



# CHILD STATISTICS

Andhra Pradesh, 2011

*"Children are the future  
of the Nation"*



CSL-IOD- 61 - SS  
IO112542  
305.2310954  
DES-C 2011

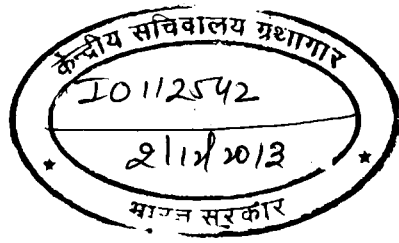


Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad



# **Children in Andhra Pradesh 2011**

**Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
Andhra Pradesh,  
Hyderabad.**



## PREFACE

Directorate of Economics & Statistics is releasing this publication “Child Statistics-2011” for the first time as State publication after Ministry of Statistics & Programmed Implementation, Central Statistical Organization, and Government of India has released the publication on “Children in India-2008”

As beneficiaries of the great world order and an enhanced quality of life as compared to earlier generations, it is our humble duty and obligation to prepare and leave for our children a better place, a better life, and a better future. Children irrespective of their colour, creed, economic status, religion, language and region, should always remain in the focus.

We need adequate and comprehensive data concerning all aspects of their lives, for planning a better future for children, together with need for resources, the political and social will and the appropriate intervention policies. Today, when emphasis is being laid on “inclusive” plans and development of all social and emerging groups, reaching out to children through laws, programmes, researches and budgets is a challenge long overdue.

This publication covers the Statistical data available from 2001 to 2011 adopted district wise, on (I) Commitment and Responsibilities (II) Demography (III) Health (IV) Literacy (V) Child Labour (VI) Child protection. This publication, a first of its kind, tries to cover all major issues and the efforts of all the major players. It maps children through the length and breadth of the State and provides a statistical journey covering all important facts of their life. Most data sets have been source from different data generating Departments. i.e., Women Development & Child Welfare, Health and family Welfare, School Education, Department of Labor, Juvenile, etc. The co-operation received from these Departments is acknowledged. The efforts made by Social Statistics Division, DE & S, and Hyderabad in drafting this publication are appreciated.

Suggestions for improvement and modifications are welcome.



## CONTENTS

Table No.	Item	Page No.
<b>I</b>	<b>CHAPTER : COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITES</b>	
1.	Constitutional Provisions For Children	2
2.	Union Laws For Children And National Targets	3
3.	Constitutional Provisions Specific to Children	3
4.	Union Laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlement to Children	4
5.	Executive Initiative of the Government of India	4
6.	National Plan of Action (NPA)– Identified Key Areas of Thrust	5
7.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	6
8.	UNICEF Policies in India	7
9.	Millennium Development Goals Achievement (MDG)	8
10.	Millennium Development Goals And Development of Children	9
11.	Child Rights -1989	10
12.	The Child and the Law	13
13.	Children Laws Minimum Age	14
<b>II</b>	<b>CHAPTER : DEMOGRAPHY PART - A</b>	
1.	Definition of Child Population	17
2.	Minimum Legal Age Defined by National Legislations Age in Years	18
3.	Issue Involved Efforts of Standardisation	18
4.	Distribution of Children by Age-Group	19
4.1	Distribution of Children by Age- Group. Andhra Pradesh	20
4.2	Distribution of Average Annual Growth Rates of Children by Age Group in Andhra Pradesh.	20
4.3	Percentage of Children in Different Age-Groups in World, China, India and A.P.	21
4.4	Average Annual Growth Rate(%) in 0-4 Years Age-Group in A. P.	22
4.5	Average Annual Growth Rate in 5-9 Years Age-Group in A.P.	23
4.6	Average Annual Growth Rate(%) in 10-14 Years Age-Group in A.P.	24
4.7	Average Annual Growth Rate(%) in 0-14 Years Age-Group in A.P.	24
5.	Distribution and Growth Rate of Children Population	25
6.	Crude Birth Rate in Andhra Pradesh 2010	26
6.1	Rural , Urban and Total	26
7.	Crude Birth Rate in Andhra Pradesh and India, 2010	26
7.1	Rural and Urban Crude Birth Rate	27
8.	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	27



8.1	Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) Census 2011 (Provisional)	28
9.	Population in the age group 0-6	29
<b>PART- B (Data on Tables)</b>		
2.1	Total Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)	30
2.2	Rural Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)	31
2.3	Urban Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)	32
2.4	Sex ratio by residence (Provisional)	33
2.5	Percentage share of total population by residence (Provisional)	34
2.6	Child population Age Group 0-6 years by residency	35,36
2.7	Child Population decadal Growth by residence ( Total, Rural, Urban)	37
2.8	Percentage of child population by residence - Persons Provisional)	38
2.9	Percentage of child population by residence - Males (Provisional)	39
2.10	Percentage of child population by residence - Females (Provisional)	40
2.11	Child sex ratio by residence ( 0- 6 Years)	41
2.12	Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census - 2001 (Rural)	42
2.13	Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census - 2001 (Urban)	43
2.14	Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census – 2001 (Total))	44
2.15	Percentage Of Children In Different Age Groups Census- 2001 (Rural)	45
2.16	Percentage Of Children In Different Age Groups Census – 2001 (Urban)	46
2.17	Percentage of Children In Different Age Groups Census- 2001 (Total)	47
2.18	Total Population and Children Population by age group and Sex-2001	48
2.19	Male Population And Children Population by Age Group And Sex-2001	49
2.20	Female Population and Children Population by age group and Sex-2001	50
2.21	Percentage of Population By Age And Sex – 2001 (Female)	51
2.22	Percentage of Population By Age And Sex – 2001 (Male)	52
2.23	Percentage of Population by age and Sex – 2001 (All Persons)	53
<b>III</b>	<b>CHAPTER : HEALTH PART - A</b>	
1.	(i) Health (ii) Life Expectancy at Birth and at the age of one year.	55
2.	Child Malnutrition	56
2.1	Percentage of under 3 year old children who are underweight	57
3.	Infant Mortality Rates	58
3.1	Trends in Infant Mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh	58
3.2	Infant Mortality Rates in Andhra Pradesh	59
4.	Maternal Mortality Rate	59
4.1	Antenatal Care Practices during 2004-05	60
4.2	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries and of Deliveries in Public Institutions	61

5.	Anemia	61
5.1	Anemia among Women in Andhra Pradesh	62
6.	Total Fertility Rate	62
7.	Reducing Child Mortality	63
7.1	Age- Specific death rate by sex and Residence, 2009- Andhra Pradesh	63
8.	Infant Mortality Indicators in Andhra Pradesh	64
8.1	Child (Aged 0-4 years) Infant mortality Indicators, 2009 in Andhra Pradesh.	64
9	Infant Mortality rates in Andhra Pradesh and India	65
(i)	Neo-natal mortality rates	65
(ii)	Early neo-natal mortality rates	65
(iii)	Peri-natal mortality rate	65
9.1	Child Aged (0-4 years) Infant mortality A.P. and India for the year 2009.	66
10.	Peri-natal Mortality Rates (within 0-6 days)	67
11.	The principal causes of infant mortality in Andhra Pradesh.	67
12.	Malnutrition amongst children in Andhra Pradesh.	68
13.	Public Expenditure on Health and Family Welfare	68
14	The Government Efforts	69
15	National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)	70
16	Conclusion	71
PART - B (Data on Tables)		
3.1	Child Population Age Group 0-6 years by residence-Census-2011	72
3.2	Projected Children population 2010-11 Age Group 6-10 & 11-12 years	73
3.3	Projected Children population 2010-11 Age Group 13-15 & 6-15 years	74
3.4	District wise Important Statistics Registered during 2001	75
3.5	Births & Deaths 2010 (P) *	76
3.6	Function of Children Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, 2009-10	77
3.7	Nutritional Status of Children (0-6years) in 2010.	78, 79
3.8	Beneficiaries analysis Supplementary Nutrition Program – 2005 to 2011	80
3.9	Nutritional Status of Children (0- 6years) from 2001 to 2011	80,81
3.10	District Wise Anganwadi Centers for the year 2001 in Andhra Pradesh	82
3.11	District Wise Anganwadi Centers for the year 2005 in Andhra Pradesh	83
3.12	District Wise Anganwadi Centers for the year 2010 in Andhra Pradesh	84
3.13	Antenatal Cases Registration - 2010-11	85
3.14	Tetanus Toxied (TT) for Pregnant Women - 2010-11	86
3.15	Distribution of IFA Tablets- 2010-11	87
3.16	24-Hours Mother & Child Health Centers - 2010-11	88
3.17	Immunization Performance	89,90



	3.18	No. of Infants Given BCG - 2010-11	91
	3.19	No. of Infants Given OPV - 2010-11	92
	3.20	No. of Infants Given DPT . - 2010-11	93
	3.21	No. of Infants Given HEPATITIS-B - 2010-11	94
	3.22	N0.of Infants Given MEASLES - 2010-11	95
	3.23	No. of Infants Given full Immunization - 2010-11	96
	3.24	Infant Deaths & IMR - 2010-11	97
	3.25	Maternal Deaths & MMR - 2010-11	98
	3.26	Children age group (10-18 years ) Height and Weight as per National Centre for Health Statistics	99
	3.27	Balanced - Diet	99
	3.28	Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh	100
IV	CHAPTER : EDUCATION PART - A		
	1.	Literacy Rates	101
	1.1	Progress of Literacy in Andhra Pradesh	101
	2.	Literacy Rates amongst Children	102
	3.	Pre-School Education (PSE)	102
	3.1	Pre – School Education Component Status in Andhra Pradesh.	103
	3.2	Pre-Primary Enrolment from the in Andhra Pradesh	104
	4.(i)	(i)Achieving Elementary Education	104
	4 (ii)	National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education	105
	4.1	Children attending education at primary level and Above in A.P. 2007-08.	105
	5.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan [Education for All Campaign] ( RVM)	106
	6	Primary Education: ( I to V)	106
	6.1	Gross Enrolment Ratio and Drop out Rate for Classes I-V Age group (6-10) in Andhra Pradesh.	106
	7.	Mid- Day Meal Scheme	107
	8.	Upper Primary(VI to VII) and High School Education (VIII to X)	108
	9.	School Attendance	108
	9.1	Percentage of Children Attending Schools in Andhra Pradesh.	109
	10	Budget Outlay & Expenditure	109
	11	Right To Education Act, 2009	110
	i	Right to Education Act, 2009 Rules	111
	ii	Benefits of Right to Education Act, 2009	111
	12.	Literates in Andhra Pradesh Census 2011	112
	13.	Children Education	112, 113

PART - B (Data on Tables)			
4.1	Literates by residence - Census-2011 Total, Male, Female,		114
4.2	Literates by residence – Persons Census-2011 Rural, Urban		115
4.3	Literates by residence –Males Census-2011 Rural, Urban		116
4.4	Literates by residence -Females- Census-2011 Rural, Urban		117
4.5	Literates Rate by residence - Census-2011 Total, Male, Female		118
4.6	Literacy rate by residence - Persons Census 2001 and 2011		119
4.7	Literacy rate by residence -Males Census 2001 and 2011		120
4.8	Literacy rate by residence - Females Census 2001 and 2011		121
4.9	Gross Enrolment Ratio of Children Aged 6-8 years attending the Schools		122
4.10	Gross Enrolment Ratio of Children Aged 11-12 years attending the Schools		123
4.11	Gross Enrolment Ratio of Children Aged 13-15 attending the Schools		124
4.12	Gross Enrolment Ratio and drop out Rates Age Group 6-10(only Primary)		125
4.13	District Wise drop Out Rate Classes I-V (ALL)		126
4.14	District Wise drop Out Rate Classes I-VII (ALL)		127
4.15	District Wise drop Out Rate Classes I-X (ALL)		128
4.16	Children Enrolled Age Group (6-15) Years I-X		129
4.17	Children Enrolled Age Group 15-18 Years Hr. Secondary Schools (XI-XII)		130
4.18	District wise Number of recognized Schools at Different Levels		131
4.19	District wise Number of recognized Schools at Different Levels		132
4.20	Type Wise and Management Wise Institutions for the year 2010-11		133
4.21	Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools in A.P. (2010-2011)		134
4.22	Gross Enrolment Ratio –All- 2010-11		135
4.23	Management wise Primary Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11		136
4.24	Management wise Upper Primary Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11		136
4.25	Management wise High Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11		137
4.26	Management wise Higher Secondary Schools form 2000-01 To 2010-11		137
4.27	Management wise Total Schools form 2000-01 To 2010-11		138
4.28	Stage wise Enrolment- All (PP To X)		139
4.29	Year Wise Drop-Out Rates From 2000-2001 To 2010-2011 ALL		140
4.30	Budget Estimates - 2008 - 09 to 2010-11		141
<b>V</b>	<b>CHAPTER : CHILD LABOUR PART - A</b>		
1.	Incidence of Child Labour		143
1.1	Incidence of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh		143
2.	Magnitude of the problem		144
2.1	Working Children in the age group of 9-13 years (OSC)		144
3.	State Action Plan (SAP)		144

	4.	State Plan of Action Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour.	145
	5.	Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour in Andhra Pradesh.	146
	6.	Reducing Child Labour	147
	7.	National Child Labour Project (NCLP)	148
		<b>PART - B (Data on Tables)</b>	
	5.1	Child (5-14 yrs) Workers' population by sex and place of Residence- 2001	149,150
	5.2	Percentage of child workers in age - group 5-14 - 2001	151
	5.3	Working Children in the age group of 9-13 years (OSC)	152
	5.4	Children in (Anandanilayam /Child Beggar Homes/ Hostels ) Boarders for the year 2010-11.	153
	5.5	Details of Child Labour Identified by the Labour Department for the year from 1996 to 2010 in Andhra Pradesh.	154
	5.6	Details of Child Labour Identified by the Labour Department for the year 2011 in Andhra Pradesh.	155
	5.7	Children Manistreamed by NCLP Sociaties from 2006-07 to 2010-11	156
VI		<b>CHAPTER : PROTECTION OF CHILDERN PART - A</b>	
	1.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme	158
	2.	Fundamental principles of ICPS	159
	3.	Statutory Support Services [AS PER THE JJ Act.]	160
	3.1.	Girl Child protection Scheme	161
	4.	The Need for Birth Registration	161
	5.	Living Arrangements for the Children	162, 163
	6.	Protecting the "Street Children"	164
	7.	Definition of Trafficking	165
	8.	Trafficking and Violations of Children's Rights	166
	9.	Crimes Against Children ( a,b,c)	166,167
	10.	Disabled Children	168
	10.1	Category wise disabled Children Age group 0-14 years in Andhra Pradesh.	168
	10.2	Category wise disabled Children Age 6-14 years in Andhra Pradesh.	169
		<b>PART - B ( Data on Tables)</b>	
	6.1	Child Marriages Stopped – Sex wise from 2007 to 2011 in Andhra Pradesh.	170, 171
	6.2	No. of Children Homes S.C, S.T and General for 2010.	172
	6.3	Juvenile in Conflict with Law and Children in need of Care & Protection Lodged in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh from 2007 To 2010.	173
	6.4	Age Wise Classification of Number of Children in need of care & Protection & Juvenile in Conflict with Law Lodge in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh for 2010	174
	6.5	Disabled Children in the age group 0 to 14 years category wise	175, 176
	6.6	Disabled Children in the age group 6 to 14 years category wise	177, 178

	<b>6.7</b>	<b>Demographic Indicators 2010-11 ( March 2010)</b>	179
	<b>6.8</b>	<b>Major Causes of deaths among Children Age group (1-14)</b>	180
	<b>7.</b>	<b>Definition</b>	181 to 184
	<b>8</b>	<b>Terms Used in the Publication</b>	185 to 188

## ANDHRA PRADESH AT A GLANCE

<b>Population Census 2011 (Provisional)</b>			
<b>I</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
		8,46,65,533	4,25,09,881
<b>II</b>	<b>Sex Ratio (No. of Female per 1000 Males)</b>		
	Total	992	Rural 995 Urban 984
<b>III</b>	<b>Decadal Population Growth rate 2001-2011</b>		
Total Population	84,55,526	39,82,468	44,73,058
Growth Rate	11.10 %	10.34 %	11.87 %
Rural Population	9,10,721	2,82,556	6,28,165
Growth Rate	1.64 %	1.01 %	2.29 %
Urban Population	75,44,805	36,99,912	38,44,893
Growth Rate	36.26 %	34.94 %	37.63 %
<b>IV</b>	<b>Child Population Age Group 0-6 years Census 2011</b>		
Total Population	86,42,686	44,48,330	41,94,356
Percentage	10.21%	10.46 %	9.95 %
Rural Population	58,52,284	30,14,087	28,38,197
Percentage	10.39 %	10.68 %	10.10 %
Urban Population	27,90,402	14,34,243	13,56,159
Percentage	9.84 %	10.04 %	9.64 %
<b>V</b>	<b>Literates and Literacy Rate, Census - 2011</b>		
Total Literates	5,14,38,510	2,87,59,782	2,26,78,728
Literacy rate	67.66 %	75.56 %	59.74 %
Rural Literates	3,08,50,648	1,77,05,396	1,31,45,252
Literacy rate	61.14 %	70.24 %	52.05 %
Urban Literates	2,05,87,862	1,10,54,386	95,33,476
Literacy rate	80.54 %	85.99 %	75.02 %
<b>VI</b>	<b>Child Sex Ratio Age Group 0-6 years ( No. of Females per 1000 Males)</b>		
	Total	Rural	Urban
	943	942	946
<b>VII</b>	<b>Density of Population (per sq.km.)</b>		308
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)</b>		992
<b>IX</b>	<b>Census 2001</b>		<b>Census 2011</b>
Districts	23		23
Mandals	1125		1128
Municipal Corporations	7		15
Municipalities	110		170
Towns	210		353
Statutory Towns	117		125
Census Towns	93		228
Villages	28,123		27,800

*"It is easier to build Strong Children than to repair broken men"*



## **COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

# CHAPTER-I

## COMMITMENT AND RESPONSIBILITIES

**"The Children of Today are the Citizens of Tomorrow." A.P Judicial Academy.**

### 1. Constitutional Provisions For Children

India's commitment to the cause of children is as old as its civilization. A child is believed to be a gift of God. The fabled love, care and concern of the first Prime Minister of India for the children of this country is the reflection of our national value system. Our concerns for children were ingrained into the Constitution of Independent India by the makers of our Constitution.

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.

**71 Heads of the State and Government 8 other senior delegates present at the conclusion of the World summit for children 1990 promised to :**

- (I) Protect children and to diminish their suffering;**
- (II) Promote the fullest development of the human potential of every child; and**
- (III) Make them aware of their needs, rights and opportunities.**

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 and Article 21 A ensures for all children aged 6-14 year's free and compulsory education. 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) also stipulates that the State shall direct its policies for the welfare and development of children. 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 six years" within 10 years of the commencement of the Constitution. Article 243 G 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.

## **2. Union Laws for Children and National Targets**

Against this backdrop, the Union and State Governments have enacted numerous Acts from time to time to facilitate better monitoring and implementation of programmes and policies meant for the well-being of children. The Government has notified the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 as Act No. 4 of 2006. The Act envisages setting up of a National Commission at the national level and State Commission at state level. These Commissions would be working for better enforcement of children’s rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children.

Following the World Summit on Children in 1990, India, for the first time in 1992, articulated a clear set of quantifiable and time-bound goals and targets for children through a National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children in the areas of child health, maternal health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, children in especially difficult circumstances. The 1992 NPA also committed to institutionalizing a mechanism for monitoring critical indicators for measuring progress towards the goals.

## **3. Constitutional Provisions Specific to Children**

**Article 21 A :** The State shall provide free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 years

**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

**Article 39:** The state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

- (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.

**Article 45:** The State shall Endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all Children until they complete the age of six years.

**Article 243G 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

The National Plan of Action (NPA) for Children 2005 was another milestone in our pursuit of the well-being of children. Its goals were aligned to the goals set in the WFFS 2002 and targets that can be monitored set in the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans.

The Government of India acknowledges the huge challenges before the social sector, as well as the existing disparities throughout the country. It aims to improve the demographic indices of even the least developed state and therefore set targets and benchmarks before it concerning the poverty parameters, the education status, the health conditions, hygiene facilities and protection and development.

#### **4. Union Laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlement to Children**

- (I) The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
- (ii) The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897
- (iii) The Child Marriage (Restraint) Act, 1929
- (iv) The Apprentices Act, 1961
- (v) The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1929
- (vi) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- (vii) The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- (viii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (ix) The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956
- (x) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956
- (xi) The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- (xii) The Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960
- (xiii) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- (xiv) The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
- (xv) The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply Distribution) Act, 1992. And its amendment Act of 2003.
- (xvi) The prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994
- (xvii) The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation). Act, 1995
- (xviii) The Juvenile Justice (Protection and Care of Children) Act, 2000
- (xix) The Commissions For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

#### **5. Executive Initiative of the Government of India**

Together with the numerous Laws and Acts, the Government of India and the various state governments have initiated a number of policy initiatives at different levels and stages. Government agencies and a host of dedicated and approved autonomous institutions are

engaged in the process of carrying forward these initiatives. At all costs the provisions enshrined in the Constitution of India, for promoting the well-being of children as a national priority, are to be provided. Apart from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, other Ministries such as the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are also implementing schemes, specifically meant for children, or with special consideration for children.

**“Let us be the ones who say we do not accept that a Child dies every three seconds simply because he does not have the drugs you and I have. Let us be the ones to say we are not satisfied that your place of birth determines your right to life. Let us be outraged, let us be loud, and let us be bold.” Princess Diana**

#### **6.NPA (National Plan of Action) – Identified Key Areas of Thrust**

- Reducing Infant Mortality Rate (IMR).
- Reducing Maternal Morality Rate (MMR).
- Reducing malnutrition amongst children.
- Achieving 100% civil registration of birth.
- Universalisation of early childhood care and development and quality education for all children, achieving 100% access and retention in schools, including pre-schools.
- Complete abolition of female foeticide, female infanticide and child marriage and ensuring the survival, development and protection of the girl child.
- Improving water and sanitation coverage both in rural and urban areas.
- 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.
- Complete abolition of child labour, with the aim of progressively eliminating all forms of economic exploitation of children.
- Monitoring, review and reform of policies, programmes and laws to ensure the protection of children’s interests and rights.

Despite these efforts, the feeling prevailed that more could have been done and achieved. The final report of the third National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), conducted in 2005-06 in the country’s 29 states, contains both good and bad news as compared to NFHS-2 of 1998-99. While women are now having fewer children and infant mortality has declined over the seven-year period, anemia and malnutrition are still widespread amongst children and adults. The “Working Group on Children under Six”, initiated by the planning Commission has also concluded that the progress in the condition of children under six years is very slow. Prof. Amartya Sen released a report, “Focus on children under Six” based on a survey of the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Scheme in six states said “it was unfortunate that the population of underweight children in the country has not gone down and a large number of them are anemic”.

## 7. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)



This scheme launched in 1975 has become the World's largest programme aimed at enhancing the health, nutrition and learning opportunities of infants, young children [0-6 years] and their mothers. Pregnant women and lactating mothers are also covered under the scheme as nutritional and health status of infants and young children cannot improve without improving the nutritional and health status of pregnant women & lactating mothers. The scheme provides an integrated approach for covering basic services through community-based workers and helpers at a centre called 'Anganwadi'. The package of services provided is supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check ups, referral services, pre-school non-formal education, and nutrition and health education. With the recent expansion of the scheme the total number of ICDS projects operational is 385 in 23 districts and anganwadi centers operational are 73,521 with No. of anganawadi teachers are 72,092 as on April, 2010, 21.70 lakh children 0-3 yrs, 18.66 lakh of 3-6 years children and 10.50 lakh pregnant and lactating women have been provided supplementary nutrition under ICDS scheme. Similarly, 17.86 lakh children (3-6 years) have received pre-school education.

## 8. UNICEF POLICIES IN INDIA.

**“There can be no task nobler than giving every child a better future “- UNICEF**

Working closely with the Government of India, UNICEF is uniquely positioned to help meet these development challenges. It has its presence felt in some of the poorest and most disadvantaged communities of the country and it has ample information about these places. UNICEF's policies and practices are supplementing, supporting and transforming the Government's commitments into action that is needed to save, protect and improve the lives of children throughout India.



**“If we are to teach real peace in this world, and if we are to carry on a real war against war, we shall have to begin with the children.” Emma Goldman, Author**

**“We worry about what a Child will become tomorrow, yet we forget that he is some one today.” Stacia Tauscher**

**“You can learn many things from Children. How much patience you have, for instance.” Frankin P. Jones.**

**“A child can ask questions that a wise man cannot answer.” “Children need love, especially when they do not deserve it.” - Harold Hulbert.**

## 9. Millennium Development Goals and Development (MDG)

In 2001, India was home to more than 364 million children and another 26 million were being added to this tally every year. Since 1951 the life expectancy at birth has doubled from 32 to 64, male literacy rates have increased three fold while female literacy rates have increased six- fold, a number of diseases have been eradicated and infant mortality rates of 1971 have been halved. These are commendable achievements but there is no scope for complacency. The Tenth Five Year Plan acknowledged the huge challenges before the social sectors as well as the existing disparities throughout the country.

At the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2000, wherein 189 Heads of States pledged to adopt new measures in the fight against poverty, hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, diseases and environmental degradation, the Millennium Declaration was formulated with eight development goals and 18 time-bound targets. Achieving the targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is only a step towards combating these challenges.

The MDGs are both visionary and pragmatic. Central to the agenda is a series of concrete objectives for human development with a deadline of 2015 for major development concerns: child survival, poverty, hunger, education, gender equality and empowerment, maternal health, safe water sanitation and freedom from other major diseases. The MDGs have unified the international communities to focus on a vital issue, the children, around a set of common development goals, creating a rare opportunity to improve the lives of children. It emphasizes the importance of taking action in the best interest of the children, to ensure that children are put first, that every child is taken care of and that no child is left out.

Achievement of MDGs, may not be a panacea of all Childhood problems, but is obviously the first few steps in the right direction. Conversely if the Goals are met it will save a huge section of our children population from illness, premature deaths, extreme poverty or malnutrition and they would be able to enjoy good-quality schooling, as well as access to safe drinking water and decent sanitation facilities.

## **10. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) And Development of Children**

### **Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**

\* **Target 1:** Half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar day.

\* **Target 2:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer for Hunger.

### **Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**

\* **Target 3:** Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be Able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

### **Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**

\* **Target 4:** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, Preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

### **Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**

\* **Target 5:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the Under – Five Mortality Rate

### **Goal 5: Improve maternal health**

\* **Target 6:** Reduce by three-quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio

### **Goal 6: Ensure environmental sustainability**

\* **Target 7:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies And programmes and reverse the loss of environment resources.

\* **Target 8:** Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to Safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

\* **Target 9:** By 2020, target to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

\* **Target 10:** In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to Affordable essential drugs in developing countries.

\* **Target 11:** In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefit of new Technologies, especially information and communications.

**“Children are great imitators. So give them something great to imitate.” Barbara Bush, former U.S. First Lady.**

**“Safety and security don’t just happen; they are the result of collective consensus and public investment. We owe our Children, the most vulnerable citizens in our society, a life free of violence and fear.”**

**“Children are our most valuable resource.” Nelson Mandela, former President of South Africa**

**“Only where children gather is there any real chance of FUN.” D.L Moody, Evangelist.**



## 11. Child Rights -1989:

### Based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

The convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20<sup>th</sup> November 1989. It entered into force 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1990, in accordance with article 49. It has been ratified by 191 countries. The States Parties to the present Convention have agreed as follows

#### 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 with out 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 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 enjoys a full and decent life in dignity and achieves 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.
- 42-54. 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, This 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.

## 12. The Child and the Law

Sl.No	Name of the Act	Year
1	Apprentices Act	1961
2	Guardian & Wards Act	1890
3	Child Marriage (Restraint ) Act	1929
4	The Children (Pledging of Labor) Act	1933
5	Hindu Marriage Act	1955
6	Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act	1956
7	The Hindu Minority & Maintenance Act	1956
8	Probation of Offenders Act	1958
9	The Orphanages & Other Charitable Homes Act	1960
10	The Child Labor ( Prevention & Regulation Act )	1986
11	The Juvenile Justice Act	1986
12	Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse ) Act	1994
13	The Bonded Labor System (Abolition ) Act	1976
14	Motor Transport Workers Act	1961
15	Factories Act	1948
16	Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act	1956
17	The Young persons (Harmful Publication ) Act	1956
18	The Young persons (Harmful Publication ) Act	1956
19	The Plantations Labor Act	1951
20	The Trade Unions Act	1926
21	The Workman's Compensation Act	1923
22	The Mines Act	1952
23	The Registration of Births and Deaths Act	1969
24	Beedi and cigar workers (conditions of employment) Act	1966
25	Merchant Shipping Act	1958
26	The Citizenship Act	1955
27	Protection of Civil Rights Act	1955
28	Balavihars, rules (G.O.Ms.No.413. E & SW (H1) June 15.	1974
29	A.P. Borstal Schools Act	1925
30	Balasadans, rules (G.O.Ms.No.412. E & SW (HI) June 15.	1974
31	A.P. Education Act	1982
32	Court of Wards Act	1902
33	A.P. Shops & Establishment Act	1988
34	A.P.Prevention of Begging Act	1977

**Source;** Women and Child Welfare Department (The Child and the Law Publication).

### 13. Children Laws Minimum Age

Labor laws	Property laws and others
Minimum Wage Act – 14 years	Hindu Marriage Act-21 years for males, 18 years for females
Factories Act – 14 years	Child marriage ( Restraint ) Act - 21 years (males) & 18 years (females)
Motor transport Workers Act – 14 years	Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act – 18 years
Shops & Establishment Act -14 years	Hindu Minority & Guardian ship Act – 18 years
Beedi and cigar workers Act – 14 years	Guardian & Wards Act – 18 years
	<b>Criminal Laws</b>
Plantations Labor Act – 14 years	IPC 83 - 7 to 12 years for child of insufficient maturity and understanding
Mines Act – 18 years	Juvenile Justice Act: 16 years ( m) 18 Years (f)
Merchant Shopping Act 14 years Child Labor Act – 14 years Constitution Art 23 – 14 years	

Source: Women and Child Welfare Department (The Child and the Law Publication)

“Every Child comes with the message that God is not yet  
Discouraged man.”:- **Rabindranath Tagore**



"Children find every thing in nothing, men find  
nothing in every thing"



## DEMOGRAPHY



## CHAPTER -II

### WE THE CHILDREN OF ANDHRA PRADESH - DEMOGRAPHY

**The future of our Nation and the Prosperity of our people depend on the happiness and development of our Children and the care they receive from family and society to grow up as good and useful human beings. This chapter assesses the size of children Population**

#### **1. Definition of Children Population:**

The age-groups of 0-14 years, 15-59 years and 60 and above years form a commonly accepted standard in reporting demographic indicators. This could possibly be on account of the fact that the age-groups 0-14 years and 60+ years are regarded as dependant population on the economically active group of 15-59 years. By default this definition means that the children comprise that population aged 0-14. Age-group variations have facilitated generation of substantial volumes of statistical information at different geographical levels spread over different time periods. Whereas the age-group 0-14 years is considered for calculation of child-dependency ratio on economically active population, the age-groups 0-1 years, 0-6 years and 0-14 years are common standards in examination of child-specific issues with reference to the target specification. Alongside, as in Box No. 7, the Constitution of India and various other Statutes of the land, provide for safeguards for “children” in different age-groups, each following the demands of the contextual priority. This has lead to multiplicity in the definition of children in terms of age.

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

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

The National Plan of Action for Children 2005 commits itself to ensure all rights to all children up to the age of 18 years. Whereas the National Charter for Children 2004 emphasises 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.

## 2. Minimum Legal Age Defined by National Legislations

	<b>Age in Years</b>	
End of compulsory education	<b>14 (Boys)</b>	<b>14 (Girls)</b>
Marriage	<b>21 (Boys)</b>	<b>18 (Girls)</b>
Sexual consent (Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code)	<b>Not defined (Boys)</b>	<b>16 (Girls)</b>
Voluntary enlistment in the armed forces (A person is allowed to take part in active combat only at the age of 18)		<b>16Years</b>
Admission to employment or work, including hazardous work, part-time and full-time work		<b>18 Years</b>
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986		<b>14Years</b>
Mines Act, 1952		<b>18 Years</b>
Merchant Shipping Act, 1958		<b>14 Years</b>
Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961		<b>14 Years</b>
Apprentices Act, 1961		<b>14 Years</b>
Beedi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966		<b>14 Years</b>
Plantation Labour Act, 1951		<b>14 Years</b>
Factories Act, 1948		<b>14 Years</b>

### 3. 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

- (i) 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.

- (ii) The need for having different ages of marriage for girls and boys is also under debate.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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 “standardisations” by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, for defining children in terms of age is in process and yet to stabilise. 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.

#### **4. Distribution of Children by Age-Group:**

Andhra Pradesh had a total of 2, 43, 98,125 children, which was 32.01% of the total population as per the 2001 Census results. This number has been reached from a figure of 1, 76, and 09,093 in 1971 Census. The number of children as per 2001 Census is incidentally higher. But the number seems to have attained its peak and stabilised and by the 2011 Census it is predicted to be decreased. Following the cohort distributions and the average annual growth rates it was predicted that the after 2001 the first three age-groups i.e. 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 will register static growths.

**Statement 2.4.1: Distribution of Children by Age- Group. Andhra Pradesh**

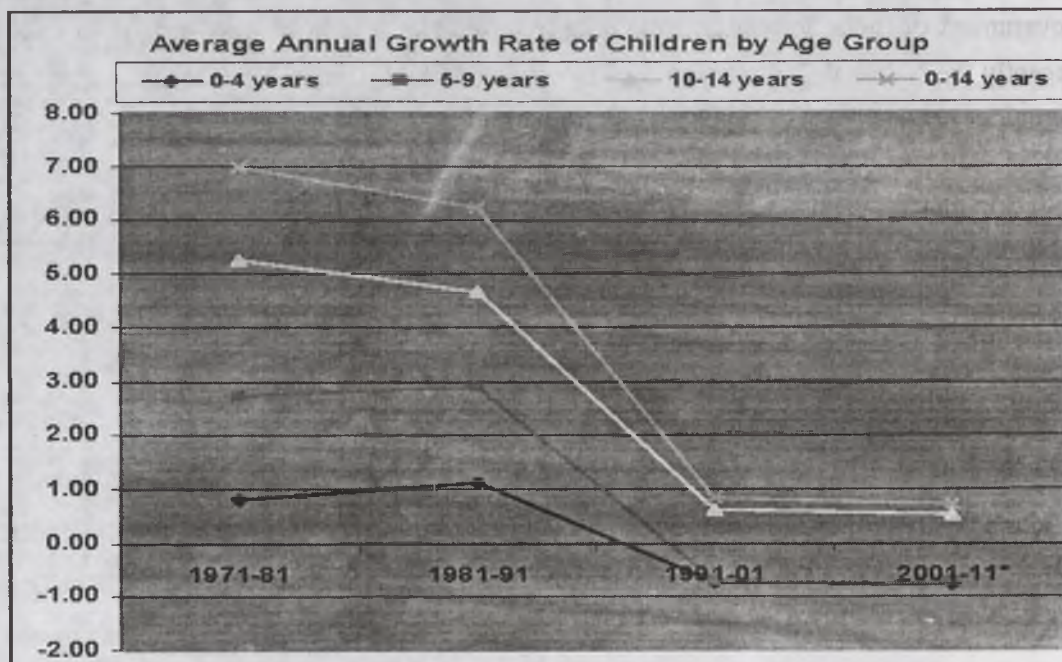
Age-group	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011 *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
0-4	60,17,640	65,06,563	72,27,360	66,84,361	61,82,158
5-9	63,62,817	75,80,673	89,31,944	89,80,791	90,29,905
10-14	52,28,636	65,57,621	77,23,712	87,32,973	98,74,115
0-14	1,76,09,093	2,06,44,857	2,38,83,016	2,43,98,125	2,50,86,178

Source: Census of India, \* Projected

**Statement 2.4.2: Distribution of Average Annual Growth Rates of Children by Age Group, A.P. (%)**

Age-group	1971-81	1981-91	1991-2001	2001-11*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0-4	0.81	1.11	-0.75	-0.78
5-9	1.91	1.78	0.05	0.06
10-14	2.54	1.78	1.31	1.31
0-14	1.72	1.57	0.22	0.21

Source: Census of India. \* Projected figures.

