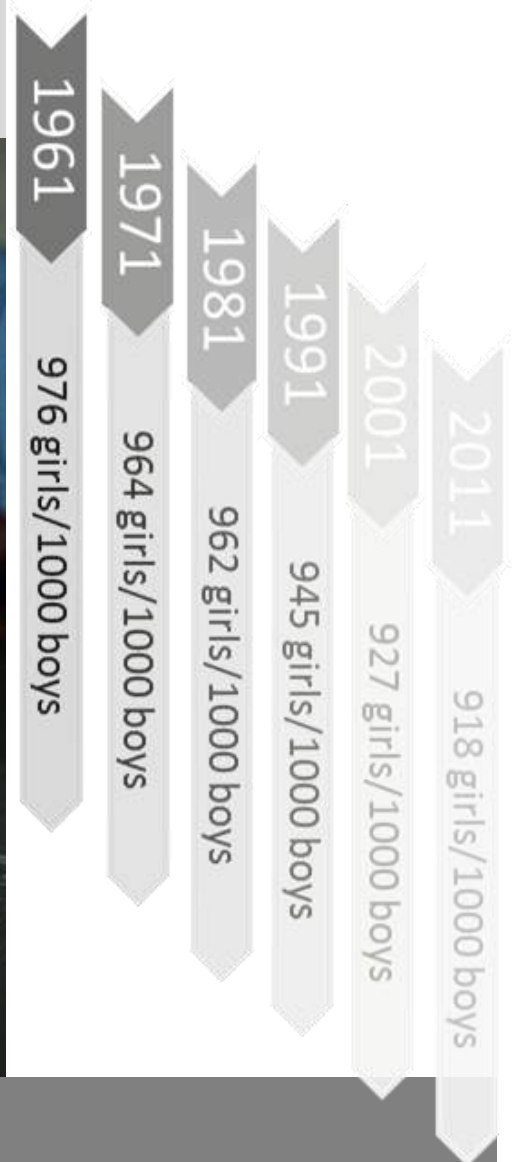


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WHERE ARE WE?

a status report

Celebrate #HER



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Educate #HER

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WHERE ARE WE?

a status report



WHERE ARE WE?

a status report

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ActionAid is a global social organisation working in India since 1972 with a mission to end poverty, patriarchy and injustice, and to ensure that every person enjoys the right to life with dignity. Every year, in partnership with over 300 grassroots organisations and networks, **ActionAid India** reaches out to over 6 million people from marginalized and socially excluded communities belonging to 25 states and 1 Union Territory of the country. Its efforts are dedicated towards building a sustainable and socially just future, built by the people and for people.

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DISCLAIMER: All data and information provided in this report is designed to provide helpful information on the subjects discussed; and are true to the best of our knowledge. Any data errors that may be found in the report are completely inadvertent.

foreword

ActionAid India, in keeping with its vision of '*A world without poverty, patriarchy and injustice in which every person enjoys the right to life with dignity*', has been actively working for the rights of women and girl children in all the areas where it has presence. '*Assertion of women's and girls' rights as human rights*' is seen by ActionAid as basic to its interventions in all areas of its work as women are seen as the key change-makers.

Given the context, the organisation launched a national campaign in June, 2012, against the declining child sex-ratio as revealed by the alarming Census figures of 2011. Although the Child Sex-Ratio (CSR), that is the number of girls per 1000 boys, has been showing a declining trend with every passing Census since 1961, but with numbers falling from 976 in 1961 to the all-time low of 918 in 2011 were a wake-up call, as also the fact that son preference has spread its cancerous tentacles across the country – even to the hitherto untouched communities and regions. We, therefore, pledged to ensure the survival of girls in the areas that we work and improving their life chances in education, and in preventing child marriages and child labour. We redoubled our efforts to influence people at large, especially the middle classes, media and the policy-makers and implementers; this had to be fought on a war footing with the war cry of *Beti Zindabad!* We built on the efforts of some of our partners who had already been working on this issue and had developed “a life-cycle approach”. It means that simultaneous advance of women in all stages of life improves community's support to girls in general and helps fight son preference. Out of these efforts was born ActionAid's flagship effort at *One Stop Crisis Centre* called *Gauravi*, running for the past three years in Bhopal with the support of government. It has addressed thousands of distress calls and provided succor to hundreds of victims already. Other models of ActionAid's intervention have also come up such as the *Asha Jyoti Kendras* in 11 districts of Uttar Pradesh, also in close cooperation with the state government.

Given our commitment to the cause, we supported the Government of India when it launched the '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' Scheme (BBBP) in

January, 2015, and we welcomed its strategy of addressing the issue of declining CSR through a nation-wide mass campaign that focused on multi-sectoral interventions in the 100 districts identified as gender-critical. In 2016, the scheme was expanded to 61 additional districts.

This report is an attempt to objectively look at the ground that we, as a nation, and in particular, the gender-critical districts have covered since the time BBBP was launched. The Scheme, as you would see, has a set of “*Monitorable Targets*” that it aims to achieve over the coming years. And those include, among others, improvement in *Sex Ratio at Birth* in the gender-critical districts, reduction in gender differentials in Under-5 Child Mortality Rate, improvement in the nutrition status of girls, increase in girls' enrolment in secondary education, provision of girls' toilet in every school, and promotion of protective environment for girl children.

Over the next pages, you would find some rich district-wise as well as state-wise empirical data and also some ready analysis of the same, indicating as to where the realization of the Scheme's “*Monitorable Targets*” stands as of now. On that note, please bear in mind, dear readers, that this report is purely objective in nature, with data drawn from government/official sources. In addition, ActionAid India, after due consultations, has also come up with a set of recommendations which it is honored to place before the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, for their kind consideration. We have strongly recommended that the recent move in some quarters to dilute the *Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act* is counter-productive to the whole Scheme and will take back the small gains made after so much effort. ActionAid India would continue to be closely engaged with the national and state governments, with civil society and all other relevant stakeholders in furtherance of BBBP's core objectives – to save every girl child, and to educate her too!

Sandeep Chachra
Executive Director
ActionAid India

acknowledgements

The *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* programme is monitored against certain key developmental and human rights indicators for survival and development of the girl child. It measures sex-ratio at birth to enrollment of girl children in schools, girls' nutrition status and POCSO implementation, among other indicators, thereby making it fairly comprehensive. In terms of its expanse, it was originally located in 100 gender-critical districts of the country, followed by its expansion to 61 more.

This report measures the progress on 6 critical monitoring indicators specified under the Scheme. And the work towards this meant undertaking intensive secondary research and analyses.

We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the contributions of the two individuals who dedicatedly worked to accomplish the same:

Priyanka R Khullar for the comprehensive secondary research, data analyses as well as that of the Scheme's framework, and report-development

Atishi Mishra, Social Work intern from *Tata Institute of Social Sciences* (Rural Campus), Tuljapur, for her sincere work researching secondary data

We would like to also thank **Sandeep Chachra** for his consistent support and encouragement towards furthering policy research in ActionAid.

Sehjo Singh

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New Delhi

abbreviations & acronyms

BBBP	<i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i>
CSR	Child Sex-Ratio
DLSA	District Legal Services Authority
EFA	Education for All
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GoI	Government of India
HMIS	Health Management Information System
I&B	(Ministry of) Information and Broadcasting
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
IGME	(UN) Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NLSA	National Legal Services Authority
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994

POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
RMSA	<i>Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan</i>
RTE	Right to Education
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLSA	State Legal Services Authority
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	<i>Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan</i>
U5MR	Under-Five Child Mortality Rate
U-DISE-NUEPA	Unified District Information System for Education – National University of Educational Planning and Administration
UT	Union Territory
WHO	World Health Organisation

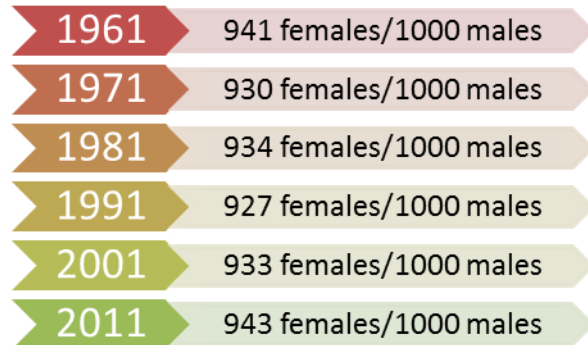
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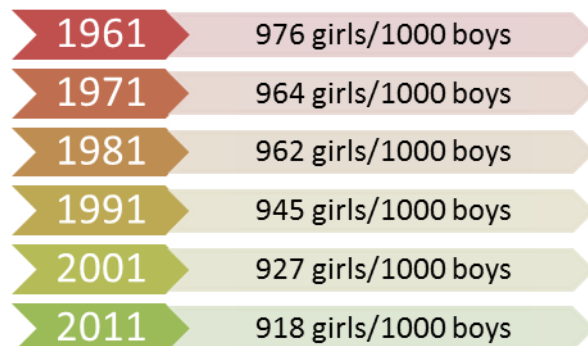
rationale for the scheme | background

Sex ratio, we all know, is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a given society at a given point of time.

In the case of India, let us have a look at how the sex ratio trends have been since 1961:



However, the *Child Sex Ratio*, popularly known as CSR and defined as number of girls per 1000 boys between 0-6 years of age, has been showing a declining trend with every passing Census since 1961 – with figures falling from 976 in 1961 to an all-time low of 918 in 2011:



Needless to mention, a decline of this degree is alarming, to say the least. This is a clear indicator of women disempowerment, reflecting both pre-birth discrimination against girls manifested through gender-biased sex selection and also post-birth discrimination.

The principal factors influencing CSR are *Sex Ratio at Birth* (SRB – calculated as number of girls born per 1000 boys) and mortality in the early childhood. Our social construct discriminating against girls, further aided by the easy availability, affordability and subsequent misuse of diagnostic tools has played a critical role in increasing sex-selective elimination of girls, thereby leading to low SRB. And the strong socio-cultural and religious biases, preference for sons and discrimination against daughters have accentuated the problem.

Alarmed by the sharp decline in CSR as pointed by Census 2011, the Government of India introduced an initiative namely ***Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*** (BBBP – translating into English as ‘*Save the girl child, educate the girl child*’) in October, 2014, with a view to addressing the issue of declining *Child Sex Ratio*. It was launched on January 22, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana, the state that recorded the lowest *Child Sex Ratio* in the country as per Census 2011 (834 girls/1000 boys).

The Scheme is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) and Human Resource Development (MHRD).

about the scheme

The **overall goal** of *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* Scheme is to celebrate the girl child and to enable her education. The **objectives** of the Scheme are as under:

- ⇒ To prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination
- ⇒ To ensure survival and protection of the girl child
- ⇒ To ensure education and participation of the girl child

As part of **Phase I** of the Scheme, [100 districts](#), termed as gender-critical districts, were identified as a pilot (on the basis of low CSR as per Census 2011) covering all states and union territories, with at least one district from each state. The three criteria for selection of the 100 districts were as follows:

- ⇒ 87 districts (from 23 states/UTs) having CSR below the national average (of 918)
- ⇒ 8 districts (from 8 states/UTs) having CSR above the national average but showing a declining trend
- ⇒ 5 districts (from 5 states/UTs) having CSR above the national average and also showing improving trend (selected so that their CSR levels can be maintained, and also for other districts to emulate and learn from their experiences)

In 2016, as part of **Phase II**, the Scheme was expanded to [61 additional districts](#) (selected from 11 states) having CSR below the national average of 918.

The BBBP initiative involves two **major components**:

- ⇒ A nation-wide mass communication campaign on BBBP to increase awareness on celebrating girl child and enabling her education, and
- ⇒ Multi-sectoral interventions in the form of coordinated and convergent efforts in the gender-critical districts, initiated by MoWCD and drawn in consultation with MoHFW and MHRD, to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child.

