	926
ANDHRA PRADESH		944	946	940

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

**TABLE- 2.5****District wise Rural and Urban Population (0-6) 2011 Census and 2001 Census**

(in Number)

Sl. No.	District	2011			2001		
		Persons	Rural	Urban	Persons	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	2,81,037	2,38,331	42,706	3,36,093	1,70,831	1,65,262
2.	Vizianagaram	2,41,657	1,94,859	46,798	2,95,929	1,49,478	1,46,451
3.	Visakhapatnam	4,52,213	2,58,267	1,93,946	4,93,124	2,49,517	2,43,607
4.	East Godavari	5,37,036	4,10,060	1,26,976	6,13,490	3,10,110	3,03,380
5.	West Godavari	3,89,157	3,15,906	73,251	4,59,604	2,33,334	2,26,270
6.	Krishna	4,35,884	2,58,921	1,76,963	4,98,597	2,53,944	2,44,653
7.	Guntur	4,95,729	3,32,761	1,62,968	5,38,285	2,74,754	2,63,531
8.	Prakasam	3,78,261	3,11,074	67,187	3,89,344	1,99,153	1,90,191
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	3,04,309	2,24,081	80,228	3,28,412	1,68,063	1,60,349
10.	Y.S.R	3,31,586	2,21,139	1,10,447	3,40,663	1,74,638	1,66,025
11.	Kurnool	5,06,239	3,73,171	1,33,068	5,37,606	2,74,560	2,63,046
12.	Anantapuram	4,45,956	3,23,884	1,22,072	4,79,853	2,44,990	2,34,863
13.	Chittoor	4,44,572	3,20,194	1,24,378	4,85,584	2,48,394	2,37,190
ANDHRA PRADESH		52,43,636	37,82,648	14,60,988	57,96,584	29,51,766	28,44,818

**Table. 2.6****District wise Decadal Growth Rate, 2001-2011 Census**

Sl.No.	District	2001-2011		
		Persons	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	-16.4	39.5	-74.2
2.	Vizianagaram	-18.3	30.4	-68.0
3.	Visakhapatnam	-8.3	3.5	-20.4
4.	East Godavari	-12.5	32.2	-58.1
5.	West Godavari	-15.3	35.4	-67.6
6.	Krishna	-12.6	2.0	-27.7
7.	Guntur	-7.9	21.1	-38.2
8.	Prakasam	-2.8	56.2	-64.7
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	-7.3	33.3	-50.0
10.	Y.S.R	-2.7	26.6	-33.5
11.	Kurnool	-5.8	35.9	-49.4
12.	Anantapuram	-7.1	32.2	-48.0
13.	Chittoor	-8.4	28.9	-47.6
ANDHRA PRADESH		-9.5	28.1	-48.6

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad

**Table-2.7**

**Comparison of District wise Child Sex Ratio (0-6years), 2001 and 2011 Census**

Sl.No	District	Child sex Ratio (0-6 Years),2001			Child sex Ratio (0-6 Years) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	967	968	965	954	958	932
2.	Vizianagaram	980	984	957	960	962	951
3.	Visakhapatnam	976	990	952	961	972	946
4.	East Godavari	978	976	985	970	970	968
5.	West Godavari	970	968	978	964	965	960
6.	Krishna	963	964	961	935	934	938
7.	Guntur	958	958	962	945	945	947
8.	Prakasam	955	955	956	932	930	945
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	954	953	957	939	939	940
10.	Y.S.R.	951	949	957	918	918	918
11.	Kurnool	958	957	960	938	940	933
12.	Anantapuram	959	956	967	927	928	926
13.	Chittoor	955	957	945	931	932	926
ANDHRA PRADESH		961	963	955	944	946	940

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.8**

**District wise, Age Group wise Total Child Population (0-14) Years, 2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl.No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Child Population to total Rural Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	1,62,845	1,96,278	2,19,947	5,79,070	25.6
2.	Vizianagaram	1,34,106	1,59,339	1,77,741	4,71,186	25.4
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,77,753	2,07,700	2,23,222	6,08,675	27.0
4.	East Godavari	2,73,882	3,16,961	3,50,750	9,41,593	23.7
5.	West Godavari	2,14,463	2,48,396	2,81,822	7,44,681	23.4
6.	Krishna	1,79,539	2,06,184	2,38,015	6,23,738	23.3
7.	Guntur	2,29,141	2,66,629	2,94,040	7,89,810	24.4
8.	Prakasam	2,12,571	2,51,929	2,64,775	7,29,275	26.7
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	1,54,119	1,78,529	1,97,113	5,29,761	25.2
10.	Y.S.R.	1,51,394	1,75,134	1,80,205	5,06,733	26.6
11.	Kurnool	2,55,130	3,00,394	3,19,254	8,74,778	30.1
12.	Anantapuram	2,21,835	2,58,573	2,79,005	7,59,413	25.9
13.	Chittoor	2,23,286	2,47,444	2,64,674	7,35,404	25.0
ANDHRA PRADESH		25,90,064	30,13,490	32,90,563	88,94,117	25.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad

**Table - 2.9**

**District wise, Age Group wise Total Child Population (0-14) Years, 2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl.No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Child Population o total Urban Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	29,126	35,139	40,994	1,05,259	24.1
2.	Vizianagaram	32,335	37,218	44,521	1,14,074	23.2
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,34,587	1,51,243	1,78,828	4,64,658	22.8
4.	East Godavari	88,216	1,00,465	1,17,315	3,05,996	23.3
5.	West Godavari	50,258	60,673	73,331	1,84,262	22.8
6.	Krishna	1,22,463	1,37,690	1,57,008	4,17,161	22.6
7.	Guntur	1,12,295	1,30,966	1,52,353	3,95,614	23.9
8.	Prakasam	45,763	54,901	63,707	1,64,371	24.7
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	55,448	64,120	75,108	1,94,676	22.7
10.	Y.S.R.	75,434	87,909	93,123	2,56,466	26.2
11.	Kurnool	90,924	1,08,522	1,23,048	3,22,494	28.1
12.	Anantapuram	83,291	98,408	1,10,188	2,91,887	25.5
13.	Chittoor	86,659	96,798	1,10,873	2,94,330	23.9
ANDHRA PRADESH		10,06,799	11,64,052	13,40,397	35,11,248	24.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.10****District wise, Age Group wise Total Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Child Population to total Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1.	Srikakulam	1,91,971	2,31,417	2,60,941	6,84,329	25.3
2.	Vizianagaram	1,66,441	1,96,557	2,22,262	5,85,260	25.0
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,12,340	3,58,943	4,02,050	10,73,333	25.0
4.	East Godavari	3,62,098	4,17,426	4,68,065	12,47,589	23.6
5.	West Godavari	2,64,721	3,09,069	3,55,153	9,28,943	23.2
6.	Krishna	3,02,002	3,43,874	3,95,023	10,40,899	23.0
7.	Guntur	3,41,436	3,97,595	4,46,393	11,85,424	24.3
8.	Prakasam	2,58,334	3,06,830	3,28,482	8,93,646	26.3
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	2,09,567	2,42,649	2,72,221	7,24,437	24.4
10.	Y.S.R.	2,26,828	2,63,043	2,73,328	7,63,199	26.5
11.	Kurnool	3,46,054	4,08,916	4,42,302	11,97,272	29.5
12.	Anantapuram	3,05,126	3,56,981	3,89,193	10,51,300	25.8
13.	Chittoor	3,09,945	3,44,242	3,75,547	10,29,734	24.7
ANDHRA PRADESH		35,96,863	41,77,542	46,30,960	1,24,05,365	25.0

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad

**Table- 2.11****District wise, Age Group wise (Male) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Male Child Population to total Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	82,766	1,01,141	1,14,763	2,98,670	13.2
2.	Vizianagaram	68,156	81,472	92,411	2,42,039	13.1
3.	Visakhapatnam	90,003	1,05,166	1,13,324	3,08,493	13.7
4.	East Godavari	1,38,883	1,61,547	1,76,933	4,77,363	12.0
5.	West Godavari	1,09,094	1,26,535	1,42,935	3,78,564	11.9
6.	Krishna	92,803	1,06,406	1,22,605	3,21,814	12.0
7.	Guntur	1,17,768	1,37,523	1,52,455	4,07,746	12.6
8.	Prakasam	1,09,669	1,30,573	1,37,031	3,77,273	13.8
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	79,573	91,978	1,03,035	2,74,586	13.0
10.	Y.S.R.	78,766	91,348	92,486	2,62,600	13.8
11.	Kurnool	1,31,055	1,54,562	1,64,881	4,50,498	15.5
12.	Anantapuram	1,14,840	1,33,384	1,45,009	3,93,233	13.4
13.	Chittoor	1,15,469	1,27,561	1,36,797	3,79,827	12.9
ANDHRA PRADESH		13,28,845	15,49,196	16,94,665	45,72,706	13.1

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh , Hyderabad.

**Table - 2.12**

**District wise, Age Group wise (Male) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl.No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Male Child Population to total Urban Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	15,056	18,025	20,452	53,533	12.3
2.	Vizianagaram	16,477	19,103	22,024	57,604	11.7
3.	Visakhapatnam	69,084	78,329	92,642	2,40,055	11.8
4.	East Godavari	44,854	50,934	59,246	1,55,034	11.8
5.	West Godavari	25,637	30,953	36,484	93,074	11.5
6.	Krishna	63,437	70,395	80,224	2,14,056	11.6
7.	Guntur	57,624	67,461	78,115	2,03,200	12.3
8.	Prakasam	23,408	28,384	32,569	84,361	12.7
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	28,472	33,187	38,593	1,00,252	11.7
10.	Y.S.R.	39,277	45,710	48,139	1,33,126	13.6
11.	Kurnool	46,780	56,188	62,961	1,65,929	14.4
12.	Anantapuram	43,176	50,717	56,135	1,50,028	13.1
13.	Chittoor	44,946	50,017	56,667	1,51,630	12.3
ANDHRA PRADESH		5,18,228	5,99,403	6,84,251	18,01,882	12.3

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad



**TABLE- 2.13**

**District wise, Age Group wise (Male) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl.No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Male Child Population to total Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	97,822	1,19,166	1,35,215	3,52,203	13.0
2.	Vizianagaram	84,633	1,00,575	1,14,435	2,99,643	12.8
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,59,087	1,83,495	2,05,966	5,48,548	12.8
4.	East Godavari	1,83,737	2,12,481	2,36,179	6,32,397	12.0
5.	West Godavari	1,34,731	1,57,488	1,79,419	4,71,638	11.8
6.	Krishna	1,56,240	1,76,801	2,02,829	5,35,870	11.9
7.	Guntur	1,75,392	2,04,984	2,30,570	6,10,946	12.5
8.	Prakasam	1,33,077	1,58,957	1,69,600	4,61,634	13.6
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	1,08,045	1,25,165	1,41,628	3,74,838	12.6
10.	Y.S.R.	1,18,042	1,37,058	1,40,625	3,95,725	13.7
11.	Kurnool	1,77,835	2,10,750	2,27,842	6,16,427	15.2
12.	Anantapuram	1,58,016	1,84,101	2,01,144	5,43,261	13.3
13.	Chittoor	1,60,415	1,77,578	1,93,464	5,31,457	12.7
ANDHRA PRADESH		18,47,072	21,48,599	23,78,916	63,74,587	12.9

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.14**

**District wise, Age Group wise (Female) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Female Child Population to total Rural Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	80,079	95,137	1,05,184	2,80,400	12.4
2.	Vizianagaram	65,950	77,867	85,330	2,29,147	12.4
3.	Visakhapatnam	87,750	1,02,534	1,09,898	3,00,182	13.3
4.	East Godavari	1,34,999	1,55,414	1,73,817	4,64,230	11.7
5.	West Godavari	1,05,369	1,21,861	1,38,887	3,66,117	11.5
6.	Krishna	86,736	99,778	1,15,410	3,01,924	11.3
7.	Guntur	1,11,373	1,29,106	1,41,585	3,82,064	11.8
8.	Prakasam	1,02,902	1,21,356	1,27,744	3,52,002	12.9
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	74,546	86,551	94,078	2,55,175	12.1
10.	Y.S.R.	72,629	83,786	87,719	2,44,134	12.8
11.	Kurnool	1,24,075	1,45,832	1,54,373	4,24,280	14.6
12.	Anantapuram	1,06,995	1,25,189	1,33,996	3,66,180	12.5
13.	Chittoor	1,07,817	1,19,883	1,27,877	3,55,577	12.1
ANDHRA PRADESH		12,61,220	14,64,294	15,95,898	43,21,412	12.4

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

**Table - 2.15**

**District wise, Age Group wise (Female) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Female Child Population to total Urban Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	14,070	17,114	20,542	51,726	11.8
2.	Vizianagaram	15,858	18,115	22,497	56,470	11.5
3.	Visakhapatnam	65,503	72,914	86,186	2,24,603	11.0
4.	East Godavari	43,362	49,531	58,069	1,50,962	11.5
5.	West Godavari	24,621	29,720	36,847	91,188	11.3
6.	Krishna	59,026	67,295	76,784	2,03,105	11.0
7.	Guntur	54,671	63,505	74,238	1,92,414	11.6
8.	Prakasam	22,355	26,517	31,138	80,010	12.0
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	26,976	30,933	36,515	94,424	11.0
10.	Y.S.R.	36,157	42,199	44,984	1,23,340	12.6
11.	Kurnool	44,144	52,334	60,087	1,56,565	13.6
12.	Anantapuram	40,115	47,691	54,053	1,41,859	12.4
13.	Chittoor	41,713	46,781	54,206	1,42,700	11.6
ANDHRA PRADESH		4,88,571	5,64,649	6,56,146	17,09,366	11.7

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.16**

**District wise, Age Group wise (Female) Child Population (0-14) Years,  
2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group				Percentage of Female Child Population to total Population
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	94,149	1,12,251	1,25,726	3,32,126	12.3
2.	Vizianagaram	81,808	95,982	1,07,827	2,85,617	12.2
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,53,253	1,75,448	1,96,084	5,24,785	12.2
4.	East Godavari	1,78,361	2,04,945	2,31,886	6,15,192	11.6
5.	West Godavari	1,29,990	1,51,581	1,75,734	4,57,305	11.4
6.	Krishna	1,45,762	1,67,073	1,92,194	5,05,029	11.2
7.	Guntur	1,66,044	1,92,611	2,15,823	5,74,478	11.8
8.	Prakasam	1,25,257	1,47,873	1,58,882	4,32,012	12.7
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	1,01,522	1,17,484	1,30,593	3,49,599	11.8
10.	Y.S.R.	1,08,786	1,25,985	1,32,703	3,67,474	12.7
11.	Kurnool	1,68,219	1,98,166	2,14,460	5,80,845	14.3
12.	Anantapuram	1,47,110	1,72,880	1,88,049	5,08,039	12.4
13.	Chittoor	1,49,530	1,66,664	1,82,083	4,98,277	11.9
ANDHRA PRADESH		17,49,791	20,28,943	22,52,044	60,30,778	12.2

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.17**

**District wise Child Sex Ratio by Age group, 2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	968	941	917	939
2.	Vizianagaram	968	956	923	947
3.	Visakhapatnam	975	975	970	973
4.	East Godavari	972	962	982	972
5.	West Godavari	966	963	972	967
6.	Krishna	902	938	941	929
7.	Guntur	946	939	929	937
8.	Prakasam	938	929	932	933
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	937	941	913	929
10.	Y.S.R.	922	808	948	892
11.	Kurnool	947	944	936	942
12.	Anantapuram	932	931	924	929
13.	Chittoor	934	940	935	936
ANDHRA PRADESH		947	938	942	942

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad.

**Table - 2.18**

**District wise Child Sex Ratio by Age group, 2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl.. No	District	Age Group			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	935	949	1,004	966
2.	Vizianagaram	962	948	1,021	980
3.	Visakhapatnam	948	931	930	936
4.	East Godavari	967	972	980	974
5.	West Godavari	960	960	1,010	980
6.	Krishna	930	956	957	949
7.	Guntur	949	941	950	947
8.	Prakasam	955	934	956	948
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	947	932	946	942
10.	Y.S.R.	921	923	934	926
11.	Kurnool	944	931	954	944
12.	Anantapuram	929	940	963	946
13.	Chittoor	928	935	957	941
ANDHRA PRADESH		943	942	959	949

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad.

**Table- 2.19**

**District wise Child Sex Ratio by Age group, 2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl. No	District	Age Group			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years (Col.3+4+5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	962	942	930	943
2.	Vizianagaram	967	954	942	953
3.	Visakhapatnam	963	956	952	957
4.	East Godavari	971	965	982	973
5.	West Godavari	965	962	979	970
6.	Krishna	933	945	948	942
7.	Guntur	947	940	936	940
8.	Prakasam	941	930	937	936
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	940	939	922	933
10.	Y.S.R.	922	919	944	929
11.	Kurnool	946	940	941	942
12.	Anantapuram	931	939	935	935
13.	Chittoor	932	939	941	938
ANDHRA PRADESH		947	944	947	946

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh  
Hyderabad.

# CHAPTER III

## HEALTH



## -CHAPTER – III HEALTH

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



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

mortality rate. Both of these taken together constitute the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).

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

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

The child mortality scenario varies widely across the states, ranging from moderate level of child mortality in some states to alarmingly high rates in some other states. According to the Sample Registration System, 2015, in Andhra Pradesh, estimated that, out of the total deaths reported, 8.8% are infant deaths (< 1 year), 0.4 % are deaths of (1 - 4 years) children, 9.2% are deaths of children of (0 - 4 years) and 1.0% deaths pertained to children of (5 -14 years). In overview it is observed that the estimated deaths of the state are below the mark of all India. The percentage of infant deaths to total deaths varies substantially across the states. It varies from moderate level of 2.6% in Kerala, 4.1% in Tamil Nadu to as high as 20.2% in Bihar against 11.9% in India. The percentage of infant deaths to total deaths for Andhra Pradesh is 8.8% where as it is 8.9% in Rural areas and 8.5% in Urban areas against the national level of 11.9% with 13.3% in Rural areas and 8.1% in Urban areas. According to SRS in 2015, percentage of deaths in the age group of (0-4 years) for Andhra Pradesh and India are 9.2% and 13.4 respectively against 9.1% and 15.0 % in rural areas, 9.2% and 8.9% in urban areas for State and India.

### **Neonatal Mortality:**

Neo- natal deaths refers to the deaths of infants less than 29 days of age. In 2015, the neo- natal mortality rates for Andhra Pradesh are 24 against 25 for India and 29 for rural for both state and India whereas it is 12 and 15 for urban areas for state as well as India. Neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths for India are 67.8% and for Andhra Pradesh are 65.5 as per SRS,

2015. It varies from 70.7% in rural areas to 44.6% in urban areas for A.P. state and 69.6 for rural to 59.8 in urban areas for India.

**Neo-natal Mortality Rate and percentage share of Neo-Natal Deaths to Infant Deaths for India and Andhra Pradesh, 2015**

Area	Neo-natal mortality rate			Percentage of Neo-natal deaths to Infant deaths		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	24	29	12	65.5	70.7	44.6
India	25	29	15	67.8	69.6	59.8

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report, 2015.

**Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate**

Early neonatal mortality rate (number of infant deaths less than seven days of life per thousand live births) forms an important component of the infant mortality rate and more specially of the neonatal mortality rate. For the Combined Andhra Pradesh the early neo – natal mortality rate for the year 2013 has been estimated at 21 and ranges from 27 in rural areas to 8 in urban areas. Whereas in Residual Andhra Pradesh the early neo – natal mortality rate for SRS, 2015 has been estimated at 20 and ranges from 24 in rural areas and 8 in urban areas.

**Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate and percentage share of Early Neo-Natal Deaths to Infant Deaths of Andhra Pradesh for the years from 2013 to 2015**

Year	Early Neo-natal mortality rate			Percentage of Early Neo-natal deaths to Infant deaths		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
2013	21	27	8	54.1	61.3	26.7
2014	21	26	9	54.3	60.0	31.2
2015	20	24	8	53.7	59.1	31.9

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2013, 2014 & 2015.

**Infant Mortality:**

Infant mortality is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births. The Causes of death Report (2006) of India, sites a number of causes for Infant Mortality. Among infants, the main causes of death are: Certain Conditions Originating in the Prenatal

Period (P00-P96) (67.2%), Certain infectious and Parasitic diseases (A00-B99) (8.3%), Diseases of the Respiratory System (7.7%), Congenital Malformations, Deformations& chromosomal Abnormalities (3.3%), Other causes (10.6%).

IMR, 2013 for Combined State is 39 and ranges from 44 in rural areas to 29 in urban areas. The IMR, 2013 is highest in Srikakulam district with 47 and lowest with 25 in Krishna district. District wise Infant Mortality Rates for the years 2013 & 2014 for combined Andhra Pradesh are same.

District wise Infant Mortality Rates for Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013 & 2014 are same, as IMR for combined Andhra Pradesh for 2013 and Andhra Pradesh for 2014 are the same as per SRS. Though, infant mortality is showing a declining trend over the years, the progress is slow in Combined Andhra Pradesh. It has been observed that, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 46 for the year 2010 to 39 for the year 2013.

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 56 in 1990 to 29 in 2013, whereas in rural areas IMR has declined from 73 to 44 during the same period for Combined Andhra Pradesh.

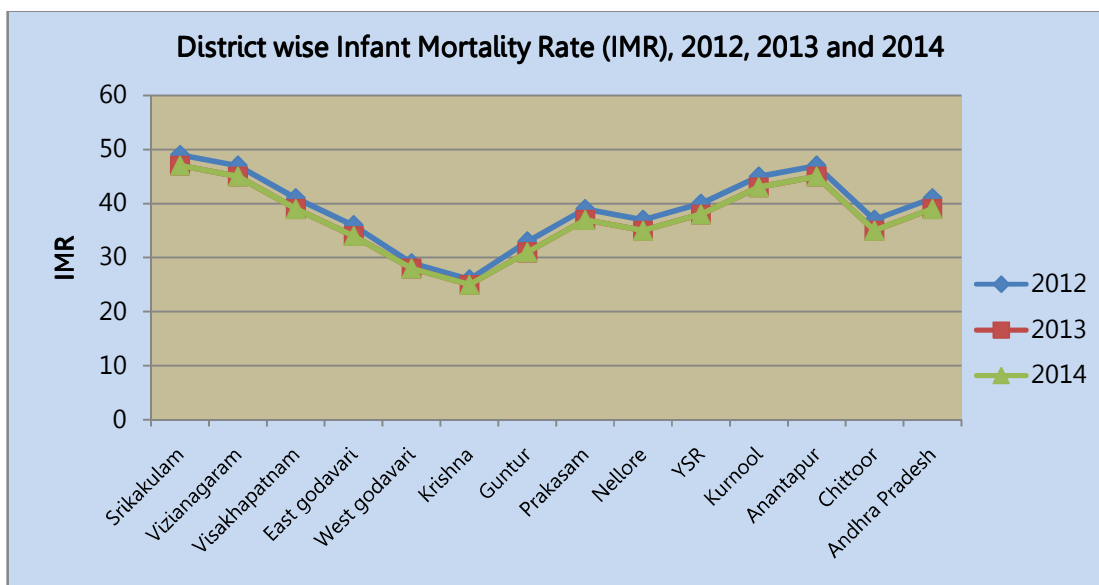
**Infant Mortality Rates by sex and residence for Andhra Pradesh, for the years from 2013 to 2015.**

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2013	39	39	40	44	43	45	29	28	30
2014	39	38	39	43	42	43	28	26	30
2015	37	36	38	41	41	42	26	25	28

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2013, 2014&2015.

**Infant Mortality in Districts of Andhra Pradesh:**

During 2013, majority of the districts showed significant decline in IMR, while only a few districts where IMR is comparatively low, remained at the same level. IMR in 2013 was lowest in Krishna(25) followed by West Godavari (28) and Guntur(31). The districts of Srikakulam (47), Vizianagaram (45), Anantapur (45), Kurnool(43) and Visakhapatnam(39) have reported IMR above the Andhra Pradesh state average(39). Uttarandhra districts, Y.S.R, Anantapur and Kurnool districts have observed the highest range in IMR, while considering the district wise IMRs in State.



### Under Five Mortality:

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

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

U5MR at Combined State level has declined during the last decade. SRS based U5MR in India for the year 2013, stands at 49 and it varies from 55 in rural areas to 29 in urban areas. U5MR in Combined State for the year 2013, stands at 41 and varies from 46 in rural and 29 in urban areas.

SRS based U5MR in India for the year 2015, stands at 43 and it varies from 48 in rural areas to 28 in urban areas. U5MR in Residual Andhra Pradesh for the year 2015, stands at 39 and varies from 43 in rural and 29 in urban areas.

**Under Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) by sex and residence for  
Andhra Pradesh, for the years 2013 to 2014**

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2013	41	40	42	46	44	48	29	29	30
2014	40	39	41	44	43	45	29	29	30
2015	39	37	42	43	42	44	29	25	35

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2013, 2014 & 2015.

**Death rates for Children age 5-14 years:**

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

As per SRS Report 2015, at the national level, the death rate (deaths per thousand) of 5-14 years age group is estimated to be 0.7. Rural Urban differentials exist with the urban areas registering significantly lower death rates (0.8) as compared to that in rural areas (0.7). Among the bigger States, the death rate in this age group is registered in Andhra Pradesh (0.5) with Rural(0.6) and Urban(0.2).

**Death Rates for Children age 5-14 years by sex and residence for  
Andhra Pradesh for the years 2013 to 2015**

Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2013	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
2014	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
2015	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2013 , 2014 & 2015.

**Immunisation Status of the Children:**

The coverage evaluation survey 2009 (UNICEF & Government of India), reveals the immunization coverage rates for each type of vaccination, according to either immunization card or mother's recall. The analysis of vaccine specific data indicates higher coverage of each type of vaccine in urban areas than in rural areas. According to the primary immunization

schedule, the child should be fully vaccinated by the time he/ she is 12 months old. Full immunization includes one dose of BCG, three doses of OPV, three injections of DPT, three doses of Hepatitis-B and one injection of measles.

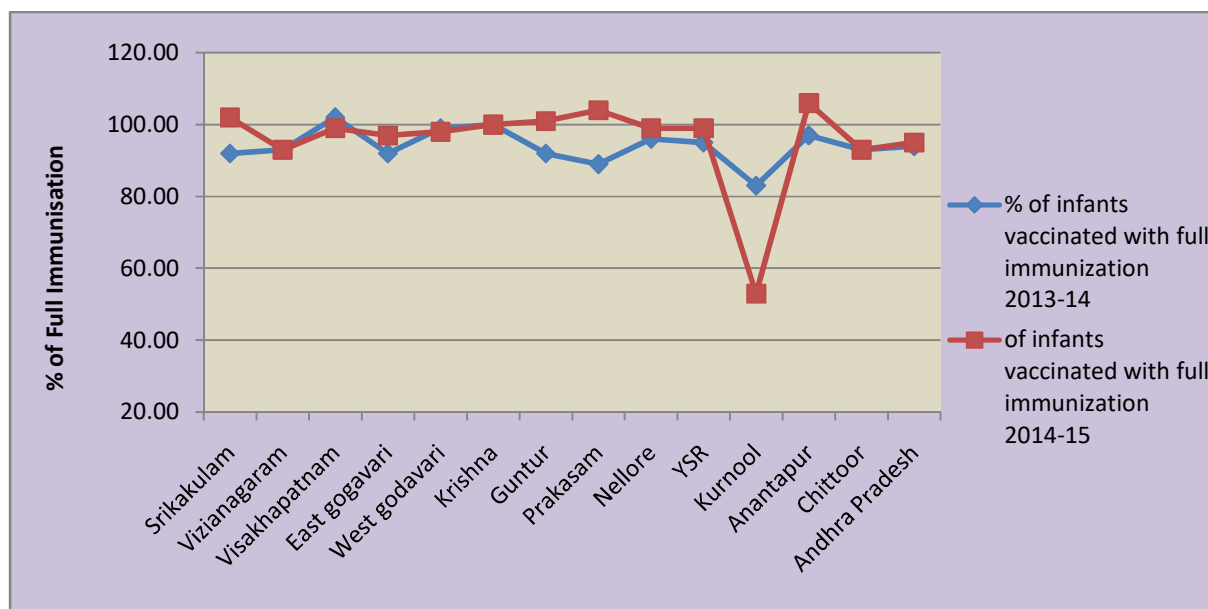
**Percentage of Infants who received specific vaccination in Andhra Pradesh**

Antigens	2013-14	2014-15
BCG	97	95
OPV	97	97
DPT	97	97
Hepatitis-B	97	97
Measles	94	95
Full immunisation	94	95

**Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.**

At state level, 94% of the infants have received full immunization during 2013-14, grading Visakhapatnam district with 102% as first, followed by Krishna with 100.% & West Godavari with 99% while Kurnool stood with 83% as last. During 2014-15, 95% of the infants have received full immunization at state level. Among the districts Anantapuram stands first with 106%, followed by Prakasam with 104% & Srikakulam with 102%, and Kurnool district stands last with 53%.

**District wise percentage of Infants fully Immunized during 2013-14 & 2014-15**



### Child Malnutrition:

Malnutrition rates have always been much higher than the poverty head count ratio in Andhra Pradesh. While, the state performance in reducing poverty was commendable, its performance in reducing malnutrition is far below the expectations. The NFHS estimates show large variations in levels of malnutrition among children of belonging to rural and urban areas and to various social groups. The incidence of underweight was higher than the state average among rural children, children belonging to SC, ST and BC social groups.

