



CHILD STATISTICS ANDHRA PRADESH

2012/2013

**DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
HYDERABAD**

P R E F A C E

As per the instructions of MOSPI, the Directorate of Economics & Statistics has released the maiden publication viz., "Child Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, 2011" on 31.05.2012 by focusing on Children in Andhra Pradesh. In its series the 2nd publication of "Child Statistics, Andhra Pradesh, 2012/2013" consists of 13 districts data is releasing by the Directorate.

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.

This publication covers the district wise statistical data, on (I) Commitment and Responsibilities (II) Demography (III) Health (IV) Education (V) Child Labor (VI) Child protection which contains chapters on demographic particulars, and status of child nutrition, health and education, children at work and in situations of crime. Most data sets have been culled out from different data generating departments ie., Women development & Child Welfare, Health and Family Welfare, School Education, Department of Labour, Juvenile and etc. The co-operation received from these line departments is very much acknowledged. The efforts made by the staff and officers concerned to the Social Statistics Division, DE&S, Hyderabad in drafting this publication is warmly appreciated.

I sincerely hope that, the publication 'Child Statistics, Andhra Pradesh -2012/2013' would be of immense help to all the stakeholders. I solicit your valuable feedback on this report, which will in turn help us to further improve the quality and contents of future issues.

Hyderabad,
Date: 25-02-2016.

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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.

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

Constitutional Provisions for Children

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.

| Constitutional Provisions Specific to Children |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 21 A : The State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 years |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 39 : The state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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; (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. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 45: The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. |

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 20th November1989. The CRC is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. It entered in to force on 2nd 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.

Accordinging 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 (A person is allowed to take part in active combat only at the age of 18) | | 16 Years |
| • Voluntary enlistment in the armed forces (A person is allowed to take part in active combat only at the age of 18 years) | | 16Years |
| • 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 |
| • Plantaion 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 |

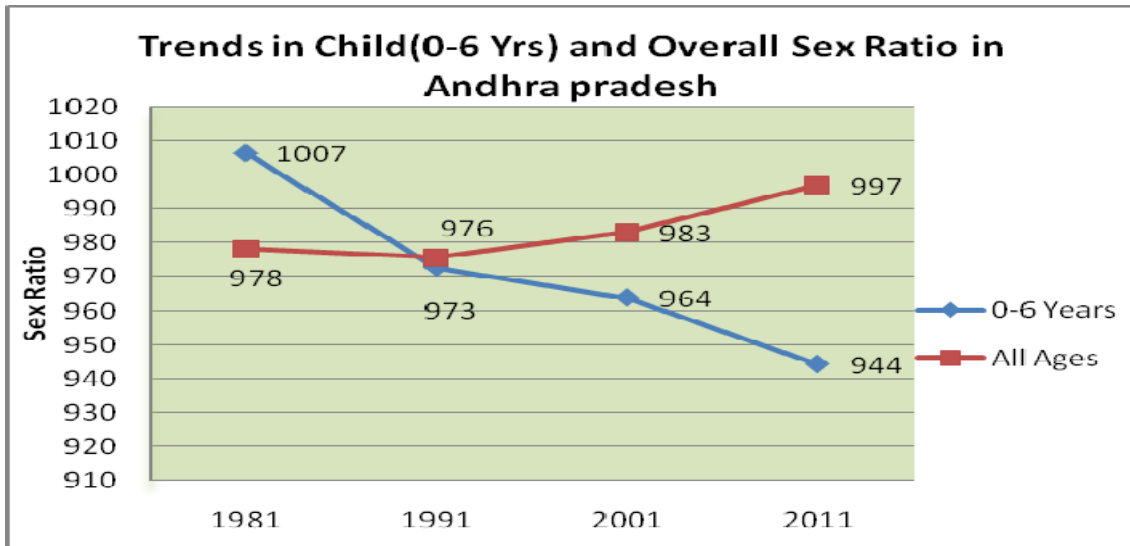
Gender Ratio (0-6 Years):

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.

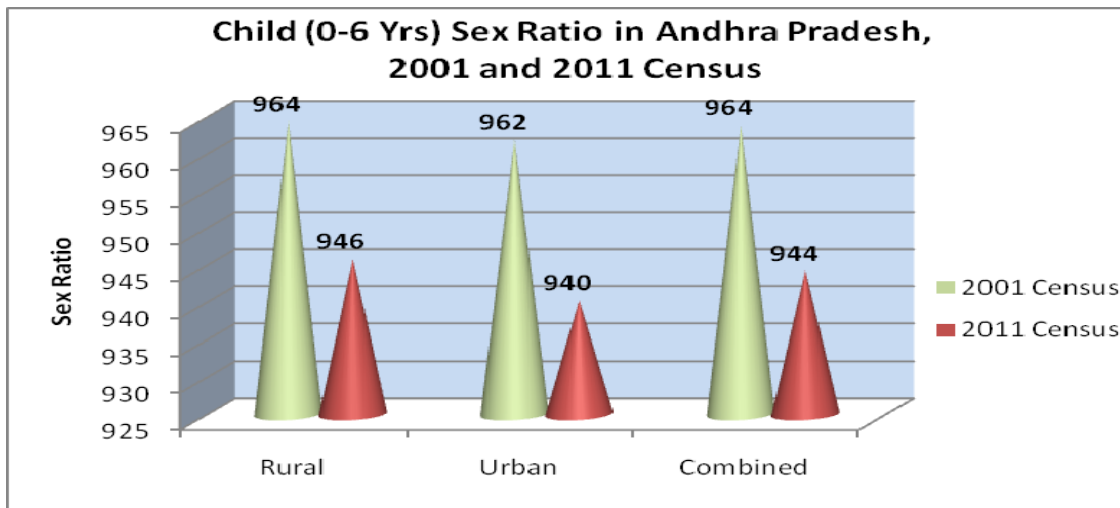
The decadal decline (2001 to 2011) in child sex ratio, however, is less steep from that of the previous decade (1991 to 2001). The child sex ratio in 1991 was 973 and declined to 964 in 2001, a fall of 9 points (0.92%). It has fallen to 944 in 2011 with a steep fall of 20 points (2.1%).

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 38,91,447 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 | 3861447 | 1963666 | 1897781 | 3596863 | 1847072 | 1749791 |
| 5-9 | 5150096 | 2620570 | 2529526 | 4177542 | 2148599 | 2028943 |
| 10-14 | 5021436 | 2584854 | 2436582 | 4630960 | 2378916 | 2252044 |
| 0-14 | 14032979 | 7169090 | 6863889 | 12405365 | 6374587 | 6030778 |

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.

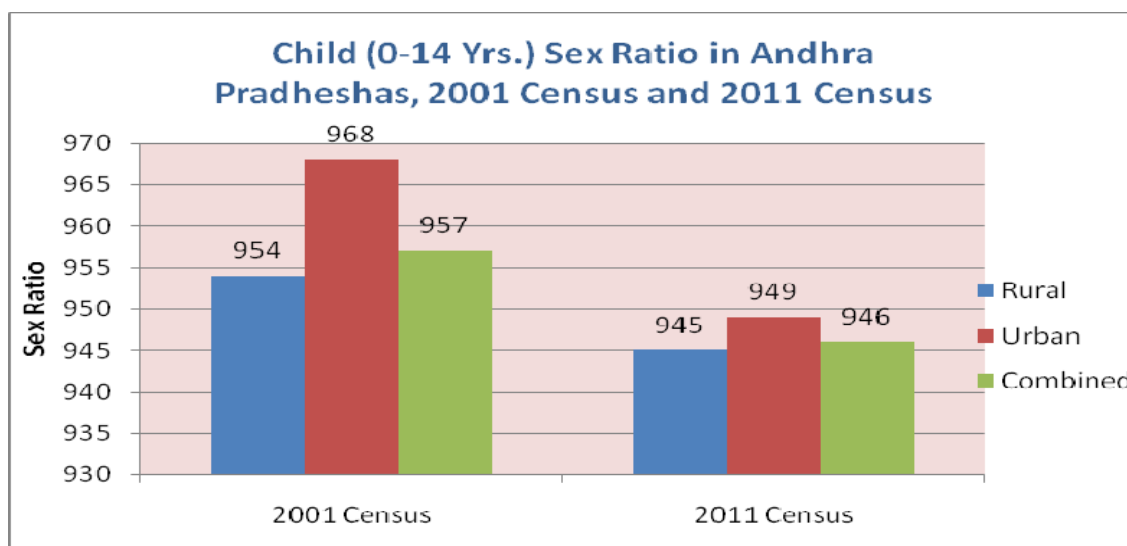


Table-2.1**District wise Total Population, Total Child Population (0-6) and Proportion of Child to Total Population, 2011 Census (Combined)**

| 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 foetus in the womb and are therefore, mainly biological in nature. Among the biological factors affecting fetal and neonatal infant mortality rates the important ones are the age of the mother, birth order, period of spacing between births, prematurity, weight at birth, mothers health.

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

The child mortality scenario varies widely across the states, ranging from moderate level of child mortality in some states to alarmingly high rates in some other states. According to the Sample Registration System, in 2012, in Combined Andhra Pradesh, estimated that, out of the total deaths reported, 9.8% are infant deaths (< 1 years), 0.4 % are deaths of (1 - 4 years) children, 10.1% are deaths of children of 0 - 4 years and 1.3% 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 2.5% in Kerala, 4.5% in Tamil Nadu to as high as 19.2% in Rajasthan with 13.0% in India. The percentage of deaths in the age group of (0-4 years) to total deaths for combined state is 10.1% where it is 10.2% in Rural areas and 10.1% in Urban areas against the national level of 15.8% with 17.4% in Rural areas and 10.0% in Urban areas as per SRS, 2012. According to SRS in 2013, percentage of deaths in the age group of 0-4 years for combined state and India are 9.7% and 14.9 respectively against 9.7% and 16.5 % in rural areas, 9.7% and 9.1% in urban areas for state and India.

At the national level, the percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths is 13.0%, in rural areas it is 14.2%, whereas in urban areas, the same is 8.6% as per SRS, 2012 Where as Combined Andhra Pradesh registered the share of infant deaths 9.8% in rural and 9.6% in urban areas, 9.8% in combined.

As per SRS, 2013, the percentage share of infant deaths to total deaths for Combined Andhra Pradesh is 9.3%, in rural areas it is 9.3%, whereas in urban areas, the same is 9.4%. At national level it is registered the share of infant deaths 13.5% in rural and 8.4% in urban areas, 12.4% in combined.

Neonatal Mortality:

Neo-natal deaths refers to the deaths of infants less than 29 days of age. In 2013, the neo-natal mortality rates for Combined Andhra Pradesh are 25 against 28 for India and 31 for rural for both state and India whereas it is 10 and 15 for urban areas for state as well as India. Neo-natal deaths to total infant deaths for India are 68.0% and for Combined Andhra Pradesh are 64.2 as per SRS, 2013. It varies from 71.8% in rural areas to 35.4% in urban areas for combined state and 69.9 for rural to 56.4 in urban areas for India.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate and percentage share of Neo-Natal Deaths to Infant Deaths for India and Combined Andhra Pradesh, 2013

| Area | Neo-natal mortality rate | | | Percentage of Neo-natal deaths to Infant deaths | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| Andhra Pradesh (Combined) | 25 | 31 | 10 | 64.2 | 71.8 | 35.4 |
| India | 28 | 31 | 15 | 68.0 | 69.9 | 56.4 |

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report, 2013.

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. At the Combined State level, the early neo-natal mortality rate for the year 2012 has been estimated at 22 and ranges from 28 in rural areas to 9 in urban areas. Whereas the same for SRS, 2013 has been estimated at 21 and ranges from 27 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 Combined Andhra Pradesh for the years from 2011 to 2013

| Year | Early Neo-natal mortality rate | | | Percentage of Early Neo-natal deaths to Infant deaths | | |
|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 2011 | 24 | 30 | 10 | 56.5 | 62.7 | 32.9 |
| 2012 | 22 | 28 | 9 | 54.4 | 60.6 | 30.0 |
| 2013 | 21 | 27 | 8 | 54.1 | 61.3 | 26.7 |

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2011, 2012 & 2013.

Infant Mortality:

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

In 2012, IMR is reported to be 41 at the Combined State level, and varies from 46 in rural areas to 30 in urban areas. The IMR, 2012 is highest in Srikakulam district with 49 and lowest with 26 in Krishna district.

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.

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 Combined Andhra Pradesh, For the year from 2011 to 2013

| Year | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 2011 | 43 | 40 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 50 | 31 | 28 | 35 |
| 2012 | 41 | 40 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 30 | 27 | 33 |
| 2013 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 44 | 43 | 45 | 29 | 28 | 30 |

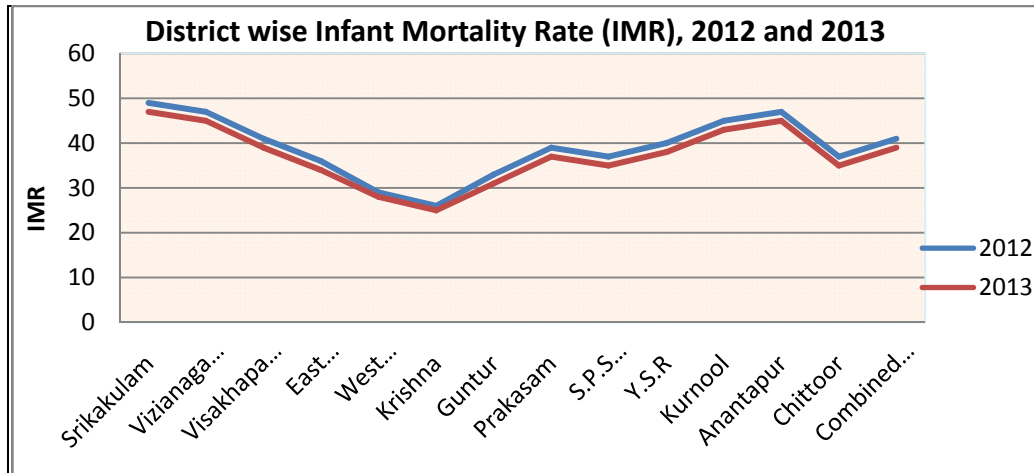
Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2011, 2012 & 2013.

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 combined 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.

District wise comparison of Infant Mortality Rates for the year from 2011 to 2013



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. Within a span of last two years, U5MR has declined by 4 percentage points. The under five mortality rate is higher for females than males as in 2013, U5MR stood at 42 for females whereas it is 40 for males. It is observed that U5MR is very high in rural areas than urban areas for both males and females.

**Under Five Mortality Rates (U5MR) by sex and residence for
Combined Andhra Pradesh, 2011 to 2013**

| Year | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 2011 | 45 | 42 | 49 | 49 | 46 | 53 | 34 | 30 | 38 |
| 2012 | 43 | 40 | 46 | 48 | 46 | 50 | 31 | 27 | 35 |
| 2013 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 46 | 44 | 48 | 29 | 29 | 30 |

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2011, 2012 & 2013.

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 2013, 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 (0.4) as compared to that in rural areas (0.8). Among the bigger States, the death rate in this age group is registered in Combined Andhra Pradesh (0.3) with Rural(0.4) and Urban(0.1).

**Death Rates for Children age 5-14 years by sex and residence for
Combined Andhra Pradesh for the years from 2011 to 2013**

| Year | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 2011 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| 2012 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2013 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2011, 2012 & 2013.

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.

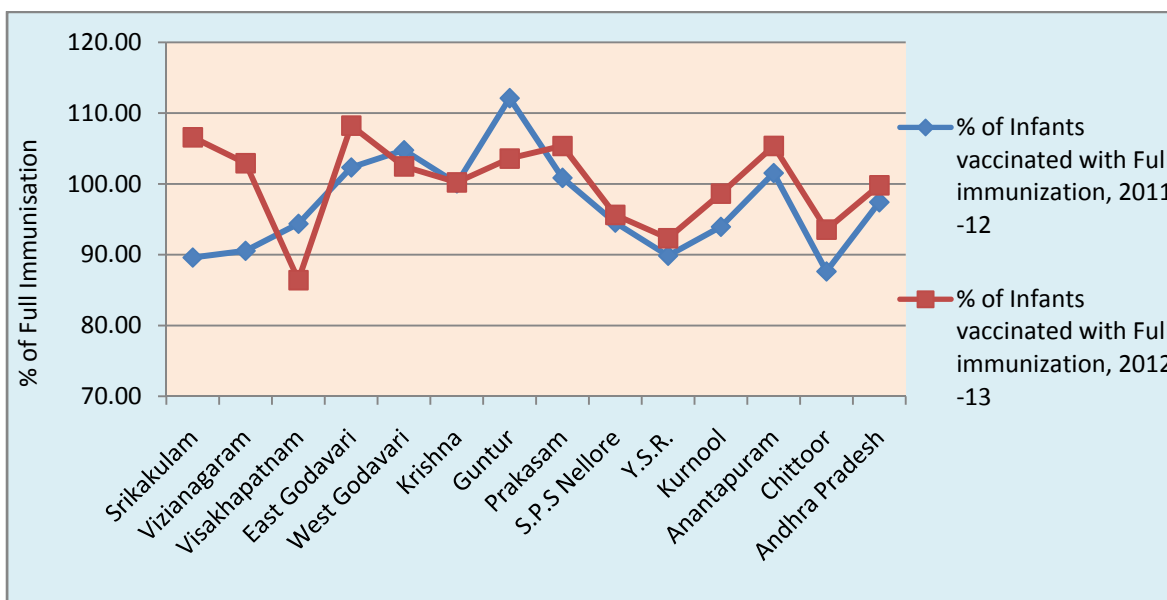
Percentage of Infants who received specific vaccination in Andhra Pradesh for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13

| Antigens | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| BCG | 102.81 | 101.44 |
| OPV | 100.46 | 100.66 |
| DPT | 100.48 | 100.16 |
| Hepatitis-B | 98.73 | 100.25 |
| Measles | 97.94 | 99.79 |
| Full immunisation | 97.41 | 99.81 |

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

At state level, 97.41% of the infants have received full immunization during 2011-12, grading Guntur district with 112.11% as first, followed by West Godavari with 104.77% & East Godavari with 102.33% while Chittoor stood with 87.64% as last. During 2012-13 99.81% of the infants have received full immunization at state level. Among the districts East Godavari stands first with 108.24, followed by Srikakulam with 106.59% & Ananthapuram with 105.37% and Y.S.R district stands last with 92.32%.

District wise percentage of Infants fully Immunised during 2011-12 & 2012-13



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.

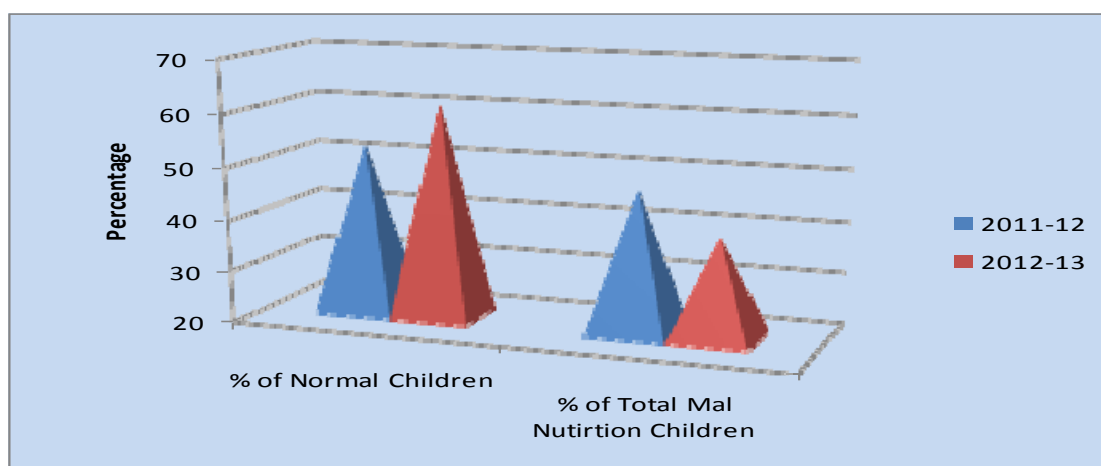
The malnutrition is less sensitive to growth in income. This is not a phenomenon specific to Andhra Pradesh. Malnutrition would persist even when the poverty level is brought down to zero. In Andhra Pradesh 39% of Mal Nutrition Children to Total children weighted is identified during 2012-13 which is decreased by 12 points over 47% during 2011-12. It is a down trend over past years.

Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years) in Andhra Pradesh, for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13

| 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 |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------------------|--|--|--------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 32,00,997 | 52.86 | 47.04 | 0.10 | 47.14 |
| 2012-13 | 32,88,660 | 61.02 | 36.54 | 2.44 | 38.98 |

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

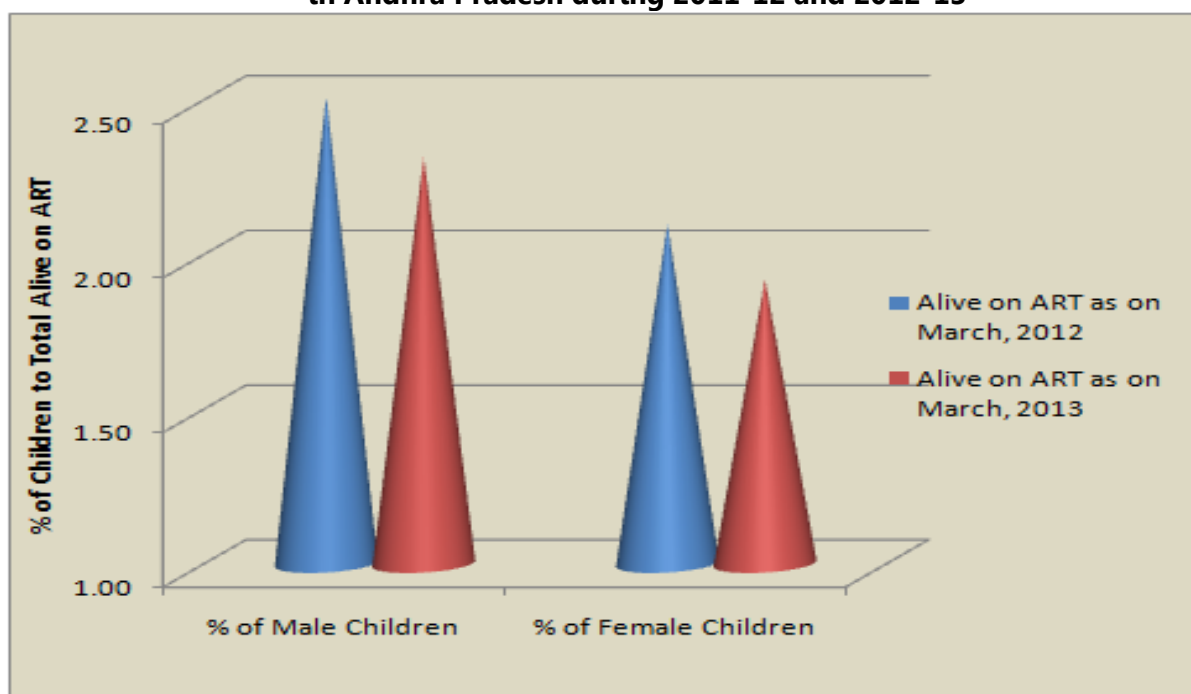
Percentage of Normal Children & Total Mal Nutrition to Total Children weighted in Andhra Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13



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. It is also evident that the number of Total HIV Patients Alive on Anti Retroviral Treatment (ART) is increased by 16,464(20.87%) from 78,876 year 2011-12(cumulative) to 95,341 year 2012-13(cumulative) in Andhra Pradesh. However, the percent distribution of Male and Female Children Alive on ART to Total Alive on ART is increased by 11.40% & 10.57% as of March, 2013 over March, 2012.

Percentage share of Male and Female Children to Total Alive on ART in Andhra Pradesh during 2011-12 and 2012-13



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 Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)
for the year 2011-12 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 | 1,18,965 | 57.90 | 86,414 | 42.06 | 84 | 0.04 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 80,755 | 49.24 | 82,727 | 50.44 | 518 | 0.32 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1,31,825 | 52.38 | 1,19,169 | 47.35 | 682 | 0.27 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,75,384 | 53.35 | 1,53,029 | 46.55 | 308 | 0.09 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,24,428 | 55.10 | 1,01,100 | 44.77 | 302 | 0.13 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1,49,156 | 63.28 | 86,440 | 36.67 | 108 | 0.05 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1,57,128 | 56.26 | 1,21,993 | 43.68 | 181 | 0.06 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1,36,224 | 51.69 | 1,27,128 | 48.23 | 210 | 0.08 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 1,09,797 | 55.67 | 87,126 | 44.18 | 299 | 0.15 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 1,01,865 | 51.57 | 1,01,137 | 48.36 | 149 | 0.07 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 1,47,288 | 42.45 | 1,99,599 | 57.53 | 89 | 0.03 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 1,21,775 | 50.72 | 1,18,255 | 49.26 | 57 | 0.02 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 1,31,584 | 51.95 | 1,21,610 | 48.01 | 109 | 0.04 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | 16,86,174 | 52.86 | 15,05,727 | 47.04 | 3,096 | 0.10 |

(Contd..)

Table 3.1(A) (Concl.)**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)
for the year 2011-12 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Total No. of Mal Nutrition Children | Percentage of Mal Nutrition Children | Total No.of Children weighted |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 86,498 | 42.10 | 2,05,463 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 83,245 | 50.76 | 1,64,000 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1,19,851 | 47.62 | 2,51,676 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,53,337 | 46.65 | 3,28,721 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,01,402 | 44.90 | 2,25,830 |
| 6. | Krishna | 86,548 | 36.72 | 2,35,704 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1,22,174 | 43.74 | 2,79,302 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1,27,338 | 48.31 | 2,63,562 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 87,425 | 44.33 | 1,97,222 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 1,01,286 | 48.43 | 2,09,151 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 1,99,688 | 57.55 | 3,46,976 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 1,18,312 | 49.28 | 2,40,087 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 1,21,719 | 48.05 | 2,53,303 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 15,08,823 | 47.14 | 32,00,997 |

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

Table 3.1(B)**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)
for the year 2012-13 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 | 1,33,941 | 65.26 | 70,245 | 34.23 | 1,058 | 0.52 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 97,937 | 57.04 | 69,786 | 40.65 | 3,967 | 2.31 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1,57,124 | 60.44 | 90,533 | 34.83 | 12,305 | 4.73 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 2,09,133 | 60.43 | 1,33,142 | 38.48 | 3,773 | 1.09 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,45,402 | 62.68 | 82,842 | 35.71 | 3,720 | 1.60 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1,71,847 | 70.53 | 66,764 | 27.40 | 5,023 | 2.06 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1,89,818 | 65.92 | 96,451 | 33.50 | 1,686 | 0.59 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1,60,916 | 61.69 | 99,210 | 38.03 | 722 | 0.28 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 1,34,539 | 65.91 | 64,663 | 31.68 | 4,910 | 2.41 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 1,17,204 | 57.05 | 76,965 | 37.46 | 11,284 | 5.49 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 1,91,211 | 53.59 | 1,59,608 | 44.73 | 5,985 | 1.68 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 1,39,161 | 55.97 | 98,907 | 39.78 | 10,549 | 4.24 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 1,58,636 | 59.56 | 92,540 | 34.75 | 15,153 | 5.69 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | 20,06,869 | 61.02 | 12,01,656 | 36.54 | 80,135 | 2.44 |

(Contd..)

Table 3.1(B) (Concl.)**District Wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0-6 years)
for the year 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Total No. of Mal Nutrition Children | Percentage of Mal Nutrition Children | Total No.of Children weighted |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 | Srikakulam | 71,303 | 34.74 | 2,05,244 |
| 2 | Vizianagaram | 73,753 | 42.96 | 1,71,690 |
| 3 | Visakhapatnam | 1,02,838 | 39.56 | 2,59,962 |
| 4 | East Godavari | 1,36,915 | 39.57 | 3,46,048 |
| 5 | West Godavari | 86,562 | 37.32 | 2,31,964 |
| 6 | Krishna | 71,787 | 29.47 | 2,43,634 |
| 7 | Guntur | 98,137 | 34.08 | 2,87,955 |
| 8 | Prakasam | 99,932 | 38.31 | 2,60,848 |
| 9 | S.P.S Nellore | 69,573 | 34.09 | 2,04,112 |
| 10 | Y.S.R. | 88,249 | 42.95 | 2,05,453 |
| 11 | Kurnool | 1,65,593 | 46.41 | 3,56,804 |
| 12 | Anantapur | 1,09,456 | 44.03 | 2,48,617 |
| 13 | Chittoor | 1,07,693 | 40.44 | 2,66,329 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 12,81,791 | 38.98 | 32,88,660 |

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

Table 3.2 (A)**District Wise Anganwadi Centers and beneficiaries
for the year 2010-11 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 | 4,086 | 4,086 | 84,639 | 80,011 | 94.53 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3,620 | 3,210 | 69,376 | 54,220 | 78.15 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 4,874 | 4,669 | 1,01,794 | 77,516 | 76.15 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 5,343 | 4,514 | 1,44,462 | 1,02,094 | 70.67 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 3,614 | 3,471 | 1,10,598 | 73,391 | 66.36 |
| 6.. | Krishna | 3,824 | 3,605 | 1,13,972 | 64,368 | 56.48 |
| 7. | Guntur | 4,395 | 4,153 | 1,41,110 | 96,544 | 68.42 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 4,094 | 4,057 | 1,31,780 | 1,03,873 | 78.82 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 3,774 | 3,158 | 1,01,748 | 71,088 | 69.87 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,615 | 3,514 | 1,05,647 | 80,424 | 76.13 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 3,534 | 3,529 | 1,41,518 | 98,403 | 69.53 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 5,126 | 3,711 | 1,18,353 | 97,602 | 82.47 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,616 | 4,551 | 1,10,044 | 82,254 | 74.75 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 54,515 | 50,228 | 14,75,041 | 10,81,788 | 73.34 |

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

Table 3.2 (B)**District Wise Anganwadi Centers and beneficiaries
for the year 2011-12 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 | 4,086 | 4,086 | 76,235 | 72,306 | 94.85 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3,620 | 3,556 | 64,952 | 53,004 | 81.60 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 4,874 | 4,818 | 99,728 | 76,560 | 76.77 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 5,343 | 4,847 | 1,36,071 | 1,07,545 | 79.04 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 3,614 | 3,578 | 1,07,405 | 68,882 | 64.13 |
| 6. | Krishna | 3,824 | 3,819 | 1,11,401 | 59,809 | 53.69 |
| 7. | Guntur | 4,395 | 4,361 | 1,39,412 | 95,013 | 68.15 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 4,094 | 4,057 | 1,21,903 | 92,978 | 76.27 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 3,774 | 3,774 | 96,118 | 74,063 | 77.05 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,615 | 3,615 | 1,05,252 | 79,135 | 75.19 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 3,534 | 3,534 | 1,47,026 | 1,03,294 | 70.26 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 5,126 | 3,711 | 1,10,614 | 94,379 | 85.32 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,616 | 4,551 | 1,02,827 | 82,537 | 80.27 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 54,515 | 52,307 | 14,18,944 | 10,59,505 | 74.67 |

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

Table 3.2 (C)**District Wise Anganwadi Centers and beneficiaries
for the year 2012-13 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 | 4,086 | 68,676 | 62,956 | 91.67 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3,729 | 3,729 | 59,238 | 50,301 | 84.91 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 4,952 | 4,671 | 98,831 | 72,538 | 73.4 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 5,124 | 5,124 | 1,36,449 | 97,148 | 71.20 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 3,728 | 3,728 | 1,05,702 | 66,567 | 62.98 |
| 6. | Krishna | 3,812 | 3,799 | 1,11,320 | 53,050 | 47.66 |
| 7. | Guntur | 4,405 | 4,395 | 1,32,102 | 90,351 | 68.39 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 4,244 | 4,244 | 1,13,234 | 87,553 | 77.32 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 3,774 | 3,774 | 89,212 | 69,342 | 77.73 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,621 | 3,621 | 1,01,041 | 73,383 | 72.63 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 3,549 | 3,534 | 1,33,527 | 93,401 | 69.95 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 5,126 | 5,126 | 1,14,854 | 1,03,010 | 89.69 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,768 | 4,648 | 96,415 | 77,418 | 80.30 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 55,024 | 54,479 | 13,60,601 | 9,97,018 | 72.80 |

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

Table-3.3**District wise Antenatal Cases Registered
in the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2011 | % of Achievements on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2012 | % of Achievements on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 55,509 | 58,023 | 104.53 | 47,757 | 49,253 | 103.13 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 50,337 | 49,138 | 97.62 | 43,960 | 42,342 | 96.32 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 81,279 | 84,149 | 103.53 | 85,169 | 73,918 | 86.79 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 85,137 | 99,820 | 117.25 | 85,252 | 91,914 | 107.81 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 65,408 | 76,719 | 117.29 | 64,342 | 69,470 | 107.97 |
| 6. | Krishna | 83,372 | 86,319 | 103.54 | 77,327 | 80,203 | 103.72 |
| 7. | Guntur | 82,916 | 1,01,958 | 122.96 | 89,756 | 1,01,407 | 112.98 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 63,397 | 71,562 | 112.88 | 63,652 | 68,952 | 108.33 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 55,687 | 55,724 | 100.07 | 58,319 | 53,575 | 91.87 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 66,945 | 62,711 | 93.68 | 69,806 | 61,368 | 87.91 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 90,120 | 91,998 | 102.08 | 85,811 | 85,242 | 99.34 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 83,919 | 96,110 | 114.53 | 83,625 | 88,870 | 106.27 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 92,298 | 88,644 | 96.04 | 84,379 | 81,328 | 96.38 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,56,324 | 10,22,875 | 106.96 | 9,39,155 | 9,47,842 | 100.92 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad

Table-3.4**District wise Tetanus Taxied (TT) for Pregnant Women in the years
2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2011 | % of Achievements on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2012 | % of Achievements on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 55,509 | 50,822 | 91.56 | 47,757 | 44,907 | 94.03 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 50,337 | 46,493 | 92.36 | 43,960 | 42,342 | 96.32 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 81,279 | 65,135 | 80.14 | 85,169 | 61,123 | 71.77 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 85,137 | 86,899 | 102.07 | 85,252 | 79,359 | 93.09 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 65,408 | 66,215 | 101.23 | 64,342 | 62,011 | 96.38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 83,372 | 83,628 | 100.31 | 77,327 | 78,028 | 100.91 |
| 7. | Guntur | 82,916 | 92,306 | 111.32 | 89,756 | 89,770 | 100.02 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 63,397 | 63,871 | 100.75 | 63,652 | 57,366 | 90.12 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 55,687 | 53,042 | 95.25 | 58,319 | 51,378 | 88.10 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 66,945 | 60,581 | 90.49 | 69,806 | 58,426 | 83.70 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 90,120 | 84,792 | 94.09 | 85,811 | 81,191 | 94.62 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 83,919 | 82,638 | 98.47 | 83,625 | 78,596 | 93.99 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 92,298 | 83,679 | 90.66 | 84,379 | 78,072 | 92.53 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,56,324 | 9,20,101 | 96.21 | 9,39,155 | 8,62,569 | 91.85 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table -3.5

**District wise Distribution of IFA Tablets
for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2011 | % of Achievements on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievements. Up to March 2012 | % of Achievements on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 55,509 | 33,363 | 60.10 | 47,757 | 38,244 | 80.08 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 50,337 | 48,637 | 96.62 | 43,960 | 43,996 | 100.08 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 81,279 | 73,603 | 90.56 | 85,169 | 49,226 | 57.80 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 85,137 | 56,210 | 66.02 | 85,252 | 65,414 | 76.73 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 65,408 | 63,603 | 97.24 | 64,342 | 60,831 | 94.54 |
| 6. | Krishna | 83,372 | 83,524 | 100.18 | 77,327 | 77,417 | 100.12 |
| 7. | Guntur | 82,916 | 83,064 | 100.18 | 89,756 | 72,767 | 81.07 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 63,397 | 37,524 | 59.19 | 63,652 | 39,881 | 62.65 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 55,687 | 45,466 | 81.65 | 58,319 | 40,708 | 69.80 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 66,945 | 41,080 | 61.36 | 69,806 | 42,814 | 61.33 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 90,120 | 52,132 | 57.85 | 85,811 | 54,869 | 63.94 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 83,919 | 76,126 | 90.71 | 83,625 | 78,428 | 93.79 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 92,298 | 79,727 | 86.38 | 84,379 | 78,072 | 92.53 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,56,324 | 7,74,059 | 80.94 | 9,39,155 | 7,42,667 | 79.08 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table - 3.6**District wise 24-Hours Mother & Child Health Centres for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | No. of 24 Hours MCH Centres functioning | Achievements. Up to March 2011 | Average no. of deliveries conducted per 24 hrs MCH Centre per month | 2011-12 | | Average no. of deliveries conducted per 24 hrs MCH Centre per month |
|----------------|---------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| | | | | | No. of 24 Hours MCH Centres functioning | Achievements. Up to March 2012 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 36 | 2,130 | 4.93 | 36 | 2,141 | 4.96 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 33 | 5,378 | 13.58 | 33 | 5,466 | 13.80 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 35 | 5,128 | 12.21 | 35 | 5,287 | 12.59 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 33 | 3,253 | 8.21 | 33 | 3,129 | 7.90 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 31 | 4,223 | 11.35 | 31 | 3,849 | 10.35 |
| 6. | Krishna | 28 | 1,697 | 5.05 | 28 | 1,743 | 5.19 |
| 7. | Guntur | 32 | 2,713 | 7.07 | 32 | 2,790 | 7.27 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 37 | 2,079 | 4.68 | 37 | 2,166 | 4.88 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 28 | 1,450 | 4.32 | 28 | 1,324 | 3.94 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 34 | 1,991 | 4.88 | 34 | 1,763 | 4.32 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 45 | 6,666 | 12.34 | 45 | 5,366 | 9.94 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 44 | 6,227 | 11.79 | 44 | 5,225 | 9.90 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 37 | 5,469 | 12.32 | 37 | 4,585 | 10.33 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 453 | 48,404 | 8.90 | 453 | 44,834 | 8.25 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad

Table – 3.7 (A)**District wise immunization Performance for the year 2011-12
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 | 47,846 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 44,949 | 93.95 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 42,225 | 97.32 | 41,658 | 96.01 | 41,658 | 96.01 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 70,945 | 101.27 | 66,017 | 94.23 | 66,017 | 94.23 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 81,674 | 111.30 | 76,775 | 104.62 | 76,775 | 104.62 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 59,346 | 105.26 | 60,377 | 107.09 | 60,377 | 107.09 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 72,985 | 101.56 | 72,258 | 100.55 | 72,258 | 100.55 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 85,633 | 119.82 | 81,800 | 114.45 | 81,800 | 114.45 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 60,393 | 110.52 | 57,751 | 105.68 | 57,751 | 105.68 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 47,998 | 100.00 | 47,861 | 99.71 | 48,021 | 100.05 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 54,302 | 94.11 | 54,576 | 94.58 | 54,576 | 94.58 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 76,188 | 98.08 | 74,144 | 95.45 | 74,124 | 95.42 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 77,088 | 106.57 | 75,808 | 104.80 | 75,808 | 104.80 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 73,752 | 92.70 | 74,125 | 93.17 | 74,125 | 93.17 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,47,478 | 102.81 | 8,28,099 | 100.46 | 8,28,239 | 100.48 |

(Contd..)

Table – 3.7 (A) (Concl.d.)

**District wise Children immunization Performance for the year 2011-12 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 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 43,976 | 91.91 | 42,871 | 89.60 | 19,061 | 39.84 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 39,672 | 91.43 | 39,231 | 90.42 | 39,286 | 90.55 | 24,549 | 56.58 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 66,017 | 94.23 | 66,389 | 94.76 | 66,116 | 94.37 | 52,077 | 74.33 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 71,165 | 96.98 | 75,090 | 102.33 | 75,090 | 102.33 | 42,432 | 57.82 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 60,377 | 107.09 | 59,066 | 104.77 | 59,066 | 104.77 | 58,451 | 103.68 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,982 | 100.17 | 71,918 | 100.08 | 71,918 | 100.08 | 50,484 | 70.25 |
| 7. | Guntur | 79,400 | 111.10 | 80,124 | 112.11 | 80,124 | 112.11 | 54,204 | 75.84 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 57,751 | 105.68 | 55,107 | 100.85 | 55,107 | 100.85 | 37,727 | 69.04 |
| 9. | S.P.S..Nellore | 47,861 | 99.71 | 46,760 | 97.42 | 45,372 | 94.53 | 22,093 | 46.03 |
| 10. | Y.S.R | 54,576 | 94.58 | 53,385 | 92.52 | 51,844 | 89.85 | 34,443 | 59.69 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 74,124 | 95.42 | 72,970 | 93.94 | 72,970 | 93.94 | 33,253 | 42.81 |
| 12. | Ananthapuram | 74,417 | 102.88 | 73,568 | 101.71 | 73,451 | 101.54 | 42,703 | 59.04 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 71,576 | 89.97 | 69,725 | 87.64 | 69,725 | 87.64 | 15,260 | 19.18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,13,867 | 98.73 | 8,07,309 | 97.94 | 8,02,940 | 97.41 | 4,86,737 | 59.05 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table – 3.7 (B)**District wise Children immunization for the year 2012-13 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 | 41,049 | 44,726 | 108.96 | 46,382 | 112.99 | 46,356 | 112.93 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 37,862 | 43,134 | 113.92 | 39,321 | 103.85 | 39,321 | 103.85 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 73,849 | 68,087 | 92.20 | 67,220 | 91.02 | 63,220 | 85.61 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 74,394 | 81,363 | 109.37 | 78,909 | 106.07 | 78,909 | 106.07 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,621 | 58,102 | 102.62 | 60,801 | 107.38 | 60,801 | 107.38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 68,272 | 68,909 | 100.93 | 68,719 | 100.65 | 68,719 | 100.65 |
| 7. | Guntur | 78,569 | 86,182 | 109.69 | 81,149 | 103.28 | 81,149 | 103.28 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 55,313 | 58,752 | 106.22 | 58,016 | 104.89 | 58,016 | 104.89 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 50,785 | 48,607 | 95.71 | 48,577 | 95.65 | 48,577 | 95.65 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 60,623 | 54,179 | 89.37 | 56,193 | 92.69 | 56,193 | 92.69 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 74,000 | 72,647 | 98.17 | 72,648 | 98.17 | 72,648 | 98.17 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 71,986 | 74,235 | 103.12 | 75,466 | 104.83 | 75,466 | 104.83 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 73,571 | 69,727 | 94.78 | 68,862 | 93.60 | 68,862 | 93.60 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | 8,16,894 | 8,28,650 | 101.44 | 8,22,263 | 100.66 | 8,18,237 | 100.16 |

(Contd..)