The ministry-wise interventions include:

MoWCD	MoHFW	MHRD
Promoting registration of pregnancies in the first trimester in <i>Anganwadi</i> Centres	Monitoring implementation of <i>Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994</i>	Universal enrolment of girls
Undertaking training of stakeholders	Increased institutional deliveries	Decreased drop-out rate
Community mobilization and sensitization	Registration of births	Girl child-friendly standards in schools
Involvement of gender champions	Strengthening PNDT Cells	Strict implementation of <i>Right to Education (RTE)</i>
Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers	Setting up monitoring committees	Construction of functional toilets for girls

Monitorable Targets of the Scheme

In terms of its monitorable targets, BBBP aims to:

- ⇒ Improve *Sex Ratio at Birth* (SRB) in the gender-critical districts by 10 points in a year
- ⇒ Reduce gender differentials in Under-Five *Child Mortality Rate* from 8 points in 2011 to 4 points by 2017
- ⇒ Improve the nutrition status of girls – by reducing the number of underweight and anaemic girls under 5 years of age (from NFHS 3 levels)
- ⇒ Ensure universalization of ICDS, girls' attendance and equal care monitored, using joint ICDS NRHM *Mother Child Protection Cards*
- ⇒ Increase girls' enrolment in secondary education from 76% in 2013-14 to 79% by 2017
- ⇒ Provide girls' toilet in every school in the gender-critical districts by 2017
- ⇒ Promote a protective environment for girl children through implementation of *Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012*
- ⇒ Train elected representatives/grassroots functionaries as community champions to mobilize communities to improve CSR and promote girls' education

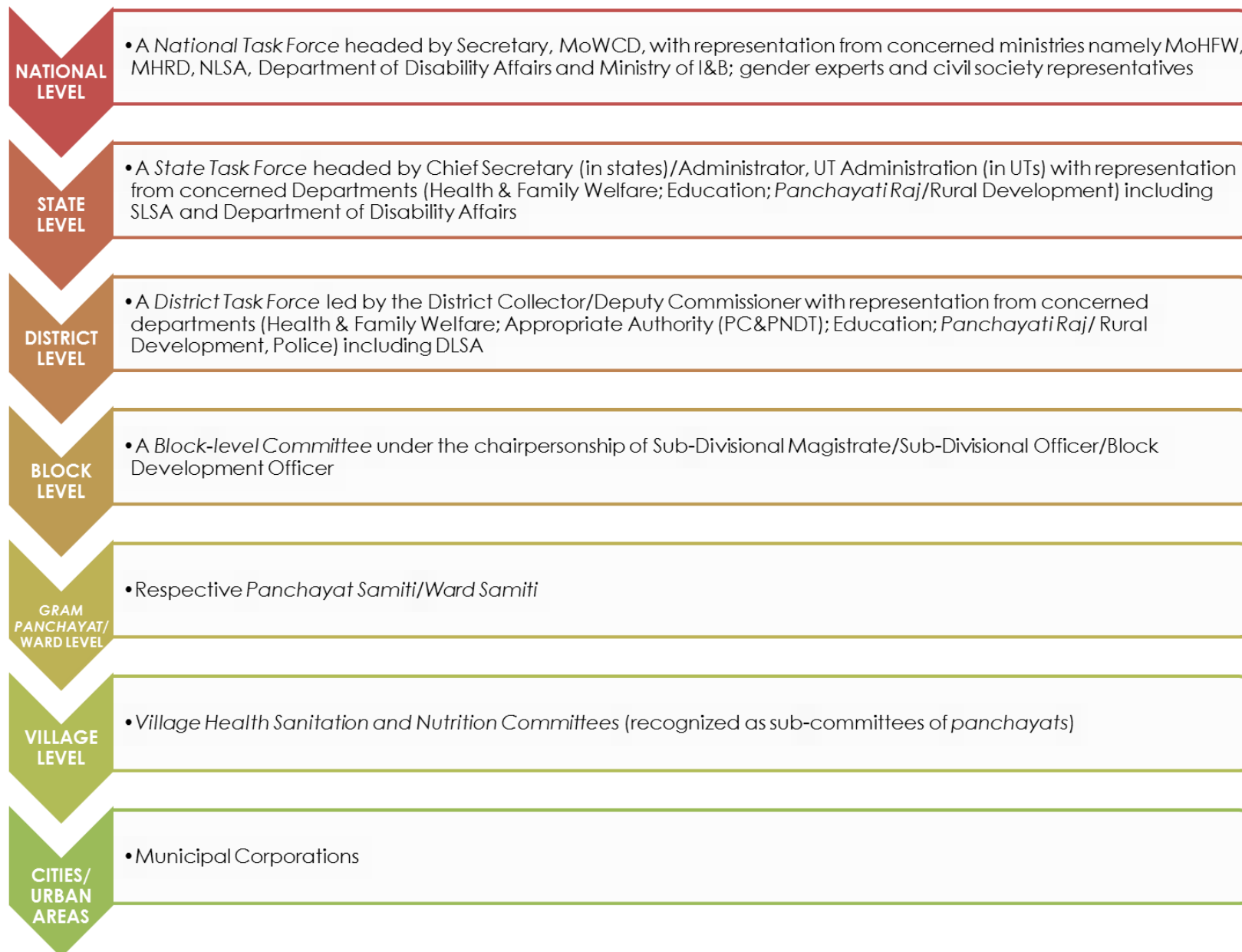
Project Implementation

The MoWCD is responsible for budgetary control and administration of the Scheme from the Centre.

At the state level, the Secretary, Department of WCD, is responsible for overall direction and implementation of the Scheme.

The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners lead and coordinate actions of all departments for implementation of BBBP at the district level.

The **structure** of the Scheme is as follows:



Budget

A budgetary allocation of 100 Cr. has been made under the budget announcement for *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* campaign and 100 Cr. will be mobilized from Plan Outlay of the planned Scheme 'Care and Protection of Girl Child - A Multi Sectoral Action Plan' for the 12th Plan. Additional resources can be mobilized through *Corporate Social Responsibility* at national and state levels. The estimated cost of the Scheme is 200 Cr.

Monitoring Mechanisms

The Scheme puts a monitoring system in place, right from national to state, district, block and village levels to track progress on monitorable targets, outcomes and process indicators.

At the national level, the *National Task Force* is mandated to monitor quarterly progress on a regular basis.

At the state level, the *State Task Force* monitors the progress.

At the district level, the District Collectors have the responsibility of leading and coordinating actions of all departments through district-level officials. They are supposed to also undertake monthly review of the progress on the activities listed in the department plans of action at the district level. DCs have the overall responsibility of validating the measurable changes in identified indicators related to CSR.

Evaluation

The Scheme is proposed to be evaluated at the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan to assess its impact and take corrective measures. Mapping of ultra-sonography machines, baseline survey of concurrent assessment of percentage of male and female births, and reporting of complaints under PCPNDT Act will also help in assessing the impact or outcome.

measuring implementation of the scheme

There are eight monitoring indicators under the programme – focusing on survival, nutrition, education and protection rights of girl children. Measuring progress against six of these eight key indicators has been attempted in this report. Data has been sourced from the various statistics of different ministries of the Government of India, some of which have been fixed by the design of BBBP programme itself as sources of verification of the progress.

Following are the six indicators whose progress has been measured under this report:

INDICATOR	DATA SOURCE USED
Improvement in <i>Sex Ratio at Birth</i>	<i>Health Management Information System (HMIS), a digital initiative under National Health Mission, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India</i>
Reduction in Gender Differentials in Under-5 Child Mortality Rate	<i>Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India [except the 2015 figures which are as per estimates generated by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)]</i>
Improvement in Nutrition Status of Girls	<i>National Family Health Survey (NFHS)</i>
Increase in Girls' Enrolment in Secondary Education	<i>Unified District Information System for Education – National University of Educational Planning and Administration (U-DISE-NUEPA)</i>
Provision of Girls' Toilet in Every School	<i>Unified District Information System for Education – National University of Educational Planning and Administration (U-DISE-NUEPA)</i>
Implementation of POCSO Act Promoting Protective Environment for Girl Children	<i>National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India</i>

1. improvement in sex ratio at birth

As mentioned above, the *Child Sex Ratio* has been falling, Census after Census, since 1961 – showing a decline from 976 in 1961 to the all-time low of 918 in 2011. The issue of declining CSR in fact was alarming enough to become the primary rationale for the Government of India to introduce *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* with a view to addressing the decline.

The continuing decline in CSR clearly reflects both pre-birth discrimination against girls manifested through gender-biased sex selection and also post-birth discrimination. Further, girls also suffer from discrimination within the family, in provision of nutrition, food, and schooling on the one hand, and on the other, they are socialized into doing household work. A report released by UNICEF¹ ahead of the 2016 *International Day of the Girl* (October 11) noticeably shows the unequal work burden shared by girls as compared to boys. It states that “*Girls between 5 and 14 years old spend 40 per cent more time, or 160 million more hours a day, on unpaid household chores and collecting water and firewood compared to boys their age... The data show that the disproportionate burden of domestic work begins early, with girls between 5 and 9 years old spending 30 per cent more time, or 40 million more hours a day, on household chores than boys their age. The disparities grow as girls get older, with 10 to 14 year olds spending 50 per cent more time, or 120 million more hours each day.*”

In fact, throughout their life cycle, girls and women continue to suffer discrimination in India, with practices such as child marriage, dowry, domestic violence, and lower enrollment of girls in schools and in higher education pronouncing this further.

The first of the *Monitorable Targets* that the government has laid down under BBBP is to “**Improve Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in the gender critical districts by 10 points in a year**”.

Progress measured:

If this ‘*Monitorable Target*’ were to be achieved, then for the period from 2013-14 to 2014-15, the SRB average for the 100 gender-critical districts should have improved to reach the figure of 904.15.

Well, the actuals turned out to be pretty close – 902.34.

While 38 of the total 100 districts recorded SRB above their targeted values, 61 of them recorded SRB below their set targets. District Gandhinagar in Gujarat, progressing by 10 points, reached an SRB value just equal to its target (from 875 to 885).

The district with highest SRB was Yanam, Puducherry (1107), while the one with the lowest was Karnal, Haryana (758).

In fact, Karnal had recorded the lowest SRB in 2013-14 too (736) among the 100 districts. However, though the district continued to hold the last spot even in 2014-15, it registered an increase of 22 points, i.e. more than double the target set.

1. ‘Girls spend 160 million more hours than boys doing household chores everyday – UNICEF’: https://www.unicef.org/media/media_92884.html

In another finding, Yanam, the district occupying the topmost spot for 2014-15, was also the one that registered the steepest increase in SRB (of 191 points) from 2013-14 to 2014-15.

Interestingly, North District, Sikkim, which had recorded the highest SRB in 2013-14 (1103) saw a whopping fall of 272 points over 2014-15, reaching 831 points and the rank of 68!! In fact, this fall happens to be the steepest one among all 100 districts – another record going into the said district's kitty – just that this one is for the worse! District Badgam, J&K, holding the 2nd rank in 2013-14 (at 1007 points) also saw a decline of 35 points over 2014-15.