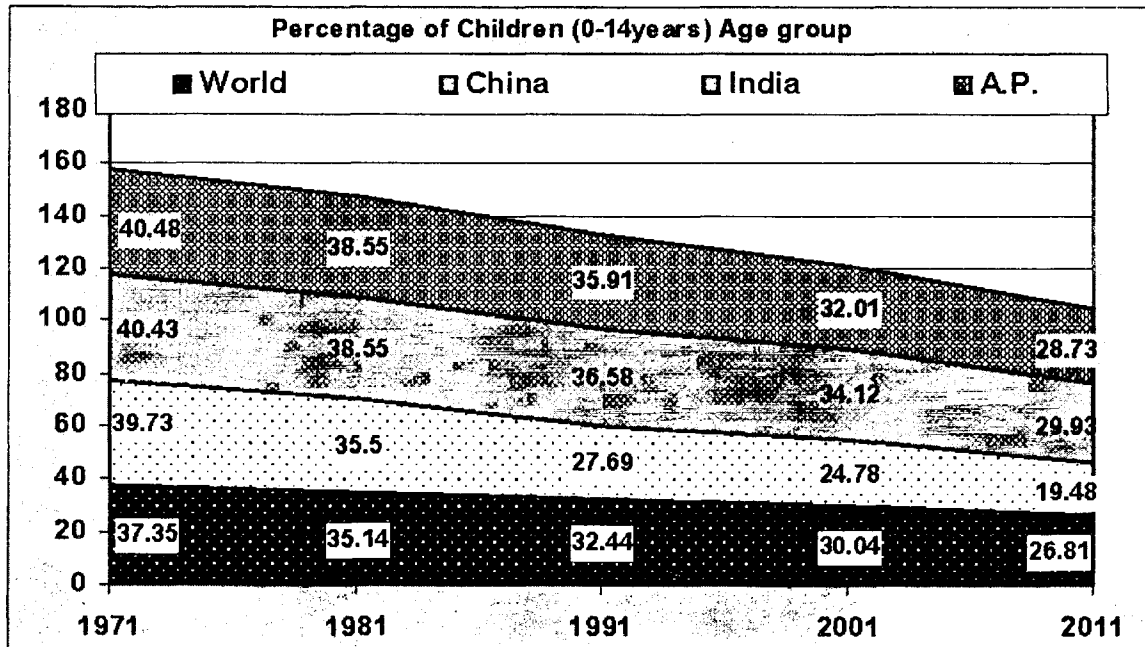


**Statement 2.4.3: Percentage of Children in Different Age-Groups in World China, India and AP.**

Age-Group (1)	1971 (2)	1981 (3)	1991 (4)	2001 (5)	2011* (6)
<b>WORLD</b>					
0-4	14.07	12.16	11.85	10.09	9.25
5-9	12.40	11.79	10.74	9.98	8.84
10-14	10.88	11.19	9.85	9.97	8.72
0-14	37.35	35.14	32.44	30.04	26.81
<b>CHINA</b>					
0-4	15.95	9.99	10.30	7.50	6.27
5-9	13.21	12.47	8.79	8.05	6.21
10-14	10.58	13.04	8.60	9.23	7.00
0-14	39.73	35.50	27.69	24.78	19.48
<b>INDIA</b>					
0-4	15.61	14.04	13.66	11.83	10.11
5-9	13.22	12.88	12.24	11.44	9.93
10-14	11.61	11.63	10.68	10.84	9.89
0-14	40.43	38.55	36.58	34.12	29.93
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>					
0-4	13.83	12.15	10.87	8.77	7.08
5-9	14.63	14.16	13.43	11.78	10.34
10-14	12.02	12.25	11.61	11.46	11.31
0-14	40.48	38.55	35.91	32.01	28.73

Source: census of India \* Projected

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

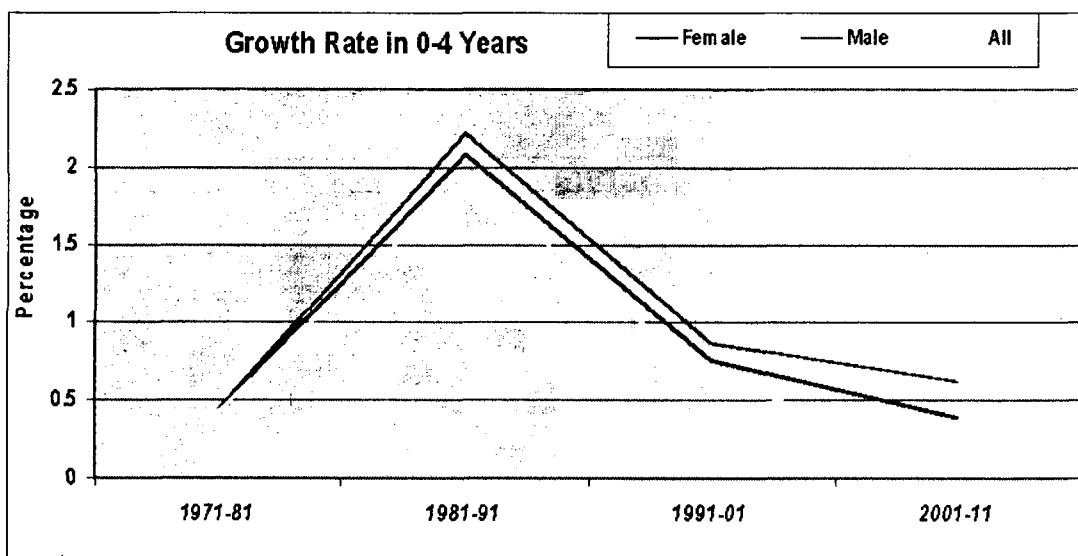


“The World is as many times New as there are Children in Our lives.” - Robert Brault.

**Statement 2.4.4: Average Annual Growth Rate (%) in 0-4 Years Age-Group in A. P.**

Year (1)	Female (2)	Male (3)	All (4)
1971-81	0.80	0.82	0.81
1981-91	0.99	1.23	1.11
1991-01	-0.82	-0.69	-0.75
2001-11*	-0.85	-0.71	-0.78

Source; Census of India. \* Projected



The Average Annual Growth Rate of children Population in the 0-4 age- group reaches a peak during 1981-91 and subsequently is expected to register a steep fall both for the boys and girls.

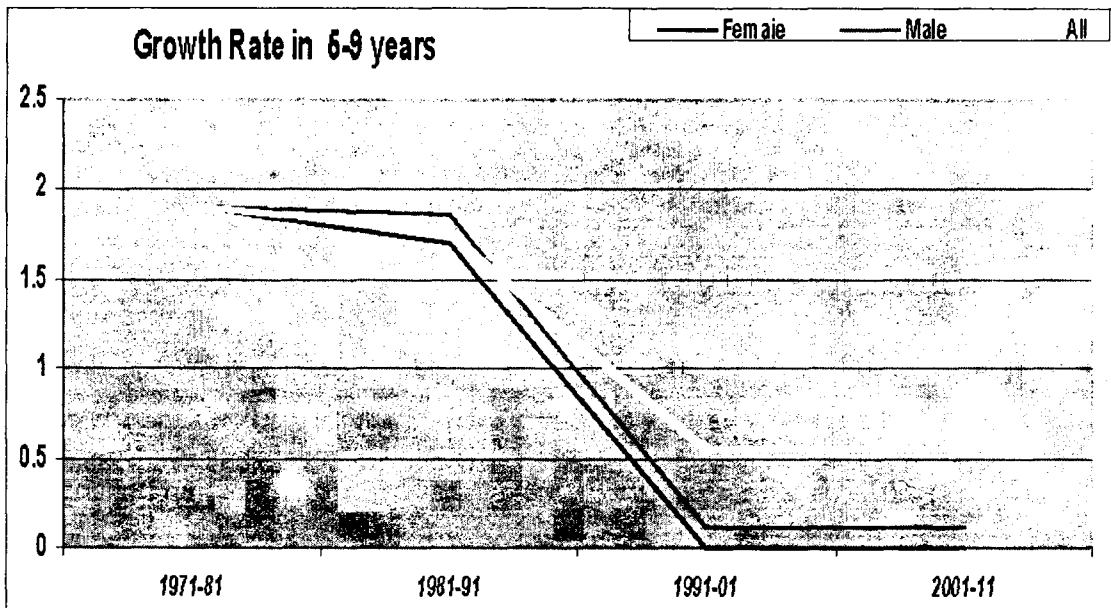
**“Cleaning your house while your Kids are Still Growing up is like shoveling the walk Before it stops snowing.” -- Phyllis Diller.**

**“The only thing worth stealing is a kiss from a sleeping Child.” -Joe Houldsworth.**

**Statement 2.4.5: Average Annual Growth Rate in 5-9 Years Age-Group in Andhra Pradesh.**

Year	Female	Male	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971-81	1.91	1.91	1.91
1981-91	1.70	1.86	1.78
1991-2001	-0.007	0.115	0.055
2001-2011 *	-0.007	0.114	0.055

Source; Census of India. \* Projected



For the 5-9 years age-group too, that the Average Annual Growth Rate of children reaches a peak during 1981-1991 and subsequently registered a steep fall both for the boys and girls. There is no change from 1991 to 2011 Census.

**“While we try to teach our children all about life, Our children teach us what life is all about.”**

**Angela Schwindt**

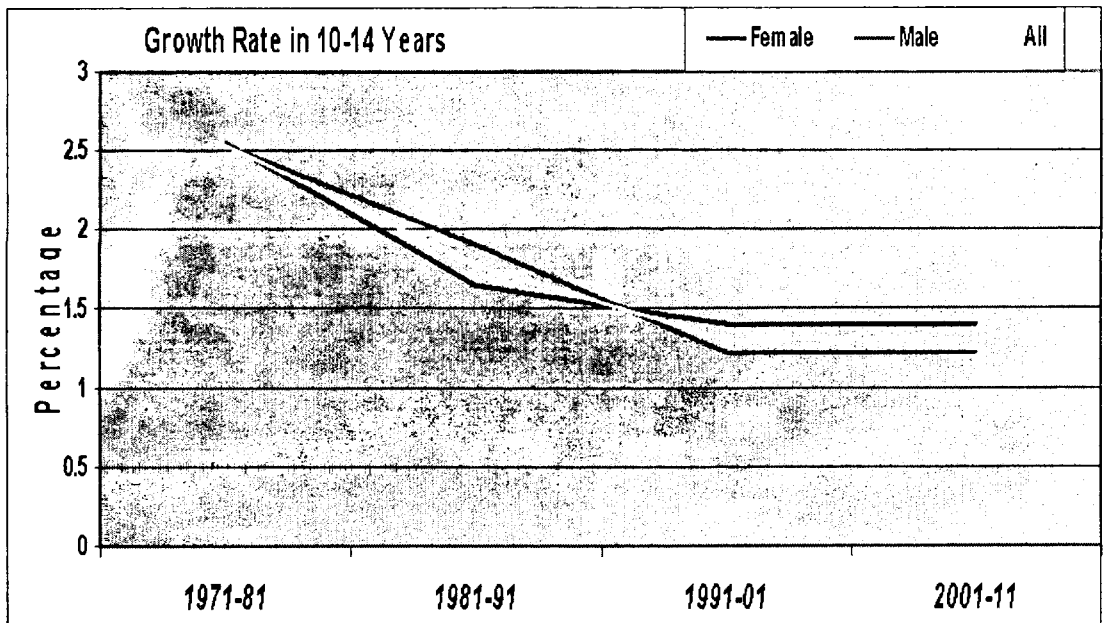
**“A child seldom needs a good talking to as a good listening to.” - Robert Brault.**



**Statement 2.4.6: Average Annual Growth Rate (%) in 10-14 Years Age-Group in Andhra Pradesh.**

Year	Female	Male	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971-81	2.55	2.54	2.54
1981-91	1.65	1.90	1.78
1991-2001	1.40	1.22	1.31
2001-2011 *	1.32	1.16	1.24

Source: Census of India. \* Projected

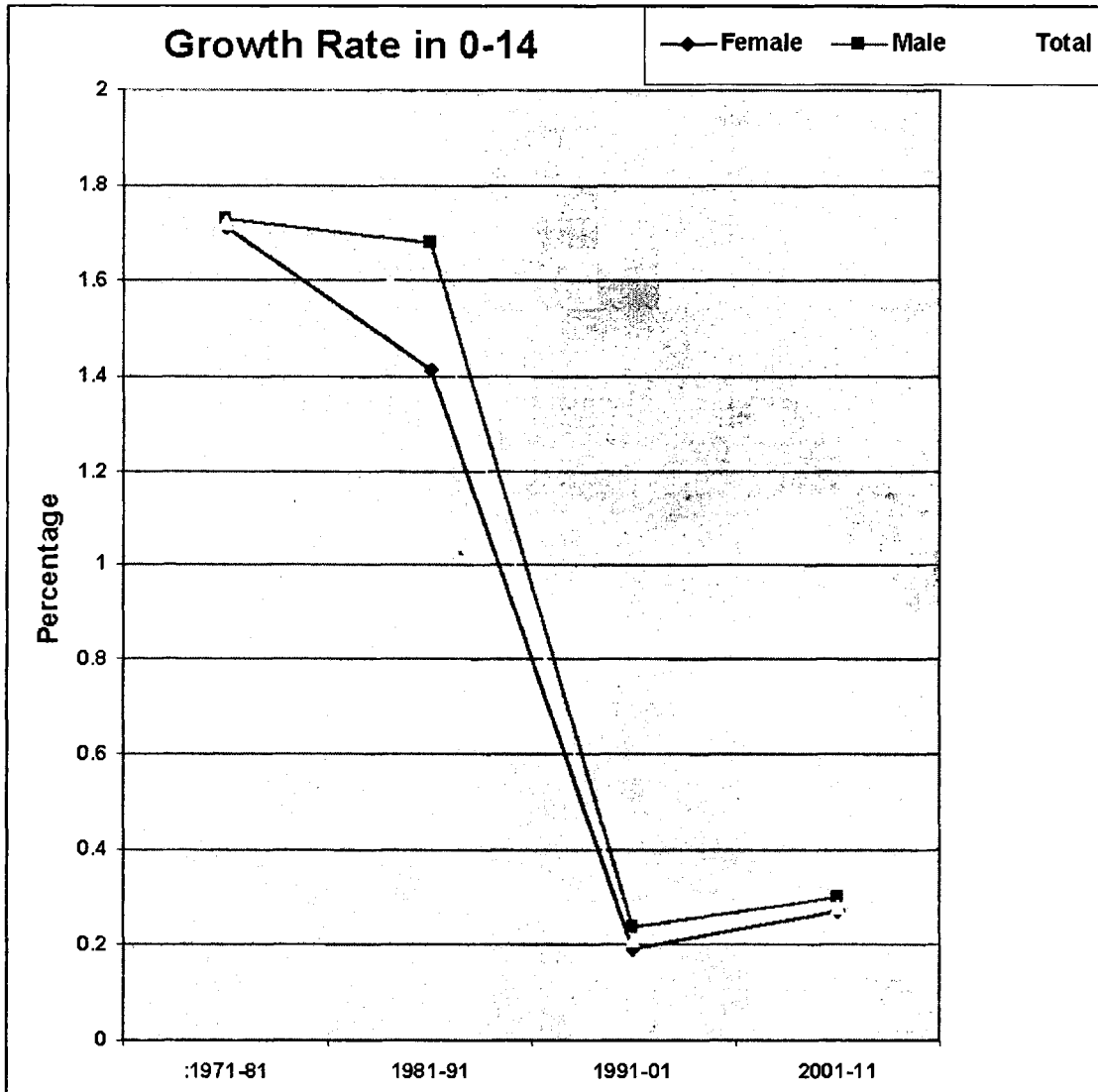


The Average Annual Growth Rate of Children in 10-14 years age-group reaches a peak during 1971-1981 and subsequently registered a steep fall both for the boys and girls. There is no increase in the growth rate from 1991 to 2011.

**Statement 2.4.7: Average Annual Growth Rate (%) in 0-14 Years Age-Group in A.P.**

Year	Female	Male	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1971-81	1.71	1.73	1.72
1981-91	1.45	1.68	1.57
1991-2001	0.19	0.24	0.21
2001-2011 *	0.19	0.24	0.21

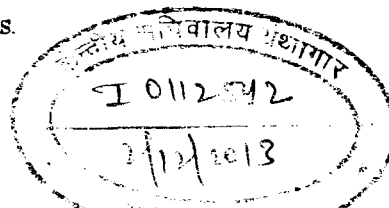
Source: Census of India. \* Projected



The Average Annual Growth Rate of Children in 0-14 year's age-group reaches a peak during 1971 to 1981 and subsequently registered a steep fall both for the boys and girls during 1991-2001 and subsequently it is small increased during 2001-2011 for boys and girls.

#### 5. Distribution and Growth Rate of Children Population:

There is a down trend in death rate because of better medical facilities, eradication of small pox, curbing of spread of malaria and improvement of hygienic and health conditions, the population growth rates during the sixties and seventies remained high and even in the eighties, did not decrease. Later when the death rate started to stabilize at around 10 per 1,000 some changes in populations growth rates were noticed. Since then, population growth rates have been decreasing especially in the urban areas.

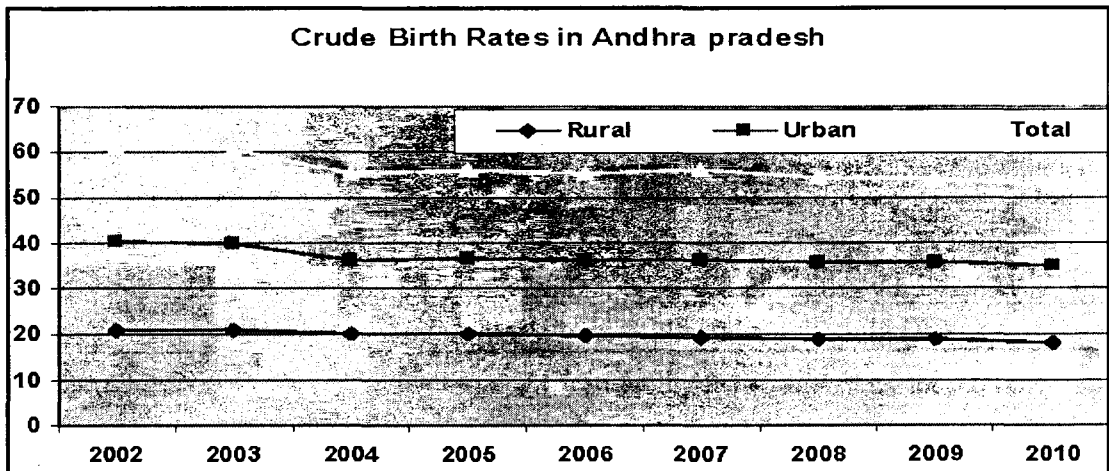


## 6. Crude Birth Rate in Andhra Pradesh 2010:

According to Sample Registration System Statistical Reports Upto 2010 the Crude birth rate is decreasing trend in rural urban and total in Andhra Pradesh. The crude birth rate from the years 2006 to 2008 in rural and urban constant and in the total slight decreased trend in the State.

**Statement 2.6.1: Crude Birth Rate in Andhra Pradesh from 2002 to 2010.**

Years	Crude Birth Rates		
	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2002	21.1	19.3	20.7
2003	20.9	19.1	20.4
2004	20.2	16.1	19.0
2005	20.1	16.7	19.1
2006	19.8	16.5	18.9
2007	19.5	16.7	19.7
2008	19.1	16.8	18.4
2009	18.8	17.0	18.3
2010	18.3	16.7	17.9



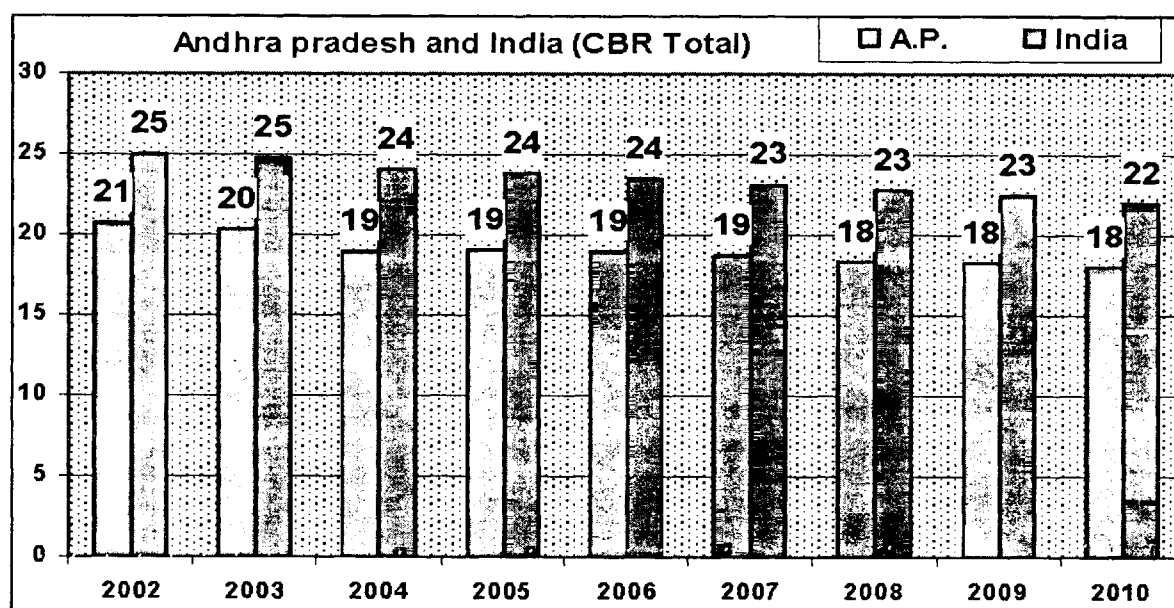
Source: Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 2010.

## 7. Crude Birth Rate in India, 2010:

The Crude birth rate is decreasing trend in rural urban and total in Andhra Pradesh. The crude birth rate from the years 2006 to 2008 in rural and urban constant and in the total slight decreased trend in the State The crude birth rate in India the first three years decreasing trend then constant from 2005 to 2007. The total crude birth rate slowly decreased in India.

**Statement: 2.7.1: Crude Birth Rate in Andhra Pradesh and in India**

Sl.No.	Year	Andhra Pradesh			India		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2002	20.7	21.1	19.3	25.0	26.6	20.0
2.	2003	20.4	20.9	19.1	24.8	26.4	19.8
3.	2004	19.0	20.2	16.1	24.1	25.9	19.0
4.	2005	19.1	20.1	16.7	23.8	25.6	19.1
5.	2006	18.9	19.8	16.5	23.5	25.2	18.3
6.	2007	19.7	19.5	16.7	23.1	24.7	18.6
7.	2008	18.4	19.1	16.8	22.8	24.4	18.5
8.	2009	18.3	18.8	17.0	22.5	24.1	18.3
9.	2010	17.9	18.3	16.7	22.1	23.7	18.0



Source: Sample Registration System, Statistical Report 2010

#### 8. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years):

As per the Provisional results of 2011 Census, Children Population is recorded as 86,42,686 with 44,48,330 Male Children and 41,94,356 Female Children in the State. The Child Sex Ratio i.e. the availability of Female Children per every 1000 Male Children in the State is registered as 943 as against the corresponding figure of 961 registered in 2001 Census.

**Statement 2.8.1: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) Census 2011 (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Child Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Adilabad	962	942
2	Nizamabad	959	946
3	Karimnagar	962	937
4	Medak	964	954
5	Hyderabad	943	938
6	Rangareddy	959	947
7	Mahbubnagar	952	932
8	Nalgonda	952	921
9	Warangal	955	912
10	Khammam	971	958
11	Srikakulam	967	953
12	Vizianagaram	980	955
13	Visakhapatnam	976	961
14	East Godavari	978	969
15	West Godavari	970	970
16	Krishna	967	953
17	Guntur	959	948
18	Prakasam	955	932
19	SPSR Nellore	954	945
20	Y.S.R.	951	919
21	Kurnool	958	937
22	Anantapur	959	927
23	Chittoor	955	931
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>961</b>	<b>943</b>

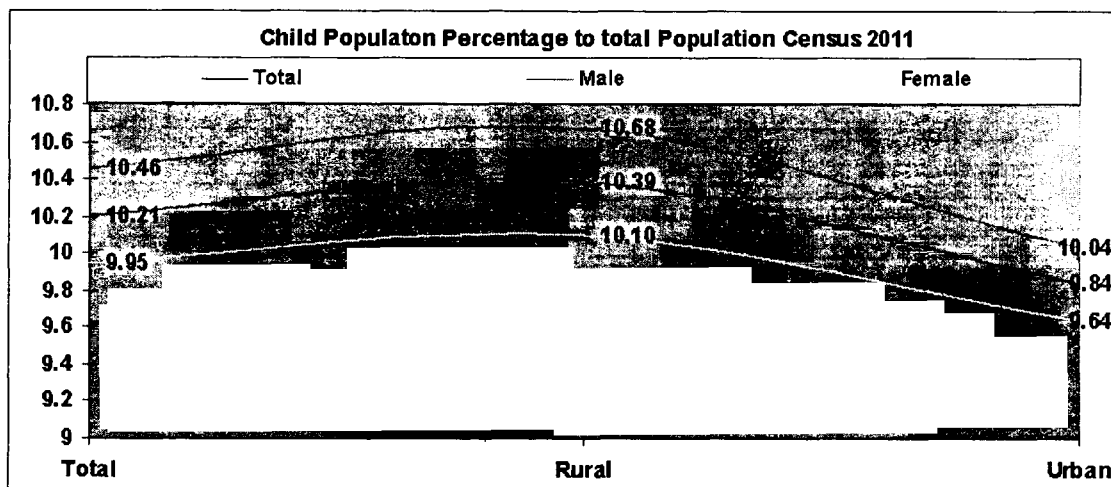
Source: Census of India - 2011 (Provisional)

Among the districts in the State, West Godavari with a Child Sex Ratio of 970 recorded the highest followed by East Godavari and Visakhapatnam districts with 969 and 961 respectively. The lowest Child Sex Ratio is observed in Warangal district at 912 preceded by 919 and 921 in YSR and Nalgonda districts respectively. As against improvement noticed in all the districts in respect of general Sex ratio, depleting figures are observed in Child Sex ratio in all the districts in the State.

9. Population in the age group (0-6):

Census 2011	Absolute			Percentage of Child Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	86,42,686	58,52,284	27,90,402	10.21	10.39	9.84
Male	44,48,330	30,14,087	14,34,243	10.46	10.68	10.04
Female	41,94,356	28,38,197	13,56,159	9.95	10.10	9.64

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional.



**Table-2.1****Total Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Population			Percentage Decadal Growth 2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	27,37,738	13,66,964	13,70,774	10.04	9.27	10.81
2	Nizamabad	25,52,073	12,52,191	12,99,882	8.80	7.68	9.90
3	Karimnagar	38,11,738	18,97,068	19,14,670	9.16	8.53	9.80
4	Medak	30,31,877	15,24,187	15,07,690	13.55	12.7	14.42
5	Hyderabad	40,10,238	20,64,359	19,45,879	4.71	4.2	5.26
6	Rangareddy	52,96,396	27,08,694	25,87,702	48.15	47.27	49.08
7	Mahbubnagar	40,42,191	20,46,247	19,95,944	15.03	14.81	15.27
8	Nalgonda	34,83,648	17,58,061	17,25,587	7.26	6.42	8.12
9	Warangal	35,22,644	17,66,257	17,56,387	8.52	7.38	9.70
10	Khammam	27,98,214	13,91,936	14,06,278	8.50	6.62	10.44
11	Srikakulam	26,99,471	13,40,430	13,59,041	6.38	6.38	6.38
12	Vizianagaram	23,42,868	11,61,913	11,80,955	4.16	3.78	4.54
13	Visakhapatnam	42,88,113	21,40,872	21,47,241	11.89	10.91	12.89
14	East Godavari	51,51,549	25,69,419	25,82,130	5.10	4.46	5.75
15	West Godavari	39,34,782	19,63,184	19,71,598	3.45	2.78	4.13
16	Krishna	45,29,009	22,68,312	22,60,697	8.15	7.13	9.19
17	Guntur	48,89,230	24,41,128	24,48,102	9.50	8.48	10.53
18	Prakasam	33,92,764	17,12,735	16,80,029	10.90	10.33	11.47
19	SPSR Nellore	29,66,082	14,93,254	14,72,828	11.15	11.03	11.27
20	Y.S.R.	28,84,524	14,54,136	14,30,388	10.87	10.32	11.43
21	Kurnool	40,46,601	20,40,101	20,06,500	14.65	13.58	15.76
22	Anantapur	40,83,315	20,64,928	20,18,387	12.16	11.04	13.34
23	Chittoor	41,70,468	20,83,505	20,86,963	11.33	10.26	12.43
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8,46,65,533</b>	<b>4,25,09,881</b>	<b>4,21,55,652</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>10.34</b>	<b>11.87</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table- 2.2****Rural Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)**

Sl. No.	District	Population			Percentage Decadal Growth 2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	19,79,912	9,83,653	9,96,259	8.31	7.50	9.13
2	Nizamabad	19,64,273	9,59,801	10,04,472	2.26	1.27	3.22
3	Karimnagar	28,17,507	13,96,595	14,20,912	0.16	-0.41	0.72
4	Medak	23,03,756	11,53,476	11,50,280	0.75	-0.17	1.69
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rangareddy	15,72,032	7,98,623	7,73,409	-3.98	-4.31	-3.64
7	Mahbubnagar	34,35,768	17,38,901	16,96,867	9.33	9.21	9.46
8	Nalgonda	28,21,905	14,26,255	13,95,650	0.23	-0.22	0.71
9	Warangal	25,24,498	12,64,803	12,59,695	-3.75	-4.80	-2.67
10	Khammam	21,42,540	10,67,566	10,74,974	3.60	1.94	5.31
11	Srikakulam	22,63,124	11,25,738	11,37,386	0.19	0.39	-0.01
12	Vizianagaram	18,52,446	9,21,155	9,31,291	0.85	0.68	1.01
13	Visakhapatnam	22,50,655	11,13,637	11,37,018	-2.21	-3.15	-1.26
14	East Godavari	38,36,952	19,20,872	19,16,080	2.33	1.90	2.77
15	West Godavari	31,26,191	15,65,446	15,60,745	2.41	1.80	3.02
16	Krishna	26,71,718	13,37,414	13,34,304	-6.07	-7.07	-5.05
17	Guntur	32,32,485	16,20,120	16,12,365	1.67	0.96	2.40
18	Prakasam	27,30,648	13,81,772	13,48,876	5.35	4.96	5.75
19	SPSR Nellore	21,03,773	10,59,330	10,44,443	1.66	1.54	1.78
20	Y.S.R.	19,00,788	9,59,697	9,41,091	-5.62	-6.02	-5.21
21	Kurnool	29,02,877	14,66,622	14,36,255	7.04	6.23	7.87
22	Anantapur	29,36,359	14,89,021	14,47,338	7.92	6.98	8.90
23	Chittoor	29,41,581	14,69,263	14,72,318	0.23	-0.60	1.07
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>5,63,11,788</b>	<b>2,82,19,760</b>	<b>2,80,92,028</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>2.29</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional



**Table- 2.3**

**Urban Population and decadal growth rate by residence (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Population			Percentage Decadal Growth 2001-2011		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	7,57,826	3,83,311	3,74,515	14.82	14.12	15.55
2	Nizamabad	5,87,800	2,92,390	2,95,410	38.39	35.91	40.94
3	Karimnagar	9,94,231	5,00,473	4,93,758	46.47	44.78	48.22
4	Medak	7,28,121	3,70,711	3,57,410	89.85	88.15	91.64
5	Hyderabad	40,10,238	20,64,359	19,45,879	4.71	4.20	5.26
6	Rangareddy	37,24,364	19,10,071	18,14,293	92.19	90.12	94.42
7	Mahbubnagar	6,06,423	3,07,346	2,99,077	63.3	61.75	64.93
8	Nalgonda	6,61,743	3,31,806	3,29,937	52.94	49.10	57.00
9	Warangal	9,98,146	5,01,454	4,96,692	60.16	58.53	61.84
10	Khammam	6,55,674	3,24,370	3,31,304	28.35	25.58	31.18
11	Srikakulam	4,36,347	2,14,692	2,21,655	56.59	54.90	58.26
12	Vizianagaram	4,90,422	2,40,758	2,49,664	18.92	17.65	20.17
13	Visakhapatnam	20,37,458	10,27,235	10,10,223	33.09	31.65	34.59
14	East Godavari	13,14,597	6,48,547	6,66,050	14.13	12.88	15.36
15	West Godavari	8,08,591	3,97,738	4,10,853	7.68	6.82	8.53
16	Krishna	18,57,291	9,30,898	9,26,393	38.25	37.24	39.27
17	Guntur	16,56,745	8,21,008	8,35,737	28.85	27.19	30.53
18	Prakasam	6,62,116	3,30,963	3,31,153	41.67	40.32	43.04
19	SPSR Nellore	8,62,309	4,33,924	4,28,385	43.95	43.86	44.04
20	Y.S.R.	9,83,736	4,94,439	4,89,297	67.37	66.52	68.24
21	Kumool	11,43,724	5,73,479	5,70,245	39.91	37.99	41.90
22	Anantapur	11,46,956	5,75,907	5,71,049	24.73	23.14	26.37
23	Chittoor	12,28,887	6,14,242	6,14,645	51.52	49.22	53.89
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>2,83,53,745</b>	<b>1,42,90,121</b>	<b>1,40,63,624</b>	<b>36.26</b>	<b>34.94</b>	<b>37.63</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.4**  
**Sex ratio by residence (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)			Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males)		
		2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	989	998	965	1003	1013	977
2	Nizamabad	1017	1027	974	1038	1047	1010
3	Karimnagar	998	1006	964	1009	1017	987
4	Medak	974	979	947	989	997	964
5	Hyderabad	933	-	933	943	-	943
6	Rangareddy	944	962	929	955	968	950
7	Mahbubnagar	972	974	954	975	976	973
8	Nalgonda	966	969	944	982	979	994
9	Warangal	973	974	970	994	996	991
10	Khammam	975	975	978	1010	1007	1021
11	Srikakulam	1014	1014	1011	1014	1010	1032
12	Vizianagaram	1009	1008	1015	1016	1011	1037
13	Visakhapatnam	985	1001	962	1003	1021	983
14	East Godavari	993	989	1005	1005	998	1027
15	West Godavari	991	985	1017	1004	997	1033
16	Krishna	978	976	981	997	998	995
17	Guntur	984	981	992	1003	995	1018
18	Prakasam	971	969	982	981	976	1001
19	SPSR Nellore	984	984	986	986	986	987
20	Y.S.R.	974	972	980	984	981	990
21	Kumool	965	964	967	984	979	994
22	Anantapur	958	955	966	977	972	992
23	Chittoor	982	986	970	1002	1002	1001
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>978</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>984</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.5****Percentage share of total population by residence (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Percentage share of Total Population		Percentage share of Total Population	
		2001		2011	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	73.47	26.53	72.32	27.68
2	Nizamabad	81.89	18.11	76.97	23.03
3	Karimnagar	80.56	19.44	73.92	26.08
4	Medak	85.64	14.36	75.98	24.02
5	Hyderabad	0	100.00	0	100.00
6	Rangareddy	45.80	54.20	29.68	70.32
7	Mahbubnagar	89.43	10.57	85.00	15.00
8	Nalgonda	86.68	13.32	81.00	19.00
9	Warangal	80.8.0	19.20	71.66	28.34
10	Khammam	80.19	19.81	76.57	23.43
11	Srikakulam	89.02	10.98	83.84	16.16
12	Vizianagaram	81.67	18.33	79.07	20.93
13	Visakhapatnam	60.05	39.95	52.49	47.51
14	East Godavari	76.50.	23.50	74.48	25.52
15	West Godavari	80.26	19.74	79.45	20.55
16	Krishna	67.92	32.08	58.99	41.01
17	Guntur	71.20.	28.80	66.11	33.89
18	Prakasam	84.72	15.28	80.48	19.52
19	SPSR Nellore	77.55	22.45	70.93	29.07
20	Y.S.R.	77.41	22.59	65.90	34.10
21	Kumool	76.84	23.16	71.74	28.26
22	Anantapur	74.74	25.26	71.91	28.09
23	Chittoor	78.35	21.65	70.53	29.47
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>72.70</b>	<b>27.30</b>	<b>66.51</b>	<b>33.49</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.6****Child population Age Group 0-6 years by residency**