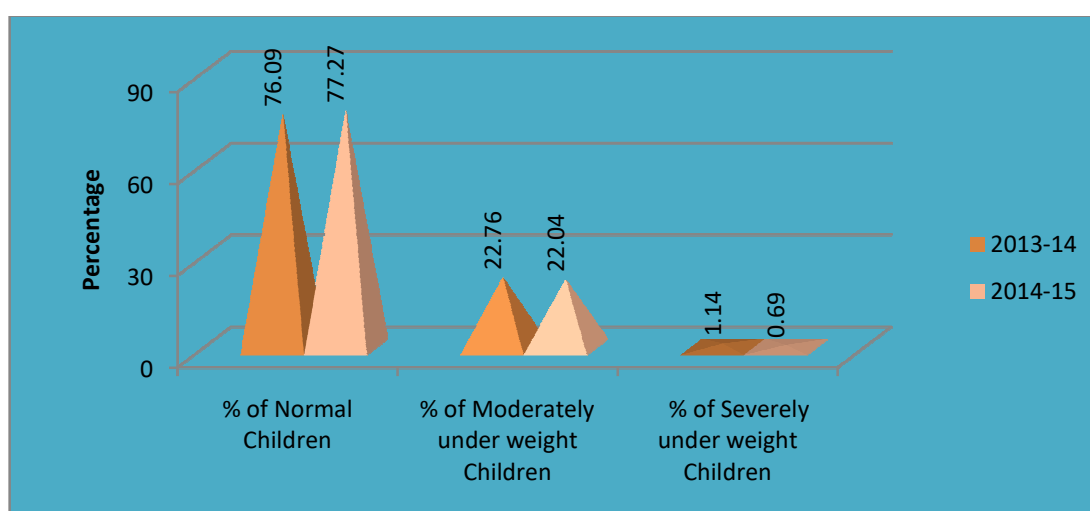
The malnutrition is less sensitive to growth in income. This is not a phenomenon specific to Andhra Pradesh. Malnutrition would persist even when the poverty level is brought down to zero. In Andhra Pradesh 23% of Mal Nutrition Children to Total children weighted is identified during 2014-15 which is decreased by (1) point over 24% during 2013-14. It is a down trend over past years.

**Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years) in Andhra Pradesh,  
for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15**

Year	Total no. of Children weighted	% of Normal Children	% of Moderately under weight (Grade-I & Grade-II) Children	% of Severely under weight (Grade-III & Grade-IV) Children	% Total Mal Nutrition Children
2013-14	33,68,055	76.09	22.76	1.14	23.90
2014-15	31,88,229	77.27	22.04	0.69	22.73

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Andhra Pradesh.

**Percentage of Normal Children & Total Mal Nutrition to Total Children weighted  
in Andhra Pradesh during 2013-14 and 2014-15**

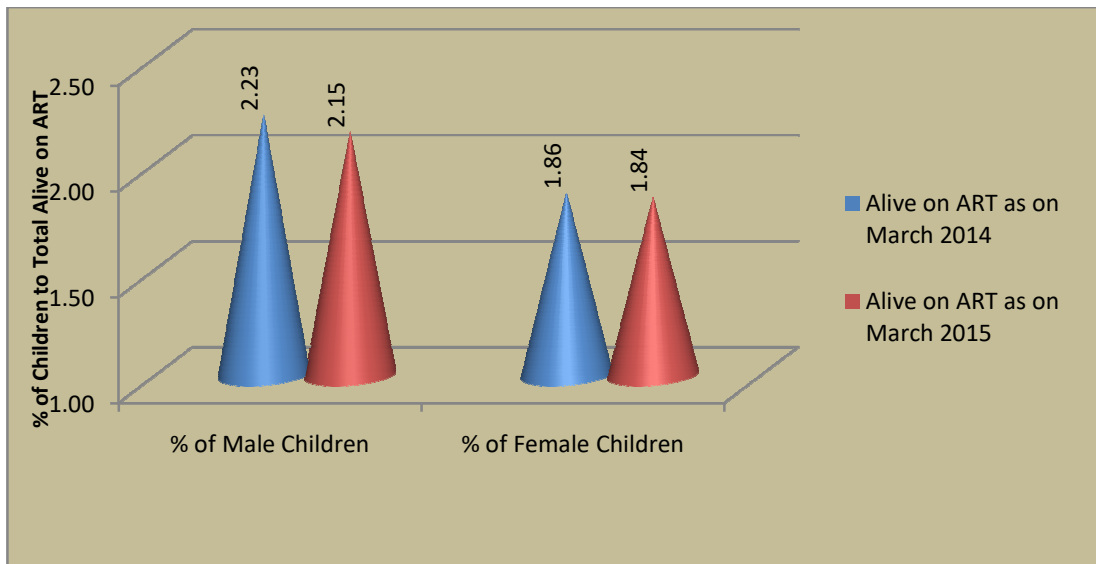




**Prevalence of HIV/ AIDs in Children:**

India’s response to the HIV epidemic and the broad social mobilization of stakeholders has achieved significant results in controlling the HIV epidemic. The achievements warrant the need for further commitment and coordinated joint action that is guided by the best available scientific evidence and technical knowledge. The percent distribution of Male and Female Children Alive on ART to Total Alive on ART in March, 2015 is 2.15% & 1.84% and in March, 2014 it is registered as 2.23% & 1.86%.

**Percentage share of Male and Female Children to Total Alive on ART in Andhra Pradesh during 2013-14 and 2014-15**



**Conclusion**

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

**Table-3.1(A)**

**District-wise Function of Children Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	Children Homes			Sishuvihar/ Sisugruhas			
		Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Children given for adoption
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Srikakulam	3	180	126	1	10	4	4
2	Vizianagaram	3	180	156	1	10	9	3
3	Visakhapatnam	5	300	284	1	10	15	16
4	East Godavari	4	240	217	1	10	3	4
5	West Godavari	3	180	181	1	10	3	1
6	Krishna	4	330	258	2	20	32	13
7	Guntur	3	200	183	1	10	7	13
8	Prakasam	3	210	155	1	10	10	4
9	S.P.S..Nellore	5	300	297	1	10	12	7
10	Y.S.R.	4	240	231	1	10	10	9
11	Kurnool	3	220	206	1	10	13	4
12	Anantapuram	3	180	158	1	10	10	-
13	Chittoor	3	350	242	1	25	12	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		46	3,110	2,694	14	155	140	86

Source: Commissioner Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

Table-3.1(B)

District-wise Function of Children Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, 2014-15

Sl. No.	District	Children Homes			Sishuvihar/ Sisugruhas			
		Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Children given for adoption
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Srikakulam	3	180	157	1	10	5	2
2	Vizianagaram	3	180	145	1	10	12	4
3	Visakhapatnam	5	300	289	1	10	15	9
4	East Godavari	4	240	203	1	10	7	5
5	West Godavari	3	180	174	1	10	5	5
6	Krishna	4	330	281	2	20	40	12
7	Guntur	3	200	196	1	10	6	13
8	Prakasam	3	210	160	1	10	13	4
9	S.P.S..Nellore	5	300	283	1	10	13	2
10	Y.S.R.	4	240	224	1	10	8	4
11	Kurnool	3	220	246	1	30	20	4
12	Anantapuram	3	180	117	1	10	11	8
13	Chittoor	3	350	206	1	10	17	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		46	3,110	2,681	14	160	172	80

Source: Commissioner Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh , Guntur.

**Table 3.2(A)**

**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)  
for the year 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Normal	%	Moderately under weight Grade-I & Grade-II	%	Severely under weight Grade-III & Grade-IV	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	1,44,506	72.58	53,374	26.81	1,136	0.57
2.	Vizianagaram	1,14,781	70.23	47,104	28.82	1,553	0.95
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,94,466	76.22	54,790	21.47	5,896	2.31
4.	East Godavari	2,54,348	74.19	86,534	25.24	1,946	0.57
5.	West Godavari	1,94,962	80.52	44,087	18.21	3,085	1.27
6.	Krishna	2,18,272	84.18	39,817	15.36	1,210	0.47
7.	Guntur	2,38,168	81.38	52,640	17.99	1,840	0.63
8.	Prakasam	2,13,459	75.82	63,348	22.50	4,729	1.68
9.	S.P.S Nellore	1,69,030	81.19	36,832	17.69	2,340	1.12
10.	Y.S.R	1,60,874	76.62	47,173	22.47	1,924	0.92
11.	Kurnool	2,32,584	64.61	1,20,316	33.43	7,055	1.96
12.	Anantapuram	2,36,244	80.13	55,979	18.99	2,609	0.88
13.	Chittoor	1,91,185	73.83	64,358	24.85	3,231	1.25
ANDHRA PRADESH		25,62,879	76.09	7,66,352	22.76	38,554	1.14

(Contd..)

**Table 3.2(A) (Concl.)**

**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)  
for the year 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Total No.of Children weighted	Total No. of Mal Nutrition Children	Percentage of Mal Nutrition Children
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	1,99,106	54,510	27.38
2.	Vizianagaram	1,63,438	48,657	29.77
3.	Visakhapatnam	2,55,152	60,686	23.78
4.	East Godavari	3,42,828	88,480	25.81
5.	West Godavari	2,42,134	47,172	19.48
6.	Krishna	2,59,299	41,027	15.82
7.	Guntur	2,92,648	54,480	18.62
8.	Prakasam	2,81,536	68,077	24.18
9.	S.P.S Nellore	2,08,202	39,172	18.81
10.	Y.S.R.	2,09,971	49,097	23.38
11.	Kurnool	3,59,955	1,27,371	35.39
12.	Anantapuram	2,94,832	58,588	19.87
13.	Chittoor	2,58,954	67,769	26.17
ANDHRA PRADESH		33,68,055	8,05,086	23.90

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

Table 3.2(B)

**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)  
for the year 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Normal	%	Moderately under weight Grade-I & Grade-II	%	Severely under weight Grade-III & Grade-IV	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	1,43,291	72.73	52,994	26.90	722	0.37
2.	Vizianagaram	1,14,400	72.38	42,434	26.85	1,228	0.78
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,91,934	76.39	55,329	22.02	4,007	1.59
4.	East Godavari	2,52,940	74.26	85,952	25.23	1,734	0.51
5.	West Godavari	1,97,182	82.61	40,331	16.90	1,163	0.49
6.	Krishna	2,12,506	85.91	34,144	13.80	715	0.29
7.	Guntur	2,45,453	82.97	49,316	16.67	1,051	0.36
8.	Prakasam	2,08,528	82.45	43,342	17.14	1,036	0.41
9.	S.P.S Nellore	1,69,969	83.68	31,697	15.61	1,448	0.71
10.	Y.S.R	1,64,693	77.55	46,551	21.92	1,124	0.53
11.	Kurnool	2,48,268	67.50	1,14,955	31.26	4,559	1.24
12.	Anantapuram	1,19,081	72.08	44,540	26.96	1,587	0.96
13.	Chittoor	1,95,347	75.71	61,034	23.65	1,644	0.64
ANDHRA PRADESH		24,63,592	77.27	7,02,619	22.04	22,018	0.69

(Contd..)

**Table 3.2(B) (Concl.)**

**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)  
for the year 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Total No.of Children weighted	Total No. of Mal Nutrition Children	Percentage of Mal Nutrition Children
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Srikakulam	1,97,007	53,716	27.27
2	Vizianagaram	1,58,062	43,662	27.62
3	Visakhapatnam	2,51,270	59,336	23.61
4	East Godavari	3,40,626	87,686	25.74
5	West Godavari	2,38,676	41,494	17.39
6	Krishna	2,47,365	34,859	14.09
7	Guntur	2,95,820	50,367	17.03
8	Prakasam	2,52,906	44,378	17.55
9	S.P.S Nellore	2,03,114	33,145	16.32
10	Y.S.R.	2,12,368	47,675	22.45
11	Kurnool	3,67,782	1,19,514	32.50
12	Anantapuram	1,65,208	46,127	27.92
13	Chittoor	2,58,025	62,678	24.29
ANDHRA PRADESH		31,88,229	7,24,637	22.73

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table 3.3 (A)**

**District Wise Anganwadi Centers and PSE beneficiaries  
for the year 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl No	District	No. of AWCs Sanctioned	No. of AWCs Operational	Population (3 – 6 yrs )	PSE Beneficiaries	Percentage of PSE Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	4,192	4,191	81,515	68,542	84.08
2.	Vizianagaram	3,729	3,729	64,535	55,532	86.04
3.	Visakhapatnam	4,952	4,948	1,15,020	78,878	68.58
4.	East Godavari	5,124	5,124	1,38,560	1,00,832	72.77
5.	West Godavari	3,728	3,728	1,07,341	74,150	69.08
6..	Krishna	3,812	3,809	1,26,934	69,967	55.12
7.	Guntur	4,405	4,405	1,45,290	90,660	62.40
8.	Prakasam	4,244	4,244	1,20,690	92,368	76.53
9.	S.P.S Nellore	3,774	3,774	87,845	70,997	80.82
10.	Y.S.R.	3,621	3,615	1,05,731	75,435	71.35
11.	Kurnool	3,549	3,548	1,46,708	93,273	63.58
12.	Anantapuram	5,126	5,126	1,25,627	1,14,545	91.18
13.	Chittoor	4,768	4,683	1,00,453	85,098	84.71
ANDHRA PRADESH		55,024	54,924	14,66,249	10,70,277	72.99

PSE: Pre- School Education

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur..



**Table 3.3 (B)**

**District Wise Anganwadi Centers and PSE Beneficiaries  
for the year 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	No. of AWCs Sanctioned	No. of AWCs Operational	Population (3 - 6 yrs)	PSE Beneficiaries	Percentage of PSE Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	Srikakulam	4,192	4,192	74,878	70,194	93.74
2.	Vizianagaram	3,729	3,729	60,097	54,470	90.64
3.	Visakhapatnam	4,952	4,952	1,08,584	1,04,140	95.91
4.	East Godavari	5,546	5,546	1,33,059	1,24,547	93.60
5.	West Godavari	3,889	3,889	1,08,036	89,427	82.78
6.	Krishna	3,812	3,811	1,21,209	74,983	61.86
7.	Guntur	4,405	4,405	1,39,877	1,35,253	96.69
8.	Prakasam	4,244	4,244	1,11,392	97,639	87.65
9.	S.P.S Nellore	3,774	3,774	86,629	76,813	88.67
10.	Y.S.R.	3,621	3,621	1,02,382	87,003	84.98
11.	Kurnool	3,549	3,548	1,41,937	99,784	70.30
12.	Anantapuram	5,126	5,126	1,22,531	1,12,363	91.70
13.	Chittoor	4,768	4,737	1,01,415	80,006	78.89
ANDHRA PRADESH		55,607	55,574	14,12,026	12,06,622	85.45

PSE: Pre- School Education

**TABLE- 3.4**

**Year wise number of Children Institutions functioning in Andhra Pradesh  
from 2013-14 to 2015-16**

Sl. No.	Year	Children Homes			Sishuvihar/Sisugruhas			
		Number of Children Homes	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Number Sisugruhas	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Children given for adoption
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	2013-14	46	3,110	2,694	14	155	140	86
2.	2014-15	46	3,110	2,681	14	160	172	80

Source: The Commissioner of Women Development & Child Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-3.5**

**District wise Antenatal Cases Registered in the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2013	% of Achievements on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2014	% of Achievements on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	50,943	48,644	95	50,943	49,017	96
2.	Vizianagaram	48,078	41,967	87	48,078	44,292	92
3.	Visakhapatnam	77,340	79,478	103	77,340	76,373	99
4.	East Godavari	91,009	88,419	97	91,009	90,951	100
5.	West Godavari	67,819	67,868	100	67,819	68,077	100
6.	Krishna	81,382	82,205	101	81,382	81,731	100
7.	Guntur	97,195	99,333	102	97,195	99,436	102
8.	Prakasam	69,824	62,889	90	69,824	62,571	90
9.	S.P.S Nellore	53,236	51,749	97	53,236	52,492	99
10.	Y.S.R	62,627	60,016	96	62,627	60795	97
11.	Kurnool	88,396	83,435	94	88,396	87,432	99
12.	Anantapuram	86,308	89,333	104	86,308	87,808	102
13.	Chittoor	83,317	79,150	95	83,317	78,703	94
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,57,474	9,34,486	98	9,57,474	9,39,678	98

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table-3.6**

**District wise Tetanus Taxied (TT) for Pregnant Women in the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2013	% of Achievements on annual ELA	2013-14		2014-15	
					Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2014	Annual ELA	% of Achievements on annual ELA
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	50,943	44,603	88	50,943	46,636	92	
2.	Vizianagaram	48,078	41,192	86	48,078	42,113	88	
3.	Visakhapatnam	77,340	76,269	99	77,340	72,782	94	
4.	East Godavari	91,009	80,207	88	91,009	89,531	98	
5.	West Godavari	67,819	63,478	94	67,819	63,969	94	
6.	Krishna	81,382	82,074	101	81,382	81,464	100	
7.	Guntur	97,195	86,219	89	97,195	89,439	92	
8.	Prakasam	69,824	59,489	85	69,824	68,601	98	
9.	S.P.S Nellore	53,236	48,053	90	53,236	49,655	93	
10.	Y.S.R.	62,627	56,937	91	62,627	57,900	92	
11.	Kurnool	88,396	79,104	89	88,396	49,525	56	
12.	Anantapuram	86,308	80,811	94	86,308	81,907	95	
13.	Chittoor	83,317	75,576	91	83,317	75,315	90	
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,57,474	8,74,012	91	9,57,474	8,68,837	91	

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table -3.7**

**District wise Distribution of IFA Tablets  
for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2013	% of Achievements on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2014	% of Achievements on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	50,943	47,481	93	50,943	47,770	94
2.	Vizianagaram	48,078	42,077	88	48,078	43,243	90
3.	Visakhapatnam	77,340	69,443	90	77,340	73,022	94
4.	East Godavari	91,009	75,325	83	91,009	86,555	95
5.	West Godavari	67,819	56,592	83	67,819	54,517	80
6.	Krishna	81,382	81,833	101	81,382	81,099	100
7.	Guntur	97,195	74,851	77	97,195	83,474	86
8.	Prakasam	69,824	50,904	73	69,824	63,747	91
9.	S.P.S Nellore	53,236	46,123	87	53,236	49,707	93
10.	Y.S.R.	62,627	54,348	87	62,627	58,013	93
11.	Kurnool	88,396	42,729	48	88,396	45,008	51
12.	Anantapuram	86,308	83,156	96	86,308	87,343	101
13.	Chittoor	83,317	75,576	91	83,317	75,315	90
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,57,474	8,00,438	84	9,57,474	8,48,813	89

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table -3.8**

**District wise Number of infants given Vitamin –A for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achieve- ments. Up to March 2013	% of Achieve- ments on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achieve- ments. Up to March 2014	% of Achieve- ments on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	41,765	95	44,043	48315	110
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	38,163	92	41,653	38613	93
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	66,033	98	67,427	68971	102
4.	East Godavari	79,634	72,329	91	79,757	76394	96
5.	West Godavari	59,809	57,614	96	59,866	56504	94
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,076	100	72,060	72139	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	91,012	107	85,444	87703	103
8.	Prakasam	60,859	54,178	89	61,000	97320	160
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	43,760	94	46,605	47293	101
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	50,497	93	54,657	65,294	119
11.	Kurnool	76,499	58,394	76	76,744	43,187	56
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	65,462	88	74,774	82,038	110
13.	Chittoor	72,847	68,101	93	72,940	68,114	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	7,79,384	93	8,36,970	851885	102

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table - 3.9**

**District wise 24-Hours Mother & Child Health Centres for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	No. of 24 Hours MCH Centres functioning	Achievements. Up to March 2013	Average no. of deliveries conducted per 24 hrs MCH Centre per month	No. of 24 Hours MCH Centres functioning	Achievements. Up to March 2014	Average no. of deliveries conducted per 24 hrs MCH Centre per month
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	36	3,144	7	36	2,606	6
2.	Vizianagaram	33	5,435	14	33	5,766	15
3.	Visakhapatnam	35	6,992	17	35	7,968	19
4.	East Godavari	33	3,130	8	33	3,640	9
5.	West Godavari	31	3,238	9	31	3,823	10
6.	Krishna	28	2,041	6	28	2,419	7
7.	Guntur	32	2,851	7	32	2,893	8
8.	Prakasam	37	2,081	5	37	2,631	6
9.	S.P.S Nellore	28	1,642	5	28	1,855	6
10.	Y.S.R.	34	1,966	5	34	1,762	4
11.	Kurnool	45	7,094	13	45	7,905	15
12.	Anantapuram	44	5,689	11	44	5,992	11
13.	Chittoor	37	4,381	10	37	4,563	10
ANDHRA PRADESH		453	49,684	9	453	53,823	10

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

Table – 3.10 (A)

District wise immunization Performance for the year 2013-14  
in Andhra Pradesh

Sl No.	District	Annual ELA	BCG Achievement	%	OPV 3rd Dose Achievement	%	DPT 3rd Dose Achievement	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	44,178	101	45,241	103	45,161	103
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	37,129	89	39,475	95	39,475	95
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	71,735	107	68,656	102	68,656	102
4.	East Godavari	79,634	76,869	97	75,194	94	75,194	94
5.	West Godavari	59,809	57,005	95	60,235	101	60,235	101
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,395	101	72,233	100	72,233	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	82,346	97	81,868	96	81,868	96
8.	Prakasam	60,859	55,999	92	58,180	96	58,180	96
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	45,310	97	45,533	98	45,533	98
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	51,121	94	52,447	96	52,467	96
11.	Kurnool	76,499	70,306	92	69,392	91	69,392	91
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	76,844	103	74,103	99	74,103	99
13.	Chittoor	72,847	69,568	95	69,334	95	69,334	95
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	8,10,805	97	811891	97	811831	97

(Contd..)

Table – 3.10 (A) (Concl.)

**District wise Children immunization Performance for the year 2013-14  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	Hep-B 3rd Dose Achievement	%	Measles Achievement	%	Full Immunisation Achievement	%	Vitamin-A Achievement	%
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	45,260	103	41,591	95	40,552	92	41,765	95
2.	Vizianagaram	39,475	95	38,789	93	38,789	93	38,163	92
3.	Visakhapatnam	68,656	102	68,544	102	68,354	102	66,033	98
4.	East Godavari	74,762	94	72,872	92	72,872	92	72,329	91
5.	West Godavari	60,235	101	59,368	99	59,368	99	57,614	96
6.	Krishna	72,086	100	72,078	100	72,078	100	72,076	100
7.	Guntur	81,869	96	78,555	92	78,555	92	91,012	107
8.	Prakasam	58,180	96	54,178	89	54,178	89	54,178	89
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	45,533	98	44,417	96	43,807	94	43,760	94
10.	Y.S.R.	52,467	96	51,629	95	51,257	94	50,497	93
11.	Kurnool	69,392	91	63,326	83	63,326	83	58,394	76
12.	Anantapuram	74,103	99	72,509	97	72,509	97	65,462	88
13.	Chittoor	69,334	95	68,101	93	68,101	93	68,101	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,11,352	97	7,85,957	94	7,83,746	94	7,79,384	93

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.



**Table – 3.10 (B)**

**District wise Children immunization Performance for the year 2014-15  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl No.	District	Annual ELA	BCG Achievement	%	OPV 3rd Dose Achievement	%	DPT 3rd Dose Achievement	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	44,043	46,394	105	47,292	107	47,299	107
2.	Vizianagaram	41,653	37,953	91	39,097	94	39,097	94
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,427	66,689	99	67,816	101	67,816	101
4.	East Godavari	79,757	81,870	103	82,044	103	82,044	103
5.	West Godavari	59,866	58,415	98	60,780	102	60,780	102
6.	Krishna	72,060	70,720	98	71,960	100	71,960	100
7.	Guntur	85,444	86,625	101	88,358	103	88,358	103
8.	Prakasam	61,000	64,066	105	64,344	105	64,344	105
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	46,605	47,363	102	45,043	97	47,657	102
10.	Y.S.R.	54,657	53,011	97	53,637	98	53,637	98
11.	Kurnool	76,744	42,486	55	43,501	57	43,778	57
12.	Anantapuram	74,774	75,054	100	76,066	102	76,066	102
13.	Chittoor	72,940	67,538	93	70,593	97	70,593	97
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,36,969	7,98,184	95	8,10,531	97	8,13,429	97

(Contd..)

**Table – 3.10 (B) (Concl.)**

**District wise Children immunization Performance for the year 2014-15  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	Hep-B 3rd Dose Achievement	%	Measles Achievement	%	Full Immunisation Achievement	%	Vitamin-A Achievement	%
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	47,242	107	45,038	102	44,769	102	48,315	110
2.	Vizianagaram	39,097	94	38,613	96	38,613	93	38,613	93
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,816	101	66,922	99	66,522	99	68,971	102
4.	East Godavari	82,085	103	77,097	97	77,097	97	76,394	96
5.	West Godavari	60,780	102	58,770	98	58,919	98	56,504	94
6.	Krishna	69,287	96	72,244	100	72,244	100	72,139	100
7.	Guntur	88,358	103	86,092	101	86,092	101	87,703	103
8.	Prakasam	64,344	105	63,698	104	63,450	104	97,320	160
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	47,657	102	45,932	99	45,932	99	47,293	101
10.	Y.S.R.	53,637	98	54,179	99	54,180	99	65,294	119
11.	Kurnool	43,331	56	41,796	54	40,497	53	43,187	56
12.	Anantapuram	76,066	102	79,280	106	79,280	106	82,038	110
13.	Chittoor	70,593	97	68,114	93	68,114	93	68,114	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,10,293	97	7,97,775	95	7,95,709	95	8,51,885	102

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table-3.11**

**District wise Number of Infants given BCG for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	44,178	101	44,043	46,394	105
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	37,129	89	41,653	37,953	91
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	71,735	107	67,427	66,689	99
4.	East Godavari	79,634	76,869	97	79,757	81,870	103
5.	West Godavari	59,809	57,005	95	59,866	58,415	98
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,395	101	72,060	70,720	98
7.	Guntur	85,295	82,346	97	85,444	86,625	101
8.	Prakasam	60,859	55,999	92	61,000	64,066	105
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	45,310	97	46,605	47,363	102
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	51,121	94	54,657	53,011	97
11.	Kurnool	76,499	70,306	92	76,744	42,486	55
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	76,844	103	74,774	75,054	100
13.	Chittoor	72,847	69,568	95	72,940	67,538	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	8,10,805	97	8,36,969	7,98,184	95

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table-3.12**

**District Wise Number of Infants given OPV for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	45,241	103	44,043	47,292	107
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	39,475	95	41,653	39,097	94
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	68,656	102	67,427	67,816	101
4.	East Godavari	79,634	75,194	94	79,757	82,044	103
5.	West Godavari	59,809	60,235	101	59,866	60,780	102
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,233	100	72,060	71,960	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	81,868	96	85,444	88,358	103
8.	Prakasam	60,859	58,180	96	61,000	64,344	105
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	45,533	98	46,605	45,043	97
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	52,447	96	54,657	53,637	98
11.	Kurnool	76,499	69,392	91	76,744	43,501	57
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	74,103	99	74,774	76,066	102
13.	Chittoor	72,847	69,334	95	72,940	70,593	97
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	8,11,891	97	8,36,969	8,10,531	97

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table - 3.13**

**District Wise Number of Infants given DPT for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	45,161	103	44,043	47,299	107
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	39,475	95	41,653	39,097	94
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	68,656	102	67,427	67,816	101
4.	East Godavari	79,634	75,194	94	79,757	82,044	103
5.	West Godavari	59,809	60,235	101	59,866	60,780	102
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,233	100	72,060	71,960	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	81,868	96	85,444	88,358	103
8.	Prakasam	60,859	58,180	96	61,000	64,344	105
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	45,533	98	46,605	47,657	102
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	52,467	96	54,657	53,637	98
11.	Kurnool	76,499	69,392	91	76,744	43,778	57
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	74,103	99	74,774	76,066	102
13.	Chittoor	72,847	69,334	95	72,940	70,593	97
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	8,11,831	97	8,36,969	8,13,429	97

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table - 3.14**

**District wise Number of Infants given HEPATITIS-B for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	45,260	103	44,043	47,242	107
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	39,475	95	41,653	39,097	94
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	68,656	102	67,427	67,816	101
4.	East Godavari	79,634	74,762	94	79,757	82,085	103
5.	West Godavari	59,809	60,235	101	59,866	60,780	102
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,086	100	72,060	69,287	96
7.	Guntur	85,295	81,869	96	85,444	88,358	103
8.	Prakasam	60,859	58,180	96	61,000	64,344	105
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	45,533	98	46,605	47,657	102
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	52,467	96	54,657	53,637	98
11.	Kurnool	76,499	69,392	91	76,744	43,331	56
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	74,103	99	74,774	76,066	102
13.	Chittoor	72,847	69,334	95	72,940	70,593	97
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	8,11,352	97	8,36,969	8,10,293	97

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table - 3.15**

**District wise Number of Infants given Measles for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	41,591	95	44,043	45,038	102
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	38,789	93	41,653	38,613	96
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	68,544	102	67,427	66,922	99
4.	East Godavari	79,634	72,872	92	79,757	77,097	97
5.	West Godavari	59,809	59,368	99	59,866	58,770	98
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,078	100	72,060	72,244	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	78,555	92	85,444	86,092	101
8.	Prakasam	60,859	54,178	89	61,000	63,698	104
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	44,417	96	46,605	45,932	99
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	51,629	95	54,657	54,179	99
11.	Kurnool	76,499	63,326	83	76,744	41,796	54
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	72,509	97	74,774	79,280	106
13.	Chittoor	72,847	68,101	93	72,940	68,114	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		835333	7,85,957	94	8,36,969	7,97,775	95

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table - 3.16**

**District wise Number of Infants given full Immunization for the years  
2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2013	% of Achievement on annual ELA	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2014	% of Achievement on annual ELA
		2013-14			2014-15		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	43,953	40,552	92	44,043	44,769	102
2.	Vizianagaram	41,558	38,789	93	41,653	38,613	93
3.	Visakhapatnam	67,273	68,354	102	67,427	66,522	99
4.	East Godavari	79,634	72,872	92	79,757	77,097	97
5.	West Godavari	59,809	59,368	99	59,866	58,919	98
6.	Krishna	71,992	72,078	100	72,060	72,244	100
7.	Guntur	85,295	78,555	92	85,444	86,092	101
8.	Prakasam	60,859	54,178	89	61,000	63,450	104
9.	S.P.S Nellore	46,491	43,807	94	46,605	45,932	99
10.	Y.S.R.	54,555	51,257	94	54,657	54,180	99
11.	Kurnool	76,499	63,326	83	76,744	40,497	53
12.	Anantapuram	74,567	72,509	97	74,774	79,280	106
13.	Chittoor	72,847	68,101	93	72,940	68,114	93
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,35,332	7,83,746	94	8,36,969	7,95,709	95

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.