Table 1: Sex Ratio at Birth | Some Quick Facts and Figures (see [ANNEXURE I](#) for details)

Some Quick Facts and Figures ²	
District with highest SRB	Yanam, Puducherry (1107); Followed by Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh (1073)
District with lowest SRB	Karnal, Haryana (758); Followed by Mahendragarh, Haryana (791)
Number of districts registering SRB above the targets set for the year	38
Number of districts registering SRB below the targets set for the year	61
Number of districts registering SRB equal to the targets set for the year	1 (Gandhinagar, Gujarat)
Average SRB target (overall, i.e. for all 100 gender-critical districts)	904.15
Average SRB actuals (overall, i.e. for all 100 gender-critical districts)	902.34
State/UT with highest SRB	Lakshadweep (1000); Followed by Mizoram (971)
State/UT with lowest SRB	Chandigarh (874); Followed by Haryana (876)

2. All facts and figures contained in the table are for the period – 2014-15 and cover only the 100 gender-critical districts identified under BBBP – Phase 1 (except the last 2 rows whose details are as per the average state-wide/UT-wide data and are not just limited to the 100 gender-critical districts)

2. reduction in gender differentials in under-5 child mortality rate³

In most countries of the world, including India, national levels of mortality in childhood have fallen substantially in recent decades. However, it is critical to ensure that improvements in survival are benefitting all children – both girls and boys – to the greatest extent possible.

Here, it is important to emphasize that under circumstances where boys and girls have the same access to resources such as food and medical care, boys have higher mortality rates than girls during childhood. As per a UN report, *“Newborn girls have a biological advantage in survival over newborn boys, with lesser vulnerability to perinatal conditions, congenital anomalies, and such infectious diseases as intestinal infections and lower respiratory infections. However, beyond early infancy, girls do not enjoy the same advantage in relation to certain infectious diseases, which are the primary causes of death in later infancy and early childhood in settings where overall mortality is high.”*⁴

Historically, India is known for its male skewed *Child Sex Ratio*; and researchers attribute sex differentials in child mortality being one of the primary factors contributing to it. A number of studies over the years have also attempted to explain sex differentials in child mortality and the factors associated with it. The decomposition analyses suggest that demographic variables such as breastfeeding, birth order, antenatal care and the mother’s age are critical contributors for excess female child mortality compared to socio-economic variables. Overall, gender discrimination is mainly operating through the provision of breastfeeding and negligence of higher order female births (mainly in terms of health care provisions and allocation of intra-household resources).⁵

A publication titled *‘Selective Discrimination against Female Children in Rural Punjab, India’* clearly points out that *“excess female child mortality is an inherent part of family building strategy where girls are considered as a burden and boys as resources”*. Further, abusing the girl child within the household is also a common practice (Das Gupta, Monica).

The issue of gender differentials, therefore, remains a great challenge for achieving gender equity.

Keeping this in view, the government has laid down under BBBP its commitment to **“Reduce gender differentials in Under-Five Child Mortality Rate from 8 points in 2011 to 4 points by 2017”** as a *Monitorable Target*.

Progress Measured:

Upon gathering the relevant data for 2011 onwards, it was heartening to note that the gender differentials have progressively been coming down since 2011; i.e. from 8 points in 2011, to 7 points in 2012, to 6 points in 2013 (as per the data on *Sample Registration System* (SRS) that the government appears to be using to monitor this parameter). It is to be noted that for 2014 and 2015, the SRS reports don’t seem to be released yet.

3. The Under- 5 Mortality Rate, also denoted as U5MR, refers to the probability of dying between birth and exact age 5 years per 1000 live births

4. ‘SEX DIFFERENTIALS IN CHILDHOOD MORTALITY’: <http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/SexDifChildMort/SexDifferentialsChildhoodMortality.pdf>

5. ‘Explaining Gender Differentials in Child Mortality in India: Trends and Determinants’: http://iussp.org/sites/default/files/event_call_for_papers/Child%20Mortality%20Paper.pdf

During our research, however, we came across estimates developed for 2015 by the UN *Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation* (IGME). And as per those estimates, the gender differentials have come down to 3 points in 2015.⁶

Table 2 (below) shows the past few years' comparative picture of Under-Five male as well as female child mortality rates, and the resultant gender differentials for each of those years. For us to get an idea of how the trends have been over the passing years, some data from before 2011 has also been included in the table.

Table 2: Under-Five Child Mortality Rate | Gender Differentials Over the Years

Year	Under-Five Child Mortality Rate (U5MR) ^{7, 8}			
	Overall	Male	Female	Gender differentials
1990	125 ⁹	110	126	16
1995		96	110	14
2000		84	95	11
2005		72	82	10
2008	69	64	73	9
2009	64	60	69	9
2010	59			
2011	55	51	59	8
2012	52	49	56	7
2013	49	47	53	6
2015 ¹⁰	48	46	49	3

While it is encouraging to note the steady reduction in overall U5 mortality rate and also gender differentials over the years, there are certain concerns that this *Monitorable Target* invites. A major one is – ‘Did this target set by the Scheme lack ambition – aiming to reduce gender differentials from 8 points in 2011 to just 4 by 2017?’; especially since, as we can see, the gender differentials had been coming down year after year on their own even before BBBP was launched (in 2015).

6. It is important to note here that there happen to be disparities between the UN-IGME and the SRS figures for the previous years that we compared this data for. For example, while the IGME data for the year 2000 indicates gender differentials equaling 9, the SRS data indicates the same to be equaling 11

7. All figures in the table are national-level figures (all-India) and not limited to the 100 gender-critical districts

8. Data Source: ‘Sample Registration System (SRS), Office of the Registrar General of India’ [except the figures for 2015 which are as per estimates generated by the UN *Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation* (IGME) in 2015]

9. Estimated figure

10. As per estimates/projections generated by the UN *Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation* (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division)

Also, the government appears to be using SRS as its data source for this parameter. However, the latest SRS data available with us at this point is 2013's which is when there was no BBBP in the picture. Hence, if SRS is to be relied on, how does one monitor the progress made by the Scheme? On that note, another point that got us wondering was why the government chose 2011 as the baseline year for this when 2012 and 2013 reports would have been out too by the time BBBP was rolled out in 2015.

It must also be noted that the Scheme for several of its *Monitorable Targets* (including this one) does not mention data sources. One is, as a result, just left assuming or using trial and error method to find out where the government could have sourced its baselines from. In addition, one cannot help but notice the lack of uniformity across the baseline years used for the various *Monitorable Targets* under the Scheme. For example, for measuring gender differentials, they use 2011 as the baseline year; while for girls' enrolment, as we would see, they have used 2013-14; for girls' nutrition status, they use NFHS 3 data (which is from 2005-06) and so on.

Last but not the least, it is also important to note a related target under one of the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) which says, "*Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate*". In order to achieve this target, the U5MR was to be reduced (from 125 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990) to 42 by 2015. But if UN-IGME's 2015 estimates are to be believed, India missed the MDG goal of 42 (it stood at 48 in 2015). It has now before itself, commitment to the UN *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). The SDG Goal 3 requires the States to "*Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages*" towards which the States are to "*end, by 2030, preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.*"¹¹

3. improvement in nutrition status of girls

Early childhood constitutes the most crucial period of life when the foundations are laid for cognitive, social and emotional language, physical/motor development and cumulative lifelong learning.

Young children are most vulnerable to the vicious cycles of malnutrition, disease/ infection and resultant disabilities. India is one among the many countries where child malnutrition is severe and also malnutrition is a major underlying cause of child mortality in India. This is so since malnutrition directly affects children's physical and cognitive growth, and increases susceptibility to infection and diseases.

The golden interval for intervention is believed to be from pregnancy to 2 years of age, after which under-nutrition may cause irreversible damage for future development. Poor fetal growth or stunting in the first two years of life leads to irreparable damage. Inadequate cognitive or social stimulation in first two to three years has lifelong negative impact on educational performance and psycho-social functioning.¹²

Anaemia, the condition of low level of hemoglobin in blood, is another serious concern as it can result in impaired cognitive performance, behavioral and motor development, coordination, language development, and scholastic achievement, as well as increased morbidity from infectious diseases.

Young children in India suffer from some of the highest levels of stunting, underweight, wasting and anaemia observed in any country in the world. In view of this, the government under BBBP laid down its commitment to **“Improve the nutrition status of girls – by reducing the number of underweight and anaemic girls under 5 years of age (from NFHS 3 levels)”**.

Progress Measured:

It is important to note, however, that in the NFHS reports, there is no girls-boys data breakup given for these parameters, thereby making the girls-specific data not possible to be measured.

Table II.1 in ANNEXURE II shows state-wise percentages of underweight as well as anaemic children (i.e. both girls and boys under 5 taken together) for both NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-3 (2005-06). Also, since the NFHS-4 data isn't out for all states yet, the aforementioned table contains figures for only the ones whose data has been released so far (i.e. for 18 states/UTs out of the total 36).

It is heartening to note that in terms of underweight children, all 18 states/UTs show a progress from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4. Meghalaya is the state recording the steepest decline in the percentage of underweight children over the said period (of 19.8%). Maharashtra, on the other hand, registers the lowest decline in the said percentage (1%), closely followed by Goa (1.2%).

Bihar shows the highest percentage of underweight children (as per NFHS-4) equaling 43.9% while Manipur registers the lowest

percentage equaling 13.8%. However, it is nice to see Bihar making a fairly good progression of 12% from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4 (i.e. falling from 55.9% to 43.9%).

In terms of anaemic children, Goa is the only state (among the 18 states/UTs whose NFHS-4 data is out) showing deterioration from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4 (of 10.1%). All other states show an improvement – with Assam recording the steepest decline in the percentage of anaemic children over the said period (of 33.7%) and Haryana, on the other hand, registering the lowest decline (0.6%).

Haryana registers the highest percentage of anaemic children (as per NFHS-4) equaling 71.7%, followed by Madhya Pradesh (68.9%). And Manipur shows the lowest percentage equaling 23.9%.

In Table II.2 in ANNEXURE II are contained the district-wise percentages of underweight and anaemic children (i.e. both girls and boys under 5 taken together) as per NFHS-4 (for those BBBP-Phase 1 gender-critical districts whose data is out).¹³

In terms of underweight children, only 15 districts (out of the total 41 districts whose NFHS-4 data has been released) are doing better than their respective states (i.e. the percentage of underweight children in those districts is lower than the state’s average¹⁴); while 24 districts record a higher percentage in comparison to their respective states.

In terms of anaemic children, 22 districts (out of the total 41) are doing better than their respective states (i.e. the percentage of anaemic children in those districts is lower than the state’s average); while 19 of them record a higher percentage as compared to their respective states.