Table – 3.7 (B) (Concl.d.)

**District wise Children immunization Performance for the year 2012-13
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 | 46,702 | 113.77 | 44,971 | 109.55 | 43,754 | 106.59 | 23,554 | 57.38 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 39,342 | 103.91 | 44,166 | 116.65 | 38,972 | 102.93 | 38,972 | 102.93 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 63,220 | 85.61 | 65,230 | 88.33 | 63,814 | 86.41 | 41,040 | 55.57 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 78,758 | 105.87 | 75,333 | 101.26 | 80,527 | 108.24 | 38,508 | 51.76 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 60,724 | 107.25 | 57,842 | 102.16 | 58,019 | 102.47 | 59,630 | 105.31 |
| 6. | Krishna | 68,543 | 100.40 | 68,558 | 100.42 | 68,422 | 100.22 | 68,308 | 100.05 |
| 7. | Guntur | 81,149 | 103.28 | 81,393 | 103.59 | 81,393 | 103.59 | 67,128 | 85.44 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 58,016 | 104.89 | 58,455 | 105.68 | 58,278 | 105.36 | 32,344 | 58.47 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 48,577 | 95.65 | 46,863 | 92.28 | 48,567 | 95.63 | 38,124 | 75.07 |
| 10. | Y.S.R | 56,193 | 92.69 | 58,414 | 96.36 | 55,967 | 92.32 | 26,659 | 43.98 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 72,648 | 98.17 | 70,969 | 95.90 | 72,985 | 98.63 | 43,354 | 58.59 |
| 12. | Ananthapuram | 76,196 | 105.85 | 75,274 | 104.57 | 75,849 | 105.37 | 50,026 | 69.49 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 68,862 | 93.60 | 67,698 | 92.02 | 68,821 | 93.54 | 68,821 | 93.54 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,18,930 | 99.59 | 8,15,166 | 99.62 | 8,15,368 | 99.57 | 5,96,468 | 73.17 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table-3.8**District wise Number of Infants given BCG for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 41,049 | 44,726 | 108.96 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 42,225 | 97.32 | 37,862 | 43,134 | 113.92 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 70,945 | 101.27 | 73,849 | 68,087 | 92.20 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 81,674 | 111.30 | 74,394 | 81,363 | 109.37 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 59,346 | 105.26 | 56,621 | 58,102 | 102.62 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 72,985 | 101.56 | 68,272 | 68,909 | 100.93 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 85,633 | 119.82 | 78,569 | 86,182 | 109.69 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 60,393 | 110.52 | 55,313 | 58,752 | 106.22 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 47,998 | 100.00 | 50,785 | 48,607 | 95.71 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 54,302 | 94.11 | 60,623 | 54,179 | 89.37 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 76,188 | 98.08 | 74,000 | 72,647 | 98.17 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 77,088 | 106.57 | 71,986 | 74,235 | 103.12 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 73,752 | 92.70 | 73,571 | 69,727 | 94.78 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,47,478 | 102.81 | 8,16,894 | 8,28,650 | 101.44 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad * Limited to live births

Table-3.9**District Wise Number of Infants given OPV for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 41,049 | 46,382 | 112.99 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 41,658 | 96.01 | 37,862 | 39,321 | 103.85 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 66,017 | 94.23 | 73,849 | 67,220 | 91.02 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 76,775 | 104.62 | 74,394 | 78,909 | 106.07 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 60,377 | 107.09 | 56,621 | 60,801 | 107.38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 72,258 | 100.55 | 68,272 | 68,719 | 100.65 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 81,800 | 114.45 | 78,569 | 81,149 | 103.28 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 57,751 | 105.68 | 55,313 | 58,016 | 104.89 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 47,861 | 99.71 | 50,785 | 48,577 | 95.65 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 54,576 | 94.58 | 60,623 | 56,193 | 92.69 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 74,144 | 95.45 | 74,000 | 72,648 | 98.17 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 75,808 | 104.80 | 71,986 | 75,466 | 104.83 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 74,125 | 93.17 | 73,571 | 68,862 | 93.60 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,28,099 | 100.46 | 8,16,894 | 8,22,263 | 100.66 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad , * Limited to live births

Table - 3.10**District Wise Number of Infants given DPT for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 41,049 | 46,356 | 112.93 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 41,658 | 96.01 | 37,862 | 39,321 | 103.85 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 66,017 | 94.23 | 73,849 | 63,220 | 85.61 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 76,775 | 104.62 | 74,394 | 78,909 | 106.07 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 60,377 | 107.09 | 56,621 | 60,801 | 107.38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 72,258 | 100.55 | 68,272 | 68,719 | 100.65 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 81,800 | 114.45 | 78,569 | 81,149 | 103.28 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 57,751 | 105.68 | 55,313 | 58,016 | 104.89 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 48,021 | 100.05 | 50,785 | 48,577 | 95.65 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 54,576 | 94.58 | 60,623 | 56,193 | 92.69 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 74,124 | 95.42 | 74,000 | 72,648 | 98.17 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 75,808 | 104.80 | 71,986 | 75,466 | 104.83 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 74,125 | 93.17 | 73,571 | 68,862 | 93.60 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,28,239 | 100.48 | 8,16,894 | 8,18,237 | 100.16 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad,

Table - 3.11**District wise Number of Infants given HEPATITIS-B for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 44,949 | 93.95 | 41,049 | 46,702 | 113.77 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 39,672 | 91.43 | 37,862 | 39,342 | 103.91 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 66,017 | 94.23 | 73,849 | 63,220 | 85.61 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 71,165 | 96.98 | 74,394 | 78,758 | 105.87 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 60,377 | 107.09 | 56,621 | 60,724 | 107.25 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 71,982 | 100.17 | 68,272 | 68,543 | 100.40 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 79,400 | 111.10 | 78,569 | 81,149 | 103.28 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 57,751 | 105.68 | 55,313 | 58,016 | 104.89 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 47,861 | 99.71 | 50,785 | 48,577 | 95.65 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 54,576 | 94.58 | 60,623 | 56,193 | 92.69 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 74,124 | 95.42 | 74,000 | 72,648 | 98.17 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 74,417 | 102.88 | 71,986 | 76,196 | 105.85 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 71,576 | 89.97 | 73,571 | 68,862 | 93.60 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,13,867 | 98.73 | 8,16,894 | 8,18,930 | 100.25 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table - 3.12**District wise Number of Infants given Measles for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 43,976 | 91.91 | 41,049 | 44,971 | 109.55 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 39,231 | 90.42 | 37,862 | 44,166 | 116.65 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 66,389 | 94.76 | 73,849 | 65,230 | 88.33 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 75,090 | 102.33 | 74,394 | 75,333 | 101.26 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 59,066 | 104.77 | 56,621 | 57,842 | 102.16 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 71,918 | 100.08 | 68,272 | 68,558 | 100.42 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 80,124 | 112.11 | 78,569 | 81,393 | 103.59 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 55,107 | 100.85 | 55,313 | 58,455 | 105.68 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 46,760 | 97.42 | 50,785 | 46,863 | 92.28 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 53,385 | 92.52 | 60,623 | 58,414 | 96.36 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 72,970 | 93.94 | 74,000 | 70,969 | 95.90 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 73,568 | 101.71 | 71,986 | 75,274 | 104.57 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 69,725 | 87.64 | 73,571 | 67,698 | 92.02 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,24,303 | 8,07,309 | 97.94 | 8,16,894 | 8,15,166 | 99.79 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table - 3.13**District wise Number of Infants given full Immunization for the years
2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2011 | % of Achievement on annual ELA | Annual ELA | Achievement Up to March 2012 | % of Achievement on annual ELA |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | 2011-12 | | | 2012-13 | | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 47,846 | 42,871 | 89.60 | 41,049 | 43,754 | 106.59 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 43,388 | 39,286 | 90.55 | 37,862 | 38,972 | 102.93 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 70,059 | 66,116 | 94.37 | 73,849 | 63,814 | 86.41 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 73,384 | 75,090 | 102.33 | 74,394 | 80,527 | 108.24 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 56,379 | 59,066 | 104.77 | 56,621 | 58,019 | 102.47 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71,862 | 71,918 | 100.08 | 68,272 | 68,422 | 100.22 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71,470 | 80,124 | 112.11 | 78,569 | 81,393 | 103.59 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 54,645 | 55,107 | 100.85 | 55,313 | 58,278 | 105.36 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47,999 | 45,372 | 94.53 | 50,785 | 48,567 | 95.63 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 57,703 | 51,844 | 89.85 | 60,623 | 55,967 | 92.32 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 77,678 | 72,970 | 93.94 | 74,000 | 72,985 | 98.63 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 72,334 | 73,451 | 101.54 | 71,986 | 75,849 | 105.37 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 79,556 | 69,725 | 87.64 | 73,571 | 68,821 | 93.54 |
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | 8,24,303 | 8,02,940 | 97.41 | 8,16,894 | 8,15,368 | 99.81 |

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad,.

Table – 3.14**District wise Live Births, Infant Deaths and Maternal Deaths reported for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | District | Live Birth reported | | Infant Deaths (IMR) Reported | | Maternal Deaths (MMR) Reported | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|---------|
| | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 44,949 | 42,173 | 579 | 540 | 29 | 30 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 42,225 | 39,289 | 488 | 487 | 26 | 32 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 72,240 | 68,719 | 573 | 1,040 | 64 | 72 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 87,971 | 82,469 | 181 | 169 | 44 | 24 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 65,811 | 63,485 | 305 | 482 | 17 | 38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 73,891 | 70,325 | 366 | 444 | 23 | 33 |
| 7. | Guntur | 86,963 | 87,913 | 799 | 951 | 53 | 87 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 60,404 | 58,476 | 581 | 586 | 32 | 32 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 49,761 | 49,117 | 513 | 604 | 54 | 38 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 54,726 | 53,351 | 632 | 838 | 55 | 65 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 80,050 | 74,420 | 1,063 | 1,164 | 96 | 60 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 78,736 | 74,924 | 363 | 477 | 51 | 54 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 74,959 | 71,297 | 551 | 1,449 | 51 | 80 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 8,72,686 | 8,35,958 | 6,994 | 9,231 | 595 | 645 |

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

Table – 3.15**District wise Percentage of Births and Deaths Registered in Andhra Pradesh.**

| Sl. No | District | Births and Deaths | |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | Percentage of Births Registered | Percentage of Deaths Registered |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 19.5 | 8.1 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 34.6 | 15.4 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 47.5 | 46.5 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 65.7 | 58.6 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 77.5 | 70.2 |
| 6. | Krishna | 42.7 | 34.3 |
| 7. | Guntur | 74.0 | 75.2 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 39.3 | 13.0 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 70.1 | 37.7 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 45.2 | 52.2 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 46.6 | 29.1 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 43.4 | 24.4 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 63.0 | 38.2 |

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad

Table-3.16**Year wise Beneficiaries Analysis Supplementary Nutrition Program
from 2006-07 to 2012-13 in United 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. | 2006-07 | 59,126 | 5,43,09,961 | 4,19,27,603 | 3,96,93,303 | 1,23,82,358 | 23 | 22,34,300 | 6 |
| 2. | 2007-08 | 66,290 | 6,55,33,461 | 5,89,34,059 | 5,61,85,598 | 65,99,402 | 10 | 27,48,461 | 5 |
| 3. | 2008-09 | 71,775 | 7,06,55,596 | 6,55,41,216 | 6,20,32,092 | 51,14,380 | 7 | 35,09,124 | 6 |
| 4. | 2009-10 | 73,197 | 7,00,93,734 | 6,60,60,791 | 6,18,51,008 | 40,32,943 | 6 | 42,09,783 | 7 |
| 5. | 2010-11 | 76,504 | 7,03,14,233 | 6,54,81,293 | 6,21,12,189 | 48,32,940 | 7 | 33,69,104 | 5 |
| 6. | 2011-12 | 85,480 | 61,77,689 | 57,62,472 | 5,50,0230 | 4,15,217 | 7 | 2,62,242 | 5 |
| 7. | 2012-13 | 88,052 | 63,03,065 | 58,41,424 | 56,21,927 | 4,61,641 | 7 | 2,19,497 | 4 |

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

Table 3.17**Year wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0- 6 years)
from 2001 to 2013 in United Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl No | Year | Normal | % | Grade-I | % | Grade-II | % | Grade-III & IV | % |
|-------|------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|----------------|------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| 1. | 2001 | 9,26,171 | 41 | 8,09,854 | 35 | 5,51,958 | 24 | 15,325 | 1 |
| 2. | 2002 | 10,19,896 | 41 | 8,69,794 | 35 | 5,77,370 | 23 | 10,686 | 0 |
| 3. | 2003 | 19,67,718 | 44 | 15,45,318 | 35 | 9,49,871 | 21 | 13,737 | 0 |
| 4. | 2004 | 24,00,477 | 47 | 17,21,127 | 34 | 10,01,842 | 20 | 15,259 | 0 |
| 5. | 2005 | 23,89,913 | 47 | 16,39,669 | 33 | 9,87,312 | 20 | 8,135 | 0 |
| 6. | 2006 | 22,65,977 | 47 | 15,73,108 | 33 | 9,55,765 | 20 | 7,517 | 0 |
| 7. | 2007 | 23,50,419 | 47 | 16,43,234 | 33 | 9,63,552 | 19 | 14,230 | 0 |
| 8. | 2008 | 23,47,520 | 49 | 15,83,828 | 33 | 8,99,978 | 18 | 23,372 | 0 |
| 9. | 2009 | 24,94,365 | 50 | 16,04,184 | 32 | 8,81,296 | 17 | 4,575 | 0 |
| 10. | 2010 | 25,66,497 | 51 | 16,36,488 | 32 | 8,72,714 | 17 | 4,390 | 0 |
| 11. | 2011 | 26,20,610 | 51 | 16,09,838 | 32 | 7,85,397 | 17 | 3,679 | 0 |
| 12. | 2012 | 26,29,225 | 52 | 16,25,538 | 32 | 7,74,533 | 15 | 11,421 | 0.2 |
| 13. | 2013 | 28,90,559 | 56 | 21,45,926 | | | 42 | 77,509 | 1.5 |

(contd..)

Table 3.17 (Concl.)**Year wise Nutritional Status of Children Age group (0- 6 years)
from 2001 to 2013 in United 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) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1. | 2001 | 23,03,308 | 35,08,153 | 66 | 13,77,137 | 59 |
| 2. | 2002 | 24,77,746 | 39,38,242 | 62 | 14,57,850 | 59 |
| 3. | 2003 | 44,76,645 | 56,24,552 | 80 | 25,08,926 | 56 |
| 4. | 2004 | 51,38,704 | 57,06,809 | 90 | 27,38,227 | 53 |
| 5. | 2005 | 50,25,030 | 57,48,345 | 87 | 26,35,116 | 53 |
| 6. | 2006 | 48,02,367 | 56,22,305 | 85 | 25,36,390 | 53 |
| 7. | 2007 | 49,71,435 | 59,65,700 | 83 | 26,21,016 | 53 |
| 8. | 2008 | 48,54,697 | 58,59,735 | 83 | 25,07,177 | 51 |
| 9. | 2009 | 49,84,420 | 57,95,552 | 86 | 24,90,055 | 50 |
| 10. | 2010 | 50,80,088 | 56,28,794 | 90 | 25,13,592 | 49 |
| 11. | 2011 | 50,19,524 | 56,28,794 | 90 | 25,13,592 | 48 |
| 12. | 2012 | 50,32,759 | 58,43,630 | 86 | 11,421 | 0.2 |
| 13. | 2013 | 51,13,995 | 59,19,943 | 86 | 77,509 | 1.5 |

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

Table - 3.18
Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh

| Sl. No. | Year | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | 1981 | 93 | 52 | 86 |
| 2. | 1982 | 86 | 50 | 79 |
| 3. | 1983 | 83 | 54 | 77 |
| 4. | 1984 | 81 | 66 | 78 |
| 5. | 1985 | 90 | 57 | 83 |
| 6. | 1986 | 87 | 59 | 82 |
| 7. | 1987 | 84 | 58 | 79 |
| 8. | 1988 | 89 | 63 | 83 |
| 9. | 1989 | 88 | 53 | 81 |
| 10. | 1990 | 73 | 56 | 70 |
| 11. | 1991 | 77 | 56 | 73 |
| 12. | 1992 | 78 | 42 | 71 |
| 13. | 1993 | 70 | 46 | 64 |
| 14. | 1994 | 69 | 52 | 65 |
| 15. | 1995 | 74 | 43 | 67 |
| 16. | 1996 | 73 | 38 | 65 |
| 17. | 1997 | 70 | 37 | 63 |
| 18. | 1998 | 75 | 38 | 66 |
| 19. | 1999 | 75 | 37 | 66 |
| 20. | 2000 | 74 | 36 | 65 |
| 21. | 2001 | 74 | 39 | 66 |
| 22. | 2002 | 71 | 35 | 62 |
| 23. | 2003 | 67 | 33 | 59 |
| 24. | 2004 | 65 | 39 | 59 |
| 25. | 2005 | 63 | 39 | 57 |
| 26. | 2006 | 62 | 38 | 56 |
| 27. | 2007 | 60 | 37 | 54 |
| 28. | 2008 | 58 | 36 | 52 |
| 29. | 2009 | 54 | 35 | 49 |
| 30. | 2010 | 51 | 33 | 46 |
| 31. | 2011 | 47 | 31 | 43 |
| 32. | 2012 | 46 | 30 | 41 |

Source: Women Development. & Child Welfare Department Hyderabad & SRS Bulletin.

Table- 3.19**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 | 1571 | 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. Hyderabad

Table - 3.20**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, Hyderabad.

Table - 3.21**District wise HIV Patients Alive on ART in Andhra Pradesh**(As on 31st March' 2012)

| Sl.No. | District | Male Children | Female Children | Total |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 97 | 89 | 186 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 78 | 50 | 128 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 132 | 86 | 218 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 222 | 225 | 447 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 215 | 199 | 414 |
| 6. | Krishna | 270 | 271 | 541 |
| 7. | Guntur | 286 | 209 | 495 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 156 | 128 | 284 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 92 | 77 | 169 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 68 | 56 | 124 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 124 | 78 | 202 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 142 | 114 | 256 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 101 | 73 | 174 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1,983 | 1,655 | 3,638 |

ART: Anti Retroviral Treatment

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

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, 2012-13 there are 60,659 educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh. These educational institutions are managed by Central/State Government/MPP-ZPP/Municipal/Private aided/ Private unaided managements.

Type wise No. of Schools (2011-12)

| Primary Schools (I-V) | Upper Primary Schools (I-VII) | High Schools (VI-X/XII) | Higher Secondary Schools (I-X/XII) | Total |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 40,471 | 9,226 | 9,082 | 504 | 59,283 |

Management wise Number of Institutions (2011-12)

| Category | Central Govt. | State Govt. | MPP-ZPP | Municipal | Aided | Un-aided | Total |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Primary Schools (I-V) | 9 | 2,057 | 31,679 | 1,644 | 1,666 | 3,416 | 40,471 |
| Upper Primary Schools | 2 | 182 | 5,066 | 159 | 300 | 3,517 | 9,226 |
| High Schools | 23 | 704 | 4,315 | 312 | 502 | 3226 | 9,082 |
| Higher Secondary Schools | 29 | 330 | - | - | - | 145 | 504 |
| Total | 63 | 3,273 | 41,060 | 2,115 | 2,468 | 10,304 | 59,283 |

Type wise No. of Schools (2012-13)

| 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) |
| 40,929 | 9,575 | 137 | 24 | 705 | 9,289 | 60,659 |

Management wise Number of Institutions (2012-13)

| Category (1) | Central Govt. (2) | State Govt. (3) | MPP/ ZPP (4) | Muni- cipal (5) | Aided (6) | Un- aided (7) | Total (8) |
|---|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Primary Schools | 10 | 2,058 | 32,024 | 1,651 | 1,628 | 3,558 | 40,929 |
| Primary with Upper Primary Schools | 2 | 242 | 5,035 | 157 | 297 | 3,842 | 9,575 |
| Primary with Upper Primary / Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools | 17 | 97 | - | - | - | 23 | 137 |
| Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools | 14 | 5 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 24 |
| Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools | 9 | 325 | - | - | 1 | 370 | 705 |
| Upper Primary with Secondary Schools | 11 | 592 | 4373 | 315 | 483 | 3,515 | 9,289 |
| Total | 63 | 3,319 | 41,432 | 2,123 | 2,412 | 11,310 | 60,659 |

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.

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 67.66 % 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 75.56 % and female literacy rate increased twelve fold from 5% to 60% in 2011 in the State.