**Table – 3.17**  
**District wise Number of Infant Deaths and IMR for the years**  
**2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	Live Births		Infant Deaths		(IMR) Reported (per 1000 live births)	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	41,763	44,369	402	329	10	7
2.	Vizianagaram	33,935	37,691	360	331	11	9
3.	Visakhapatnam	70,908	66,648	692	1,194	10	18
4.	East Godavari	76,176	80,675	138	272	2	3
5.	West Godavari	60,012	60,366	534	576	9	10
6.	Krishna	71,654	70,285	178	280	2	4
7.	Guntur	85,039	88,137	787	743	9	8
8.	Prakasam	57,270	64,073	512	439	9	7
9.	S.P.S Nellore	45,150	46,130	487	466	11	10
10.	Y.S.R.	51,823	52,939	746	946	14	18
11.	Kurnool	70,892	72,721	1,064	1,070	15	15
12.	Anantapuram	74,619	77,437	550	912	7	12
13.	Chittoor	70,070	67,833	1,370	759	20	11
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,09,311	8,29,274	7,820	8,317	10	10

**Table – 3.18**  
**District wise Number of Maternal Deaths and MMR for the years**  
**2013-14 and 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	Live Births		Maternal Deaths		(MMR) Reported (per 1000 lakh live births)	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	41,763	44,369	51	29	122	65
2.	Vizianagaram	33,935	37,691	22	24	65	64
3.	Visakhapatnam	70,908	66,648	61	113	86	170
4.	East Godavari	76,176	80,675	46	48	60	59
5.	West Godavari	60,012	60,366	23	28	38	46
6.	Krishna	71,654	70,285	19	46	27	65
7.	Guntur	85,039	88,137	81	66	95	75
8.	Prakasam	57,270	64,073	28	34	49	53
9.	S.P.S Nellore	45,150	46,130	36	40	80	87
10.	Y.S.R.	51,823	52,939	41	54	79	102
11.	Kurnool	70,982	72,721	65	54	92	74
12.	Anantapuram	74,619	77,437	58	94	78	121
13.	Chittoor	70,070	67,833	62	61	88	90
ANDHRA PRADESH		8,09,311	8,29,274	593	691	73	83

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table – 3.19**

**District wise Percentage of Births and Deaths Registered  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	Births & Deaths – 2013(P)		Births & Deaths – 2014	
		% of Births Registered	% of Deaths Registered	% of Births Registered	% of Deaths Registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	75.9	77.3	71.9	76.0
2.	Vizianagaram	56.1	38.9	97.9	81.9
3.	Visakhapatnam	104.4	73.1	85.5	106.2
4.	East Godavari	45.5	47.3	87.7	83.1
5.	West Godavari	79.7	75.5	86.3	93.4
6.	Krishna	64.9	62.2	76.5	87.5
7.	Guntur	87.1	102.8	94.2	106.3
8.	Prakasam	60.7	59.1	82.5	78.6
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	67.5	37.3	82.9	74.0
10.	Y.S.R.	71.4	60.5	131.1	72.1
11.	Kurnool	47.8	60.0	112.8	72.8
12.	Anantapuram	84.4	57.5	110.1	69.2
13.	Chittoor	73.3	74.3	89.6	78.7
ANDHRA PRADESH		71.2	65.1	92.6	84.3

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Gollapudi, Vijayawada.

**Table-3.20**

**Year wise Beneficiaries Analysis Supplementary Nutrition Program  
For the years 2013-14 & 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of AWCs Operated (on Average)	Total No. of eligible beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries enrolled	No. of beneficiaries covered under SNP	Shortfall in enrolling eligible beneficiaries	Shortfall in enrolling eligible beneficiaries (%)	Shortfall in coverage of enrolled beneficiaries under the SNP	Shortfall in enrolling beneficiaries under SNP received (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	2013-14	90,684	52,89,584	50,44,116	45,80,184	2,45,468	4.64	4,63,932	8.77
2.	2014-15	55,574	31,11,199	29,76,314	23,82,866	1,34,885	4.34	5,93,448	19.07

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table 3.21**

**Year wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0- 6 years)  
For the years 2013-14 & 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl No	Year	Normal	%	Moderately under weight	%	Severely under weight	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	2013-14	22,01,492	64.99	11,48,137	33.9	37,640	1.11
2.	2014-15	24,63,592	77.27	7,02,619	22.04	22,018	0.69

(contd..)

**Table 3.21 (Concl.)**

**Year wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0- 6 years)  
For the years 2013-14 & 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	Year	Total No. of Children Weighed	Total Pop. (0- 6Yrs)	Percent of children weighed	Total Malnutrition Children No.	Total Malnutrition Children %
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	2014	33,87,269	37,35,182	90.69	37,640	1.11
2.	2015	31,88,229	35,90,982	88.78	22,018	0.69

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table- 3.22**

**Children Height and Weight as per National Centre for Health Statistics**

Sl. No	Age group 10-18 Years	Boys		Girls	
		Height (cm)	Weight (kilos)	Height (cm)	Weight (kilos)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	10.0	137.5	31.4	138.3	32.5
2.	10.5	140.3	33.3	140.5	34.7
3.	11.0	143.3	35.3	144.8	37
4.	11.5	164.4	37.5	148.2	39.2
5.	12.0	149.7	39.8	151.5	41.5
6.	12.5	153.0	42.3	154.6	43.8
7.	13.0	156.5	45.0	157.1	46.1
8.	13.5	159.9	47.8	159	48.3
9.	14.0	162.1	50.8	160.4	50.3
10.	14.5	166.2	53.8	161.2	52.1
11.	15.0	169.0	56.7	161.8	53.7
12.	15.5	171.5	57.5	162.1	55.0
13.	16.0	173.5	62	162.4	55.9
14.	16.5	175.2	64.4	162.7	56.4
15.	17.0	176.2	66.3	163.1	56.7
16.	17.5	176.7	67.8	163.4	56.7
17.	18.0	176.8	68.9	163.7	56.6

Source: Women Development. & Child Welfare, Dept. Guntur.

**Table - 3.23**

**Children Balanced - Diet in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Food Items.	10 to 12 years		13 to 18 years	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Cereals (grams)	270	330	300	420
2.	Pulses (grams)	60	60	60	60
3.	Milk (Milliliters)	500	500	500	500
4.	Potatoes (grams)	100	100	200	100
5.	Leafy Veg. (grams)	100	100	100	100
6.	Other Veg. (grams)	100	100	100	100
7.	Fruits (grams)	100	100	100	100
8.	Sugar (grams)	30	35	30	35
9.	Fat, Oils etc. (grams)	25	25	25	25

Source: Women Development. & Child Welfare, Department, Guntur.

**Table - 3.24**

**District wise HIV Patients Alive on ART in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl.No.	District	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014			As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March' 2015		
		Male Children	Female Children	Total	Male Children	Female Children	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	108	99	207	117	110	227
2.	Vizianagaram	110	73	183	112	75	187
3.	Visakhapatnam	177	145	322	226	171	397
4.	East Godavari	328	307	635	375	347	722
5.	West Godavari	228	206	434	230	225	455
6.	Krishna	331	332	663	331	341	672
7.	Guntur	365	273	638	377	309	686
8.	Prakasam	199	162	361	205	169	374
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	135	107	242	139	129	268
10.	Y.S.R.	114	86	200	131	109	240
11.	Kurnool	166	113	279	156	111	267
12.	Anantapuram	180	147	327	197	162	359
13.	Chittoor	146	105	251	173	116	289
ANDHRA PRADESH		2,587	2,155	4,742	2,769	2,374	5,143

ART: Anti Retroviral Treatment

Source: Project Director, A.P. State AIDS Control Society, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

# CHAPTER IV

## EDUCATION

## CHAPTER –IV

### EDUCATION

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

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



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

During the Colonial era, the Government took limited interest in education. Religious and philanthropic organizations played a significant and pioneering role in establishing modern educational institutions. The situation changed dramatically with the advent of Independence. Article 21.A of the Constitution ensured that the state provided free and compulsory education for all children aged 6-14 years. Achieving universal elementary education and the expansion of educational facilities at all higher levels became the primary responsibility of the state and one of the central goals of public policy. This led to a massive expansion in the publicly funded schooling system, both in terms of the number of institutions and in terms of student enrolment.

### Schooling facilities in Andhra Pradesh

The State has witnessed substantial increase in the number of Schools in recent years. As per Statistics of school education department there are **60,060** Educational institutions in 2013-14 and **61,952** Educational institutions in 2014-15 respectively. These educational institutions are managed by Central/State Government/MPP-ZPP/Municipal/Private aided/Private unaided managements.

**Type wise No. of Schools (2013-14)**

Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
39,809	9,579	169	176	911	9,416	60,060

**Management wise Number of Institutions (2013-14)**

Category	Central Govt.	State Govt.	MPP-ZPP	Municipal	Aided	Un-aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary Schools (I-V)	7	2,080	30,768	1,646	1,572	3,736	39,809
Primary with Upper Primary Schools	1	121	4,824	160	291	4,182	9,579
Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	20	122	-	-	-	27	169
Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	14	156	-	-	4	2	176
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	9	399	2	-	4	497	911
Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	11	615	4,390	318	476	3,606	9,416
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,493</b>	<b>39,984</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>2,347</b>	<b>12,050</b>	<b>60,060</b>



**Type wise No. of Schools (2014-15)**

Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
40,703	10,100	182	186	1,126	9,655	61,952

**Management wise Number of Institutions (2014-15)**

Category	Central Govt.	State Govt.	MPP/ ZPP	Muni- cipal	Pvt. Aided	Pvt.Un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary Schools	6	2,171	31,016	1,645	1,541	4,324	40,703
Primary with Upper Primary Schools	-	160	4,868	160	287	4625	10,100
Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	22	127	-	-	-	33	182
Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	15	160	-	-	3	8	186
Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	8	406	3	-	4	705	1,126
Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	12	632	4,408	318	467	3818	9,655
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3,656</b>	<b>40,295</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>61,952</b>

**Note: Private un-aided includes Un-recognised, Madarasas and others.**

The quality of education depends hugely on the capability of teachers. The Pupil-Teacher ratio also plays a determining role in quality of education. The Economic Survey 2011-12 point out that, at the all India level, there has been a marginal improvement in the proportion of schools complying with RTE norms on Pupil-Teacher ratio.

**Indicators on Teachers 2013-14**

Description on teachers	Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
No. Teachers	1,06,655	59,371	3,174	1,604	10,877	1,05,294	2,86,975
No. of Female teachers per 100 male teachers	98	99	105	76	111	65	85
Pupil-Teacher ratio	26	22	36	34	35	25	25

### Indicators on Teachers 2014-15

Description on teachers	Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools	Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
No. Teachers	1,08,200	61,663	3,489	2,024	13,542	1,06,864	2,95,782
No. of Female teachers per 100 male teachers	102	105	115	81	113	66	88
Pupil-Teacher ratio	25	21	36	35	36	25	25

### Progress in Education Sector in Andhra Pradesh

Schools/Enrolment/GER	2013-14	2014-15
No. of Primary Schools	39,809	40,329
No. of Upper Primary Schools	9,579	9,817
Primary enrolment (No.)	28,02,413	27,00,119
Upper Primary Enrolment (No.)	13,26,377	12,80,872
Gross Enrolment ratio – <b>All</b> (primary)	94.14	80.16
Gross Enrolment ratio- <b>All</b> (Upper primary)	77.20	73.75
Gender Gap <b>All</b> (I-V)	2.96	3.29
Gender Gap <b>All</b> (VI-VIII)	2.10	4.23
Gender Gap <b>All</b> (IX-X)	1.77	8.03

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Vijayawada.

The literacy rate is one of the most important indicators that reveal the overall human resource quality of a country. Census data shows that literacy rates in AP grew from a level of only 4.63 % in 1901 to 67.35 % in 2011, and in the last few decades the growth has been steep and steady. Since Independence, the male literacy rate from 16.80 % to 74.77 % and female literacy rate increased twelve fold from 5% to 59.96% in 2011 in the State.

### Progress of Literacy in Andhra Pradesh.

Year	% of Literates to Total Population		
	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901	8.54	0.61	4.63
1911	9.48	0.87	5.08
1921	10.88	1.62	6.29
1931	11.76	1.77	6.82
1941	16.80	4.99	10.98
1951	22.67	7.62	15.21
1961	30.19	12.03	21.19
1971	33.18	15.75	24.57
1981	39.26	20.39	29.94
1991	55.13	32.72	44.09
2001	70.32	50.43	60.47
2011	74.77	59.96	67.35

Source: Director of Census Operations Andhra Pradesh., Hyderabad

### 3. Pre-School Education (PSE)

It is realised that pre-school education (PSE) is very significant for helping children to prepare for formal schooling. PSE assists children both to enter school and to remain in the system. The assistance required is a centre-based play-school facility with a teacher trained (may be the Anganwadi Worker) in conducting pre-school activities (may be in the ICDS centre) for children aged 3-6 years. This will require appropriate training, infrastructure, equipment, supervision and support.

#### Pre -School Education Component Status in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Years	No. of AWCs Sanctioned	No. of AWCs Operational	Population (3 - 6 years)	PSE Beneficiaries	Percentage of PSE Beneficiaries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1.	2013-14	55,024	54,924	14,66,249	12,89,295	87.93
2.	2014-15	55,607	55,574	14,12,026	12,06,622	85.45
3.	2015-16	55,607	55,599	14,69,947	1,19,11,301	81.04

**AWC:** Anganwadi Centres

**PSE:** Pre-school education

**Source:** Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Guntur.

## Pre-School Activity



### Year wise Pre-Primary Enrolment in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Years	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	2006-07	1,55,516	1,30,265	2,85,781
2.	2007-08	1,48,598	1,19,114	2,67,712
3.	2008-09	1,56,905	1,25,083	2,81,988
4.	2009-10	90,542	71,873	1,62,415
5.	2010-11	89,023	69,514	1,58,537
6.	2011-12	1,03,559	80,786	1,84,345
7.	2012-13	94,711	73,481	1,68,192
8.	2013-14	90,433	72,705	1,63,138
9.	2014-15	49,428	39,692	89,120

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Vijayawada.

#### 4. (i) Achieving Elementary Education:

Elementary Education comprises primary education and middle education. Despite a major improvement in literacy, the number of children who are outside the map of elementary education and not in school remains high. Several problems Persist: the issues of "social" distance – arising out of caste, class and gender differences – deny children equal opportunities. "Child labour" and the Social – Conditioning that "nothing could be gained out of education", keep a huge section of children out of school and the formal education system. But the silver lining is that school attendance is improving more and more children in the age group of 6-14 years are attending schools and otherwise excluded and marginalized groups are sending their children in search of a better future.

## (ii) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education

- It aims to increase enrolment and attendance, retention and improve the Nutritional Status of Children in the Primary Stage.
- The Programme provides cooked meals to Children through local implementing agencies. The Central Govt. Provides food grains (Wheat and Rice) free of cost @ 100 grams per Child, per School day. In addition, Central Assistance is also being provided to meet cooking costs and transport subsidies. The programme is also implemented during summer vacations in areas declared as drought affected.

## 5. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan [Education for All Campaign] (RVM)

### i. Goals

- A National Programme to provide elementary education to all children in the age-group of 6-14 years in partnership with States, local bodies and the community
- Bridge all social and gender gaps at the primary level by 2007, Elementary level by 2010
- Universal Retention 2010
- Focus on quality elementary education, with emphasis on education for life

### ii. Strategies

- Community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralization and involvement of various institutions at all levels.
- Priority to girls, especially those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)
- Focus on special groups – children from SC/ST, minority groups, deprived

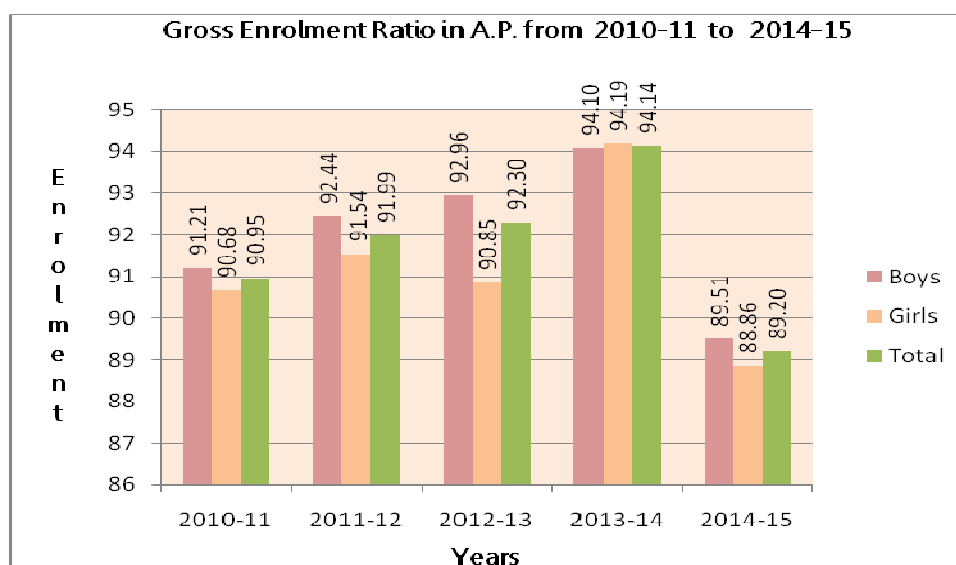
## 6. Primary Education: (I to V):

School attendance in primary classes is improving by enrolling more children than ever, between the ages of 6-10 years, are going to school across the State. The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in primary education (Class I-V-All, Age 6-10 years) for boys and girls for 2013-14 year was 94.10% & 94.19% and for 2014-15 year it was 89.51% for boys 88.86% for girls. The Dropout Rate (Class I-V-All, Age 6-10 years) for boys and girls for 2013-14 year was 3.16% & 3.25 % and for 2014-15 year it was 4.88% for boys 4.30% for girls. Necessary measures have been taken to retain children into schools.

### Gross Enrolment Ratio for Classes I-V (6-10) Age group in Andhra Pradesh

SL.No	Years	Gross Enrolment Ratio		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	2010-11	91.21	90.68	90.95
2.	2011-12	92.44	91.54	91.99
3.	2012-13	92.96	90.85	92.30
4.	2013-14	94.10	94.19	94.14
5.	2014-15	89.51	88.86	89.20

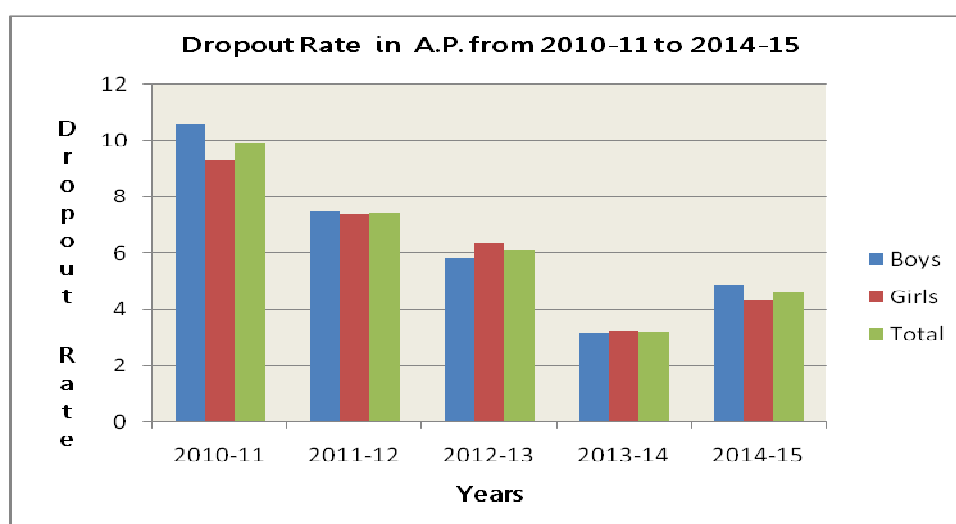
**Source:** Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Vijayawada.



### Drop out Rate for Classes I-V (6-10) Age group in Andhra Pradesh

SLNo	Years	Drop-out Rate		
		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	2010-11	10.56	9.33	9.95
2.	2011-12	7.51	7.40	7.45
3.	2012-13	5.83	6.34	6.08
4.	2013-14	3.16	3.25	3.20
5.	2014-15	4.88	4.30	4.60

**Source:** Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Vijayawada.



### 7. Mid- Day Meal Scheme:

As part of the Government's Education Promotion Programme, the National Programme of Nutrition Support to Primary Education, erstwhile previously known as the Mid-day Meal Scheme, was started in 1995 to give a boost to universalisation of primary education by increasing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously impacting the nutritional status of students in primary classes. The Mid-day Meal Scheme has been revised with effect from September 2004, to add new components of Central assistance by including assistance for meeting cooking costs, management costs and provision of mid-day meals during summer vacations in drought affected areas. The scheme now covers in Andhra Pradesh. 44.22 lakh children were covered under Mid Day Meal Scheme during 2013-14 out of which, 23.55 lakh are in Primary (I-V) classes including NCLP, 13.43 lakh in Upper Primary (VI-VIII) and 7.24 lakh children in High Schools in the 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh State.



### 8. Upper Primary (VI to VII) and High School Education (VIII to X):

Upper Primary and High Schools includes classes VI- VI/VII and IX to X. When the school survival rates for students is low in the primary school itself, student survival rates in the middle school and High School classes are still more doubtful. With the level of social conditioning, it became extra hard for girls to access upper primary education. Though primary schools have reached the doorsteps of most villages, there is a scarcity of middle schools presently there is only one upper primary school for every three primary schools. Enrolment in the state during 2013-14 2097 lakh in (VI-VIII classes), 11.95 lakh in (IX-X classes) Girls belonging to marginalized social and economic groups are more likely to dropout.

### 9.School Attendance:

Correspondingly there is increasing school attendance rate in Andhra Pradesh Less than half of the elementary schools age children ( i.e. 5 to 14 years ) were attending schools in 1983 but the combined school attendance rate is increased during 2011-12 to 95.4% and Male, Female 97.2% & 93.4% respectively.

**Percentage of Children Attending Schools in Andhra Pradesh**

Gender	Age group	1983	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10	2011-12
Male and Female	5-14	49.9	65.12	87.6	95.2	95.4
Male	5-14	58.0	72.2	90.3	96.0	97.2
Female	5-14	41.1	58.06	84.7	94.3	93.4

**Source:** NSSO Report Employment and Unemployment Survey.



Although the gender gap still continues in the school attendance rate it reduced substantially over time.

#### Year wise gender gap in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Year	Primary Classes (I-V)	Upper Primary Classes (VI-VIII)	Secondary Classes (IX-X)
1.	2013-14	2.96	2.10	1.77
2.	2014-15	3.29	4.23	8.03

**Source:** Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Vijayawada.

The State performance with respect to school attendance rates of elementary School age (5-14 years) children particularly since 1990s is remarkable. It is made possible with the initiatives such as Andhra Pradesh Primary Education Programme ( APEP) in 1987, District Primary Education Programme(DPEP) in 1994s and then the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) since 2000 Recently it is Modified Rajiv Vidya Mission ( RVM) .

#### Rajiv Vidya Mission/Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:

352 KGBVs were sanctioned in Educationally Back ward mandals in the state and all these shcoos were operationalized with an enrolment of 67,541 children. Government of India have taken a decision to collect information from class I to XII level under the name of Unified District Information system for Education(U-DISE) with September 2015 as reference date during 2015-16 under Badi Pilustondi Programme 4,89,278 children were admitted in Class-I. Transition from Class VI to VII- 6,51,301 children, 6,33,070 children transition from class VII to VIII. Vidya sadassuly were condcted in 651 mandals across the state and grama sabhas were conducted in 27,735 habitations.

#### Rural , Urban wise, Age Specific Attendance Ratio in Andhra Pradesh and All India -2014

Location	Gender	Social Composition on Education		
		Age Group	Rural	Urban
Andhra Pradesh	Male	6-13	95	97
All India	Female	6-13	95	95

Source: NSS 71<sup>st</sup> Round 2014 {6 months Survey - January to June}

## 11. Right To Education Act, 2009:

### Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act



“Provides for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years”

Article 21A inserted in the Constitution of India through the Constitution (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, 2002 to make elementary education a fundamental right, and its consequential legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, became operative on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010. This is a historic day for the people of India as from this day the right to education will be accorded the same legal status as the right to life as provided by Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. Every child in the age group of 6-14 years will be provided 8 years of elementary education in an age appropriate classroom in the vicinity of his/her neighbourhoods.

Any cost that prevents a child from accessing school will be borne by the State which shall have the responsibility of enrolling the child as well as ensuring attendance and completion of 8 years of schooling. No child shall be denied admission for want of documents; no child shall be turned away if the admission cycle in the school is over and no child shall be asked to take an admission test. Children with disabilities will also be educated in the mainstream schools.

All private schools shall be required to enroll children from weaker sections and disadvantaged communities in their incoming class to the extent of 25% of their enrolment, by simple random selection. No seats in this quota can be left vacant. These children will be treated on par with all the other children in the school and subsidized by the State at the rate of average per learner costs in the government schools (unless the per learner costs in the private school are lower).

All schools will have to prescribe to norms and standards laid out in the Act and no school that does not fulfill these standards within 3 years will be allowed to function. All private schools will have to apply for recognition, failing which they will be penalized to the tune of Rs 1 lakh and if they still continue to function will be liable to pay Rs 10,000 per day as fine. Norms and standards of teacher qualification and training are also being laid down by an Academic Authority. Teachers in all schools will have to subscribe to these norms within 5 years.

#### **Right to Education Act, 2009 Rules:**

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been mandated to monitor the implementation of this historic Right. A special Division within NCPCR will undertake this huge and important task in the coming months and years. A special toll free helpline to register complaints will be set up by NCPCR for this purpose. NCPCR welcomes the formal notification of this Act and looks forward to playing an active role in ensuring its successful implementation.

NCPCR also invites all civil society groups, students, teachers, administrators, artists, writers, government personnel, legislators, members of the judiciary and all other stakeholders to join hands and work together to build a movement to ensure that every child of this country is in school and enabled to get at least 8 years of quality education.

#### **Benefits of Right to Education Act, 2009:**

RTE has been a part of the directive principles of the State Policy under Article 45 of the Constitution, which is part of Chapter 4 of the Constitution. And rights in Chapter 4 are not enforceable. For the first time in the history of India we have made this right enforceable by putting it in Chapter 3 of the Constitution as Article 21. This entitles children to have the right to education enforced as a fundamental right.

#### **Literates in Andhra Pradesh Census 2011:**

As per 2011 Census, total literates in Andhra Pradesh is 2,98,59,982 in which male literates 1,65,49,514 and female literates 1,33,10,468. The total literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is 67.35 with male literacy rate is 74.77 and the female literacy rate is 59.96. Among 13 Districts the literates are registered highest in East Godavari District and lowest in Vizianagaram district in Andhra Pradesh. The East Godavari district has highest literates in rural 23,89,261 where as lowest literates 8,91,838 in Vizianagaram district. Similarly in urban area, the highest literates are 14,96,082 in Visakhapatnam and lowest literates are 3,08,719 in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh.

## **Education Sector: Achieving Millennium Development Goals (MDG)**

The MDG Goal is 'Achieving universal primary education' with the target to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education. According to the education department, district wise recognized No. of schools at different levels were classified into six (6) categories. i.e.(Primary, Primary with Upper Primary, Primary with Upper Primary & Higher Secondary, Upper Primary with Secondary/Higher Secondary, Primary with Upper Primary/Secondary, Upper Primary with Secondary Schools) and the No. of schools existing in the above categories in 2013-14 60,060 and 61,952 in 2014-15 respectively.

The MDG Goal 3 is 'Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women' targeting to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education, no later than 2015. By the measure of Gender Parity Index (GPI) in enrolment at primary, secondary and tertiary levels, the female-male disparity in all the three grades of education has been steadily diminishing over the years. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in A.P. State for the year 2013-14 (1.01%) and (1.00%) for the year 2014-15.