Table 3: Nutrition Status | Some Quick Facts and Figures (see [ANNEXURE II](#) for details)

Some Quick Facts and Figures	
STATE-WISE	
In terms of underweight children	In terms of anaemic children
<p>All states (i.e. the 18 states/UTs whose NFHS-4 data is out) show a progress from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4</p> <p>Meghalaya is the state recording the steepest decline in the percentage of underweight children over the said period (of 19.8%), followed by Madhya Pradesh (17.2%)</p>	<p>Goa is the only state (among the 18 states/UTs whose NFHS-4 data is out) showing deterioration from NFHS-3 to NFHS-4 (of 10.1%)</p> <p>All other states (among the 18 states/UTs whose NFHS-4 data is out) show an improvement – with Assam recording the steepest decline in the percentage of anaemic children over the said period (of 33.7%), followed by Manipur (17.2%)</p>

13. Here, it must be noted that under NFHS-3, only state factsheets were released and not the district-wise ones. Hence, we do not have the NFHS-3 district-wise data for comparison with the district-wise NFHS-4 data

14. The averages here mean the average state-wide/UT-wide data and are not just limited to the 100 gender-critical districts

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<p>Maharashtra registers the lowest decline in the percentage of underweight children over the said period (1%), followed by Goa (1.2%)</p> <p>Bihar shows the highest percentage of underweight children (as per NFHS-4) equaling 43.9%, followed by Madhya Pradesh (42.8%)</p> <p>Manipur registers the lowest percentage of underweight children (as per NFHS-4) equaling 13.8%, followed by Sikkim (14.2%)</p>	<p>Haryana registers the lowest decline in the percentage of anaemic children over the said period (0.6%), followed by Uttarakhand (0.9%)</p> <p>Haryana shows the highest percentage of anaemic children (as per NFHS-4) equaling 71.7%, followed again by Madhya Pradesh (68.9%)</p> <p>Manipur registers the lowest percentage of anaemic children also (as per NFHS-4) equaling 23.9%, followed by Assam (35.7%)</p>
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DISTRICT-WISE	
In terms of underweight children	In terms of anaemic children
<p>Only 15 districts (out of the total 41 districts whose NFHS-4 data has been released) are doing better than their respective states (i.e. the percentage of underweight children in those districts is lower than the state's average); while 24 districts record a higher percentage in comparison to their respective states</p> <p>Kolkata, West Bengal, registers a percentage 11.9% lower than its state's, followed by Hyderabad, Telangana (11.7%). Panipat, Haryana, on the other hand, registers a percentage 11.4% higher than its state's, followed by Morena, Madhya Pradesh (9.4%)</p>	<p>22 districts (out of the total 41 districts whose NFHS-4 data has been released) are doing better than their respective states (i.e. the percentage of anaemic children in those districts is lower than the state's average); while 19 districts record a higher percentage as compared to their respective states</p> <p>Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand, registers a percentage 17.5% lower than its state's, followed by Osmanabad, Maharashtra (17.1%). Kolkata, West Bengal – breaking another record, though in an opposite direction this time – ironically registers a percentage 16% higher than its state's when it comes to anaemic children, followed by North District, Sikkim (9.8%)</p>

4. increase in girls' enrolment in secondary education

“While primary education is a basic enabling factor for participation, freedom, for leading life with dignity and overcoming basic deprivation, secondary education is the gateway for prosperity, for transforming the economy and establishing social justice in any country. It opens the world of work to the youth of the country and contributes to socio economic development of the community. Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational hierarchy as it prepares the students for higher education and also the world of work.”

– Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

Recognizing the undeniable importance of education for girls, the government included girls' education as a major focus area under BBBP. In fact, the very title of the Scheme, with 'Beti Padhao' as a component (translating into English as 'Educate the girl child'), is indicative of this resolve. Furthermore, there is a specific *Monitorable Target* under the Scheme aiming to “**Increase girls' enrolment in secondary education from 76% in 2013-14 to 79% by 2017**”.

Progress Measured:

Before we move on to looking at where the figures stand on this front, it is important to note that for this parameter, the government seems to be looking at monitoring the overall, i.e. the all-India figure of girls' enrolment in secondary level, and doesn't keep the scope limited to the gender critical districts falling under BBBP (although this is possible to do from the DISE data generated by MHRD, GoI). This report, however, does attempt to capture the district-wise data too for the 100 gender-critical districts under BBBP.

Here, it must also be noted that India pledged itself to achieving *Education for All* (EFA) Goals, 1990, as a participating country in the *World Conference on Education*. Further, it pledged itself to reaffirm achieving education for all by the end of 2015. Specifically, the goal pertains to the education of girl children, which is '*Ensuring that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic minorities have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality*'.¹⁵

Moving on now to the progress made so far under this parameter, it is encouraging to note that the (all-India) girls' enrolment in secondary education has increased from 76% (76.47% to be precise) in 2013-14 to 78.94% in 2014-15.

While 25 states/UTs recorded an increase in girls' enrolment in secondary level from 2013-14 to 2014-15, 10 of them showed a decline.

Sikkim registered the steepest progress in the said ratio from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (of nearly 12%), with Bihar not far behind (up by around 11%)!!

For 2014-15, Lakshadweep recorded the highest enrolment of girls (equaling 127.89%). Well, this was despite Lakshadweep also registering the steepest decline in the said ratio from 2013-14 to 2014-15 (equaling 7.5%).

J&K, on the other hand, recorded the lowest enrolment of girls (around 65%), followed by Gujarat (nearly 67%)!! In the case of boys'

15. 'Universal Primary Education – Education for All: Goal 2': <http://www.unescobkk.org/education/efa/efa-goals/universal-primary-education/>

enrolment, however, Gujarat seems to be presenting a better scenario (nearly 81%).

Table III.1 in ANNEXURE III contains the state-wise picture of *Gross Enrolment Ratio* (in secondary level) for all states and UTs for 2013-14 as well as for 2014-15, including a ready analysis of each state's progress/decline. It is to be noted that in the aforesaid table, in addition to data on girls' enrolment, data on boys' as well as on overall enrolment is included too for our ready reference.

Furthermore, in order to get a sense of how each of the 100 gender-critical districts has progressed on the front of girls' enrolment from 2013-14 to 2014-15, we have put together a district-wise comparative analysis of percentage of girls enrolled in 2014-15 vis-à-vis 2013-14 (see Table III.2 in ANNEXURE III). It is important to note, however, that the percentages in the aforesaid table are cumulative in nature, i.e. they cover all schools in the respective districts (all levels of education) and not just secondary level ones.

In that light, therefore, while we may not be able to use the data from the aforementioned table per se to monitor progress on the *Monitorable Target* under discussion (since the said target's scope is limited to enrolment in secondary education only), the information in this table would at least give us an idea of the health of girls' school enrolment overall in each of the 100 said districts.

And as per these findings, District Jhajjar in Haryana recorded the lowest percentage of girls enrolled in school in 2014-15 (43.4%), and Gandhinagar (Gujarat) and Mohali SAS Nagar (Punjab) are a close second (44.1%).

Table 4: Enrolment in Secondary Education | Some Quick Facts and Figures (see [ANNEXURE III](#) for details)

Some Quick Facts and Figures ¹⁶	
GIRLS	
The GER¹⁷ of girls in secondary level (all-India) increased from 76.47% in 2013-14 to 78.94% in 2014-15 (up by 2.47%)	
Number of states registering an increase in GER of girls from 2013-14 to 2014-15	25
States recording steepest increase in GER of girls from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Sikkim (up by 11.86%), Followed by Bihar (up by 10.89%)
States recording highest GER of girls in 2014-15	Lakshadweep (127.89%), Followed by Tripura (121.36%)
Number of states registering a decrease in GER of girls from 2013-14 to 2014-15	10
States recording steepest decrease in GER of girls from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Lakshadweep (down by 7.5%), Followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (down by 7.23%)
States recording lowest GER of girls in 2014-15	Jammu & Kashmir (64.77%), Followed by Gujarat (66.67%)
States recording GER of girls in 2014-15 below the corresponding all-India figure of 78.94%	Andhra Pradesh (73.42%) Bihar (73.85%) Gujarat (66.67%) Jammu & Kashmir (64.77%) Jharkhand (74.64%) Nagaland (66.91%) Odisha (76.78%) Rajasthan (68.62%) Uttar Pradesh (67.73%)

16. All facts and figures contained in the table correspond to the *Gross Enrolment Ratio* in **SECONDARY LEVEL** of education, unless otherwise indicated

17. GER stands for *Gross Enrolment Ratio* – defined as the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to that level of education

BOYS

The GER of boys in secondary level (all-India) increased from 76.8% in 2013-14 to 78.13% in 2014-15 (up by 1.33%)

Number of states registering an increase in GER of boys from 2013-14 to 2014-15	19
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States recording steepest increase in GER of boys from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Sikkim (up by 13.9%), Followed by Meghalaya (up by 8.03%)
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States recording highest GER of boys in 2014-15	Tripura (119.81%), Followed by Himachal Pradesh (119.04%)
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Number of states registering a decrease in GER of boys from 2013-14 to 2014-15	16
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States recording steepest decrease in GER of boys from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Puducherry (down by 7.54%), Followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (down by 7.3%)
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States recording lowest GER of boys in 2014-15	Nagaland (62.33%), Followed by Bihar (65.08%)
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States recording GER of boys in 2014-15 below the corresponding all-India figure of 78.13%	Andhra Pradesh (71.46%) Assam (69.36%) Bihar (65.08%) Daman & Diu (68.69%) Jammu & Kashmir (67.66%) Jharkhand (69.35%) Meghalaya (75.12%) Nagaland (62.33%) Odisha (77.34%) Uttar Pradesh (67.85%) West Bengal (70.67%)
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TOTAL

The GER (total) in secondary level (all-India) increased from 76.64% in 2013-14 to 78.51% in 2014-15 (up by 1.87%)

Number of states registering an increase in GER (total) from 2013-14 to 2014-15	22
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States recording steepest increase in GER (total) from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Sikkim (up by 12.89%), Followed by Bihar (up by 9.01%)
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States recording highest GER (total) in 2014-15	Lakshadweep (123.01%), Followed by Tripura (120.57%)
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Number of states registering a decrease in GER (total) from 2013-14 to 2014-15	13
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States recording steepest decrease in GER (total) from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (down by 7.28%), Followed by Puducherry (down by 5.35%)
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States recording lowest GER (total) in 2014-15	Nagaland (64.53%), Followed by Jammu & Kashmir (66.29%)
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States recording GER (total) in 2014-15 below the corresponding all-India figure of 78.51%	Andhra Pradesh (72.40%) Assam (74.78%) Bihar (69.09%) Daman & Diu (74.85%) Gujarat (74.34%) Jammu & Kashmir (66.29%) Jharkhand (71.86%) Nagaland (64.53%) Odisha (77.06%) Rajasthan (76.16%) Uttar Pradesh (67.79%) West Bengal (78.17%)
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District registering highest percentage of girls enrolled in school (All schools All levels) in 2014-15	Kolkata, West Bengal (52%); Followed by Ribhoi, Meghalaya (50.5%)
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District registering lowest percentage of girls enrolled in school (All schools All levels) in 2014-15	Jhajjar, Haryana (43.4%); Followed by Gandhinagar, Gujarat (44.1%) and Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Punjab (44.1%)
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“Secondary education cannot be treated only as a production function of the economy, nor can it be justified only on the ground that it contributes to human capital formation and large majority of school graduates will enter the work force. Conceptually, it has to be more inclusive – justifying on the ground that every child has right to exercise her/his full potential and achieve excellence; education has the potentiality and ‘state’ has the responsibility in facilitating unfolding that potential and achieving the excellence hidden in every individual.”

– An extract from ‘[Report of the CABE Committee: Universalisation of Secondary Education](#)’

5. provision of girls' toilet in every school

Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra Modi, on the occasion of *Teachers' Day* in 2014, had said, “*Educating girls is my priority. I have noticed that girls drop out of schools by the time they reach class 3rd or 4th just because schools don't have separate toilets for them. They don't feel comfortable. There should be toilets for boys and girls in all schools. We should concentrate on girl students not quitting schools.*”

The same month, a national campaign titled ‘*Swachh Bharat: Swachh Vidyalaya*’/‘*Clean India: Clean Schools*’ was launched by the government with a focus on ensuring that every school in India has a set of functioning and well maintained water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

And a few months later came BBBP (launched in January, 2015) which, under its *Monitorable Targets*, further laid down government's commitment to “**Provide girls' toilet in every school in the gender critical districts by 2017.**”

Progress Measured:

To monitor how much ground has been covered under this *Monitorable Target*, we used the U-DISE-NUEPA reports (there was no mention in the Scheme of the data source to be used to monitor this). Based on data from the aforesaid reports, Table IV in ANNEXURE IV was put together, carrying data on percentage of schools with girls' toilet in each of those 100 districts for 2013-14 and 2014-15, including a quantitative analysis of each district's progress/decline in 2014-15 as compared to its preceding year.

Upon studying this data, it was found that while 44 of those 100 districts registered an increase in the said percentage from 2013-14 to 2014-15, 37 recorded a decline.