Sl. No.	District	Persons (0-6 years)		
		Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adilabad	2,95,811	1,52,362	1,43,449
2	Nizamabad	2,68,202	1,37,788	1,30,414
3	Karimnagar	3,22,897	1,66,698	1,56,199
4	Medak	3,48,721	1,78,441	1,70,280
5	Hyderabad	4,19,500	2,16,428	2,03,072
6	Rangareddy	5,95,352	3,05,728	2,89,624
7	Mahbubnagar	5,01,878	2,59,810	2,42,068
8	Nalgonda	3,54,940	1,84,739	1,70,201
9	Warangal	3,24,410	1,69,654	1,54,756
10	Khammam	2,67,553	1,36,637	1,30,916
11	Srikakulam	2,65,404	1,35,929	1,29,475
12	anagaram	2,31,021	1,18,149	1,12,872
13	Visakhapatnam	4,29,234	2,18,923	2,10,311
14	East Godavari	4,92,446	2,50,086	2,42,360
15	West Godavari	3,63,536	1,84,513	1,79,023
16	Krishna	4,06,927	2,08,341	1,98,586
17	Guntur	4,66,285	2,39,408	2,26,877
18	Prakasam	3,60,461	1,86,581	1,73,880
19	SPSRNellore	2,87,368	1,47,719	1,39,649
20	Y.S.R.	3,13,455	1,63,371	1,50,084
21	Kurnool	4,77,198	2,46,345	2,30,853
22	Anantapur	4,26,922	2,21,539	2,05,383
23	Chittoor	4,23,165	2,19,141	2,04,024
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>86,42,686</b>	<b>44,48,330</b>	<b>41,94,356</b>

**Table-2.6(Conclude.)****Child population Age Group 0-6 years by residency**

Sl. No.	District	Rural (0-6 years)			Urban (0-6 years)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adilabad	2,24,228	1,15,243	1,08,985	71,583	37,119	34,464
2	Nizamabad	2,05,225	1,05,633	99,592	62,977	32,155	30,822
3	Karimnagar	2,33,272	1,20,554	1,12,718	89,625	46,144	43,481
4	Medak	2,65,098	1,35,720	1,29,378	83,623	42,721	40,902
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	4,19,500	2,16,428	2,03,072
6	Rangareddy	1,85,629	95,454	90,175	4,09,723	2,10,274	1,99,449
7	Mahbubnagar	4,35,734	2,25,834	2,09,900	66,144	33,976	32,168
8	Nalgonda	2,90,927	1,51,914	1,39,013	64,013	32,825	31,188
9	Warangal	2,36,006	1,24,136	1,11,870	88,404	45,518	42,886
10	Khammam	2,06,917	1,05,499	1,01,418	60,636	31,138	29,498
11	Srikakulam	2,25,041	1,15,074	1,09,967	40,363	20,855	19,508
12	anagaram	1,86,040	95,043	90,997	44,981	23,106	21,875
13	Visakhapatnam	2,42,612	1,23,492	1,19,120	1,86,622	95,431	91,191
14	East Godavari	3,74,246	1,90,050	1,84,196	1,18,200	60,036	58,164
15	West Godavari	2,94,280	1,49,461	1,44,819	69,256	35,052	34,204
16	Krishna	2,44,086	1,25,037	1,19,049	1,62,841	83,304	79,537
17	Guntur	3,14,670	1,61,846	1,52,824	1,51,615	77,562	74,053
18	Prakasam	2,96,805	1,53,840	1,42,965	63,656	32,741	30,915
19	SPSRNellore	2,11,779	1,09,041	1,02,738	75,589	38,678	36,911
20	Y.S.R.	2,09,426	1,09,271	1,00,155	1,04,029	54,100	49,929
21	Kurnool	3,53,718	1,82,537	1,71,181	1,23,480	63,808	59,672
22	Anantapur	3,10,720	1,61,163	1,49,557	1,16,202	60,376	55,826
23	Chittoor	3,05,825	1,58,245	1,47,580	1,17,340	60,896	56,444
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>58,52,284</b>	<b>30,14,087</b>	<b>28,38,197</b>	<b>27,90,402</b>	<b>14,34,243</b>	<b>13,56,159</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.7**

**Child Population decadal Growth by residence**

Sl. No.	District	Percentage Decadal Growth child population 0-6 years (Persons) 2001-2011			Percentage Decadal Growth child population 0-6 years (Males) 2001-2011			Percentage Decadal Growth child population 0-6 years (Female) 2001-2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adilabad	-21.49	-22.6	-17.8	-20.64	-21.65	-17.36	-22.37	-23.58	-18.27
2	Nizamabad	-20.52	-26.35	7.13	-20.02	-25.7	6.81	-21.03	-27.02	7.46
3	Karimnagar	-30.7	-39.14	8.38	-29.81	-38.19	8.69	-31.63	-40.11	8.05
4	Medak	-13.39	-24.09	56.49	-12.94	-23.59	56.21	-13.86	-24.6	56.78
5	Hyderabad	-13.7	0	-13.7	-13.49	0	-13.49	-13.92	-13.92	0
6	Rangareddy	19.06	-25.56	63.46	19.79	-24.65	63.58	18.31	-26.5	63.32
7	Mahbubnagar	-8.33	-12.51	33.72	-7.39	-11.52	34.17	-9.32	-13.55	33.25
8	Nalgonda	-22.16	-27.57	17.96	-20.93	-26.21	18.27	-23.45	-29.01	17.64
9	Warangal	-28.35	-37.7	19.55	-26.74	-35.96	20.7	-30.03	-39.51	18.36
10	Khammam	-23.59	-28.7	1.14	-23.1	-28.26	1.71	-24.09	-29.14	0.55
11	Srikakulam	-21.03	-25.85	23.75	-20.43	-25.39	25.63	-21.65	-26.32	21.8
12	anagaram	-21.93	-25.31	-3.99	-20.96	-24.29	-3.5	-22.93	-26.35	-4.5
13	Visakhapatnam	-12.96	-23.39	5.77	-12.26	-22.39	5.57	-13.67	-24.4	5.98
14	East Godavari	-19.73	-22.27	-10.46	-19.36	-21.99	-9.71	-20.11	-22.56	-11.23
15	West Godavari	-20.9	-21.6	-17.81	-20.92	-21.64	-17.73	-20.88	-21.56	-17.88
16	Krishna	-18.39	-28.81	4.56	-17.96	-28.36	4.9	-18.83	-29.27	4.2
17	Guntur	-13.38	-19.57	3.11	-12.86	-19	3.51	-13.91	-20.16	2.69
18	Prakasam	-7.42	-11.85	20.96	-6.31	-10.69	21.69	-8.58	-13.08	20.2
19	SPSR Nellore	-12.5	-18.68	11.2	-12.1	-18.22	11.37	-12.91	-19.17	11.03
20	Y.S.R.	-7.99	-21.06	38.06	-6.45	-19.73	40.48	-9.6	-22.47	35.53
21	Kurnool	-11.24	-16.94	10.48	-10.28	-16.09	11.92	-12.24	-17.82	8.98
22	Anantapur	-11.03	-15.03	1.78	-9.57	-13.79	4.02	-12.55	-16.33	-0.53
23	Chittoor	-12.85	-21.33	21.18	-11.78	-20.32	22.32	-13.98	-22.39	19.98
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>-15.03</b>	<b>-23.22</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>-14.25</b>	<b>-22.38</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>-12.55</b>	<b>-16.33</b>	<b>-0.53</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.8****Percentage of child population by residence - Persons (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2001 (Persons)			Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2011 (Persons)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	15.14	15.85	13.19	10.8	11.33	9.45
2	Nizamabad	14.39	14.51	13.84	10.51	10.45	10.71
3	Karimnagar	13.34	13.62	12.18	8.47	8.28	9.01
4	Medak	15.08	15.27	13.93	11.5	11.51	11.48
5	Hyderabad	12.69	0	12.69	10.46	0	10.46
6	Rangareddy	13.99	15.23	12.94	11.24	11.81	11
7	Mahbubnagar	15.58	15.85	13.32	12.42	12.68	10.91
8	Nalgonda	14.04	14.27	12.54	10.19	10.31	9.67
9	Warangal	13.95	14.44	11.87	9.21	9.35	8.86
10	Khammam	13.58	14.03	11.74	9.56	9.66	9.25
11	Srikakulam	13.24	13.43	11.7	9.83	9.94	9.25
12	Vizianagaram	13.16	13.56	11.36	9.86	10.04	9.17
13	Visakhapatnam	12.87	13.76	11.53	10.01	10.78	9.16
14	East Godavari	12.52	12.84	11.46	9.56	9.75	8.99
15	West Godavari	12.08	12.3	11.22	9.24	9.41	8.57
16	Krishna	11.91	12.05	11.59	8.98	9.14	8.77
17	Guntur	12.06	12.31	11.44	9.54	9.73	9.15
18	Prakasam	12.73	12.99	11.26	10.62	10.87	9.61
19	SPSR Nellore	12.31	12.58	11.35	9.69	10.07	8.77
20	Y.S.R.	13.09	13.17	12.82	10.87	11.02	10.57
21	Kurnool	15.23	15.7	13.67	11.79	12.19	10.8
22	Anantapur	13.18	13.44	12.42	10.46	10.58	10.13
23	Chittoor	12.96	13.25	11.94	10.15	10.4	9.55
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>13.35</b>	<b>13.76</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>9.84</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.9****Percentage of child population by residence - Males (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2001 (Males)			Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2011 (Males)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	15.35	16.07	13.37	11.15	11.72	9.68
2	Nizamabad	14.81	15	13.99	11	11.01	11
3	Karimnagar	13.59	13.91	12.28	8.79	8.63	9.22
4	Medak	15.15	15.37	13.88	11.71	11.77	11.52
5	Hyderabad	12.63	0	12.63	10.48	0	10.48
6	Rangareddy	13.88	15.18	12.79	11.29	11.95	11.01
7	Mahbubnagar	15.74	16.03	13.33	12.7	12.99	11.05
8	Nalgonda	14.14	14.4	12.47	10.51	10.65	9.89
9	Warangal	14.08	14.59	11.92	9.61	9.81	9.08
10	Khammam	13.61	14.04	11.85	9.82	9.88	9.6
11	Srikakulam	13.56	13.75	11.98	10.14	10.22	9.71
12	Vizianagaram	13.35	13.72	11.7	10.17	10.32	9.6
13	Visakhapatnam	12.93	13.84	11.59	10.23	11.09	9.29
14	East Godavari	12.61	12.92	11.57	9.73	9.89	9.26
15	West Godavari	12.22	12.4	11.44	9.4	9.55	8.81
16	Krishna	11.99	12.13	11.71	9.18	9.35	8.95
17	Guntur	12.21	12.45	11.61	9.81	9.99	9.45
18	Prakasam	12.83	13.08	11.41	10.89	11.13	9.89
19	SPSR Nellore	12.5	12.78	11.51	9.89	10.29	8.91
20	Y.S.R.	13.25	13.33	12.97	11.23	11.39	10.94
21	Kurnool	15.29	15.76	13.72	12.08	12.45	11.13
22	Anantapur	13.17	13.43	12.41	10.73	10.82	10.48
23	Chittoor	13.14	13.44	12.09	10.52	10.77	9.91
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>13.46</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>10.46</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>10.04</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional.



**Table-2.10****Percentage of child population by residence - Females (Provisional)**

Sl.No.	District	Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2001 (Females)			Percentage of Child Population in Age Group 0-6 Years 2011 (Females)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	14.94	15.62	13.01	10.46	10.94	9.2
2	Nizamabad	13.96	14.02	13.68	10.03	9.91	10.43
3	Karimnagar	13.1	13.34	12.08	8.16	7.93	8.81
4	Medak	15	15.17	13.99	11.29	11.25	11.44
5	Hyderabad	12.76	0	12.76	10.44	0	10.44
6	Rangareddy	14.1	15.29	13.09	11.19	11.66	10.99
7	Mahbubnagar	15.42	15.66	13.31	12.13	12.37	10.76
8	Nalgonda	13.93	14.13	12.62	9.86	9.96	9.45
9	Warangal	13.81	14.29	11.81	8.81	8.88	8.63
10	Khammam	13.54	14.02	11.62	9.31	9.43	8.9
11	Srikakulam	12.94	13.12	11.44	9.53	9.67	8.8
12	Vizianagaram	12.96	13.4	11.03	9.56	9.77	8.76
13	Visakhapatnam	12.81	13.68	11.46	9.79	10.48	9.03
14	East Godavari	12.42	12.76	11.35	9.39	9.61	8.73
15	West Godavari	11.95	12.19	11	9.08	9.28	8.33
16	Krishna	11.82	11.98	11.48	8.78	8.92	8.59
17	Guntur	11.9	12.16	11.26	9.27	9.48	8.86
18	Prakasam	12.62	12.89	11.11	10.35	10.6	9.34
19	SPSR Nellore	12.11	12.39	11.18	9.48	9.84	8.62
20	Y.S.R.	12.93	13.01	12.67	10.49	10.64	10.2
21	Kurnool	15.18	15.64	13.63	11.51	11.92	10.46
22	Anantapur	13.19	13.45	12.42	10.18	10.33	9.78
23	Chittoor	12.78	13.05	11.78	9.78	10.02	9.18
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>13.23</b>	<b>13.61</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.64</b>

Source: Census of India-2011 Provisional

**Table-2.11****District Wise Child Sex Ratio by Residence**

Sl. No	District	Child sex Ratio (0-6 Years)			Child sex Ratio (0-6 Years)		
		2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	962	970	939	942	946	928
2	Nizamabad	959	960	953	946	946	959
3	Karimnagar	962	965	948	937	935	942
4	Medak	964	966	954	954	953	957
5	Hyderabad	843	0	943	938	0	938
6	Ranga Reddy	859	969	950	947	945	949
7	Mahbubnagar	952	651	953	932	329	947
8	Nalgonda	952	651	955	921	915	950
9	Warangal	955	654	961	912	901	942
10	Khammam	971	673	958	958	961	947
11	Srikakulam	967	968	965	953	956	935
12	Vizianagaram	980	984	957	955	957	947
13	Visakhapatnam	976	990	952	961	965	956
14	East Godavari	978	976	985	969	969	969
15	West Godavari	970	968	978	970	969	976
16	Krishna	963	964	961	953	952	955
17	Guntur	958	958	962	948	944	955
18	Prakasam	955	955	956	932	929	944
19	SPSR Nellore	954	953	957	945	942	954
20	Y.S.R.	951	949	957	919	917	923
21	Kurnool	958	957	960	937	938	935
22	Anantapur	959	956	967	927	928	925
23	Chittoor	955	957	945	931	933	927
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>961</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>946</b>

Source: census of India 2011 Provisional.

**Table- 2.12****Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census - 2001**

Sl. No	District	Rural			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Adilabad	188286	255589	229271	673146
2.	Nizamabad	178615	242022	220721	641358
3.	Karimnagar	249286	325121	312860	887267
4.	Medak	221054	307858	277396	806308
5.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-
6.	Ranga Reddy	158664	220050	206937	585651
7.	Mahbubnagar	313856	447153	397761	1158770
8.	Nalgonda	259877	353919	343156	956952
9.	Warangal	240544	333960	306920	881424
10.	Khammam	192264	259816	245781	697861
11.	Srikakulam	204481	270778	259144	734403
12.	Vizianagaram	167810	218528	196489	582827
13.	Visakhapatnam	208922	283141	258931	750994
14.	East Godavari	324855	428000	425283	1178138
15.	West Godavari	254125	335505	339650	929280
16.	Krishna	231421	303227	320006	854654
17.	Guntur	260094	343712	347209	951015
18.	Prakasam	224571	303841	291218	819630
19.	SPSR Nellore	178455	224589	219299	622343
20.	Y.S.R.	176356	240377	213238	629971
21.	Kurmool	271638	397363	340946	1009947
22.	Anantapur	238490	345253	321902	905645
23.	Chittoor	269268	332362	295271	896901
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>5012932</b>	<b>6772164</b>	<b>6369389</b>	<b>18154485</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table - 2.13****Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census - 2001**

Sl. No	District	Urban			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Adilabad	55103	82926	91545	229574
2.	Nizamabad	37787	51677	52709	142173
3.	Karimnagar	53284	74382	83785	211451
4.	Medak	34931	45750	46803	127484
5.	Hyderabad	319253	412581	451834	1183668
6.	Ranga Reddy	165505	206282	209640	581427
7.	Mahbubnagar	31590	44884	47994	124468
8.	Nalgonda	35226	49148	55450	139824
9.	Warangal	48428	64340	71566	184334
10.	Khammam	39361	53237	59408	152006
11.	Srikakulam	21861	28297	30421	80579
12.	Vizianagaram	30950	41323	46032	118305
13.	Visakhapatnam	115511	150393	158146	424050
14.	East Godavari	88249	115513	127697	331459
15.	West Godavari	56359	73200	81456	211015
16.	Krishna	101842	133401	146655	381898
17.	Guntur	97306	125607	138108	361021
18.	Prakasam	34522	45912	49023	129457
19.	SPSR Nellore	45167	57644	61113	163924
20.	Y.S.R.	49082	67423	65486	181991
21.	Kurnool	71855	99176	99308	270339
22.	Anantapur	73230	104091	106924	284245
23.	Chittoor	65027	81440	82481	228948
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>1671429</b>	<b>2208627</b>	<b>2363584</b>	<b>6243640</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad.

**TABLE- 2.14****Children Population by Age Group 0-14 Years Census - 2001**

Sl. No	District	Total			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Adilabad	243389	338515	320816	902720
2.	Nizamabad	216402	293699	273430	783531
3.	Karimnagar	302570	399503	396645	1098718
4.	Medak	255985	353608	324199	933792
5.	Hyderabad	319253	412581	451834	1183668
6.	Ranga Reddy	324169	426332	416577	1167078
7.	Mahbubnagar	345446	492037	445755	1283238
8.	Nalgonda	295103	403067	398606	1096776
9.	Warangal	288972	398300	378486	1065758
10.	Khammam	231625	313053	305189	849867
11.	Srikakulam	226342	299075	289565	814982
12.	Vizianagaram	198760	259851	242521	701132
13.	Visakhapatnam	324433	433534	417077	1175044
14.	East Godavari	413104	543513	552980	1509597
15.	West Godavari	310484	408705	421106	1140295
16.	Krishna	333263	436628	466661	1236552
17.	Guntur	357400	469319	485317	1312036
18.	Prakasam	259093	349753	340241	949087
19.	SPSR Nellore	223622	282233	280412	786267
20.	Y.S.R.	225438	307800	278724	811962
21.	Kurnool	343493	496539	440254	1280286
22.	Anantapur	311720	449344	428826	1189890
23.	Chittoor	334295	413802	377752	1125849
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>6684361</b>	<b>8980791</b>	<b>8732973</b>	<b>24398125</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.15****Percentage of Children in Different Age Groups Census- 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Rural			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	10.3	13.98	12.54	36.82
2	Nizamabad	9.3	12.6	11.49	33.39
3	Karimnagar	8.86	11.56	11.12	31.54
4	Medak	9.67	13.46	12.13	35.26
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	0
6	Ranga Reddy	9.69	13.44	12.64	35.77
7	Mahbubnagar	9.99	14.23	12.66	36.87
8	Nalgonda	9.23	12.57	12.19	33.99
9	Warangal	9.17	12.73	11.7	33.61
10	Khammam	9.3	12.56	11.88	33.74
11	Srikakulam	9.05	11.99	11.47	32.51
12	Vizianagaram	9.14	11.9	10.7	31.73
13	Visakhapatnam	9.08	12.3	11.25	32.63
14	East Godavari	8.66	11.41	11.34	31.42
15	West Godavari	8.32	10.99	11.13	30.44
16	Krishna	8.14	10.66	11.25	30.05
17	Guntur	8.18	10.81	10.92	29.91
18	Prakasam	8.66	11.72	11.24	31.62
19	SPSR Nellore	8.62	10.85	10.6	30.07
20	Y.S.R.	8.76	11.94	10.59	31.28
21	Kurnool	10.02	14.65	12.57	37.24
22	Anantapur	8.77	12.69	11.83	33.28
23	Chittoor	9.17	11.32	10.06	30.56
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>9.05</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>11.50</b>	<b>32.77</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.16****Percentage of Children in Different Age Groups Census – 2001**

Sl. No	District	Urban			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	8.35	12.56	13.87	34.78
2	Nizamabad	8.9	12.17	12.41	33.47
3	Karimnagar	7.85	10.96	12.34	31.15
4	Medak	9.11	11.93	12.2	33.24
5	Hyderabad	8.34	10.77	11.8	30.91
6	Ranga Reddy	8.54	10.64	10.82	30
7	Mahbubnagar	8.51	12.09	12.92	33.52
8	Nalgonda	8.14	11.36	12.82	32.32
9	Warangal	7.77	10.32	11.48	29.58
10	Khammam	7.7	10.42	11.63	29.75
11	Srikakulam	7.85	10.15	10.92	28.92
12	Vizianagaram	7.5	10.02	11.16	28.69
13	Visakhapatnam	7.55	9.82	10.33	27.7
14	East Godavari	7.66	10.03	11.09	28.78
15	West Godavari	7.51	9.75	10.85	28.1
16	Krishna	7.58	9.93	10.92	28.43
17	Guntur	7.57	9.77	10.74	28.08
18	Prakasam	7.39	9.82	10.49	27.7
19	SPSR Nellore	7.54	9.62	10.2	27.36
20	Y.S.R.	8.35	11.47	11.14	30.96
21	Kurnool	8.79	12.13	12.15	33.07
22	Anantapur	7.96	11.32	11.63	30.91
23	Chittoor	8.02	10.04	10.17	28.23
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8.03</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>11.36</b>	<b>30.00</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.17****Percentage of Children in Different Age Groups census- 2001**

Sl. No	District	Total			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	9.78	13.61	12.89	36.28
2	Nizamabad	9.23	12.52	11.66	33.4
3	Karimnagar	8.67	11.44	11.36	31.47
4	Medak	9.59	13.24	12.14	34.97
5	Hyderabad	8.34	10.77	11.8	30.91
6	Ranga Reddy	9.07	11.93	11.65	32.64
7	Mahbubnagar	9.83	14	12.69	36.52
8	Nalgonda	9.09	12.41	12.27	33.77
9	Warangal	8.9	12.27	11.66	32.83
10	Khammam	8.98	12.14	11.83	32.95
11	Srikakulam	8.92	11.79	11.41	32.12
12	Vizianagaram	8.84	11.55	10.78	31.17
13	Visakhapatnam	8.47	11.31	10.88	30.66
14	East Godavari	8.43	11.09	11.28	30.8
15	West Godavari	8.16	10.75	11.07	29.98
16	Krishna	7.96	10.43	11.14	29.53
17	Guntur	8	10.51	10.87	29.38
18	Prakasam	8.47	11.43	11.12	31.02
19	SPSR Nellore	8.38	10.58	10.51	29.46
20	Y.S.R.	8.66	11.83	10.71	31.21
21	Kumool	9.73	14.07	12.47	36.27
22	Anantapur	8.56	12.34	11.78	32.68
23	Chittoor	8.92	11.05	10.08	30.06
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8.77</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>32.01</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad



**TABLE- 2.18****Total Population and Children Population by age group and Sex-2001**

Sl. No	District	Total			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	242389	338515	320816	2488003
2	Nizamabad	216402	293699	273430	2345685
3	Karimnagar	302570	399503	396645	3491822
4	Medak	255985	353608	324199	2670097
5	Hyderabad	319253	412581	451834	3829753
6	Ranga Reddy	324169	426332	416577	3575064
7	Mahbubnagar	345446	492037	445755	3513934
8	Nalgonda	295103	403067	398606	3247982
9	Warangal	288972	398300	378486	3246004
10	Khammam	231625	313053	305189	2578927
11	Srikakulam	226342	299075	289565	2537593
12	Vizianagaram	198760	259851	242521	2249254
13	Visakhapatnam	324433	433534	417077	3832336
14	East Godavari	413104	543513	552980	4901420
15	West Godavari	310484	408705	421106	3803517
16	Krishna	333263	436628	466661	4187841
17	Guntur	357400	469319	485317	4465144
18	Prakasam	259093	349753	340241	3059423
19	SPSR Nellore	223622	282233	280412	2668564
20	Y.S.R.	225438	307800	278724	2601797
21	Kurnool	343493	496539	440254	3529494
22	Anantapur	311720	449344	428826	3640478
23	Chittoor	334295	413802	377752	3745875
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>6684361</b>	<b>8980791</b>	<b>8732973</b>	<b>76210007</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.19****Population and Children Population by Age Group and Sex-2001 Census**

Sl. No	District	Male			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	124237	171199	166646	1250958
2	Nizamabad	110146	149576	141779	1162905
3	Karimnagar	154228	202039	202836	1747968
4	Medak	129750	179101	168247	1352446
5	Hyderabad	164003	211924	231139	1981173
6	Ranga Reddy	164591	217583	214444	1839227
7	Mahbubnagar	176041	251823	234255	1782340
8	Nalgonda	151042	205496	207771	1651990
9	Warangal	147242	202917	198048	1644895
10	Khammam	117268	158924	157702	1305543
11	Srikakulam	114805	151671	152102	1260020
12	Vizianagaram	100328	131098	126383	1119541
13	Visakhapatnam	164319	220321	217178	1930197
14	East Godavari	208446	275026	278111	2459640
15	West Godavari	157346	207322	210962	1910038
16	Krishna	169146	222800	237092	2117401
17	Guntur	182695	238448	246188	2250279
18	Prakasam	132086	179628	175637	1552332
19	SPSR Nellore	114297	144059	145317	1344935
20	Y.S.R.	115626	156891	144309	1318093
21	Kurnool	174919	254184	230903	1796214
22	Anantapur	158646	228765	224628	1859588
23	Chittoor	171007	210357	196044	1889690
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>3402214</b>	<b>4571152</b>	<b>4507721</b>	<b>38527413</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**TABLE- 2.20****Population and Children Population by age group and Sex-2001 Census**

Sl. No	District	Female			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	Total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	119152	167316	154170	1237045
2	Nizamabad	106256	144123	131651	1182780
3	Karimnagar	148342	197464	193809	1743854
4	Medak	126235	174507	155952	1317651
5	Hyderabad	155250	200657	220695	1848580
6	Ranga Reddy	159578	208749	202133	1735837
7	Mahbubnagar	169405	240214	211500	1731594
8	Nalgonda	144061	197571	190835	1595992
9	Warangal	141730	195383	180438	1601109
10	Khammam	114357	154129	147487	1273384
11	Srikakulam	111537	147404	137463	1277573
12	Vizianagaram	98432	128753	116138	1129713
13	Visakhapatnam	160114	213213	199899	1902139
14	East Godavari	204658	268487	274869	2441780
15	West Godavari	153138	201383	210144	1893479
16	Krishna	164117	213828	229569	2070440
17	Guntur	174705	230871	239129	2214865
18	Prakasam	127007	170125	164604	1507091
19	SPSR Nellore	109325	138174	135095	1323629
20	Y.S.R.	109812	150909	134415	1283704
21	Kurnool	168574	242355	209351	1733280
22	Anantapur	153074	220579	204198	1780890
23	Chittoor	163288	203445	181708	1856185
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>3282147</b>	<b>4409639</b>	<b>4225252</b>	<b>37682594</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.21****Percentage of Population by Age and Sex – 2001 Census**

Sl. No	District	Female			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	9.63	13.53	12.46	35.62
2	Nizamabad	8.98	12.19	11.13	32.3
3	Karimnagar	8.51	11.32	11.11	30.94
4	Medak	9.58	13.24	11.84	34.66
5	Hyderabad	8.4	10.85	11.94	31.19
6	Ranga Reddy	9.19	12.03	11.64	32.86
7	Mahbubnagar	9.78	13.87	12.21	35.87
8	Nalgonda	9.03	12.38	11.96	33.36
9	Warangal	8.85	12.2	11.27	32.32
10	Khammam	8.98	12.1	11.58	32.67
11	Srikakulam	8.73	11.54	10.76	31.03
12	Vizianagaram	8.71	11.4	10.28	30.39
13	Visakhapatnam	8.42	11.21	10.51	30.14
14	East Godavari	8.38	11	11.26	30.63
15	West Godavari	8.09	10.64	11.1	29.82
16	Krishna	7.93	10.33	11.09	29.34
17	Guntur	7.89	10.42	10.8	29.11
18	Prakasam	8.43	11.29	10.92	30.64
19	SPSR Nellore	8.26	10.44	10.21	28.9
20	Y.S.R.	8.55	11.76	10.47	30.78
21	Kurnool	9.73	13.98	12.08	35.79
22	Anantapur	8.6	12.39	11.47	32.45
23	Chittoor	8.8	10.96	9.79	29.55
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8.71</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>11.21</b>	<b>31.62</b>

Source Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**Table- 2.22****Percentage of Population by Age and Sex – 2001 Census**

Sl. No	District	Male			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	9.93	13.69	13.32	36.94
2	Nizamabad	9.47	12.86	12.19	34.53
3	Karimnagar	8.82	11.56	11.6	31.99
4	Medak	9.59	13.24	12.44	35.28
5	Hyderabad	8.28	10.7	11.67	30.64
6	Ranga Reddy	8.95	11.83	11.66	32.44
7	Mahbubnagar	9.88	14.13	13.14	37.15
8	Nalgonda	9.14	12.44	12.58	34.16
9	Warangal	8.95	12.34	12.04	33.33
10	Khammam	8.98	12.17	12.08	33.23
11	Srikakulam	9.11	12.04	12.07	33.22
12	Vizianagaram	8.96	11.71	11.29	31.96
13	Visakhapatnam	8.51	11.41	11.25	31.18
14	East Godavari	8.47	11.18	11.31	30.96
15	West Godavari	8.24	10.85	11.04	31.14
16	Krishna	7.99	10.52	11.2	29.71
17	Guntur	8.12	10.6	10.94	29.66
18	Prakasam	8.51	11.57	11.31	31.39
19	SPSR Nellore	8.5	10.71	10.8	30.01
20	Y.S.R.	8.77	11.9	10.95	31.62
21	Kurnool	9.74	14.15	12.85	36.74
22	Anantapur	8.53	12.3	12.08	32.91
23	Chittoor	9.05	11.13	10.37	30.56
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8.83</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>32.40</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad

**TABLE- 2.23**

**Percentage of Population by age and Sex – 2001 Census**

Sl. No	District	All Persons			
		0-4 Years	5-9 Years	10-14 Years	0-14 Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Adilabad	9.78	13.61	12.89	36.28
2	Nizamabad	9.23	12.52	11.66	33.4
3	Karimnagar	8.67	11.44	11.36	31.47
4	Medak	9.59	13.24	12.14	34.97
5	Hyderabad	8.34	10.77	11.8	30.91
6	Ranga Reddy	9.07	11.93	11.65	32.64
7	Mahbubnagar	9.83	14	12.69	36.52
8	Nalgonda	9.09	12.41	12.27	33.77
9	Warangal	8.9	12.27	11.66	32.83
10	Khammam	8.98	12.14	11.83	32.95
11	Srikakulam	8.92	11.79	11.41	32.12
12	Vizianagaram	8.84	11.55	10.78	31.17
13	Visakhapatnam	8.47	11.31	10.88	30.66
14	East Godavari	8.43	11.09	11.28	30.8
15	West Godavari	8.16	10.75	11.07	29.98
16	Krishna	7.96	10.43	11.14	29.53
17	Guntur	8	10.51	10.87	29.38
18	Prakasam	8.47	11.43	11.12	31.02
19	SPSR Nellore	8.38	10.58	10.51	29.46
20	Y.S.R.	8.66	11.83	10.71	31.21
21	Kurnool	9.73	14.07	12.47	36.27
22	Anantapur	8.56	12.34	11.78	32.68
23	Chittoor	8.92	11.05	10.08	30.06
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>8.77</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>32.01</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Hyderabad.



# HEALTH

## CHAPTER - III HEALTH

### 1. (I) Health:

One of objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan is to achieve good health for the people, especially the poor and underprivileged. Accordingly the Plan document envisaged monitorable targets for important health indicators like Child malnutrition, Infant mortality rate (IMR), Maternal mortality ratio (MMR), Anemia among women and girls and Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

#### (ii) Life Expectancy at Birth and at the Age of One Year

Life expectancy at birth has more than doubled since independence from a level of 32 years in 1951 to 64 years in 2001. Credit for this primarily needs to be given to the eradication of some communicable diseases like small-pox and dengue, decrease in the incidence of malaria, betterment of rural hygiene, sanitation and drinking water facilities and a whole array of available health facilities and infrastructure. However, these achievements have not covered the entire mass of population together with the health goals set by the Government of India.



The Government of India has since independence tried to approach the problem of health through direct and indirect interventions, starting with the Family Planning Programme in 1951 and experimenting with different approaches to bring about changes. Later health issues got tagged with the Programme and were always in focus. In 1992 the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme (CSSM), in 1995 the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) and in 2005 the National Rural Health Mission (NRHS) are functioned. There were also the National Health Policy, 1983 and the National Health Policy, 2005. The policies recognized the importance of health in the process of social and economic development and the need for improving the quality of life of the people and a mission to meet these goals.



However, India is still grappling with major health problems. Adult health problems continue to be tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhea, HIV/AIDS and the chronic diseases attached with old-age. For women too there are a host of terminal diseases attached with pregnancy and child birth. And in case of children, precious lives continue to be lost to early childhood diseases, inadequate newborn care and childbirth-related causes. It is estimated that more than two million children die every year from preventable infections alone.

## 2. 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. In the seven years between 1999 and 2006, the percentage of underweight children (0-3 years) has come down from 37.7% to 36.5%- a mere 1.2 percentage points<sup>1</sup> (Table 3.2.1). 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. What is striking is that the rate of reduction of malnutrition among all these groups except for SCs is sluggish at 0.2 percentage points per annum. The plan target of 18.3% cannot be achieved by the state unless the rate of reduction of malnutrition is increased by nearly 15 times.

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. Quintile wise malnutrition rates presented in Figure 3.2.1 reveal that malnutrition declines with improvements in the standard of living, but would persist even among the top quintile classes. Percentage of children who suffered malnutrition in poorest quintile class was high as 54%. It declines to 42% for the second quintile and further down to 27.6% for the fourth quintiles and persist at 24% for the top quintile. The pattern in figure 1 clearly show that though the risk of malnutrition decreases with the standard of living of the household, there are several other factors that have important bearing nutritional status of children. Studies on malnutrition show that probability of a child falling into malnutrition decreases with improvement in mother's education, mother's age at child's birth, and access to maternal practices. Low birth weight (less than 2.5 kg) of child increases the risk of malnutrition. In Andhra Pradesh one third of the malnourished children had low birth weight. Malnutrition among the children is also intergenerational. The NFHS data show that Mothers who suffer from Chronic Energy Deficiency (with body mass index of less than  $18.5\text{kg/M}^2$ )

---

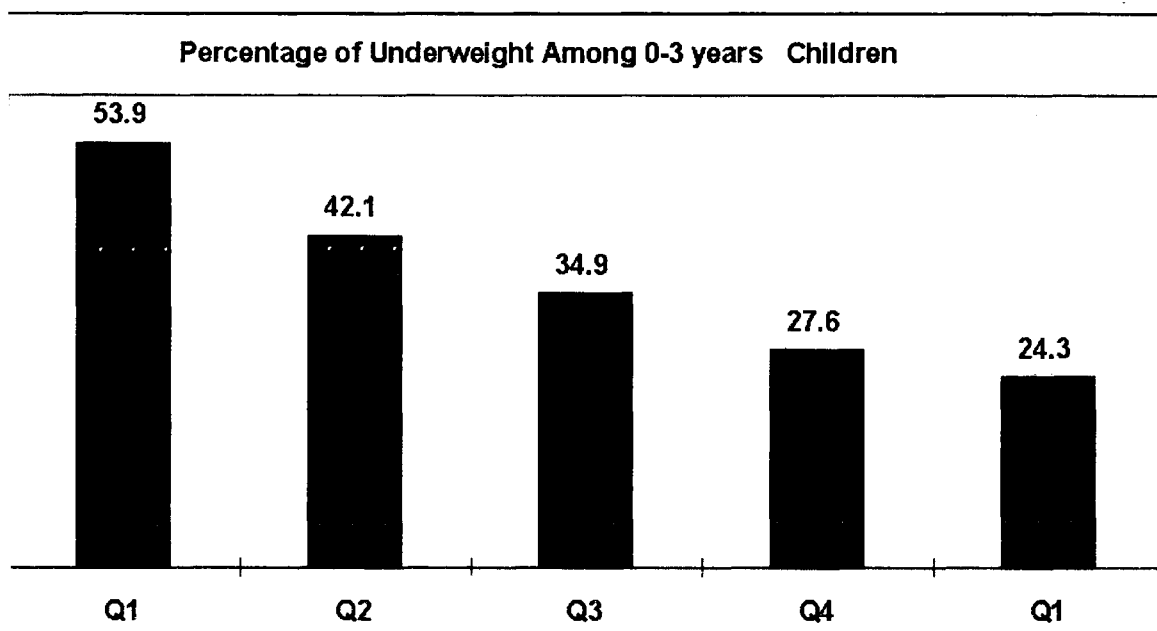
<sup>1</sup> Using NCHS standards.

have 14 percent more malnourished children than healthy mothers have. Malnutrition during first two years impairs cognitive development, intelligence, strength, energy and productivity.