### **Conclusion**

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

**Table-4.1**

**District wise Total Number of Literates and Literacy Rate (2011 Census)  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Literates (Persons) 2011			Literacy Rate		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1).	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	14,95,381	8,57,824	6,37,557	61.74	71.61	52.08
2.	Vizianagaram	12,38,388	7,07,503	5,30,885	58.89	68.15	49.87
3.	Visakhapatnam	25,68,249	14,22,878	11,45,371	66.91	74.56	59.34
4.	East Godavari	33,48,077	17,49,296	15,98,781	70.50	74.10	66.95
5.	West Godavari	26,80,339	13,94,384	12,85,955	74.32	77.65	71.01
6.	Krishna	30,09,718	15,98,959	14,10,759	73.74	78.30	69.18
7.	Guntur	29,60,441	16,34,726	13,25,715	67.40	74.79	60.09
8.	Prakasam	19,04,435	11,07,686	7,96,749	63.08	72.92	53.11
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	18,32,189	10,11,922	8,20,267	68.90	75.74	61.99
10.	Y.S.R.	17,16,766	9,94,699	7,22,067	67.30	77.78	56.77
11.	Kurnool	21,27,161	12,46,369	8,80,792	59.97	70.10	49.78
12.	Anantapuram	23,10,960	13,38,474	9,72,486	63.57	73.02	53.97
13.	Chittoor	26,67,878	14,84,794	11,83,084	71.53	79.83	63.28
	ANDHRA PRADESH	2,98,59,982	1,65,49,514	1,33,10,468	67.35	74.77	59.96

**Table-4.2**

**District wise, Rural & Urban wise Number of Male, Female Literates  
(2011 Census)in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1).	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	11,86,662	6,92,122	4,94,540	3,08,719	1,65,702	1,43,017
2.	Vizianagaram	8,91,838	5,23,316	3,68,522	3,46,550	1,84,187	1,62,363
3.	Visakhapatnam	10,72,167	6,18,397	4,53,770	14,96,082	8,04,481	6,91,601
4.	East Godavari	23,89,261	12,56,057	11,33,204	9,58,816	4,93,239	4,65,577
5.	West Godavari	20,63,580	10,78,836	9,84,744	6,16,759	3,15,548	3,01,211
6.	Krishna	16,57,592	8,91,610	7,65,982	13,52,126	7,07,349	6,44,777
7.	Guntur	17,97,934	10,17,294	7,80,640	11,62,507	6,17,432	5,45,075
8.	Prakasam	14,35,913	8,52,588	5,83,325	4,68,522	2,55,098	2,13,424
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	11,97,619	6,72,946	5,24,673	6,34,570	3,38,976	2,95,594
10.	Y.S.R.	10,62,356	6,30,940	4,31,416	6,54,410	3,63,759	2,90,651
11.	Kurnool	13,90,459	8,41,511	5,48,948	7,36,702	4,04,858	3,31,844
12.	Anantapuram	15,46,394	9,17,058	6,29,336	7,64,566	4,21,416	3,43,150
13.	Chittoor	17,57,216	9,98,751	7,58,465	9,10,662	4,86,043	4,24,619
	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,94,48,991	1,09,91,426	84,57,565	1,04,10,991	55,58,088	48,52,903

Note : Literates exclude children in the age group of (0-6) years.

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations  
Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad.

**Table-4.3****District wise, Rural & Urban wise Male, Female Literacy rate (2011 Census)  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Literacy Rate (Males) 2011			Literacy Rate (Females) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	71.61	68.86	85.97	52.08	48.35	71.06
2.	Vizianagaram	68.15	63.73	84.85	49.87	44.00	71.51
3.	Visakhapatnam	74.56	62.96	86.88	59.34	44.74	75.51
4.	East Godavari	74.10	70.65	84.62	66.95	63.52	77.07
5.	West Godavari	77.65	75.17	87.52	71.01	68.58	80.32
6.	Krishna	78.30	73.71	84.96	69.18	63.56	77.30
7.	Guntur	74.79	70.14	83.97	60.09	53.77	72.25
8.	Prakasam	72.92	69.80	85.73	53.11	48.60	71.18
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	75.74	71.19	86.74	61.99	56.02	76.46
10.	Y.S.R.	77.78	74.72	83.72	56.77	51.49	66.94
11.	Kurnool	70.10	66.15	80.04	49.78	43.61	65.01
12.	Anantapuram	73.02	69.41	82.32	53.97	48.77	67.06
13.	Chittoor	79.83	76.34	88.12	63.28	57.72	76.45
ANDHRA PRADESH		74.77	70.48	85.00	59.96	54.25	73.42

Note : Literates exclude children in the age group of (0-6) years.

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations  
Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

**Table- 4.4**

**District wise Scheduled Caste Literate Population, (2011 Census)  
in Andhra Pradesh**

(in Number)

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Caste Population	No. of Literates			% of S.C. Literacy Rate		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	2,55,664	78,211	61,467	1,39,678	69.78	52.20	60.78
2.	Vizianagaram	2,47,728	72,949	57,499	1,30,448	67.15	50.52	58.64
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,29,486	1,11,945	95,426	2,07,371	76.60	63.55	69.99
4.	East Godavari	9,45,269	3,03,509	2,79,729	5,83,238	72.96	65.79	69.33
5.	West Godavari	8,11,698	2,66,878	2,48,865	5,15,743	74.47	68.44	71.43
6.	Krishna	8,71,063	2,92,268	2,56,428	5,48,696	75.31	65.64	70.46
7.	Guntur	9,57,407	3,01,665	2,42,812	5,44,477	71.62	56.73	64.12
8.	Prakasam	7,87,861	2,40,551	1,70,395	4,10,946	69.50	49.86	59.75
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	6,66,588	2,13,334	1,73,993	3,87,327	72.30	58.35	65.29
10.	Y.S.R.	4,65,794	1,46,174	1,03,243	2,49,417	72.19	50.34	61.20
11.	Kurnool	7,37,945	2,11,628	1,43,178	3,54,806	65.91	44.61	55.26
12.	Anantapuram	5,83,135	1,67,176	1,22,903	2,90,079	64.85	47.72	56.29
13.	Chittoor	7,85,760	2,57,727	2,04,935	4,62,662	74.75	58.02	66.28
ANDHRA PRADESH		84,45,398	26,64,015	21,60,873	48,24,888	71.66	57.38	64.47

**Table - 4.5**

**District wise, Scheduled Tribe Literate Population, (2011 Census)  
in Andhra Pradesh**

(in Number)

Sl. No.	District	Scheduled Tribe Population	No. of Literates			% of S.T. Literacy Rate		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	1,66,118	45,731	33,104	78,835	63.46	43.74	53.36
2.	Vizianagaram	2,35,556	55,631	41,069	96,700	55.19	38.44	46.57
3.	Visakhapatnam	6,18,500	1,46,129	95,453	2,41,582	55.62	34.67	44.90
4.	East Godavari	2,13,195	54,850	46,788	1,01,638	59.82	48.75	54.15
5.	West Godavari	1,09,072	28,726	26,242	54,968	61.22	53.09	57.05
6.	Krishna	1,32,464	35,510	26,652	62,162	61.07	46.24	53.69
7.	Guntur	2,47,089	59,459	39,559	99,018	55.26	37.47	46.45
8.	Prakasam	1,51,145	35,111	25,804	60,915	53.68	40.40	47.12
9.	S.P.S. Nellore	2,85,997	58,051	48,360	1,06,411	46.15	39.34	42.78
10.	Y.S.R.	75,886	18,875	12,767	31,642	57.39	39.89	48.76
11.	Kurnool	82,831	23,552	15,720	39,272	65.23	44.60	55.04
12.	Anantapuram	1,54,127	44,757	29,435	74,192	65.44	44.24	54.98
13.	Chittoor	1,59,165	40,982	31,793	72,775	59.36	45.97	52.66
ANDHRA PRADESH		26,31,145	6,47,364	4,72,746	11,20,110	56.91	40.89	48.83

Note : Data excludes merged villages of Khammam. Percentages have been calculated on the total Scheduled Tribe population excluding the Population in age group of 0-6 years.  
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011, Directorate of Census Operations, A.P, Hyd.

**Table-4.6**

**Category wise, Management wise Number of Schools for the years  
2013-14 & 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	M.P.P	Municipal	Private aided	Private un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I. Primary(I-V)</b>								
1.	2013-14	7	2,080	30,768	1,646	1,572	3,736	39,809
2.	2014-15	6	2,171	31,016	1,645	1,541	3,950	40,329
<b>II. Primary with Upper Primary Schools (I-VII/VIII)</b>								
1.	2013-14	1	121	4,824	160	291	4,182	9,579
2.	2014-15	-	160	4868	160	287	4342	9,817
<b>III. Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary &amp; Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII)</b>								
1.	2013-14	20	122	-	-	-	27	169
2.	2014-15	22	127	-	-	-	31	180
<b>IV. Upper Primary with Secondary &amp; Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)</b>								
1.	2013-14	14	156	-	-	4	2	176
2.	2014-15	15	160	-	-	3	7	185
<b>V. Primary with Upper Primary &amp; Secondary Schools (I-X)</b>								
1.	2013-14	9	399	2	-	4	497	911
2.	2014-15	8	406	3	-	4	593	1014
<b>VI. Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X)</b>								
1.	2013-14	11	615	4,390	318	476	3,606	9,416
2.	2014-15	12	632	4,408	318	467	3,766	9,603

Note: Private Un-aided includes Un recognized, Madarasas and others.

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.



Table -4.7(A)

District wise, Category wise Number of Recognized Schools  
for the year 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No	District Name	Primary Schools (I-V)	Upper Primary Schools (I-VII)	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X)	Primary with Upper primary/ Secondary Schools (I-X)	Primary with Upper primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII)	Upper primary with Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)	Total Schools
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	2,627	810	11	16	75	540	4,079
2.	Vizianagaram	2,464	463	13	19	61	438	3,458
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,569	821	25	7	220	624	5,266
4.	East Godavari	3,675	926	15	4	107	944	5,671
5.	West Godavari	2,754	768	16	2	48	731	4,319
6.	Krishna	2,609	835	13	4	98	748	4,307
7.	Guntur	3,046	636	9	15	109	661	4,476
8.	Prakasam	3,050	581	9	12	43	682	4,377
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	2,986	658	12	9	25	622	4,312
10.	Y.S.R.	3,122	562	9	10	55	735	4,493
11.	Kurnool	2,305	864	11	34	25	782	4,021
12.	Anantapuram	3,152	930	9	27	26	882	5,026
13.	Chittoor	4,450	725	17	17	19	1,027	6,255
ANDHRA PRADESH		39,809	9,579	169	176	911	9,416	60,060

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.7 (B)**

**District wise, Category wise Number of Recognized Schools  
for the year 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District Name	Primary Schools (I-V)	Upper Primary Schools (I-VII)	Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X)	Primary with Upper primary/ Secondary Schools (I-X)	Primary with Upper primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII)	Upper primary with Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)	Total Schools
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	2,631	811	11	15	78	554	4,100
2.	Vizianagaram	2,472	454	13	19	63	432	3,453
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,600	832	23	7	234	645	5,341
4.	East Godavari	3,964	1,047	15	5	121	976	6,128
5.	West Godavari	2,858	792	17	2	62	722	4,453
6.	Krishna	2,663	907	18	3	102	806	4,499
7.	Guntur	3,140	791	11	18	244	660	4,864
8.	Prakasam	3,123	618	11	11	70	701	4,534
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	3,048	659	13	9	26	646	4,401
10.	Y.S.R.	3,145	577	12	17	52	742	4,545
11.	Kurnool	2,359	927	12	35	28	801	4,162
12.	Anantapuram	3,203	950	10	26	20	905	5,114
13.	Chittoor	4,497	735	16	19	26	1,065	6,358
ANDHRA PRADESH		40,703	10,100	182	186	1,126	9,655	61,952

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table - 4.8 (A)**

**District wise, Management Wise Total Schools for the year 2013-14  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District Name	Central Govt.	State Govt.	MPP/ ZPP	Municipal	Private Aided	Private un-aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	4	393	3,031	85	24	542	4,079
2.	Vizianagaram	3	558	2,170	113	83	531	3,458
3.	Visakhapatnam	10	1,010	2,919	149	86	1,092	5,266
4.	East Godavari	4	405	3,357	284	153	1,468	5,671
5.	West Godavari	2	152	2,640	212	278	1,035	4,319
6.	Krishna	7	41	2,483	181	565	1,030	4,307
7.	Guntur	3	111	2,974	294	364	730	4,476
8.	Prakasam	3	156	3,212	51	248	707	4,377
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	8	89	3,224	106	115	770	4,312
10.	Y.S.R.	2	87	3,236	90	151	927	4,493
11.	Kurnool	2	216	2,438	140	173	1,052	4,021
12.	Anantapuram	11	139	3,532	260	46	1,038	5,026
13.	Chittoor	3	136	4,768	159	61	1,128	6,255
ANDHRA PRADESH		62	3,493	39,984	2,124	2,347	12,050	60,060

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.8 (B)**

**District wise, Management Wise Total Schools for the year 2014-15  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District Name	Central Govt.	State Govt.	MPP/ ZPP	Municipal	Private Aided	Private un-aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	4	394	3,032	85	24	561	4,100
2.	Vizianagaram	3	555	2,179	112	82	522	3,453
3.	Visakhapatnam	10	1,012	2,941	149	87	1,142	5,341
4.	East Godavari	4	525	3,567	285	154	1,593	6,128
5.	West Godavari	3	177	2,735	210	274	1,054	4,453
6.	Krishna	6	42	2,485	180	546	1,240	4,499
7.	Guntur	3	113	2,968	295	356	1,129	4,864
8.	Prakasam	3	155	3,214	51	249	862	4,534
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	8	93	3,227	106	115	852	4,401
10.	Y.S.R.	2	90	3,200	89	138	1,026	4,545
11.	Kurnool	2	219	2,438	140	173	1,190	4,162
12.	Anantapuram	11	139	3,537	262	45	1,120	5,114
13.	Chittoor	4	142	4,772	159	59	1,222	6,358
ANDHRA PRADESH		63	3,656	40,295	2,123	2,302	13,513	61,952

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table-4.9(A)**

**District wise, Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools for the year 2013-14  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt.	M.P.P	Municipal	Private aided	private un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	1,529	48,516	2,34,696	10,186	1,886	1,14,302	4,11,115
2.	Vizianagaram	1,223	45,738	1,86,163	11,632	10,417	95,779	3,50,952
3.	Visakhapatnam	12,684	99,260	2,33,687	24,406	20,705	2,77,057	6,67,799
4.	East Godavari	1,092	44,724	3,60,362	42,464	26,561	2,98,944	7,74,147
5.	West Godavari	836	20,389	2,76,601	26,460	26,936	2,09,528	5,60,750
6.	Krishna	2,736	14,977	2,19,708	31,451	54,699	2,69,285	5,92,856
7.	Guntur	2,531	23,635	2,84,463	33,854	50,172	2,18,352	6,13,007
8.	Prakasam	1,564	35,894	2,68,444	5,810	31,243	1,67,291	5,10,246
9.	S.P.S Nellore	2,472	23,709	2,11,861	17,263	14,825	1,46,495	4,16,625
10.	Y.S.R.	834	22,514	1,97,509	12,155	21,093	2,17,268	4,71,373
11.	Kurnool	1,157	51,793	3,56,807	22,412	29,309	2,53,246	7,14,724
12.	Anantapuram	2,008	41,101	3,11,901	37,828	7,106	2,21,736	6,21,680
13.	Chittoor	2,193	35,310	3,20,162	23,625	9,541	2,41,162	6,31,993
ANDHRA PRADESH		32,859	5,07,560	34,62,364	2,99,546	3,04,493	27,30,445	73,37,267

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table-4.9(B)**

**District wise, Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt.	M.P.P	Municipal	Private aided	private un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	1,383	49,483	2,25,472	9,629	1,642	1,15,161	4,02,770
2.	Vizianagaram	1,808	47,634	1,79,980	11,283	9,245	96,026	3,45,976
3.	Visakhapatnam	11,260	93,905	2,20,551	22,888	18,716	2,91,035	6,58,355
4.	East Godavari	1,289	53,815	3,55,840	40,527	24,611	3,03,820	7,79,902
5.	West Godavari	960	22,248	2,69,143	24,933	25,317	2,18,967	5,61,568
6.	Krishna	2,807	15,948	2,12,243	29,475	47,878	2,98,355	6,06,706
7.	Guntur	2,615	24,898	2,72,807	33,373	47,842	3,03,555	6,85,090
8.	Prakasam	1,707	37,335	2,57,534	6,004	27,293	1,83,339	5,13,212
9.	S.P.S Nellore	2,423	25,210	2,04,977	16,434	13,202	1,57,806	4,20,052
10.	Y.S.R.	836	25,418	1,92,612	12,067	17,600	2,03,360	4,51,893
11.	Kurnool	1,148	54,972	3,34,048	21,205	25,696	2,51,516	6,88,585
12.	Anantapuram	2,522	42,828	2,99,512	35,799	6,272	2,18,021	6,04,954
13.	Chittoor	2,535	37,539	3,08,538	22,041	8,772	2,36,693	6,16,118
ANDHRA PRADESH		33,293	5,31,233	33,33,257	2,85,658	2,74,086	28,77,654	73,35,181

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.10(A)**

**District wise Primary Schools (I-V) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	2,627	67,709	65,802	1,33,511	3,717	2,277	5,994
2.	Vizianagaram	2,464	67,480	66,051	1,33,531	3,708	2,305	6,013
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,569	1,12,926	1,11,362	2,24,288	4,035	4,252	8,287
4.	East Godavari	3,675	1,49,216	1,43,654	2,92,870	5,359	5,875	11,234
5.	West Godavari	2,754	93,225	93,157	1,86,382	3,604	3,918	7,522
6.	Krishna	2,609	1,06,914	1,02,149	2,09,063	2,914	4,877	7,791
7.	Guntur	3,046	1,14,155	1,12,207	2,26,362	4,062	4,948	9,010
8.	Prakasam	3,050	1,12,522	1,06,053	2,18,575	4,755	3,832	8,587
9.	S.P.S Nellore	2,986	87,023	82,634	1,69,657	3,883	3,342	7,225
10.	Y.S.R.	3,122	1,00,153	94,969	1,95,122	4,406	3,183	7,589
11.	Kurnool	2,305	1,50,319	1,41,479	2,91,798	4,007	4,407	8,414
12.	Anantapuram	3,152	1,27,039	1,17,633	2,44,672	4,471	4,033	8,504
13.	Chittoor	4,450	1,43,883	1,32,699	2,76,582	5,009	5,476	10,485
ANDHRA PRADESH		39,809	14,32,564	13,69,849	28,02,413	53,930	52,725	1,06,655

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.10(B)**

**District wise Primary Schools (I-V) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	2,624	63,290	61,896	1,25,186	3,688	2,344	6,032
2.	Vizianagaram	2,472	64,945	62,950	1,27,895	3,575	2,360	5,935
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,592	1,04,079	1,02,852	2,06,931	3,921	4,252	8,173
4.	East Godavari	3,930	1,45,027	1,39,696	2,84,723	5,525	6,105	11,630
5.	West Godavari	2,853	92,684	92,177	1,84,861	3,605	4,048	7,653
6.	Krishna	2,647	1,08,987	1,02,987	2,11,974	2,897	5,139	8,036
7.	Guntur	3,030	1,09,074	1,09,260	2,18,334	4,109	5,182	9,291
8.	Prakasam	3,071	1,10,459	1,03,146	2,13,605	4,778	4,037	8,815
9.	S.P.S Nellore	3,017	87,319	81,825	1,69,144	3,795	3,516	7,311
10.	Y.S.R.	3,110	98,645	92,568	1,91,213	4,439	3,322	7,761
11.	Kurnool	2,314	1,39,794	1,30,091	2,69,885	3,919	4,636	8,555
12.	Anantapuram	3,183	1,23,238	1,13,099	2,36,337	4,367	4,204	8,571
13.	Chittoor	4,486	1,35,654	1,24,377	2,60,031	4,896	5,541	10,437
ANDHRA PRADESH		40,329	13,83,195	13,16,924	27,00,119	53,514	54,686	1,08,200

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.



**Table -4.11(A)**

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary Schools (I-VII/VIII) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	810	49,935	45,886	95,821	2,872	1,928	4,800
2.	Vizianagaram	463	33,162	29,104	62,266	1,753	1,394	3,147
3.	Visakhapatnam	821	60,660	55,264	1,15,924	2,370	2,716	5,086
4.	East Godavari	926	70,209	64,400	1,34,609	3,007	3,216	6,223
5.	West Godavari	768	61,711	54,213	1,15,924	2,115	3,007	5,122
6.	Krishna	835	53,582	50,634	1,04,216	2,235	3,207	5,442
7.	Guntur	636	53,882	50,894	1,04,776	1,907	2,367	4,274
8.	Prakasam	581	44,575	41,174	85,749	2,130	1,782	3,912
9.	S.P.S Nellore	658	37,144	34,028	71,172	1,946	1,863	3,809
10.	Y.S.R.	562	41,156	37,753	78,909	1,679	1,129	2,808
11.	Kurnool	864	82,023	73,149	1,55,172	2,717	2,563	5,280
12.	Anantapuram	930	63,612	58,090	1,21,702	2,966	2,226	5,192
13.	Chittoor	725	41,893	38,244	80,137	2,050	2,226	4,276
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,579	6,93,544	6,32,833	13,26,377	29,747	29,624	59,371

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.11(B)**

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary Schools (I-VII/VIII) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	801	50,312	45,653	95,965	2,842	1,970	4,812
2.	Vizianagaram	454	30,562	27,193	30,562	1,715	1,330	3,045
3.	Visakhapatnam	821	58,718	54,122	1,12,840	2,334	2,848	5,182
4.	East Godavari	1,009	69,927	64,770	1,34,697	3,149	3,611	6,760
5.	West Godavari	786	60,089	52,939	1,13,028	2,126	3,035	5,161
6.	Krishna	872	51,324	48,992	1,00,316	2,208	3,461	5,669
7.	Guntur	696	61,301	56,498	1,17,799	2,184	3,069	5,253
8.	Prakasam	590	42,715	40,229	82,944	2,167	1,968	4,135
9.	S.P.S Nellore	649	35,444	32,718	68,162	1,889	1,864	3,753
10.	Y.S.R.	569	33,315	30,282	63,597	1,755	1,214	2,969
11.	Kurnool	905	75,686	69,268	1,44,954	2,722	2,751	5,473
12.	Anantapuram	945	58,241	54,092	1,12,333	2,932	2,253	5,185
13.	Chittoor	720	39,922	36,560	76,482	1,999	2,267	4,266
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,817	6,67,556	6,13,316	12,80,872	30,022	31,641	61,663

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.12(A)**

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	11	2,451	3,592	6,043	96	29	125
2.	Vizianagaram	13	2,583	4,379	6,962	96	82	178
3.	Visakhapatnam	25	13,833	12,375	26,208	341	534	875
4.	East Godavari	15	3,421	4,708	8,129	126	130	256
5.	West Godavari	16	5,265	6,141	11,406	140	162	302
6.	Krishna	13	2,329	8,213	10,542	96	183	279
7.	Guntur	9	3,831	3,025	6,856	119	48	167
8.	Prakasam	9	1,631	3,467	5,098	64	49	113
9.	S.P.S Nellore	12	2,504	5,658	8,162	102	94	196
10.	Y.S.R.	9	1,891	2,561	4,452	74	26	100
11.	Kurnool	11	2,391	4,237	6,628	92	77	169
12.	Anantapuram	9	2,801	2,736	5,537	56	68	124
13.	Chittoor	17	2,850	6,909	9,759	146	144	290
ANDHRA PRADESH		169	47,781	68,001	1,15,782	1,548	1,626	3,174

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.12(B)**

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary &  
Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	11	2,562	3,733	6,295	98	52	150
2.	Vizianagaram	13	2,860	4,873	7,733	105	65	170
3.	Visakhapatnam	23	13,101	11,930	25,031	337	536	873
4.	East Godavari	15	3,180	4,832	8,012	121	149	270
5.	West Godavari	17	5,650	7,134	12,784	169	225	394
6.	Krishna	18	3,979	9,636	13,615	134	243	377
7.	Guntur	11	3,778	3,137	6,915	111	71	182
8.	Prakasam	11	2,414	4,176	6,590	91	70	161
9.	S.P.S Nellore	13	2,609	6,309	8,918	114	129	243
10.	Y.S.R.	12	2,910	3,184	6,094	89	32	121
11.	Kurnool	12	1,971	5,302	7,273	88	96	184
12.	Anantapuram	10	3,138	3,395	6,533	58	82	140
13.	Chittoor	14	3,018	6,049	9,067	101	123	224
ANDHRA PRADESH		180	51,170	73,690	1,24,860	1,616	1,873	3,489

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.13(A)**  
**District wise Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)**  
**in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	16	2,604	2,216	4,820	75	36	111
2.	Vizianagaram	19	3,137	2,443	5,580	119	76	195
3.	Visakhapatnam	7	1,081	1,200	2,281	42	43	85
4.	East Godavari	4	927	747	1,674	31	19	50
5.	West Godavari	2	819	171	990	31	13	44
6.	Krishna	4	946	528	1,474	40	28	68
7.	Guntur	15	2,602	2,262	4,864	76	79	155
8.	Prakasam	12	1,950	1,465	3,415	51	49	100
9.	S.P.S Nellore	9	1,963	1,830	3,793	59	43	102
10.	Y.S.R.	10	1,714	1,191	2,905	38	34	72
11.	Kurnool	34	5,392	4,308	9,700	142	119	261
12.	Anantapuram	27	3,431	3,681	7,112	123	81	204
13.	Chittoor	17	2,625	2,660	5,285	83	74	157
ANDHRA PRADESH		176	29,191	24,702	53,893	910	694	1,604

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.13(B)**

**District wise Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)  
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	15	2,900	2,660	5,560	83	57	140
2.	Vizianagaram	19	3,752	3,501	7,253	128	86	214
3.	Visakhapatnam	7	1,300	1,527	2,827	45	52	97
4.	East Godavari	5	1,257	1,078	2,335	41	29	70
5.	West Godavari	2	280	187	467	19	13	32
6.	Krishna	3	653	464	1,117	20	19	39
7.	Guntur	18	3,939	4,350	8,289	123	116	239
8.	Prakasam	11	2,149	1,765	3,914	63	66	129
9.	S.P.S Nellore	9	2,357	2,246	4,603	63	54	117
10.	Y.S.R.	16	2,513	2,270	4,783	88	54	142
11.	Kurnool	35	7,046	6,307	13,353	177	165	342
12.	Anantapuram	26	4,206	4,862	9,068	155	111	266
13.	Chittoor	19	3,695	3,743	7,438	111	86	197
ANDHRA PRADESH		185	36,047	34,960	71,007	1,116	908	2,024

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.14(A)**

**District wise, Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools (I-X) in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	75	13,903	12,157	26,060	622	267	889
2.	Vizianagaram	61	10,252	7,283	17,535	329	157	486
3.	Visakhapatnam	220	54,822	46,749	1,01,571	1,326	1,568	2,894
4.	East Godavari	107	19,339	20,861	40,200	602	797	1,399
5.	West Godavari	48	9,468	7,945	17,413	250	280	530
6.	Krishna	98	25,973	21,693	47,666	477	866	1,343
7.	Guntur	109	27,374	23,047	50,421	602	836	1,438
8.	Prakasam	43	9,253	8,967	18,220	286	292	578
9.	S.P.S Nellore	25	5,929	3,908	9,837	135	113	248
10.	Y.S.R.	55	12,577	12,527	25,104	148	176	324
11.	Kurnool	25	4,070	4,309	8,379	112	106	218
12.	Anantapuram	26	4,700	5,022	9,722	153	120	273
13.	Chittoor	19	5,459	4,027	9,486	100	157	257
ANDHRA PRADESH		911	2,03,119	1,78,495	3,81,614	5,142	5,735	10,877

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.14(B)**

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools (I-X) in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	77	13,476	12,117	25,593	642	329	971
2.	Vizianagaram	63	11,676	8,071	19,747	341	161	502
3.	Visakhapatnam	232	60,018	50,229	1,10,247	1,418	1,732	3,150
4.	East Godavari	113	23,233	24,235	47,468	750	936	1,686
5.	West Godavari	60	12,237	10,774	23,011	280	246	526
6.	Krishna	93	26,030	21,356	47,386	500	903	1,403
7.	Guntur	179	63,156	49,988	1,13,144	1,266	1,756	3,022
8.	Prakasam	50	13,535	11,984	25,519	491	469	960
9.	S.P.S Nellore	21	5,698	3,851	9,549	126	124	250
10.	Y.S.R.	52	10,744	10,983	21,727	164	161	325
11.	Kurnool	28	4,731	3,739	8,470	138	114	252
12.	Anantapuram	20	3,756	3,648	7,404	112	93	205
13.	Chittoor	26	5,612	5,200	10,812	116	174	290
ANDHRA PRADESH		1,014	2,53,902	2,16,175	4,70,077	6,344	7,198	13,542

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.