Indicators on Teachers 2011-12

| Description on teachers (1) | Primary Schools (2) | Upper Primary Schools (3) | High Schools (4) | Higher Secondary Schools (5) | Total (6) |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| No. of Teachers | 1,06,005 | 56,132 | 1,02,350 | 8,166 | 2,72,653 |
| No. of Female teachers per hundred male teachers | 91 | 88 | 63 | 133 | 802 |
| Pupil-Teacher ratio | 27 | 23 | 26 | 32 | 26 |

Indicators on Teachers 2012-13

| 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 | 1,04,047 | 56,683 | 2,648 | 520 | 8,330 | 1,02,492 | 2,74,720 |
| No. of Female teachers per 100 male teachers | 93 | 93 | 121 | 49 | 114 | 64 | 818 |
| Pupil-Teacher ratio | 27 | 23 | 34 | 26 | 37 | 26 | 26 |

Progress in Education Sector in Andhra Pradesh

| Schools/Enrolment/GER | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| No. of Primary Schools | 40,471 | 40,929 |
| No. of Upper Primary Schools | 9,226 | 9,575 |
| Primary enrolment (no.) | 29,13,640 | 28,15,326 |
| Upper Primary Enrolment (no.) | 13,08,238 | 13,21,931 |
| Gross Enrolment ratio –All (primary) | 91.99 | 92.30 |
| Gross Enrolment ratio-All (Upper primary) | 81.49 | 82.95 |

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad

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. | 2001 | 36,828 | 36,233 | 17,59,700 | 9,41,644 | 53.51 |
| 2. | 2005 | 56,524 | 55,608 | 27,12,119 | 15,31,476 | 56.47 |
| 3. | 2010 | 73,944 | 73,679 | 24,99,119 | 17,30,613 | 69.25 |
| 4. | 2015 | 55,607 | 55,574 | 14,12,026 | 9,41,753 | 66.70 |

AWC: Anganwadi Centres

PSE: Pre-school education

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad

Pre-School Activity



Year wise Pre-Primary Enrolment in Andhra Pradesh

| Sl. No. | Years | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | 2004-2005 | 46,741 | 36,199 | 82,940 |
| 2. | 2005-2006 | 86,944 | 67,447 | 1,54,391 |
| 3. | 2006-2007 | 1,55,516 | 1,30,265 | 2,85,781 |
| 4. | 2007-2008 | 1,48,598 | 1,19,114 | 2,67,712 |
| 5. | 2008-2009 | 1,56,905 | 1,25,083 | 2,81,988 |
| 6. | 2009-2010 | 90,542 | 71,873 | 1,62,415 |
| 7. | 2010-2011 | 89,023 | 69,514 | 1,58,537 |
| 8. | 2011-2012 | 1,03,559 | 80,786 | 1,84,345 |
| 9. | 2012-2013 | 94,711 | 73,481 | 1,68,192 |

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad

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

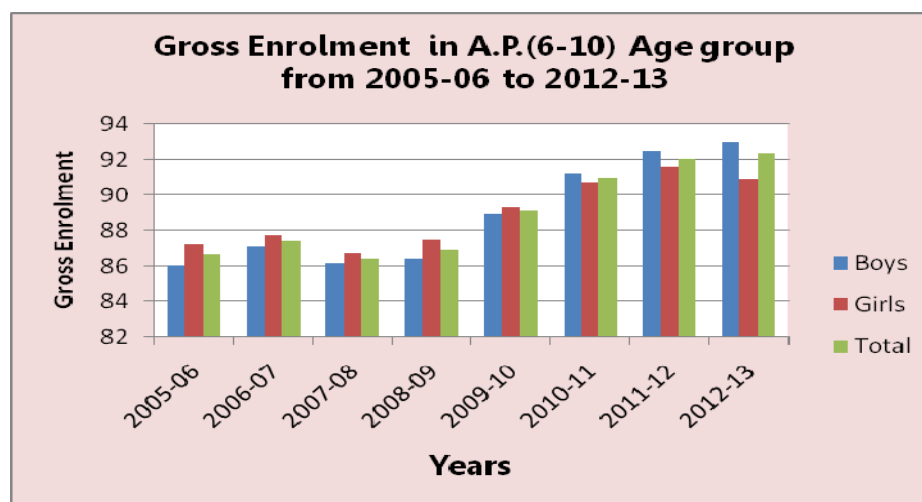
6. Primary Education: (I to V):

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 2011-12 year was 92.44% & 91.54% and for 2012-13 year it was 92.96% for boys 90.85% for girls.

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. | 2005-06 | 86.02 | 87.20 | 86.60 |
| 2. | 2006-07 | 87.09 | 87.66 | 87.37 |
| 3. | 2007-08 | 86.11 | 86.68 | 86.39 |
| 4. | 2008-09 | 86.39 | 87.41 | 86.89 |
| 5. | 2009-10 | 88.89 | 89.25 | 89.07 |
| 6. | 2010-11 | 91.21 | 90.68 | 90.95 |
| 7. | 2011-12 | 92.44 | 91.54 | 91.99 |
| 8. | 2012-13 | 92.96 | 90.85 | 92.30 |

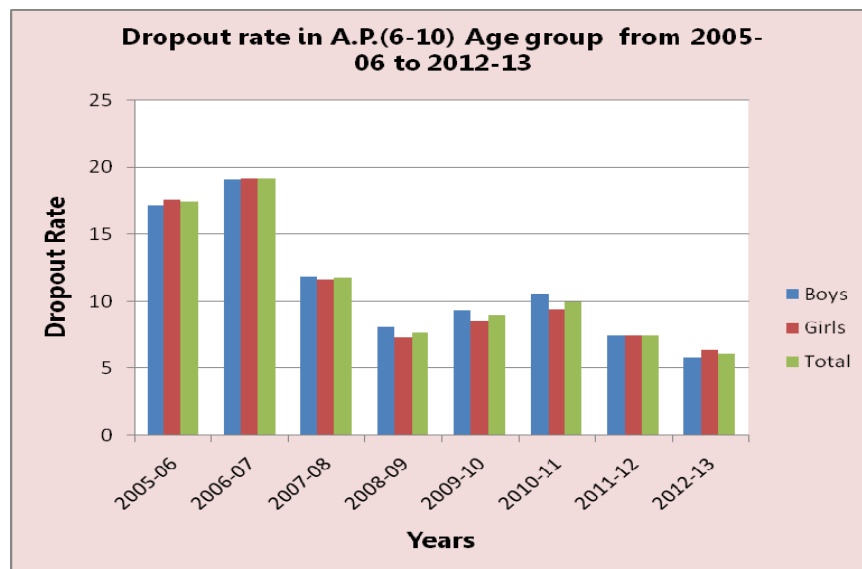
Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad.



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

| Sl.No. | Years | Drop-out Rate | | |
|--------|---------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | 2005-06 | 17.09 | 17.59 | 17.36 |
| 2. | 2006-07 | 19.05 | 19.15 | 19.11 |
| 3. | 2007-08 | 11.85 | 11.64 | 11.75 |
| 4. | 2008-09 | 8.10 | 7.26 | 7.69 |
| 5. | 2009-10 | 9.27 | 8.58 | 8.93 |
| 6. | 2010-11 | 10.56 | 9.33 | 9.95 |
| 7. | 2011-12 | 7.51 | 7.40 | 7.45 |
| 8. | 2012-13 | 5.83 | 6.34 | 6.08 |

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad



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.



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

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 |

Note: 1.percentage of children working.

Source: NSSO Report Employment and Unemployment Survey.

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 Abhiya (SSA) since 2000 Recently it is Modified Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) .

10. Budget Outlay & Expenditure:

The Children education budget outlay and expenditure particulars for 2011-12 & 2012-13 are furnished in the following Table.

| Budget Estimates (Rs.Crores) | | | | | | Expenditure (Rs.in Crores) | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|
| | | Elementary | Secondary | Others | Total | Elementary | Secondary | Others | Total |
| 2011-12 | Plan | 632.22 | 1,362.27 | 93.78 | 2,088.27 | 373.16 | 539.72 | 103.75 | 1,016.63 |
| | Non-Plan | 5,506.06 | 5,020.46 | 134.95 | 10,661.47 | 4,726.74 | 4,640 | 100.35 | 9,467.09 |
| | Total | 6,138.28 | 6,382.73 | 228.73 | 12,749.74 | 5,099.90 | 5,179.72 | 204.10 | 10,483.72 |
| 2012-13 | Plan | 654.04 | 1,324.32 | 302.13 | 2,280.49 | 313.2 | 595.21 | 215.79 | 11,378.24 |
| | Non-Plan | 5,815.88 | 5,430.05 | 132.31 | 215.79 | 5,088.06 | 5,151.59 | 107.03 | 10,346.68 |
| | Total | 6,469.92 | 6,754.37 | 434.44 | 13,658.73 | 5,401.26 | 5,746.8 | 322.82 | 11,470.88 |

Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad

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 (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 to make elementary education a fundamental right, and its consequential legislation, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, became operative on 1st April 2010. This 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 2,97,72,532 in which male literates 1,65,01,990 and female literates 1,32,70,542. 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 23,29,761 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 i.e. (Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools, Higher Secondary schools) during 2011-12 is 59,283. From the year 2012-13 onwards 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 are 60,659 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.

Andhra Pradesh Government has increased the Children education Estimated Budget for the years 2011-12 to 2012-13 from Rs 12749.74 to 13658.73.

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, gender wise Literates (2011 Census) in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Literates | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Total | Male | Female |
| (1). | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 14,95,381 | 8,57,824 | 6,37,557 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 12,38,388 | 7,07,503 | 5,30,885 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 25,68,249 | 14,22,878 | 11,45,371 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 32,88,577 | 17,16,933 | 15,71,644 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 26,52,389 | 13,79,223 | 12,73,166 |
| 6. | Krishna | 30,09,718 | 15,98,959 | 14,10,759 |
| 7. | Guntur | 29,60,441 | 16,34,726 | 13,25,715 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 19,04,435 | 11,07,686 | 7,96,749 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 18,32,189 | 10,11,922 | 8,20,267 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 17,16,766 | 9,94,699 | 7,22,067 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 21,27,161 | 12,46,369 | 8,80,792 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 23,10,960 | 13,38,474 | 9,72,486 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 26,67,878 | 14,84,794 | 11,83,084 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,97,72,532 | 1,65,01,990 | 1,32,70,542 |

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-4.2**District wise, Rural & Urban wise Number of Literates (2011 Census)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | District | Literates (Persons) 2011 | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| (1). | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 14,95,381 | 11,86,662 | 3,08,719 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 12,38,388 | 8,91,838 | 3,46,550 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 25,68,249 | 10,72,167 | 14,96,082 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 32,88,577 | 23,29,761 | 9,58,816 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 26,52,389 | 20,35,630 | 6,16,759 |
| 6. | Krishna | 30,09,718 | 16,57,592 | 13,52,126 |
| 7. | Guntur | 29,60,441 | 17,97,934 | 11,62,507 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 19,04,435 | 14,35,913 | 4,68,522 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 18,32,189 | 11,97,619 | 6,34,570 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 17,16,766 | 10,62,356 | 6,54,410 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 21,27,161 | 13,90,459 | 7,36,702 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 23,10,960 | 15,46,394 | 7,64,566 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 26,67,878 | 17,57,216 | 9,10,662 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,97,72,532 | 1,93,61,541 | 1,04,10,991 |

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 Number of Male Literates (2011 Census)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Literates (Males) 2011 | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 8,57,824 | 6,92,122 | 1,65,702 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 7,07,503 | 5,23,316 | 1,84,187 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 14,22,878 | 6,18,397 | 8,04,481 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 17,16,933 | 12,23,694 | 4,93,239 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 13,79,223 | 10,63,675 | 3,15,548 |
| 6. | Krishna | 15,98,959 | 8,91,610 | 7,07,349 |
| 7. | Guntur | 16,34,726 | 10,17,294 | 6,17,432 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 11,07,686 | 8,52,588 | 2,55,098 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 10,11,922 | 6,72,946 | 3,38,976 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 9,94,699 | 6,30,940 | 3,63,759 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 12,46,369 | 8,41,511 | 4,04,858 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 13,38,474 | 9,17,058 | 4,21,416 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 14,84,794 | 9,98,751 | 4,86,043 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1,65,01,990 | 1,09,43,902 | 55,58,089 |

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, Rural & Urban wise Female Literates (2011 Census)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Literates (Females) 2011 | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Total | Rural | Urban |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 6,37,557 | 4,94,540 | 1,43,017 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 5,30,885 | 3,68,522 | 1,62,363 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 11,45,371 | 4,53,770 | 6,91,601 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 15,71,644 | 11,06,067 | 4,65,577 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 12,73,166 | 9,71,955 | 3,01,211 |
| 6. | Krishna | 14,10,759 | 7,65,982 | 6,44,777 |
| 7. | Guntur | 13,25,715 | 7,80,640 | 5,45,075 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 7,96,749 | 5,83,325 | 2,13,424 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 8,20,267 | 5,24,673 | 2,95,594 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 7,22,067 | 4,31,416 | 2,90,651 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 8,80,792 | 5,48,948 | 3,31,844 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 9,72,486 | 6,29,336 | 3,43,150 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 11,83,084 | 7,58,465 | 4,24,619 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1,32,70,542 | 84,17,639 | 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-4.5**District wise Total Literacy Rate (2011 Census) in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | District | Literacy rates | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------|
| | | Total | Male | Female |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 61.74 | 71.61 | 52.08 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 58.89 | 68.15 | 49.87 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 66.91 | 74.56 | 59.34 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 70.50 | 74.10 | 66.95 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 74.32 | 77.65 | 71.01 |
| 6. | Krishna | 73.74 | 78.30 | 69.18 |
| 7. | Guntur | 67.40 | 74.79 | 60.09 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 63.08 | 72.92 | 53.11 |
| 9. | S.P.S. Nellore | 68.90 | 75.74 | 61.99 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 67.30 | 77.78 | 56.77 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 59.97 | 70.10 | 49.78 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 63.57 | 73.02 | 53.97 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 71.53 | 79.83 | 63.28 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 67.35 | 74.77 | 59.96 |

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-4.6**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 | 74.51 | 71.08 | 84.62 | 67.52 | 64.17 | 77.07 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 77.92 | 75.47 | 87.52 | 71.36 | 68.98 | 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 | | 74.83 | 70.55 | 85.00 | 60.01 | 54.30 | 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- 4.7**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 - 4.8**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, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Table -4.9(A)**District wise, Category wise Number of Recognized Schools
for the year 2011-12 in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | District Name | Primary Schools (I-V) | Primary With Upper Primary Schools (I-VII) | Upper primary with Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (VI-X/XII) | Primary With Upper Primary & Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools (I-X/XII) | Total Schools |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|--|---|--|---------------|
| (1) | (2) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 2,763 | 807 | 540 | 40 | 4,150 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 2,517 | 465 | 448 | 35 | 3,465 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 3,441 | 811 | 675 | 92 | 5,019 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 3,715 | 882 | 966 | 50 | 5,613 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2,900 | 578 | 701 | 32 | 4,211 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,677 | 831 | 708 | 35 | 4,251 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3,113 | 526 | 672 | 32 | 4,343 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 3,049 | 534 | 655 | 30 | 4,268 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 2,980 | 689 | 533 | 45 | 4,247 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,197 | 518 | 724 | 26 | 4,465 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2,308 | 835 | 731 | 28 | 3,902 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 3,180 | 956 | 761 | 30 | 4,927 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,631 | 794 | 968 | 29 | 6,422 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 40,471 | 9,226 | 9,082 | 504 | 59,283 |

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

Table -4.9 (B)**District wise, Category wise Number of Recognized Schools
for the year 2012-13 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 | 2,764 | 827 | 521 | 65 | 9 | 2 | 4,188 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 2,524 | 490 | 438 | 38 | 10 | 3 | 3,503 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 3,556 | 843 | 637 | 181 | 22 | 1 | 5,240 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 3,733 | 928 | 965 | 64 | 11 | 2 | 5,703 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2,898 | 631 | 707 | 38 | 7 | 2 | 4,283 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,677 | 870 | 736 | 71 | 11 | 3 | 4,368 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3,127 | 596 | 687 | 65 | 7 | 3 | 4,485 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 3,134 | 566 | 658 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 4,386 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 2,954 | 712 | 551 | 47 | 13 | 2 | 4,279 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,225 | 546 | 751 | 48 | 8 | 1 | 4,579 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2,334 | 858 | 770 | 20 | 10 | 2 | 3,994 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 3,307 | 922 | 861 | 31 | 8 | 1 | 5,130 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,696 | 786 | 1,007 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 6,521 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 40,929 | 9,575 | 9,289 | 705 | 137 | 24 | 60,659 |

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

Table - 4.10 (A)**District wise, Management Wise Total Schools for the year 2011-12
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 | 375 | 3,152 | 85 | 27 | 507 | 4,150 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3 | 547 | 2,179 | 114 | 93 | 529 | 3,465 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 12 | 950 | 2,827 | 149 | 89 | 992 | 5,019 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 4 | 374 | 3,433 | 283 | 159 | 1,360 | 5,613 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2 | 150 | 2,700 | 213 | 300 | 846 | 4,211 |
| 6. | Krishna | 8 | 38 | 2,559 | 178 | 614 | 854 | 4,251 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3 | 100 | 3,067 | 297 | 377 | 499 | 4,343 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 2 | 169 | 3,259 | 54 | 254 | 530 | 4,268 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 8 | 73 | 3,389 | 107 | 121 | 549 | 4,247 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 2 | 81 | 3,308 | 89 | 145 | 840 | 4,465 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2 | 178 | 2,489 | 140 | 174 | 919 | 3,902 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 10 | 113 | 3,636 | 250 | 49 | 869 | 4,927 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 3 | 125 | 5,062 | 156 | 66 | 1,010 | 6,422 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 63 | 3,273 | 41,060 | 2,115 | 2,468 | 10,304 | 59,283 |

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

Table -4.10 (B)**District wise, Management Wise Total Schools for the year 2012-13
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 | 3,155 | 85 | 24 | 527 | 4,188 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3 | 542 | 2,204 | 114 | 90 | 550 | 3,503 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 10 | 951 | 2,958 | 149 | 90 | 1,082 | 5,240 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 4 | 389 | 3,430 | 283 | 154 | 1,443 | 5,703 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2 | 152 | 2,714 | 214 | 296 | 905 | 4,283 |
| 6. | Krishna | 8 | 39 | 2,569 | 182 | 588 | 982 | 4,368 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3 | 101 | 3,062 | 294 | 369 | 656 | 4,485 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 3 | 173 | 3,333 | 55 | 253 | 569 | 4,386 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 8 | 81 | 3,356 | 106 | 118 | 610 | 4,279 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 2 | 80 | 3,362 | 86 | 142 | 907 | 4,579 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2 | 184 | 2,489 | 140 | 173 | 1,006 | 3,994 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 11 | 114 | 3,716 | 258 | 50 | 981 | 5,130 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 3 | 120 | 5,084 | 157 | 65 | 1,092 | 6,521 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 63 | 3,319 | 41,432 | 2,123 | 2,412 | 11,310 | 60,659 |

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

Table-4.11(A)**District wise, Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools for the year 2011-12
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 | 1,306 | 41,007 | 2,49,008 | 10,996 | 3,072 | 1,00,705 | 4,06,094 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1,421 | 38,168 | 1,94,311 | 11,781 | 13,520 | 98,240 | 3,57,441 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 12,009 | 91,830 | 2,36,706 | 27,111 | 24,628 | 2,45,125 | 6,37,409 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,036 | 42,484 | 3,74,470 | 44,680 | 30,622 | 2,94,371 | 7,87,663 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 715 | 20,096 | 2,89,209 | 28,460 | 33,250 | 2,00,750 | 5,72,480 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,799 | 12,726 | 2,23,002 | 31,157 | 63,746 | 2,28,447 | 5,61,877 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1,605 | 17,005 | 2,89,237 | 33,889 | 59,074 | 1,63,598 | 5,64,408 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 746 | 28,670 | 2,72,208 | 6,231 | 38,189 | 1,35,629 | 4,81,673 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 2,401 | 19,257 | 2,16,462 | 17,026 | 21,117 | 1,25,777 | 4,02,040 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 687 | 18,126 | 2,00,052 | 12,627 | 22,900 | 2,14,477 | 4,68,869 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 1,196 | 38,663 | 3,62,195 | 22,690 | 35,589 | 2,29,443 | 6,89,776 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 2,331 | 30,934 | 3,25,953 | 39,397 | 8,968 | 1,93,932 | 6,01,515 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 2,069 | 29,276 | 3,25,162 | 24,254 | 10,968 | 2,33,886 | 6,25,615 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 30,321 | 4,28,242 | 35,57,975 | 3,10,299 | 3,65,643 | 98,240 | 71,56,860 |

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

Table-4.11(B)**District wise, Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 1,452 | 42,874 | 2,40,711 | 10,363 | 2,074 | 1,10,431 | 4,07,905 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1,728 | 41,316 | 1,89,504 | 11,249 | 12,130 | 95,754 | 3,51,681 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 12,727 | 96,550 | 2,37,627 | 24,912 | 21,921 | 2,53,281 | 6,47,018 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,059 | 43,847 | 3,64,975 | 42,725 | 27,948 | 3,02,101 | 7,82,655 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 1,286 | 18,038 | 2,78,835 | 26,565 | 29,241 | 1,93,648 | 5,47,613 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,477 | 13,587 | 2,18,785 | 30,854 | 57,857 | 2,58,623 | 5,82,183 |
| 7. | Guntur | 2,297 | 18,260 | 2,81,110 | 32,606 | 53,704 | 2,07,294 | 5,95,271 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1,431 | 30,894 | 2,67,177 | 6,208 | 32,530 | 1,42,474 | 4,80,714 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 2,098 | 20,386 | 2,14,730 | 16,514 | 17,524 | 1,33,352 | 4,04,604 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 759 | 19,067 | 1,98,748 | 12,303 | 19,867 | 2,12,154 | 4,62,898 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 1,148 | 41,926 | 3,57,055 | 22,179 | 31,433 | 2,48,419 | 7,02,160 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 2,219 | 33,482 | 3,15,687 | 38,425 | 8,107 | 2,09,708 | 6,07,628 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 2,159 | 30,063 | 3,21,618 | 23,510 | 10,114 | 2,38,116 | 6,25,580 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 32,840 | 4,50,290 | 34,86,562 | 2,98,413 | 3,24,450 | 26,05,355 | 71,97,910 |