**Statement 3.2.1: Percentage of fewer than 3 year old children who are underweight.**

Region /Groups	Year			Rate of Reduction (percentage points per annum)	
	1998-99	2005-06	2012 Target	Actual	Required
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Rural	41.8	40.3	20.1	-0.2	-2.9
Urban	28.6	28.9	14.5	0.0	-2.1
Andhra Pradesh	37.7	36.5	18.3	-0.2	-2.6
ST	45.5	48.9	24.5	0.5	-3.5
SC	43.5	35.4	17.7	-1.2	-2.5
BC	40.4	39.1	19.6	-0.2	-2.8
OC	31.6	26.1	13.1	-0.8	-1.9
<b>All India</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>

Source: NFHS unit level data. NCHS standards are used for determining the nutritional status of children.



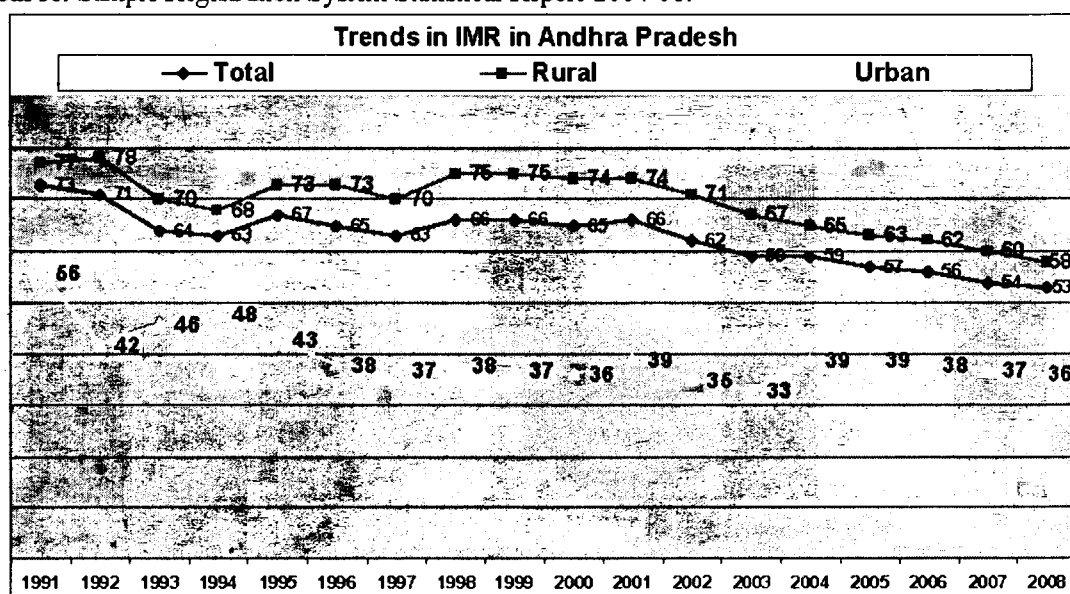
### 3. Infant Mortality Rates:

Infant mortality rate is defined as the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one per 1000 live births in a given year. According to the SRS estimates the IMR for the state in 2008 is 53. The IMR is higher in rural areas at 56 compared to urban areas (36). Recent trends indicate that during 1991-2008 IMR declined at 1.5% per annum at aggregate level. The rate of reduction lower in rural areas (1.3% p.a) than in urban areas (1.7% pa). The eleventh plan targets a reduction in IMR in the state from 52 to 28. Given the current rate of reduction, achieving this target seems to be elusive.

**Statement 3.3.1: Trends in Infant Mortality rate in Andhra Pradesh**

Year (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
1991	73	77	56
1992	71	78	42
1993	64	70	46
1994	63	68	48
1995	67	73	43
1996	65	73	38
1997	63	70	37
1998	66	75	38
1999	66	75	37
2000	65	74	36
2001	66	74	39
2002	62	71	35
2003	59	67	33
2004	59	65	39
2005	57	63	39
2006	56	62	38
2007	54	60	37
2008	53	56	36
2009	49	54	38
2010	46	51	33

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report-2004-06.



The NFHS data permits estimation of mortality rates for children during the first month of their birth (neonatal) and for the rest of the period of the first one year (post neonatal). The estimates of these mortality rates for the state show interesting patterns. The share of neonatal mortality in the total infant mortality is considerable and is increasing. The share of neonatal mortality in the infant mortality increased from 64% in 1992-93 to 75% in 2005-06. On the other hand, the rate of decline in neonatal mortality was always considerably lower than that of post neonatal mortality. For example in 2005-06, post-neonatal mortality declined at 4.8% pa during 1992-2006, while neonatal mortality declined at hardly at 1% pa. In other words most of the reduction in IMR experienced in the state is mostly due the reduction in the neonatal mortality.

**Statement 3.3.2 Infant Mortality Rates In Andhra Pradesh.**

Mortality Rate	Mortality Rate			Growth rate (% pa)		
	1992-93	1998-99	2005-06	1992-1999	1998-2006	1992-2006
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Neonatal	45.3	43.8	40.3	-0.56	-1.18	-0.90
Post neonatal	25.0	22.1	13.2	-2.03	-7.10	-4.79
Infant	70.3	65.8	53.5	-1.10	-2.91	-2.08
Share of Neonatal mortality in infant mortality	64.44	66.57	75.33	-	-	-

Source: Sample Registration System Statistical Report-2004-06.

#### 4. Maternal Mortality Ratio:

Reduction of MMR has been one of the priority goals in the state since long. To reduce maternal mortality, several initiatives have been taken to make the maternal health programme broad based and client friendly. The latest estimates indicate that MMR in the state improved from 195 in SRS 2001-2003 to 154 (SRS 2004-06). The state's MMR is fifth lowest after Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. Safe motherhood practices are crucial for improving maternal health. Table 3.4.1 presents Antenatal Care practices by five quintiles in rural Andhra Pradesh. Percentage of mothers having antenatal is as high 95% for the state. It ranges from 85% in the lowest quintile to almost hundred percent in the top.

**Statement 3.4.1 Antenatal Care Practices during 2004-05.**

Quintiles	Any ANC	Timing of First Visit				Number of Visits		
		1-3mnths	4	5	6->	< =3	4-6 visits	>=7
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1.00	84.4%	56.3%	13.4%	19.9%	10.4%	34.9%	45.2%	19.9%
2.00	95.6%	65.6%	7.5%	21.4%	5.5%	30.0%	45.8%	24.2%
3.00	96.6%	67.1%	8.8%	19.4%	4.7%	25.1%	42.4%	32.5%
4.00	98.3%	76.5%	6.7%	11.9%	4.9%	14.0%	45.9%	40.1%
5.00	99.7%	86.4%	3.4%	8.1%	2.1%	8.7%	34.6%	56.8%
All	94.8%	70.4%	7.9%	16.2%	5.4%	22.5%	42.9%	34.6%

However, the quality of antenatal care in terms of timing of first visit and number of visits show substantial variations across the quintile group. In A.P only about 70% of mothers had their first ANC visit within the first three months of pregnancy. Among the poorest quintile, 56% of mothers had first visit before the third month of pregnancy and 30% after fifth month and third had less than three check-up visits. There are large gaps between the poor and rich. About 60 percent of these poor pay less than three visits for antenatal check up. In contrast among the richest quintiles 80% of mothers have early (before third month) antenatal checkups and two thirds have more than 4 visits of ANC. Similar disparities can be observed with respect to institutional deliveries. In 1998-99 the institutional deliveries constituted only 50% - much lower among the poor. Thus, though a large numbers of mothers access antenatal care, the quality of care -even in the limited sense- needs to be improved substantially. The recent NFHS data clearly show that the percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas in 2004-05 was only 60% and it is worst in case of STs at mere 28%. The role of public institutions seems to be increasing. The percentage of institutional deliveries in public institutions increased from 12% to 24% between 1998-99 and 2005-06. Dependence of public institutions is high in urban areas compared to rural areas.

**Statement 3.4.2. Percentage of Institutional Deliveries & Percentage of Deliveries in Public Institutions.**

Region/Social Group	% of Institutional Deliveries		% of Deliveries in Public Institutions		% Change
	1998-99	2005-06	1998-99	2005-06	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Urban	78.60	84.5	18.6	30.0	7.6
Rural	40.10	60.4	10.5	21.1	50.6
Andhra Pradesh	49.80	68.4	12.5	24.4	37.3
Scheduled caste	37.60	71.9	13.90	29.9	91.3
Scheduled tribe	22.40	27.5	2.9	13.2	22.7
Other backward class	49.60	68.2	13.2	23.7	37.6
Others	65.60	81.8	12.5	24.4	24.7

**5. Anemia:**

Anemia among women is increasing in Andhra Pradesh. In 2005-06, nearly 60% of rural women and 65% of urban women were anemic. A high proportion of pregnant (59%) and Breast feeding women suffer anemic conditions (73%). Iron deficiency anemia is the most common micronutrient deficiency in the country. It is a major threat to safe motherhood and to the health and survival of infants because it contributes to low birth weight, lowered resistance to infection, impaired cognitive development, and decreased work capacity. The provision of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets to pregnant women to prevent nutritional anemia forms an integral part of the safe motherhood services offered as part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India. The programme recommendation is that women consume 100 tablets of iron and folic acid during pregnancy. However the performance of the state in this regard is not impressive. According to the latest NFHS survey only about 39.3% of mothers have taken IFA for 90 or more days when they were pregnant.

**Statement 3.5.1: Anemia among Women in Andhra Pradesh**

Region/Social Group	1998-99	2005-06	% change
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Region</b>			
Rural	47.4	59.7	25.9
Urban	50.6	64.6	27.7
<b>Social Groups</b>			
SC	56.0	65.6	17.1
ST	48.6	69.1	42.2
BC	48.5	63.6	31.1
OC	47.9	58.5	22.1
<b>Maternity Status</b>			
Pregnant	41.8	58.5	40.0
Breastfeeding	50.8	73.0	43.7
Neither	50.0	61.6	23.2

**6. Total Fertility Rate:**

As per the estimates of NFHS (2005-06), a woman in Andhra Pradesh will have an average of 1.8 children in her lifetime, which is below replacement level. Fertility decreased by 0.3 children between 1992-93 and 1998-99. Between 1998-99 and 2005-06 it decreased more rapidly (by 0.5 children). Andhra Pradesh, along with Goa and Tamil Nadu, exhibits the lowest fertility among all Indian states –lower than even Kerala. However the median age at first birth in the state (18.8 years) is second lowest in India, next to Bihar. Not only that, the percentage of women marrying by age 18 years among women aged 20-24 is one of highest in India - 55%. At the same time prevalence of female sterilization is very high at 63% among 'currently married women in the state. The NFHS data also reveals that the median age at sterilization sterilizations that took place in the 10 years preceding the survey is lowest in A.P – 23.3 years. These results suggest that women in the state are not only marrying at younger age but also making the decision to end childbearing faster than older generations did. The gradual compression in reproductive spans is attributable mainly to sterilization acceptance among younger women. Though this phenomenon certainly contributed the decline in fertility levels, its implications on the health of young mothers and their children could be adverse.

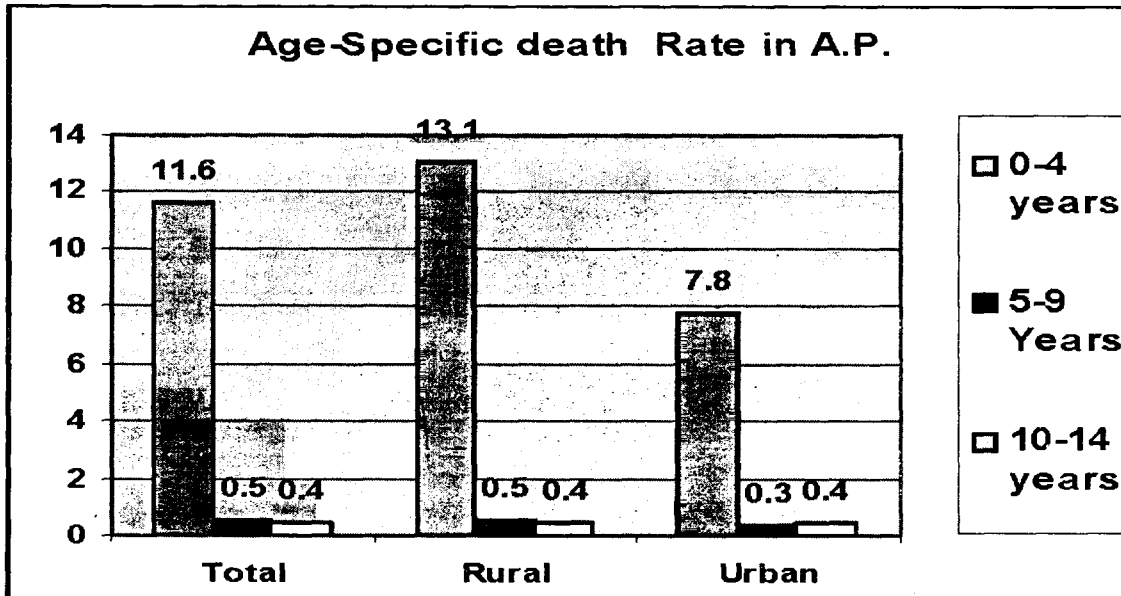
## 7. Reducing Child Mortality:

Age-specific death rates' data for the different age-groups " 0-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years" show that mortality for children in age- group 0-4 year is the highest. There is a gradual decrease in the mortality -risk as life progresses, though the mortality rates for children 5-9 years is 0.5 and age- group 10-14 is 0.4 per 1,000 population.

**Statement 3.7 .1 Age- Specific death rate by sex and residence, 2009- Andhra Pradesh**

Age- Group	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0-4	11.6	11.6	11.5	13.1	13.3	12.9	7.8	7.6	8.1
5-9	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0
10-14	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2009





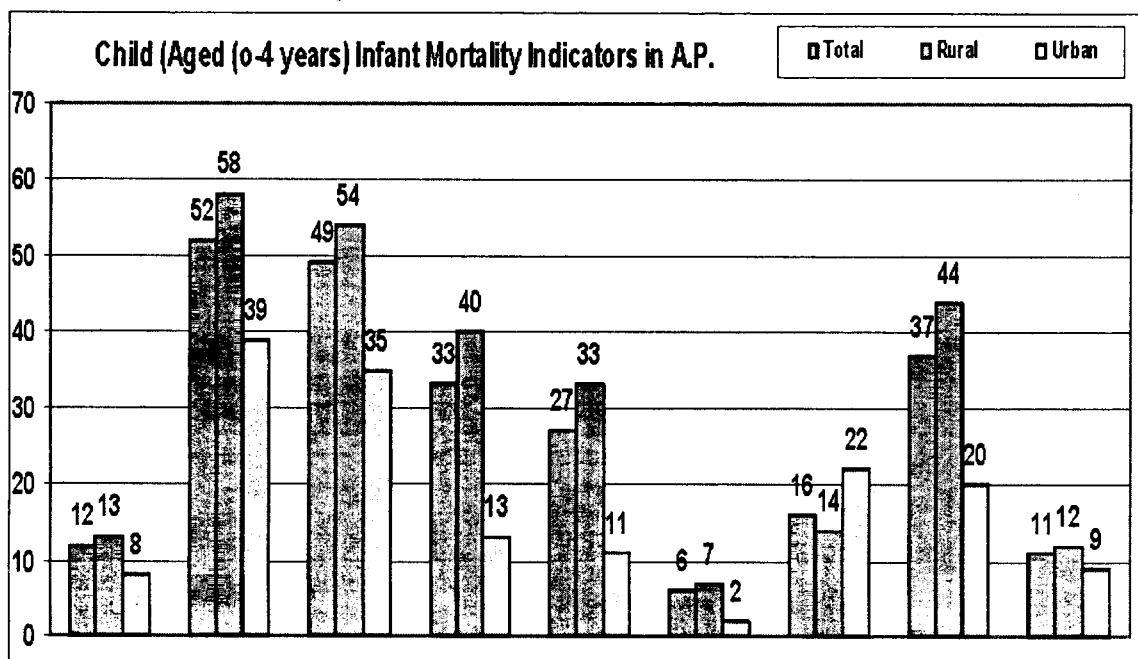
## 8. Infant Mortality Rate Indicators in Andhra Pradesh:

For demographic assessments and age-specific policy formulation the indicators considered relevant are – Perinatal Mortality Rates, Neonatal Mortality, Postnatal Mortality Rates, Infant Mortality Rates, Child Mortality Rates, and Under-Five Mortality Rates. Whereas Child Mortality Rates consider probability of death between the first and fifth birthdays, Under-Five Mortality Rates consider probability of death before the fifth birthday. To bring down the mortality rates in the 0-4 age-group, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing several programmes, which address the issue of infant and child mortality in the State.

**Statement 3.8.1: Child (Aged 0-4 years) Infant mortality Indicators, 2009  
In Andhra Pradesh.**

Indicators (1)	Total (2)	Rural (3)	Urban (4)
Child Mortality Rate	12	13	8
Under Five- Mortality Rate	52	58	39
Infant mortality Rate	49	54	35
Neo-natal mortality Rate	33	40	13
Early Neo-natal mortality Rate	27	33	11
Late Neo-natal mortality Rate	6	7	2
Post Neo-natal mortality Rate	16	14	22
Perinatal mortality Rate	37	44	20
Still birth Rate	11	12	9

Source: SRS Statistical Report 2009



## **9. Infant Mortality rates in Andhra Pradesh and in India:**

Statement presents IMR by residence for the year 2009 for India and A.P Infant Mortality rate (IMR) is defined as the infant deaths (Less than one year) per thousand live births. At the National level, IMR is reported to be 50 and varies from 55 in rural areas to 34 in urban areas. At State level in Andhra Pradesh Infant Mortality rate (IMR) is reported as 49 and varies from 54 in rural areas to 35 in urban areas.

### **(I) Neo-natal mortality rates:**

Statement presents the neo-natal (Less than 29 days) mortality rate. At the National Level, the neo-natal mortality rate is 34 and ranges from 21 in urban areas 38 in rural Areas. In the State of Andhra Pradesh neo-natal mortality rate is 33 and ranges From 40 in rural areas to 13 in urban areas.

### **(ii) Early neo-natal mortality rates:**

Early neo– natal mortality rate i.e. number of infant deaths less than seven days of life Per thousand live births forms an important component of infant mortality rate and More specifically of the neo-natal mortality rate .The statement represents at the National level, the early neo- natal mortality rate per the year 2009 has been estimated At 27 and ranges from 31 in rural areas to 15 in urban areas. In the State Andhra Pradesh level it has been estimated at 27 is equal to National level ranges from 33 in Rural areas to 11 in urban areas.

### **iii) Peri-natal mortality rate:**

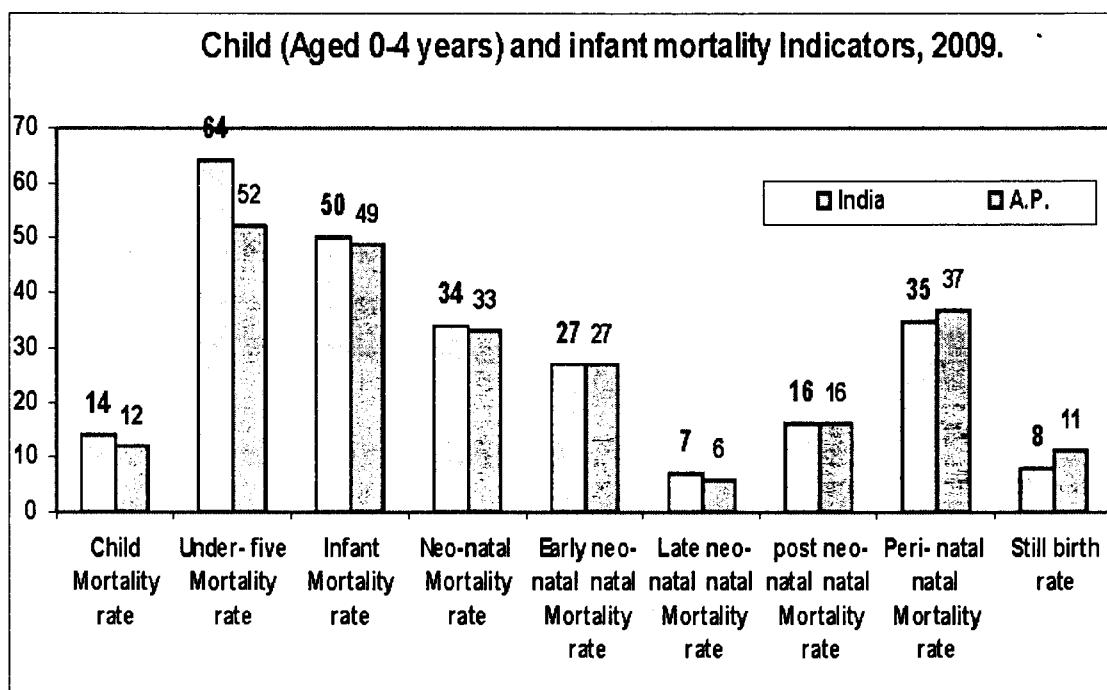
The Statement also represents the peri-natal mortality rate and still birth rate for the Year 2009, by residence, for India per-natal mortality rate (PMR) is defined as the Number of still births and infant deaths of less than n 7 days per the thousand live Births (LB) and still births (SB) taken together during the year.

The still birth rate (SBR) is estimated as the ratio of the number of still births per one thousand live births (LB) and still births during the year. At the national level, peri-natal mortality rate has been estimated to be 35 and ranges from 39 in rural areas to 23 in urban areas, and in the Andhra Pradesh State it has been estimated to be 37 Which is higher than National level and ranges from 44 in rural areas (Which is also higher than National level) to 20 in Urban areas (Which is less than National level). The estimated still birth rate for the year 2009, at the National level is 8. And in the state Andhra Pradesh it has been estimated to be 11 (which are more than National level).

Statement 3.9.1 Child (Aged 0-4 years) Infant mortality for the year 2009.

Indicators	India			Andhra Pradesh		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Child Mortality rate	14	16	9	12	13	8
Under- five Mortality rate	64	71	41	52	58	39
Infant Mortality rate	50	55	34	49	54	35
Neo-natal Mortality rate	34	38	21	33	40	13
Early neo-natal Mortality rate	27	31	15	27	33	11
Late neo-natal Mortality rate	7	7	5	6	7	2
post neo-natal Mortality rate	16	17	13	16	14	22
Peri- natal Mortality rate	35	39	23	37	44	20
Still birth rate	8	8	7	11	12	9

Source: Sample Registration system 2009.



## 10. Prenatal Mortality Rates (within 0-6 days):

Prenatal Mortality is an extremely sensitive indicator of the health status of children, in particular, and the population in general. High quality data on Perinatal Mortality is difficult to obtain because of the underreporting of stillbirths and infant deaths at age 0-6 days. The sum of the number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths (within 0-6 days) divided by the number of pregnancies of seven or more months duration provides the Perinatal Mortality Rates.

Data on both still births rates and Perinatal Mortality Rates are available from the Sample Registration System of the Registrar General, and for 2009, India had a Stillbirths rates of 8 per 1,000 births and a Perinatal Mortality Rate of 35 per 1,000 live births.

In terms of the absolute number of infant mortality Rate, in 2009 it is about 49 per 1,000 children, below the age of one year died in Andhra Pradesh.

## 11. The principal causes of infant mortality in Andhra Pradesh are:

- Premature delivery
- Diarrhea diseases
- Acute respiratory infections
- Vaccine preventable diseases
- Inadequate maternal and newborn care
- Malnutrition (contributing to over 50% of child deaths)
- Low birth weight (30%)
- Birth injury



NICEF, in its report “The State of World’s Children, 2006”, provides us with a comparative picture of the world’s children vis-à-vis Indian children regarding the status of one year old babies.

## 12. Malnutrition amongst children in Andhra Pradesh:

Malnutrition limits development and the capacity to learn. It costs lives – 50% of all childhood deaths are attributed to malnutrition. Malnutrition is more common of the State. In Andhra Pradesh around 32% of all children, this is because these children are severely malnourished. Inadequate nutrition is a, Malnutrition development. Anemia affects a large group of children under the age of three years. Iodine deficiency, which reduces learning capacities even up to 13%, is widespread because few families use iodized salt. Vitamin A deficiency, which causes blindness and increase in children, is not affected by food intake alone; it is influenced by access to health services, quality of care for the child and mother and good hygiene practices. Girls are more at risk of malnutrition than boys because of the differential treatment within the family where they have a lower social status. However, under nutrition is generally lower for first births than for subsequent births and increase consistently with the increasing birth order for all measures of nutritional status.

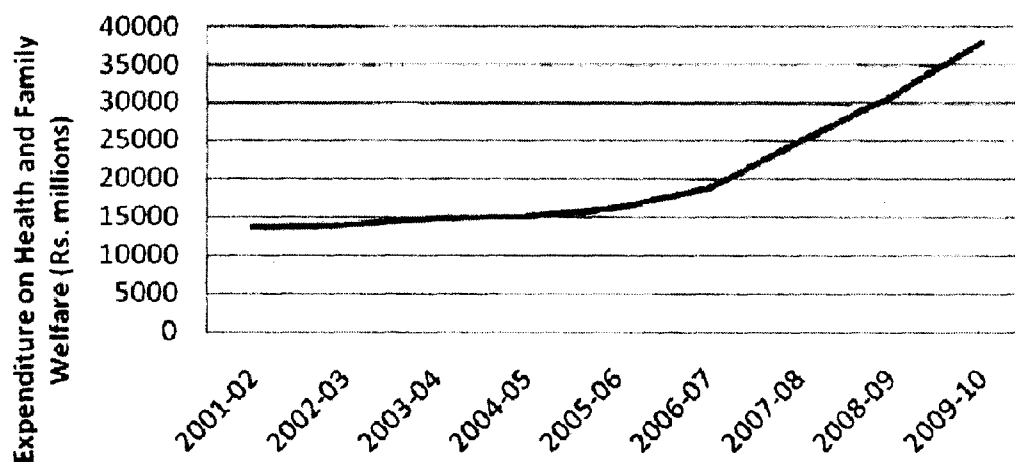


Malnutrition in early childhood has serious, long-term consequences because it impedes motor, sensory, cognitive, social and emotional development. It often causes disability in some form or the other. Malnourished children are less likely to perform well in school and are more likely to grow into malnourished adults at greater risk of diseases and early deaths. Around one – third women end up being underweight and the cycle of underweight children born to them perpetuates. Vitamin and mineral deficiencies also affect children's survival and morbidity and mortality amongst pre-scholars, is also a huge public health problem.

## 13. Public Expenditure on Health and Family Welfare:

Health Expenditure: Government expenditure on Health and Family Welfare increased substantially in the recent periods. During the last three years the average growth rate in the public expenditure was 27% p.a.

## Total Expenditure on Health and Family Welfare



### 14. The Government Efforts:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing several programmes to address the issue of infant and child mortality in the State. The second phase of the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme, which began from April 2005, has initiated a number of major child health interventions, such as the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP); essential Newborn Care and Integrate Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illness (IMNCI); vitamin A, iron and folic acid supplementation and the promotion of breastfeeding.

Under the Newborn Care scheme, 80 districts in phase I and 60 districts in phase II of the Empowered Action Group States were provided Newborn Care equipment to upgrade neonatal care facilities. To reduce IMR and MMR, the Border District Cluster Strategy, with assistance from UNICEF, aims at promoting in the selected 49 districts of the 16 states:

(i) Exclusive breastfeeding up to the age of 6 months and

(ii) Breastfeeding along with appropriate practices relating to the introduction of complementary feeding after the age of 6 months and up to the age of 2 years or more. Under the National programme, iron and folic acid tablets containing 20mg of elemental iron and 0.1mg of folic acid are provided at sub-centers. Current programme guidelines instruct health workers to provide 100 tablets to children clinically found to be anemic. "Kishori Shakti Yojana" for adolescent girls of 11-18 years was launched 2000-01 as part of the ICDS.

## 15. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

The national Rural Health Mission (NRHM), 2005-2012 – with an increase in expenditure in the health sector from 0.9% of GDP to 2%-3% of GDP during the plan period and a focus on 18 poorly positioned states – aims at providing accessibility, affordability, accountability, reliability and effectiveness to the primary health-care facilities, especially to the poor. It aims at bridging the gap in rural health-care services through the creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and improved hospital care, the decentralization of programmes and the proper utilization of resources.

The main aim of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is to provide an overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health and Family Welfare, including Reproductive and Child Health (RCH-II) Malaria, Blindness and Iodine Deficiency, Filarial, Kala Azar, T.B., Leprosy and Integrated Disease Surveillance. Furthermore, it addresses the issues of health in the context of a sector-wide approach addressing sanitation and hygiene and nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health. This is in order to have greater convergence amongst the related social sector departments.



The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) seeks to strengthen the public health delivery system at all levels. The Sub-Centres and PHCs are proposed to be revitalized through better human resource management, clear quality standards, better community support and a united fund for enabling local planning and action.

## 16. Conclusion:

The performance of Andhra Pradesh with respect to improvement in its health indicators has been mixed. While it has performed well in certain indicators, there are concerns with regard to some indicators. One of the major concerns of the state is the persisting levels of malnutrition among children. The progress of the state in this regard is tardy. At the current pace the state cannot achieve the 11<sup>th</sup> plan target. In case of IMR, the state has been able to reduce considerably post-neonatal mortality, but somehow has not been able to address the neonatal mortality rates. Any further reduction in IMR requires immediate attention to neonatal mortality which constitutes three-fourths of infant mortalities. Because of concerted efforts the state could reduce its MMR, considerably over time. Anemia among women is actually increasing in the state. Anemia poses a serious threat to maternal health. The provision of iron and folic acid (IFA) tablets to pregnant women to prevent nutritional anemia forms an integral part of the safe motherhood services offered as part of the Reproductive and Child Health Programme in India. However the state's performance in this regard needs to be improved. The TFR of the state is one of the lowest in India- lower than even Kerala. There appears to be a gradual compression in reproductive spans which can be attributed mainly to sterilization acceptance among younger women. Though this phenomenon certainly contributed to the decline in fertility levels, its implications on the health of young mothers and their children could be adverse.



**Table-3.1**

**Child population Age Group 0-6 years by Residence-Census-2011**

Sl. No.	District	Persons (0-6 years)			Rural (0-6 years)			Urban (0-6 years)		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Adilabad	295811	152362	143449	224228	115243	108985	71583	37119	34464
2	Nizamabad	268202	137788	130414	205225	105633	99592	62977	32155	30822
3	Karimnagar	322897	166698	156199	233272	120554	112718	89625	46144	43481
4	Medak	348721	178441	170280	265098	135720	129378	83623	42721	40902
5	Hyderabad	419500	216428	203072	0	0	0	419500	216428	203072
6	Rangareddy	595352	305728	289624	185629	95454	90175	409723	210274	199449
7	Mahbubnagar	501878	259810	242068	435734	225834	209900	66144	33976	32168
8	Nalgonda	354940	184739	170201	290927	151914	139013	64013	32825	31188
9	Warangal	324410	169654	154756	236006	124136	111870	88404	45518	42886
10	Khammam	267553	136637	130916	206917	105499	101418	60636	31138	29498
11	Srikakulam	265404	135929	129475	225041	115074	109967	40363	20855	19508
12	anagaram	231021	118149	112872	185040	95043	90997	44981	23106	21875
13	Visakhapatnam	429234	218923	210311	242612	123492	119120	186622	95431	91191
14	East Godavari	492446	250086	242360	374246	190050	184196	118200	60036	58164
15	West Godavari	363536	184513	179023	294280	149461	144819	69256	35052	34204
16	Krishna	406927	208341	198586	244086	125037	119049	162841	83304	79537
17	Guntur	466285	239408	226877	314670	161846	152824	151615	77562	74053
18	Prakasam	360461	186581	173880	296805	153840	142965	63656	32741	30915
19	SPSR Nellore	287368	147719	139649	211779	109041	102738	75589	38678	36911
20	Y.S.R.	313455	163371	150084	209426	109271	100155	104029	54100	49929
21	Kurnool	477198	246345	230853	353718	182537	171181	123480	63808	59672
22	Anantapur	426922	221539	205383	310720	161163	149557	116202	60376	55826
23	Chittoor	423165	219141	204024	305825	158245	147580	117340	60,896	56444
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>8642686</b>	<b>4448330</b>	<b>4194356</b>	<b>5852284</b>	<b>3014087</b>	<b>2838197</b>	<b>2790402</b>	<b>1434243</b>	<b>1356159</b>

Source: Census of India-2011(Provisional)

**TABLE- 3.2**

**Projected Children Population 2010-11 Age Group 6-10 & 11-12 years**

Sl.No	District	Age group 6-10			Age group 11-12		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	117287	114237	231524	48911	48041	96952
2	Nizamabad	109031	109226	218257	45468	45934	91402
3	Karimnagar	163886	161040	324926	68344	67723	136067
4	Medak	126803	121681	248484	52879	51172	104051
5	Hyderabad	185751	170711	356462	77462	71791	149253
6	Rangareddy	172442	160299	332741	71912	67412	139324
7	Mahbubnagar	167109	159907	327016	69687	67247	136934
8	Nalgonda	154900	147397	302297	64591	61981	126572
9	Warangal	154222	147857	302079	64313	62180	126493
10	Khammam	122405	117593	239998	51045	49452	100497
11	Srikakulam	118137	117980	236117	49265	49615	98880
12	Vizianagaram	104966	104325	209291	43773	43873	87646
13	Visakhapatnam	180971	175657	356628	75469	73871	149340
14	East Godavari	230611	225491	456102	96169	94828	190997
15	West Godavari	179081	174857	353938	74680	73534	148214
16	Krishna	198523	191199	389722	82788	80407	163195
17	Guntur	210982	204536	415518	87983	86016	173999
18	Prakasam	145543	139175	284718	60694	58529	119223
19	SPSR Nellore	126098	122233	248331	52585	51404	103989
20	Y.S.R.	123582	118546	242128	51536	49853	101389
21	Kurnool	168409	160063	328472	70230	67313	137543
22	Anantapur	174351	164460	338811	72708	69162	141870
23	Chittoor	177174	171413	348587	73885	72086	145971
<b>Andhra pradesh</b>		<b>3612264</b>	<b>3479883</b>	<b>7092147</b>	<b>1506377</b>	<b>1463424</b>	<b>2969801</b>

Source: Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi-May-2006.