**Table -4.15(A)**

**District wise, Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X) in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	540	73,745	71,115	1,44,860	4,181	1,750	5,931
2.	Vizianagaram	438	63,425	61,653	1,25,078	3,279	1,597	4,876
3.	Visakhapatnam	624	99,565	97,962	1,97,527	3,866	3,406	7,272
4.	East Godavari	944	1,48,760	1,47,905	2,96,665	6,842	4,677	11,519
5.	West Godavari	731	1,14,369	1,14,266	2,28,635	5,025	3,802	8,827
6.	Krishna	748	1,12,583	1,07,312	2,19,895	4,531	4,352	8,883
7.	Guntur	661	1,12,481	1,07,247	2,19,728	4,531	3,530	8,061
8.	Prakasam	682	92,806	86,383	1,79,189	4,971	2,455	7,426
9.	S.P.S Nellore	622	79,305	74,699	1,54,004	4,351	2,627	6,978
10.	Y.S.R.	735	83,440	81,441	1,64,881	4,243	2,022	6,265
11.	Kurnool	782	1,30,935	1,12,112	2,43,047	5,426	3,523	8,949
12.	Anantapuram	882	1,17,492	1,15,443	2,32,935	5,803	3,384	9,187
13.	Chittoor	1,027	1,29,850	1,20,894	2,50,744	6,711	4,409	11,120
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,416	13,58,756	12,98,432	26,57,188	63,760	41,534	1,05,294

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada

**Table -4.15(B)**

**District wise Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X) in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	547	73,532	70,639	1,44,171	4,225	1,809	6,034
2.	Vizianagaram	432	63,216	62,377	1,25,593	3,272	1,612	4,884
3.	Visakhapatnam	643	1,01,312	99,167	2,00,479	3,898	3,484	7,382
4.	East Godavari	973	1,52,834	1,49,833	3,02,667	6,954	4,817	11,771
5.	West Godavari	718	1,14,224	1,13,193	2,27,417	5,073	3,768	8,841
6.	Krishna	802	1,20,120	1,12,178	2,32,298	4,712	4,548	9,260
7.	Guntur	647	1,13,823	1,06,786	2,20,609	4,430	3,541	7,971
8.	Prakasam	691	93,687	86,953	1,80,640	5,002	2,635	7,637
9.	S.P.S Nellore	645	82,775	76,901	1,59,676	4,382	2,637	7,019
10.	Y.S.R.	741	84,140	80,339	1,64,479	4,337	2,087	6,424
11.	Kurnool	801	1,32,839	1,11,811	2,44,650	5,524	3,581	9,105
12.	Anantapuram	905	1,18,922	1,14,357	2,33,279	5,868	3,478	9,346
13.	Chittoor	1,058	1,32,065	1,20,223	2,52,288	6,733	4,457	11,190
ANDHRA PRADESH		9,603	13,83,489	13,04,757	26,88,246	64,410	42,454	1,06,864

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table-4.16**

**District wise Number of (KGBV) schools and Enrollment in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15**

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of KGBV's 2013-14	Enrolment 2013-14			No. of KGBV's 2014-15	Enrolment 2014-15		
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	28	653	3,617	4,270	28	551	4,414	4,965
2.	Vizianagaram	26	784	4,066	4,850	26	762	4,595	5,357
3.	Visakhapatnam	35	1,416	5,966	7,382	32	1,265	5,949	7,214
4.	East Godavari	12	1,119	1,392	2,511	16	1,063	2,359	3,422
5.	West Godavari	3	424	736	1,160	6	380	1,078	1,458
6.	Krishna	9	1,101	1,326	2,427	9	1,116	1,323	2,439
7.	Guntur	22	833	3,742	4,575	22	881	3,842	4,723
8.	Prakasam	26	943	4,095	5,038	26	942	4,321	5,263
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	14	1,990	2,010	4,000	15	1,916	2,254	4,170
10.	Y.S.R.	21	622	3,457	4,079	21	566	3,572	4,138
11.	Kurnool	52	2,433	8,735	11,168	52	2,184	8,854	11,038
12.	Anantapuram	51	2,176	7,491	9,667	51	2,118	8,406	10,524
13.	Chittoor	18	1,260	2,841	4,101	21	1,241	3,313	4,554
ANDHRA PRADESH		317	15,754	49,474	65,228	325	14,985	54,280	69,265

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table - 4.17(A)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	(I-V Classes) (6-10 years)			(VI-VII Classes ) (11- 12 years)			(VIII-X Classes) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	93.58	93.64	93.61	81.49	83.68	82.55	66.88	69.54	68.16
2.	Vizianagaram	95.79	94.46	95.14	80.57	81.17	80.86	65.08	66.84	65.93
3.	Visakhapatnam	100.41	99.88	10.15	80.16	79.98	80.07	67.04	67.74	67.38
4.	East Godavari	95.82	94.62	95.23	80.23	83.03	81.61	67.96	70.38	69.17
5.	West Godavari	92.41	91.66	92.04	82.17	82.61	82.39	68.30	70.61	69.45
6.	Krishna	89.58	91.35	90.43	75.23	76.49	75.84	66.10	67.16	66.62
7.	Guntur	82.53	84.19	83.34	67.64	68.84	68.22	55.40	55.07	55.24
8.	Prakasam	95.79	96.67	96.22	70.90	71.95	71.41	58.48	58.19	58.34
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	94.92	95.07	94.99	73.31	74.54	73.90	60.86	63.61	62.18
10.	Y.S.R.	99.22	101.52	100.31	79.04	82.04	80.50	64.92	68.63	66.73
11.	Kurnool	98.41	97.98	98.21	75.71	71.35	73.58	60.68	53.72	57.29
12.	Anantapuram	94.31	93.51	93.93	76.14	78.51	77.30	63.66	67.90	65.70
13.	Chittoor	92.76	92.42	92.60	79.37	79.45	79.41	74.45	74.58	74.52
ANDHRA PRADESH		94.10	94.19	94.14	76.80	77.62	77.20	64.52	65.38	64.94

**Table - 4.17(B)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V) (6-10 years)			Classes (VI-VIII) (11- 12 years)			Classes (VIII-X) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	86.83	85.80	86.33	83.01	84.65	83.80	75.49	81.15	78.20
2.	Vizianagaram	90.16	88.03	89.12	80.53	82.93	81.69	74.04	78.01	75.94
3.	Visakhapatnam	93.07	91.89	92.49	84.13	83.16	83.66	75.80	77.56	76.65
4.	East Godavari	93.93	91.99	92.98	84.64	86.77	85.68	76.04	81.58	78.73
5.	West Godavari	90.23	88.80	89.53	84.10	85.35	84.71	75.02	79.87	77.37
6.	Krishna	87.53	88.39	87.95	81.73	82.31	82.01	76.44	77.60	77.00
7.	Guntur	88.37	88.90	88.63	78.07	76.64	77.38	71.55	69.96	70.79
8.	Prakasam	91.43	91.15	91.29	73.23	73.65	73.43	64.84	67.38	66.06
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	89.51	88.99	89.26	76.98	78.47	77.69	69.93	72.66	71.24
10.	Y.S.R.	90.31	91.36	90.82	76.21	78.36	77.25	70.51	74.60	72.48
11.	Kurnool	89.71	88.96	89.35	75.84	70.38	73.17	66.28	60.36	63.41
12.	Anantapuram	85.83	84.89	85.37	78.19	78.89	78.53	68.77	74.12	71.33
13.	Chittoor	86.08	84.92	85.52	84.40	83.09	83.77	80.76	81.28	81.01
ANDHRA PRADESH		89.51	88.86	89.20	80.16	80.19	80.17	72.76	74.82	73.75

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table - 4.18(A)**  
**District wise Gender Gap for the year 2013-14 (ALL)**

Sl. No.	District	Primary Classes (I-V)			Gender Gap	Upper Primary Classes (VI-VIII)			Gender Gap
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	1,08,614	1,02,573	2,11,187	2.86	62,682	60,482	1,23,164	1.79
2.	Vizianagaram	94,016	88,137	1,82,153	3.23	52,748	50,555	1,03,303	2.12
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,79,940	1,71,583	3,51,523	2.38	97,389	91,799	1,89,188	2.95
4.	East Godavari	1,99,173	1,89,533	3,88,706	2.48	1,11,653	1,11,898	2,23,551	-0.11
5.	West Godavari	1,42,057	1,35,530	2,77,587	2.35	85,814	83,582	1,69,396	1.32
6.	Krishna	1,54,714	1,47,974	3,02,688	2.23	89,348	86,611	1,75,959	1.56
7.	Guntur	1,65,538	1,58,773	3,24,311	2.09	91,712	87,034	1,78,746	2.62
8.	Prakasam	1,49,054	1,39,081	2,88,135	3.46	72,237	69,211	1,41,448	2.14
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	1,16,360	1,09,213	2,25,573	3.17	60,779	57,403	1,18,182	2.86
10.	Y.S.R.	1,34,999	1,26,203	2,61,202	3.37	66,629	65,174	1,31,803	1.10
11.	Kurnool	2,04,067	1,90,294	3,94,361	3.49	1,00,590	90,370	1,90,960	5.35
12.	Anantapuram	1,71,610	1,58,478	3,30,088	3.98	89,113	87,442	1,76,555	0.95
13.	Chittoor	1,62,563	1,51,256	3,13,819	3.60	90,219	85,359	1,75,578	2.77
ANDHRA PRADESH		19,82,705	18,68,628	38,51,333	2.96	10,70,913	10,26,920	20,97,833	2.10

Sl. No.	District	Secondary Classes (IX-X)			Gender Gap
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Srikakulam	36,661	35,533	72,194	1.56
2.	Vizianagaram	30,243	29,119	59,362	1.89
3.	Visakhapatnam	54,568	52,785	1,07,353	1.66
4.	East Godavari	63,453	65,217	1,28,670	-1.37
5.	West Godavari	48,832	50,079	98,911	-1.26
6.	Krishna	52,458	50,611	1,03,069	1.79
7.	Guntur	50,622	47,613	98,235	3.06
8.	Prakasam	39,037	36,771	75,808	2.99
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	34,316	33,233	67,549	1.60
10.	Y.S.R.	35,859	36,051	71,910	-0.27
11.	Kurnool	55,035	46,348	1,01,383	8.57
12.	Anantapuram	50,650	50,210	1,00,860	0.44
13.	Chittoor	56,565	53,590	1,10,155	2.70
ANDHRA PRADESH		6,08,299	5,87,160	11,95,459	1.77

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada

**Table - 4.18(B)**  
**District wise Gender Gap for the year 2014-15 (ALL)**

Sl. No.	District	Primary Classes (I-V)			Gender Gap	Upper Primary Classes (VI-VIII)			Gender Gap
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	1,04,000	97,764	2,01,764	3.09	50,312	45,653	95,965	4.85
2.	Vizianagaram	90,985	85,000	1,75,985	3.40	30,562	27,193	57,755	5.83
3.	Visakhapatnam	1,73,779	1,65,128	3,38,907	2.55	58,718	54,122	1,12,840	4.07
4.	East Godavari	2,02,513	1,92,004	3,94,517	2.66	69,927	64,770	1,34,697	3.83
5.	West Godavari	1,43,197	1,36,078	2,79,275	2.55	60,089	52,939	1,13,028	6.33
6.	Krishna	1,58,085	1,49,743	3,07,828	2.71	51,324	48,992	1,00,316	2.32
7.	Guntur	1,85,819	1,75,408	3,61,227	2.88	61,301	56,498	1,17,799	4.08
8.	Prakasam	1,48,811	1,37,634	2,86,445	3.90	42,715	40,229	82,944	3.00
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	1,14,810	1,07,104	2,21,914	3.47	35,444	32,718	68,162	4.00
10.	Y.S.R.	1,28,550	1,19,110	2,47,660	3.81	33,315	30,282	63,597	4.77
11.	Kurnool	1,94,613	1,80,808	3,75,421	3.68	75,686	69,268	1,44,954	4.43
12.	Anantapuram	1,64,919	1,51,655	3,16,574	4.19	58,241	54,092	1,12,333	3.69
13.	Chittoor	1,60,059	1,47,180	3,07,239	4.19	39,922	36,560	76,482	4.40
ANDHRA PRADESH		19,70,140	18,44,616	38,14,756	3.29	6,67,556	6,13,316	12,80,872	4.23

Sl. No.	District	Secondary Classes (IX-X)			Gender Gap
		Boys	Girls	Total	
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1.	Srikakulam	13,476	12,117	25,593	5.31
2.	Vizianagaram	11,676	8,071	19,747	18.26
3.	Visakhapatnam	60,018	50,229	1,10,247	8.88
4.	East Godavari	23,233	24,235	47,468	-2.11
5.	West Godavari	12,237	10,774	23,011	6.36
6.	Krishna	26,030	21,356	47,386	9.86
7.	Guntur	63,156	49,988	1,13,144	11.64
8.	Prakasam	13,535	11,984	25,519	6.08
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5,698	3,851	9,549	19.34
10.	Y.S.R.	10,744	10,983	21,727	-1.10
11.	Kurnool	4,731	3,739	8,470	11.71
12.	Anantapuram	3,756	3,648	7,404	1.46
13.	Chittoor	5,612	5,200	10,812	3.81
ANDHRA PRADESH		2,53,902	2,16,175	4,70,077	8.03

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

Table-4.19

## District wise, Year wise Gender Parity Index in Andhra Pradesh 2011-12 to 2014-15

Sl. No.	District	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 - 15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	1.00	0.94	1.02	1.02
2.	Vizianagaram	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.01
3.	Visakhapatnam	1.00	0.99	1.00	0.99
4.	East Godavari	1.01	0.98	1.01	1.01
5.	West Godavari	1.02	0.98	1.00	1.01
6.	Krishna	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.01
7.	Guntur	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.01
8.	Prakasam	1.02	0.99	1.01	1.01
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	1.02	0.97	1.01	1.01
10.	Y.S.R.	1.02	0.97	1.03	1.02
11.	Kurnool	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96
12.	Anantapuram	1.04	0.98	1.01	1.01
13.	Chittoor	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.99
ANDHRA PRADESH		<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.20(A)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Caste Children  
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V) (6-10 years)			Classes (VI-VIII) (11- 12 years)			Classes (VIII-X) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	89.89	87.89	88.90	77.52	74.90	76.19	64.71	63.81	64.25
2.	Vizianagaram	93.74	91.28	92.52	73.57	72.78	73.17	62.52	63.20	62.86
3.	Visakhapatnam	97.58	96.93	97.26	78.40	77.53	77.97	67.23	66.46	66.84
4.	East Godavari	101.65	101.11	101.39	79.24	80.22	79.73	63.36	65.66	64.51
5.	West Godavari	100.27	101.86	101.05	81.93	80.63	81.28	65.86	68.57	67.22
6.	Krishna	101.30	101.68	101.49	81.52	82.61	82.06	66.04	67.00	66.52
7.	Guntur	103.37	104.16	103.76	78.56	74.98	76.78	59.44	57.05	58.25
8.	Prakasam	118.69	122.00	120.39	78.54	77.83	78.19	56.55	55.42	55.99
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	98.59	98.13	98.37	76.87	74.48	75.68	63.73	62.77	63.25
10.	Y.S.R.	121.93	122.11	122.02	83.62	83.43	83.52	64.64	64.25	64.45
11.	Kurnool	128.60	130.81	129.67	94.81	88.64	91.77	72.46	64.38	68.45
12.	Anantapuram	109.60	110.55	110.06	82.22	85.83	84.00	66.29	70.55	68.40
13.	Chittoor	96.23	95.87	96.05	78.97	76.01	77.50	72.81	71.65	72.23
	ANDHRA PRADESH	105.87	106.31	106.08	80.95	79.65	80.30	64.94	64.54	64.74

**Table -4.20(B)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Caste Children  
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V) (6-10 years)			Classes (VI-VIII) (11- 12 years)			Classes (VIII-X) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	81.63	79.34	80.50	78.29	74.13	76.19	70.73	72.04	71.36
2.	Vizianagaram	85.41	82.86	84.14	77.58	75.40	76.48	70.35	69.90	70.11
3.	Visakhapatnam	91.80	88.95	90.39	79.71	76.22	77.96	72.84	75.25	74.02
4.	East Godavari	95.07	93.81	94.45	81.41	81.39	81.40	70.14	75.49	72.77
5.	West Godavari	96.33	95.97	96.16	82.51	81.63	82.07	72.50	77.87	75.14
6.	Krishna	96.50	94.97	95.75	84.28	83.77	84.02	75.57	78.52	77.02
7.	Guntur	103.63	101.49	102.58	83.80	80.43	82.13	71.57	70.26	70.93
8.	Prakasam	110.61	112.29	111.42	81.98	80.71	81.35	64.87	65.71	65.29
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	91.47	89.77	90.64	79.14	76.65	77.90	72.97	72.93	72.95
10.	Y.S.R.	112.82	111.57	112.20	88.97	86.00	87.50	75.94	77.62	76.76
11.	Kurnool	113.57	113.72	113.64	94.87	88.24	91.60	78.69	74.00	76.41
12.	Anantapuram	99.43	98.85	99.14	86.63	88.44	87.52	70.71	78.93	74.72
13.	Chittoor	89.94	87.74	88.86	81.25	77.19	79.23	78.91	77.51	78.21
	ANDHRA PRADESH	99.12	97.92	98.53	83.64	81.45	82.55	72.87	74.46	73.65

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.



**Table -4.21(A)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe Children  
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V) (6-10 years)			Classes (VI-VIII) (11- 12 years)			Classes (VIII-X) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	99.97	95.44	97.73	74.23	67.93	71.12	57.01	54.38	55.70
2.	Vizianagaram	111.36	102.63	107.02	73.80	64.49	69.18	48.55	48.46	48.51
3.	Visakhapatnam	126.82	122.60	124.73	78.91	63.52	71.31	50.63	46.24	48.46
4.	East Godavari	100.55	97.60	99.09	69.59	75.15	72.33	50.53	61.92	56.17
5.	West Godavari	97.99	95.20	96.61	67.09	67.15	67.12	48.02	54.72	51.34
6.	Krishna	112.30	119.44	115.73	75.17	77.20	76.15	55.92	48.89	52.54
7.	Guntur	109.52	113.13	111.25	62.18	61.80	62.00	43.36	37.73	40.66
8.	Prakasam	126.13	129.09	127.54	52.11	56.16	54.04	37.00	32.79	34.99
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	110.37	113.07	111.66	46.79	50.62	48.61	25.81	27.48	26.60
10.	Y.S.R.	129.67	131.60	130.59	67.73	67.84	67.78	44.48	48.54	46.42
11.	Kurnool	127.30	136.03	131.46	91.28	87.99	89.72	72.78	66.29	69.69
12.	Anantapuram	104.60	101.51	103.14	73.41	74.50	73.93	58.18	59.31	58.72
13.	Chittoor	113.46	111.53	112.53	75.14	72.33	73.78	57.55	56.16	56.88
	ANDHRA PRADESH	114.22	112.97	113.60	69.54	65.77	67.71	48.16	47.23	47.71

**Table -4.21(B)**

**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe Children  
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V) (6-10 years)			Classes (VI-VIII) (11- 12 years)			Classes (VIII-X) (13-15 years)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	86.76	83.48	85.14	77.71	71.59	74.69	61.31	68.33	64.72
2.	Vizianagaram	95.02	89.46	92.26	81.19	72.60	76.93	62.90	61.87	62.37
3.	Visakhapatnam	106.49	104.99	105.75	79.83	67.36	73.68	58.94	55.78	57.38
4.	East Godavari	130.06	129.14	129.61	105.47	114.37	109.83	78.83	99.43	88.88
5.	West Godavari	108.80	103.18	106.02	80.27	89.52	84.81	57.17	75.11	65.93
6.	Krishna	101.68	108.65	105.03	78.55	77.95	78.26	62.64	62.14	62.40
7.	Guntur	106.62	107.85	107.21	70.21	66.80	68.59	54.54	50.62	52.70
8.	Prakasam	118.51	116.69	117.64	53.95	59.70	56.68	37.09	39.49	38.23
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	99.89	102.17	100.98	52.16	56.25	54.10	30.15	33.61	31.78
10.	Y.S.R.	117.89	116.44	117.20	71.51	74.07	72.73	51.98	54.27	53.06
11.	Kurnool	110.97	122.54	116.48	90.94	88.61	89.84	78.07	73.51	75.94
12.	Anantapuram	90.29	88.16	89.28	75.64	75.10	75.39	67.00	71.93	69.33
13.	Chittoor	106.19	104.50	105.37	81.13	79.17	80.18	63.32	63.42	63.37
	ANDHRA PRADESH	105.46	104.78	105.13	76.25	73.77	75.05	57.40	60.00	58.65

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.22(A)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	6.63	3.47	5.13	14.79	12.83	13.83	14.88	16.41	15.64
2.	Vizianagaram	10.44	11.79	11.10	24.68	23.12	23.92	34.52	33.87	34.20
3.	Visakhapatnam	-0.86	2.12	0.61	12.20	16.61	14.41	18.61	21.26	19.94
4.	East Godavari	-8.03	-7.46	-7.75	12.46	6.90	9.73	19.17	15.91	17.55
5.	West Godavari	-8.82	-2.49	-1.64	-3.15	-3.75	-3.45	11.13	8.84	9.98
6.	Krishna	1.07	0.25	0.67	11.16	12.38	11.76	13.56	17.26	15.42
7.	Guntur	-5.45	-0.91	-3.18	15.62	19.91	17.75	25.53	30.13	27.82
8.	Prakasam	6.53	7.83	7.17	31.32	30.51	30.92	36.40	39.21	37.79
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5.53	4.04	4.80	23.89	22.52	23.22	29.21	29.60	29.40
10.	Y.S.R.	11.34	8.28	9.88	30.57	26.18	28.45	38.75	34.34	36.64
11.	Kurnool	7.98	8.79	8.37	33.68	38.97	36.28	40.34	49.81	45.02
12.	Anantapuram	7.52	6.92	7.23	24.57	19.04	21.87	30.85	28.51	29.71
13.	Chittoor	3.24	2.84	3.05	15.15	14.34	14.76	21.09	22.88	21.97
ANDHRA PRADESH		3.16	3.25	3.20	19.37	18.95	19.16	26.20	27.48	26.83

**Table -4.22(B)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	8.35	6.04	7.24	14.78	12.20	13.53	17.64	16.77	17.21
2.	Vizianagaram	9.22	9.40	9.31	23.91	21.60	22.79	33.76	33.71	33.74
3.	Visakhapatnam	4.25	4.22	4.24	6.70	14.65	10.69	13.43	18.22	15.84
4.	East Godavari	2.38	0.94	1.69	5.69	3.57	4.64	14.54	12.07	13.31
5.	West Godavari	-3.67	-5.20	-4.42	2.86	1.83	2.35	11.95	9.43	10.68
6.	Krishna	-4.67	-4.48	-4.58	5.97	7.70	6.82	12.38	15.81	14.09
7.	Guntur	-9.10	-8.76	-8.93	-1.60	6.62	2.52	18.86	25.87	22.37
8.	Prakasam	8.52	8.42	8.47	26.77	28.81	27.78	36.62	38.61	37.60
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	3.32	3.74	3.53	18.32	19.62	18.95	28.80	29.43	29.11
10.	Y.S.R.	15.06	13.28	14.21	30.38	27.09	28.80	40.82	37.01	38.98
11.	Kurnool	11.87	12.73	12.29	27.93	36.58	32.17	37.17	44.79	40.90
12.	Anantapuram	10.86	9.41	10.17	21.91	20.31	21.13	32.04	31.23	31.64
13.	Chittoor	5.51	5.61	5.56	10.81	12.01	11.40	19.20	20.49	19.83
ANDHRA PRADESH		4.88	4.30	4.60	14.91	16.59	15.74	24.54	25.93	25.23

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.23(A)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Caste Children in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VIII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	5.06	-1.00	2.20	18.30	14.17	16.29	16.53	17.71	17.12
2.	Vizianagaram	4.92	7.38	6.15	24.54	20.69	22.66	39.91	35.50	37.69
3.	Visakhapatnam	-6.88	-7.32	-7.10	7.77	11.03	9.44	18.20	15.10	16.68
4.	East Godavari	-3.86	-3.79	-3.83	22.09	15.87	19.04	29.90	24.20	27.10
5.	West Godavari	6.20	3.20	4.71	18.09	16.45	17.28	34.44	28.16	31.33
6.	Krishna	5.02	4.82	4.92	22.79	21.90	22.35	32.09	30.34	31.22
7.	Guntur	7.18	9.35	8.26	27.18	32.48	29.80	44.15	44.12	44.14
8.	Prakasam	12.64	13.24	12.93	38.00	38.86	38.42	49.87	50.83	50.35
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5.35	5.00	5.18	20.46	20.52	20.49	31.93	29.14	30.56
10.	Y.S.R.	11.97	11.53	11.75	30.33	28.91	29.63	40.78	37.19	39.06
11.	Kurnool	8.29	8.47	8.38	33.81	37.10	35.42	43.24	50.52	46.88
12.	Anantapuram	10.15	8.72	9.45	28.44	22.88	25.66	34.32	28.70	31.55
13.	Chittoor	3.97	4.00	3.99	12.47	13.35	12.90	19.09	19.43	19.26
	ANDHRA PRADESH	6.09	5.87	5.98	24.97	24.61	24.79	35.67	34.29	34.99

**Table -4.23(B)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Caste Children in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	6.24	1.20	3.88	11.89	10.56	11.24	22.86	22.18	22.52
2.	Vizianagaram	5.51	5.20	5.36	24.97	20.94	23.03	32.70	33.31	33.01
3.	Visakhapatnam	-6.54	-1.62	-4.12	4.21	11.96	8.22	13.19	15.53	14.38
4.	East Godavari	5.33	3.68	4.53	17.78	15.16	16.49	29.36	25.59	27.48
5.	West Godavari	1.94	-0.22	0.88	19.09	17.52	18.32	33.57	29.33	31.44
6.	Krishna	0.85	1.70	1.27	15.29	16.99	16.14	30.27	29.67	29.97
7.	Guntur	0.30	1.42	0.85	17.48	21.38	19.42	40.60	40.47	40.53
8.	Prakasam	14.17	11.40	12.84	34.53	35.12	34.82	47.36	48.64	47.99
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	4.31	3.53	3.92	15.58	15.87	15.72	28.03	28.68	28.35
10.	Y.S.R.	13.07	13.33	13.20	26.35	24.44	25.43	38.24	35.43	36.87
11.	Kurnool	11.14	13.92	12.50	29.18	35.10	32.07	40.61	45.72	43.13
12.	Anantapuram	9.74	8.24	9.01	22.36	21.16	21.76	35.57	32.85	34.21
13.	Chittoor	0.97	2.93	1.93	10.27	12.04	11.15	15.95	17.88	16.91
	ANDHRA PRADESH	5.73	5.55	5.64	20.44	21.34	20.89	33.40	33.05	33.23

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table -4.24(A)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Tribe Children in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	-6.86	2.36	-2.40	20.19	23.77	21.99	28.13	34.28	31.22
2.	Vizianagaram	-3.42	12.79	4.71	39.96	42.01	40.97	63.26	59.80	61.59
3.	Visakhapatnam	14.94	24.96	19.91	50.40	61.73	56.13	62.47	65.06	63.77
4.	East Godavari	17.66	14.48	16.11	36.44	24.19	30.42	56.25	38.92	47.66
5.	West Godavari	23.04	17.08	20.15	43.63	37.34	40.59	60.51	50.76	55.68
6.	Krishna	13.68	20.16	16.87	39.66	46.05	42.89	52.03	58.77	55.34
7.	Guntur	27.24	30.99	29.11	54.00	58.05	56.01	64.82	72.01	68.36
8.	Prakasam	37.53	38.35	37.93	71.49	69.99	70.77	72.76	77.51	75.03
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	25.69	22.40	24.10	70.15	67.22	68.74	77.73	76.35	77.07
10.	Y.S.R.	25.48	23.56	24.57	60.32	56.89	58.72	65.72	59.25	62.79
11.	Kurnool	24.18	23.17	23.70	34.62	44.63	39.38	50.83	52.93	51.83
12.	Anantapuram	12.43	18.81	15.46	29.02	24.84	27.00	40.80	39.04	39.97
13.	Chittoor	6.62	7.28	6.94	32.39	36.20	34.28	49.74	49.40	49.58
ANDHRA PRADESH		16.99	21.49	19.19	48.40	51.24	49.80	60.40	60.34	60.37

**Table -4.24(B)**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Tribe Children in  
Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15**

Sl.No.	District	Classes (I-V)			Classes(I-VII)			Classes (I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	2.53	7.63	5.01	18.29	23.59	20.92	35.77	33.16	34.46
2.	Vizianagaram	7.56	15.57	11.43	37.68	37.89	37.78	51.36	53.29	52.32
3.	Visakhapatnam	17.71	25.37	21.51	50.02	62.02	56.09	58.93	61.66	60.30
4.	East Godavari	-10.17	-12.17	-11.13	7.89	1.74	4.78	29.25	9.47	19.45
5.	West Godavari	-6.78	-0.47	-3.71	32.69	25.11	28.88	58.92	44.29	51.56
6.	Krishna	16.66	12.12	14.39	44.39	44.72	44.55	54.62	59.95	57.26
7.	Guntur	25.84	25.46	25.66	47.25	55.74	51.47	64.07	69.76	66.88
8.	Prakasam	30.78	40.38	35.40	70.76	67.42	69.17	75.98	77.69	76.80
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	24.56	23.59	24.09	66.36	66.25	66.31	78.97	78.22	78.60
10.	Y.S.R.	37.05	36.85	36.96	57.40	54.65	56.13	64.69	65.20	64.94
11.	Kurnool	25.59	19.75	22.78	30.61	37.25	33.82	51.19	51.35	51.26
12.	Anantapuram	18.93	18.20	18.60	33.10	31.47	32.36	41.65	40.60	41.15
13.	Chittoor	7.50	11.38	9.40	32.65	31.77	32.23	46.65	49.97	48.29
ANDHRA PRADESH		16.22	19.27	17.69	44.71	48.13	46.39	57.39	57.12	57.26

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table-4.25**

**Year wise, Management wise Number of Total Schools and Enrolment  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	Year	Central Govt.	State Govt.	M.P.P	Municipal	Private aided	Private un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Schools</b>								
1.	2013-14	62	3,493	39,984	2,124	2,347	12,050	60,060
2.	2014-15	63	3,656	40,295	2,123	2,302	13,513	61,952
<b>Enrolment</b>								
1.	2013-14	32,859	5,07,560	34,62,364	2,99,546	3,04,493	27,30,445	73,37,267
2.	2014-15	33,293	5,31,233	33,33,257	2,85,658	2,74,086	28,77,654	73,35,181

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

**Table-4.26**

**Year wise, Stage wise Enrolment for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15 in  
Andhra Pradesh (All)**

Sl. No	Year	Pre Primary			Classes(I-V)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2013-14	90,433	72,705	1,63,138	19,82,705	18,68,628	38,51,333
2	2014-15	49,428	39,692	89,120	19,70,140	18,44,616	38,14,756

Sl. No	Year	Classes(VI-VIII)			Classes(IX-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	2013-14	10,70,913	10,26,920	20,97,833	6,08,299	5,87,160	11,95,459
2	2014-15	10,89,224	10,30,416	21,19,640	6,52,202	6,23,488	12,75,690

Sl. No	Year	Classes(XI-XII)			Classes(PP-XII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	2013-14	12,605	16,899	29,504	37,64,955	35,72,312	73,37,267
2	2014-15	14,365	21,610	35,975	37,75,359	35,59,822	73,35,181

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

Note : From Year 2012-13 on words Stage to VIII -X has been changed to IX-X .