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

Table -4.12**District wise Primary Schools (I-V) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 2,763 | 74,617 | 72,360 | 1,46,977 | 3,848 | 2,189 | 6,037 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 2,517 | 74,129 | 72,345 | 1,46,474 | 3,952 | 2,353 | 6,305 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 3,441 | 1,18,535 | 1,18,061 | 2,36,596 | 3,935 | 3,814 | 7,749 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 3,715 | 1,63,207 | 1,57,112 | 3,20,319 | 5,557 | 5,688 | 11,245 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2,900 | 1,17,593 | 1,14,739 | 2,32,332 | 4,116 | 4,608 | 8,724 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,677 | 1,09,946 | 1,06,776 | 2,16,722 | 3,013 | 4,771 | 7,784 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3,113 | 1,21,063 | 1,19,065 | 2,40,128 | 4,321 | 4,860 | 9,181 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 3,049 | 1,11,337 | 1,07,838 | 2,19,175 | 4,753 | 3,448 | 8,201 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 2,980 | 80,711 | 78,454 | 1,59,165 | 3,682 | 2,875 | 6,557 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,197 | 1,07,994 | 1,01,574 | 2,09,568 | 4,668 | 3,456 | 8,124 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2,308 | 1,48,573 | 1,42,160 | 2,90,733 | 3,916 | 3,776 | 7,692 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 3,180 | 1,18,504 | 1,12,313 | 2,30,817 | 4,350 | 3,554 | 7,904 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,631 | 1,36,451 | 1,28,183 | 2,64,634 | 5,317 | 5,185 | 10,502 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 40,471 | 14,82,660 | 14,30,978 | 29,13,640 | 55,428 | 50,577 | 1,06,005 |

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

Table -4.13**District wise Upper Primary Schools (I-VII) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 807 | 50,166 | 45,806 | 95,972 | 3,186 | 1,781 | 4,967 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 465 | 32,754 | 28,536 | 61,290 | 1,820 | 1,243 | 3,063 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 811 | 63,216 | 55,975 | 1,19,191 | 2,486 | 2,489 | 4,975 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 882 | 74,128 | 67,251 | 1,41,379 | 2,969 | 2,987 | 5,956 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 578 | 47,551 | 44,272 | 91,823 | 1,844 | 2,257 | 4,101 |
| 6. | Krishna | 831 | 53,478 | 51,921 | 1,05,399 | 2,269 | 3,101 | 5,370 |
| 7. | Guntur | 526 | 41,805 | 40,565 | 82,370 | 1,458 | 1,747 | 3,205 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 534 | 40,674 | 39,119 | 79,793 | 2,057 | 1,485 | 3,542 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 689 | 42,175 | 38,952 | 81,127 | 2,055 | 1,725 | 3,780 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 518 | 35,335 | 32,306 | 67,641 | 1,728 | 1,104 | 2,832 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 835 | 82,195 | 72,247 | 1,54,442 | 2,481 | 2,055 | 4,536 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 956 | 70,025 | 65,669 | 1,35,694 | 3,197 | 2,175 | 5,372 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 794 | 48,129 | 43,988 | 92,117 | 2,223 | 2,210 | 4,433 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,226 | 6,81,631 | 6,26,607 | 13,08,238 | 29,773 | 26,359 | 56,132 |

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

Table -4.14**District wise High Schools (VII-X/XII) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 76,830 | 72,219 | 1,49,049 | 4,056 | 1,607 | 5,663 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 448 | 69,964 | 66,360 | 1,36,324 | 3,371 | 1,513 | 4,884 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 675 | 1,08,462 | 1,03,155 | 2,11,617 | 4,169 | 3,408 | 7,577 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 966 | 1,49,478 | 1,50,829 | 3,00,307 | 6,609 | 4,350 | 10,959 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 701 | 1,14,967 | 1,15,221 | 2,30,188 | 5,273 | 3,671 | 8,944 |
| 6. | Krishna | 708 | 1,10,339 | 1,07,096 | 2,17,435 | 4,440 | 4,240 | 8,680 |
| 7. | Guntur | 672 | 1,17,632 | 1,09,721 | 2,27,353 | 4,691 | 3,723 | 8,414 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 655 | 88,277 | 81,113 | 1,69,390 | 4,734 | 2,303 | 7,037 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 533 | 72,633 | 69,588 | 1,42,221 | 4,059 | 2,412 | 6,471 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 724 | 91,987 | 89,727 | 1,81,714 | 4,711 | 2,211 | 6,922 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 731 | 1,25,231 | 1,07,057 | 2,32,288 | 4,663 | 3,008 | 7,671 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 761 | 1,10,422 | 1,10,246 | 2,20,668 | 5,500 | 3,036 | 8,536 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 968 | 1,31,402 | 1,22,371 | 2,53,773 | 6,489 | 4,103 | 10,592 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,082 | 13,67,624 | 1,304,703 | 26,72,327 | 62,765 | 39,585 | 1,02,350 |

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

Table -4.15**District wise Higher Secondary Schools (I-X/XII) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 40 | 5,546 | 8,550 | 14,096 | 319 | 109 | 428 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 35 | 6,074 | 7,279 | 13,353 | 200 | 151 | 351 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 92 | 35,657 | 34,348 | 70,005 | 719 | 1,418 | 2,137 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 50 | 11,019 | 14,639 | 25,658 | 288 | 455 | 743 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 32 | 8,410 | 9,727 | 18,137 | 283 | 444 | 727 |
| 6. | Krishna | 35 | 10,602 | 11,719 | 22,321 | 264 | 444 | 708 |
| 7. | Guntur | 32 | 6,782 | 7,775 | 14,557 | 201 | 301 | 502 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 30 | 5,186 | 8,129 | 13,315 | 179 | 218 | 397 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 45 | 9,755 | 9,772 | 19,527 | 303 | 320 | 623 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 26 | 3,612 | 6,334 | 9,946 | 147 | 198 | 345 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 28 | 5,329 | 6,984 | 12,313 | 210 | 166 | 376 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 30 | 6,912 | 7,424 | 14,336 | 169 | 172 | 341 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 29 | 6,454 | 8,637 | 15,091 | 229 | 259 | 488 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 504 | 1,21,338 | 1,41,317 | 2,62,655 | 3,511 | 4,655 | 8,166 |

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

Table -4.16**District wise Primary Schools (I-V) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 2,764 | 70,597 | 68,815 | 1,39,412 | 3,698 | 2,105 | 5,803 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 2,524 | 68,982 | 68,098 | 1,37,080 | 3,813 | 2,281 | 6,094 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 3,556 | 1,14,340 | 1,13,697 | 2,28,037 | 3,677 | 3,806 | 7,483 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 3,733 | 1,54,248 | 1,49,636 | 3,03,884 | 5,287 | 5,547 | 10,834 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2,898 | 1,06,151 | 1,04,550 | 2,10,701 | 3,793 | 4,158 | 7,951 |
| 6. | Krishna | 2,677 | 1,06,043 | 1,02,273 | 2,08,316 | 2,933 | 4,817 | 7,750 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3,127 | 1,16,779 | 1,15,669 | 2,32,448 | 4,203 | 4,934 | 9,137 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 3,134 | 1,09,350 | 1,03,896 | 2,13,246 | 4,745 | 3,587 | 8,332 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 2,954 | 78,507 | 76,539 | 1,55,046 | 3,627 | 2,853 | 6,480 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 3,225 | 99,250 | 94,839 | 1,94,089 | 4,452 | 3,218 | 7,670 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2,334 | 1,46,757 | 1,38,991 | 2,85,748 | 3,987 | 4,170 | 8,157 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 3,307 | 1,23,520 | 1,16,005 | 2,39,525 | 4,390 | 3,645 | 8,035 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4,696 | 1,39,103 | 1,28,691 | 2,67,794 | 5,175 | 5,146 | 10,321 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 40,929 | 14,33,627 | 13,81,699 | 28,15,326 | 53,780 | 50,267 | 1,04,047 |

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

Table -4.17**District wise Primary with Upper Primary Schools (I-VII/VIII) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 827 | 52,700 | 47,389 | 1,00,089 | 3,040 | 1,834 | 4,874 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 490 | 35,338 | 30,692 | 66,030 | 1,793 | 1,314 | 3,107 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 843 | 63,389 | 56,056 | 1,19,445 | 2,550 | 2,648 | 5,198 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 928 | 77,121 | 69,957 | 1,47,078 | 3,021 | 3,147 | 6,168 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 631 | 47,640 | 42,837 | 90,477 | 1,711 | 2,122 | 3,833 |
| 6. | Krishna | 870 | 55,003 | 52,419 | 1,07,422 | 2,268 | 3,230 | 5,498 |
| 7. | Guntur | 596 | 49,653 | 47,242 | 96,895 | 1,694 | 2,070 | 3,764 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 566 | 40,659 | 39,199 | 79,858 | 2,071 | 1,576 | 3,647 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 712 | 41,720 | 38,008 | 79,728 | 2,009 | 1,754 | 3,763 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 546 | 36,936 | 33,519 | 70,455 | 1,673 | 1,164 | 2,837 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 858 | 84,767 | 74,403 | 1,59,170 | 2,710 | 2,492 | 5,202 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 922 | 61,886 | 56,710 | 1,18,596 | 2,822 | 1,897 | 4,719 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 786 | 45,223 | 41,465 | 86,688 | 1,978 | 2,095 | 4,073 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,575 | 6,92,035 | 6,29,896 | 13,21,931 | 29,340 | 27,343 | 56,683 |

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

Table -4.18

**District wise Primary with Upper Primary, Secondary &
Higher Secondary Schools (I-XII) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 9 | 1,888 | 3,034 | 4,922 | 71 | 25 | 96 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 10 | 1,421 | 4,341 | 5,762 | 75 | 67 | 142 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 22 | 12,646 | 10,340 | 22,986 | 317 | 475 | 792 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 11 | 2,235 | 3,057 | 5,292 | 103 | 89 | 192 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 7 | 2,586 | 4,001 | 6,587 | 56 | 126 | 182 |
| 6. | Krishna | 11 | 2,418 | 7,551 | 9,969 | 86 | 168 | 254 |
| 7. | Guntur | 7 | 1,946 | 2,640 | 4,586 | 70 | 38 | 108 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 7 | 546 | 3,415 | 3,961 | 33 | 56 | 89 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 13 | 2,670 | 5,586 | 8,256 | 133 | 115 | 248 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 8 | 1,591 | 2,234 | 3,825 | 39 | 34 | 73 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 10 | 1,968 | 4,156 | 6,124 | 80 | 74 | 154 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 8 | 1,893 | 2,607 | 4,500 | 45 | 72 | 117 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 14 | 2,559 | 5,868 | 8,427 | 130 | 118 | 248 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 137 | 36,367 | 58,830 | 95,197 | 1,238 | 1,457 | 2,695 |

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

Table -4.19**District wise Upper Primary with Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools (VI-XII)
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 308 | 328 | 636 | 25 | 7 | 32 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 3 | 1,009 | 323 | 1,332 | 61 | 7 | 68 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 294 | 163 | 457 | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 2 | 614 | 523 | 1,137 | 28 | 10 | 38 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 2 | 762 | 152 | 914 | 28 | 10 | 38 |
| 6. | Krishna | 3 | 1,079 | 306 | 1,385 | 46 | 24 | 70 |
| 7. | Guntur | 3 | 1,665 | 1,357 | 3,022 | 37 | 29 | 66 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 1 | 300 | 164 | 464 | 16 | 9 | 25 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 2 | 1,000 | 997 | 1,997 | 38 | 14 | 52 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 1 | 291 | 141 | 432 | 18 | 6 | 24 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 2 | 537 | 262 | 799 | 29 | 8 | 37 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 1 | 302 | 167 | 469 | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 1 | 312 | 192 | 504 | 17 | 9 | 26 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 24 | 8,473 | 5,075 | 13,548 | 373 | 147 | 520 |

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

Table -4.20**District wise Primary with Upper Primary & Secondary Schools (I-X) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 65 | 10,531 | 10,189 | 20,720 | 489 | 135 | 624 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 38 | 7,441 | 6,332 | 13,773 | 233 | 124 | 357 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 181 | 40,651 | 41,087 | 81,738 | 1,004 | 1,339 | 2,343 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 64 | 12,762 | 16,486 | 29,248 | 381 | 557 | 938 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 38 | 10,006 | 8,818 | 18,824 | 205 | 253 | 458 |
| 6. | Krishna | 71 | 19,530 | 17,311 | 36,841 | 358 | 676 | 1,034 |
| 7. | Guntur | 65 | 17,523 | 14,256 | 31,779 | 361 | 482 | 843 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 20 | 4,381 | 4,876 | 9,257 | 135 | 169 | 304 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 47 | 11,172 | 7,559 | 18,731 | 223 | 225 | 448 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 48 | 9,635 | 9,618 | 19,253 | 144 | 130 | 274 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 20 | 3,858 | 3,756 | 7,614 | 110 | 97 | 207 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 31 | 6,735 | 5,480 | 12,215 | 152 | 108 | 260 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 17 | 4,349 | 3,630 | 7,979 | 99 | 141 | 240 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 705 | 1,58,574 | 1,49,398 | 3,07,972 | 3,894 | 4,436 | 8,330 |

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

Table -4.21**District wise Upper Primary with Secondary Schools (VI-X) in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 521 | 72,272 | 69,854 | 1,42,126 | 3,955 | 1,636 | 5,591 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 438 | 64,482 | 63,222 | 1,27,704 | 3,313 | 1,538 | 4,851 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 637 | 99,006 | 95,349 | 1,94,355 | 3,996 | 3,413 | 7,409 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 965 | 1,48,438 | 1,47,578 | 2,96,016 | 6,767 | 4,545 | 11,312 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 707 | 1,09,436 | 1,10,674 | 2,20,110 | 5,057 | 3,542 | 8,599 |
| 6. | Krishna | 736 | 1,09,943 | 1,08,307 | 2,18,250 | 4,464 | 4,270 | 8,734 |
| 7. | Guntur | 687 | 1,16,728 | 1,09,813 | 2,26,541 | 4,627 | 3,570 | 8,197 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 658 | 90,209 | 83,719 | 1,73,928 | 4,820 | 2,361 | 7,181 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 551 | 71,555 | 69,291 | 1,40,846 | 3,956 | 2,372 | 6,328 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 751 | 87,928 | 86,916 | 1,74,844 | 4,356 | 2,073 | 6,429 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 770 | 1,31,147 | 1,11,558 | 2,42,705 | 5,270 | 3,318 | 8,588 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 861 | 1,16,244 | 1,16,079 | 2,32,323 | 5,549 | 3,114 | 8,663 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 1,007 | 1,32,315 | 1,21,873 | 2,54,188 | 6,500 | 4,110 | 10,610 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 9,289 | 13,49,703 | 12,94,233 | 26,43,936 | 62,630 | 39,862 | 1,02,492 |

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

Table-4.22**District wise Number of (KGBV) schools and Enrollment in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13**

| Sl.No | Name of the District | No. of KGBV's | Total Enrollment for 2011-12 | Total Enrollment for 2012-13 |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 32 | 3,633 | 4,060 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 33 | 3,678 | 5,224 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 34 | 4,247 | 5,226 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 8 | 462 | 808 |
| 5. | West Godavari | - | - | - |
| 6. | Krishna | 3 | 236 | 396 |
| 7. | Guntur | 24 | 3,807 | 4,465 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 37 | 4,462 | 5,956 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 10 | 1,040 | 1,461 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 29 | 3,391 | 5,062 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 53 | 7,233 | 8,213 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 62 | 7,025 | 9,844 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 20 | 2,505 | 3,327 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 345 | 41,719 | 54,042 |

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

Table - 4.23(A)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 94.72 | 90.58 | 92.63 | 85.77 | 83.45 | 84.60 | 68.56 | 65.98 | 67.26 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 94.82 | 91.05 | 92.92 | 83.87 | 81.10 | 82.47 | 67.02 | 64.33 | 65.67 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 97.53 | 96.86 | 97.19 | 85.42 | 83.58 | 84.51 | 65.73 | 65.10 | 65.42 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 90.16 | 88.36 | 89.26 | 81.05 | 83.04 | 82.03 | 61.74 | 65.76 | 63.73 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 82.07 | 81.91 | 81.98 | 77.76 | 78.51 | 78.13 | 61.80 | 64.75 | 63.25 |
| 6. | Krishna | 75.98 | 76.32 | 76.14 | 69.38 | 71.62 | 70.48 | 56.24 | 57.05 | 56.64 |
| 7. | Guntur | 71.77 | 73.17 | 72.45 | 67.90 | 67.55 | 67.73 | 53.15 | 50.75 | 51.97 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 99.05 | 100.34 | 99.67 | 77.67 | 78.95 | 78.30 | 58.37 | 56.28 | 57.35 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 90.71 | 89.41 | 90.06 | 78.80 | 78.13 | 78.46 | 58.88 | 57.90 | 58.40 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 106.48 | 104.38 | 105.45 | 91.79 | 95.68 | 93.70 | 69.92 | 72.17 | 71.02 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 123.67 | 122.87 | 123.28 | 95.88 | 92.18 | 94.07 | 72.35 | 63.36 | 67.96 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 97.10 | 97.55 | 97.32 | 84.74 | 90.01 | 87.31 | 63.05 | 66.20 | 64.59 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 92.59 | 90.44 | 91.52 | 86.59 | 85.21 | 85.90 | 72.79 | 70.72 | 71.77 |

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

Table - 4.23(B)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 95.67 | 89.86 | 93.14 | 86.51 | 84.53 | 85.50 | 71.05 | 69.13 | 70.08 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 92.12 | 88.15 | 90.49 | 84.54 | 82.94 | 83.72 | 68.43 | 67.12 | 67.77 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 100.53 | 99.38 | 100.37 | 87.88 | 85.08 | 86.49 | 69.01 | 68.87 | 68.94 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 88.90 | 86.71 | 88.17 | 82.54 | 83.93 | 83.22 | 65.13 | 68.49 | 66.79 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 79.03 | 77.67 | 78.68 | 76.29 | 76.30 | 76.28 | 61.89 | 65.21 | 63.53 |
| 6. | Krishna | 77.63 | 77.34 | 77.80 | 74.27 | 76.63 | 75.43 | 59.71 | 62.19 | 60.93 |
| 7. | Guntur | 76.82 | 76.76 | 77.10 | 71.86 | 70.84 | 71.34 | 57.86 | 55.39 | 56.64 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 98.05 | 97.24 | 98.06 | 79.49 | 81.29 | 80.36 | 61.21 | 60.26 | 60.75 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 91.07 | 88.61 | 90.22 | 78.83 | 77.43 | 78.13 | 61.71 | 62.00 | 61.85 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 106.77 | 104.04 | 105.86 | 92.81 | 95.32 | 94.03 | 71.68 | 74.81 | 73.22 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 122.71 | 120.18 | 121.98 | 101.01 | 95.76 | 98.44 | 77.89 | 68.88 | 73.49 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 98.55 | 96.78 | 98.09 | 85.96 | 90.30 | 88.07 | 67.91 | 71.27 | 69.54 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 93.45 | 89.44 | 91.85 | 85.34 | 82.96 | 84.15 | 76.11 | 73.32 | 74.74 |

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

Table -4.24(A)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Caste Children
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 100.47 | 96.10 | 98.26 | 91.60 | 89.88 | 90.73 | 73.23 | 73.78 | 73.50 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 95.51 | 93.60 | 94.54 | 84.15 | 84.19 | 84.16 | 66.17 | 68.87 | 67.50 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 99.21 | 101.04 | 100.10 | 88.76 | 95.95 | 92.31 | 71.13 | 74.61 | 72.84 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 105.67 | 104.51 | 105.08 | 91.98 | 93.05 | 92.50 | 68.86 | 73.99 | 71.39 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 110.93 | 110.28 | 110.60 | 96.48 | 100.22 | 98.32 | 72.73 | 78.05 | 75.35 |
| 6. | Krishna | 110.30 | 112.87 | 111.55 | 97.94 | 103.42 | 100.63 | 75.91 | 80.09 | 77.96 |
| 7. | Guntur | 110.19 | 113.65 | 111.87 | 96.06 | 94.66 | 95.36 | 69.44 | 67.80 | 68.64 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 137.04 | 139.96 | 138.45 | 96.24 | 96.66 | 96.59 | 68.12 | 65.28 | 66.73 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 105.25 | 104.56 | 104.90 | 96.68 | 95.96 | 96.31 | 72.37 | 72.16 | 72.27 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 130.48 | 131.20 | 130.82 | 100.45 | 107.51 | 103.92 | 73.53 | 75.26 | 74.38 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 149.26 | 149.93 | 149.58 | 115.84 | 112.14 | 114.03 | 87.19 | 77.04 | 82.25 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 117.93 | 122.26 | 120.03 | 98.94 | 111.50 | 105.05 | 73.65 | 80.12 | 76.80 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 101.37 | 102.73 | 102.02 | 98.17 | 97.89 | 98.02 | 80.97 | 80.30 | 80.63 |