**TABLE- 3.3****Projected Children population 2010-11 Age Group 13-15 & 6-15 years**

Sl. No	District	Age group 13-15			Age Group (6-15)Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	77422	75529	152951	243620	237807	481427
2	Nizamabad	71972	72215	144187	226471	227375	453846
3	Karimnagar	108182	106472	214654	340412	335235	675647
4	Medak	83703	80450	164153	263385	253303	516688
5	Hyderabad	122615	112866	235481	385828	355368	741196
6	Rangareddy	113830	105983	219813	358184	333694	691878
7	Mahbubnagar	110309	105724	216033	347105	332878	679983
8	Nalgonda	102242	97444	199686	321733	306822	628555
9	Warangal	101803	97757	199560	320338	307794	628132
10	Khammam	80800	77747	158547	254250	244792	499042
11	Srikakulam	77983	78003	155986	245385	245598	490983
12	Vizianagaram	69288	68975	138263	218027	217173	435200
13	Visakhapatnam	119460	116137	235597	375900	365665	741565
14	East Godavari	152227	149085	301312	479007	469404	948411
15	West Godavari	118212	115608	233820	371973	363999	735972
16	Krishna	131046	126412	257458	412357	398018	810375
17	Guntur	139270	135230	274500	438235	425782	864017
18	Prakasam	96074	92016	188090	302311	289720	592031
19	SPSR Nellore	83238	80815	164053	261921	254452	516373
20	Y.S.R.	81577	78377	159954	256695	246776	503471
21	Kurnool	111168	105827	216995	349807	333203	683010
22	Anantapur	115090	108734	223824	362149	342356	704505
23	Chittoor	116953	113331	230284	368012	356830	724842
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		<b>2384464</b>	<b>2300737</b>	<b>4685201</b>	<b>7503105</b>	<b>7244044</b>	<b>14747149</b>

Source: Source:-Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi-May-2006.

**Table- 3.4****District wise Important Statistics Registered during 2001**

Sl. No	District	% of Girls Married below 18 yrs.	Child death rate	% of Births Registered	% of Children taken 100 % Immunization	0-6 Child Sex Ratio
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Adilabad	45.4	74.5	39.1	64.8	964
2	Nizamabad	27.7	43.2	70.7	78.5	966
3	Karimnagar	33.7	44.3	28.2	81.4	977
4	Medak	34.2	22.5	26.9	63.1	964
5	Hyderabad	4.1	37.1	176.2	70.8	950
6	Rangareddy	32.4	38.5	29.6	53.8	970
7	Mahbubnagar	42.6	55.9	15.3	28.2	957
8	Nalgonda	52.2	73.8	9.5	75.2	962
9	Warangal	38.3	36.4	39.2	58.9	955
10	Khammam	40.9	65.0	48.9	78.5	968
11	Srikakulam	59.6	66.5	51.2	61.8	976
12	Vizianagaram	32.1	81.6	52.8	67.1	981
13	Visakhapatnam	25.9	84.0	24.8	50.1	973
14	East Godavari	42.8	44.6	41.8	67.1	978
15	West Godavari	54.1	64.8	54.3	55.9	977
16	Krishna	34.7	64.6	57.1	67.6	959
17	Guntur	38.6	45.4	64.1	61.8	955
18	Prakasam	55.3	77.8	53.9	68.7	966
19	SPSR Nellore	38.0	67.2	43.3	47.8	955
20	Y.S.R.	31.8	46.5	51.5	64.0	952
21	Kurnool	49.9	55.3	52.6	66.0	944
22	Anantapur	38.8	45.7	45.4	69.1	963
23	Chittoor	30.7	44.8	49.5	67.5	959
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>38.4</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>964</b>

Source: Census of Operation 2001, RCH Project (2002-2004) District House holds Survey.  
 Woman & Child Welfare Department.

**Table - 3.5****Births & Deaths 2010 (P) \***

Sl. No	District	Births & Deaths 2010(P) *	
		% of Births Registered	% of Deaths Registered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Adilabad	79.4	54.1
2	Nizamabad	69.2	32.4
3	Karimnagar	57.3	60.4
4	Medak	74.9	37.8
5	Hyderabad	144.4	97.7
6	Rangareddy	83.2	23.2
7	Mahbubnagar	87.4	71.0
8	Nalgonda	60.3	40.9
9	Warangal	60.6	47.4
10	Khammam	42.7	37.0
11	Srikakulam	70.1	27.0
12	Vizianagaram	53.1	49.4
13	Visakhapatnam	34.0	31.3
14	East Godavari	68.3	56.2
15	West Godavari	70.8	79.8
16	Krishna	65.4	78.7
17	Guntur	75.9	102.0
18	Prakasam	49.4	41.6
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	76.7	44.5
20	Y.S.R.	65.9	64.9
21	Kurnool	88.9	65.0
22	Anantapur	88.4	76.4
23	Chittoor	68.5	61.9
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>73.8</b>	<b>59.9</b>

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad

**Table-3.6**

**Function of Children Institutions in Andhra Pradesh, 2009-10**

Sl. No.	District	Children Homes			Sishuvihar/ Sisugruhas			
		Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Number	Sanctioned Strength	Present Strength	Children given for adoption
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Adilabad	4	240	230	1	10	9	5
2	Nizamabad	3	180	175	-	-	-	-
3	Karimnagar	3	180	164	-	-	-	-
4	Medak	4	240	190	-	-	-	-
5	Hyderabad	2	150	108	1	200	230	139
6	Rangareddy	4	240	196	-	-	-	-
7	Mahbubnagar	5	300	285	-	-	-	-
8	Nalgonda	3	180	168	1	10	8	5
9	Warangal	4	280	235	1	10	3	7
10	Khammam	3	260	260	1	10	4	7
11	Srikakulam	3	180	154	-	-	-	-
12	Vizianagaram	3	180	180	-	-	-	-
13	Visakhapatnam	5	300	297	1	10	13	11
14	East Godavari	4	240	199	-	-	-	-
15	West Godavari	3	180	180	-	-	-	-
16	Krishna	4	330	274	-	-	-	-
17	Guntur	3	200	177	1	10	42	26
18	Prakasam	3	210	195	1	10	6	8
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	5	300	302	-	-	-	-
20	Y.S.R.	4	240	221	-	-	-	-
21	Kumool	3	220	220	1	10	8	8
22	Anantapur	3	180	180	1	10	9	10
23	Chittoor	3	350	324	1	30	14	12
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>5330</b>	<b>4914</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>238</b>

Source: Commissioner Women and Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table 3.7****Nutritional Status of Children (0-6years) in 2010**

Sl. No.	District	Normal	%	Gr-I	%	Gr-II	%	GR-III & IV	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Adilabad	87150	46	64105	34	38894	20	167	0
2	Nizamabad	69630	49	47477	33	25080	18	270	0
3	Karimnagar	109537	54	62785	31	28612	14	298	0
4	Medak	89627	49	62589	34	31616	17	544	0
5	Hyderabad	36628	52	22470	32	11448	16	30	0
6	Rangareddy	125847	55	61325	27	43187	19	93	0
7	Mahaboobnagar	129128	43	101452	34	70481	23	128	0
8	Nalgonda	101300	53	62707	33	28499	15	79	0
9	Warangal	117615	59	59643	30	23179	12	116	0
10	Khammam	107489	62	48677	28	17003	10	190	0
11	Srikakulam	110836	55	61187	31	27681	14	128	0
12	Vizianagaram	85530	47	60627	34	34062	19	334	0
13	Visakhapatnam	115349	48	80261	33	45243	19	451	0
14	East Godavari	156024	49	104660	33	54542	17	169	0
15	West Godavari	124777	53	73624	31	35232	15	276	0
16	Krishna	134597	60	70358	31	19685	9	99	0
17	Guntur	211231	54	115150	29	66934	17	177	0
18	Ongole	130603	48	89372	33	49877	18	142	0
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	92166	49	63329	33	33865	18	141	0
20	Y.S.R.	84809	46	63117	34	35908	20	156	0
21	Kurnool	122029	41	105125	36	67719	23	239	0
22	Ananthapur	112735	47	80467	34	46115	19	87	0
23	Chittoor	111861	50	75981	34	37854	17	76	0

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

**Table 3.7(Concl.)****Nutritional Status of Children (0-6years) in 2010**

Sl. No.	District	Total No. of Children Weighed	Total Pop. (0- 6Yrs)	Percent of children weighed	Total Malnutrition Children No.	Total Malnutrition Children %
1	2	11	12	13	14	15
1	Adilabad	190316	232783	82	103166	54
2	Nizamabad	142457	196147	73	72827	51
3	Karimnagar	201232	243101	83	91695	46
4	Medak	184377	249896	74	94749	51
5	Hyderabad	70576	92366	76	33949	48
6	Rangareddy	230452	187897	123	104605	45
7	Mahaboobnagar	301189	386899	78	172061	57
8	Nalgonda	192585	237546	81	91285	47
9	Warangal	200552	242538	83	82938	41
10	Khammam	173359	205289	84	65869	38
11	Srikakulam	199833	212430	94	88997	45
12	Vizianagaram	180553	185979	97	95023	53
13	Visakhapatnam	241304	264931	91	125955	52
14	East Godavari	315395	337674	93	159371	51
15	West Godavari	233910	252613	93	109132	47
16	Krishna	224737	257003	87	90141	40
17	Guntur	393491	312106	126	182260	46
18	Ongole	269994	291606	93	139391	52
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	189500	213725	89	97335	51
20	Y.S.R.	183989	213674	86	99180	54
21	Kurnool	295112	315947	93	173083	59
22	Ananthapur	239404	259962	92	126669	53
23	Chittoor	225772	236682	95	113911	50

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



**Table-3.8****Beneficiaries Analysis Supplementary Nutrition Program - 2005-2011**

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)
2005-06	55187	51075731	38640651	36244103	12435080	24	2396548	
2006-07	59126	54309961	41927603	39693303	12382358	23	2234300	6
2007-08	66290	65533461	58934059	56185598	6599402	10	2748461	5
2008-09	71775	70655596	65541216	62032092	5114380	7	3509124	6
2009-10	73197	70093734	66060791	61851008	4032943	6	4209783	7
2010-11	76504	70314233	65481293	62112189	4832940	7	3369104	5

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table 3.9****Nutritional Status Of children (0-6) in 2001 -2011**

Sl. No	Year	Normal	%	Gr-I	%	Gr-II	%	GR-III & IV	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2001	926171	41	809854	35	551958	24	15325	1
2	2002	1019896	41	869794	35	577370	23	10686	0
3	2003	1967718	44	1545318	35	949871	21	13737	0
4	2004	2400477	47	1721127	34	1001842	20	15259	0
5	2005	2389913	47	1639669	33	987312	20	8135	0
6	2006	2265977	47	1573108	33	955765	20	7517	0
7	2007	2350419	47	1643234	33	963552	19	14230	0
8	2008	2347520	49	1583828	33	899978	18	23372	0
9	2009	2494365	50	1604184	32	881296	17	4575	0
10	2010	2566497	51	1636488	32	872714	17	4390	0
11	2011	2620610	51	1609838	32	785397	17	3679	0

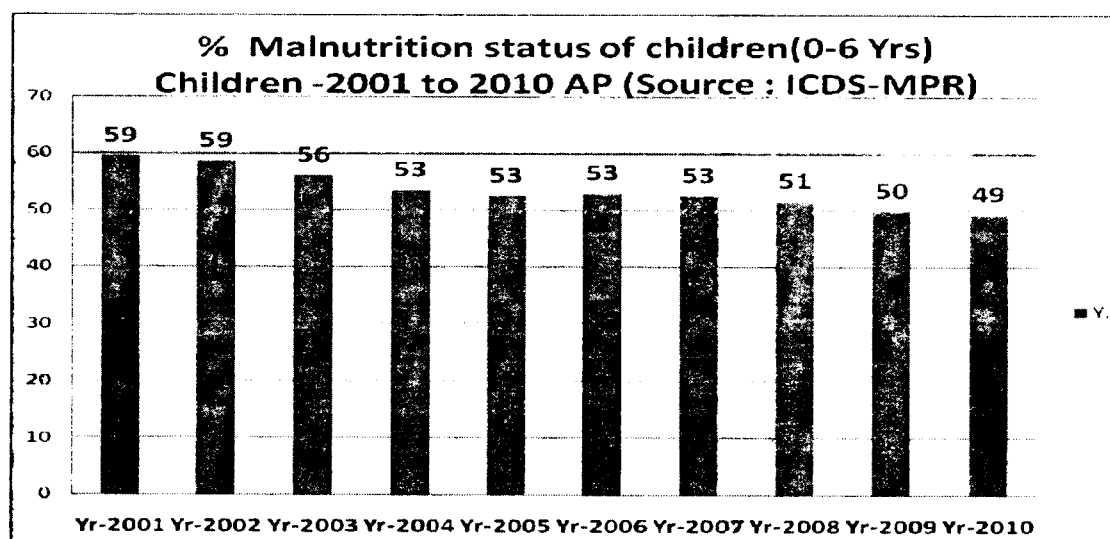
Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table 3.9(Conclude.)**

**Nutritional Status of Children (0- 6years) in 2001-2011**

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)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	2001	2303308	3508153	66	1377137	59
2	2002	2477746	3938242	62	1457850	59
3	2003	4476645	5624552	80	2508926	56
4	2004	5138704	5706809	90	2738227	53
5	2005	5025030	5748345	87	2635116	53
6	2006	4802367	5622305	85	2536390	53
7	2007	4971435	5965700	83	2621016	53
8	2008	4854697	5859735	83	2507177	51
9	2009	4984420	5795552	86	2490055	50
10	2010	5080088	5628794	90	2513592	49
11	2011	5019524	5628794	90	2513592	48

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



**Table 3.10****District Wise Anganwadi Centers in Andhra Pradesh for 2001**

Sl No	District	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	Adilabad	1846	1834	85254	44037	51.65
2	Nizamabad	1226	1226	73718	37081	50.30
3	Karimnagar	1702	1682	83857	41618	49.63
4	Medak	1230	1226	63688	34225	53.74
5	Hyderabad	649	615	39111	16668	42.62
6	Rangareddy	1035	1027	60622	28331	46.73
7	Mahabubnagar	2114	2096	115498	57390	49.69
8	Nalgonda	1411	1398	67703	39340	58.11
9	Warangal	2258	2124	100355	52521	52.34
10	Khammam	2324	2306	81925	54942	67.06
11	Srikakulam	1292	1287	59585	32085	53.85
12	Vizianagaram	1191	1149	45718	30467	66.64
13	Visakhapatnam	1621	1568	65624	34684	52.85
14	East Godavari	2063	2059	103423	50419	48.75
15	West Godavari	1068	1068	53736	27104	50.44
16	Krishna	2075	1949	86253	42971	49.82
17	Guntur	991	955	47596	23523	49.42
18	Prakasam	1475	1470	85232	34212	40.14
19	SPSR Nellore	1431	1427	56403	34457	61.09
20	YSR	1526	1483	59140	44901	75.92
21	Kurnool	2050	2048	143540	64917	45.23
22	Ananthapur	2316	2309	107728	66885	62.09
23	Chittoor	1934	1927	73990	48867	66.05
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>36828</b>	<b>36233</b>	<b>1759700</b>	<b>941644</b>	<b>53.51</b>

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

**Table 3.11****District Wise Anganwadi Centers in Andhra Pradesh for 2005**

Sl No	District	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	Adilabad	2116	2017	91805	41526	45.23
2	Nizamabad	1824	1781	103678	51932	50.09
3	Karimnagar	2532	2440	121667	67691	55.64
4	Medak	1819	1819	114279	50475	44.17
5	Hyderabad	649	649	46487	18831	40.51
6	Rangareddy	1675	1600	79041	44610	56.44
7	Mahabubnagar	3322	2964	160948	100298	62.32
8	Nalgonda	2423	2423	112427	66829	59.44
9	Warangal	2603	2600	134131	73664	54.92
10	Khammam	2509	2477	92757	63323	68.27
11	Srikakulam	2340	2338	96836	68484	70.72
12	Vizianagaram	2162	2162	91984	62655	68.11
13	Visakhapatnam	2580	2580	108375	68049	62.79
14	East Godavari	3861	3782	163707	97907	59.81
15	West Godavari	3052	3044	135325	81869	60.50
16	Krishna	3132	3125	146053	72226	49.45
17	Guntur	3659	3652	164612	94416	57.36
18	Prakasam	2631	2631	136223	77310	56.75
19	SPSR Nellore	2094	2093	113172	58588	51.77
20	YSR	2049	2045	91057	59137	64.95
21	Kurnool	2364	2288	154957	64695	41.75
22	Ananthapur	2455	2455	126319	72635	57.50
23	Chittoor	2673	2643	126280	74328	58.86
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>56524</b>	<b>55608</b>	<b>2712119</b>	<b>1531476</b>	<b>56.47</b>

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

**Table 3.12****District Wise Anganwadi Centers in Andhra Pradesh in 2010**

Sl. No.	District	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	Adilabad	3431	3348	106440	88421	83.07
2	Nizamabad	2305	2252	95163	42854	45.03
3	Karimnagar	3379	3379	110940	60522	54.55
4	Medak	2735	2735	113963	64755	56.82
5	Hyderabad	749	749	45623	21260	46.60
6	Rangareddy	1929	1924	84696	54560	64.42
7	Mahaboobnagar	4326	4298	188099	121933	64.82
8	Nalgonda	3673	3645	102013	80643	79.05
9	Warangal	4032	3977	111561	79639	71.39
10	Khammam	3344	3344	79246	8309	86.20
11	Srikakulam	3153	3153	83448	76072	91.16
12	Vizianagaram	2765	2765	71556	58554	81.83
13	Visakhapatnam	3394	3390	101083	72388	71.61
14	East Godavari	4413	4413	144774	99822	68.95
15	West Godavari	3358	3358	111125	71351	64.21
16	Krishna	3356	3356	124640	62548	50.18
17	Guntur	4155	4154	143664	94123	65.52
18	Prakasam	3633	3633	132033	101385	76.79
19	SPSR Nellore	3089	3089	100387	67962	67.70
20	YSR	3021	3021	97300	75803	77.91
21	Kurnool	3076	3076	131826	93532	70.95
22	Ananthapur	3411	3411	119587	96188	80.43
23	Chittoor	3217	3209	99952	77990	78.03
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>73944</b>	<b>73679</b>	<b>2499119</b>	<b>1730613</b>	<b>69.25</b>

PSE: Pre- School Education

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

**Table-3.13****Antenatal Cases Registration - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Upto March 2011	% of Achievements on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	67808	65722	96.92
2	Nizamabad	53902	54630	101.35
3	Karimnagar	80107	78656	98.19
4	Medak	70280	63182	89.90
5	Hyderabad	95976	93758	97.69
6	Rangareddy	113439	113205	99.79
7	Mahabubnagar	86367	83197	96.33
8	Nalgonda	74125	70278	94.81
9	Warangal **	75334	78375	104.04
10	Khammam	52846	52377	99.11
11	Srikakulam	56289	54701	97.18
12	Vizianagaram	51172	49063	95.88
13	Visakhapatnam	81821	84039	102.71
14	East Godavari	86450	97327	112.58
15	West Godavari	66395	76167	114.72
16	Krishna	84220	90149	107.04
17	Guntur	84134	98140	116.65
18	Prakasam	64189	66037	102.88
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	56340	56165	99.69
20	Y.S.R	67513	60360	89.41
21	Kurnool	90533	92975	102.70
22	Ananthapur	84677	91280	107.80
23	Chittoor	93083	89069	95.69
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1669192</b>	<b>1693130</b>	<b>101.43</b>

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table-3.14****Tetanus Taxied (TT) for Pregnant Women - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Up to March 2011	% of Achievements on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	67808	65106	96.02
2	Nizamabad	53902	49935	92.64
3	Karimnagar	80107	76162	95.08
4	Medak	70280	63132	89.83
5	Hyderabad	95976	90268	94.05
6	Rangareddy	113439	110742	97.62
7	Mahabubnagar	86367	76029	88.03
8	Nalgonda	74125	69052	93.16
9	Warangal ***	75334	62133	82.48
10	Khammam	52846	52260	98.89
11	Srikakulam	56289	50761	90.18
12	Vizianagaram	51172	45145	88.22
13	Visakhapatnam	81821	75412	92.17
14	East Godavari	86450	88093	101.90
15	West Godavari	66395	68109	102.58
16	Krishna	84220	85724	101.79
17	Guntur	84134	91622	108.90
18	Prakasam	64189	61461	95.75
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	56340	54245	96.28
20	Y.S.R	67513	57258	84.81
21	Kurnool	90533	84603	93.45
22	Ananthapur	84677	81230	95.93
23	Chittoor	93083	87308	93.80
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1669192</b>	<b>1580684</b>	<b>94.70</b>

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

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

**Table -3.15****Distribution of IFA Tablets - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievements. Upto March 2011	% of Achievements on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	67808	65106	96.02
2	Nizamabad	53902	54126	100.42
3	Karimnagar	80107	76162	95.08
4	Medak	70280	63062	89.73
5	Hyderabad	95976	90268	94.05
6	Rangareddy	113439	110657	97.55
7	Mahabubnagar	86367	73441	85.03
8	Nalgonda	74125	68243	92.06
9	Warangal	75334	58734	77.96
10	Khammam	52846	48384	91.56
11	Srikakulam	56289	51401	91.32
12	Vizianagaram	51172	44871	87.69
13	Visakhapatnam	81821	82614	100.97
14	East Godavari	86450	84047	97.22
15	West Godavari	66395	70202	105.73
16	Krishna	84220	81720	97.03
17	Guntur	84134	86826	103.20
18	Prakasam	64189	61461	95.75
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	56340	54695	97.08
20	Y.S.R	67513	53340	79.01
21	Kurnool	90533	85051	93.94
22	Ananthapur	84677	78041	92.16
23	Chittoor	93083	87308	93.80
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1669192</b>	<b>1564654</b>	<b>93.74</b>

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements.

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.



**Table - 3.16**

**24-Hours Mother & Child Health Centres - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	No. of 24 Hours MCH Centres functioning	Upto March 2011	Average no. of deliveries conducted per 24 hrs MCH Centre per month
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	39	1233	2.63
2	Nizamabad	29	2499	7.18
3	Karimnagar	35	2009	4.78
4	Medak	36	3529	8.17
5	Hyderabad	10	2531	21.09
6	Rangareddy	28	3073	9.15
7	Mahabubnagar	62	6326	8.50
8	Nalgonda	37	1627	3.66
9	Warangal	36	2421	5.60
10	Khammam	35	2732	6.50
11	Srikakulam	36	3122	7.23
12	Vizianagaram	33	4816	12.16
13	Visakhapatnam	35	5985	14.25
14	East Godavari	33	4124	10.41
15	West Godavari	31	5034	13.53
16	Krishna	28	1868	5.56
17	Guntur	32	3027	7.88
18	Prakasam	37	2191	4.93
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	28	1605	4.78
20	Y.S.R	34	2016	4.94
21	Kurnool	45	6190	11.46
22	Anantapur	44	6960	13.18
23	Chittoor	37	5323	11.99
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>800</b>	<b>80241</b>	<b>8.36</b>

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad

**Table – 3.17**

**Immunization Performance -2010 -11**

Sl No.	District	Annual ELA	BCG Achievement	% on Prop. ELA	OPV (3rd dose) Achievement	% on Prop. ELA	DPT (3rd dose) Achievement	% on Prop. ELA	Hep.B (3rd dose) Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Adilabad	57941	53662	92.62	53662	92.62	53662	92.62	53662
2	Nizamabad	46065	46474	100.89	43532	94.50	43532	94.50	43532
3	Karimnagar	68662	68346	99.54	67954	98.97	67954	98.97	64954
4	Medak	60038	54606	90.95	54320	90.48	54320	90.48	54320
5	Hyderabad	83677	81696	97.63	81113	96.94	81113	96.94	81113
6	Rangareddy	98167	95944	97.74	95329	97.11	95329	97.11	95329
7	Mahabubnagar	73675	69657	94.55	70887	96.22	67658	91.83	70887
8	Nalgonda	63352	56676	89.46	56676	89.46	56676	89.46	56676
9	Warangal	64532	65991	102.26	60554	93.84	60554	93.84	60554
10	Khammam	45191	45675	101.07	45492	100.67	45492	100.67	45492
11	Srikakulam	48118	44923	93.36	44476	92.43	44385	92.24	43881
12	Vizianagaram	43763	41804	95.52	40786	93.20	40786	93.20	38924
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	71143	101.10	69928	99.37	69928	99.37	69928
14	East Godavari	74758	80448	107.61	81377	108.85	81377	108.85	74148
15	West Godavari	57691	63777	110.55	63777	110.55	63777	110.55	63777
16	Krishna	73330	74592	101.72	74181	101.16	74181	101.16	70254
17	Guntur	72785	84568	116.19	81956	112.60	81956	112.60	81374
18	Prakasam	55234	56641	102.55	56641	102.55	56641	102.55	56641
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	47745	98.43	47629	98.19	47629	98.19	47629
20	Y.S.R	58095	51136	88.02	51136	88.02	51136	88.02	51136
21	Kurnool	77461	75097	96.95	72470	93.56	73169	94.46	72348
22	Ananthapur	72408	74382	102.73	74382	102.73	74382	102.73	74382
23	Chittoor	80180	74361	92.74	74474	92.88	74474	92.88	74474
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1479344</b>	<b>99.02</b>	<b>1462732</b>	<b>97.91</b>	<b>1460111</b>	<b>97.73</b>	<b>1445415</b>

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table – 3.17(Contd.)**

**Immunization Performance 2010-11**

Sl. No	District	% on Prop. ELA	Measles	% on Prop. ELA	Full immunization	% on Prop. ELA	Vitamin-A	% on Prop. ELA
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Adilabad	92.62	53662	92.62	53662	92.62	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	94.50	46199	100.29	46199	100.29	46199	100.29
3	Karimnagar	94.60	67782	98.72	67782	98.72	67782	98.72
4	Medak	90.48	54063	90.05	54063	90.05	54063	90.05
5	Hyderabad	96.94	80899	96.68	80899	96.68	77981	93.19
6	Rangareddy	97.11	94373	96.14	93043	94.78	92232	93.95
7	Mahabubnagar	96.22	69335	94.11	69333	94.11	70887	96.22
8	Nalgonda	89.46	56676	89.46	56676	89.46	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	93.84	63565	98.50	63565	98.50	61375	95.11
10	Khammam	100.67	45490	100.66	45490	100.66	45490	100.66
11	Srikakulam	91.19	43104	89.58	42863	89.08	45445	94.45
12	Vizianagaram	88.94	40788	93.20	40788	93.20	40788	93.20
13	Visakhapatnam	99.37	68799	97.77	68769	97.72	63944	90.87
14	East Godavari	99.18	80942	108.27	80942	108.27	80942	108.27
15	West Godavari	110.55	61385	106.40	61385	106.40	61356	106.35
16	Krishna	95.81	72545	98.93	72545	98.93	72528	98.91
17	Guntur	111.80	80573	110.70	80573	110.70	79045	108.60
18	Prakasam	102.55	54956	99.50	54956	99.50	54956	99.50
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	98.19	46676	96.23	46676	96.23	46676	96.23
20	Y.S.R	88.02	51136	88.02	51136	88.02	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	93.40	69537	89.77	69537	89.77	63127	81.49
22	Ananthapur	102.73	74382	102.73	74382	102.73	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	92.88	74484	92.90	74484	92.90	74484	92.90
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>96.75</b>	<b>1451351</b>	<b>97.15</b>	<b>1449748</b>	<b>97.04</b>	<b>1435156</b>	<b>96.06</b>

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table-3.18****No. of Infants given BCG - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	46474	100.89
3	Karimnagar	68662	68346	99.54
4	Medak *	60038	54606	90.95
5	Hyderabad *	83677	81696	97.63
6	Rangareddy	98167	95944	97.74
7	Mahabubnagar	73675	69657	94.55
8	Nalgonda *	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	65991	102.26
10	Khammam	45191	45675	101.07
11	Srikakulam	48118	44923	93.36
12	Vizianagaram	43763	41804	95.52
13	Visakhapatnam *	70371	71143	101.10
14	East Godavari	74758	80448	107.61
15	West Godavari *	57691	63777	110.55
16	Krishna	73330	74592	101.72
17	Guntur	72785	84568	116.19
18	Prakasam *	55234	56641	102.55
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	47745	98.43
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	75097	96.95
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74361	92.74
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1479344</b>	<b>99.02</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health &amp; Family Welfare, Hyderabad

Table-3.19

## No. of Infants given OPV - 2010-11

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	43532	94.50
3	Karimnagar	68662	67954	98.97
4	Medak *	60038	54320	90.48
5	Hyderabad	83677	81113	96.94
6	Rangareddy	98167	95329	97.11
7	Mahabubnagar *	73675	70887	96.22
8	Nalgonda *	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	60554	93.84
10	Khammam	45191	45492	100.67
11	Srikakulam	48118	44476	92.43
12	Vizianagaram	43763	40786	93.20
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	69928	99.37
14	East Godavari	74758	81377	108.85
15	West Godavari *	57691	63777	110.55
16	Krishna	73330	74181	101.16
17	Guntur	72785	81956	112.60
18	Prakasam *	55234	56641	102.55
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	47629	98.19
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	72470	93.56
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74474	92.88
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1462732</b>	<b>97.91</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

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

**Table - 3.20****No. of Infants given DPT. - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	43532	94.50
3	Karimnagar	68662	67954	98.97
4	Medak	60038	54320	90.48
5	Hyderabad	83677	81113	96.94
6	Rangareddy	98167	95329	97.11
7	Mahabubnagar	73675	67658	91.83
8	Nalgonda *	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	60554	93.84
10	Khammam	45191	45492	100.67
11	Srikakulam	48118	44385	92.24
12	Vizianagaram	43763	40786	93.20
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	69928	99.37
14	East Godavari	74758	81377	108.85
15	West Godavari *	57691	63777	110.55
16	Krishna	73330	74181	101.16
17	Guntur	72785	81956	112.60
18	Prakasam *	55234	56641	102.55
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	47629	98.19
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	73169	94.46
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74474	92.88
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1460111</b>	<b>97.73</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health &amp; Family Welfare, Hyderabad

**Table - 3.21****No. of Infants given HEPATITIS-B - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	43532	94.50
3	Karimnagar	68662	64954	94.60
4	Medak *	60038	54320	90.48
5	Hyderabad	83677	81113	96.94
6	Rangareddy	98167	95329	97.11
7	Mahabubnagar *	73675	70887	96.22
8	Nalgonda *	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	60554	93.84
10	Khammam	45191	45492	100.67
11	Srikakulam	48118	43881	91.19
12	Vizianagaram	43763	38924	88.94
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	69928	99.37
14	West Godavari *	57691	63777	110.55
15	East Godavari	74758	74148	99.18
16	Krishna	73330	70254	95.81
17	Guntur	72785	81374	111.80
18	Prakasam *	55234	56641	102.55
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	47629	98.19
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	72348	93.40
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74474	92.88
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1445415</b>	<b>96.75</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table - 3.22****No. of Infants given MEASLES - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	46199	100.29
3	Karimnagar	68662	67782	98.72
4	Medak	60038	54063	90.05
5	Hyderabad	83677	80899	96.68
6	Rangareddy	98167	94373	96.14
7	Mahabubnagar	73675	69335	94.11
8	Nalgonda *	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	63565	98.50
10	Khammam	45191	45490	100.66
11	Srikakulam	48118	43104	89.58
12	Vizianagaram	43763	40788	93.20
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	68799	97.77
14	East Godavari	74758	80942	108.27
15	West Godavari	57691	61385	106.40
16	Krishna	73330	72545	98.93
17	Guntur	72785	80573	110.70
18	Prakasam	55234	54956	99.50
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	46676	96.23
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	69537	89.77
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74484	92.90
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1451351</b>	<b>97.15</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad



**Table - 3.23****No. of Infants given full Immunization - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Annual ELA	Achievement Up to March 2011	% of Achievement on annual ELA
1	2	3	5	6
1	Adilabad *	57941	53662	92.62
2	Nizamabad	46065	46199	100.29
3	Karimnagar	68662	67782	98.72
4	Medak	60038	54063	90.05
5	Hyderabad	83677	77981	93.19
6	Rangareddy	98167	92232	93.95
7	Mahabubnagar *	73675	70887	96.22
8	Nalgonda **	63352	56676	89.46
9	Warangal	64532	61375	95.11
10	Khammam	45191	45490	100.66
11	Srikakulam *	48118	45445	94.45
12	Vizianagaram	43763	40788	93.20
13	Visakhapatnam	70371	63944	90.87
14	East Godavari	74758	80942	108.27
15	West Godavari	57691	61356	106.35
16	Krishna	73330	72528	98.91
17	Guntur	72785	79045	108.60
18	Prakasam	55234	54956	99.50
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48506	46676	96.23
20	Y.S.R *	58095	51136	88.02
21	Kurnool	77461	63127	81.49
22	Ananthapur *	72408	74382	102.73
23	Chittoor	80180	74484	92.90
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1494000</b>	<b>1449748</b>	<b>97.04</b>

\* Limited to live births

ELA: Estimated Level of Achievements

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table - 3.24****Infant Deaths & IMR - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Live Births	Infant Deaths	IMR (per 1000 live births)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	53662	518	9.65
2	Nizamabad	47883	302	6.31
3	Karimnagar	74994	373	4.97
4	Medak	54606	817	14.96
5	Hyderabad	81696	102	1.25
6	Rangareddy	100834	743	7.37
7	Mahabubnagar	70887	467	6.59
8	Nalgonda	56676	533	9.40
9	Warangal	65992	368	5.58
10	Khammam	45741	367	8.02
11	Srikakulam	45445	481	10.58
12	Vizianagaram	42645	626	14.68
13	Visakhapatnam	71143	630	8.86
14	East Godavari	84718	427	5.04
15	West Godavari	63777	226	3.54
16	Krishna	76206	439	5.76
17	Guntur	87388	1299	14.86
18	Prakasam	56641	632	11.16
19	S.P.S.R. Nellore	49496	537	10.85
20	Y.S.R	51136	647	12.65
21	Kumool	78801	719	9.12
22	Ananthapur	74382	246	3.31
23	Chittoor	74621	464	6.22
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1509370</b>	<b>11963</b>	<b>7.93</b>

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

**Table - 3.25****Maternal Deaths & MMR - 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Live Births	Maternal Deaths	MMR per ( lakh live births)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	53662	13	24.23
2	Nizamabad	47883	20	41.77
3	Karimnagar	74994	13	17.33
4	Medak	54606	31	56.77
5	Hyderabad	81696	9	11.02
6	Rangareddy	100834	32	31.74
7	Mahabubnagar	70887	20	28.21
8	Nalgonda	56676	25	44.11
9	Warangal	65992	16	24.25
10	Khammam	45741	32	69.96
11	Srikakulam	45445	33	72.62
12	Vizianagaram	42645	44	103.18
13	Visakhapatnam	71143	60	84.34
14	East Godavari	84718	26	30.69
15	West Godavari	63777	23	36.06
16	Krishna	76206	24	31.49
17	Guntur	87388	61	69.80
18	Prakasam	56641	35	61.79
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	49496	27	54.55
20	Y.S.R	51136	50	97.78
21	Kurnool	78801	54	68.53
22	Ananthapur	74382	38	51.09
23	Chittoor	74621	48	64.33
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>1509370</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>48.63</b>

Source: Commissioner of Health & Family Welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table- 3.26**  
**Children age group (10-18 years) Height and Weight as per National Centre**  
**for Health Statistics**

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

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

**Table - 3.27**  
**Balanced - Diet**

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, Dept. Hyderabad.

**Table - 3.28****Infant Mortality Rate in Andhra Pradesh**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
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

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

“The Right Place of Every Child is School”

## ANDHRA PRADESH



CHILDREN GOING TO  
SCHOOL - 2011

## CHAPTER –IV EDUCATION

### 1. Literacy Rates:

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.

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.

**Statement 4.1.1: 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	75.56	59.74	67.66

Source: Director of Census Operations Andhra Pradesh., Hyderabad

## **2. Literacy Rates amongst Children**

Literacy rates are also available from NSSO results. NSSO considered a person literate “if he/she could read and write a simple sentence”, for collection of data in its surveys. Since its 50<sup>th</sup> Round Survey, the definition was slightly modified to make it comparable with the definition followed in the population census. In NSS surveys now, a person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered a literate. Since children in the age-group of 0-4 years are considered too young to go to school, many of them are not sent to school. Those who attend school at this age are not expected to develop an understanding of simple message that they can read and write.

## **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 ACTIVITY

### 4.3.1. Statement 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	36828	36233	1759700	941644	53.51
2	2005	56524	55608	2712119	1531476	56.47
3	2010	73944	73679	2499119	1730613	69.25

Source: Commissioner of Women and Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad

“That service is the noblest which is rendered for its own sake”

“Action expresses priorities”

“An ounce of practice is worth more than tons of preaching”

**Mahatma Gandhi**

**Statement 4.3.2 Pre-Primary Enrolment in Andhra Pradesh**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1	2000-2001	183243	141175	324418
2	2001-2002	273060	242730	515790
3	2002-2003	279570	246530	526100
4	2003-2004	238273	209991	448264
5	2004-2005	166413	133889	300302
6	2005-2006	266742	211270	478012
7	2006-2007	388582	320651	709233
8	2007-2008	379410	307631	687041
9	2008-2009	391603	317214	708817
10	2009-2010	233568	184546	418114
11	2010-2011	218987	171489	390476

Source: Commissioner & Director 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.