Well, on that note, before you wonder as to how a district could show declining trend, let us tell you that it had got us wondering as well. And that is when we thought of comparing the number of schools covered by U-DISE-NUEPA in 2014-15 with those that it covered in 2013-14, just to discover that since the school coverage had changed from one year to the next, the corresponding percentages (of schools with girls' toilet) might have shown a decline, given:

Absence of girls' toilet in the newer entrant schools, and/or

Also gaps in data reporting

On Point 'a.': Just to illustrate through an example (Gwalior's – that recorded the 2nd steepest decline in percentage from 2013-14 to 2014-15):

	Data reported from:	Percentage schools with girls' toilet
2013-14	789 villages/3454 schools	100%
2014-15	792 villages/3483 schools	88.2%

On Point 'b.': The U-DISE-NUEPA report has a section titled '*Limitations of the Data*' which says: "*the percentages, rates and ratios presented in the report cards are based on the schools that have responded to a particular question and hence may not be applicable to the entire district... indicators should therefore be viewed in light of these limitations... Despite best efforts, it is still possible that the field agencies might have not covered all the schools imparting formal education supposed to be covered under U-DISE...*"

Moving on to some more findings, Saiha (Mizoram) registered the steepest increase among all 100 districts in the percentage of schools with girls' toilet, a whopping one of 71.3%, progressing from 25.4% in 2013-14 to 96.7% in 2014-15. And the steepest decline in the said percentage was shown by Kathua (J&K) – equaling a fall of 20.6%.

In the same table, you would also find a column carrying computations of the percentage of schools WITHOUT girls' toilet in each of the 100 districts (as of 2014-15). A quick look at that column could serve as a ready reference for us to get a sense of the gaps that exist for each district vis-à-vis the ideal state of affairs, i.e. reaching 100%.

Table 5: Girls' Toilets in Schools | Some Quick Facts and Figures (see [ANNEXURE IV](#) for details)

Some Quick Facts and Figures ¹⁸	
Number of districts registering an increase in percentage of schools with girls' toilet from 2013-14 to 2014-15	44
Number of districts registering a decrease in percentage of schools with girls' toilet from 2013-14 to 2014-15	37
Districts recording steepest increase in percentage of schools with girls' toilet from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Saiha, Mizoram (up by 71.3%); Followed by Y.S.R. (Cuddapah), Andhra Pradesh (up by 27.8%)
Districts recording steepest decline in percentage of schools with girls' toilet from 2013-14 to 2014-15	Kathua, Jammu & Kashmir (down by 20.6%), Followed by Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh (down by 11.8%)
Number of districts registering percentage of schools with girls' toilet (in 2014-15)...	
Equal to 100%	25
Greater than or equal to 90% but less than 100%	59
Greater than or equal to 80% but less than 90%	7
Greater than or equal to 70% but less than 80%	5
Less than 70%	4
Districts recording lowest percentage of schools with girls' toilet (2014-15)	Anantnag, Jammu & Kashmir (61.6%), Followed by Raigarh, Chhattisgarh (63.5%) (though both registered an increase from 2013-14 to 2014-15)

As we analyze the progress made under this *Monitorable Target*, it must be noted that our task would be only half-done unless we focus also on the quality of the toilets. There is unfortunately no mention and hence, no commitment made under the Scheme on the need to have “functional, clean and safe” toilets. And this, dear friends, is a glaring miss, to say the least! The mere construction of toilets doesn't guarantee that those would be usable too. Are the toilets being maintained well? Do they have water? Do they have appropriate drainage? Do they have adequate facilities for girls with disabilities and for those who are menstruating, including soap, private space for changing, adequate water for washing clothes and disposal facilities for menstrual waste/dust-bins etc.? Unless there is a commitment made to meet these basic requirements in girls' toilets, the commitment to construct toilets and increase their numbers would not mean anything.

18. All facts and figures contained in the table cover only the 100 gender-critical districts identified under BBBP – Phase 1

6. Implementation of POCSO Act | Promoting Protective Environment for Girl Children

Child sexual abuse is another major problem in India. A large number of children are sexually abused, including by known persons like relatives, neighbors, at school, and in residential facilities for vulnerable children.

The *Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act* (POCSO Act), 2012, was formulated in order to effectively address sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children (the Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age).

The POCSO Act defines different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography. It deems a sexual assault to be “aggravated” under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor. The Act also casts the police in the role of child protectors during the investigative process. It further makes provisions for avoiding the re-victimisation of the child at the hands of the judicial system. It provides for special courts that conduct the trial in-camera and without revealing the identity of the child, in a manner that is as child-friendly as possible. Above all, the Act stipulates that a case of child sexual abuse must be disposed of within one year from the date the offence is reported. Furthermore, the Act also provides for mandatory reporting of sexual offences. This casts a legal duty upon a person who has knowledge that a child has been sexually abused to report the offence; if he fails to do so, he may be punished with six months’ imprisonment and/or a fine.¹⁹

With a view to protecting girl children from sexual abuse, the government, under BBBP’s *Monitorable Targets* has laid down its commitment to “**Promote a protective environment for girl children through implementation of *Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012*”.**

Progress Measured:

In order to monitor this parameter, we used NCRB as our data source. In Table V.1 in ANNEXURE V, you would find POCSO figures for 2014 and 2015 listed state-wise; i.e.:

- The number of cases reported under POCSO in each state over the said years; and
- The rate of crimes against children for each state

It is to be noted, however, that under the NCRB POCSO report, there is no girls-boys data breakup shown. Hence, the POCSO figures in the aforesaid table are for girls and boys taken together.

Among the major findings, a total of 8904 cases were reported under POCSO across the country during 2014. In 2015, the number of cases increased by 6009, touching a figure of 14913 cases.

19. ‘Arpan – Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO)’: <http://arpan.org.in/protection-of-children-from-sexual-offences-act-pocso/>

In 2015, Uttar Pradesh (with 3078 cases), Madhya Pradesh (with 1687 cases) and Tamil Nadu (with 1544 cases) recorded the majority of such cases.

The crime rate (under this head) increased from 2.0 (at all-India level) in 2014 to 3.3 in 2015.

It is in Table V.2 in ANNEXURE V where you would find some girls-specific data, i.e. figures (state-wise) on assault on girl children (under 18) with intent to outrage their modesty – from 2014 and 2015 (it includes cases of sexual harassment; assault or use of criminal force to girl children with intent to disrobe; voyeurism and stalking among others – all taken together²⁰).

Among the major findings under this, a total of 11,335 cases of assault on girl children (with intent to outrage their modesty) were reported across the country during 2014. In 2015, the number of cases decreased by 2945, touching a figure of 8390 cases.

In 2015, Maharashtra (with 2468 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (with 1332 cases) accounted for the majority of such cases.

The crime rate (under this head) decreased from 2.5 (at all-India level) in 2014 to 1.9 in 2015.

20. The breakup of these individual categories of assault is also available on the NCRB site, should we need it

Table 6: Implementation of POCSO Act | Some Quick Facts and Figures (see [ANNEXURE V](#) for details)

Some Quick Facts and Figures
<p>A total of 8904 cases were reported under POCSO across the country during 2014. In 2015, the number of cases increased by 6009, touching a figure of 14913 cases</p> <p>In 2014, Uttar Pradesh (with 3637 cases), West Bengal (with 1058 cases) and Tamil Nadu (with 1055 cases) accounted for a majority of these</p> <p>In 2015, Uttar Pradesh (with 3078 cases), Madhya Pradesh (with 1687 cases) and Tamil Nadu (with 1544 cases) recorded the majority of such cases</p> <p>The crime rate (under this head) increased from 2.0 (at all-India level) in 2014 to 3.3 in 2015</p> <p>Mizoram and Sikkim, the states registering the highest crime rate in 2014 (11.3 each), continued to hold the top spots in 2015 too, with Mizoram recording 30.7, followed by Sikkim registering 26.6</p>
<p>A total of 11,335 cases of assault on girl children (with intent to outrage their modesty) were reported across the country during 2014. In 2015, the number of cases decreased by 2945, touching a figure of 8390 cases</p> <p>In 2014, Uttar Pradesh (with 2831 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (with 2449 cases) accounted for the highest number of cases in the country</p> <p>In 2015, Maharashtra (with 2468 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (with 1332 cases) accounted for the majority of such cases</p> <p>The crime rate (under this head) decreased from 2.5 (at all-India level) in 2014 to 1.9 in 2015</p> <p>While in 2014, the states registering the highest crime rates were Delhi (19.1), Mizoram (8.6) and Madhya Pradesh (8.1), in 2015, the crime rate was highest in Delhi again (15.6), followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (8.8)</p>

conclusion

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is a well-intended step by the government to accelerate survival and development of girl children, with multi-sectoral intervention by ministries, dealing with social sector primarily. Acceleration is intended with a largely targeted approach, both in geographical and sectoral expanse. There is also some element of gender equality consciousness-building in the awareness campaigns charted out in the programme, but the real test would be actual improvement of the child sex-ratio, that is increase in the number of girls in the 0-6 age-group.

Though it would be pre-mature to draw definite conclusions on the impact of this programme against the targets/goals set therein, some impressions, however, may be drawn from the findings based on our desk-research, and basic analyses of the framework of the programme, (from data from government sources) around 6 indicators:

Improvement in <i>Sex Ratio at Birth</i>
Reduction in Gender Differentials in Under-5 Child Mortality Rate
Improvement in Nutrition Status of Girls
Increase in Girls' Enrolment in Secondary Education
Provision of Girls' Toilet in Every School
Implementation of POCSO Act Promoting Protective Environment for Girl Children

We are happy to report that progress is visible in the enhancement of *Sex Ratio at Birth*, *Gross Enrolment Ratio*, nutritional standards from NFHS-3 levels and construction of toilets in many of the states. This may contribute to a better average for the 100 districts.

However, several constraints were experienced in the preliminary progress measurement of this programme. Relevant data for many districts is not available. For example, NFHS-4 data for all districts is not yet out, clear measures/steps taken to implement POCSO Act and to measure its impact are unavailable, district-wise data for Under-5 Mortality Rate to measure changes in gender differentials is unavailable too etc. Hence, what is presented here by way of quantitative data may serve as an instrument to prepare better for a final round of measurement of the progress of the BBBP programme by the government and other concerned agencies. We hope that this exercise sets some firm ground, provides some preliminary learnings, and informs us of the key points necessary for rigorous analyses on a later day in 2017 when the current cycle comes to a closure.

Below, we list out some concerns that will remain, and these are our observations after this interim study of 6 parameters and the design of the programme from a rights-based perspective:

The programme design for a social transformation programme of this nature, located in women and girl child rights, ought to have emerged from study of social determinants affecting rights of women and girls, in what may be called gender-critical districts – by the very parameter of declined girl child ratio. The “Why” of the declined sex-ratio and the lower progress on development indicators in general, and child rights in particular could have been studied which could have informed the design. For example, what is causing lower enrolment of girls in secondary education in these districts.

Target-fixing for several *Monitorable Targets* is either national or state-level and not district-level. This will not give a clear picture of the progress made, and the unevenness within some of the 100 districts is likely to continue even after the programme is over in 2017. The target, if one were to reckon by district, for example, the GER is completely unambitious. A large number of districts are showing in the range of 40 to 45% GER at the secondary level. Keeping the national average as a target here is misplaced.

The programme of this nature relies heavily on awareness campaigns. Lack of well thought-out campaign design is glaringly visible. Appropriate campaign messages that address women’s rights issues that lie at deeper level, and also location-specific instances of gender backwardness and exclusion of women and girls from accessing rights would have served the programme well.

Given the growing number of districts showing lower sex-ratio from one Census to another across the country, the programme should have been integrated into existing schemes like *Integrated Child Development Services* (ICDS), *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) etc. to some degree in order to prevent declining sex-ratio and growth of gender backwardness. The whole country is vulnerable to this scourge, and not just the 161 districts currently under the programme.