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

Table -4.24(B)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Caste Children
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 99.21 | 93.79 | 96.87 | 92.89 | 89.97 | 91.40 | 72.77 | 72.17 | 72.45 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 93.61 | 91.01 | 92.69 | 83.99 | 82.93 | 83.43 | 69.11 | 70.47 | 69.78 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 96.69 | 97.38 | 97.43 | 89.13 | 90.86 | 89.97 | 74.60 | 74.72 | 74.66 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 105.22 | 103.53 | 104.81 | 94.12 | 94.90 | 94.49 | 72.41 | 76.60 | 74.48 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 107.09 | 106.74 | 107.36 | 94.91 | 95.71 | 95.29 | 74.86 | 80.86 | 77.82 |
| 6. | Krishna | 111.55 | 112.85 | 112.65 | 104.13 | 107.68 | 105.86 | 80.20 | 85.75 | 82.92 |
| 7. | Guntur | 113.29 | 114.86 | 114.53 | 99.95 | 97.98 | 98.97 | 76.14 | 75.30 | 75.73 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 135.74 | 136.70 | 136.77 | 101.12 | 102.47 | 101.77 | 72.53 | 71.44 | 72.00 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 104.39 | 102.24 | 103.75 | 93.79 | 92.97 | 93.37 | 76.63 | 76.27 | 76.45 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 131.15 | 131.13 | 131.68 | 107.92 | 111.80 | 109.81 | 81.66 | 82.99 | 82.31 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 146.43 | 145.63 | 146.65 | 118.62 | 115.97 | 117.31 | 90.71 | 81.54 | 86.25 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 119.01 | 121.51 | 120.72 | 99.48 | 109.26 | 104.22 | 78.39 | 86.21 | 82.19 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 102.59 | 101.46 | 102.45 | 93.54 | 93.08 | 93.30 | 84.64 | 83.63 | 84.14 |

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

Table -4.25(A)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe Children
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12**

| 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 | 124.13 | 117.07 | 120.58 | 93.15 | 84.98 | 89.05 | 71.72 | 62.13 | 66.92 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 151.97 | 136.28 | 144.05 | 100.83 | 86.95 | 93.81 | 62.25 | 60.23 | 61.22 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 157.00 | 151.82 | 154.39 | 106.20 | 83.84 | 95.04 | 67.72 | 57.39 | 62.58 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 131.92 | 126.01 | 128.93 | 100.90 | 102.64 | 101.75 | 71.01 | 84.47 | 77.73 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 137.94 | 132.40 | 135.14 | 105.44 | 95.80 | 100.57 | 67.08 | 74.17 | 70.62 |
| 6. | Krishna | 153.68 | 164.33 | 158.83 | 105.09 | 107.61 | 106.31 | 77.04 | 71.58 | 74.40 |
| 7. | Guntur | 143.18 | 148.34 | 145.68 | 88.02 | 81.63 | 84.90 | 58.33 | 46.74 | 52.68 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 189.00 | 192.31 | 190.60 | 81.07 | 78.82 | 79.98 | 51.21 | 45.21 | 48.31 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 149.60 | 148.01 | 148.81 | 68.18 | 71.17 | 69.63 | 35.49 | 35.94 | 35.71 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 189.88 | 185.00 | 187.53 | 104.61 | 107.94 | 106.17 | 70.72 | 74.38 | 72.48 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 174.81 | 181.24 | 177.88 | 124.53 | 114.70 | 119.81 | 96.90 | 85.25 | 91.32 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 147.35 | 138.54 | 143.14 | 114.70 | 123.22 | 118.80 | 75.21 | 76.08 | 75.64 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 162.81 | 163.75 | 163.24 | 115.13 | 116.56 | 115.81 | 79.59 | 75.08 | 77.38 |

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

Table -4.25(B)**District wise Gross Enrolment Ratio for Scheduled Tribe Children
in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13**

| 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 | 130.29 | 120.18 | 125.74 | 96.25 | 95.97 | 96.08 | 75.48 | 68.29 | 71.87 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 143.68 | 134.87 | 139.79 | 107.65 | 94.84 | 101.16 | 68.99 | 70.31 | 69.64 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 174.29 | 171.64 | 173.67 | 106.65 | 85.69 | 96.18 | 67.70 | 63.78 | 65.74 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 136.95 | 132.55 | 135.28 | 102.21 | 104.86 | 103.51 | 69.26 | 85.19 | 77.21 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 136.35 | 126.56 | 131.95 | 100.77 | 89.53 | 95.07 | 67.30 | 63.44 | 65.35 |
| 6. | Krishna | 158.77 | 166.13 | 163.02 | 116.99 | 123.81 | 120.27 | 87.25 | 77.44 | 82.49 |
| 7. | Guntur | 153.38 | 153.40 | 154.02 | 93.84 | 88.72 | 91.33 | 64.78 | 53.24 | 59.15 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 186.59 | 188.05 | 188.08 | 84.89 | 89.14 | 86.95 | 56.32 | 49.73 | 53.14 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 154.31 | 152.01 | 153.82 | 71.51 | 73.09 | 72.27 | 37.33 | 38.73 | 38.01 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 190.08 | 185.18 | 188.49 | 110.49 | 120.23 | 115.14 | 76.76 | 82.42 | 79.48 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 179.56 | 185.92 | 183.35 | 143.28 | 141.71 | 142.53 | 115.64 | 99.85 | 108.11 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 147.97 | 138.42 | 143.98 | 113.95 | 119.31 | 116.50 | 83.23 | 86.33 | 84.73 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 165.22 | 160.83 | 163.74 | 117.05 | 113.42 | 115.27 | 88.31 | 82.51 | 85.46 |

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

Table -4.26(A)**District Wise Drop Out Rate (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| Sl.No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 7.45 | 5.14 | 6.33 | 9.93 | 9.41 | 9.67 | 31.66 | 33.24 | 32.44 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 11.82 | 10.62 | 11.23 | 23.42 | 23.67 | 23.54 | 45.53 | 45.91 | 45.72 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | -2.12 | 3.81 | 0.86 | 5.59 | 10.70 | 8.16 | 42.69 | 45.37 | 44.04 |
| 4. | East Godavari | -1.99 | -2.26 | -2.12 | 0.88 | -0.70 | 0.09 | 36.67 | 31.08 | 33.92 |
| 5. | West Godavari | -2.57 | -3.31 | -2.94 | -4.05 | -4.14 | -4.09 | 33.60 | 29.42 | 31.53 |
| 6. | Krishna | 6.97 | 4.83 | 5.92 | 12.94 | 12.23 | 12.59 | 31.64 | 33.21 | 32.43 |
| 7. | Guntur | 6.99 | 9.04 | 8.02 | 16.89 | 19.57 | 18.23 | 45.29 | 50.18 | 47.75 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 14.60 | 13.94 | 14.27 | 26.00 | 27.96 | 26.97 | 51.95 | 56.11 | 54.02 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 9.81 | 9.18 | 9.50 | 20.73 | 19.94 | 20.34 | 45.14 | 45.51 | 45.32 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 14.84 | 11.64 | 13.30 | 25.03 | 18.46 | 21.87 | 43.41 | 41.45 | 42.46 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 12.98 | 15.64 | 14.28 | 25.26 | 29.86 | 27.52 | 53.56 | 62.11 | 57.83 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 14.30 | 12.65 | 13.50 | 18.97 | 16.08 | 17.55 | 40.96 | 41.77 | 41.36 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 6.12 | 4.86 | 5.51 | 11.43 | 9.94 | 10.70 | 26.73 | 27.88 | 27.29 |

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

Table -4.26(B)**District Wise Drop Out Rate (ALL) in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| Sl..No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 4.31 | 3.86 | 4.09 | 13.58 | 13.33 | 13.46 | 26.29 | 26.09 | 26.19 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 11.54 | 10.18 | 10.87 | 27.18 | 26.47 | 26.83 | 39.16 | 38.14 | 38.66 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | -3.17 | 0.01 | -1.58 | 11.74 | 16.06 | 13.91 | 34.75 | 36.30 | 35.52 |
| 4. | East Godavari | -5.29 | -4.50 | -4.90 | 6.45 | 4.88 | 5.67 | 25.64 | 19.89 | 22.81 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 5.00 | 3.68 | 4.35 | 3.82 | 2.40 | 3.11 | 22.09 | 17.96 | 20.03 |
| 6. | Krishna | 6.10 | 4.29 | 5.21 | 16.07 | 14.05 | 15.07 | 21.79 | 21.46 | 21.63 |
| 7. | Guntur | -0.95 | 0.93 | -0.01 | 19.40 | 23.46 | 21.43 | 30.23 | 36.40 | 33.30 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 14.29 | 15.37 | 14.82 | 33.67 | 34.61 | 34.13 | 44.30 | 49.86 | 47.07 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 5.90 | 6.88 | 6.38 | 27.68 | 27.00 | 27.35 | 41.22 | 40.17 | 40.71 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 15.10 | 12.99 | 14.08 | 33.41 | 26.75 | 30.20 | 40.02 | 38.71 | 39.38 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 11.88 | 14.82 | 13.33 | 30.23 | 36.42 | 33.26 | 43.03 | 52.58 | 47.74 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 8.84 | 10.20 | 9.50 | 25.06 | 22.22 | 23.66 | 33.39 | 32.45 | 32.94 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4.68 | 4.70 | 4.69 | 15.21 | 15.59 | 15.39 | 23.02 | 24.78 | 23.87 |

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

Table -4.27(A)**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Caste Children in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| Sl. No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 4.27 | -0.37 | 2.01 | 15.01 | 13.94 | 14.48 | 33.25 | 31.05 | 32.16 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 11.61 | 13.60 | 12.57 | 21.05 | 25.26 | 23.18 | 49.90 | 44.15 | 47.08 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | -5.29 | 0.72 | -2.18 | 8.54 | 6.77 | 7.64 | 38.74 | 33.48 | 36.11 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 5.26 | 5.99 | 5.62 | 14.89 | 14.21 | 14.55 | 43.24 | 36.60 | 39.98 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 6.38 | 6.64 | 6.50 | 17.22 | 15.93 | 16.57 | 48.18 | 42.04 | 45.19 |
| 6. | Krishna | 8.92 | 7.67 | 8.30 | 23.20 | 21.01 | 22.11 | 44.58 | 41.89 | 43.24 |
| 7. | Guntur | 11.15 | 11.58 | 11.37 | 29.85 | 30.54 | 30.19 | 56.65 | 58.10 | 57.37 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 15.24 | 15.67 | 15.45 | 35.47 | 38.40 | 36.92 | 60.57 | 64.45 | 62.51 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 8.47 | 5.74 | 7.14 | 17.26 | 17.44 | 17.35 | 41.12 | 39.70 | 40.42 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 12.01 | 5.46 | 8.86 | 29.01 | 22.61 | 25.89 | 48.71 | 48.65 | 48.68 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 10.94 | 13.11 | 12.00 | 24.97 | 31.10 | 27.99 | 54.55 | 61.31 | 57.92 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 12.52 | 14.59 | 13.55 | 21.14 | 16.00 | 18.58 | 42.19 | 42.32 | 42.26 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 5.17 | 3.75 | 4.46 | 8.09 | 8.26 | 8.18 | 24.04 | 26.54 | 25.28 |

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

Table -4.27(B)**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Caste Children in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| Sl.No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 5.94 | -0.67 | 2.74 | 17.45 | 21.74 | 19.60 | 33.48 | 28.99 | 31.26 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 13.17 | 13.70 | 13.44 | 26.97 | 29.48 | 28.24 | 40.85 | 35.60 | 38.29 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 0.19 | -2.03 | -0.90 | 11.07 | 16.13 | 13.63 | 31.98 | 32.03 | 32.00 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1.83 | 2.37 | 2.10 | 19.70 | 18.70 | 19.20 | 33.42 | 25.63 | 29.56 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 11.38 | 10.20 | 10.80 | 22.58 | 20.31 | 21.44 | 39.89 | 34.22 | 37.07 |
| 6. | Krishna | 6.48 | 5.75 | 6.12 | 26.80 | 23.91 | 25.36 | 35.50 | 33.64 | 34.58 |
| 7. | Guntur | 9.60 | 10.75 | 10.18 | 32.13 | 33.15 | 32.63 | 45.45 | 47.71 | 46.56 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 16.54 | 17.81 | 17.17 | 40.69 | 42.41 | 41.54 | 53.94 | 58.93 | 56.44 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 7.59 | 8.80 | 8.19 | 22.46 | 22.37 | 22.42 | 38.85 | 38.40 | 38.63 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 10.27 | 9.69 | 9.98 | 32.12 | 27.78 | 30.01 | 41.60 | 42.86 | 42.21 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 12.84 | 16.26 | 14.50 | 31.10 | 37.59 | 34.29 | 46.38 | 55.33 | 50.81 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 12.38 | 14.81 | 13.57 | 26.27 | 22.14 | 24.21 | 35.31 | 31.57 | 33.48 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 4.60 | 5.70 | 5.15 | 12.33 | 14.71 | 13.51 | 20.55 | 23.78 | 22.14 |

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

Table -4.28(A)**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Tribe Children in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2011-12**

| Sl.No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | -3.65 | 2.27 | -0.70 | 22.20 | 33.33 | 27.77 | 59.21 | 63.64 | 61.39 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | -1.63 | 9.36 | 3.62 | 39.24 | 47.25 | 43.24 | 71.86 | 69.71 | 70.77 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 25.27 | 35.61 | 30.50 | 42.62 | 54.08 | 48.37 | 78.24 | 82.09 | 80.19 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 19.35 | 21.43 | 20.40 | 27.17 | 24.80 | 25.99 | 63.81 | 50.86 | 57.56 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 15.75 | 20.42 | 18.10 | 36.38 | 40.19 | 38.29 | 67.53 | 60.55 | 64.07 |
| 6. | Krishna | 25.34 | 21.79 | 23.59 | 43.73 | 51.12 | 47.40 | 62.27 | 67.39 | 64.79 |
| 7. | Guntur | 35.22 | 38.05 | 36.63 | 56.04 | 60.46 | 58.22 | 76.77 | 82.16 | 79.50 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 41.19 | 42.83 | 41.97 | 64.03 | 67.98 | 65.92 | 83.96 | 84.45 | 84.19 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 36.36 | 34.99 | 35.70 | 64.65 | 63.24 | 63.97 | 86.83 | 86.54 | 86.69 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 31.02 | 26.64 | 28.99 | 50.73 | 50.88 | 50.80 | 70.38 | 64.97 | 67.85 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 20.57 | 14.68 | 17.72 | 39.04 | 43.34 | 41.08 | 53.50 | 66.74 | 60.03 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 20.41 | 20.01 | 20.23 | 24.04 | 18.68 | 21.46 | 46.72 | 48.99 | 47.83 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 13.93 | 8.88 | 11.54 | 26.48 | 28.55 | 27.50 | 56.73 | 61.05 | 58.88 |

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

Table -4.28(B)**District Wise Drop Out Rate for Scheduled Tribe Children in Andhra Pradesh
for the year 2012-13**

| Sl..No. | District | (I-V Classes) | | | (I-VII Classes) | | | (I-X Classes) | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | -5.76 | 13.64 | 3.92 | 21.55 | 31.56 | 26.56 | 57.19 | 59.64 | 58.38 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | -1.48 | 3.48 | 0.98 | 41.99 | 46.55 | 44.26 | 68.90 | 60.88 | 64.94 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 16.11 | 21.92 | 19.03 | 50.35 | 57.32 | 53.84 | 77.86 | 76.53 | 77.20 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 14.11 | 16.04 | 15.07 | 34.04 | 29.60 | 31.84 | 65.71 | 49.84 | 57.80 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 19.63 | 23.86 | 21.61 | 45.02 | 50.17 | 47.61 | 58.92 | 61.79 | 60.34 |
| 6. | Krishna | 20.77 | 22.89 | 21.81 | 45.07 | 53.63 | 49.31 | 47.98 | 56.58 | 52.26 |
| 7. | Guntur | 28.99 | 33.16 | 31.07 | 58.06 | 64.79 | 61.39 | 70.19 | 75.27 | 72.66 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 38.68 | 38.12 | 38.40 | 69.72 | 71.82 | 70.73 | 81.12 | 83.61 | 82.33 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 29.55 | 28.00 | 28.81 | 72.72 | 71.61 | 72.18 | 84.77 | 84.63 | 84.70 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 24.67 | 19.39 | 22.24 | 57.63 | 52.81 | 55.32 | 62.54 | 61.97 | 62.27 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 18.64 | 23.20 | 20.87 | 33.41 | 39.08 | 36.11 | 46.60 | 58.08 | 52.04 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 10.36 | 14.55 | 12.32 | 34.25 | 30.96 | 32.66 | 42.22 | 40.48 | 41.40 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 7.53 | 9.18 | 8.32 | 33.38 | 36.79 | 35.06 | 50.84 | 54.93 | 52.83 |

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

Table-4.29**Year wise, Management wise Primary Schools (I-V) from 2004-05 to 2012-13
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) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 20 | 2,113 | 30,673 | 1,455 | 1,831 | 1,681 | 37,773 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 15 | 2,116 | 30,647 | 1,409 | 1,820 | 1,833 | 37,840 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 14 | 2,146 | 30,466 | 1,408 | 1,837 | 2,000 | 37,871 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 17 | 2,031 | 30,473 | 1,396 | 1,802 | 2,187 | 37,906 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 12 | 2,040 | 31,963 | 1,633 | 1,781 | 2,413 | 39,842 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 13 | 2,023 | 31,975 | 1,626 | 1,735 | 2,569 | 39,941 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 12 | 2,028 | 32,020 | 1,637 | 1,688 | 2,942 | 40,327 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 9 | 2,057 | 31,679 | 1,644 | 1,666 | 3,416 | 40,471 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 10 | 2,058 | 32,024 | 1,651 | 1,628 | 3,558 | 40,929 |

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

Table-4.30**Year wise, Management wise Upper Primary Schools (I-VII)
from 2004-05 to 2012-13 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) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 1 | 194 | 6,455 | 355 | 328 | 1,886 | 9,219 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 0 | 197 | 6,708 | 384 | 299 | 2,124 | 9,712 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 0 | 211 | 6,680 | 394 | 294 | 2,427 | 10,006 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 0 | 207 | 6,643 | 399 | 298 | 2,646 | 10,193 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 0 | 191 | 5,185 | 164 | 299 | 2,580 | 8,419 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 0 | 202 | 5,183 | 168 | 298 | 2,825 | 8,676 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 1 | 200 | 5,063 | 158 | 307 | 3,214 | 8,943 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 2 | 182 | 5,066 | 159 | 300 | 3,517 | 9,226 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 2 | 242 | 5,035 | 157 | 297 | 3,842 | 9,575 |

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

Table-4.31**Year wise, Management wise High Schools from 2004-05 to 2012-13
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) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 29 | 587 | 3,863 | 283 | 508 | 1,528 | 6,798 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 18 | 682 | 4,000 | 293 | 498 | 1,761 | 7,252 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 20 | 703 | 4,120 | 300 | 521 | 1,952 | 7,616 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 18 | 723 | 4,196 | 302 | 520 | 2,165 | 7,924 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 21 | 778 | 4,216 | 306 | 519 | 2,407 | 8,247 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 21 | 827 | 4,225 | 305 | 513 | 2,717 | 8,608 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 22 | 806 | 4,302 | 312 | 505 | 2,977 | 8,924 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 23 | 704 | 4,315 | 312 | 502 | 3,226 | 9,082 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 20 | 917 | 4,373 | 315 | 484 | 3,885 | 9,994 |

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

Table-4.32**Year wise, Management wise Higher Secondary Schools
from 2004-05 to 2012-13 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) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 16 | 38 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 31 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 48 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 29 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 49 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 30 | - | - | - | - | 18 | 48 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 31 | - | - | - | - | 17 | 48 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 31 | - | - | - | - | 19 | 50 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 27 | 62 | - | - | - | 10 | 99 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 29 | 330 | - | - | - | 145 | 504 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 31 | 102 | - | - | 3 | 25 | 161 |

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

Table-4.33**Year wise, Management wise Total Schools from 2004-05 to 2012-13
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) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 72 | 2,894 | 40,991 | 2,093 | 2,667 | 5,111 | 53,828 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 64 | 2,995 | 41,355 | 2,086 | 2,617 | 5,735 | 54,852 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 63 | 3,060 | 41,266 | 2,102 | 2,652 | 6,399 | 55,542 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 65 | 2,961 | 41,312 | 2,097 | 2,620 | 7,016 | 56,071 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 64 | 3,009 | 41,364 | 2,103 | 2,599 | 7,417 | 56,556 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 65 | 3,052 | 41,383 | 2,099 | 2,546 | 8,130 | 57,275 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 62 | 3,096 | 41,385 | 2,107 | 2,500 | 9,143 | 58,293 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 63 | 3,273 | 41,060 | 2,115 | 2,468 | 10,304 | 59,283 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 63 | 3,319 | 41,432 | 2,123 | 2,412 | 11,310 | 60,659 |