**Table-4.27****Year Wise Drop-Out Rates from 2005-06 To 2014-15 (All) in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl.No.	Years	Classes I-V	Classes. I-VII	Classes. I-X
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	2005-06	17.36	44.31	63.48
2.	2006-07	19.11	38.87	62.96
3.	2007-08	11.75	31.25	60.95
4.	2008-09	7.69	29.83	56.35
5.	2009-10	8.93	21.03	50.18
6.	2010-11	9.95	15.66	44.19
7.	2011-12	7.45	14.95	41.98
8.	2012-13	6.08	20.38	33.41
9.	2013-14	3.20	19.16	26.83
10.	2014-15	4.60	15.74	25.23

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

Table -4.28-A

## District wise Special Schools in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2013-14

Sl.No	District name	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I.Oriental Schools (Hindi Mahavidyalayas and Sanskrit Pathasalas)</b>								
1.	East Godavari	6	295	491	491	26	17	43
2.	West Godavari	8	758	690	690	22	18	40
3.	Krishna	4	67	91	91	5	10	15
4.	Guntur	4	267	241	241	9	14	23
5.	Prakasam	19	1,171	851	851	62	23	85
6.	Nellore	5	306	291	291	9	6	15
7.	Y.S.R.	13	794	779	779	38	14	52
8.	Kurnool	11	502	971	971	36	7	43
9.	Anantapuram	3	125	154	154	-	2	2
10.	Chittoor	7	471	330	330	21	6	27
ANDHRA PRADESH		80	4,756	4,889	9,645	228	117	345
<b>II.Reformatory Schools</b>								
1.	Visakhapatnam	1	43	-	43	-	1	1
2.	East Godavari	1	5	-	5	-	-	-
3.	West Godavari	1	48	-	48	-	1	1
4.	Y.S.R.	1	63	-	63	6	2	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		4	159	-	159	6	4	10
<b>III.Deaf and Dumb Schools</b>								
1.	Vizianagaram	3	112	49	161	8	3	11
2.	Visakhapatnam	1	97	10	107	1	5	6
3.	East Godavari	2	80	35	115	2	5	7
4.	West Godavari	4	160	81	241	11	16	27
5.	Guntur	3	156	80	236	11	12	23
6.	Prakasam	4	196	105	301	20	12	32
7.	Anantapuram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Chittoor	4	373	199	572	11	20	31
ANDHRA PRADESH		21	1,174	559	1,733	64	73	137
<b>IV.Blind Schools</b>								
1.	Vizianagaram	5	116	49	165	14	5	19
2.	Visakhapatnam	2	-	75	75	12	8	20
3.	East Godavari	1	79	71	150	3	4	7
4.	Krishna	2	41	10	51	12	5	17
5.	Anantapuram	2	62	58	120	28	6	34
6.	Chittoor	2	37	22	59	4	5	9
ANDHRA PRADESH		14	335	285	620	73	33	106
<b>V.Schools For Mentally Retarded</b>								
1.	West Godavari	5	187	129	316	10	18	28
2.	Prakasam	1	52	10	62	4	8	12
3.	Nellore	1	81	49	130	-	2	2
4.	Chittoor	1	35	19	54	3	3	6
ANDHRA PRADESH		8	355	207	562	17	31	48
<b>VI.Schools For Orthopedically Handicapped</b>								
1.	West Godavari	1	42	22	64	6	2	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		1	42	22	64	6	2	8

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada

Table -4.28-B

## District wise Special Schools in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014-15

Sl.No	District name	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Teachers		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>I.Oriental Schools (Hindi Mahavidyalayas and Sanskrit Pathasalas)</b>								
1.	East Godavari	6	280	479	759	26	18	44
2.	West Godavari	8	685	631	1316	23	22	45
3.	Krishna	4	72	84	156	4	8	12
4.	Guntur	4	256	198	454	9	18	27
5.	Prakasam	19	936	750	1686	59	30	89
6.	Nellore	5	263	249	512	14	9	23
7.	Y.S.R.	16	1050	919	1969	68	33	101
8.	Kurnool	11	533	900	1433	35	6	41
9.	Anantapuram	2	64	96	160	2	5	7
10.	Chittoor	7	412	292	704	22	8	30
ANDHRA PRADESH		82	4551	4598	9149	262	157	419
<b>II.Reformatory Schools</b>								
1.	Visakhapatnam	1	46	-	46	-	1	1
2.	East Godavari	1	8	-	8	-	-	-
3.	West Godavari	1	50	-	50	-	1	1
4.	Y.S.R.	1	64	-	64	6	1	7
ANDHRA PRADESH		4	168	-	168	6	3	9
<b>III.Deaf and Dumb Schools</b>								
1.	Vizianagaram	4	156	95	251	15	7	22
2.	Visakhapatnam	1	96	8	104	1	5	6
3.	East Godavari	2	81	32	113	2	5	7
4.	West Godavari	4	171	88	259	11	17	28
5.	Krishna	1	128	82	210	-	9	9
6.	Guntur	2	93	45	138	10	8	18
7.	Prakasam	4	185	96	281	22	8	30
8.	Anantapuram	1	10	15	25	2	-	2
9.	Chittoor	4	414	222	636	11	20	31
ANDHRA PRADESH		23	1334	683	2017	74	79	153
<b>IV.Blind Schools</b>								
1.	Vizianagaram	5	136	50	186	12	12	24
2.	Visakhapatnam	2	-	91	91	14	10	24
3.	East Godavari	1	91	83	174	3	4	7
4.	Krishna	1	181	108	289	1	11	12
5.	Y.S.R.	2	34	13	47	10	4	14
6.	Anantapuram	1	31	24	55	13	3	16
7.	Chittoor	1	53	29	82	4	5	9
ANDHRA PRADESH		13	526	398	924	57	49	106
<b>V.Schools For Mentally Retarded</b>								
1.	West Godavari	5	161	144	305	10	18	28
2.	Prakasam	1	53	7	60	4	8	12
3.	Nellore	1	63	43	106	-	3	3
4.	Chittoor	1	74	51	125	3	3	6
ANDHRA PRADESH		8	351	245	596	17	32	49
<b>VI.Schools For Orthopedically Handicapped</b>								
1.	West Godavari	1	35	22	57	6	2	8
ANDHRA PRADESH		1	35	22	57	6	2	8

Source: Commissioner, Director of School Education, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.



**Table No.4.29(A)**

**Habitation wise Status of Access to Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2013-14)**

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Mandals	Total No. of Habitations	Habitations Covered by		% of Access Primary Schools	% of Access Upper Primary Schools
				Primary Schools	Upper Primary schools		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	38	4,032	3,860	3,661	95.73	90.80
2.	Vizianagaram	34	3,299	3,156	2,980	95.67	90.33
3.	Vishakapatnam	43	5,607	4,960	5,578	88.46	99.48
4.	East Godavari	64	3,850	3,753	3,772	97.48	97.97
5.	West Godavari	47	2,362	2,362	2,362	100.00	100.00
6.	Krishna	51	2,010	2,004	2,008	99.70	99.90
7.	Guntur	57	1,998	1,988	1,942	99.50	97.20
8.	Prakasam	56	2,484	2,328	2,484	93.72	100.00
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	46	3,115	2,949	2,905	94.67	93.26
10.	Y.S.R.	51	4,497	4,315	4,497	95.95	100.00
11.	Kurnool	54	1,610	1,592	1,550	98.88	96.27
12.	Anantapuram	63	3,538	3,321	3,424	93.87	96.78
13.	Chittoor	66	10,971	10,873	10,971	99.11	100.00
ANDHRA PRADESH		670	49,373	47,461	48,134	96.13	97.49

Source: State Project Director, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, (Annual Publication 2012-13)  
Vijayawada

Table No.4.29(B)

Habitation wise Status of Access to Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2014-15)

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Mandals	Total No. of Habitations	Habitations Covered by		% of Access Primary Schools	% of Access Upper Primary Schools
				Primary Schools	Upper Primary schools		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	38	4,032	3,863	3,661	95.81	90.80
2.	Vizianagaram	34	3,299	3,158	2,981	95.73	90.36
3.	Vishakapatnam	43	5,607	4,985	5,579	88.91	99.50
4.	East Godavari	64	4,150	3,760	3,772	90.60	90.89
5.	West Godavari	47	2,483	2,362	2,362	95.13	95.13
6.	Krishna	51	2,010	2,007	2,010	99.85	100.00
7.	Guntur	57	1,998	1,988	1,942	99.50	97.20
8.	Prakasham	56	2,484	2,328	2,484	93.72	100.00
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	46	3,115	2,952	2,905	94.77	93.26
10.	Y.S.R.	51	4,497	4,318	4,497	96.02	100.00
11.	Kurnool	54	1,610	1,592	1,554	98.88	96.52
12.	Anantapuram	63	3,538	3,322	3,427	93.89	96.86
13.	Chittoor	66	10,971	10,874	10,971	99.12	100.00
ANDHRA PRADESH		670	49,794	47,509	48,145	95.41	96.69

Source: State Project Director, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, (Annual Publication 2012-13)  
Vijayawada.

CHAPTER V

CHILD LABOUR

## CHAPTER -V

### CHILD LABOUR

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

Although India has the largest number of child labourers under the age 14 in the world, child labour problem is not unique to India; worldwide, in many countries children are forced to work with disastrous consequences. Children, under age 14 are often forced to work for as many as 18 hours a day. Child labour not only leads to a perpetual cycle of poverty for a family, it depresses the economy also. The immense benefits of abolition of child labour cannot be measured in economic terms alone, its enormous long term beneficial impact on the Society as a whole.



Child Labour is recognized as a serious and enormously complex social problem in India. Child labour work largely in the unorganized sector, both rural and urban, within the family or in household-based units.

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

- **Agriculture-** Children working long hours and under severe hardships on the fields. They are also exposed to the hazards of working with modern machinery and chemicals.
- **Hazardous Industries/ Occupations-** Like glass making, mining , construction , carpet weaving, zari making, fireworks and others as listed under the Child Labour Act.
- **Small industrial workshops and service establishments.**
- **On the streets-** Rag pickers, porters, vendors etc.
- **Domestic work-** Largely invisible and silent and hence face higher degree of exploitation and abuse in the home of employees.



## 1. Incidence of Child Labour A.P.

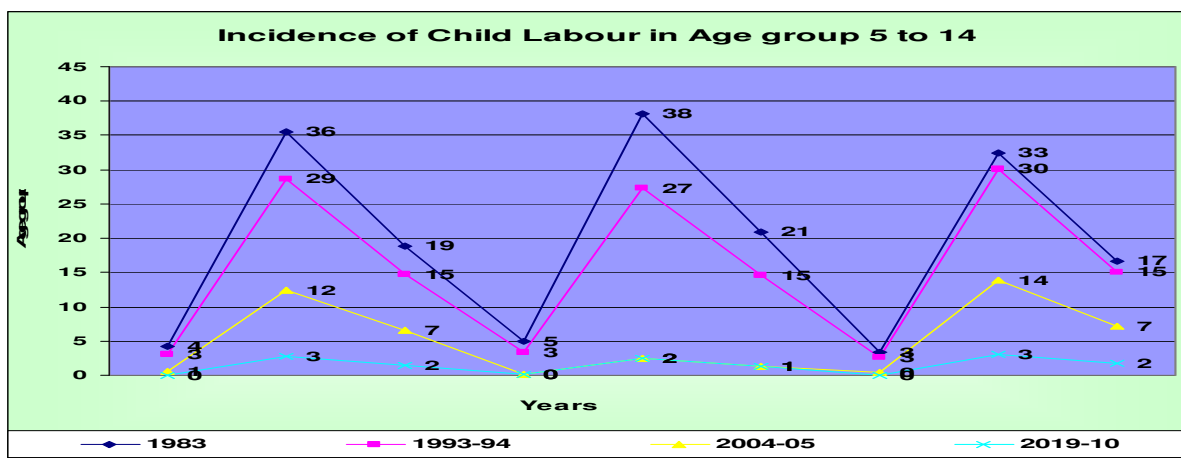
There is a significant reduction of child labour in Andhra Pradesh especially during the last two decades. About one-fifth children of 5-14 years age group were working in the early 1980s and it reduced to 1.5% in the recent past. Among the older age group (10-14 years) children, the incidence of child labour was very high- more than one-third of them in the early 1980s but it reduced to less than 3% of this age cohort. The rate of reduction in the incidence of child labour was high among the male children when compared to female children between 1983 and 2004-05 period. But during the last five years i.e. between 2004-05 and 2009-10, the rate of reduction in the incidence of child labour was very high among the female children.

### Incidence of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh

Gender	Age group	1983	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10
Male and Female	5-9	4.2	3.0	0.6	0.00
	10-14	35.5	28.7	12.4	2.8
	5-14	18.9	14.8	6.6	1.5
Male	5-9	5.02	3.39	0.08	0.08
	10-14	38.17	27.28	2.44	2.44
	5-14	20.9	14.6	1.3	1.3
Female	5-9	3.35	2.57	0.48	0.01
	10-14	32.50	30.10	13.85	3.11
	5-14	16.7	15.10	7.1	1.7

**Note:** Percentage of children working.

**Source:** NSSO Report Employment and Unemployment Survey.



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

In fact Andhra Pradesh has been one of those Indian states with very high incidence of child labour. Although, there has been drastic reduction in the incidence of child labour in the state, the efforts towards making child labour – free state is not yet materialized. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has made policy initiatives and intervention programmes especially since mid- 1990s to eradicate child labour in the state. The initiatives of civil society and NGOs are noteworthy in this endeavor.

## 2. Magnitude of the problem:

There has been a significant decline in the child labour in Andhra Pradesh in the last decade. According to 1991 Census the number of child labour in Andhra Pradesh was 16.6 lakhs which came down to 13.3 lakhs in 2001 census. This can also be seen from 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2005 where the child labour figures show a decline of 50% in Andhra Pradesh compared to the 4<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 1998.

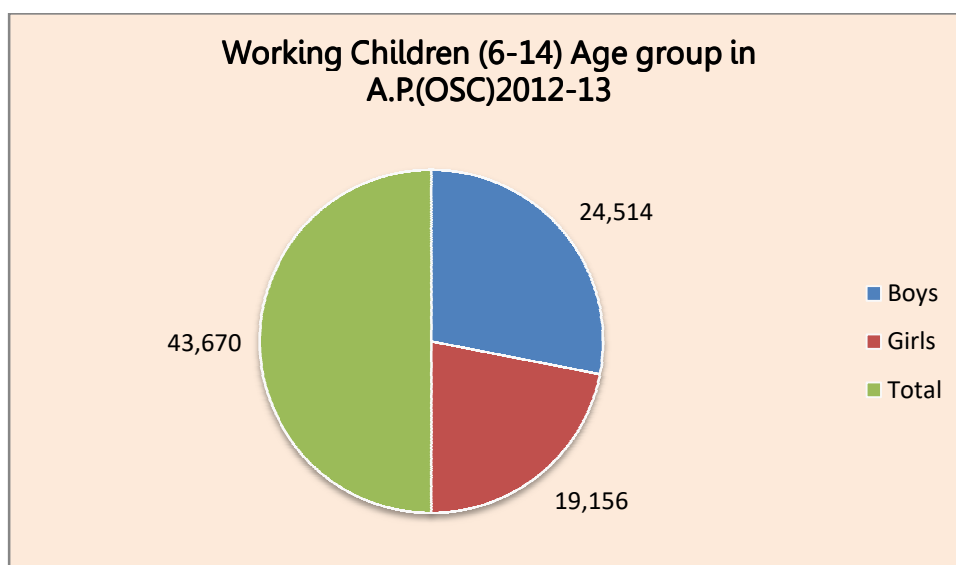
Data on Out of School Children (OSC) published by Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) from time to time shows a declining trend in the OSC estimates in Andhra Pradesh. From 6.2 lakhs

OSC in 6-14 age group in 2003-2004, it has fallen to 4.27 lakhs in 2004-2005 and to less than 3 lakhs in 2007-2008. The working children in 6-14 age groups are estimated as 43,670 by RVM for the year 2012-13 and for 2013-14 as 64,671 respectively.

**Working Children in the age group of 6-14 years (OSC) in Adhra Pradesh.**

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2012-13	24,514	19,256	43,670
2013-14	-	-	64,671

Source: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (RVM)



**3. State Action Plan (SAP)**

State Action Plan (SAP) will specifically target these high incidence mandals and districts. Available information points out that the hazardous occupations in which child labour incidence are high in Andhra Pradesh are hotels and dhabas, domestic sectors, construction industry, beedi sector, rag picking and some small factories. Similarly child labour incidence sectors in non-hazardous occupations in Andhra Pradesh are agriculture, shops and establishments, and street – vending mostly covering the vast informal economy in rural and urban areas.

The State Plan of Action (SAP) will reassess the present situation of incidence of Child Labour by taking up a survey through an independent agency. Based on the survey, children of following categories will be focused on priority:

- a. Children working in hazardous sectors
- b. Children from migrant families working on-sites in building and construction sector.
- c. Street children, children with high risk of trafficking and other ‘vulnerable’ children.

**4. State Plan of Action for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour**

**i) Vision:**

Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh is prevented and eliminated through integrated and convergent action by all stakeholders.

**ii) Objectives:**

The three main objectives of State Plan of Action (SAP) are:-

- (a) Complete elimination of Child Labour in hazardous occupations by October 2010.
- (b) Achieve elimination of Child Labour along with Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and compulsory education.
- (c) Rehabilitation and reintegration of all the children with drawn from hazardous Occupations and socio-economic empowerment of their families.

**iii) Strategies:**

**The following strategies are adopted to implement the State Plan of Action:-**

- Awareness in rising of every citizen about the problem of child Labour, particularly, girl child labour and the importance of education.
- Planning and implementation of action through a multi-pronged approach by involving all the Stakeholders at various levels.
- Strengthened enforcement machinery for implementation of all the laws relating to elimination of child labour with links to child labour monitoring at all levels.
- To provide institutional support by involving Government, NGOs, Social Partners and Community.
- Mobilizing adequate resources to fund the State Plan of Action.
- To activate the existing committees for child development at all levels including Inter-State Migration Committee for supporting Elimination of Child Labour (ECL) activities

**The child labour Act 1986.** (Prohibition and regulation)

The Child labour (Prohibition and regulation) Act 1986 of India was the culmination of efforts and ideas that emerged from the deliberations and recommendations of various committees on Child labour. Significant amongst them are the national commission on Labour (1966-69), Gurupada Swamy Committee on Child labour (1979) and the Santh Nehta Committee (1984).

The Act aims to prohibit the entry of children in to hazardous occupations and to regulate the services of children non- Hazardous occupation.

- Bans the Employment of children i.e., those who have not completed their 14 yrs age in specified occupations and processes (Listed in schedule to the Act)
- Lays down a procedure to make additions to the schedule of banned occupations or processes.
- Regulates the working conditions of children in occupations where they are not prohibited from working.



- Lays down penalties for employment of children in violation of the provisions of this act, and other Acts that forbid the employment of children.
- Brings uniformity in the definition of the "child" in related laws.

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 aims to prohibit the entry of children into hazardous occupations and to regulate the services of children in non-hazardous occupations but still a significant portion of children are engaged in such activities.

## **5. Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh.**

Government of Andhra Pradesh (GOAP) has adopted an integrated approach for the implementation of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) and Elimination of Child Labour (ECL) initiatives in the State. In this context, every child out of school is viewed as potential child labour and convergent action is taken to address both the issues. The child labour elimination activities are implemented by the School Education Department (Rajiv Vidya Mission) and Labour Department (NCLP programme & Enforcement) through the strategies of identification, release and rehabilitation in both rural and urban areas. These efforts are supplemented by other government departments including Municipal and Urban Development, Rural Development, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development etc. The existing programs for education and skill development for rehabilitation of child labour and adolescents in their families are detailed below:

- (a) Rajiv Vidya Mission has targeted residential bridge course programme for rehabilitation of child labor.
- (b) NCLP targets child labour in hazardous and non-hazardous sectors.
- (c) Joint inspections by multi-disciplinary teams formed by collector of each district.
- (d) 'Minimum Wages Courts' conducted by Labour Officers notified under Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- (e) Regular inspections by law enforcement officials in Labour, Factories, Revenue and Police Departments.
- (f) Mainstreaming programme through schools with boarding facilities in Social Welfare/Backward Classes Welfare/Tribal Welfare Hostels, Andhra Pradesh Residential Educational Schools Society (APRES), Andhra Pradesh Social Welfare Residential Society, Kasturba and Indira Kranthi Patham Schools.
- (g) Anganwadi for Early Childhood Development.
- (h) Rajiv Udyogasri for skill development.
- (i) Economic Support programmes of SC/ST/BC/Minorities Corporations.
- (j) National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme with a guarantee of 100 days employment to job seekers.
- (k) Mission for Elimination of Poverty in Municipal Areas (MEPMA) programs in urban areas.

All these programmes though have separate departmental targets, will contribute to the successful implementation of State Plan of Action (SAP) for the Elimination of Child Labour.

## **6. Reducing Child Labour:**

The focus of efforts to Eradicate / Reduce Child labour has to be location specific, confined to those pockets where employers are prone to be exploitative in accessing the cheapest coast labour. Height per capita income locations ( Metro cities and towns ), destination of migrant worker families and " industrial belts ", where informal work relations for Labour intensive occupations thrive are therefore to be closely monitored through innovative mechanisms that provide intelligence to the enforcement agencies.

### **i. Free and Compulsory Education:**

The Education sector has a preeminent role to play in ensuring that all children aged 6- 15 years are at school. To the extent the goal Rajeev Vidya Mission (SSA) can be ensured the tendency to utilize children for cheap labour and increased profits can be curbed. All the state government has abolished the Tuition fees in Government Schools up to Middle School Level.

### **ii. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations:**

Under the grant -in-aid schemes voluntary organizations are being financially assisted with their Projects coast for taking up welfare projects for working children where the children are provided with education supplementary nutrition, health care and vocational skill training.

### **iii. Rehabilitation of Children working in Hazardous occupations:**

A major programme was launched on August 15, 1994 with drawing. Under the programme a total of two million children are sought to be brought out of work and put in special school where they will be provided with education and vocational training monthly stipend, nutrition and health checks.

## **7. National Child labour Projects (NCLPs):**

Under the action plan of national policy on child labour, there has been National Child labour Projects (NCLPs) set up in different areas for rehabilitation of child labour. A major activity under taken under the NCLPs is the establishment of special schools to provide non- formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc.

### **National Authority for the Elimination of Child Labour ( NAECL) Functions**

- To lay down policies and programs for the elimination of Child labour, particularly in hazardous employment.
- To monitor the progress of the implementation of programs, projects and Schemes for the elimination of Child Labour.
- To Coordinate the implementation of Child Labour – related projects of the various sister ministries.

## **Conclusion**

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

**Table-5.1**  
**District wise, Gender wise, Age group wise Children work participation**  
**in Andhra Pradesh 2011 Census (Rural)**

Sl.No.	District	Age Group	Total Workers		
			Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	5-9	1,871	988	883
		10-14	9,672	4,574	5,098
		Total	11,543	5,562	5,981
2.	Vizianagaram	5-9	2,110	1,053	1,057
		10-14	11,419	5,442	5,977
		Total	13,529	6,495	7,034
3.	Vishakapatnam	5-9	6,242	3,037	3,205
		10-14	18,226	9,020	9,206
		Total	24,468	12,057	12,411
4.	East Godavari	5-9	1,998	1,107	891
		10-14	12,670	8,459	4,211
		Total	14,668	9,566	5,102
5.	West Godavari	5-9	1,442	825	617
		10-14	13,052	7,519	5,533
		Total	14,494	8,344	6,150
6.	Krishna	5-9	3,785	2,170	1,615
		10-14	13,318	6,671	6,647
		Total	17,103	8,841	8,262
7.	Guntur	5-9	3,169	1,589	1,580
		10-14	23,668	10,488	13,180
		Total	26,837	12,077	14,760
8.	Prakasam	5-9	2,554	1,253	1,301
		10-14	20,379	9,075	11,304
		Total	22,933	10,328	12,605
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5-9	1,208	653	555
		10-14	10,917	6,267	4,650
		Total	12,125	6,920	5,205
10.	Y.S.R.	5-9	2,790	1,489	1,301
		10-14	12,053	5,760	6,293
		Total	14,843	7,249	7,594
11.	Kurnool	5-9	7,678	3,670	4,008
		10-14	47,354	20,292	27,062
		Total	55,032	23,962	31,070
12.	Anantapuram	5-9	4,349	2,278	2,071
		10-14	21,602	11,134	10,468
		Total	25,951	13,412	12,539
13.	Chittoor	5-9	4,374	2,321	2,053
		10-14	15,761	8,353	7,408
		Total	20,135	10,674	9,461
ANDHRA PRADESH		5-9	43,570	22,433	21,137
		10-14	2,30,091	1,13,054	1,17,037
		Total	2,73,661	1,35,487	1,38,174

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table-5.2**  
**District wise, Gender wise, Age group wise Children work participation**  
**in Andhra Pradesh 2011 Census (Urban)**

Sl.No.	District	Age Group	Total Workers		
			Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	5-9	248	134	114
		10-14	961	584	377
		Total	1,209	718	491
2.	Vizianagaram	5-9	264	163	101
		10-14	1,064	661	403
		Total	1,328	824	504
3.	Vishakapatnam	5-9	4,006	2,154	1,852
		10-14	7,042	4,162	2,880
		Total	11,048	6,316	4,732
4.	East Godavari	5-9	920	519	401
		10-14	2,845	1,893	952
		Total	3,765	2,412	1,353
5.	West Godavari	5-9	273	144	129
		10-14	1,523	969	554
		Total	1,796	1,113	683
6.	Krishna	5-9	3,599	2,107	1,492
		10-14	6,945	4,244	2,701
		Total	10,544	6,351	4,193
7.	Guntur	5-9	1,917	1,038	879
		10-14	6,776	3,910	2,866
		Total	8,693	4,948	3,745
8.	Prakasam	5-9	365	193	172
		10-14	1,798	1,063	735
		Total	2,163	1,256	907
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5-9	454	241	213
		10-14	2,083	1,426	657
		Total	2,537	1,667	870
10.	Y.S.R.	5-9	1,094	634	460
		10-14	3,632	2,269	1,363
		Total	4,726	2,903	1,823
11.	Kurnool	5-9	2,855	1,500	1,355
		10-14	9,094	5,238	3,856
		Total	11,949	6,738	5,211
12.	Anantapuram	5-9	1,305	709	596
		10-14	5,352	3,391	1,961
		Total	6,657	4,100	2,557
13.	Chittoor	5-9	1,012	564	448
		10-14	2,885	1,820	1,065
		Total	3,897	2,384	1,513
ANDHRA PRADESH		5-9	18,312	10,100	8,212
		10-14	52,000	31,630	20,370
		Total	70,312	41,730	28,582

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table-5.3**  
**District wise, Gender wise, Age group wise Children work participation**  
**in Andhra Pradesh 2011 Census (Combined)**

Sl.No.	District	Age Group	Total Workers		
			Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	5-9	2,119	1,122	997
		10-14	10,633	5,158	5,475
		Total	12,752	6,280	6,472
2.	Vizianagaram	5-9	2,374	1,216	1,158
		10-14	12,483	6,103	6,380
		Total	14,857	7,319	7,538
3.	Vishakapatnam	5-9	10,248	5,191	5,057
		10-14	25,268	13,182	12,086
		Total	35,516	18,373	17,143
4.	East Godavari	5-9	2,918	1,626	1,292
		10-14	15,515	10,352	5,163
		Total	18,433	11,978	6,455
5.	West Godavari	5-9	1,715	969	746
		10-14	14,575	8,488	6,087
		Total	16,290	9,457	6,833
6.	Krishna	5-9	7,384	4,277	3,107
		10-14	20,263	10,915	9,348
		Total	27,647	15,192	12,455
7.	Guntur	5-9	5,086	2,627	2,459
		10-14	30,444	14,398	16,046
		Total	35,530	17,025	18,505
8.	Prakasam	5-9	2,919	1,446	1,473
		10-14	22,177	10,138	12,039
		Total	25,096	11,584	13,512
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	5-9	1,662	894	768
		10-14	13,000	7,693	5,307
		Total	14,662	8,587	6,075
10.	Y.S.R.	5-9	3,884	2,123	1,761
		10-14	15,685	8,029	7,656
		Total	19,569	10,152	9,417
11.	Kurnool	5-9	10,533	5,170	5,363
		10-14	56,448	25,530	30,918
		Total	66,981	30,700	36,281
12.	Anantapuram	5-9	5,654	2,987	2,667
		10-14	26,954	14,525	12,429
		Total	32,608	17,512	15,096
13.	Chittoor	5-9	5,386	2,885	2,501
		10-14	18,646	10,173	8,473
		Total	24,032	13,058	10,974
ANDHRA PRADESH		5-9	61,882	32,533	29,349
		10-14	2,82,091	1,44,684	1,37,407
		Total	3,43,973	1,77,217	1,66,756