A programme of this nature is desirable but it should be at the national level and must be located in women’s rights, for the symptoms of lower girl sex-ratio is only a manifestation of the lower status of women in these districts – showing gender inequality, exclusion and low performance on gender indices.

observations & recommendations

GENERAL MEASURES

Lack of analyses of social determinants affecting the status of girls and women in the selected districts:

The project design is lacking in some key analyses of social, economic and political factors that are negatively impacting the gender critical indicators in the selected districts, of girls and women, for example, how social determinants are influencing the girl child sex-ratio, enrolment of girls in secondary level, status of women, women's political participation, status of health, gender ratio of employment, implementation of laws (social and protective) and nutrition of girl children etc.

Analyses of social determinants would have provided clear directions for strategies and activities to improve the status of girls and women in the selected districts.

Suggestion: Addressing patriarchy and its manifestation on the status of girls at a deeper level should be clearly communicated as the overarching aim of the programme. Communication and campaign activities should aim at enhancing the status of women and girls in these districts.

Lack of comprehensive vision for institutionalization of objectives of the programme:

The objectives of the Scheme, especially aiming at improving the parameters around education, health, nutrition and sex-ratio, to address the unequal status of girl children need to have a longer-term vision. It cannot be just confined to 161 districts with gender imbalanced sex-ratio. The number of districts witnessing decline in the girl child sex-ratio has been increasing with every Census. There is a national vulnerability as regards the balance of sex-ratio. This calls for preventive measures to be employed across the country to address the national vulnerability.

Suggestion: There are existing schemes and programmes of the government that can be used to monitor progress on parameters like health, education, nutrition etc. ICDS, NRHM, SSA and RMSA should be used to improve and stabilize educational, nutritional and health status of girl children. Those should be monitored on the lines of India's international commitment to *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), and various other human rights, treaties, conventions and covenants.

Suggestion: Monitorable Targets should be district-specific for all parameters:

The *Monitorable Targets* for several parameters under the programme are either state-level or national-level. It is difficult, therefore, to measure the impact of the programme on development and protection of girl children in the specific districts. The very purpose of narrowing the programme to gender-critical districts would be defeated if the progress of the Scheme on the specific parameters is not measured district-wise, for example, if the education data is not measured for each district but is targeted nationally. Averages will

not be able to show the lopsided picture correctly, and we would not get a good understanding of the progress made.

Suggestion: Budgetary provisions for key sectors such as health, education and nutrition should be increased:

There should be adequate provisioning of funds for improvement of delivery, health, education and nutrition in the annual budgets. Special funds should be provided to the BBBP districts to address intra-district educational backwardness, lack of health support and nutritional inputs.

Communication strategy:

Core to the success of any campaign is its communication and campaign strategy. There seem to be an absence of the same in the design of this programme. Communication and campaign strategy needs to have clear aims and outcomes defined. Let us take the example of celebration of *Beti Utsav*. Why is it celebrated? What is aimed to be achieved through the same is not clear. It should, therefore, not just become a ritual but should be an opportunity to convey the significance of the same.

Suggestion: It is suggested that a well thought-out women's rights communication and campaign strategy and design should be adopted for deeper impact on changing the status of girls and women in the selected districts.

The campaign activities under BBBP should focus on building understanding on the rights of girls in the community. They should be guided by a framework of human rights for girls, and slanted towards their empowerment. Celebrations such as of *Beti Utsav* are symbolic and should not be seen as a main activity in the campaign. For example, inclusion of gender rights in the school curriculum is needed to build women's rights consciousness.

Lack of significant presence and role of civil society:

Imagination around the involvement of civil society in the whole programme is lacking. The role that the civil society members would play in the programme, the structure at the national level etc. are not spelt out. Also, the involvement of civil society in the implementation at the state, district, sub-district and the lowest levels of implementation of the programme is not envisaged clearly.

SPECIFIC MEASURES

Improving Sex Ratio at Birth:

The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Women and Child Development for implementation of the programme (Vide D.O. No/22/3/2015) prescribe monitoring implementation of the PCPNDT Act at the district-level. This is good, especially in monitoring the enforcement of the Act.

The monitoring is not measured in a committed way for its progress. For example, activities outlined in the guidelines for enforcement of the PCPNDT Act should be reported against specific qualitative and quantitative indicators for its enforcement on the ground. One good example is measuring SRB. The programme has committed an improvement of 10 points per year per district in SRB. It will help to measure improvement in sex ratio at birth on an annual basis up till the end of first cycle of the programme in 2017.

Likewise, there is no goal and monitoring set for the promotion of institutional delivery. It is a very effective way to monitor the birth of children. Also, the registration of pregnancies in the first trimester is important.

Suggestion: The proposed amendments to the PCPNDT Act must be reviewed for their negative impact on the implementation of BBBP, and also in the larger interest of protecting rights of the girl children. The amendments proposed will have a negative bearing on the effectiveness of BBBP. For example, compliance with Form – F – patient details that is to be filled currently could be seen as a crime. The onus of proving innocence is on the doctor. The form, completed for all the requirements, is the basis for the evidence. The proposed amendment dilutes the very purpose of this measure.

Right to Education:

Currently, the progress on this parameter is proposed to be measured on the basis of *Gross Enrolment Ratio* of girls at the secondary level. Overall, the performance will be measured by the improvement at the national level. This will again provide a skewed picture on the performance.

Secondly, the target set for progress and measurement is a gross under-estimation of the requirements for performance at the district level, and may be sub-district levels. There are intra-district disparities in educational attainment. Average is in the range of 40-45% over 2014 and 2015. This is the case at the selected district level, even in the geographically bigger states like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh (undivided). These districts may well be called girls educationally backward districts, given the lower index of their enrolment at the secondary level.

Suggestion: Re-enrolment of drop-out children, likewise, needs to be monitored and measured. This is again absent in the framework of the programme.

Corresponding mechanisms like ensuring teacher-pupil ratio, quality education, infrastructural development etc. are not spelt out and measured in the programme. It is only a fully functional school system that will attract children and support their retention. For any programme to be holistic, it should look at all factors that influence achieving the core objective.

Lower girl child sex-ratio in any district should be seen as a social emergency. Hence, specific relief measures to address the same should be provided, such as special scholarships to girls to attain education up to 12th standard, hostel facilities for girls from remote areas, increasing the expanse of *Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyas*, short-term to longer-term residential education facilities etc. This can only emerge when there is a comprehensive analysis of issues that affect education and empowerment of girls in the districts.

School curriculum should be looked at as an avenue to promote understanding and values of gender equality and women's rights.

Protection Issues:

The programme currently purports effective implementation of the POCSO Act as a way to ensure protection of children from physical and sexual abuse. This limited approach of looking at just the implementation of one law may not be sufficient to address the issues of girl child protection.

What are the mechanisms that can indicate effectiveness of implementation of POCSO Act? What enforcement mechanisms would be monitored need to be clearly spelt out in the BBBP design. It is only such close monitoring that can ensure the effective implementation of the Act.

There are several social practices as well that negatively affect the well-being and development of children. Issues like child marriage, child trafficking and child labour are not in the gamut of analyses and programme strategies of BBBP. Some of the states have high to moderate prevalence of child marriage with states such as Bihar, Telangana, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Gujarat, for example²¹, showing a considerable presence of the practice of child marriage.

21. District-level Study on Child Marriage in India (2015), ICRW and UNICEF: <http://www.icrw.org/sites/default/files/publications/District%20level%20study%20on%20Child%20Marriage%20in%20India.pdf>

Table I.1: District-wise SRB | Actuals vs. Targets – 2014-15

District-wise SRB Actuals vs. Targets – 2014-15							
For the 100 Gender-Critical Districts Identified Under <i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i> – Phase 1							
S. No.	State/UT	District	2013-14 ²² (Baseline Figure)	2014-15			
				Target set under BBBP ²³	Actuals ²⁴	Rank of district in terms of SRB ²⁵	Actuals vs. Targets
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	946	956	985	5	↑ 29
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	904	914	944	17	↑ 30
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	909	919	1073	2	↑ 154
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	934	944	942	18	↓ 2
5	Bihar	Vaishali	925	935	915	29	↓ 20
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	899	909	874	51	↓ 35
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	918	928	926	23	↓ 2
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	936	946	939	19	↓ 7
9	Daman & Diu	Daman	961	Maintain at this level	918	26	↓ 43
10	Goa	North Goa	890	900	916	28	↑ 16
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	880	890	873	52	↓ 17
12		Gandhinagar	875	885	885	44	0
13		Mahesana	913	923	900	35	↓ 23

22. SRB as per HMIS i.e. *Health Management Information System* (A digital initiative under *National Health Mission*, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India)

23. The target states: “*Improve the SRB in 100 gender critical districts by 10 points in a year*”

24. SRB as per provisional HMIS data

25. Where ‘1’ represents the district with highest SRB among the gender-critical districts identified across the country (Actuals – 2014-15) while ‘72’ represents the district with lowest SRB (Actuals – 2014-15)

14		Rajkot	881	891	886	43	↓ 5
15		Surat	845	855	879	48	↑ 24
16	Haryana	Ambala	871	881	870	53	↓ 11
17		Bhiwani	869	879	822	69	↓ 57
18		Jhajjar	827	837	838	67	↑ 1
19		Kaithal	893	903	887	42	↓ 16
20		Karnal	736	746	758	72	↑ 12
21		Kurukshetra	819	829	843	66	↑ 14
22		Mahendragarh	792	802	791	71	↓ 11
23		Panipat	926	936	901	34	↓ 35
24		Rewari	805	815	803	70	↓ 12
25		Rohtak	899	909	915	29	↑ 6
26		Sonapat	832	842	864	57	↑ 22
27		Yamunanagar	903	913	887	42	↓ 26
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	892	902	857	60	↓ 45
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	976	Maintain at this level	985	5	↑ 9
30		Badgam	1,007	Maintain at this level	972	8	↓ 35
31		Jammu	883	893	911	32	↑ 18
32		Kathua	862	872	862	58	↓ 10
33		Pulwama	963	Maintain at this level	983	6	↑ 20
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	853	863	861	59	↓ 2
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	919	929	948	14	↑ 19
36	Kerala	Thrissur	956	Maintain at this level	959	9	↑ 3
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	870	880	1000	3	↑ 120
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	898	908	919	25	↑ 11
39		Datia	912	922	887	42	↓ 35
40		Gwalior	891	901	888	41	↓ 13
41		Morena	904	914	904	33	↓ 10

42	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	909	919	904	33	↓ 15
43		Aurangabad	860	870	917	27	↑ 47
44		Bid	905	915	913	30	↓ 2
45		Buldana	852	862	934	20	↑ 72
46		Jalgaon	879	889	864	57	↓ 25
47		Jalna	918	928	901	34	↓ 27
48		Kolhapur	890	900	889	40	↓ 11
49		Osmanabad	908	918	883	46	↓ 35
50		Sangli	845	855	885	44	↑ 30
51		Washim	908	918	974	7	↑ 56
52	Manipur	Senapati	957	Maintain at this level	991	4	↑ 34
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	952	Maintain at this level	949	13	↓ 3
54	Mizoram	Saiha	892	902	915	29	↑ 13
55	Nagaland	Longleng	869	879	954	11	↑ 75
56	NCT of Delhi	East	927	937	888	41	↓ 49
57		North	921	931	913	30	↓ 18
58		North West	898	908	898	37	↓ 10
59		South West	848	858	878	49	↑ 20
60		West	865	875	868	54	↓ 7
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	860	870	845	64	↓ 25
62	Puducherry	Yanam	916	926	1107	1	↑ 181
63	Punjab	Amritsar	905	915	897	38	↓ 18
64		Barnala	868	878	855	62	↓ 23
65		Fatehgarh Sahib	883	893	873	52	↓ 20
66		Firozpur	884	894	876	50	↓ 18
67		Gurdaspur	864	874	879	48	↑ 5
68		Mansa	875	885	857	60	↓ 28
69		Muktsar	919	929	899	36	↓ 30
70		Patiala	856	866	847	63	↓ 19
71		Sahibzada Ajit	900	910	955	10	↑ 45