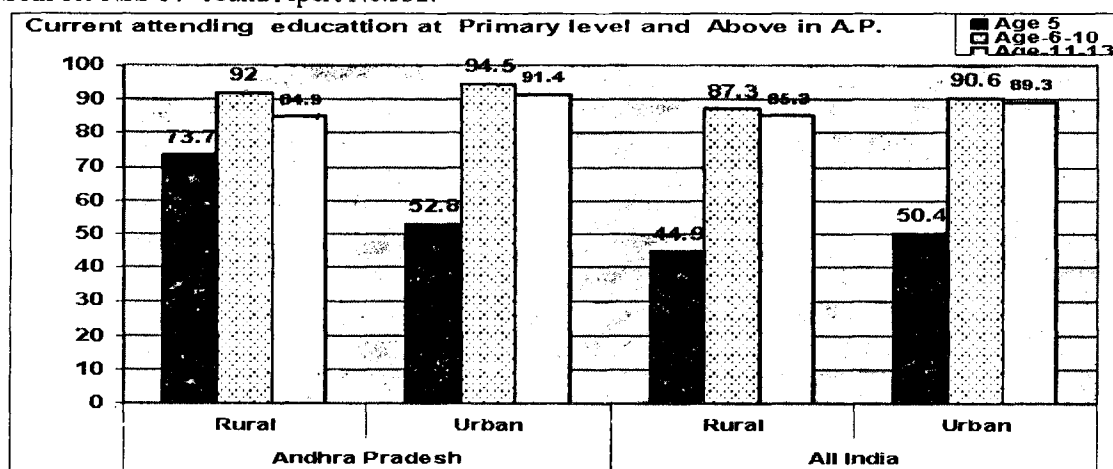
**(ii) National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education**

1. It aims to increase enrolment and attendance, retention and improve the Nutritional Status of Children in the Primary Stage.
2. 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.

**Statement 4.4.1 Children attending education at primary level and Above in A.P. 2007-08.**

Location	Percentage of Students in the age group			
		Age 5	Age 6-10	Age 11-13
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Rural	73.7	92.0	84.9
	Urban	52.8	94.5	91.4
All India	Rural	44.9	87.3	85.3
	Urban	50.4	90.6	89.3

Source: NSS 64<sup>th</sup> round report No.532.



The school attendance estimated by the NSSO in its 64<sup>th</sup> Round during 2007-08 in Andhra Pradesh and India Level, amongst Children are given in statement No 4.4 The School attendance for persons aged 13 years is also given in the table to reveal the difference in the three age-groups The School attendance amongst Children is higher in Urban areas than in Rural areas The School attendance from age 5 increased to age 6-10 years and further decreased in the age 11-13 years in rural areas in Andhra Pradesh. The same trend continues in the urban areas.

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

### 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

### Strategies

- Community ownership of school-based interventions through effective decentralisation 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 children and children with special needs
- Emphasis on quality – curriculum, effectiveness, innovations, teaching aids and trained teachers
- Community based monitoring with full transparency – the Educational Management Information System (EMIS) to be used.

RVM: Rajiv Vidya Mission

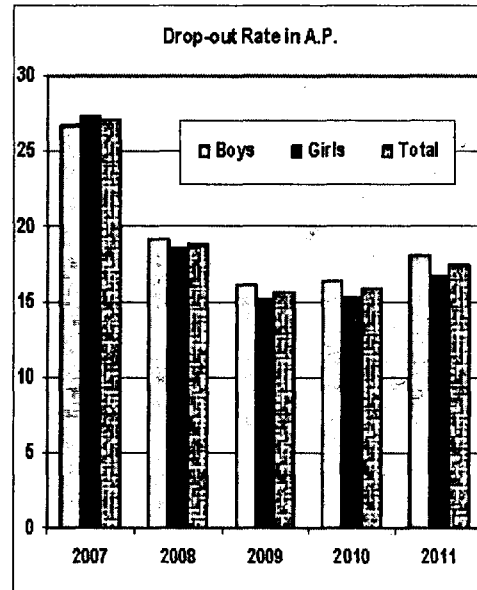
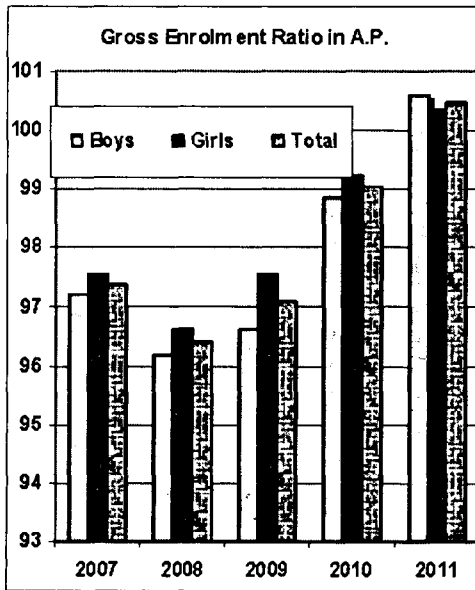
### 6. Primary Education: (I to V):

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 to V, age 6-10 years) for boys and girls has tended to remain 100%. In 2010-11, the GER for Classes I-V was 100.58 % for boys and 100.34 % for girls.

**Statement 4.6.1 Gross Enrolment Ratio and Drop out Rate for Classes I-V Age group (6-10) in Andhra Pradesh.**

Sl. No.	Years	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Drop-out Rate		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2006-07	97.21	97.54	97.37	26.76	27.32	27.04
2	2007-08	96.18	96.62	96.40	19.10	18.48	18.79
3	2008-09	96.61	97.54	97.07	16.14	15.15	15.63
4	2009-10	98.85	99.23	99.04	16.34	15.24	15.8

Source: Commissioner & Director of School Education, Hyderabad.



Source: Commissioner & Director 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 & VII) and High School Education (VIII to X):**

Upper Primary and High Schools includes classes VI & VII and VIII 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 attendance rate increased to 95% during last quarter century period. Among the 5-9 age groups 97% and among the 10-14 age group 94% of the children are attending schools. Although the gender gap still continues in the school attendance rate it reduced substantially over time.

**Statement 4.9.1 Percentage of Children Attending Schools in Andhra Pradesh.**

Gender	Age group	1983	1993-94	2004-05	2009-10
Male and Female	5-9	55.3	71.8	93.9	97.0
	10-14	43.7	57.3	81.6	93.7
	5-14	49.9	65.12	87.6	95.2
Male	5-9	63.1	77.6	94.7	97.9
	10-14	52.5	66.2	86.4	94.4
	5-14	58.0	72.2	90.3	96.0
Female	5-9	47.2	66.2	93.1	96.0
	10-14	33.8	48.2	76.3	93.0
	5-14	41.1	58.06	84.7	94.3

Note: 1. percentage of children working. 2. Rural and Urban Combined.

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 2008-09 & 2009-10 are furnished in the following Table.

Budget Estimates (Rs.Crores)					Expenditure (Rs.in Crores)				
		Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total
2008-09	Plan	1373.66	1295.51	241.76	2910.93	365.44	146.8	60.46	572.70
	Non-Plan	3365.72	2248.57	130.48	5744.77	2779.58	2006.01	77.45	4863.04
	Total	4739.38	3544.08	372.24	8655.70	3145.02	2152.81	137.91	5435.74
2009-10	Plan	720.60	143.8	143.93	1008.33	293.28	135.89	25.29	454.46
	Non-Plan	4153.99	2631.33	142.43	6927.75	2964.56	2826.76	280.45	6071.77
	Total	4874.59	2775.13	286.36	7936.08	3257.84	2962.65	305.74	6526.23

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”

The Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education Act has come into force from April 1, 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. The Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh has emphasized that it is important for the country that if we nurture our children and young people with the right education, India's future as a strong and prosperous country is secure.



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.

**D) 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.

**ii) 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.

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

As per 2011 Census, total literates in Andhra Pradesh is 5,14,38,510 in which male literates 2,87,59,782 and female literates 2,26,78,728 and total literacy rate of Andhra Pradesh is 67.66 with male literacy rate is 75.56 and the female literacy rate is 59.74. The literates are registered highest in the Ranga Reddy District among 23 Districts.

Among all districts in Andhra Pradesh the East Godawari district has highest literates in rural 23,53,639 where as lowest literates 8,54,133 are Ranga Reddy district. Similarly in urban area, the highest literates are 29,06,923 in Hyderabad and lowest literates 3,12,425 are in Srikakulam district in Andhra Pradesh. The Hyderabad district with total of 29, 06,923 literates is registered in the first for both in male and female. During the Decade from 2001 - 2011 the literacy rate has been increased from 60.47 to 67.66 in the State.

## **13. Children 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 2009-10 year has increased from 99,563 to 1, 01,204 in the current year 2010-11.

The Management wise i.e. (Central Govt., State Govt., MPP, ZPP, Municipal, Private Aided, Private Un-aided & Others) schools and enrolment are represented in the table 4.20 & 4.21 during the year 2010-11.

Children enrolled in the current year 2010-11 for boys 65,70,000 for girls 63,37,422 and total 1,29,07,422 from I to X In the higher secondary education total enrolment for the years 2008-09 is 10,746, and for the year 2010-11 is 20,288. The enrolment has increased to more than 100 percentages in higher Classes.

The data represents for ten years (from 2000-01 to 2010 -11) in various levels. The Management wise i.e. (Central Govt., State Govt., MPP, ZPP, Municipal, Private Aided, Private Un-aided & Others) schools and enrolment are represented in the tables 4.23 to 4.27

The stage wise enrolment all for boys and Girls who were enrolled in the total Schools for ten years (from 2000-01 to 2010-11) are shown in the tables 4.28.

The Table No. 4.29 represents the data on drop out rates for a decade in various stages i.e., I to V, I to VII and I to X.

The Children education Estimated Budget is increased by the Government of Andhra Pradesh represents in Table 4.30 for the years 2008-09 to 2010-11 from Rs 8655.70 to Rs.9132.79 in crores .

**Table-4.1****Literates by residence - Census-2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literates		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	15,03,106	8,64,990	6,38,116
2	Nizamabad	14,21,759	8,09,721	6,12,038
3	Karimnagar	22,63,247	12,92,858	9,70,389
4	Medak	16,77,732	9,75,710	7,02,022
5	Hyderabad	29,06,923	15,40,195	13,66,728
6	Rangareddy	36,69,033	20,18,557	16,50,476
7	Mahbubnagar	19,84,586	11,83,860	8,00,726
8	Nalgonda	20,35,177	11,78,956	8,56,221
9	Warangal	21,16,037	12,11,953	9,04,084
10	Khammam	16,56,686	9,18,880	7,37,806
11	Srikakulam	15,16,425	8,70,196	6,46,229
12	Vizianagaram	12,56,342	7,20,623	5,35,719
13	Visakhapatnam	26,12,624	14,50,555	11,62,069
14	East Godavari	33,24,111	17,37,357	15,86,754
15	West Godavari	26,54,267	13,80,713	12,73,554
16	Krishna	30,65,669	16,30,049	14,35,620
17	Guntur	30,06,999	16,60,019	13,46,980
18	Prakasam	19,26,495	11,22,249	8,04,246
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	18,52,239	10,21,639	8,30,600
20	Y.S.R.	17,45,178	10,12,105	7,33,073
21	Kurnool	21,82,149	12,79,938	9,02,211
22	Anantapur	23,50,294	13,65,701	9,84,593
23	Chittoor	27,11,432	15,12,958	11,98,474
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>5,14,38,510</b>	<b>2,87,59,782</b>	<b>2,26,78,728</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**Table-4.2**  
**Literates by Residence – Persons Census-2011**

Sl. No	District	Literates (Persons) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	15,03,106	9,78,472	5,24,634
2	Nizamabad	14,21,759	10,09,097	4,12,662
3	Karimnagar	22,63,247	15,54,007	7,09,240
4	Medak	16,77,732	11,64,819	5,12,913
5	Hyderabad	29,06,923	0	29,06,923
6	Rangareddy	36,69,033	8,54,133	28,14,900
7	Mahbubnagar	19,84,586	15,59,065	4,25,521
8	Nalgonda	20,35,177	15,43,924	4,91,253
9	Warangal	21,16,037	13,72,364	7,43,673
10	Khammam	16,56,686	11,72,407	4,84,279
11	Srikakulam	15,16,425	12,04,000	3,12,425
12	Vizianagaram	12,56,342	9,05,741	3,50,601
13	Visakhapatnam	26,12,624	10,94,742	15,17,882
14	East Godavari	33,24,111	23,53,639	9,70,472
15	West Godavari	26,54,267	20,51,923	6,02,344
16	Krishna	30,65,669	16,74,622	13,91,047
17	Guntur	30,06,999	18,24,611	11,82,388
18	Prakasam	19,26,495	14,53,489	4,73,006
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	18,52,239	12,10,980	6,41,259
20	Y.S.R.	17,45,178	10,77,068	6,68,110
21	Kurnool	21,82,149	14,31,527	7,50,622
22	Anantapur	23,50,294	15,71,487	7,78,807
23	Chittoor	27,11,432	17,88,531	9,22,901
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>5,14,38,510</b>	<b>3,08,50,648</b>	<b>2,05,87,862</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional.

**Table-4.3****Literates by residence –Males Census-2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literates (Males) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	8,64,990	5,73,229	2,91,761
2	Nizamabad	8,09,721	5,86,480	2,23,241
3	Karimnagar	12,92,858	9,01,472	3,91,386
4	Medak	9,75,710	6,91,418	2,84,292
5	Hyderabad	15,40,195	0	15,40,195
6	Rangareddy	20,18,557	5,04,075	15,14,482
7	Mahbubnagar	11,83,860	9,48,125	2,35,735
8	Nalgonda	11,78,956	9,12,615	2,66,341
9	Warangal	12,11,953	8,04,276	4,07,677
10	Khammam	9,18,880	6,62,285	2,56,595
11	Srikakulam	8,70,196	7,02,392	1,67,804
12	Vizianagaram	7,20,623	5,33,687	1,86,936
13	Visakhapatnam	14,50,555	6,33,682	8,16,873
14	East Godavari	17,37,357	12,37,259	5,00,098
15	West Godavari	13,80,713	10,73,113	3,07,600
16	Krishna	16,30,049	9,01,450	7,28,599
17	Guntur	16,60,019	10,32,513	6,27,506
18	Prakasam	11,22,249	8,64,332	2,57,917
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	10,21,639	6,81,117	3,40,522
20	Y.S.R.	10,12,105	6,40,875	3,71,230
21	Kurnool	12,79,938	8,66,938	4,13,000
22	Anantapur	13,65,701	9,34,968	4,30,733
23	Chittoor	15,12,958	10,19,095	4,93,863
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>2,87,59,782</b>	<b>1,77,05,396</b>	<b>1,10,54,386</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**Table-4.4****Literates by residence -Females- Census-2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literates (Females) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adlabad	6,38,116	4,05,243	2,32,873
2	Nizamabad	6,12,038	4,22,617	1,89,421
3	Kaimgnagar	9,70,389	6,52,535	3,17,854
4	Medak	7,02,022	4,73,401	2,28,621
5	Hyderabad	13,66,728	0	13,66,728
6	Rangareddy	16,50,476	3,50,058	13,00,418
7	Maibubnagar	8,00,726	6,10,940	1,89,786
8	Nagonda	8,56,221	6,31,309	2,24,912
9	Wangal	9,04,084	5,68,088	3,35,996
10	Khunnam	7,37,806	5,10,122	2,27,684
11	Srilakulam	6,46,229	5,01,608	1,44,621
12	Vizianagaram	5,35,719	3,72,054	1,63,665
13	Visakhapatnam	11,62,069	4,61,060	7,01,009
14	Eas Godavari	15,86,754	11,16,380	4,70,374
15	West Godavari	12,73,554	9,78,810	2,94,744
16	Krishna	14,35,620	7,73,172	6,62,448
17	Guntur	13,46,980	7,92,098	5,54,882
18	Prakasam	8,04,246	5,89,157	2,15,089
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	8,30,600	5,29,863	3,00,737
20	Y.S.R.	7,33,073	4,36,193	2,96,880
21	Kurnool	9,02,211	5,64,589	3,37,622
22	Anantapur	9,84,593	6,36,519	3,48,074
23	Chittoor	11,98,474	7,69,436	4,29,038
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>2,26,78,728</b>	<b>1,31,45,252</b>	<b>95,33,476</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**Table-4.5****Literacy Rate by residence total male, female - Census-2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literacy rates		
		Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	61.55	71.22	51.99
2	Nizamabad	62.25	72.66	52.33
3	Karimnagar	64.87	74.72	55.18
4	Medak	62.53	72.50	52.49
5	Hyderabad	80.96	83.35	78.42
6	Rangareddy	78.05	84.00	71.82
7	Mahbubnagar	56.06	66.27	45.65
8	Nalgonda	65.05	74.94	55.05
9	Warangal	66.16	75.91	56.45
10	Khammam	65.46	73.20	57.85
11	Srikakulam	62.30	72.25	52.56
12	Vizianagaram	59.49	69.04	50.16
13	Visakhapatnam	67.70	75.48	60.00
14	East Godavari	71.35	74.91	67.82
15	West Godavari	74.32	77.63	71.05
16	Krishna	74.37	79.13	69.62
17	Guntur	67.99	75.40	60.64
18	Prakasam	63.53	73.54	53.40
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	69.15	75.93	62.30
20	Y.S.R.	67.88	78.41	57.26
21	Kurnool	61.13	71.36	50.81
22	Anantapur	64.28	74.09	54.31
23	Chittoor	72.36	81.15	63.65
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>67.66</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>59.74</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional



**Table-4.6****Literacy rate by residence - Persons census 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literacy Rate (Persons) 2001			Literacy Rate (Persons) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	52.68	46.27	69.88	61.55	55.73	76.45
2	Nizamabad	52.02	47.71	71.40	62.25	57.37	78.63
3	Karimnagar	54.90	50.23	73.9	64.87	60.13	78.40
4	Medak	51.65	47.42	76.46	62.53	57.14	79.58
5	Hyderabad	78.80	-	78.80	80.96	-	80.96
6	Rangareddy	66.16	52.56	77.34	78.05	61.61	84.92
7	Mahbubnagar	44.41	40.70	74.89	56.06	51.97	78.76
8	Nalgonda	57.15	53.54	80.2	65.05	61.00	82.19
9	Warangal	57.13	51.73	79.17	66.16	59.97	81.75
10	Khammam	56.89	51.65	77.56	65.46	60.57	81.39
11	Srikakulam	55.31	52.93	74.26	62.3	59.08	78.90
12	Vizianagaram	51.07	46.08	72.71	59.49	54.35	78.71
13	Visakhapatnam	59.96	47.55	78.16	67.7	54.52	82.01
14	East Godavari	65.48	62.22	75.92	71.35	67.97	81.12
15	West Godavari	73.53	71.84	80.34	74.32	72.46	81.47
16	Krishna	68.85	64.70	77.58	74.37	68.98	82.09
17	Guntur	62.54	58.10	73.42	67.99	62.53	78.56
18	Prakasam	57.38	54.45	73.32	63.53	59.72	79.04
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	65.08	61.38	77.68	69.15	64.01	81.51
20	Y.S.R.	62.83	59.97	72.62	67.88	63.68	75.95
21	Kurnool	53.22	48.94	67.07	61.13	56.16	73.57
22	Anantapur	56.13	51.56	69.50	64.28	59.85	75.56
23	Chittoor	66.77	63.00	80.24	72.36	67.86	83.03
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>60.47</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>76.09</b>	<b>67.66</b>	<b>61.14</b>	<b>80.54</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**Table-4.7****Literacy rate by residence – Male census 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literacy Rate (Males) 2001			Literacy Rate (Males) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	64.98	59.55	79.29	71.22	66.01	84.28
2	Nizamabad	64.91	61.39	80.23	72.66	68.66	85.78
3	Karimnagar	67.09	63.05	83.17	74.72	70.65	86.15
4	Medak	64.33	60.73	85.1	72.5	67.94	86.68
5	Hyderabad	83.74	-	83.74	83.35	-	83.35
6	Rangareddy	75.26	64.58	83.88	84	71.69	89.1
7	Mahbubnagar	56.63	53.28	83.77	66.27	62.66	86.23
8	Nalgonda	69.23	66.15	88.55	74.94	71.62	89.08
9	Warangal	68.88	64.07	88.49	75.91	70.51	89.42
10	Khammam	66.11	61.31	85.1	73.2	68.84	87.51
11	Srikakulam	67.19	65.05	84.1	72.25	69.5	86.57
12	Vizianagaram	62.37	57.93	81.77	69.04	64.6	85.89
13	Visakhapatnam	69.68	58.67	85.49	75.48	64	87.67
14	East Godavari	70	66.64	80.87	74.91	71.48	84.98
15	West Godavari	78.05	76.33	85.07	77.63	75.79	84.82
16	Krishna	74.39	70.51	82.59	79.13	74.35	85.96
17	Guntur	71.24	67.39	80.72	75.4	70.8	84.41
18	Prakasam	69.35	67.01	82.2	73.54	70.39	86.49
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	73.67	70.62	84.06	75.93	71.68	86.16
20	Y.S.R.	75.83	73.86	82.58	78.41	75.36	84.31
21	Kurnool	65.96	62.72	76.45	71.36	67.52	81.04
22	Anantapur	68.38	64.65	79.36	74.09	70.41	83.56
23	Chittoor	77.62	74.7	87.94	81.15	77.73	89.26
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>70.32</b>	<b>65.35</b>	<b>83.19</b>	<b>75.56</b>	<b>70.24</b>	<b>85.99</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**Table-4.8****Literacy rate by residence - Females census 2001 and 2011**

Sl. No.	District	Literacy Rate (Female) 2001			Literacy Rate (Female) 2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	40.30	33.04	60.17	51.99	45.67	68.48
2	Nizamabad	39.48	34.54	62.37	52.33	46.70	71.59
3	Karimnagar	42.75	37.58	64.31	55.18	49.88	70.59
4	Medak	38.66	33.86	67.32	52.49	46.37	72.23
5	Hyderabad	73.50	-	73.5	78.42	-	78.42
6	Rangareddy	56.49	40.05	70.28	71.82	51.24	80.53
7	Mahbubnagar	31.89	27.84	65.59	45.65	41.09	71.11
8	Nalgonda	44.68	40.57	71.33	55.05	50.24	75.28
9	Warangal	45.09	39.11	69.59	56.45	49.49	74.04
10	Khammam	47.44	41.74	69.86	57.85	52.40	75.44
11	Srikakulam	43.68	41.06	64.58	52.56	48.82	71.54
12	Vizianagaram	39.91	34.37	63.85	50.16	44.28	71.85
13	Visakhapatnam	50.12	36.46	70.55	60.00	45.30	76.28
14	East Godavari	60.94	57.76	71.02	67.82	64.46	77.38
15	West Godavari	68.99	67.29	75.71	71.05	69.13	78.25
16	Krishna	63.19	58.76	72.5	69.62	63.62	78.22
17	Guntur	53.74	48.66	66.09	60.64	54.27	72.85
18	Prakasam	45.08	41.52	64.3	53.4	48.86	71.64
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	56.38	52.02	71.24	62.3	56.27	76.82
20	Y.S.R.	49.54	45.73	62.5	57.26	51.87	67.57
21	Kurnool	40.03	34.67	57.37	50.81	44.63	66.13
22	Anantapur	43.34	37.85	59.29	54.31	49.05	67.56
23	Chittoor	55.78	51.18	72.33	63.65	58.08	76.86
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>50.43</b>	<b>43.50</b>	<b>68.74</b>	<b>59.74</b>	<b>52.05</b>	<b>75.02</b>

Source: Census of India 2011, Provisional

**TABLE-4.9****Gross Enrolment Ratios of Children Aged 6-10 Years attending the Schools**

Sl. No.	District	2009-10 (I-V)			2010-11(I-V)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	123.58	121.61	122.61	123.81	121.31	122.58
2.	Nizamabad	110.34	105.57	107.95	111.44	106.33	108.88
3.	Karimnagar	97.37	95.41	96.40	96.63	94.24	95.45
4.	Medak	113.04	112.54	112.79	115.11	115.48	115.29
5.	Hyderabad	105.09	116.02	110.33	105.46	115.76	110.39
6.	Rangareddy	159.51	160.51	160.00	160.07	160.58	160.32
7.	Mahbubnagar	119.78	117.89	118.85	119.49	119.64	119.56
8.	Nalgonda	99.76	100.66	100.20	100.89	100.91	100.90
9.	Warangal	102.64	103.87	103.24	105.66	105.05	105.36
10.	Khammam	96.84	97.85	97.34	98.92	99.60	99.25
11.	Srikakulam	97.18	92.50	94.84	98.20	93.03	95.62
12.	Vizianagaram	98.14	94.78	96.47	98.85	94.99	96.93
13.	Visakhapatnam	93.84	93.72	93.78	97.79	97.62	97.71
14.	East Godavari	80.63	81.67	81.14	88.88	87.90	88.40
15.	West Godavari	80.09	80.14	80.12	81.95	81.12	81.54
16.	Krishna	77.77	79.50	78.62	75.03	76.12	75.57
17.	Guntur	67.70	70.52	69.09	66.94	69.15	68.03
18.	Prakasam	91.69	95.38	93.50	95.24	97.72	96.45
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	87.43	87.33	87.38	87.95	88.25	88.10
20.	Y.S.R.	103.95	103.32	103.64	107.60	105.35	106.50
21.	Kurnool	115.74	116.23	115.98	119.14	118.24	118.70
22.	Anantapur	91.61	94.02	92.78	95.24	96.16	95.69
23.	Chittoor	90.17	88.45	89.32	91.76	89.56	90.68
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>98.85</b>	<b>99.23</b>	<b>99.04</b>	<b>100.58</b>	<b>100.34</b>	<b>100.46</b>

Source: Commissioner & Director of School Education, Hyderabad.

**TABLE-4.10**

**Gross Enrolment Ratios of Children Aged 11-12 Years attending the Schools**

Sl. No	District	2009-10 ( VI-VII)			2010-11( VI-VII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	91.23	88.79	90.02	92.76	92.60	92.37
2.	Nizamabad	93.38	88.32	90.84	93.93	90.23	91.76
3.	Karimnagar	94.12	92.86	93.49	96.57	97.87	96.89
4.	Medak	89.27	87.36	88.33	90.25	90.66	90.15
5.	Hyderabad	88.90	102.17	95.28	90.66	103.85	96.69
6.	Rangareddy	130.64	129.34	130.01	134.13	134.48	133.86
7.	Mahbubnagar	83.88	77.98	80.98	84.76	81.78	83.02
8.	Nalgonda	83.59	82.56	83.08	87.91	86.69	87.03
9.	Warangal	91.62	89.28	90.47	97.24	96.67	96.64
10.	Khammam	81.87	82.87	82.36	89.75	90.03	89.59
11.	Srikakulam	78.16	74.44	76.29	81.29	78.83	79.78
12.	Vizianagaram	76.12	71.28	73.70	79.40	75.01	76.94
13.	Visakhapatnam	75.68	73.75	74.73	81.64	78.56	79.85
14.	East Godavari	71.25	73.97	72.60	78.08	79.04	78.29
15.	West Godavari	69.06	70.98	70.01	73.72	75.51	74.36
16.	Krishna	68.71	69.28	68.99	67.74	68.54	67.91
17.	Guntur	59.32	58.78	59.05	61.84	62.00	61.71
18.	Prakasam	66.56	66.94	66.74	72.47	72.09	72.04
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	70.69	69.92	70.31	72.32	72.92	72.37
20.	Y.S.R.	85.62	85.74	85.68	86.24	87.78	86.71
21.	Kurnool	90.26	80.92	85.70	92.16	85.05	88.39
22.	Anantapur	73.91	77.50	75.66	80.22	83.45	81.53
23.	Chittoor	80.52	79.10	79.82	84.08	82.86	83.20
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>81.72</b>	<b>81.02</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>85.06</b>	<b>85.02</b>	<b>84.76</b>

Source: Commissioner & Director of School Education, Hyderabad.

TABLE- 4.11

## Gross Enrolment Ratios of Children Aged 13-15 Attending the Schools

Sl. No	District	2009-10 ( VIII-X)			2010-11( VIII-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	78.06	77.81	77.94	72.65	74.00	73.32
2.	Nizamabad	83.57	80.34	81.95	82.61	80.24	81.42
3.	Karimnagar	85.95	89.61	87.76	85.42	89.69	87.54
4.	Medak	79.47	77.27	78.39	77.88	77.59	77.74
5.	Hyderabad	67.06	81.59	74.01	69.55	83.64	76.30
6.	Rangareddy	108.05	107.32	107.70	104.21	104.18	104.19
7.	Mahbubnagar	75.94	65.94	71.06	70.81	65.53	68.23
8.	Nalgonda	79.93	78.40	79.18	80.82	79.35	80.11
9.	Warangal	83.84	82.94	83.40	85.71	85.14	85.43
10.	Khammam	69.56	73.16	71.32	71.92	74.72	73.29
11.	Srikakulam	66.27	63.67	64.97	66.12	64.75	65.43
12.	Vizianagaram	63.11	59.34	61.23	64.81	61.89	63.36
13.	Visakhapatnam	61.56	61.45	61.51	63.16	63.15	63.16
14.	East Godavari	59.06	64.13	61.56	60.24	64.21	62.20
15.	West Godavari	58.21	61.40	59.79	59.59	62.65	61.10
16.	Krishna	58.02	58.61	58.31	56.55	57.10	56.82
17.	Guntur	49.29	48.59	48.95	49.88	48.24	49.07
18.	Prakasam	54.35	51.53	52.97	56.96	53.95	55.49
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	57.56	57.03	57.30	54.99	55.67	55.32
20.	Y.S.R.	72.87	70.81	71.86	73.34	71.29	72.34
21.	Kurnool	71.01	60.07	65.69	70.94	61.62	66.40
22.	Anantapur	63.40	66.54	64.92	62.41	65.37	63.85
23.	Chittoor	71.50	69.42	70.48	71.23	69.01	70.14
Andhra Pradesh		69.61	69.38	69.50	69.42	69.61	69.51

Source: Commissioner &amp; Director of School Education, Hyderabad

**TABLE-4.12**

**Gross Enrolment Ratio and drop out Rates Age Group 6-10  
(Only Primary) during the year 2010-11**

Sl. No	District	2010-11					
		Gross enrolment ratio (I-V) All			Drop out Rate (I-V) All		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	123.81	121.31	122.58	25.77	25.19	25.49
2	Nizamabad	111.44	106.33	108.88	12.97	11.36	12.18
3	Kanimganar	96.63	94.24	95.45	17.78	13.95	15.93
4	Medak	115.11	115.48	115.29	33.49	32.48	32.99
5	Hyderabad	105.46	115.76	110.39	22.55	16.89	19.77
6	Ranga Reddy	160.07	160.58	160.32	18.04	16.86	17.48
7	Mahbubnagar	119.49	119.64	119.56	39.15	41.94	40.52
8	Nalgonda	100.89	100.91	100.9	31.25	29.99	30.64
9	Warangal	105.66	105.05	105.36	30.07	29.54	29.81
10	Khammam	98.92	99.6	99.25	16.85	13.11	15.03
11	Srikakulam	98.2	93.03	95.62	0	0	0
12	Vizianagaram	98.85	94.99	96.93	10.89	9.85	10.39
13	Visakhapatnam	97.79	97.62	97.71	0	3.37	2.24
14	East Godavari	88.88	87.9	88.4	2.27	0	0
15	West Godavari	81.95	81.12	81.54	0	0	0
16	Krishna	75.03	76.12	75.57	6.4	0	0
17	Guntur	66.94	69.15	68.03	21.71	19.58	20.65
18	Prakasam	95.24	97.72	96.45	20.85	17.97	19.44
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	87.95	88.25	88.1	15.55	11.61	13.64
20	Kadapa	107.6	105.35	106.5	15.46	12.08	13.83
21	Kurnool	119.14	118.24	118.7	19.1	22.15	20.6
22	Anantapur	95.24	96.16	95.69	15.18	12.68	13.96
23	Chittoor	91.76	89.56	90.68	8.15	6.62	7.41
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>100.58</b>	<b>100.34</b>	<b>100.46</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>16.73</b>	<b>17.43</b>

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



TABLE-4.13

## District Wise Drop Out Rate Classes I-V (ALL)

Sl. No	District	2009-10			2010-11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	23.10	20.85	22.00	25.77	25.19	25.49
2.	Nizamabad	12.59	9.77	11.22	12.97	11.36	12.18
3.	Karimnagar	17.36	13.60	15.53	17.78	13.95	15.93
4.	Medak	32.18	32.31	32.24	33.49	32.48	32.99
5.	Hyderabad	19.01	15.15	17.09	22.55	16.89	19.77
6.	Rangareddy	14.11	12.92	13.54	18.04	16.86	17.48
7.	Mahbubnagar	33.17	35.45	34.27	39.15	41.94	40.52
8.	Nalgonda	29.79	28.63	29.22	31.25	29.99	30.64
9.	Warangal	32.85	32.64	32.74	30.07	29.54	29.81
10.	Khammam	15.01	12.25	13.66	16.85	13.11	15.03
11.	Srikakulam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Vizianagaram	13.27	13.41	13.34	10.89	9.85	10.39
13.	Visakhapatnam	0.00	3.22	0.19	0.00	3.37	2.24
14.	East Godavari	0.64	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00
15.	West Godavari	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Krishna	0.08	0.00	0.00	6.40	0.00	0.00
17.	Guntur	18.79	17.43	18.11	21.71	19.58	20.65
18.	Prakasam	19.37	17.69	18.54	20.85	17.97	19.44
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	13.56	11.25	12.42	15.55	11.61	13.64
20.	Y.S.R.	18.78	14.13	16.54	15.46	12.08	13.83
21.	Kurnool	15.19	17.28	16.21	19.10	22.15	20.60
22.	Anantapur	17.86	15.68	16.79	15.18	12.68	13.96
23.	Chittoor	8.68	7.10	7.91	8.15	6.62	7.41
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>16.34</b>	<b>15.24</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>16.73</b>	<b>17.43</b>

Source: Commissioner &amp; Director of School Education, Hyderabad.



**TABLE-4.14**

**District Wise Drop Out Rate Classes I-VII (ALL)**

Sl. No	District	2009-10			2010-11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	30.41	29.35	29.89	30.95	28.74	29.88
2.	Nizamabad	27.06	25.85	26.47	23.72	21.06	22.43
3.	Karimnagar	20.27	17.36	18.86	20.26	15.45	17.93
4.	Medak	43.00	43.87	43.43	40.96	40.97	40.97
5.	Hyderabad	27.59	21.02	24.35	23.87	17.33	20.62
6.	Rangareddy	17.19	17.88	17.52	18.30	18.98	18.63
7.	Mahbubnagar	45.71	49.74	47.68	45.04	46.82	45.90
8.	Nalgonda	39.75	39.91	39.83	35.23	35.46	35.35
9.	Warangal	41.53	42.75	42.12	35.37	35.13	35.25
10.	Khammam	19.86	18.58	19.23	10.91	9.76	10.35
11.	Srikakulam	14.01	15.75	14.86	7.07	7.18	7.12
12.	Vizianagaram	27.41	29.25	28.31	23.98	25.08	24.52
13.	Visakhapatnam	24.13	27.55	25.83	5.96	11.60	8.79
14.	East Godavari	11.93	6.33	9.17	3.23	1.12	2.18
15.	West Godavari	4.55	1.75	3.16	-4.20	-4.95	-4.58
16.	Krishna	5.68	7.49	6.58	4.97	8.33	6.65
17.	Guntur	25.59	27.55	26.57	20.41	21.85	21.12
18.	Prakasam	37.12	39.75	38.43	28.49	28.95	28.71
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	26.81	26.37	26.59	21.79	19.78	20.80
20.	Y.S.R.	25.42	23.25	24.37	22.61	17.09	19.97
21.	Kurnool	29.03	37.68	33.30	28.92	36.83	32.83
22.	Anantapur	20.11	16.15	18.18	19.31	15.84	17.62
23.	Chittoor	13.39	12.54	12.98	12.25	12.07	12.16
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>26.38</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>26.44</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>22.11</b>	<b>22.34</b>

Source: Commissioner & Director of School Education, Hyderabad.