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

Table No.4.34**Year wise, Management Wise Enrolment from 2004-05 To 2012-13
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No. | Year | Central Govt. | State Govt. | M.P.P | Municipal | Pvt. Aided | Pvt. Un aided | Total |
|---------|---------|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 29,861 | 3,82,420 | 44,35,940 | 4,07,858 | 5,98,669 | 12,79,691 | 71,34,439 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 29,444 | 3,92,892 | 42,27,714 | 3,90,462 | 5,61,434 | 14,96,754 | 70,98,700 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 29,337 | 4,00,697 | 41,64,858 | 3,82,238 | 5,37,191 | 17,22,535 | 72,36,856 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 29,887 | 3,94,264 | 39,21,189 | 3,61,576 | 5,00,478 | 19,24,273 | 71,31,667 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 30,955 | 4,16,435 | 37,52,814 | 3,46,685 | 4,71,287 | 20,94,805 | 71,12,981 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 29,819 | 4,18,219 | 36,33,664 | 3,24,677 | 4,35,343 | 21,91,323 | 70,33,045 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 31,528 | 4,15,336 | 35,99,012 | 3,11,096 | 3,95,822 | 23,09,536 | 70,62,330 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 30,321 | 4,28,242 | 35,57,975 | 3,10,299 | 3,65,643 | 24,64,380 | 71,56,860 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 32,840 | 4,50,290 | 34,86,562 | 2,98,413 | 3,24,450 | 26,05,355 | 71,97,910 |

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

Table-4.35**Stage wise Enrolment from 2004-2005 to 2012-13- (All)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | Year | Pre Primary | | | Primary (I-V Classes) | | |
|--------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1 | 2004-05 | 46,741 | 36,199 | 82,940 | 20,75,035 | 20,39,848 | 41,14,883 |
| 2 | 2005-06 | 86,944 | 67,447 | 1,54,391 | 19,93,268 | 19,62,348 | 39,55,616 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 1,55,516 | 1,30,265 | 2,85,781 | 19,81,870 | 19,38,536 | 39,20,406 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 1,48,598 | 1,19,114 | 2,67,712 | 19,29,154 | 18,85,594 | 38,14,748 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 1,56,905 | 1,25,083 | 2,81,988 | 19,05,694 | 18,70,069 | 37,75,763 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 90,542 | 71,873 | 1,62,415 | 19,30,527 | 18,78,219 | 38,08,746 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 89,023 | 69,514 | 1,58,537 | 19,50,419 | 18,77,046 | 38,27,465 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 1,03,559 | 80,786 | 1,84,345 | 19,55,477 | 18,72,581 | 38,28,058 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 94,711 | 73,481 | 1,68,192 | 19,51,609 | 18,58,476 | 38,10,085 |

Table-4.35**Stage wise Enrolment from 2004-2005 to 2012-13- (All)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | Year | Upper Primary (VI-VII Classes) | | | Secondary (VII/viii-X Classes) | | |
|--------|---------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 1. | 2004-05 | 7,29,833 | 6,65,865 | 13,95,698 | 8,28,456 | 7,09,635 | 15,38,091 |
| 2. | 2005-06 | 7,19,973 | 6,67,257 | 13,87,230 | 8,50,484 | 7,47,536 | 1,59,8020 |
| 3. | 2006-07 | 7,15,141 | 6,72,796 | 13,87,937 | 8,63,085 | 7,76,078 | 16,39,163 |
| 4. | 2007-08 | 7,04,843 | 6,71,209 | 13,76,052 | 8,71,655 | 7,98,715 | 16,70,370 |
| 5. | 2008-09 | 6,84,498 | 6,57,272 | 13,41,770 | 8,78,578 | 8,29,424 | 17,08,002 |
| 6. | 2009-10 | 6,73,883 | 6,49,517 | 13,23,400 | 8,83,820 | 8,44,899 | 17,28,719 |
| 7. | 2010-11 | 6,88,681 | 6,67,099 | 13,55,780 | 8,71,955 | 8,37,106 | 17,09,061 |
| 8. | 2011-12 | 7,12,661 | 6,97,897 | 14,10,558 | 8,77,363 | 8,44,963 | 17,22,326 |
| 9. | 2012-13 | 10,50,776 | 10,21,660 | 20,72,436 | 5,74,338 | 5,54,088 | 11,28,426 |

(Contd..)

Table-4.35 (Concl.)**Stage wise Enrolment from 2004-2005 to 2012-13- (All)
in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | Years | PP To X | | |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| 1. | 2004-2005 | 36,80,065 | 34,51,547 | 71,31,612 |
| 2. | 2005-2006 | 36,50,669 | 34,44,588 | 70,95,257 |
| 3. | 2006-2007 | 37,15,612 | 35,17,675 | 72,33,287 |
| 4. | 2007-2008 | 36,54,250 | 34,74,632 | 71,28,882 |
| 5. | 2008-2009 | 36,25,675 | 34,81,848 | 71,07,523 |
| 6. | 2009-2010 | 35,78,772 | 34,44,508 | 70,23,280 |
| 7. | 2010-2011 | 36,00,078 | 34,50,765 | 70,50,843 |
| 8. | 2011-2012 | 36,49,060 | 34,96,227 | 71,45,287 |
| 9. | 2012-2013 | 36,71,434 | 35,07,705 | 71,79,139 |

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

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

Table-4.36**Year Wise Drop-Out Rates from 2004-2005 To 2012-13 (All) in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl.No. | Years | Classes I-V | Classes. I-VII | Classes. I-X |
|--------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | 2004-2005 | 22.31 | 48.12 | 64.55 |
| 2. | 2005-2006 | 17.36 | 44.31 | 63.48 |
| 3. | 2006-2007 | 19.11 | 38.87 | 62.96 |
| 4. | 2007-2008 | 11.75 | 31.25 | 60.95 |
| 5. | 2008-2009 | 7.69 | 29.83 | 56.35 |
| 6. | 2009-2010 | 8.93 | 21.03 | 50.18 |
| 7. | 2010-2011 | 9.95 | 15.66 | 44.19 |
| 8. | 2011-2012 | 7.45 | 14.95 | 41.98 |
| 9. | 2012-2013 | 6.08 | 20.38 | 33.41 |

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

Table -4.37-A

District wise Special Schools in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2011-12

| Sl.No | District Name | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Oriental Schools (Hindi Mahavidyalayas and Sanskrit Patshalas) | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | East Godavari | 6 | 299 | 558 | 857 | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| 2. | West Godavari | 9 | 847 | 735 | 1582 | 26 | 22 | 48 |
| 3. | Krishna | 4 | 101 | 117 | 218 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 4. | Guntur | 4 | 342 | 254 | 596 | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| 5. | Prakasam | 13 | 855 | 756 | 1,611 | 47 | 16 | 63 |
| 6. | Nellore | 4 | 266 | 241 | 507 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 7. | Y.S.R | 14 | 1,035 | 944 | 1,979 | 60 | 16 | 76 |
| 8. | Kurnool | 2 | 81 | 62 | 143 | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 9. | Anantapur | 2 | 171 | 205 | 376 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 4 | 433 | 225 | 658 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 62 | 4,430 | 4,097 | 8,527 | 207 | 115 | 322 |
| Reformatory Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 75 | - | 75 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | East Godavari | 1 | 51 | - | 51 | - | - | - |
| 3. | West Godavari | 2 | 103 | - | 103 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Y.S.R. | 1 | 50 | - | 50 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 5 | 279 | - | 279 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Deaf and Dumb Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Vizianagaram | 2 | 81 | 50 | 131 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 109 | 16 | 125 | - | 6 | 6 |
| 3. | East Godavari | 2 | 92 | 48 | 140 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 4. | West Godavari | 3 | 105 | 71 | 176 | 6 | 15 | 21 |
| 5. | Guntur | 3 | 146 | 75 | 221 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| 6. | Prakasam | 3 | 143 | 100 | 243 | 14 | 10 | 24 |
| 7. | Anantapuram | 1 | 149 | 120 | 269 | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| 8. | Chittoor | 4 | 311 | 154 | 465 | 16 | 13 | 29 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 19 | 1,136 | 634 | 1,770 | 76 | 68 | 144 |
| Blind Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Vizianagaram | Nil | | | | | | |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam | | | | | | | |
| 3. | East Godavari | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Chittoor | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Cuddapah | | | | | | | |
| 6. | Anantapuram | | | | | | | |
| Schools For Mentally Retarded | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Prakasam | 1 | 96 | 19 | 115 | - | - | - |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1 | 96 | 19 | 115 | - | - | - |

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

Table -4.37-B

District wise Special Schools in Andhra Pradesh for the year 2012-13

| Sl.No | District name | No. of Schools | Enrolment | | | Teachers | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| | | | Boys | Girls | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| Oriental Schools (Hindi Mahavidyalayas and Sanskrit Patshalas) | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | East Godavari | 6 | 293 | 534 | 827 | 24 | 18 | 42 |
| 2. | West Godavari | 7 | 703 | 618 | 1,321 | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| 3. | Krishna | 4 | 79 | 94 | 173 | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 4. | Guntur | 4 | 284 | 220 | 504 | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| 5. | Prakasam | 14 | 788 | 704 | 1,492 | 51 | 19 | 70 |
| 6. | Nellore | 3 | 124 | 119 | 243 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| 7. | Y.S.R | 12 | 789 | 736 | 1,525 | 46 | 17 | 63 |
| 8. | Kurnool | 3 | 74 | 56 | 130 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 9. | Anantapur | 3 | 142 | 194 | 336 | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| 10. | Chittoor | 4 | 367 | 178 | 545 | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 60 | 3,643 | 3,453 | 7,096 | 190 | 112 | 302 |
| Reformatory Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 43 | - | 43 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | East Godavari | 1 | 189 | - | 189 | - | - | - |
| 3. | West Godavari | 2 | 45 | - | 45 | - | - | - |
| 4. | Y.S.R | 1 | 11 | - | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 5 | 288 | - | 288 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Deaf and Dumb Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Vizianagaram | 3 | 103 | 56 | 159 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 104 | 9 | 113 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 3. | East Godavari | 2 | 86 | 41 | 127 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 4. | West Godavari | 4 | 107 | 63 | 170 | 7 | 20 | 27 |
| 5. | Guntur | 3 | 146 | 82 | 228 | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| 6. | Prakasam | 4 | 173 | 102 | 275 | 20 | 13 | 33 |
| 7. | Anantapur | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 3 |
| 8. | Chittoor | 3 | 255 | 128 | 383 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 21 | 974 | 481 | 1,455 | 64 | 67 | 131 |
| Blind Schools | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Vizianagaram | 4 | 104 | 45 | 149 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| 2. | Visakhapatnam | 2 | 0 | 69 | 69 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| 3. | East Godavari | 1 | 84 | 66 | 150 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 4. | Y.S.R | 2 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 5. | Anantapur | 1 | 30 | 34 | 64 | 15 | 3 | 18 |
| 6. | Chittoor | 1 | 49 | 24 | 73 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 11 | 295 | 262 | 557 | 49 | 31 | 80 |
| Schools For Mentally Retarded | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Prakasam | 1 | 52 | 8 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1 | 52 | 8 | 60 | 4 | 8 | 12 |

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

Table No.4.38**Habitation wise Status of Access to Schools in Andhra Pradesh (2012-13)**

| 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 | 3,846 | 3,712 | 95.39 | 92.06 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 34 | 3,299 | 3,138 | 2,939 | 95.12 | 89.09 |
| 3. | Vishakapatnam | 43 | 5,607 | 4,960 | 5,607 | 88.46 | 100.00 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 64 | 3,850 | 3,744 | 3,763 | 97.25 | 97.74 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 47 | 2,362 | 2,352 | 2,353 | 99.58 | 99.62 |
| 6. | Krishna | 51 | 2,010 | 1,984 | 2,003 | 98.71 | 99.65 |
| 7. | Guntur | 57 | 1,998 | 1,990 | 1,926 | 99.60 | 96.40 |
| 8. | Prakasham | 56 | 2,484 | 2,328 | 2,484 | 93.72 | 100.00 |
| 9. | S.P.S.Nellore | 46 | 3,115 | 2,976 | 3,115 | 95.54 | 100.00 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 51 | 4,497 | 4,336 | 4,497 | 96.42 | 100.00 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 54 | 1,610 | 1,597 | 1,609 | 99.19 | 99.94 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 63 | 3,538 | 3,504 | 3,424 | 99.04 | 96.78 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 66 | 10,971 | 10,940 | 10,779 | 99.72 | 98.25 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 670 | 49,373 | 47,695 | 48,211 | 96.60 | 97.65 |

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

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.

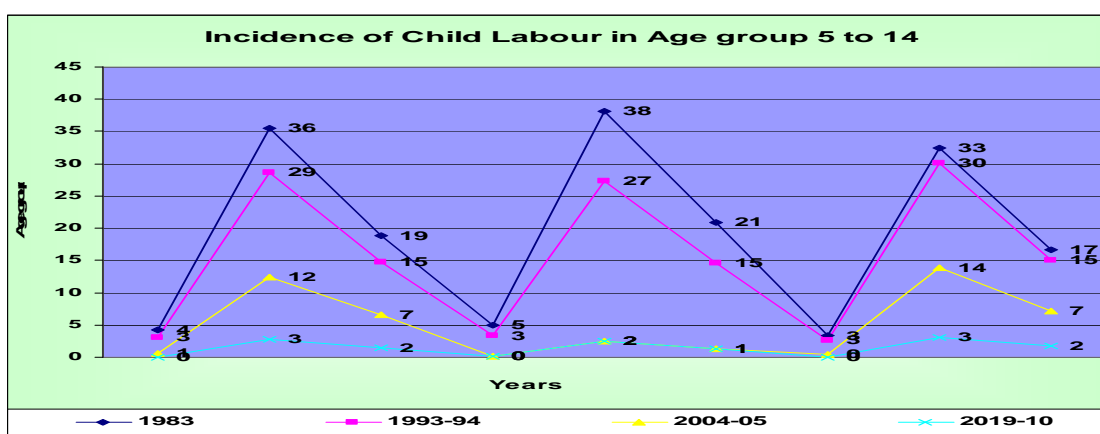
There is a significant reduction of child labour in Andhra Pradesh especially during the last two decades. About one-fifth children of 5-14 years age group were working in the early 1980s and it reduced to 1.5% in the recent past. Among the older age group (10-14 years) children, the incidence of child 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 note worthy in this endeavor.

2. Magnitude of the problem:

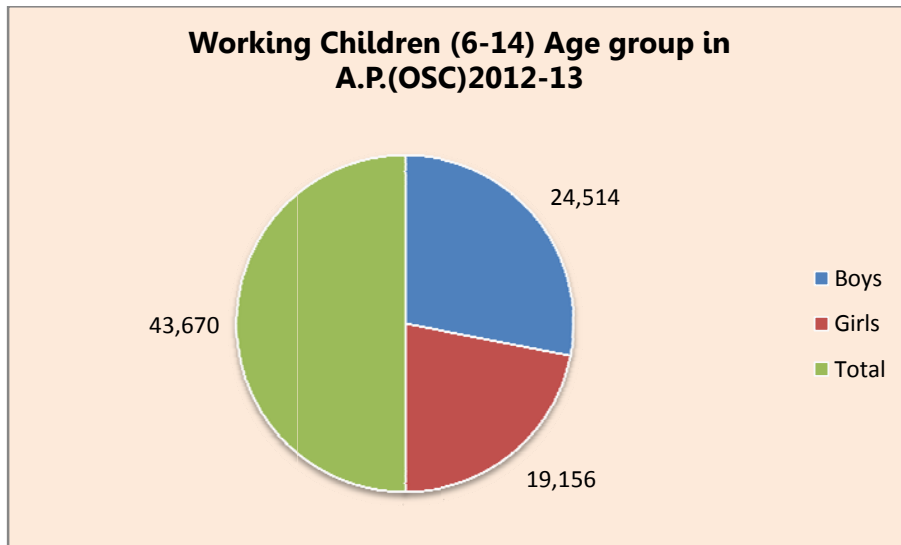
There has been a significant decline in the child labour in Andhra Pradesh in the last decade. According to 1991 Census the number of child labour in Andhra Pradesh was 16.6 lakhs which came down to 13.3 lakhs in 2001 census. This can also be seen from 5th Economic Census 2005 where the child labour figures show a decline of 50% in Andhra Pradesh compared to the 4th 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 75,002 by RVM for the year 2012-13.

Working Children in the age group of 6-14 years (OSC) for 2012-13.

| Andhra Pradesh | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| | 24,514 | 19,256 | 43,670 |

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 withdrawn from hazardous Occupations and socio-economic empowerment of their families.

iii) Strategies:

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

- o Awareness in rising of every citizen about the problem of child Labour, particularly, girl child labour and the importance of education.
- o Planning and implementation of action through a multi-pronged approach by involving all the Stakeholders at various levels.
- o Strengthened enforcement machinery for implementation of all the laws relating to elimination of child labour with links to child labour monitoring at all levels.
- o To provide institutional support by involving Government, NGOs, Social Partners and Community.
- o Mobilizing adequate resources to fund the State Plan of Action.
- o 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. | Ananthapuram | 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, 2011 Census, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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. | Ananthapuram | 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, 2011 Census, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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. | Ananthapuram | 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, 2011 Census, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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. | Ananthapuram | 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. | Ananthapuram | 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, 2011 Census, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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

| Sl.No | District | Boys | Girls | Total |
|----------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 521 | 594 | 1,115 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 1,423 | 1,395 | 2,818 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 2,183 | 1,239 | 3,422 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 2,649 | 3,365 | 6,014 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 629 | 642 | 1,271 |
| 6. | Krishna | 1,067 | 12,25 | 2,292 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1,596 | 1,075 | 2,671 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 4,754 | 3,012 | 7,766 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 1,341 | 1,287 | 2,628 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 563 | 1,158 | 1,721 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 6,124 | 3,185 | 9,309 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 1,077 | 635 | 1,712 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 587 | 344 | 931 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 24,514 | 19,156 | 43,670 |

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 2011-12 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 | 42 | 20 | 62 | 2,586 | 1,748 | 4,334 | 1,143 | 928 | 2,071 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 41 | 21 | 62 | 2,583 | 1,402 | 3,985 | 1,294 | 539 | 1,833 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 51 | 28 | 79 | 2,669 | 1,754 | 4,423 | 1,061 | 931 | 1,992 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 72 | 46 | 118 | 4,124 | 2,491 | 6,615 | 1,656 | 1,371 | 3,027 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 83 | 67 | 150 | 3,788 | 3,988 | 7,776 | 1,484 | 1,738 | 3,222 |
| 6. | Krishna | 87 | 67 | 154 | 4,455 | 4,098 | 8,553 | 1,082 | 1,296 | 2,378 |
| 7. | Guntur | 57 | 37 | 94 | 2,763 | 1,860 | 4,623 | 816 | 929 | 1,745 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 90 | 29 | 119 | 5,110 | 1,872 | 6,982 | 2,548 | 736 | 3,284 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 95 | 55 | 150 | 4,650 | 3,106 | 7,756 | 2,687 | 1,758 | 4,445 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 104 | 46 | 150 | 5,415 | 2,649 | 8,064 | 2,072 | 803 | 2,875 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 76 | 26 | 102 | 4,996 | 2,351 | 7,347 | 2,506 | 971 | 3,477 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 88 | 37 | 125 | 4,399 | 2,208 | 6,607 | 2,252 | 1,051 | 3,303 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 88 | 40 | 128 | 3,982 | 2,141 | 6,123 | 2,273 | 1,273 | 3,546 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 974 | 519 | 1,493 | 51,520 | 31,668 | 83,188 | 22,874 | 14,324 | 37,198 |

Source: Commissioner of Social Welfare, DSS Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-5.7 (B)**District wise Children in (Anandanilayam/Child Beggar Homes/Hostels) Boarders for the year 2012-13 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 | 42 | 20 | 62 | 2,505 | 1,686 | 4,191 | 1,142 | 1,039 | 2,181 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 41 | 21 | 62 | 2,556 | 1,395 | 3,951 | 1,258 | 482 | 1,740 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 51 | 28 | 79 | 2,649 | 1,758 | 4,407 | 1,056 | 931 | 1,987 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 72 | 46 | 118 | 3,766 | 2,305 | 6,071 | 1,525 | 1,194 | 2,719 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 83 | 67 | 150 | 3,686 | 3,833 | 7,519 | 1,482 | 1,750 | 3,232 |
| 6. | Krishna | 87 | 67 | 154 | 3,751 | 3,057 | 6,808 | 998 | 1,197 | 2,195 |
| 7. | Guntur | 57 | 37 | 94 | 2,720 | 1,823 | 4,543 | 814 | 899 | 1,713 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 90 | 29 | 119 | 5,094 | 1,773 | 6,867 | 2,557 | 719 | 3,276 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 95 | 55 | 150 | 4,620 | 3,073 | 7,693 | 2,634 | 1,731 | 4,365 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 104 | 46 | 150 | 4,727 | 2,542 | 7,269 | 1,920 | 748 | 2,668 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 76 | 26 | 102 | 4,622 | 2,234 | 6,856 | 2,502 | 993 | 3,495 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 88 | 37 | 125 | 4,402 | 2,210 | 6,612 | 2,251 | 1,050 | 3,301 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 88 | 40 | 128 | 3,921 | 1,919 | 5,840 | 2,193 | 1,197 | 3,390 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 974 | 519 | 1,493 | 49,019 | 29,608 | 78,627 | 22,332 | 13,930 | 36,262 |