		Singh Nagar (Mohali SAS Nagar)					
72		Sangrur	853	863	864	57	↑ 1
73		Tarn Taran	860	870	874	51	↑ 4
74	Rajasthan	Alwar	933	943	915	29	↓ 28
75		Bharatpur	920	930	933	21	↑ 3
76		Dausa	930	940	930	22	↓ 10
77		Dhaulpur	934	944	930	22	↓ 14
78		Ganganagar	949	959	918	26	↓ 41
79		Jaipur	898	908	912	31	↑ 4
80		Jhunjhunun	905	915	893	39	↓ 22
81		Karauli	930	940	942	18	↑ 2
82		SawaiMadhopur	942	952	947	15	↓ 5
83		Sikar	918	928	939	19	↑ 11
84	Sikkim	North District	1,103	Maintain at this level	831	68	↓ 272
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	852	862	856	61	↓ 6
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	941	951	946	16	↓ 5
87	Tripura	South Tripura	923	933	953	12	↑ 20
88	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	868	878	876	50	↓ 2
89		Bagpat	852	862	919	25	↑ 57
90		Bulandshahr	859	869	866	56	↓ 3
91		Gautam Buddha Nagar	847	857	844	65	↓ 13
92		Ghaziabad	896	906	899	36	↓ 7
93		Jhansi	858	868	861	59	↓ 7
94		Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	903	913	867	55	↓ 46
95		Mathura	895	905	901	34	↓ 4
96		Meerut	850	860	866	56	↑ 6
97		Muzaffarnagar	863	873	884	45	↑ 11

98	Uttarakhand	Champawat	885	895	887	42	↓ 8
99		Pithoragarh	898	908	881	47	↓ 27
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	923	933	922	24	↓ 11
AVERAGE				904.15	902.34		

□

Table I.2: District SRB Actuals vs. State/UT SRB Actuals – 2014-15

District SRB Actuals vs. State/UT SRB Actuals – 2014-15						
For the 100 Gender-Critical Districts Identified Under <i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i> – Phase 1						
S. No.	State/UT	District	2014-15			
			SRB Actuals – State/UT (Average) ²⁶	SRB Actuals – District ²⁷	Rank of district (intra-state/UT) in terms of SRB ²⁸	District Actuals vs. State/UT Actuals
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	967	985	–	↑ 18
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	921	944	–	↑ 23
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	915	1073	–	↑ 158
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	920	942	–	↑ 22
5	Bihar	Vaishali	936	915	–	↓ 21
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	874	874	–	0
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	930	926	–	↓ 4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	939	939	–	0
9	Daman & Diu	Daman	894	918	–	↑ 24
10	Goa	North Goa	938	916	–	↓ 22
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	901	873	5	↓ 28
12		Gandhinagar		885	3	↓ 16
13		Mahešana		900	1	↓ 1
14		Rajkot		886	2	↓ 15
15		Surat		879	4	↓ 22
16	Haryana	Ambala	876	870	4	↓ 6
17		Bhiwani		822	8	↓ 54

26. SRB as per provisional HMIS data. The figures in this column show the average state-wide/UT-wide data and are not just limited to the 100 gender-critical districts

27. SRB as per provisional HMIS data

28. Where '1' represents the district with highest SRB among the gender-critical districts identified within the concerned state (Actuals – 2014-15)

18		Jhajjar		838	7	↓ 38
19		Kaithal		887	3	↑ 11
20		Karnal		758	11	↓ 118
21		Kurukshetra		843	6	↓ 33
22		Mahendragarh		791	10	↓ 85
23		Panipat		901	2	↑ 25
24		Rewari		803	9	↓ 73
25		Rohtak		915	1	↑ 39
26		Sonipat		864	5	↓ 12
27		Yamunanagar		887	3	↑ 11
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	897	857	–	↓ 40
29		Anantnag		985	1	↑ 49
30		Badgam		972	3	↑ 36
31	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	936	911	4	↓ 25
32		Kathua		862	5	↓ 74
33		Pulwama		983	2	↑ 47
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	920	861	–	↓ 59
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	945	948	–	↑ 3
36	Kerala	Thrissur	959	959	–	0
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1000	1000	–	0
38		Bhind		919	1	↓ 7
39	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	926	887	4	↓ 39
40		Gwalior		888	3	↓ 38
41		Morena		904	2	↓ 22
42		Ahmednagar		904	5	↓ 16
43		Aurangabad		917	3	↓ 3
44		Bid		913	4	↓ 7
45	Maharashtra	Buldana	920	934	2	↑ 14
46		Jalgaon		864	10	↓ 56
47		Jalna		901	6	↓ 19
48		Kolhapur		889	7	↓ 31
49		Osmanabad		883	9	↓ 37

50		Sangli		885	8	↓ 35
51		Washim		974	1	↑ 54
52	Manipur	Senapati	933	991	–	↑ 58
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	938	949	–	↑ 11
54	Mizoram	Saiha	971	915	–	↓ 56
55	Nagaland	Longleng	948	954	–	↑ 6
56	NCT of Delhi	East	901	888	3	↓ 13
57		North		913	1	↑ 12
58		North West		898	2	↓ 3
59		South West		878	4	↓ 23
60		West		868	5	↓ 33
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	948	845	–	↓ 103
62	Puducherry	Yanam	916	1107	–	↑ 191
63	Punjab	Amritsar	892	897	3	↑ 5
64		Barnala		855	10	↓ 37
65		Fatehgarh Sahib		873	7	↓ 19
66		Firozpur		876	5	↓ 16
67		Gurdaspur		879	4	↓ 13
68		Mansa		857	9	↓ 35
69		Muktsar		899	2	↑ 7
70		Patiala		847	11	↓ 45
71		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali SAS Nagar)		955	1	↑ 63
72		Sangrur		864	8	↓ 28
73		Tarn Taran		874	6	↓ 18
74	Rajasthan	Alwar	929	915	7	↓ 14
75		Bharatpur		933	4	↑ 4
76		Dausa		930	5	↑ 1
77		Dhaulpur		930	5	↑ 1
78		Ganganagar		918	6	↓ 11
79		Jaipur		912	8	↓ 17

80		Jhunjhunun		893	9	↓ 36
81		Karauli		942	2	↑ 13
82		SawaiMadhopur		947	1	↑ 18
83		Sikar		939	3	↑ 10
84	Sikkim	North District	957	831	–	↓ 126
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	917	856	–	↓ 61
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	925	946	–	↑ 21
87	Tripura	South Tripura	958	953	–	↓ 5
88	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	885	876	5	↓ 9
89		Bagpat		919	1	↑ 34
90		Bulandshahr		866	7	↓ 19
91		Gautam Buddha Nagar		844	9	↓ 41
92		Ghaziabad		899	3	↑ 14
93		Jhansi		861	8	↓ 24
94		Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)		867	6	↓ 18
95		Mathura		901	2	↑ 16
96		Meerut		866	7	↓ 19
97		Muzaffarnagar		884	4	↓ 1
98	Uttarakhand	Champawat	903	887	1	↓ 16
99		Pithoragarh		881	2	↓ 22
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	942	922	–	↓ 20

□

Table II.1: State-wise Percentage of Underweight and Anaemic Children under 5 | NFHS-4 vs. NFHS-3

State-wise Percentage of Underweight and Anaemic Children under 5 NFHS-4 vs. NFHS-3							
S. No.	State/UT	Underweight			Anaemic		
		NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	Progress/Decline – NFHS-4 vs. NFHS-3	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	Progress/Decline – NFHS-4 vs. NFHS-3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	21.6%			49%		
2	Andhra Pradesh	31.9%			58.6%		
3	Arunachal Pradesh						
4	Assam	29.8%	36.4%	↑ 6.6%	35.7%	69.4%	↑ 33.7%
5	Bihar	43.9%	55.9%	↑ 12%	63.5%	78%	↑ 14.5%
6	Chandigarh						
7	Chhattisgarh						
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
9	Daman & Diu						
10	Goa	23.8%	25%	↑ 1.2%	48.3%	38.2%	↓ 10.1%
11	Gujarat						
12	Haryana	29.4%	39.6%	↑ 10.2%	71.7%	72.3%	↑ 0.6%
13	Himachal Pradesh						

14	Jammu & Kashmir						
15	Jharkhand						
16	Karnataka	35.2%	37.6%	↑ 2.4%	60.9%	70.3%	↑ 9.4%
17	Kerala						
18	Lakshadweep						
19	Madhya Pradesh	42.8%	60%	↑ 17.2%	68.9%	74%	↑ 5.1%
20	Maharashtra	36%	37%	↑ 1%	53.8%	63.4%	↑ 9.6%
21	Manipur	13.8%	22.2%	↑ 8.4%	23.9%	41.1%	↑ 17.2%
22	Meghalaya	29%	48.8%	↑ 19.8%	48%	63.8%	↑ 15.8%
23	Mizoram						
24	Nagaland						
25	NCT of Delhi						
26	Odisha						
27	Puducherry	22%			44.9%		
28	Punjab						
29	Rajasthan						
30	Sikkim	14.2%	19.7%	↑ 5.5%	55.1%	58.1%	↑ 3%
31	Tamil Nadu	23.8%	29.8%	↑ 6%	50.7%	64.2%	↑ 13.5%
32	Telangana	28.5%			60.7%		
33	Tripura	24.1%	39.6%	↑ 15.5%	48.3%	62.9%	↑ 14.6%

34	Uttar Pradesh						
35	Uttarakhand	26.6%	38%	↑ 11.4%	59.8%	60.7%	↑ 0.9%
36	West Bengal	31.5%	38.7%	↑ 7.2%	54.2%	61%	↑ 6.8%

□

Table II.2: District-wise Percentage of Underweight and Anaemic Children under 5 | NFHS-4 (2015-16)

District-wise Percentage of Underweight and Anaemic Children under 5 NFHS-4 (2015-16)								
For the Gender-Critical Districts Identified Under <i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i> – Phase 1								
S. No.	State/UT	District	Underweight			Anaemic		
			State/UT (Average) ²⁸	District	District vs. State/UT	State/UT (Average) ²⁹	District	District vs. State/UT
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	21.6%	10.5%	↑ 11.1%	49%	50.5%	↓ 1.5%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	31.9%	34.4%	↓ 2.5%	58.6%	55.8%	↑ 2.8%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley						
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	29.8%	23.2%	↑ 6.6%	35.7%	34.5%	↑ 1.2%
5	Bihar	Vaishali	43.9%	41.3%	↑ 2.6%	63.5%	67.4%	↓ 3.9%
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh						
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh						
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli						
9	Daman & Diu	Daman						
10	Goa	North Goa	23.8%	23.8%	0%	48.3%	48.5%	↓ 0.2%
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad						
12		Gandhinagar						
13		Maheana						
14		Rajkot						

28. The figures in this column show the average state-wide/UT-wide data and are not just limited to the gender-critical districts

29. The figures in this column show the average state-wide/UT-wide data and are not just limited to the gender-critical districts