**TABLE-4.15****District Wise Drop Out Rate Classes I-X (ALL)**

Sl. No	District	2009-10			2010-11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Adilabad	62.31	62.78	62.54	54.16	52.89	53.53
2.	Nizamabad	60.85	62.39	61.61	52.25	53.34	52.79
3.	Karimnagar	44.25	41.03	42.66	37.09	31.30	34.26
4.	Medak	65.38	67.68	66.51	57.04	56.68	56.87
5.	Hyderabad	38.68	30.46	34.59	43.32	34.44	38.95
6.	Rangareddy	40.35	45.08	42.71	41.23	41.85	41.53
7.	Mahbubnagar	67.92	71.60	69.67	58.96	61.09	59.97
8.	Nalgonda	56.30	59.15	57.70	50.60	53.17	51.86
9.	Warangal	62.18	64.34	63.25	47.84	49.49	48.66
10.	Khammam	46.45	44.22	45.35	42.35	39.44	40.92
11.	Srikakulam	45.37	47.75	46.54	36.40	36.54	36.47
12.	Vizianagaram	48.25	54.68	51.53	45.58	48.62	47.08
13.	Visakhapatnam	50.12	50.26	50.19	40.94	41.94	41.44
14.	East Godavari	52.23	45.93	49.18	40.21	35.43	37.85
15.	West Godavari	43.91	40.67	42.30	38.13	35.25	36.70
16.	Krishna	40.69	41.86	41.27	40.21	41.52	40.86
17.	Guntur	53.82	57.71	55.78	50.85	55.22	53.07
18.	Prakasam	63.00	67.27	65.11	52.88	58.45	55.65
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	48.78	50.10	49.43	43.88	43.62	43.75
20.	Y.S.R.	39.71	43.54	41.60	38.55	42.30	40.39
21.	Kurnool	59.27	67.87	63.52	53.42	61.54	57.44
22.	Anantapur	51.19	49.60	50.42	43.43	50.04	46.90
23.	Chittoor	31.64	35.31	33.45	27.10	29.75	28.40
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>52.73</b>	<b>54.02</b>	<b>53.36</b>	<b>45.83</b>	<b>46.59</b>	<b>46.21</b>

Source: Commissioner &amp; Director of School Education, Hyderabad

**TABLE-4.16**

**Children Enrolled Age Group (6-15) Years I-X**

Sl No.	District	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Adilabad	258730	246054	504784	254594	244610	499204	246832	238962	485794
2.	Nizamabad	224242	215014	439256	227061	217698	444759	223671	215524	439195
3.	Karimnagar	333606	327309	660915	322833	317512	640345	316768	313546	630314
4.	Medak	257714	246992	504706	261819	248129	509948	258872	249329	508201
5.	Hyderabad	386600	403298	789898	352734	369995	722729	351402	366559	717961
6.	Rangareddy	475554	442598	918152	501124	466393	967517	491109	458465	949574
7.	Mahbubnagar	340437	306081	646518	348651	316161	664812	336854	315587	652441
8.	Nalgonda	303280	286037	589317	295630	280826	576456	295691	279794	575485
9.	Warangal	314887	302145	617032	308212	295326	603538	312742	298670	611412
10.	Khammam	223995	219489	443484	220560	216721	437281	225004	219735	444739
11.	Srikakulam	204612	196407	401019	208783	199211	407994	207616	199371	406987
12.	Vizianagaram	184056	173315	357371	183384	174120	357504	183423	174704	358127
13.	Visakhapatnam	293809	286828	580637	306046	295633	601679	314047	302838	616885
14.	East Godavari	347895	355839	703734	350803	356152	706955	371746	368890	740636
15.	West Godavari	270897	271129	542026	268738	268017	536755	272254	269797	542051
16.	Krishna	297185	290791	587976	292667	286830	579497	279152	272835	551987
17.	Guntur	261485	259975	521460	268591	265149	533740	265112	260001	525113
18.	Prakasam	232929	222472	455401	230204	223234	453438	237316	227836	465152
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	194038	188761	382799	198940	192145	391085	194710	190337	385047
20.	Y.S.R.	231712	221011	452723	236345	224662	461007	237253	224516	461769
21.	Kumool	344403	308447	652850	343471	309491	652962	344229	311719	655948
22.	Anantapur	292870	286520	579390	291726	285564	577290	296195	286950	583145
23.	Chittoor	312879	295270	608149	308532	292427	600959	308002	291457	599459
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>6587815</b>	<b>6351782</b>	<b>12939597</b>	<b>6581448</b>	<b>6346006</b>	<b>12927454</b>	<b>6570000</b>	<b>6337422</b>	<b>12907422</b>

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

**TABLE- 4.17**

**Children Enrolled Age Group 15-18 Years Hr. Secondary Schools  
(XI – XII)**

Sl. No	District	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Adilabad	0	139	139	395	456	851	43	15	58
2.	Nizamabad	0	0	0	325	24	349	191	18	209
3.	Karimnagar	186	441	627	467	507	974	521	814	1335
4.	Medak	93	48	141	289	391	680	389	326	715
5.	Hyderabad	365	740	1105	959	1069	2028	967	803	1770
6.	Rangareddy	797	631	1428	1652	1477	3129	767	717	1484
7.	Mahbubnagar	320	291	611	426	586	1012	283	1028	1311
8.	Nalgonda	41	16	57	201	144	345	166	24	190
9.	Warangal	47	39	86	415	710	1125	329	650	979
10.	Khammam	183	230	413	200	330	530	380	370	750
11.	Srikakulam	175	128	303	310	505	815	195	587	782
12.	Vizianagaram	136	26	162	392	208	600	294	581	875
13.	Visakhapatnam	1214	897	2111	1006	824	1830	798	820	1618
14.	East Godavari	161	266	427	180	446	626	192	602	794
15.	West Godavari	251	417	668	153	519	672	293	533	826
16.	Krishna	221	766	987	193	393	586	222	327	549
17.	Guntur	198	45	243	215	440	655	235	570	805
18.	Prakasam	31	19	50	119	645	764	136	814	950
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	138	0	138	490	491	981	225	941	1166
20.	Y.S.R.	44	10	54	144	108	252	184	265	449
21.	Kurnool	59	44	103	66	41	107	217	193	410
22.	Anantapur	57	20	77	337	531	868	460	411	871
23.	Chittoor	141	675	816	185	824	1009	387	1005	1392
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<b>4858</b>	<b>5888</b>	<b>10746</b>	<b>9119</b>	<b>11669</b>	<b>20788</b>	<b>7874</b>	<b>12414</b>	<b>20288</b>

Source: Commissioner & Director, Board of intermediate Education, Hyderabad.

**TABLE-4.18****District wise Number of Recognized Schools at Different Levels**

Sl. No	District	2009-10				
		Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total Schools
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	3319	685	758	0	4762
2	Nizamabad	1823	545	694	1	3063
3	Karimnagar	2743	885	1226	2	4856
4	Medak	2290	621	744	3	3658
5	Hyderabad	1532	383	1093	16	3024
6	Rangareddy	2561	831	1328	25	4745
7	Mahbubnagar	3092	891	918	1	4902
8	Nalgonda	2975	537	1051	2	4565
9	Warangal	2967	681	1078	1	4727
10	Khammam	2689	649	645	3	3986
11	Srikakulam	2714	847	531	2	4094
12	Vizianagaram	2490	440	424	2	3356
13	Visakhapatnam	3351	686	661	15	4713
14	East Godavari	3554	683	893	3	5133
15	West Godavari	2820	468	643	4	3935
16	Krishna	2709	750	710	5	4174
17	Guntur	3057	478	655	3	4193
18	Prakasam	3069	509	614	1	4193
19	SP.S.R.Nellore	2997	674	548	3	4222
20	Y.S.R.	3310	537	719	2	4568
21	Kurnool	2158	843	604	2	3607
22	Anantapur	3145	929	689	3	4766
23	Chittoor	4567	832	917	5	6321
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>65932</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>18143</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>99563</b>

Source Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad

**TABLE-4.19****District wise Number of Recognized Schools at Different Levels**

Sl. No	District	2010-11				
		Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total Schools
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Adilabad	3343	677	786	1	4807
2	Nizamabad	1893	571	727	2	3193
3	Karimnagar	2875	751	1256	11	4893
4	Medak	2321	622	767	7	3717
5	Hyderabad	1528	349	1109	13	2999
6	Rangareddy	2644	771	1345	20	4780
7	Mahbubnagar	3133	889	958	9	4989
8	Nalgonda	3031	528	1117	2	4678
9	Warangal	3025	695	1123	7	4850
10	Khammam	2714	625	664	2	4005
11	Srikakulam	2753	827	534	8	4122
12	Vizianagaram	2517	453	440	7	3417
13	Visakhapatnam	3377	803	685	14	4879
14	East Godavari	3645	851	944	7	5447
15	West Godavari	2856	530	672	7	4065
16	Krishna	2693	728	705	6	4132
17	Guntur	3062	489	652	7	4210
18	Prakasam	3086	524	638	6	4254
19	S.P.S.R Nellore	3009	652	560	10	4231
20	Y.S.R.	3322	490	725	6	4543
21	Kurnool	2261	818	706	3	3788
22	Anantapur	3160	957	720	7	4844
23	Chittoor	4586	821	943	11	6361
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>66834</b>	<b>15421</b>	<b>18776</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>101204</b>

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

**Table-4.20**

**Type Wise and Management Wise Institutions for the year  
2010-11**

Sl. No.	Management	Type of School	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	High Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Total
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Central Government	Boys	21	2	40	49	112
		Girls	0	0	1	0	1
		Total	21	2	41	49	113
2	State Government	Boys	4953	356	992	31	6332
		Girls	90	27	822	62	1001
		Total	5043	383	1814	93	7333
3	MPP/ZPP	Boys	50404	8372	8031	0	66807
		Girls	83	2	317	0	402
		Total	50487	8374	8348	0	67209
4	Municipal	Boys	1630	156	275	0	2061
		Girls	7	2	37	0	46
		Total	1637	158	312	0	2107
5	Private Aided	Boys	2067	419	720	0	3206
		Girls	43	1	110	0	154
		Total	2110	420	830	0	3360
6	Private Unaided	Boys	7521	6081	7393	28	21023
		Girls	15	3	38	3	59
		Total	7536	6084	7431	31	21082
Andhra Pradesh		Boys	66596	15386	17451	108	99541
		Girls	238	35	1325	65	1663
		Total	66834	15421	18776	173	101204

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

**Table-4.21****Management wise Enrolment in Total Schools in A.P. (2010-2011)**

Sl. No.	District	Central Govt.	State Govt.	M.P.P	Municipal	Private aided	private un aided	Total
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Adilabad	725	88564	232427	0	9285	169373	500374
2	Nizamabad	444	33492	216874	0	13546	196386	460742
3	Karimnagar	992	30018	279371	0	8874	330255	649510
4	Medak	1486	31818	321905	0	2800	156606	514615
5	Hyderabad	12120	124483	0	0	82561	525793	744957
6	Rangareddy	11248	18500	304197	0	13535	669224	1016704
7	Mahbubnagar	475	45815	412463	0	11027	197663	667443
8	Nalgonda	861	29648	305556	0	22749	246833	605647
9	Warangal	1636	53069	257326	0	17030	318008	647069
10	Khammam	1880	64823	219825	0	17787	144480	448795
11	Srikakulam	1329	40130	254702	10741	3771	102181	412854
12	Vizianagaram	1150	38548	198740	12947	14583	98974	364942
13	Visakhapatnam	13719	88002	239225	28067	27519	238159	634691
14	East Godavari	1171	42677	383891	44807	33095	272112	777753
15	West Godavari	741	20052	297950	29451	37429	177817	563440
16	Krishna	2067	12700	230973	31186	67849	216210	560985
17	Guntur	1914	16080	284553	32655	62451	134899	532552
18	Prakasam	757	26592	271046	6340	41373	122883	468991
19	SPSR Nellore	2242	18731	223217	15531	21517	109739	390977
20	Y.S.R.	498	17071	200483	11818	27453	213125	470448
21	Kurnool	1226	36687	353855	22183	38501	218975	671427
22	Anantapur	2601	28550	333182	40381	8460	177648	590822
23	Chittoor	2113	29516	327195	24989	11821	226814	622448
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>63395</b>	<b>935566</b>	<b>6148956</b>	<b>311096</b>	<b>595016</b>	<b>5264157</b>	<b>13318186</b>

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



**TABLE- 4.22**

**Gross Enrolment Ratio –All- 2010-11**

Sl. No.	District	Primary(6-10) (I-V)			Upper Primary (1- 12) (VI-VII)			High Schools(13-15) (VIII-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.	Adilabad	123.81	121.31	122.58	92.76	92.60	92.37	72.65	74.00	73.32
2.	Nizamabad	111.44	106.33	108.88	93.93	90.23	91.76	82.61	80.24	81.42
3.	Karimnagar	96.63	94.24	95.45	96.57	97.87	96.89	85.42	89.69	87.54
4.	Medak	115.11	115.48	115.29	90.25	90.66	90.15	77.88	77.59	77.74
5.	Hyderabad	105.46	115.76	110.39	90.66	103.85	96.69	69.55	83.64	76.30
6.	Rangareddy	160.07	160.58	160.32	134.13	134.48	133.86	104.21	104.18	104.19
7.	Mahbubnagar	119.49	119.64	119.56	84.76	81.78	83.02	70.81	65.53	68.23
8.	Nalgonda	100.89	100.91	100.90	87.91	86.69	87.03	80.82	79.35	80.11
9.	Warangal	105.66	105.05	105.36	97.24	96.67	96.64	85.71	85.14	85.43
10.	Khammam	98.92	99.60	99.25	89.75	90.03	89.59	71.92	74.72	73.29
11.	Srikakulam	98.20	93.03	95.62	81.29	78.83	79.78	66.12	64.75	65.43
12.	Vizianagaram	98.85	94.99	96.93	79.40	75.01	76.94	64.81	61.89	63.36
13.	Visakhapatnam	97.79	97.62	97.71	81.64	78.56	79.85	63.16	63.15	63.16
14.	East Godavari	88.88	87.90	88.40	78.08	79.04	78.29	60.24	64.21	62.20
15.	West Godavari	81.95	81.12	81.54	73.72	75.51	74.36	59.59	62.65	61.10
16.	Krishna	75.03	76.12	75.57	67.74	68.54	67.91	56.55	57.10	56.82
17.	Guntur	66.94	69.15	68.03	61.84	62.00	61.71	49.88	48.24	49.07
18.	Prakasam	95.24	97.72	96.45	72.47	72.09	72.04	56.96	53.95	55.49
19.	S.P.S.R.Nellore	87.95	88.25	88.10	72.32	72.92	72.37	54.99	55.67	55.32
20.	Y.S.R.	107.60	105.35	106.50	86.24	87.78	86.71	73.34	71.29	72.34
21.	Kurnool	119.14	118.24	118.70	92.16	85.05	88.39	70.94	61.62	66.40
22.	Anantapur	95.24	96.16	95.69	80.22	83.45	81.53	62.41	65.37	63.85
23.	Chittoor	91.76	89.56	90.68	84.08	82.86	83.20	71.23	69.01	70.14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>100.58</b>	<b>100.34</b>	<b>100.46</b>	<b>85.06</b>	<b>85.02</b>	<b>84.76</b>	<b>69.42</b>	<b>69.61</b>	<b>69.51</b>

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

**Table-4.23****Management wise Primary Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11**

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	2000-01	22	4216	46946	1430	1992	1295	55901
2	2001-02	43	4780	48808	1407	1957	1254	58249
3	2002-03	40	5626	49845	1423	2265	4163	63362
4	2003-04	37	5580	50013	1473	2275	4519	63897
5	2004-05	30	5055	48104	1455	2280	4756	61680
6	2005-06	25	5081	48168	1409	2274	5202	62159
7	2006-07	20	5089	47762	1408	2287	5596	62162
8	2007-08	24	4862	47953	1396	2246	5983	62464
9	2008-09	20	5060	50309	1633	2212	6375	65609
10	2009-10	24	5025	50309	1626	2164	5784	64932
11	2010-11	21	5043	50487	1637	2110	7536	66834

**Table-4.24****Management wise Upper Primary Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11**

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	2000-01	3	368	5599	218	505	3111	9804
2	2001-02	6	496	9738	280	502	3450	14472
3	2002-03	10	468	10024	296	518	3794	15110
4	2003-04	9	496	9886	309	491	4024	15215
5	2004-05	2	560	10883	355	476	4391	16667
6	2005-06	1	578	11143	384	430	4754	17290
7	2006-07	0	592	11108	394	421	5308	17823
8	2007-08	0	581	10960	399	431	5586	17957
9	2008-09	0	372	8590	164	433	5383	14942
10	2009-10	0	395	8589	168	425	5807	15384
11	2010-11	2	383	8374	158	420	6084	15421

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

**Table-4.25****Management wise High Schools from 2000-01 to 2010-11**

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	2000-01	43	1025	5606	240	865	2498	10277
2	2001-02	43	1076	6081	249	892	3123	11464
3	2002-03	43	1189	6599	264	864	3611	12570
4	2003-04	45	1188	6781	279	871	3996	13160
5	2004-05	43	1284	7397	283	870	4465	14342
6	2005-06	29	1482	7707	293	830	5096	15437
7	2006-07	34	1552	7867	300	857	5585	16195
8	2007-08	30	1605	8155	302	856	5989	16937
9	2008-09	33	1693	8155	306	841	6348	17376
10	2009-10	35	1825	8201	305	840	6937	18143
11	2010-11	41	1814	8348	312	830	7431	18776

**Table-4.26****Management wise Higher Secondary Schools from 2000-01 To 2010-11**

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	2000-01	49	0	0	0	0	33	82
2	2001-02	48	0	0	0	0	25	73
3	2002-03	51	0	0	0	0	28	79
4	2003-04	48	0	0	0	0	34	82
5	2004-05	47	0	0	0	0	32	79
6	2005-06	61	0	0	0	0	37	98
7	2006-07	56	0	0	0	0	41	97
8	2007-08	59	0	0	0	0	40	99
9	2008-09	59	0	0	0	0	41	100
10	2009-10	60	0	0	0	0	44	104
11	2010-11	49	93	0	0	0	31	173

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

**Table-4.27****Management wise Total Schools from 2000-01 To 2010-11**

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	2000-01	117	5609	58151	1888	3362	6937	76064
2	2001-02	140	6352	64627	1936	3351	7852	84258
3	2002-03	144	7283	66468	1983	3647	11596	91121
4	2003-04	139	7264	66680	2061	3637	12573	92354
5	2004-05	122	6899	66384	2093	3626	13644	92768
6	2005-06	116	7141	67018	2086	3534	15089	94984
7	2006-07	110	7233	66737	2102	3565	16530	96277
8	2007-08	113	7048	67068	2097	3533	17598	97457
9	2008-09	112	7125	67054	2103	3486	18147	98027
10	2009-10	119	7245	67099	2099	3429	19572	99563
11	2010-11	113	7333	67209	2107	3360	21082	101204

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

**Table-4.28**  
**Stage wise Enrolment- All**

Sl No	Year	PP			PRIMARY (I-IV CLASSES)			UPPER PRIMARY (VI-VII CLASSES)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	2000-2001	183243	141175	324418	4553047	4352906	8905953	1144609	926852	2071461
2	2001-2002	273060	242730	515790	4382038	4244203	8626241	1222098	1038797	2260895
3	2002-2003	279570	246530	526100	4323707	4209924	8533631	1307337	1152287	2459624
4	2003-2004	238273	209991	448264	4044148	3931511	7975659	1322834	1179296	2502130
5	2004-2005	166413	133889	300302	3894649	3797762	7692411	1349585	1226599	2576184
6	2005-2006	266742	211270	478012	3742698	3649224	7391922	1373194	1270111	2643305
7	2006-2007	388582	320651	709233	3736789	3626448	7363237	1376071	1290151	2666222
8	2007-2008	379410	307631	687041	3640320	3533217	7173537	1340274	1272608	2612882
9	2008-2009	391603	317214	708817	3599886	3508487	7108373	1294024	1241020	2535044
10	2009-2010	233568	184546	418114	3626594	3510697	7137291	1263750	1214256	2478006
11	2010-2011	218987	171489	390476	3633364	3491576	7124940	1281369	1244263	2525632

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

**Table-4.28 (Concl'd.)**  
**Stage Wise Enrolment – ALL**

Sl. No	Year	SECONDARY (VIII-X CLASSES)			PP To X		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	2000-2001	1145657	858930	2004587	7026556	6279863	13306419
2	2001-2002	1226548	957914	2184462	7103744	6483644	13587388
3	2002-2003	1320147	1051849	2371996	7230761	6660590	13891351
4	2003-2004	1422171	1175029	2597200	7027426	6495827	13523253
5	2004-2005	1525743	1309430	2835173	6936390	6467680	13404070
6	2005-2006	1590723	1400439	2991162	6973357	6531044	13504401
7	2006-2007	1632733	1472556	3105289	7134175	6709806	13843981
8	2007-2008	1670749	1540712	3211461	7030753	6654168	13684921
9	2008-2009	1693905	1602275	3296180	6979418	6668996	13648414
10	2009-2010	1691104	1621053	3312157	6815016	6530552	13345568
11	2010-2011	1655267	1601583	3256850	6788987	6508911	13297898

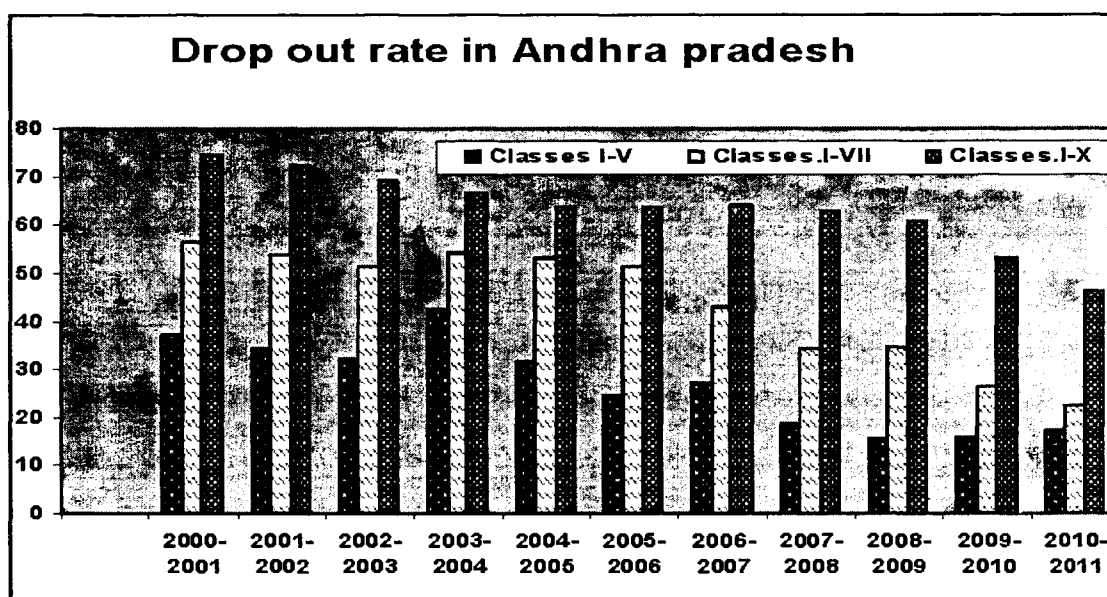
Source: Commissioner & Director, Directorate of School Education, Hyderabad

**Table-4.29**

**Year Wise Drop-Out Rates From 2000-2001 To 2010-2011 ALL**

Years	Classes I-V	Classes. I-VII	Classes.I-X
1	2	3	4
2000-2001	37.14	56.43	74.39
2001-2002	34.54	53.78	72.37
2002-2003	32.39	51.52	69.12
2003-2004	42.61	54.27	66.7
2004-2005	31.95	53.17	63.69
2005-2006	24.73	51.3	63.67
2006-2007	27.04	43.22	64.13
2007-2008	18.79	34.24	63.13
2008-2009	15.65	34.89	60.73
2009-2010	15.8	26.44	53.36
2010-2011	17.43	22.34	46.21

Source: Commissioner & Director of School Education, Hyderabad



**Table-4.30****Budget Estimates - 2008 – 09**

Rs. in Crores

Budget Estimates	Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Plan	1373.66	1295.51	241.76	2910.93
Non - Plan	3365.72	2248.57	130.48	5744.77
<b>Total (Plan + Non - Plan)</b>	<b>4739.38</b>	<b>3544.08</b>	<b>372.24</b>	<b>8655.70</b>

**Budget Estimates - 2009 - 10**

Budget Estimates	Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total
Plan	720.60	143.80	143.93	1008.33
Non - Plan	4153.99	2631.34	142.42	6927.75
<b>Total (Plan + Non - Plan)</b>	<b>4874.59</b>	<b>2775.14</b>	<b>286.35</b>	<b>7936.08</b>

**Budget Estimates - 2010 - 11**

Budget Estimates	Elementary	Secondary	Others	Total
Plan	624.25	389.46	355.54	1369.25
Non - Plan	4551.59	3060.59	151.36	7763.54
<b>Total (Plan + Non - Plan)</b>	<b>5175.84</b>	<b>3450.05</b>	<b>506.90</b>	<b>9132.79</b>

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





# CHILD LABOUR



# CHAPTER -V

## CHILD LABOUR

### 1. Incidence of Child Labour

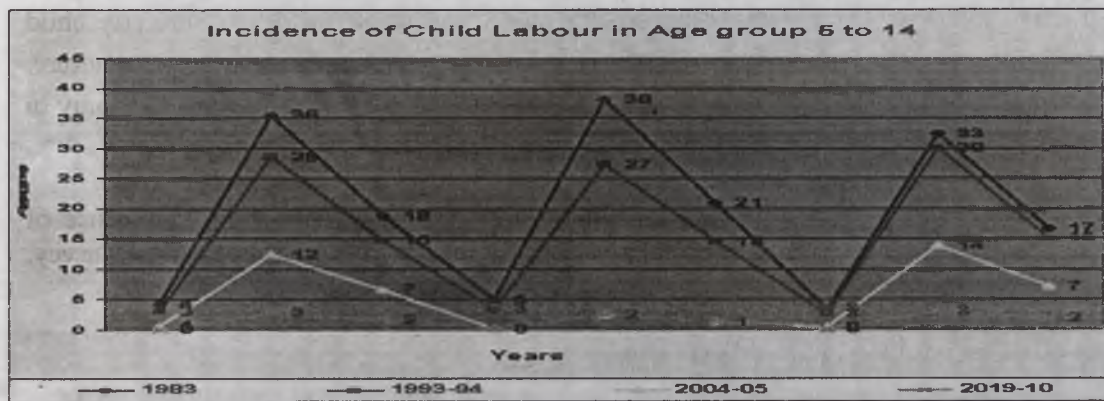
There is a significant reduction of child labour in Andhra Pradesh especially during the last two decades. About one-fifth children of 5-14 years age group were working in the early 1980s and it reduced to 1.5% in the recent past. Among the older age group (10-14 years) children, the incidence of child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

**Statement 5.1.1 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:** 1. Percentage of children working. 2. Rural and Urban Combined.  
**Source:** NSSO Report Employment and Unemployment Survey.

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:

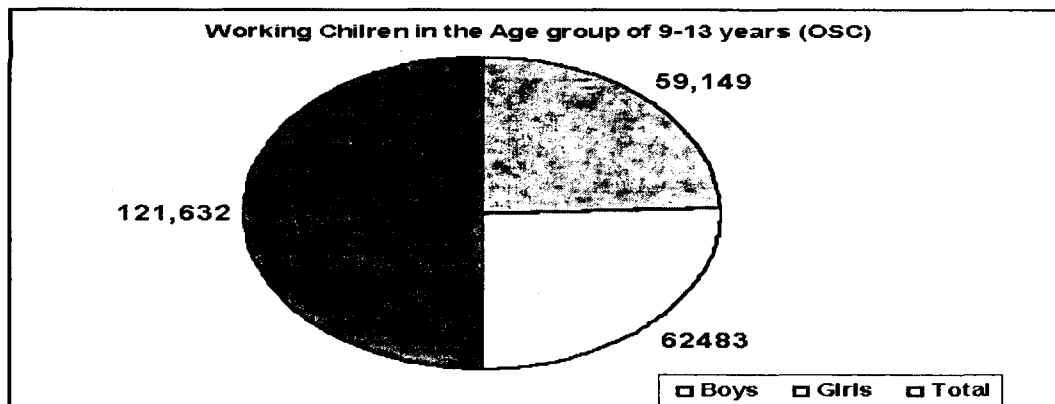
There has been a significant decline in the child labour in Andhra Pradesh in the last decade. According to 1991 Census the number of child labour in Andhra Pradesh was 16.6 lakhs which came down to 13.3 lakhs in 2001 census. This can also be seen from 5<sup>th</sup> Economic Census 2005 where in the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

Data on Out of School Children (OSC) published by Rajiv Vidya Mission (RVM) from time to time shows a declining trend in the OSC estimates in Andhra Pradesh. From 6.2 lakhs OSC in 6-14 age groups 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 10-13 age groups are estimated as 1.21 lakhs in RVM survey of September, 2007.

### Statement 5.2.1: Working Children in the age group of 9-13 years (OSC) for 2007-08.

Andhra Pradesh	Boys	Girls	Total
	59,149	62483	1,21,632

Source: Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Factories.



## 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:

- Children working in hazardous sectors
- Children from migrant families working on-sites in building and construction sector

c. Street children, children with high risk of trafficking and other 'vulnerable' children.

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

##### **i) Vision:**

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

##### **ii) Objectives:**

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

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

##### **iii) Strategies:**

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

- (a) Awareness in rising of every citizen about the problem of child Labour, particularly, girl child labour and the importance of education.
- (b) Planning and implementation of action through a multi-pronged approach by involving all the Stakeholders at various levels.
- (c) Strengthened enforcement machinery for implementation of all the laws relating to elimination of child labour with links to child labour monitoring at all levels.
- (d) To provide institutional support by involving Government, NGOs, Social Partners and Community.
- (e) Mobilizing adequate resources to fund the State Plan of Action.
- (f) 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 (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), GurupadaSwamy 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.

- (A) 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)
- (B) Lays down a procedure to make additions to the schedule of banned occupations or processes.
- (C) Regulates the working conditions of children in occupations where they are not prohibited from working.
- (D) Lays down penalties for employment of children in violation of the provisions of this act, and other Acts that forbid the employment of children.
- (E) Brings uniformity in the definition of the "child" in related laws.

#### **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 relationships for Labour intensive occupations thrive are therefore to be closely monitored through innovative mechanisms that provide intelligence to the enforcement agencies.

### **1. 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 labour Child 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.

**Table-5.1****Child (5-14 yrs) Workers' population by sex and place of Residence- 2001**

Sl. No	District	Rural			Urban		
		Female	Male	ALL	Female	Male	ALL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	235728	249132	484860	85758	88713	174471
2	Nizamabad	224750	237993	462743	51024	53362	104386
3	Karimnagar	313403	324578	637981	77870	80297	158167
4	Medak	284480	300774	585254	45979	46574	92553
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	421352	443063	864415
6	Rangareddy	208066	218921	426987	202816	213106	415922
7	Mahbubnagar	406753	438161	844914	44961	47917	92878
8	Nalgonda	338191	358884	697075	50215	54383	104598
9	Warangal	309595	331285	640880	66226	69680	135906
10	Khammam	246148	259449	505597	55468	57177	112645
11	Srikakulam	256047	273875	529922	28820	29898	58718
12	Vizianagaram	201617	213400	415017	43274	44081	87355
13	Visakhapatnam	262603	279469	542072	150509	158030	308539
14	East Godavari	422527	430756	853283	120829	122381	243210
15	West Godavari	333869	341286	675155	77658	76998	154656
16	Krishna	305894	317339	623233	137503	142553	280056
17	Guntur	339267	351654	690921	130733	132982	263715
18	Prakasam	287939	307120	595059	46790	48145	94935
19	SPSR Nellore	215375	228513	443888	57894	60863	118757
20	Y.S.R.	219902	233713	453615	65422	67487	132909
21	Kurnool	354892	383417	738309	96814	101670	198484
22	Anantapur	321291	345864	667155	103486	107529	211015
23	Chittoor	305014	322619	627633	80139	83782	163921
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>6393351</b>	<b>6748202</b>	<b>13141553</b>	<b>2241540</b>	<b>2330671</b>	<b>4572211</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.



**Table-5.1(Concl.)****Child (5-14 yrs) Workers' population by sex and place of Residence- 2001**

Sl.No	District	All Areas		
		Female	Male	ALL
1	2	9	10	11
1	Adilabad	321486	337845	659331
2	Nizamabad	275774	291355	567129
3	Karimnagar	391273	404875	796148
4	Medak	330459	347348	677807
5	Hyderabad	421352	443063	864415
6	Rangareddy	410882	432027	842909
7	Mahbubnagar	451714	486078	937792
8	Nalgonda	388406	413267	801673
9	Warangal	375821	400965	776786
10	Khammam	301616	316626	618242
11	Srikakulam	284867	303773	588640
12	Vizianagaram	244891	257481	502372
13	Visakhapatnam	413112	437499	850611
14	East Godavari	543356	553137	1096493
15	West Godavari	411527	418284	829811
16	Krishna	443397	459892	903289
17	Guntur	470000	484636	954636
18	Prakasam	334729	355265	689994
19	SPSR Nellore	273269	289376	562645
20	Y.S.R.	285324	301200	586524
21	Kurnool	451706	0	936793
22	Anantapur	424777	453393	878170
23	Chittoor	385153	406401	791554
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>8634891</b>	<b>8593786</b>	<b>17713764</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

**Table - 5.2**

**Percentage of child workers in age - group 5-14 – 2001**

Sl.No	District	Rural		Urban		All Areas	
		Female%	Male%	Female%	Male%	Female %	Male %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	48.6	51.4	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
2	Nizamabad	48.6	51.4	48.9	51.1	48.6	51.4
3	Karimnagar	49.1	50.9	49.2	50.8	49.1	50.9
4	Medak	48.6	51.4	49.7	50.3	48.8	51.2
5	Hyderabad	0.0	0.0	48.6	51.4	48.6	51.4
6	Rangareddy	48.7	51.3	48.8	51.2	48.7	51.3
7	Mahbubnagar	48.1	51.9	48.4	51.6	48.2	51.8
8	Nalgonda	48.5	51.5	48.0	52.0	48.4	51.6
9	Warangal	48.3	51.7	48.7	51.3	48.4	51.6
10	Khammam	48.7	51.3	49.2	50.8	48.8	51.2
11	Srikakulam	48.3	51.7	49.1	50.9	48.4	51.6
12	Vizianagaram	48.6	51.4	49.5	50.5	48.7	51.3
13	Visakhapatnam	48.4	51.6	48.8	51.2	48.6	51.4
14	East Godavari	49.5	50.5	49.7	50.3	49.6	50.4
15	West Godavari	49.5	50.5	50.2	49.8	49.6	50.4
16	Krishna	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9	49.1	50.9
17	Guntur	49.1	50.9	49.6	50.4	49.2	50.8
18	Prakasam	48.4	51.6	49.3	50.7	48.5	51.5
19	SPSR Nellore	48.5	51.5	48.7	51.3	48.6	51.4
20	Y.S.R.	48.5	51.5	49.2	50.8	48.6	51.4
21	Kurnool	48.1	51.9	48.8	51.2	48.2	51.8
22	Anantapur	48.2	51.8	49.0	51.0	48.4	51.6
23	Chittoor	48.6	51.4	48.9	51.1	48.7	51.3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>48.6</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>

Source: Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh.