Source: Commissioner of Social Welfare, DSS Bhavan, Masab Tank, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-5.8(A)**District Wise Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the year 2011
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 | 221 | 221 | 2 | 145 | 110 | 21,250 | 3,00,000 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 154 | 154 | - | 73 | 66 | 6,600 | - |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 196 | - | - | 89 | 52 | 6,500 | 40,000 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 190 | - | 5 | 114 | 90 | 1,89,00 | 3,00,000 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 772 | - | 3 | 97 | 99 | 20,722 | - |
| 6. | Krishna | 379 | 28 | 4 | 91 | 37 | 12,900 | - |
| 7. | Guntur | 137 | 137 | - | 257 | 223 | 21,850 | - |
| 8. | Prakasam | 138 | - | - | 47 | 39 | 1,950 | 2,40,000 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 107 | - | 6 | 182 | 113 | 11,300 | 80,000 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 51 | 17 | - | 51 | 23 | 2,300 | - |
| 11. | Kurnool | 6 | 150 | 1 | 69 | 35 | 3,400 | 40,000 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 9 | - | 9 | 55 | 52 | 5,200 | - |
| 13. | Chittoor | 67 | - | - | 3 | 3 | 300 | - |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,427 | 707 | 30 | 1,273 | 942 | 1,33,172 | 10,00,000 |

Source: Addl. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-5.8(B)**District Wise Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the year 2012
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 | 87 | 88 | 2 | 65 | 38 | 3,850 | - |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 16 | 19 | - | 21 | 8 | 1,200 | - |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 215 | 14 | 1 | 29 | 34 | 2,100 | - |
| 4. | East Godavari | 137 | 71 | - | 75 | 59 | 15,700 | - |
| 5. | West Godavari | 182 | - | - | 102 | 196 | 68,250 | - |
| 6. | Krishna | 502 | 353 | - | 97 | 45 | 5,300 | - |
| 7. | Guntur | 434 | - | - | 464 | 435 | 48,100 | - |
| 8. | Prakasam | 117 | - | - | 107 | 93 | 8,000 | - |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 106 | 53 | 2 | 146 | 147 | 14,350 | 78,000 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 276 | 64 | - | 118 | 39 | 3,900 | - |
| 11. | Kurnool | 113 | - | 1 | 26 | - | - | - |
| 12. | Anantapur | 115 | 27 | 2 | 47 | 79 | 2,000 | - |
| 13. | Chittoor | 11 | - | - | 8 | 16 | 700 | - |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,311 | 689 | 8 | 1,305 | 1,189 | 1,73,450 | 78,000 |

Source: Addl. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-5.8(C)**District Wise Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the year 2013 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 | 77 | 80 | - | 69 | - | 1,100 | 1,00,000 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 44 | 2 | - | 26 | - | - | - |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 63 | | - | | - | - | - |
| 4. | East Godavari | 206 | 84 | - | 150 | | 10,050 | 24,00,000 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 95 | - | - | 92 | 13 | 2,200 | - |
| 6. | Krishna | 666 | 70 | 1 | 55 | - | 6,200 | - |
| 7. | Guntur | - | 242 | 2 | 485 | - | 33,700 | 80,000 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 154 | - | - | 97 | - | 4,400 | - |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 287 | 94 | 4 | 125 | - | 4,900 | 2,18,000 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 154 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 11. | Kurnool | - | 27 | - | 1 | - | 20,500 | - |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 24 | 18 | - | 80 | - | 6,200 | 20,000 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 13 | - | - | 5 | - | 3,000 | - |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 1,783 | 617 | 7 | 1,185 | 13 | 92,250 | 28,18,000 |

Source: Addl. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-5.9**District Wise Children Mainstreamed by NCLP Societies in Andhra Pradesh
for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13**

| Sl. No | District | No. of Schools Sanctioned in 1995 | No Schools Functioning | | No of Children Enrolled | | No of children Mainstreamed | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | | | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 39 | 13 | - | 567 | - | 367 | - |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 40 | 23 | 19 | 1,150 | 933 | 909 | 594 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 40 | 15 | 15 | 600 | 600 | 180 | 146 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 40 | 18 | 18 | 900 | 900 | - | 653 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 39 | - | 22 | 1,300 | 978 | - | 438 |
| 6. | Krishna | 80 | - | 12 | - | 600 | - | - |
| 7. | Guntur | 30 | - | 26 | - | 1,232 | - | 952 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 16 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 30 | 21 | 20 | 1,022 | 893 | 392 | 399 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 40 | - | 33 | - | 1,475 | - | - |
| 11. | Kurnool | 93 | 9 | 9 | 450 | 350 | 405 | - |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 40 | 9 | 11 | 450 | 500 | 165 | - |
| 13. | Chittoor | 40 | 8 | 4 | 315 | 163 | 68 | 108 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 567 | 116 | 189 | 6,754 | 8,624 | 2,486 | 3,290 |

Source: Addl. Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

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 drop out 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

Girl Child protection Scheme

| SL.No | Year | No. of Beneficiaries | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Single Girl | Two Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1 | 2005-06 | 4,914 | 33,980 | 38,894 |
| 2 | 2006-07 | 7,269 | 76,801 | 84,070 |
| 3 | 2007-08 | 6,683 | 86,183 | 92,866 |
| 4 | 2008-09 | 4,684 | 62,693 | 67,377 |
| 5 | 2009-10 | 5,738 | 80,182 | 85,920 |
| 6 | 2010-11 | 6,076 | 85,216 | 91,292 |
| 7 | 2011-12 | 27,102 | 47,819 | 74,921 |
| 8 | 2012-13 | 1,942 | 42,886 | 44,828 |
| Andhra Pradesh | | 64,408 | 5,15,760 | 5,80,168 |

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: National Family Living Health Survey 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 2011

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

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 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 break through 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, AndhraPradesh 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 ix) (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 Andra 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 waste majority of them live in the Developing countries. In many cases disabled children are simply with drawn from community life even if they are not maltreated, they are often left with out adequate care. Many disabilities in developing countries are directly

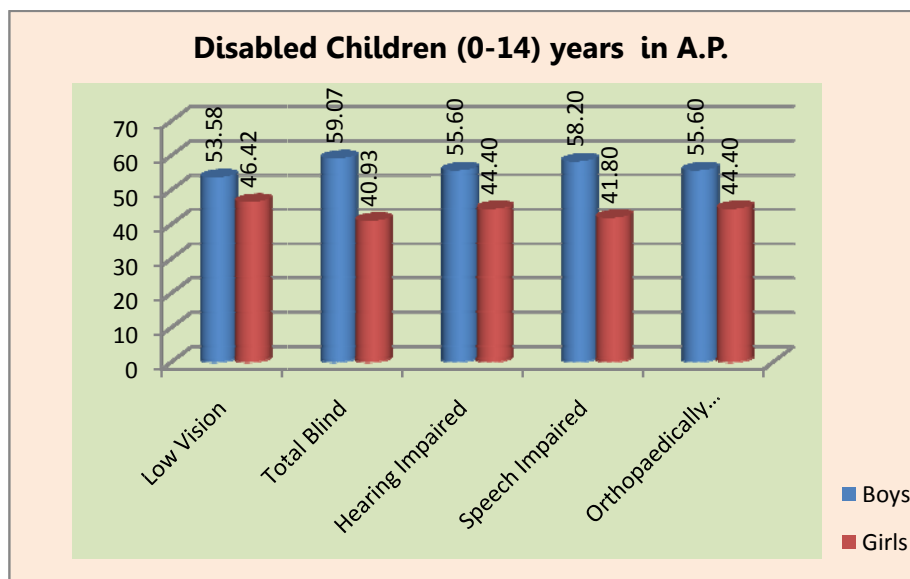
attributable to deprivation of essential good and services, especially in early child hood .Lack of prenatal care adds to risk of disabilities, while mal nutrition can result in stunning and poor growth are poor residence to diseases, Many of these problems could easily have been avoided.



Category wise Disabled Children Age (0-14) years inAndhra Pradesh.

| Sl. No. | Category Disability | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys (%) | Girls (%) |
|---------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
| 1 | Low Vision | 7,594 | 6,579 | 14,173 | 53.58 | 46.42 |
| 2 | Total Blind | 2,468 | 1,710 | 4,178 | 59.07 | 40.93 |
| 3 | Hearing Impaired | 8,902 | 7,109 | 16,011 | 55.60 | 44.40 |
| 4 | Speech Impaired | 4,320 | 3,103 | 7,423 | 58.20 | 41.80 |
| 5 | Orthopaedically Handicapped | 9,272 | 7,404 | 16,676 | 55.60 | 44.40 |
| Total | | 32,556 | 25,905 | 58,461 | 55.69 | 44.31 |

Source : Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad



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

| Sl No | Category Disability | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys (%) | Girls (%) |
|-------|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Cerebral Palsy | 5,659 | 4,080 | 9,739 | 58.11 | 41.89 |
| 2 | Mentally Retarded | 11,910 | 8,580 | 20,490 | 58.13 | 41.87 |
| 3 | Learning Disabilities | 17,596 | 13,259 | 30,855 | 57.03 | 42.97 |
| 4 | Multiple Disabilities | 2,875 | 2,483 | 5,358 | 53.66 | 46.34 |
| 5 | Artistic Spectrum Disorder | 1,157 | 787 | 1,944 | 59.52 | 40.48 |
| Total | | 39,197 | 29,189 | 68,386 | 57.32 | 42.68 |

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad

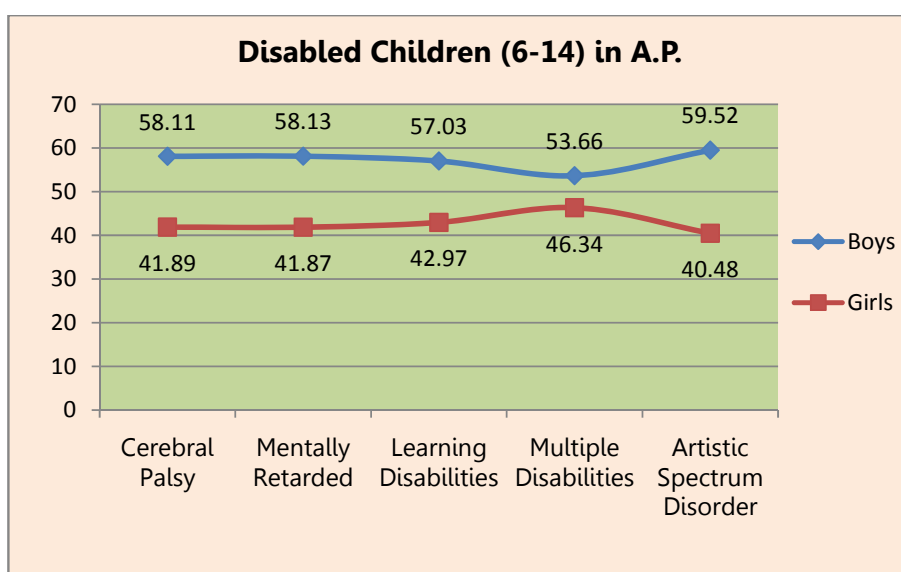


Table- 6.1**District wise Disabled Population (0-4) in Andhra Pradesh, 2011 Census**

| 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: census of India 2011

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: census of India 2011

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: census of India 2011

Table-6.4**District wise, Sex wise Child Marriages Stopped in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2012 & 2013**

| Sl. No | District | 2012 | | | 2013 | | |
|----------------|---------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 1 | 23 | 24 | 2 | 96 | 98 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | - | 16 | 16 | - | 19 | 19 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | - | 8 | 8 | - | 8 | 8 |
| 4. | East Godavari | - | 8 | 8 | - | - | - |
| 5. | West Godavari | - | 25 | 25 | - | 2 | 2 |
| 6. | Krishna | - | 38 | 38 | - | 26 | 26 |
| 7. | Guntur | 1 | 34 | 35 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 8. | Prakasam | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 2 | 5 | 7 | - | 3 | 3 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 11 | 110 | 121 | - | 11 | 11 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | - | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 13. | Chittoor | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 15 | 274 | 289 | 5 | 174 | 179 |

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare Dept, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-6.5**District wise Homes for S.C, S.T and others in Andhra Pradesh during the years 2011 & 2012**

| 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 | 1 | 60 | - | - | 3 | 180 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 2 | 120 | - | - | 1 | 60 | - | - | 3 | 180 |
| 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 | 2 | 120 | 29 | 1,980 | 1 | 130 | 44 | 2,990 |

Source: Commissioner, Women Development and Child Welfare Dept, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.

Table-6.6

Juvenile in Conflict with Law and Children in need of Care & Protection Lodged in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh from 2011 To 2013

As on 31st December

| Sl.No | Age Wise Classification of Juveniles | 2011 | | | 2012 | | | 2013 | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| | | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| I.Number of Juvenile in conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes) and Children in care and Protection (Committed to Children Homes) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Up to 16 Years | 635 | 536 | 99 | 590 | 487 | 103 | 608 | 467 | 141 |
| 2. | Up to 18 Years | 135 | 109 | 26 | 178 | 108 | 70 | 156 | 115 | 41 |
| Total | | 770 | 645 | 125 | 768 | 595 | 173 | 764 | 582 | 182 |
| II.Number of Juvenile in conflict with Law & children in need of care & protection | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Up to 16 Years | 111 | 105 | 6 | 52 | 48 | 4 | 60 | 53 | 7 |
| 2. | Up to 18 Years | 45 | 39 | 6 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 59 | 41 | 18 |
| Total | | 156 | 144 | 12 | 94 | 86 | 8 | 119 | 94 | 25 |
| III.Period of stay during the pendency of the case before CWCs & JJBs. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Up to 1 Month | 348 | 218 | 30 | 330 | 282 | 48 | 336 | 308 | 28 |
| 2. | 1 to 6 Month | 164 | 122 | 42 | 153 | 102 | 51 | 158 | 82 | 76 |
| 3. | 6 to 12 Month | 79 | 49 | 30 | 90 | 48 | 42 | 108 | 17 | 91 |
| 4. | 1 to 2 Years | 43 | 8 | 35 | 41 | 15 | 26 | 23 | 6 | 17 |
| Total | | 634 | 497 | 137 | 614 | 447 | 167 | 625 | 413 | 212 |
| IV.Remand period (No. of observation homes & reception unit of Children homes) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Children Period of stay in the Homes. | Up to 1 month | | | 1 to 6 months | | | 6 to 12 months | | |
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Total | | 502 | 106 | 608 | 320 | 159 | 479 | 183 | 157 | 340 |

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

Table-6.7

Children in need of care and Protection & Juvenile in Conflict with Law Lodge in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh for 2011 & 2013

| I. Particulars of Children in Homes | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|
| Sl. No | Age Wise Classification of Children & Juveniles | committed to children Homes/special homes | | | Pending Before JJBs | | |
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| I | Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes) | | | | | | |
| 1. | Up to 18 Years | 178 | 24 | 202 | 135 | 21 | 156 |
| 2. | Up to 19 to 21 Years | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| Total | | 182 | 29 | 211 | 137 | 36 | 173 |
| II | Type of offence & committal period | | | | | | |
| 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 | 4 | 25 | 1 | - | 40 | 17 |
| 2. | 1 to 6 Months | 3 | 22 | - | - | 9 | 34 |
| 3. | 6 to 12 Months | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | 4 |
| 4. | 1 to 5 years | 2 | 11 | - | 2 | 8 | 23 |
| Total | | 9 | 59 | 1 | 2 | 60 | 131 |
| III. Remand period | | | | | | | |
| (Number in Observation Homes and Reception Unit of Children Homes) | | | | | | | |
| Period of stay in Homes. | | Period | Up to 1 month | 1 to 6 months | 6 to 12 months | 1 to 5 years | Total |
| | | Boys | 580 | 217 | 272 | 5 | 1,074 |
| | | Girls | 129 | 96 | 50 | 18 | 293 |
| | | Total | 709 | 313 | 322 | 23 | 1,367 |

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

Table-6.8**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of 0 to 14 years**

| 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 | 528 | 432 | 960 | 99 | 81 | 180 | 680 | 557 | 1,237 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 506 | 380 | 886 | 368 | 252 | 620 | 786 | 700 | 1,486 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 984 | 952 | 1,936 | 85 | 79 | 164 | 519 | 484 | 1,003 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 1,212 | 1100 | 2,312 | 211 | 165 | 376 | 1,254 | 1,150 | 2,404 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 558 | 350 | 908 | 839 | 522 | 1,361 | 1,354 | 846 | 2,200 |
| 6. | Krishna | 684 | 583 | 1,267 | 95 | 123 | 218 | 641 | 393 | 1,034 |
| 7. | Guntur | 413 | 470 | 883 | 34 | 29 | 63 | 913 | 700 | 1,613 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 925 | 696 | 1,621 | 278 | 114 | 392 | 302 | 179 | 481 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 381 | 312 | 693 | 103 | 75 | 178 | 707 | 578 | 1,285 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 720 | 685 | 1,405 | 70 | 58 | 128 | 632 | 605 | 1,237 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 91 | 80 | 171 | 86 | 72 | 158 | 167 | 68 | 235 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 527 | 479 | 1,006 | 85 | 35 | 120 | 567 | 449 | 1,016 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 65 | 60 | 125 | 115 | 105 | 220 | 380 | 400 | 780 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 7,594 | 6,579 | 14,173 | 2,468 | 1,710 | 4,178 | 8,902 | 7,109 | 16,011 |

(Contd...)

Table-6.8 (Concl.d.)**District wise, Category wise Disabled Children in the age group of 0 to 14 years in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | District | Speech Impaired | | | Orthopedically Handicapped | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|--------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | 16) | (17) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 268 | 219 | 487 | 618 | 507 | 1,125 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 285 | 248 | 533 | 865 | 719 | 1,584 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 176 | 150 | 326 | 586 | 492 | 1,,078 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 506 | 350 | 856 | 1,173 | 1,070 | 2,,243 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 310 | 193 | 503 | 1,023 | 638 | 1,661 |
| 6. | Krishna | 97 | 89 | 186 | 608 | 543 | 1,151 |
| 7. | Guntur | 205 | 144 | 349 | 993 | 634 | 1,627 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 424 | 255 | 679 | 526 | 351 | 877 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 612 | 460 | 1,072 | 512 | 469 | 981 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 200 | 176 | 376 | 392 | 505 | 897 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 411 | 136 | 547 | 583 | 153 | 736 |
| 12. | Anantapuram | 596 | 463 | 1,059 | 663 | 573 | 1,236 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 230 | 220 | 450 | 730 | 750 | 1,480 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 4,320 | 3,103 | 7,423 | 9,272 | 7,404 | 16,676 |

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

Table-6.9**District wise, Category wise disabled Children in the age group of 6 to 14 years
in Andhra Pradesh**

| 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 | 388 | 317 | 705 | 1,018 | 832 | 1,850 | 1,745 | 1,421 | 3,166 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 200 | 152 | 352 | 927 | 800 | 1,727 | 330 | 349 | 679 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 709 | 629 | 1,338 | 168 | 140 | 308 | 722 | 703 | 1,425 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 510 | 470 | 980 | 649 | 540 | 1,189 | 213 | 190 | 403 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 240 | 149 | 389 | 1,412 | 850 | 2,262 | 631 | 393 | 1,024 |
| 6. | Krishna | 431 | 232 | 663 | 1,148 | 867 | 2,015 | 1,652 | 1,922 | 3,574 |
| 7. | Guntur | 418 | 210 | 628 | 1,565 | 1,101 | 2,666 | 912 | 678 | 1,590 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 525 | 147 | 672 | 986 | 305 | 1,291 | 3,986 | 900 | 4,886 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 391 | 311 | 702 | 921 | 796 | 1,717 | 1,293 | 1,165 | 2,458 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 255 | 166 | 421 | 1,154 | 805 | 1,959 | 1,554 | 1,602 | 3,156 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 311 | 164 | 475 | 573 | 266 | 839 | 2,651 | 2,171 | 4,822 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 391 | 263 | 654 | 719 | 628 | 1,347 | 996 | 876 | 1,872 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 890 | 870 | 1,760 | 670 | 650 | 1,320 | 911 | 889 | 1,800 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 5,659 | 4,080 | 9,739 | 11,910 | 8,580 | 20,490 | 17,596 | 13,259 | 30,855 |

(Contd..)

Table-6.9 (Concl.d.)**District wise, Category wise Disabled Children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in Andhra Pradesh**

| Sl. No | District | Multiple Disabilities | | | Artistic Spectrum Disorder | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| (1) | (2) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| 1. | Srikakulam | 139 | 121 | 260 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 2. | Vizianagaram | 148 | 112 | 260 | 60 | 49 | 109 |
| 3. | Visakhapatnam | 728 | 709 | 1,437 | 65 | 56 | 121 |
| 4. | East Godavari | 183 | 165 | 348 | 99 | 90 | 189 |
| 5. | West Godavari | 162 | 101 | 263 | 25 | 15 | 40 |
| 6. | Krishna | 193 | 198 | 391 | 238 | 126 | 364 |
| 7. | Guntur | 193 | 182 | 375 | 131 | 110 | 241 |
| 8. | Prakasam | 102 | 96 | 198 | 189 | 98 | 287 |
| 9. | S.P.S Nellore | 269 | 202 | 471 | 74 | 45 | 119 |
| 10. | Y.S.R. | 141 | 135 | 276 | 31 | 28 | 59 |
| 11. | Kurnool | 71 | 56 | 127 | 93 | 44 | 137 |
| 12. | Anantapur | 376 | 256 | 632 | 67 | 48 | 115 |
| 13. | Chittoor | 170 | 150 | 320 | 75 | 70 | 145 |
| ANDHRA PRADESH | | 2,875 | 2,483 | 5,358 | 1,157 | 787 | 1,944 |

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

Table- 6.10**District wise Road Accidents among Children Age Group (1-14 years)
in Andhra Pradesh for the years 2011 & 2012**

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

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

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 seventy 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.