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table-5.4**

**District wise, Gender wise Scheduled Caste Children (5-14 years) work participation in Andhra Pradesh 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	District	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	1,027	459	568	160	95	65	1,187	554	633
2.	Vizianagaram	1,075	510	565	183	111	72	1,258	621	637
3.	Vishakapatnam	850	476	374	885	477	408	1,735	953	782
4.	East Godavari	3,447	2,137	1,310	521	329	192	3,968	2,466	1,502
5.	West Godavari	4,636	2,618	2,018	273	174	99	4,909	2,792	2,117
6.	Krishna	5,161	2,435	2,726	1,240	726	514	6,401	3,161	3,240
7.	Guntur	7,300	3,174	4,126	1,245	699	546	8,545	3,873	4,672
8.	Prakasam	7,937	3,533	4,404	289	171	118	8,226	3,704	4,522
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	2,882	1,537	1,345	473	305	168	3,355	1,842	1,513
10.	Y.S.R.	3,068	1,464	1,604	542	330	212	3,610	1,794	1,816
11.	Kurnool	9,735	4,095	5,640	1,927	1,037	890	11,662	5,132	6,530
12.	Anantapuram	4,506	2,297	2,209	682	381	301	5,188	2,678	2,510
13.	Chittoor	4,022	2,102	1,920	510	319	191	4,532	2,421	2,111
ANDHRA PRADESH		55,646	26,837	28,809	8,930	5,154	3,776	64,576	31,991	32,585

**Table-5.5**

**District wise, Gender wise Scheduled Tribe Children (5-14 years) work participation in Andhra Pradesh 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	District	Rural			Urban			Combined		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	1,965	920	1,045	12	8	4	1,977	928	1,049
2.	Vizianagaram	4,269	2,066	2,203	42	20	22	4,311	2,086	2,225
3.	Vishakapatnam	15,551	7,322	8,229	554	386	168	16,105	7,708	8,397
4.	East Godavari	2,051	1,149	902	63	43	20	2,114	1,192	922
5.	West Godavari	1,383	765	618	110	60	50	1,493	825	668
6.	Krishna	1,319	602	717	507	282	225	1,826	884	942
7.	Guntur	4,108	1,856	2,252	852	423	429	4,960	2,279	2,681
8.	Prakasam	2,437	1,247	1,190	344	173	171	2,781	1,420	1,361
9.	S.P.S.Nellore	4,365	2,588	1,777	446	302	144	4,811	2,890	1,921
10.	Y.S.R.	1,056	621	435	162	83	79	1,218	704	514
11.	Kurnool	1,153	540	613	246	135	111	1,399	675	724
12.	Anantapuram	1,089	542	547	222	131	91	1,311	673	638
13.	Chittoor	1,709	962	747	226	143	83	1,935	1,105	830
ANDHRA PRADESH		42,455	21,180	21,275	3,786	2,189	1,597	46,241	23,369	22,872

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table-5.6****District wise Working Children in the Age Group of 6-14 Years (OSC)  
for the Years 2012-13 & 2013-14**

Sl.No.	District	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(5)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	1,115	2,016
2.	Vizianagaram	2,818	2,818
3.	Visakhapatnam	3,422	1,832
4.	East Godavari	6,014	8,080
5.	West Godavari	1,271	2,769
6.	Krishna	2,292	2,551
7.	Guntur	2,671	4,321
8.	Prakasam	7,766	9,168
9.	S.P.S Nellore	2,628	6,168
10.	Y.S.R.	1,721	3,857
11.	Kurnool	9,309	12,456
12.	Anantapuram	1,712	5,844
13.	Chittoor	931	2,790
ANDHRA PRADESH		43,670	64,671

OSC: Out of School Children

Source: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SASA)



**Table-5.7 (A)**

**District wise Children in (Anandanilayam/Child Beggar Homes/Hostels) Boarders  
for the year 2013-14 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	No of Institutions			Combined (0-14)			Combined (15-18)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	41	20	61	2,798	1,888	4,686	543	364	907
2.	Vizianagaram	39	21	60	2,294	1,177	3,471	287	150	437
3.	Visakhapatnam	50	28	78	2,921	1,838	4,759	439	346	785
4.	East Godavari	74	44	118	5,360	3,296	8,656	749	541	1,290
5.	West Godavari	76	62	138	4,706	4,707	9,413	505	667	1,172
6.	Krishna	82	67	149	4,760	4,898	9,658	458	597	1,055
7.	Guntur	56	38	94	3,848	2,946	6,794	448	410	858
8.	Prakasam	88	28	116	6,719	2,091	8,810	1,098	265	1,363
9.	S.P.S Nellore	92	51	143	6,302	3,835	10,137	1,347	710	2,057
10.	Y.S.R.	99	44	143	6,403	3,343	9,746	852	300	1,152
11.	Kurnool	76	25	101	6,544	2,876	9,420	981	475	1,456
12.	Anantapuram	89	37	126	5,455	2,691	8,146	868	369	1,237
13.	Chittoor	85	38	123	5,453	2,606	8,059	1,293	551	1,844
ANDHRA PRADESH		947	503	1,450	63,563	38,192	1,01,755	9,868	5,745	15,613

Source: Commissioner of Social Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Tadepalli, Guntur.

**Table-5.7 (B)**

**District wise Children in (Anandanilayam/Child Beggar Homes/Hostels) Boarders for the year 2014-15 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	No of Institutions			Combined(0-14)			Combined(15-18)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	41	20	61	2,571	1,647	4,218	540	367	907
2.	Vizianagaram	39	21	60	2,125	1,060	3,185	381	183	564
3.	Visakhapatnam	50	28	78	2,817	1,875	4,692	525	411	936
4.	East Godavari	74	44	118	5,017	3,388	8,405	807	568	1,375
5.	West Godavari	76	62	138	4,531	4,653	9,184	551	730	1,281
6.	Krishna	82	67	149	4,119	4,409	8,528	504	566	1,070
7.	Guntur	56	38	94	3,229	2,735	5,964	411	376	787
8.	Prakasam	88	28	116	6,692	2,330	9,022	1,324	314	1,638
9.	S.P.S Nellore	92	51	143	5,631	3,476	9,107	1,350	826	2,176
10.	Y.S.R.	99	44	143	6,028	3,128	9,156	887	321	1,208
11.	Kurnool	76	25	101	6,232	2,724	8,956	1,044	432	1,476
12.	Anantapuram	89	37	126	4,822	2,242	7,064	813	411	1,224
13.	Chittoor	85	38	123	5,587	2,461	8,048	1,530	654	2,184
ANDHRA PRADESH		947	503	1,450	59,401	36,128	95,529	10,667	6,159	16,826

Source: Commissioner of Social Welfare, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Tadepalli, Guntur.

**Table-5.8(A)**

**District Wise Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the year 2013-14  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No	District	No. of Child Labour identified	No. of Child Labour rehabilitated	Details of prosecutions				
				Cases filed under		No. of Convictions	Amount of penalty (Rs.)	Rs.20,000/- towards Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Fund (Rs.)
				Child Labour (P& R)	Other Acts			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	69	69	2	67	54	5,400	0
2.	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	East Godavari	124	124	0	124	77	7,700	0
5.	West Godavari	69	69	1	65	57	42,200	0
6.	Krishna	746	746	42	0	75	20,000	0
7.	Guntur	195	195	38	157	186	18,600	0
8.	Prakasam	145	145	0	140	140	13,450	0
9.	S.P.S Nellore	194	172	34	149	162	16,200	0
10.	Y.S.R.	53	53	0	30	30	3,000	0
11.	Kurnool	202	167	0	115	115	1,11,500	0
12.	Anantapuram	306	306	0	260	214	21,400	0
13.	Chittoor	44	44	0	43	43	4,300	20,000
ANDHRA PRADESH		2,147	2,090	117	1,150	1,153	2,63,750	20,000

Source: Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-5.8(B)**

**District Wise Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the year 2014-15  
in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Child Labour identified	No. of Child Labour rehabilitated	Details of prosecutions				
				Cases filed under		No. of Convictions	Amount of penalty (Rs.)	Rs.20,000/- towards Child Labour Rehabilitation cum Welfare Fund (Rs.)
				Child Labour (P& R)	Other Acts			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.	Srikakulam	46	46		46	56	5,600	0
2.	Vizianagaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Visakhapatnam	12	12	2	0	2	4,000	2,40,000
4.	East Godavari	69	69	-	69	17	1,700	-
5.	West Godavari	82	82	-	58	58	14,200	-
6.	Krishna	150	150	12	-	23	10,000	-
7.	Guntur	178	178	54	123	168	16,800	-
8.	Prakasam	87	87	-	81	81	8,100	-
9.	S.P.S Nellore	226	173	39	166	208	23,475	-
10.	Y.S.R.	70	70	-	39	39	3,900	-
11.	Kurnool	167	129	-	102	102	10,200	-
12.	Anantapuram	162	162	-	95	45	4,500	-
13.	Chittoor	22	22	-	21	21	2,100	20,000
ANDHRA PRADESH		1,271	1,180	107	800	820	1,04,575	2,60,000

Source: Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur..

**Table-5.9**

**District Wise Children Mainstreamed by NCLP Societies in Andhra Pradesh  
for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	No. of Schools Sanctioned		No Schools Functioning		No of Children Enrolled		No of children Mainstreamed	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Srikakulam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Vizianagaram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Visakhapatnam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	East Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	West Godavari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Krishna	-	-	10	10	500	500	216	226
7.	Guntur	30	30	25	25	1,222	1,118	885	467
8.	Prakasam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	S.P.S Nellore	30	30	19	19	722	759	410	195
10.	Y.S.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Kurnool	93	93	6	6	300	295	95	91
12.	Anantapuram	24	24	10	10	500	500	165	135
13.	Chittoor	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ANDHRA PRADESH		213	177	70	70	3,244	3,172	1,771	1,114

Source: Commissioner of Labour, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur..

## CHAPTER VI

### CHILD PROTECTION

## CHAPTER VI

### CHILD PROTECTION

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

**"Children are the future of a nation"**



Though we have made considerable economic and social progress since independence, a large number of our children are still living in inhuman and pathetic conditions. They are subject to abuse and exploitation, especially the girl child. They are deprived of basic services and forced to drop out from school and work. They are living on streets and mostly get trafficked for sexual and other purposes. Trafficking of girls for commercial sexual exploitation, domestic labour and forced marriage continues to be a serious problem. Such children need special care and protection. They need to be rescued, rehabilitated, repatriated and reintegrated into the mainstream of life. A protective environment has to be created to ensure their access to education, protection from economic and sexual exploitation and to make them lead their lives with safety and dignity.

## 1. Integrated Child Protection Scheme : (ICPS)

India is home for around 440 million, who are below 18 years making it 19% of the world's child population. India's future can only be secure when, it nurtures a healthy, protected, educated & well- developed child population that will grow to be productive citizens of the country. It is therefore the responsibility of the government, the civil society and all the stakeholders to provide a protective environment for the overall development of children.

**"Failure to protect children has serious consequences for the physical, mental, emotional and social development of the child resulting in a loss of productivity, quality of human capital and the social fabric of a society."**

In order to reach out to all children, in particular, to those in difficult circumstances, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has combined its existing child protection schemes under one centrally sponsored comprehensive child protection scheme titled **"Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)"**. It brings together multiple vertical schemes under one program and integrates interventions for protecting children, preventing them from harm and promoting child rights.

**'Child Protection'** is about protecting children from or against any perceived or against real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations.

Convergence between various relevant department / sectors such as women and child development, education, health, rural development, judiciary, panchayat Raj, police, information and broadcasting, the civil society/NGOs etc., alone can result in effective implementation of child protection initiative.

## 2. Fundamental principles of ICPS

**"Protection of child rights" and "Best interest of the child."**



### The focus of ICPS activities:

- Child in need of care and protection (as defined in the JJ Act)
- Child in conflict with law is one who is alleged to have committed an offence.
- Child in contact with law is one who has come in contact with the law either as victim or as a witness or due to any other circumstance.



### **A) Core Objective:**

The core objective of ICPS is to contribute to the improvements and the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to reduce vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children.

### **B) ICPS aims to achieve:**

- (i) Improved access to and quality of protection services.
- (ii) Raise public awareness about the reality of child rights and situation of children in India.
- (iii) Clearly articulate responsibilities and enforced accountability of duty bearers to protect the rights of children.
- (iv) Establish functioning structures at all government levels and statutory structures such as, District Child Protection Units (DCPU), Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) to strengthen child protection at family and community level.
- (v) Introduce operational, evidence based monitoring and evaluation systems.

The ICPS will provide preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to vulnerable families children including those from potentially vulnerable families and families at risk, children of socially excluding groups like migrant families , families living in extreme poverty, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes, families subjected to or affected by discrimination, minorities, children infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, child drug abusers, children of substance abusers, child beggars, trafficked or sexually exploited children, children of prisoners, street and working children.

### **3. Statutory Support Services [as per the JJ Act.]:**

- (i) Child Welfare Committees(CWCs)
- (ii) Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)
- (iii) Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU)

In order to roll-out ICPS, the Women Development, Child Welfare & Disabled Welfare Department of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has instituted the "A.P Society for Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children" under the aegis of Department of Women and Child Development. The society with its branches in all districts will also implement and monitor the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. The Apex Society will function through the State Child Protection Unit and the District Child Protection Units to implement the ICPS promote and protect child rights.

## The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000)

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.

### New Girl Child Protection Scheme, 2005:

This Scheme is implementing in Andhra Pradesh with effect from 01.04.2005 vide G.O.Ms. No.16, Dt: 05.05.2005 of Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare (JJ) Department and amendment G.O.Ms.No.4, Dt: 21.01.2006.

### Objectives of the Scheme:

- To eliminate prejudice against the girl child through direct investment from the Government
- To encourage enrolment of the girl child in school and to ensure her education at least up to the Intermediate level
- To encourage girls to get married only after the age of 18 years (which is the prescribed statutory limit)
- To reduce school dropout rate among the girls
- To encourage parents to adopt family planning norms with two girl children
- Eliminate all forms of discrimination against the girl child
- Eliminate negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls
- Promote and protect the rights of the girl child and increase awareness of her needs and potential
- Eliminate discrimination against girls in health and nutrition
- Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl child

### Number of Beneficiaries under Girl Child protection Scheme for the year 2013-14

Sl.No	Year	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Single Girl	Two Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	2013-14	1627	21479	23106

Source: Women Dev. & Child Welfare Dept. Hyderabad.

## 4. The Need for Birth Registration:

Every child is entitled to a formal identity, including birth registration, the right to acquire a nationality and a right to know and be cared for by his or her parents. The Convention on the Rights of the Child makes it clear, in Articles 7 and 8, that it is the duty of governments to ensure that these rights are respected and enforced. Without formal registration at birth or identification documents, children may find themselves excluded from access to vital services, such as education, health care and social security

Exclusion operates from the very beginning of life for a large number of children one-third of total births every year – whose births go unregistered. Having a child's identity

officially acknowledged and registered is a fundamental human right, as stipulated by Article 7 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Registration enables a child to obtain a birth certificate, which is the most visible evidence of a government's legal recognition of the child as a member of society. A birth certificate is also proof of the child's fundamental relationship with his or her parents and generally also determines nationality. This necessity continues and birth registration may be needed for access to services later in life, from a place in school to treatment in a hospital.

India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which has recognized birth registration as one of the first rights of children. Here too, it is the right of every child to have his or her birth registered and to be provided with a birth certificate free of charge. A birth certificate is the first legal document confirming the identity of the individual. In India, the registration of births and deaths is compulsory under the Registration of Births and Deaths (RBD) Act of 1969. Under this Act, institutional heads are responsible for registering all births that take place within their institution within 21 days of their occurrence. Heads of households are responsible for registering any births that take place within their homes. After registration, the birth certificate is obtained by applying to the registrar or sub-registrar of the area, either on plain paper or by filling in a form. The National Population Policy 2000 has set the goal of achieving Universal birth registration by the year 2010.

**District wise Children Birth Registrations (below 5 years Age group)  
for the year 2012-13**

SL.No	District	% of Birth Registrations	SL.No	District	% of Birth Registrations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Srikakulam	60.0	8.	Prakasam	79.5
2.	Vizianagaram	75.1	9.	S.P.S.Nellore	75.9
3.	Visakhapatnam	70.1	10.	Y.S.R.	64.9
4.	East Godavari	65.5	11.	Kurnool	62.3
5.	West Godavari	77.7	12.	Anantapuram	62.4
6.	Krishna	80.5	13.	Chittoor	67.4
7.	Guntur	63.6			

Source: District Level Health Survey - IV (2012-13)

### 5. Living Arrangements for the Children:

Families have the primary responsibility for caring for and protecting their children. But for numerous reasons – the loss of parents, separation related to displacement, domestic violence and abuse, extreme poverty (amongst others) – many children are deprived of a loving, caring family environment. When, for whatever reason, family protection for children breaks down, State parties are obliged under Articles 20 and 22 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to provide them with special protection and assistance.

But for too many children, this assistance is not forthcoming. Instead, they have to fend for themselves in the adult world. It is no surprise then that they often find themselves at risk of exclusion from essential services and of being exploited. Increasing number of children are forced by the death of one or both parents to assume responsibility, not only for their own lives but also for those of their younger siblings, often with tragic consequences for their rights and development.

### Living Arrangements for Children



Orphaned children are much more vulnerable for protection violations. The death of a parent, in situation where no adequate alternative care systems are in place, opens up a protection gap. Children living on their own are at much greater risk of abuse and exploitation. Many of them end up becoming street Children.

## 6. Protecting the “Street Children”

The term “street children” is problematic as it can be employed as a stigmatizing label. One of the greatest problems such children face is their deionization by mainstream society as a threat and a source of criminal behaviour. Yet many children living or working on the streets have embraced the term, considering that it offers them a sense of identity and belonging, The umbrella description is convenient shorthand, but it should not obscure the fact that the many children who live and work on the street do so in multifarious ways and for a range of reasons.



Most street children are not orphans. Many are still in contact with their families and work on the streets to augment their household income. Many others have run away from homes. The exact number of street children is impossible to quantify, but the figures almost certainly runs into tens of millions across the world (UNICEF). It is likely that the numbers are increasing as the global population grows. Once on the street, children become vulnerable to all forms of exploitation and abuse, and their daily lives are likely to be far removed from the ideal childhood envisioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

At the national level, there are no definite statistics available on the number of street children. Some sporadic studies estimate, from time to time, the volume of street children in particular cities but as most of these population are floating, their sizes undergo regular changes. According to World Bank statistics, Kolkata has the highest number of street children. These are the Children who have been forced by extreme poverty.

## Human Trafficking

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

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

The trend in the incidence of human trafficking Crime head wise in the country during 2006-2010 is presented at the below table

**Incidence of Human Trafficking during 2006-2011 in India**

Sl No	Crime Head	Number of Cases per year						% variation in 2011 over 2010
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Procuration of Minor Girls	231	253	224	237	679	862	27.0
2	Importation of Girls	67	61	67	48	36	80	122.2
3	Selling Of Girls For Prostitution	123	69	49	57	130	113	-13.1
4	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution	35	40	30	32	78	27	-65.4
5	Immoral Traffic(Prev.)Act	4,541	3,568	2,659	2,474	2,499	2435	-2.6
	Total	4,997	3,991	3,029	2,848	3,422	3,517	2.8

**Source:** Crime in India Publication 2011 NCRB Ministry of Home Affairs

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 Tamilnadu 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.

## 7. Definition of Trafficking

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime defines Trafficking as-

**“Trafficking in persons” shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.**

India has emerged as a source, destination and transit country for human trafficking. Surveys and studies estimate the number of sex workers in India at 3 million of which as much as 40 percent are children. India is also a destination country for trafficked victims from Bangladesh and Nepal. There are reports that people from India are being trafficked to domestic work and labour.

**Some of the causes for trafficking are:**

- Poverty
- Illiteracy
- Gender discrimination
- Lack of awareness
- Little or no livelihood options and skills
- Domestic violence
- Dysfunctional families
- Unsafe migration
- Natural calamities like floods, drought etc.

In addition, influence of electronic media, attraction to city life and modern lifestyles also make women and children vulnerable to trafficking.

Trafficking of children and women is considered to be more profitable than arms or drug smuggling. Trafficking of children takes many different forms. Some children are forcibly abducted, others are tricked and still others opt to let themselves be trafficked. Trafficked children are also almost invisible to the eye of the statistician. Collecting the data about these children is notoriously difficult.

Issues of trafficking have not yet received sufficient policy and institutional attention. For children who have been commercially sexually exploited or whose parents are in commercial sex work, facilities and alternative options for protection and development are scarce. But a critical breakthrough has been made in shifting the trafficking. The Government of India is also working at expanding its services by providing rehabilitation and reintegration programmes through the Swadhar scheme.

## 8. Trafficking and Violations of Children's Rights:

The Trafficking children is one of the worst kinds of exploitations of human beings that can be imagined. According to UNICEF, as many as 1.2 million children are trafficked every year from all over the world for cheap labour or commercial sexual exploitation, in India Trafficking is rampant in states like west Bengal, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. According to reports India is also the hub of Child trafficking the South Asia region.

International adoption is also a big business and legal norms are violated to traffic children for adoption by foreign couples in exchange of money. Poor people lured with cash to get go of their children. In certain cases children are even kidnapped to meet the raising demand of the trade.

## 9. Crimes against Children:

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

### Incidence & Rates of Crimes committed against children in Andhra Pradesh during 2011

Incidence	% contribution to All India total	Population (in lakhs)#	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank as per the of total cognizable crimes	Ranks as per % share
2213	6.7	846.65	2.6	17	6

### Categorization of Crimes against children

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

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

- a) Murder (302 IPC)
- b) Foeticides (Crime against a foetus) (Section 315 & 316 IPC).
- c) Infanticides (Crime against newborn child) (0 to 1 year) (Section 315 IPC).
- d) Abetment to Suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) (Section 305 IPC).
- e) Exposure & Abandonment (Crime against children by parents or others to expose or to leave them with the intention of abandonment) (Section 317 IPC).



- f) Kidnapping & Abduction:
- i) Kidnapping for exporting (Section 360 IPC).
  - ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship (Section 361 IPC).
  - iii) Kidnapping for ransom (Section 364-A IPC).
  - iv) Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC).
  - v) Kidnapping for begging (Section 363 - A IPC).
  - vi) Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366 IPC).
  - vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc. (Section 367 IPC).
  - Viii) Kidnapping child for stealing from its person (under 10 years of age only Section 369 IPC).
- g) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse) (Section 366-A IPC).
- h) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).
- i) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).
- j) Rape (Section 376 IPC)

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

- a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (where minors are abused in prostitution).
- b) Child Labour (Prevention & Regulation) ACT, 1986.
- c) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006

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%).

**IPC Crimes, SLL Crimes and Crimes under Human trafficking during 2007-2011 in All India**

Sl. No.	Year	Total IPC Crimes	Total SLL Crimes	Cases Under Human Trafficking	Rate of Crime under Human Trafficking
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2007	19,89,673	37,43,734	3,991	0.4
2	2008	20,93,379	38,44,725	3,029	0.3
3	2009	21,21,345	45,53,872	2,848	0.2
4	2010	22,24,831	45,25,917	3,422	0.3
5	2011	23,25,575	39,27,154	2,517	0.3

**a) National Crime Records Bureau**

There is a dearth of data on the nature and magnitude of crimes/child abuse. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) provides some estimates. The legal Framework available for dealing with a case against child trafficking is as follows

**b) The Indian penal code 1860**

The IPC punishes cheating fraud, kidnapping, wrongful confinement, criminal intimidation and procreation of minors as well as buying and selling of minors for immoral purpose.

### **C) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000.**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, which has replaced the earlier Juvenile Justice Act 1986, has been enforced in the entire country except the State of Jammu & Kashmir w.e.f April 1, 2001. The new law is friendlier and provides for proper care and protection. A clear distinction has been made in this Act between the juvenile offender and neglected child. It also prescribes a uniform age of 18 years, below which both boys and girls are to be treated as children. It also aims to enable increased accessibility to a juvenile or the child by establishing Juvenile Justice Boards and Welfare Committees and Homes in each district or group district. In order to ensure speedy implementation of the new law on Juvenile Justice, the Ministry framed Model Rules under the Act for the guidelines of state governments / AT administrations. These Rules were published in the Gazette of India (Extra Ordinary) dated June 22, 2001, and were circulated to all the state governments/UT administrations with the requested Child welfare either adopt these Model Rules or frame their own Rules on the basis of these Model Rules.

A Bill seeking amendment to The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on July 24, 2003, and it was referred to the Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare for examination. However, the Lok Sabha was dissolved before the committee could submit its report and the Bill lapsed.

Thereafter, consultations were made with several departments, child welfare organizations, and legal and child welfare experts regarding the Bill on the amendment proposals of the Act. Based on consultations, a revised amendment proposal was prepared and submitted to the Cabinet for its approval. The Cabinet, in its meeting held on August 18, 2005, approved the proposal. Thereafter, the Ministry introduced the Juvenile Justice August 29, 2005 and Hon'ble Speaker referred the Bill subject examination and report. After the work re-allocation, the subject matter of the Act came under the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Detailed consultations with state governments and NGOs/child welfare experts were held on the possible amendments. Thereafter, an amendment Act with more comprehensive amendment provisions was passed in both houses of Parliament. The amendment Act has come into effect from August 23, 2006.

### Incidence and Rate of Juvenile Delinquency under IPC(2001-2011)

Sl. No.	Year	Incidence of		Percentage of juvenile crimes to total crimes	Estimated Mid-year population *(in lakh)	Rate of Crime by juveniles
		Juvenile Crimes	Total Cognizable Crimes			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	2001*	16,509	17,69,308	0.9	10,270	1.6
2	2002	18,560	17,80,330	1	10,506	1.8
3	2003	17,819	17,16,120	1	10,682	1.7
4	2004	19,229	18,32,015	1	10,856	1.8
5	2005	18,939	18,22,602	1	11,028	1.7
6	2006	21,088	18,78,293	1.1	11,198	1.9
7	2007	22,865	19,89,673	1.1	11,366	2
8	2008	24,535	20,93,379	1.2	11,531	2.1
9	2009	23,926	21,21,345	1.1	11,694	2
10	2010	22,740	22,24,831	1	11,858	1.9
11	2011##	25,125	23,25,575	1.1	12,102	2.1

Source: Crime in India Publication 2011, NCRB, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: \*\* Actual population as per 2011 census

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

## Actual Census 2011 population (provisional)

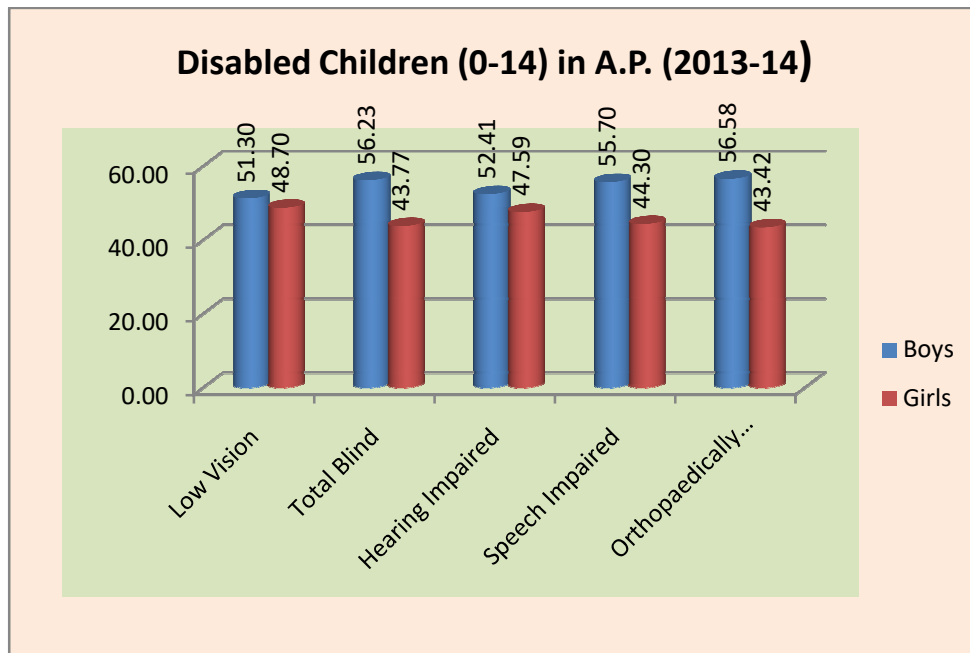
#### 10. Disabled Children:

There are an estimated 150 million children with disabilities (UNICEF) in the world and a vast majority of them live in the Developing countries. In many cases disabled children are simply withdrawn from community life even if they are not maltreated, they are often left without adequate care. Many disabilities in developing countries are directly attributable to deprivation of essential goods and services, especially in early childhood. Lack of prenatal care adds to risk of disabilities, while malnutrition can result in stunting and poor growth are poor residence to diseases, Many of these problems could easily have been avoided.