**Table-5.3****Working Children in the age group of 9-13 years (OSC)**

Sl.No	District	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Adilabad	2,388	3,113	5,501
2	Nizamabad	1,244	1,797	3,041
3	Karimnagar	223	321	544
4	Medak	2,378	3,343	5,721
5	Hyderabad	23081	9,304	32,385
6	Rangareddy	1,252	1,621	2,873
7	Mahbubnagar	4,295	6,815	11,110
8	Nalgonda	1,641	3,376	5,017
9	Warangal	1,063	1,648	2,711
10	Khammam	2,421	2698	5,119
11	Srikakulam	677	1,144	1,821
12	Vizianagaram	1,584	2,543	4,127
13	Visakhapatnam	1,446	2009	3,455
14	East Godavari	674	501	1,175
15	West Godavari	1,980	2,204	4,184
16	Krishna	709	1,047	1,756
17	Guntur	2,255	4,198	6,453
18	Prakasam	1,658	2,934	4,592
19	S.P.S.R Nellore	1339	1,725	3,064
20	Y.S.R.	868	1,682	2,550
21	Kurnool	2,357	3,809	6,166
22	Anantapur	2,857	3,448	6,305
23	Chittoor	759	1,203	1,962
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>59,149</b>	<b>62,483</b>	<b>1,21,632</b>

OSC: Out of School Children for survey 2007-08.

Source: Department of Labour, Employment, Training and Factories Government of A.P.

**Table-5.4****Children in (Anandanilayam/Child Beggar Homes/ Hostels) Boarders for 2010-11**

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	3	4	5	3	4	5
1	Adilabad	60	18	78	4544	1557	6101	1887	979	2866
2	Nizamabad	53	14	67	3684	1646	5330	1553	746	2299
3	Karimnagar	81	24	105	4134	2207	6341	2293	1230	3523
4	Medak	67	23	90	4988	1739	6727	1794	756	2550
5	Hyderabad	13	8	21	577	750	1327	109	138	247
6	Rangareddy	47	20	67	3790	1643	5433	999	602	1601
7	Mahbubnagar	82	20	102	7025	2469	9494	3756	1271	5027
8	Nalgonda	88	38	126	6657	3782	10439	3148	1981	5129
9	Warangal	76	23	99	7060	2614	9674	3111	1400	4511
10	Khammam	55	29	84	4395	2546	6941	2238	1274	3512
11	Srikakulam	42	21	63	2760	2034	4794	1291	976	2267
12	Vizianagaram	42	20	62	2484	1340	3824	1096	588	1684
13	Visakhapatnam	55	31	86	3835	2619	6454	1283	1132	2415
14	East Godavari	76	46	122	5104	3368	8472	1996	1624	3620
15	West Godavari	87	67	154	5380	4940	10320	1872	1991	3863
16	Krishna	98	66	164	6381	5549	11930	1412	1582	2994
17	Guntur	57	38	95	4147	3144	7291	1269	1209	2478
18	Prakasam	89	28	117	6092	2169	8261	2567	716	3283
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	102	50	152	5633	3944	9577	2764	1857	4621
20	Y.S.R.	107	41	148	5909	2883	8792	1966	863	2829
21	Kurnool	76	26	102	5788	2608	8396	2986	1043	4029
22	Anantapur	90	36	126	6076	3076	9152	2883	1516	4399
23	Chittoor	97	31	128	5045	2634	7679	2280	1388	3668
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1640</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>2358</b>	<b>111488</b>	<b>61261</b>	<b>172749</b>	<b>46553</b>	<b>26862</b>	<b>73415</b>

Source: Commissioner of Social welfare Department, DSS Bhavan, Masab tank, Hyderabad

**Table-5.5**

**Details of the Child Labour identified by the Labour Department for the years from 1996 to 2010 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.20,00/- towards Child Labour Rehabilitation
				Child Labour (P & R)	Other Acts			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Adilabad	862	758	3	781	393	7450	60000
2	Nizamabad	678	256	0	0	130	0	13250
3	Karimnagar	601	287	13	588	234	0	140000
4	Medak	1605	1605	540	365	30	42225	0
5	Hyderabad	1659	1567	44	584	543	54925	12625
6	Rangareddy	526	457	148	378	254	473550	20000
7	Mahbubnagar	900	900	900	0	47	5776	0
8	Nalgonda	1021	1021	40	587	370	28745	0
9	Warangal	737	570	21	346	346	52150	420000
10	Khammam	468	175	7	152	95	8550	140000
11	Srikakulam	1924	1924	82	563	266	50775	140000
12	Vizianagaram	1491	1491	24	1330	824	62460	180000
13	Visakhapatnam	2504	2504	94	596	215	101250	2540000
14	East Godavari	1893	328	176	1717	590	118640	375000
15	West Godavari	2521	955	100	2421	312	89100	60000
16	Krishna	3204	101	130	3074	544	107000	416311
17	Guntur	4007	573	61	0	1880	0	187178
18	Prakasam	1450	908	57	0	450	0	46950
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	1449	755	67	0	590	0	61400
20	Y.S.R.	1248	812	5	38	751	0	80755
21	Kurnool	1885	1848	46	327	998	0	88470
22	Anantapur	2104	1814	0	0	1511	0	124600
23	Chittoor	418	311	33	0	74	0	8550
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>351555</b>	<b>21920</b>	<b>2591</b>	<b>13847</b>	<b>11447</b>	<b>1202593</b>	<b>5115089</b>

Source: Labor Employment of Training and Factories, Govt. of A.P

**Table-5.6**  
**Details of the 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	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	2	20000	0
2	Nizamabad	166	166	0	0	19	1900	200000
3	Karimnagar	35	35	0	0	0	0	0
4	Medak	248	274	0	12	16	4200	0
5	Hyderabad	123	65	0	12	0	0	60000
6	Rangareddy	59	0	2	5	7	40300	140000
7	Mahbubnagar	128	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nalgonda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Warangal	56	44	0	0	0	0	40000
10	Khammam	86	56	0	0	1	100	40000
11	Srikakulam	221	221	2	145	110	21250	300000
12	Vizianagaram	154	154	0	73	66	6600	0
13	Visakhapatnam	196	0	0	89	52	6500	40000
14	East Godavari	190	0	5	114	90	18900	300000
15	West Godavari	772	0	3	97	99	20722	0
16	Krishna	379	28	4	91	37	12900	0
17	Guntur	137	137	0	257	223	21850	0
18	Prakasam	138	0	0	47	39	1950	240000
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	107	0	6	182	113	11300	80000
20	Y.S.R.	51	17	0	51	23	2300	0
21	Kurnool	6	150	1	69	35	3400	40000
22	Anantapur	9	0	9	55	52	5200	0
23	Chittoor	67	0	0	3	3	300	0
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>3328</b>	<b>1347</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>199672</b>	<b>1480000</b>

Source: Labuor Employment of Training and Factories, Govt. of A.P

**Table-5.7****Children Mainstreamed by NCLP Societies**

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Schools sanctioned	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	40	839	604	501	400	35
2	Nizamabad	31	615	972	573	455	516
3	Karimnagar	50	469	706	839	526	110
4	Medak	50	2979	1528	934	1432	0
5	Hyderabad	100	4880	1852	4522	3069	2626
6	Rangareddy	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mahbubnagar	40	1272	605	0	150	0
8	Nalgonda	22	479	0	1134	120	209
9	Warangal	60	1276	1529	1043	1315	740
10	Khammam	40	850	714	725	726	628
11	Srikakulam	13	1920	1588	0	207	429
12	Vizianagaram	40	1849	0	956	0	1060
13	Visakhapatnam	18	0	0	0	262	205
14*	East Godavari	40	1402	45	0	0	0
16	West Godavari	26	827	546	357	546	694
16	Krishna	33	3987	1558	785	1817	1407
17	Guntur	30	931	478	1042	132	759
18	Prakasam	16	202	400	562	90	0
19	S.P.S.R.Nellore	30	705	1375	425	497	457
20	Y.S.R.	40	1888	868	1873	657	984
21	Kurnool	93	3734	1256	310	750	328
22	Anantapur	24	1053	345	450	635	258
23	Chittoor	36	876	849	719	447	123
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>872</b>	<b>33033</b>	<b>17818</b>	<b>17750</b>	<b>14233</b>	<b>11568</b>

**Note:** In Hyderabad no NCLP functioning "Transit Centers" are being run by the District Administration With SSA (Sarva siksha Abhiyan) Funds.

**Source:** Labuor Employment of Training and Factories, Govt. of A.P



# **CHILD PROTECTION**



# CHAPTER VI

## CHILD PROTECTION

### **“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, and 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:**

- (a) Child in need of care and protection  
(as defined in the JJ Act)
- (b) Child in conflict with law is one who is alleged to have committed an offence.
- (c) 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

**Statement 3.1 Girl Child protection Scheme**

Sl.No	Year	No. of Beneficiaries		
		Single Girl	Two Girls	Total
1	2005-06	4914	33980	38894
2	2006-07	7269	76801	84070
3	2007-08	6683	86183	92866
4	2008-09	4684	62693	67377
5	2009-10	5738	80182	85920
6	2010-11 (Up to October)	3982	28913	32895
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>33270</b>	<b>368752</b>	<b>402022</b>

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.

### **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 is 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.

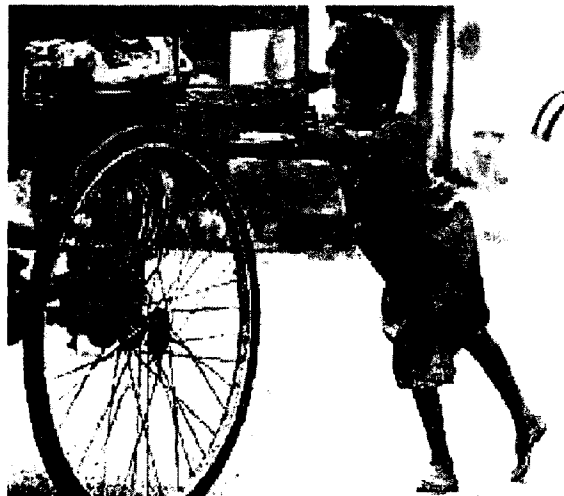
### **Living Arrangements for Children**



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 this 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

## 7. Definition of Trafficking

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

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

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

Some of the causes for trafficking are:

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



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

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

Issues of trafficking have not yet received sufficient policy and institutional attention. For children who have been commercially sexually exploited or whose parents are in commercial sex work, facilities and alternative options for protection and development are scarce. But a critical 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 are 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:**

### **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.

## 10. Disabled Children:

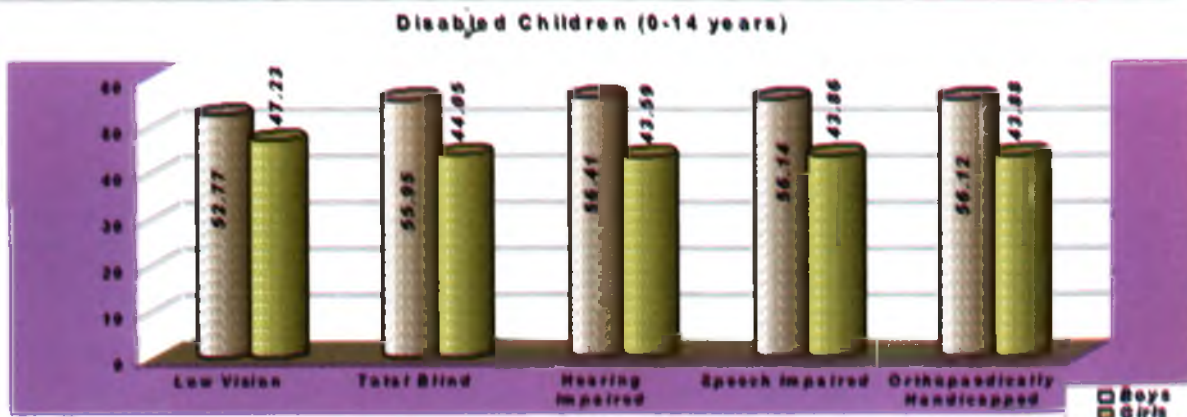
There are an estimated 150 million children with disabilities (UNICEF) in the world and a vast majority of them live in the Developing countries. In many cases disabled children are simply withdrawn from community life even if they are not maltreated, they are often left without adequate care. Many disabilities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



Statement 6.10.1 Category wise Disabled Children by Age group 0-14 years in Andhra Pradesh.

Sl. No.	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Low Vision	14492	12972	27464	52.77	47.23
2	Total Blind	4222	3324	7546	55.95	44.05
3	Hearing Impaired	14350	11087	25437	56.41	43.59
4	Speech Impaired	7494	5855	13349	56.14	43.86
5	Orthopaedically Handicapped	15601	12200	27801	56.12	43.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>56159</b>	<b>45438</b>	<b>101597</b>	<b>55.28</b>	<b>44.72</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad



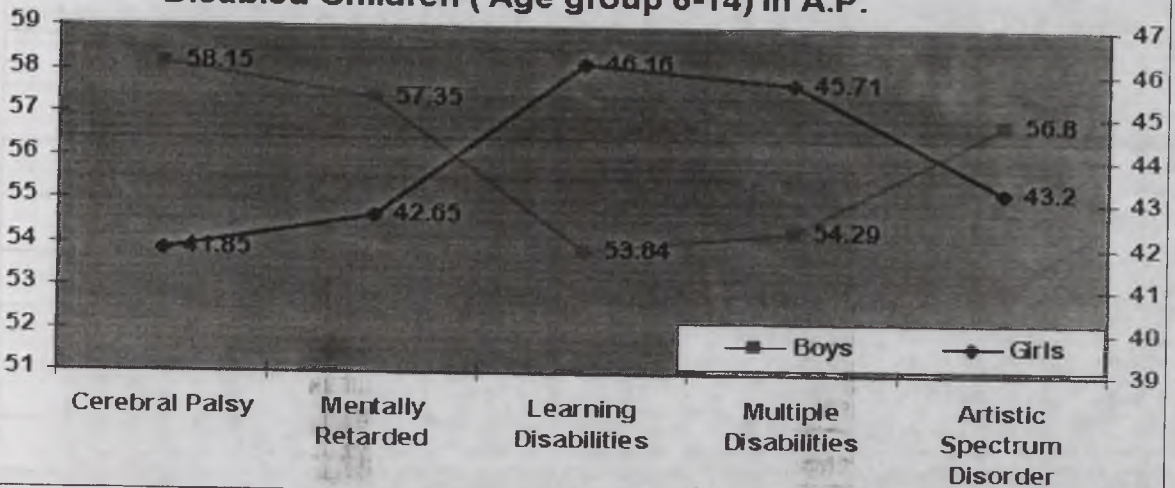


Statement 6.10.2 Category wise disabled Children Age 6-14 years in Andhra Pradesh.

Sl No	Category Disability	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cerebral Palsy	7333	5277	12610	58.15	41.85
2	Mentally Retarded	20123	14963	35086	57.35	42.65
3	Learning Disabilities	30597	26237	56834	53.84	46.16
4	Multiple Disabilities	4953	4170	9123	54.29	45.71
5	Artistic Spectrum Disorder	1654	1258	2913	56.80	43.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>64660</b>	<b>51905</b>	<b>116565</b>	<b>55.47</b>	<b>44.53</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad

Disabled Children ( Age group 6-14) in A.P.



**Table-6.1****Child Marriages Stopped – Sex wise from 2007 to 2011 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. No.	District	2007		2008		2009	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nizamabad	0	0	0	9	0	15
3	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Medak	0	0	0	5	0	4
5	Hyderabad	0	0	0	2	0	2
6	Rangareddy	0	2	0	7	0	5
7	Mahbubnagar	0	0	0	0	0	14
8	Nalgonda	0	14	0	7	0	2
9	Warangal	0	0	0	8	0	25
10	Khammam	0	1	0	2	0	9
11	Srikakulam	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Vizianagaram	0	1	0	0	0	0
13	Visakhapatnam	0	2	0	2	0	1
14	East Godavari	0	0	0	0	0	1
15	West Godavari	0	1	0	3	0	1
16	Krishna	0	185	0	69	0	28
17	Guntur	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	0	1
19	SPSR Nellore	0	0	0	0	0	3
20	Y.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Kurnool	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Anantapur	0	8	0	4	0	4
23	Chittoor	0	120	0	112	0	62
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>177</b>

Source: Women Dev. & Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad.

**Table-6.1(Concl.d.)**

**Child Marriages Stopped – Sex wise from 2007 to 2011 in Andhra Pradesh**

Sl. no	District	2010		2011		Total		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Adilabad	0	0	1	3	1	3	4
2	Nizamabad	0	8	0	1	0	43	43
3	Karimnagar	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
4	Medak	0	3	0	5	0	17	17
5	Hyderabad	0	1	0	1	0	6	6
6	Rangareddy	0	5	0	8		27	27
7	Mahbubnagar	0	11	0	10	0	35	35
8	Nalgonda	0	14	0	29	0	66	66
9	Warangal	6	62	4	18	10	113	123
10	Khammam	0	12	0	6	0	30	30
11	Srikakulam	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
12	Vizianagaram	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
13	Visakhapatnam	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
14	East Godavari	0	4	0	11	0	16	16
15	West Godavari	0	3	0	5	0	13	13
16	Krishna	0	12	0	12	0	306	306
17	Guntur	0	0	4	24	4	24	28
18	Prakasam	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
19	SPSR Nellore	0	2	0	4	0	9	9
20	Y.S.R.	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
21	Kurnool	0	0	8	97	8	97	105
22	Anantapur	0	8	0	5	0	29	29
23	Chittoor	0	14	0	7	0	315	315
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1165</b>	<b>1188</b>

Source: Women Dev. & Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad.

**Table-6.2**

**District Wise No. of Children Homes for S.C, S.T and General during 2010**

Sl. No.	District	S.C		S.T		General		Cyclone		Total	
		No.	Stren gth	No.	Stren gth	No.	Stren gth	No.	Stren gth	No.	Stren gth
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Adilabad	2	120	1	60	1	60	0	0	4	240
2	Nizamabad	0	0	0	0	3	180	0	0	3	180
3	Karimnagar	0	0	0	0	3	180	0	0	3	180
4	Medak	2	120	0	0	2	120	0	0	4	240
5	Hyderabad	2	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	120
6	Rangareddy	0	0	0	0	4	240	0	0	4	240
7	Mahbubnagar	1	60	0	0	4	240	0	0	5	300
8	Nalgonda	1	60	0	0	2	120	0	0	3	180
9	Warangal	2	120	1	60	1	100	0	0	4	280
10	Khammam	1	60	1	100	1	100	0	0	3	260
11	Srikakulam	1	60	0	0	2	120	0	0	3	180
12	Vizianagaram	1	60	1	60	1	60	0	0	3	180
13	Visakhapatnam	2	120	2	120	1	60	0	0	5	300
14	East Godavari	1	60	1	60	2	120	0	0	4	240
15	West Godavari	1	60	0	0	2	120	0	0	3	180
16	Krishna	1	60	0	0	2	140	1	130	4	330
17	Guntur	0	0	0	0	3	200	0	0	3	200
18	Prakasam	0	0	0	0	3	210	0	0	3	210
19	SPSR Nellore	0	0	0	0	5	300	0	0	5	300
20	Y.S.R.	1	60	0	0	3	180	0	0	4	240
21	Kurnool	2	160	0	0	1	60	0	0	3	220
22	Anantapur	2	120	0	0	1	60	0	0	3	180
23	Chittoor	0	0	0	0	3	350	0	0	3	350
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>1420</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3320</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5330</b>

Source: Women Dev. & Child Welfare Department, Hyderabad.

**Table-6.3**

**Juvenile in Conflict with Law and Children in need of Care & Protection  
Lodged in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh from 2007 To 2010**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December

Sl.No	Age Wise Classification of Juveniles	Years											
		2007			2008			2009			2010		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<b>I. Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes) and Children in care and protection (Committed to Children Homes)</b>													
1	Up to 16 Years	254	219	35	221	176	45	356	317	39	257	181	76
2	Up to 18 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	49	3	11	8	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>254</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>II Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law and children in need of care and protection</b>													
1	Up to 16 Years	182	153	29	188	149	39	368	291	77	199	123	76
2	Up to 18 Years	127	119	8	73	64	9	132	111	21	86	83	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>309</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>79</b>
<b>III Period of Stay during the pendency of the case before CWCs &amp; JJBs.</b>													
1	Up to 1 Month	111	102	9	124	96	28	21 4	17 9	35	98	52	46
2	1 to 6 Month	250	231	19	193	17 3	20	18 9	14 7	42	18 3	13 8	45
3	6 to 12 Month	38	38	0	18	16	2	32	20	12	20	10	10
4	1 to 2 Years	59	59	0	117	11 7	0	2	2	0	77	77	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>458</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>IV Remand period ( No of Observation Homes and Reception Unit of Children homes) for the year 2010</b>													
1	Children Period of stay in the Homes.	Up to 1 month			1 to 6 months			6 to 12 months			1 to 5 years		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<b>Total</b>		<b>481</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>138</b>

Source: Director, Juvenile welfare, Hyderabad. JJB: Juvenile Justice Binds.



**Table-6.4**

**Age wise Classification of Number of Children in need of care and Protection & Juvenile in Conflict with Law Lodge in the Homes of Andhra Pradesh for 2010**

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
<b>I</b>	<b>Number of Juvenile in Conflict with Law (Committed to Special Homes)</b>						
1	Up to 18 Years	22	31	53	43	7	50
2	Up to 19 to 21 Years	8	0	8	1	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Type of offence &amp; committal period</b>						
Sl.No	period of committal	Murder	Robbery, theft & Dacoit	Bride Burning	Rape	Other cases	Total
1	Up to 1 Month	0	20	0	3	1	24
2	1 to 6 Months	0	22	0	0	0	22
3	6 to 12 Months	0	4	0	3	0	7
4	1 to 5 years	2	10	0	0	2	14
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>III. Remand period (Number in Observation Homes and Reception Unit of Children Homes)</b>							
<b>Period of stay in Homes.</b>		Period	Up to 1 month	1 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Total
		Boys	481	278	36	138	933
		Girls	43	34	0	0	77
		<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1010</b>

Source: Director, Juvenile welfare, Hyderabad.

**Table-6.5****Disabled Children in the age group 0 to 14 years category wise**

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	Adilabad	666	562	1228	108	82	190	382	264	646
2	Nizamabad	352	317	669	68	67	135	400	301	701
3	Karimnagar	170	113	283	286	357	643	896	431	1327
4	Medak	1095	843	1938	117	102	219	347	298	645
5	Hyderabad	1850	1615	3465	740	612	1352	620	450	1070
6	Ranga Reddy	573	734	1307	116	125	241	452	410	862
7	Mahabubnagar	571	483	1054	69	46	115	682	565	1247
8	Nalgonda	367	278	645	114	70	184	775	553	1328
9	Warangal	874	1102	1976	82	106	188	644	488	1132
10	Khammam	380	346	726	54	47	101	250	218	468
11	Srikakulam	528	432	960	99	81	180	680	557	1237
12	Vizianagaram	506	380	886	368	252	620	786	700	1486
13	Visakapatnam	984	952	1936	85	79	164	519	484	1003
14	EastGodavari	1212	1100	2312	211	165	376	1254	1150	2404
15	West Godavari	558	350	908	839	522	1361	1354	846	2200
16	Krishna	684	583	1267	95	123	218	641	393	1034
17	Guntur	413	470	883	34	29	63	913	700	1613
18	Prakasam	925	696	1621	278	114	392	302	179	481
19	SPSR Nellore	381	312	693	103	75	178	707	578	1285
20	Y.S.R	720	685	1405	70	58	128	632	605	1237
21	Kurnool	91	80	171	86	72	158	167	68	235
22	Anantapur	527	479	1006	85	35	120	567	449	1016
23	Chittoor	65	60	125	115	105	220	380	400	780
<b>Total</b>		<b>14492</b>	<b>12972</b>	<b>27464</b>	<b>4222</b>	<b>3324</b>	<b>7546</b>	<b>14350</b>	<b>11087</b>	<b>25437</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad.

**Table-6.5 (Contd)****Disabled Children in the age group 0 to 14 years category wise**

Sl. No	District	Speech Impaired			Orthopaedically Handicapped		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Adilabad	586	394	980	774	512	1286
2	Nizamabad	249	167	416	461	260	721
3	Karimnagar	75	50	125	1496	998	2494
4	Medak	531	498	1029	45	39	84
5	Hyderabad	38	22	60	57	46	103
6	Ranga Reddy	275	310	585	690	649	1339
7	Mahbubnagar	382	291	673	739	602	1341
8	Nalgonda	221	177	398	928	850	1778
9	Warangal	452	545	997	643	514	1157
10	Khammam	365	298	663	496	326	822
11	Srikakulam	268	219	487	618	507	1125
12	Vizianagaram	285	248	533	865	719	1584
13	Visakhapatnam	176	150	326	586	492	1078
14	East Godavari	506	350	856	1173	1070	2243
15	West Godavari	310	193	503	1023	638	1661
16	Krishna	97	89	186	608	543	1151
17	Guntur	205	144	349	993	634	1627
18	Prakasam	424	255	679	526	351	877
19	SPSR Nellore	612	460	1072	512	469	981
20	Y.S.R	200	176	376	392	505	897
21	Kurnool	411	136	547	583	153	736
22	Anantapur	596	463	1059	663	573	1236
23	Chittoor	230	220	450	730	750	1480
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>7494</b>	<b>5855</b>	<b>13349</b>	<b>15601</b>	<b>12200</b>	<b>27801</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table-6.6****Disabled Children in the age group 6 to 14 years category wise**

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	Adilabad	84	50	134	812	598	1410	720	636	1356
2	Nizamabad	150	93	243	523	371	894	999	2770	3769
3	Karimnagar	278	185	463	1691	1127	2818	162	108	270
4	Medak	86	37	123	696	498	1194	1281	1078	2359
5	Hyderabad	125	89	214	290	252	542	905	720	1625
6	Ranga Reddy	150	163	313	416	395	811	775	809	1584
7	Mahbubnagar	198	169	367	936	852	1788	1989	1822	3811
8	Nalgonda	376	218	594	1531	1156	2687	1624	1150	2774
9	Warangal	98	89	187	650	606	1256	1652	1202	2854
10	Khammam	129	104	233	668	528	1196	2894	2683	5577
11	Srikakulam	388	317	705	1018	832	1850	1745	1421	3166
12	Vizianagaram	200	152	352	927	800	1727	330	349	679
13	Visakhapatnam	709	629	1338	168	140	308	722	703	1425
14	East Godavari	510	470	980	649	540	1189	213	190	403
15	West Godavari	240	149	389	1412	850	2262	631	393	1024
16	Krishna	431	232	663	1148	867	2015	1652	1922	3574
17	Guntur	418	210	628	1565	1101	2666	912	678	1590
18	Prakasam	525	147	672	986	305	1291	3986	900	4886
19	SPSR Nellore	391	311	702	921	796	1717	1293	1165	2458
20	Y.S.R	255	166	421	1154	805	1959	1554	1602	3156
21	Kurnool	311	164	475	573	266	839	2651	2171	4822
22	Anantapur	391	263	654	719	628	1347	996	876	1872
23	Chittoor	890	870	1760	670	650	1320	911	889	1800
<b>Total</b>		<b>7333</b>	<b>5277</b>	<b>12610</b>	<b>20123</b>	<b>14963</b>	<b>35086</b>	<b>30597</b>	<b>26237</b>	<b>56834</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table-6.6 (Concluded.)****Disabled Children in the age group 6 to 14 years category wise**

Sl. No	District	Multiple Disabilities			Artistic Spectrum Disorder		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Adilabad	254	194	448	30	14	44
2	Nizamabad	146	115	261	16	18	34
3	Karimnagar	237	158	395	4	3	7
4	Medak	96	68	164	66	48	114
5	Hyderabad	68	41	109	52	40	92
6	Ranga Reddy	422	420	842	85	123	208
7	Mahbubnagar	161	133	294	46	32	78
8	Nalgonda	230	165	395	18	13	31
9	Warangal	247	211	458	86	73	159
10	Khammam	217	182	399	94	107	201
11	Srikakulam	139	121	260	10	8	18
12	Vizianagaram	148	112	260	60	49	109
13	Visakhapatnam	728	709	1437	65	56	121
14	East Godavari	183	165	348	99	90	189
15	West Godavari	162	101	263	25	15	40
16	Krishna	193	198	391	238	126	364
17	Guntur	193	182	375	131	110	241
18	Prakasam	102	96	198	189	98	287
19	SPSR Nellore	269	202	471	74	45	119
20	Y.S.R	141	135	276	31	28	59
21	Kurnool	71	56	127	93	44	137
22	Anantapur	376	256	632	67	48	115
23	Chittoor	170	150	320	75	70	145
<b>Total</b>		<b>4953</b>	<b>4170</b>	<b>9123</b>	<b>1654</b>	<b>1258</b>	<b>2912</b>

Source: Disabled Welfare Department, Hyderabad

**Table-6.7**  
**Demographic Indicators 2010-11 ( March 2010)**

Sl. No.	District	% of Births Registered (2010 P)	% of Death Registered 2007	MMR (per Lakh) (live Births)	IMR (per 1000) (live Births)	% of Girls Married Below 18 Years (2007-08)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Adilabad	79.4	54.1	24.23	9.65	29.1
2	Nizamabad	69.2	32.4	41.77	6.31	17.6
3	Karimnagar	57.3	60.4	17.33	4.97	24.8
4	Medak	74.9	37.8	56.77	14.96	28.9
5	Hyderabad	144.4	97.7	11.02	1.25	5.0
6	Ranga Reddy	83.2	23.2	31.74	7.37	22.1
7	Mahbubnagar	87.4	71.0	28.21	6.59	47.0
8	Nalgonda	60.3	40.9	44.11	9.40	37.5
9	Warangal	60.6	47.4	24.25	5.58	17.5
10	Khammam	42.7	37.0	69.96	8.02	33.6
11	Srikakulam	70.1	27.0	72.62	10.58	31.5
12	Vizianagaram	53.1	49.4	103.18	14.68	28.6
13	Visakhapatnam	34.0	31.3	84.34	8.86	22.6
14	East Godavari	68.3	56.2	30.69	5.04	28.6
15	West Godavari	70.8	79.8	36.06	3.54	28.4
16	Krishna	65.4	78.7	31.49	5.76	20.6
17	Guntur	75.9	102.0	69.80	14.86	30.3
18	Prakasam	49.4	41.6	61.79	11.16	31.7
19	SPSR Nellore	76.7	44.5	54.55	10.85	19.6
20	Y.S.R	65.9	64.9	97.78	12.65	28.6
21	Kurnool	88.9	65.0	68.53	9.12	30.6
22	Anantapur	88.4	76.4	51.09	3.31	31.4
23	Chittoor	68.5	61.9	64.33	6.22	29.3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>73.8</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>48.63</b>	<b>7.93</b>	<b>28.6</b>

CBR: Child Birth Rate, MMR: Maternal Mortality Rate, IMR: Infant Mortality Rate.  
Source: 1. Medical and health \* 2. As per DLHS III 2007

**Table-6.8**  
**Major Causes of deaths among Children Age group (1-14) in A.P.**

Sl. No.	District	Vehicular Accidents					
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Adilabad	19	17	27	18	45	19
2	Nizamabad	12	10	25	24	22	9
3	Karimnagar	21	17	14	22	18	21
4	Medak	24	13	17	22	18	29
5	Hyderabad	103	84	185	255	37	62
6	Rangareddy	2	13	6	0	2	0
7	Mahbubnagar	5	33	17	14	21	28
8	Nalgonda	15	19	20	15	22	25
9	Warangal	19	26	20	41	36	16
10	Khammam	45	42	21	44	35	38
11	Srikakulam	22	31	10	5	34	2
12	Vizianagaram	13	1	0	0	0	0
13	Visakhapatnam	46	14	53	37	22	27
14	East Godavari	4	28	40	38	14	17
15	West Godavari	19	27	51	28	26	28
16	Krishna	56	50	53	66	60	53
17	Guntur	24	22	3	0	76	16
18	Prakasam	0	29	22	22	23	12
19	SPSR Nellore	30	37	17	16	47	46
20	Y.S.R.	15	16	5	17	6	9
21	Kurnool	3	86	17	21	50	5
22	Anantapur	35	39	40	39	10	7
23	Chittoor	43	72	57	39	16	22
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		<b>575</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>720</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>491</b>

Source: Addl. Director General of Police, Crime Investigation Department, Hyderabad.

## Definitions

$$1. \text{ Infant mortality rate (IMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during year}}{\text{Number of live births during year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of parts Viz. Neo-natal mortality rate and post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz. Early neo-natal Mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate .These are defined as:

$$2. \text{ Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of < than 29 days During the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$3. \text{ Early neo-natal mortality rate (ENMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of < than 7 days During the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

$$4. \text{ Late neo-natal mortality rate (LNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to < than 29 days During the year}}{\text{Number of live births during year}} \times 1000$$

$$5. \text{ Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR)} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 29 days to < than One year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during year}} \times 1000$$



6. Peri- natal mortality rate (PMR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of < Than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during year}} \times 1000$
7. Still birth rate (SBR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of still births during year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during year}} \times 1000$
8. Crude birth rate (CBR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$
9. Age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular Age group}}{\text{Mid-year female population same age- group}} \times 1000$
10. Age-specific marital Fertility rate (ASMFR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular Age group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the Same age -group}} \times 1000$
11. Age-specific mortality rate Fertility rate (ASMR) =  $\frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular Age- group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the Same age -group}} \times 1000$

**Under- five Mortality Rate** = the under- five mortality rate is the probability (, %) that a Child born in a specific year or time period will die before Reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific Mortality rates. It is expected as a tare per 1,000 live births

$$12. \text{ General Fertility rate (GFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the Age-group (15-49) year}} \times 1000$$

$$13. \text{ General marital Fertility rate (GMFR)} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the Age-group (15-49) year}} \times 1000$$

$$14. \text{ Crude death rate (CDR)} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular Age- group}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

### 15 .Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)

It is defined as the percentage of enrolment in Classes I-V, VI-VII and VIII- X too the estimated Children in the age group of 6-10,11-12 and 13-15 years respectively .The gross enrolment ratio may cross 100 % because on inclusion of over-age and under- age Children. Gross enrollment is as follows:

$$1. \text{ Gross Enrolment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in Classes I-V (Primary Stage)/ VI-VII (Upper Primary Stage / VIII-X (Secondary Stage)}}{\text{No of Children in the age group of 6-10/11-12/13-15}} \times 100$$

## 16. Drop Out

It defined as percentage of the Children to total enrolment dropping out of the educational system in a particular year .Drop Out Rate is calculated as follows :

$$\text{1.Drop Out Rate (I-V):} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Class-1 in 2006-07} - \text{Class-V in 2010-11}}{\text{Class-1 in 2006-07}} \times 100$$

(For the year 2007-08)

$$\text{2.Drop Out Rate (I-VII):} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Class-1 in 2004-05} - \text{Class-VII in 2010-11}}{\text{Class-1 in 2004-05}} \times 100$$

(For the year 20107-11)

$$\text{3.Drop Out Rate (I-X):} \quad = \quad \frac{\text{Class-1 in 2001-02} - \text{Class-X in 2010-11}}{\text{Class-1 in 2001-02}} \times 100$$

(For the year 20107-11)

**“ Education is not the answer to the question ,  
Education is the means to the answer to all questions”**

**“The Foundation of every State is the Education of its youth”**

**“ Education ‘s purpose is to repiace an empty mind with an open one”**

## **Terms Used in the Publication**

**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.

**Maternity Morality Rate (MMR):** Annual number of maternal deaths per 1000 live births. A maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

**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 fetal deaths (28 week gestation & more) and early neonatal deaths (first week) in one year per 1000 live births in the same year.

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

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

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

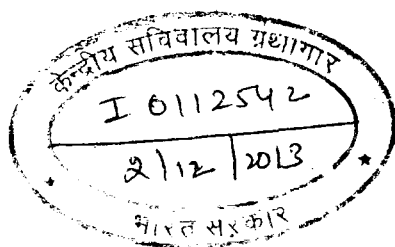
**Still Birth Rate:** Death of fetus weighing 1000g (equivalent to 28 weeks of gestation) or more, during one year in every 1000 total births.

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

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

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

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



CSL-IOD- 61-SS  
IO112542  
305.2310954  
DES-C 2011

## **OFFICERS AND STAFF ASSOCIATED WITH THE PUBLICATION**

<b>1. Sri M.A. Padmanabham</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Joint Director</b>
<b>2. Sri.N. Ravindranath</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Assistant. Director</b>
<b>3. Sri. A. Bharathi Devi</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Assistant. Director</b>
<b>4. Smt.D. Jayanthimala</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Deputy Statistical Officer</b>
<b>5. Sri.M. Raghunath</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Deputy Statistical Officer</b>
<b>6. Smt. M.Saradamma</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Deputy Statistical Officer</b>
<b>7. Smt.R Ashajyothi</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>Asst. Statistical Officer</b>