**Category wise Disabled Children Age (0-14) years in Andhra Pradesh(2013-14)**

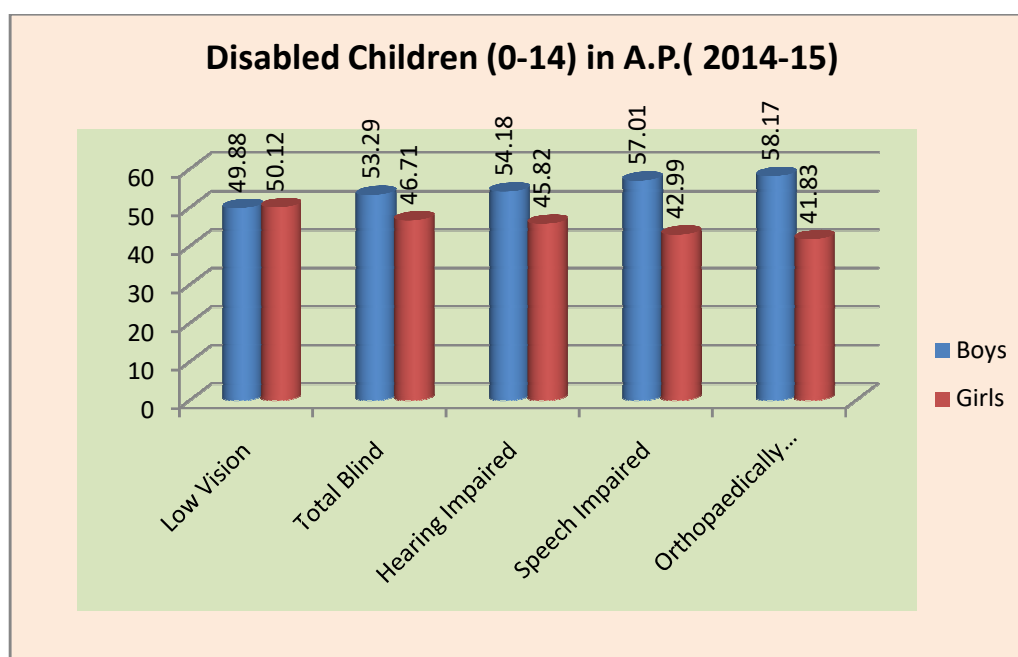
Sl.No.	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys(%)	Girls (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Low Vision	4,606	4,373	8,979	51.30	48.70
2	Total Blind	1,485	1,156	2,641	56.23	43.77
3	Hearing Impaired	5,257	4,773	10,030	52.41	47.59
4	Speech Impaired	6,155	4,896	11,051	55.70	44.30
5	Orthopaedically Handicapped	7,391	5,673	13,064	56.58	43.42
Total		24,894	20,871	45,765	54.40	45.60



### Category wise Disabled Children Age (0-14) years in Andhra Pradesh(2014-15)

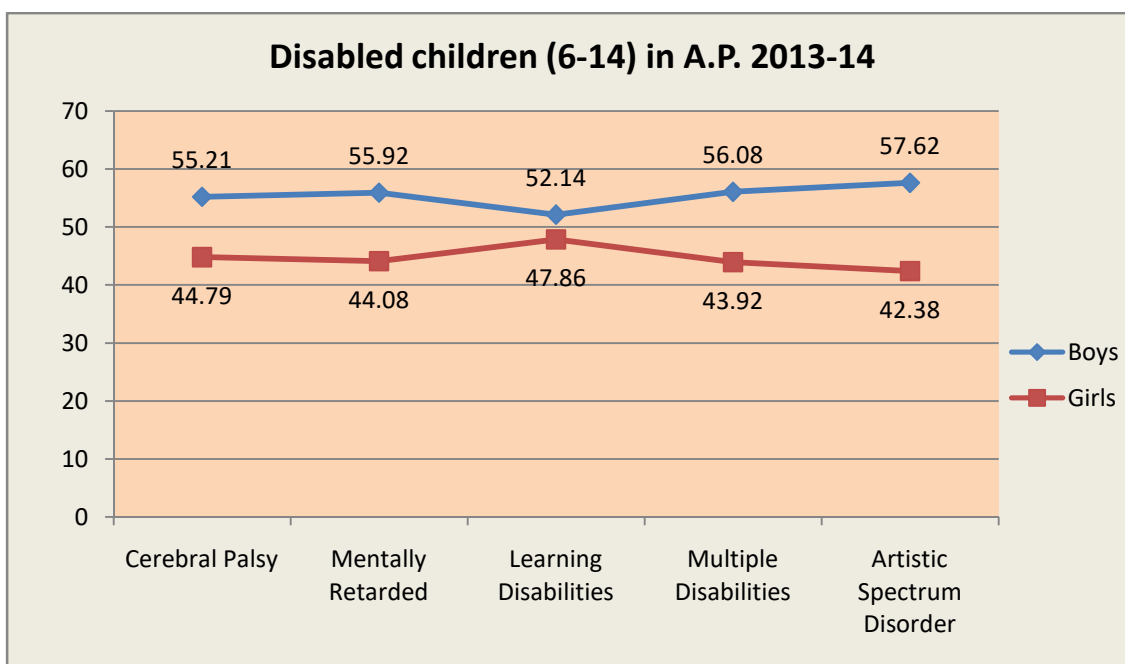
Sl. No.	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Low Vision	6408	6438	12846	49.88	50.12
2	Total Blind	1506	1320	2826	53.29	46.71
3	Hearing Impaired	4675	3953	8628	54.18	45.82
4	Speech Impaired	5127	3866	8993	57.01	42.99
5	Orthopedically Handicapped	7416	5332	12748	58.17	41.83
Total		25132	20909	46041	54.59	45.41

Source : Disabled Welfare Department, Guntur.



Category wise disabled Children Age (6-14) years in Andhra Pradesh(2013-14)

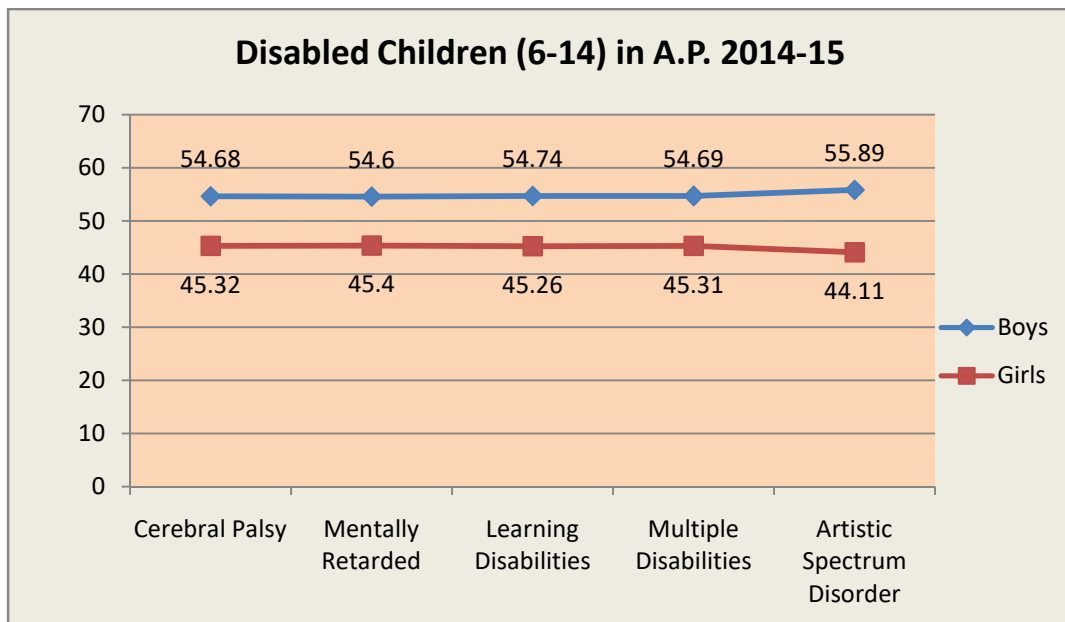
Sl No	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cerebral Palsy	2972	2411	5383	55.21	44.79
2	Mentally Retarded	7373	5812	13185	55.92	44.08
3	Learning Disabilities	5325	4888	10213	52.14	47.86
4	Multiple Disabilities	3231	2530	5761	56.08	43.92
5	Artistic Spectrum Disorder	1626	1196	2822	57.62	42.38
Total		20527	16837	37364	54.94	45.06



**Category wise disabled Children Age (6-14) years in Andhra Pradesh(2014-15)**

Sl No	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cerebral Palsy	4341	3598	7939	54.68	45.32
2	Mentally Retarded	8713	7246	15959	54.60	45.40
3	Learning Disabilities	3004	2484	5488	54.74	45.26
4	Multiple Disabilities	3377	2798	6175	54.69	45.31
5	Artistic Spectrum Disorder	1508	1190	2698	55.89	44.11
Total		20943	17316	38259	54.74	45.26

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Guntur.



**Table- 6.1****District wise Disabled Population (0-4) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011 Census**

Sl. No	District	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	1,447	231	1,678
2.	Vizianagaram	1,445	314	1,759
3.	Visakhapatnam	2,520	2,746	5,266
4.	East Godavari	1,782	583	2,365
5.	West Godavari	1,363	264	1,627
6.	Krishna	2,646	2,200	4,846
7.	Guntur	1,392	803	2,195
8.	Prakasam	1,564	322	1,886
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	1,123	332	1,455
10.	Y.S.R.	1,209	536	1,745
11.	Kurnool	2,554	1,085	3,639
12.	Anantapuram	3,005	855	3,860
13.	Chittoor	2,726	997	3,723
ANDHRA PRADESH		24,776	11,268	36,044

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.



**Table- 6.2****District wise Disabled Population (5-9) in Andhra Pradesh,2011 Census**

Sl. No	District	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	3,341	493	3,834
2.	Vizianagaram	3,161	637	3,798
3.	Visakhapatnam	4,306	3,638	7,944
4.	East Godavari	4,311	1,179	5,490
5.	West Godavari	3,292	696	3,988
6.	Krishna	4,492	2,940	7,432
7.	Guntur	3,584	1,576	5,160
8.	Prakasam	3,467	677	4,144
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	2,853	677	3,530
10.	Y.S.R.	2,902	1,072	3,974
11.	Kurnool	4,875	1,871	6,746
12.	Anantapuram	5,504	1,466	6,970
13.	Chittoor	4,681	1,873	6,554
ANDHRA PRADESH		50,769	18,795	69,564

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table- 6.3****District wise Disabled Population (10-19) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011 Census**

Sl. No	District	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	7,968	1,439	9,407
2.	Vizianagaram	7,454	2,004	9,458
3.	Visakhapatnam	10,229	9,953	20,182
4.	East Godavari	12,325	3,977	16,302
5.	West Godavari	9,361	2,122	11,483
6.	Krishna	11,637	8,523	20,160
7.	Guntur	9,265	4,201	13,466
8.	Prakasam	7,918	1,785	9,703
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	6,472	2,654	9,126
10.	Y.S.R.	6,233	2,663	8,896
11.	Kurnool	11,378	4,657	16,035
12.	Anantapuram	14,098	3,871	17,969
13.	Chittoor	10,347	4,845	15,192
ANDHRA PRADESH		1,24,685	52,694	1,77,379

Source: Primary Census Abstract Census 2011 Directorate of Census Operations, A.P., HYD.

**Table-6.4**

**District wise, Sex wise Child Marriages Stopped in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2014 & 2015**

Sl. No	District	2014			2015		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Srikakulam	2	87	89	-	114	114
2.	Vizianagaram	1	30	31	-	41	41
3.	Visakhapatnam	-	25	25	-	46	46
4.	East Godavari	-	17	17	-	35	35
5.	West Godavari	-	-	-	-	95	95
6.	Krishna	1	69	70	-	47	47
7.	Guntur	-	-	-	-	40	40
8.	Prakasam	1	19	20	-	77	77
9.	S.P.S Nellore	-	-	-	-	40	40
10.	Y.S.R.	-	9	9	-	42	42
11.	Kurnool	-	-	-	-	60	60
12.	Anantapuram	-	-	-	-	197	197
13.	Chittoor	-	-	-	-	60	60
ANDHRA PRADESH		5	256	261	-	894	894

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare Dept, Govt. of A.P., Guntur.

**Table-6.5(A)**

**District wise Homes for S.C, S.T and others in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No.	District	S.C		S.T		General		Cyclone		Total	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Srikakulam	1	60	-	-	2	120	-	-	3	180
2.	Vizianagaram	1	60	1	60	2	60	-	-	3	180
3.	Visakhapatnam	2	120	2	120	1	60	-	-	5	300
4.	East Godavari	1	60	1	60	2	120	-	-	4	240
5.	West Godavari	1	60	-	-	2	120	-	-	3	180
6.	Krishna	1	60	-	-	2	140	1	130	4	330
7.	Guntur	-	-	-	-	3	200	-	-	3	200
8.	Prakasam	-	-	-	-	3	210	-	-	3	210
9.	S.P.S Nellore	-	-	-	-	5	300	-	-	5	300
10.	Y.S.R.	1	60	-	-	3	180	-	-	4	240
11.	Kurnool	2	160	-	-	1	60	-	-	3	220
12.	Anantapuram	2	120	-	-	1	60	-	-	3	180
13.	Chittoor	-	-	-	-	3	350	-	-	3	350
ANDHRA PRADESH		12	760	4	240	29	1980	1	130	46	3110

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare Dept, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-6.5(B)**

**District wise Homes for S.C, S.T and others in Andhra Pradesh  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No.	District	S.C		S.T		General		Cyclone		Total	
		No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Srikakulam	1	60	-	-	2	120	-	-	3	180
2.	Vizianagaram	1	60	4	60	1	60	-	-	6	180
3.	Visakhapatnam	2	120	2	120	1	60	-	-	5	300
4.	East Godavari	1	60	1	60	2	120	-	-	4	240
5.	West Godavari	1	60	-	-	2	120	1	130	4	310
6.	Krishna	1	60	-	-	2	140	-	-	3	200
7.	Guntur	-	-	-	-	3	200	-	-	3	200
8.	Prakasam	-	-	-	-	3	210	-	-	3	210
9.	S.P.S Nellore	-	-	-	-	5	300	-	-	5	300
10.	Y.S.R.	1	60	-	-	3	180	-	-	4	240
11.	Kurnool	2	160	-	-	1	60	-	-	3	220
12.	Anantapuram	2	120	-	-	1	60	-	-	3	180
13.	Chittoor	-	-	-	-	3	350	-	-	3	350
ANDHRA PRADESH		12	760	7	240	29	1980	1	130	49	3110

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare Dept, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-6.6 (A)**

**Children in need of care and Protection & Juvenile in Conflict with Law Lodge in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2014**

<b>I. Particulars of Children in Homes</b>							
Sl. No	Age Wise Classification of Children & Juveniles	committed to children Homes/special homes			Pending Before JJBs/CWC's		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>I</b>	<b>Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes)</b>						
1.	Up to 18 Years	575	105	680	614	27	641
2.	Up to 19 to 21 Years	7	-	7	-	-	-
Total		582	105	687	614	27	641
<b>II</b>	<b>Type of offence &amp; committal period</b>						
Sl. No	period of committal	Murder	Robbery, theft & Dacoit	Bride Burning	Rape	Other cases	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Up to 1 Month	1	5	-	-	7	13
2.	1 to 6 Months	2	34	-	1	5	42
3.	6 to 12 Months	-	3	-	2	-	5
4.	1 to 5 years	5	2	-	3	3	13
Total		8	44	-	6	15	73
<b>III. Remand period</b>							
<b>(Number in Observation Homes and Reception Unit of Children Homes)</b>							
Period of stay in Homes.	Period	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total	
	Boys	255	138	21	6	420	
	Girls	40	17	28	-	85	
	Total	295	155	49	6	505	

Source: Director, Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services & Welfare of Street Children, Hyderabad, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

**Table-6.6(B)**

**Children in need of care and Protection & Juvenile in Conflict with Law Lodge in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2015**

<b>I. Particulars of Children in Homes</b>							
Sl. No	Age Wise Classification of Children & Juveniles	committed to children Homes/special homes			Pending Before JJBs/CWC's		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>I</b>	<b>Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes)</b>						
1.	Up to 18 Years	599	114	713	35	500	535
2.	Up to 19 to 21 Years	4	-	4	-	-	-
Total		603	114	717	35	500	535
<b>II</b>	<b>Type of offence &amp; committal period</b>						
Sl. No	period of committal	Murder	Robbery, theft & Dacoit	Bride Burning	Rape	Other cases	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Up to 1 Month	-	13	-	1	-	14
2.	1 to 6 Months	2	10	-	5	1	18
3.	6 to 12 Months	-	13	-	-	1	14
4.	1 to 5 years	3	3	-	4	-	10
Total		5	39	-	10	2	56
<b>III. Remand period</b>							
<b>(Number in Observation Homes and Reception Unit of Children Homes)</b>							
Period of stay in Homes.	Period	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total	
	Boys	363	139	43	41	586	
	Girls	5	21	24	-	50	
	Total	368	160	67	41	636	

Source: Director, Juvenile Welfare, Correctional Services & Welfare of Street Children, Hyderabad, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh

**Table-6.7 (A)**

**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (0 to 14)  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No	District	Low Vision			Total Blind			Hearing Impaired		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	672	682	1,354	84	65	149	178	149	327
2.	Vizianagaram	205	188	393	120	66	186	156	131	287
3.	Visakhapatnam	232	149	381	183	134	317	394	326	720
4.	East Godavari	175	140	315	115	95	210	251	230	481
5.	West Godavari	521	676	1,197	154	112	266	291	240	531
6.	Krishna	412	386	798	43	176	219	459	420	879
7.	Guntur	891	807	1,698	108	52	160	309	249	558
8.	Prakasam	65	46	111	262	112	374	132	87	219
9.	S.P.S Nellore	445	436	881	81	52	133	360	452	812
10.	Y.S.R.	369	393	762	97	87	184	568	525	1,093
11.	Kurnool	20	15	35	117	121	238	1,100	946	2,046
12.	Anantapuram	327	303	630	86	60	146	750	800	1,550
13.	Chittoor	272	152	424	35	24	59	309	218	527
ANDHRA PRADESH		4,606	4,373	8,979	1,485	1,156	2,641	5,257	4,773	10,030

(Contd...)



**Table-6.7 (A) (Concl.)**

**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (0 to 14)  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No	District	Speech Impaired			Orthopedically Handicapped		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	366	229	595	366	309	675
2.	Vizianagaram	274	189	463	440	307	747
3.	Visakhapatnam	259	251	510	1,434	1,013	2,447
4.	East Godavari	719	553	1,272	1,008	651	1,659
5.	West Godavari	455	372	827	411	410	821
6.	Krishna	331	201	532	498	453	951
7.	Guntur	508	373	881	417	293	710
8.	Prakasam	65	25	90	421	327	748
9.	S.P.S Nellore	528	621	1,149	486	302	788
10.	Y.S.R.	585	449	1,034	593	443	1,036
11.	Kurnool	1,137	920	2,057	72	48	120
12.	Anantapuram	500	475	975	900	860	1,760
13.	Chittoor	428	238	666	345	257	602
ANDHRA PRADESH		6,155	4,896	11,051	7,391	5,673	13,064

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-6.7 (B)**

**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (0 to 14)  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	Low Vision			Total Blind			Hearing Impaired		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	492	485	977	79	62	141	211	192	403
2.	Vizianagaram	221	261	482	90	48	138	229	197	426
3.	Visakhapatnam	238	152	390	186	137	323	393	238	631
4.	East Godavari	215	170	385	143	114	257	343	329	672
5.	West Godavari	298	322	620	50	44	94	456	396	852
6.	Krishna	425	397	822	54	185	239	464	429	893
7.	Guntur	818	773	1,591	98	47	145	282	195	477
8.	Prakasam	47	31	78	11	12	23	42	40	82
9.	S.P.S Nellore	905	825	1,730	284	216	500	240	23	263
10.	Y.S.R.	843	1,135	1,978	146	134	280	421	400	821
11.	Kurnool	911	876	1,787	107	96	203	1,003	942	1,945
12.	Anantapuram	793	773	1,566	215	196	411	289	272	561
13.	Chittoor	202	238	440	43	29	72	302	300	602
ANDHRA PRADESH		6,408	6,438	12,846	1,506	1,320	2,826	4,675	3,953	8,628

(Contd...)

**Table-6.7 (B) (Concl.)****District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (0 to 14)  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	Speech Impaired			Orthopedically Handicapped		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	353	240	593	439	327	766
2.	Vizianagaram	231	167	398	359	256	615
3.	Visakhapatnam	264	254	518	1,439	1,012	2,451
4.	East Godavari	115	110	225	1,204	773	1,977
5.	West Godavari	314	294	608	375	236	611
6.	Krishna	337	208	545	509	467	976
7.	Guntur	479	292	771	401	193	594
8.	Prakasam	28	27	55	35	28	63
9.	S.P.S Nellore	560	350	910	23	16	39
10.	Y.S.R.	426	300	726	408	277	685
11.	Kurnool	940	729	1,669	1,356	1,107	2,463
12.	Anantapuram	602	568	1,170	431	394	825
13.	Chittoor	478	327	805	437	246	683
ANDHRA PRADESH		5,127	3,866	8,993	7,416	5,332	12,748

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-6.8(A)**

**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (6 to 14)  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No	District	Cerebral Palsy			Mentally Retarded			Learning Disabilities		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	74	70	144	573	399	972	571	546	1,117
2.	Vizianagaram	116	80	196	979	756	1,735	0	0	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	23	12	35	1,094	826	1,920	0	0	0
4.	East Godavari	120	87	207	173	139	312	36	18	54
5.	West Godavari	312	335	647	841	667	1,508	679	619	1,298
6.	Krishna	587	499	1,086	175	250	425	736	706	1,442
7.	Guntur	149	97	246	692	540	1,232	730	607	1,337
8.	Prakasam	25	11	36	221	146	367	69	37	106
9.	S.P.S Nellore	268	236	504	85	72	157	288	257	545
10.	Y.S.R.	250	185	435	1,096	845	1,941	214	152	366
11.	Kurnool	76	64	140	85	95	180	32	30	62
12.	Anantapuram	596	530	1,126	700	624	1,324	1,950	1,900	3,850
13.	Chittoor	376	205	581	659	453	1,112	20	16	36
ANDHRA PRADESH		2,972	2,411	5,383	7,373	5,812	13,185	5,325	4,888	10,213

(Contd..)

**Table-6.8(A) (Concl'd.)**

**District wise, Category wise Disabled Children in the age group of (6 to 14)  
for the year 2013-14**

Sl. No	District	Multiple Disabilities			Artistic Spectrum Disorder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	220	184	404	15	8	23
2.	Vizianagaram	229	184	413	16	14	30
3.	Visakhapatnam	13	9	22	0	0	0
4.	East Godavari	9	2	11	10	12	22
5.	West Godavari	506	488	994	67	65	132
6.	Krishna	607	442	1,049	888	626	1,514
7.	Guntur	262	120	382	18	42	60
8.	Prakasam	221	145	366	92	46	138
9.	S.P.S Nellore	331	198	529	328	234	562
10.	Y.S.R.	424	445	869	58	24	82
11.	Kurnool	52	26	78	7	12	19
12.	Anantapuram	123	115	238	112	104	216
13.	Chittoor	234	172	406	15	9	24
ANDHRA PRADESH		3,231	2,530	5,761	1,626	1,196	2,822

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table-6.8(B)**

**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of (6 to 14)  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	Cerebral Palsy			Mentally Retarded			Learning Disabilities		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Srikakulam	89	75	164	658	453	1,111	333	293	626
2.	Vizianagaram	165	138	303	465	304	769	0	0	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	22	15	37	1,095	828	1,923	0	0	0
4.	East Godavari	145	96	241	293	189	482	51	62	113
5.	West Godavari	476	397	873	919	862	1,781	287	223	510
6.	Krishna	592	508	1,100	186	257	443	743	718	1461
7.	Guntur	122	82	204	559	483	1,042	644	409	1,053
8.	Prakasam	54	42	96	89	76	165	123	112	235
9.	S.P.S Nellore	1,105	914	2,019	284	216	500	346	269	615
10.	Y.S.R.	204	140	344	827	659	1,486	378	338	716
11.	Kurnool	913	669	1,582	1,463	1,287	2,750	62	39	101
12.	Anantapuram	254	342	596	1,275	1,222	2,497	0	0	0
13.	Chittoor	200	180	380	600	410	1,010	37	21	58
ANDHRA PRADESH		4,341	3,598	7,939	8,713	7,246	15,959	3,004	2,484	5,488

(Contd..)

**Table-6.8(B) (Conclld.)**

**District wise, Category wise Disabled Children in the age group of (6 to 14)  
for the year 2014-15**

Sl. No	District	Multiple Disabilities			Artistic Spectrum Disorder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	16)	(17)
1.	Srikakulam	225	216	441	23	15	38
2.	Vizianagaram	259	222	481	8	11	19
3.	Visakhapatnam	14	12	26	0	0	0
4.	East Godavari	20	10	30	35	23	58
5.	West Godavari	345	437	782	25	35	60
6.	Krishna	614	451	1,065	895	634	1,529
7.	Guntur	158	103	261	180	178	358
8.	Prakasam	42	31	73	8	5	13
9.	S.P.S Nellore	427	328	755	23	16	39
10.	Y.S.R.	230	151	381	140	122	262
11.	Kurnool	451	323	774	109	99	208
12.	Anantapuram	424	400	824	55	44	99
13.	Chittoor	168	114	282	7	8	15
ANDHRA PRADESH		3,377	2,798	6,175	1,508	1,190	2,698

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.

**Table- 6.9****District wise Road Accidents among Children Age Group (1-14 years)  
in Andhra Pradesh from 2011-12 to 2013-14**

Sl. No	District	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	12	10	1
2.	Vizianagaram	18	42	-
3.	Visakhapatnam	34	14	21
4.	East Godavari	19	24	-
5.	West Godavari	22	29	15
6.	Krishna	32	24	2
7.	Guntur	17	17	-
8.	Prakasam	24	17	-
9.	S.P.S..Nellore	6	7	6
10.	Y.S.R.	7	55	-
11.	Kurnool	29	-	53
12.	Anantapuram	27	28	28
13.	Chittoor	31	87	10
ANDHRA PRADESH		278	354	141

Source: State Crime Records Bureau, CID, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Guntur.



## Terms Used

**Age-specific Fertility Rate:** Age- specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births in a specific age group of women per thousand female population of that age group.

**Age – Specific Mortality Rate :** Age- specific mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths in specific age group per thousand populations in the same age –group in a given year.

Anemia level for children aged 6-59 months are classified as mildly anemic if hemoglobin level in their blood is between 10-10.9 g/dl, moderately anemic, if hemoglobin level in their blood is between 7.0-9.9 g/dl, severely anemic if hemoglobin level in their blood is less than 7.0 g/dl [ Hemoglobin:- g/dl (gram per deciliter)].

**ARI** (Acute Respiratory Infection) is one of the leading causes of childhood morbidity and mortality throughout the world. Early diagnosis and treatment with antibiotics can prevent large proportion of deaths due to **ARI**.

**Child Mortality Rates:** Child Mortality Rates is defined as the Number of deaths of children between the ages one to five years in a given year per 1000 children of that age group in the same year.

**Crude Birth Rate:** The crude birth rate (CBR) is defined as the number of live births in year per 1000 of the midyear population.

**Crude Death Rate:** The crude death rate (CDR) is defined as the number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the midyear population.

**Density of Population:** Number of persons, living per square kilometer.

**Employment:** Any type of work performed or services rendered in exchange for compensation may include money (cash) or the equivalent in tuition, fees, books, supplies, room, or for any other benefit.

**Growth Rate:** The exponential average annual rate of population growth, expressed as a percentage.

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** Infant mortality rate (or IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths in a year per 1000 live births during the year.

**Infanticide:** Putting to the death to a newborn with the consent of the parent, family, or community.

**Juvenile:** Till 1987, juvenile boys and girls were of the same age group (i.e. below 21 years). Since 1988 Juvenile boys and girls are of different age groups ( i.e. boys below 16 years and girls below 18 years).

**Life expectancy at Birth:** The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the age and sex- specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

**Literate:** A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is considered as literate and a person who can merely read but cannot write is taken to be as illiterate.

**Low Birth Weight:** Birth weight less than 2500 grams (up to and including 2499 grams).

**Malnutrition:** Malnutrition is a general term for the medical condition in a person caused by an unbalanced diet-either too much food, or a diet missing one or more important nutrients. Most commonly, malnourished people either do not have enough calories in their diet, or are eating a diet that lacks protein, vitamins, or trace minerals.

**Neo-natal Morality Rate:** Number of neonatal deaths in a given year per 1000 live births in that year. Neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the neonatal period, commencing at birth and ending 28 completed days after birth.

**Non-communicable Diseases:** Diseases that cannot be directly transmitted from man to man, animal to animal or from the environment (through air, dust, soil, water, food etc.) to man or animal are deemed as non-communicable diseases.

**ORS** (Oral Rehydration Salt) packets are widely used to treat children with diarrhea as deaths from acute diarrhea and most often cause due to loss of water and electrolytes.

**Percentage of infants Immunized:** The percentage of infants reaching their first birthday that have been immunized against each of the six EPI-target diseases. (Diphtheria, tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis). The denominator used in the calculation is the number of infants surviving to age one.

**Peri-natal Mortality Rate:** Peri-natal mortality rate includes late foetal deaths (28 week gestation & more ) and early neonatal deaths(first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.

**Population:** All inhabitants of a country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/ or age group, at a specific point of time.

**Post-natal Mortality Rate:** Number of deaths of children between 28 days and one year of age in a given year per 1000 total live births in the same year.

**Sex Ratio:** The number of females per 1000 males.

**Still Birth Rate:** Death of fetus weighing 1000g (equivalent to 28 weeks of gestation) or more, during one year in every 1000 total births.

**Stunting (weight-for-age)** index is an indicator of lives growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits, coming out of malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score (standard deviation (-2SD) from the median of the reference population are carried short for their age (stunted) and from below -3SD from the median are considered to be severely stunted.

**Total Fertility Rates:** Number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at childbearing age and the age-specific fertility rates of a specified country and reference period.

Under weight (weight-for-age) is a composite index of weight-for-age and (as it considers both acute and chronic malnutrition) weight –for-age scores is below minus two standard deviation (-2SD) for the median of the reference population are classified as underweight and those below -3SD from the median are consideration as severely underweight.

**Wasting (weight-for-height)** index measures body mass in relation to body height and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-scores (standard deviation with) is below minus two standard deviation (-2SD) from the median of the reference population are considered think (wasted) for their heights and acutely malnourished and those whose scores lie below -3SD from the median are considered severely wasted.

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