15		Surat						
16	Haryana	Ambala	29.4%	32.9%	↓ 3.5%	71.7%	75.1%	↓ 3.4%
17		Bhiwani		26.9%	↑ 2.5%		74.8%	↓ 3.1%
18		Jhajjar		21%	↑ 8.4%		70.9%	↑ 0.8%
19		Kaithal		37.5%	↓ 8.1%		68%	↑ 3.7%
20		Karnal		32.5%	↓ 3.1%		75.5%	↓ 3.8%
21		Kurukshetra		27.1%	↑ 2.3%		63.4%	↑ 8.3%
22		Mahendragarh		26.1%	↑ 3.3%		73.7%	↓ 2%
23		Paripat		40.8%	↓ 11.4%		65.5%	↑ 6.2%
24		Rewari		23%	↑ 6.4%		77.8%	↓ 6.1%
25		Rohtak		25.2%	↑ 4.2%		76.3%	↓ 4.6%
26		Sonipat		30.4%	↓ 1%		58.6%	↑ 13.1%
27		Yamunanagar		31.8%	↓ 2.4%		58%	↑ 13.7%
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una						
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag						
30		Badgam						
31		Jammu						
32		Kathua						
33		Pulwama						
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad						
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	35.2%	38.9%	↓ 3.7%	60.9%	68%	↓ 7.1%

36	Kerala	Thrissur						
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep						
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	42.8%	49.8%	↓ 7%	68.9%	71.8%	↓ 2.9%
39		Datia		46.9%	↓ 4.1%		73.2%	↓ 4.3%
40		Gwalior		48.5%	↓ 5.7%		68.6%	↑ 0.3%
41		Morena		52.2%	↓ 9.4%		67.3%	↑ 1.6%
42	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	36%	31.1%	↑ 4.9%	53.8%	47.3%	↑ 6.5%
43		Aurangabad		36%	0%		38.3%	↑ 15.5%
44		Bid		36.9%	↓ 0.9%		57.4%	↓ 3.6%
45		Buldana		41.3%	↓ 5.3%		43.1%	↑ 10.7%
46		Jalgaon		36.4%	↓ 0.4%		60.2%	↓ 6.4%
47		Jalna		43.6%	↓ 7.6%		49.5%	↑ 4.3%
48		Kolhapur		31.2%	↑ 4.8%		45.2%	↑ 8.6%
49		Osmanabad		44.5%	↓ 8.5%		36.7%	↑ 17.1%
50		Sangli		24.8%	↑ 11.2%		49.6%	↑ 4.2%
51		Washim		42.9%	↓ 6.9%		60.3%	↓ 6.5%
52	Manipur	Senapati	13.8%	14.7%	↓ 0.9%	23.9%	22.8%	↑ 1.1%
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	29%	30.8%	↓ 1.8%	48%	44.4%	↑ 3.6%
54	Mizoram	Saiha						
55	Nagaland	Longleng						
56	NCT of Delhi	East						

57		North						
58		North West						
59		South West						
60		West						
61	Odisha	Nayagarh						
62	Puducherry	Yanam	22%	27.4%	↓ 5.4%	44.9%	38.2%	↑ 6.7%
63	Punjab	Amritsar						
64		Barnala						
65		Fatehgarh Sahib						
66		Firozpur						
67		Gurdaspur						
68		Mansa						
69		Muktsar						
70		Patiala						
71		SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar (Mohali SAS Nagar)						
72		Sangrur						
73		Tam Taran						
74	Rajasthan	Alwar						
75		Bharatpur						
76		Dausa						

77		Dhaulpur						
78		Ganganagar						
79		Jaipur						
80		Jhunjhunun						
81		Karauli						
82		SawaiMadhopur						
83		Sikar						
84	Sikkim	North District	14.2%	17.9%	↓ 3.7%	55.1%	64.9%	↓ 9.8%
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	23.8%	25%	↓ 1.2%	50.7%	53.2%	↓ 2.5%
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	28.5%	16.8%	↑ 11.7%	60.7%	54.9%	↑ 5.8%
87	Tripura	South Tripura	24.1%	25.8%	↓ 1.7%	48.3%	51.8%	↓ 3.5%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Agra						
89		Bagpat						
90		Bulandshahr						
91		Gautam Buddha Nagar						
92		Ghaziabad						
93		Jhansi						
94		Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)						
95		Mathura						
96		Meerut						

97		Muzaffarnagar						
98	Uttarakhand	Champawat	26.6%	21.2%	↑ 5.4%	59.8%	46.1%	↑ 13.7%
99		Pithoragarh		16.6%	↑ 10%		42.3%	↑ 17.5%
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	31.5%	19.6%	↑ 11.9%	54.2%	70.2%	↓ 16%

Table III.1: State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio – Secondary Level | 2014-15 vs. 2013-14

State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio ^{31, 32, 33} – Secondary Level 2014-15 vs. 2013-14										
S. No.	State/UT	Boys			Girls			Total		
		2013-14	2014-15	Progress/ Decline – 2014-15 vs. 2013- 14	2013-14	2014-15	Progress/ Decline – 2014-15 vs. 2013-14	2013-14	2014-15	Progress/ Decline – 2014-15 vs. 2013- 14
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	102.89 ³⁴	95.59	↓ 7.3	97.36	90.13	↓ 7.23	100.16	92.88	↓ 7.28
2	Andhra Pradesh	73.76	71.46	↓ 2.3	76.77	73.42	↓ 3.35	75.20	72.40	↓ 2.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	88.37	93.11	↑ 4.74	84.89	90.10	↑ 5.21	86.65	91.62	↑ 4.97
4	Assam	65.60	69.36	↑ 3.76	77.20	80.57	↑ 3.37	71.21	74.78	↑ 3.57
5	Bihar	57.66	65.08	↑ 7.42	62.96	73.85	↑ 10.89	60.08	69.09	↑ 9.01
6	Chandigarh	92.08	89.05	↓ 3.03	92.16	90.53	↓ 1.63	92.11	89.69	↓ 2.42
7	Chhattisgarh	96.68	100.30	↑ 3.62	99.32	103.38	↑ 4.06	97.99	101.82	↑ 3.83
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	87.79	91.14	↑ 3.35	79.08	84.65	↑ 5.57	83.66	88.07	↑ 4.41

31. Gross Enrolment Ratio is defined as the total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the official age group corresponding to that level of education (in this case, secondary level)

32. All figures in percentage

33. Data Source: 'FLASH STATISTICS – SCHOOL EDUCATION IN INDIA' (U-DISE-NUEPA)

34. The Gross Enrolment Ratio can be greater than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level

9	Daman & Diu	67.94	68.69	↑ 0.75	82.20	83.61	↑ 1.41	73.88	74.85	↑ 0.97
10	Goa	110.77	118.56	↑ 7.79	102.14	108.13	↑ 5.99	106.66	113.63	↑ 6.97
11	Gujarat	81.80	80.82	↓ 0.98	65.93	66.67	↑ 0.74	74.50	74.34	↓ 0.16
12	Haryana	88.83	85.66	↓ 3.17	82.92	82.47	↓ 0.45	86.21	84.25	↓ 1.96
13	Himachal Pradesh	122.77	119.04	↓ 3.73	117.53	112.29	↓ 5.24	120.31	115.87	↓ 4.44
14	Jammu & Kashmir	67.82	67.66	↓ 0.16	63.93	64.77	↑ 0.84	65.97	66.29	↑ 0.32
15	Jharkhand	68.67	69.35	↑ 0.68	71.79	74.64	↑ 2.85	70.14	71.86	↑ 1.72
16	Karnataka	76.90	81.05	↑ 4.15	78.15	82.63	↑ 4.48	77.49	81.80	↑ 4.31
17	Kerala	103.83	103.63	↓ 0.2	101.12	102.82	↑ 1.7	102.51	103.24	↑ 0.73
18	Lakshadweep	119.61	117.88	↓ 1.73	135.39	127.89	↓ 7.5	127.61	123.01	↓ 4.6
19	Madhya Pradesh	84.15	80.99	↓ 3.16	82.45	79.26	↓ 3.19	83.35	80.18	↓ 3.17
20	Maharashtra	87.50	91.08	↑ 3.58	83.39	87.27	↑ 3.88	85.58	89.31	↑ 3.73
21	Manipur	84.81	91.43	↑ 6.62	83.78	89.78	↑ 6	84.30	90.62	↑ 6.32
22	Meghalaya	67.09	75.12	↑ 8.03	78.61	87.10	↑ 8.49	72.80	81.05	↑ 8.25
23	Mizoram	105.92	107.22	↑ 1.3	107.34	109.12	↑ 1.78	106.62	108.15	↑ 1.53
24	Nagaland	66.33	62.33	↓ 4	70.30	66.91	↓ 3.39	68.24	64.53	↓ 3.71
25	NCT of Delhi	102.02	101.57	↓ 0.45	102.86	106.03	↑ 3.17	102.40	103.56	↑ 1.16
26	Odisha	74.94	77.34	↑ 2.4	74.63	76.78	↑ 2.15	74.79	77.06	↑ 2.27
27	Puducherry	97.82	90.28	↓ 7.54	104.63	101.94	↓ 2.69	101.01	95.66	↓ 5.35

28	Punjab	87.67	85.72	↓ 1.95	84.74	85.42	↑ 0.68	86.39	85.59	↓ 0.8
29	Rajasthan	85.33	82.67	↓ 2.66	71.02	68.62	↓ 2.4	78.68	76.16	↓ 2.52
30	Sikkim	90.21	104.11	↑ 13.9	106.65	118.51	↑ 11.86	98.37	111.26	↑ 12.89
31	Tamil Nadu	91.81	90.22	↓ 1.59	93.25	93.72	↑ 0.47	92.50	91.89	↓ 0.61
32	Telangana	NA	79.67	NA	NA	85.03	NA	NA	82.25	NA
33	Tripura	117.14	119.81	↑ 2.67	116.87	121.36	↑ 4.49	117.01	120.57	↑ 3.56
34	Uttar Pradesh	66.52	67.85	↑ 1.33	65.79	67.73	↑ 1.94	66.18	67.79	↑ 1.61
35	Uttarakhand	89.26	90.99	↑ 1.73	87.01	89.65	↑ 2.64	88.18	90.35	↑ 2.17
36	West Bengal	68.62	70.67	↑ 2.05	81.34	86.05	↑ 4.71	74.82	78.17	↑ 3.35
	All-India	76.80	78.13	↑ 1.33	76.47	78.94³⁵	↑ 2.47	76.64	78.51	↑ 1.87

□

Table III.2: District-wise Percentage of Girls' Enrolment – All Schools | All Levels | 2014-15 vs. 2013-14



District-wise Percentage of Girls' Enrolment – All Schools All Levels 2014-15 vs. 2013-14					
For the 100 Gender-Critical Districts Identified Under <i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i> – Phase 1					
S. No.	State/UT	District	Percentage of girls' enrolment (All schools All levels) ³⁶		Progress/Decline – 2014-15 vs. 2013-14
			2013-14	2014-15	
1	Andaman& Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	48.9%	48.5%	↓ 0.4%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	48.9%	48.4%	↓ 0.5%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	49.4%	49.7%	↑ 0.3%
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	50.6%	50%	↓ 0.6%
5	Bihar	Vaishali	49.9%	50%	↑ 0.1%
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	45.8%	46.1%	↑ 0.3%
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	49.1%	49%	↓ 0.1%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	46.5%	46.5%	0.0%
9	Daman & Diu	Daman	44.7%	44.9%	↑ 0.2%
10	Goa	North Goa	47.6%	47.8%	↑ 0.2%
11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	45.9%	45.4%	↓ 0.5%
12		Gandhinagar	43.7%	44.1%	↑ 0.4%
13		Mahesana	44.2%	44.6%	↑ 0.4%

36. Data Source: 'DISTRICT REPORT CARDS – ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA: Where do we stand?' (U-DISE-NUEPA)

14		Rajkot	44.8%	44.8%	0.0%
15		Surat	44.9%	44.8%	↓ 0.1%
16	Haryana	Ambala	44.3%	44.5%	↑ 0.2%
17		Bhiwani	45.8%	46%	↑ 0.2%
18		Jhajjar	44.2%	43.4%	↓ 0.8%
19		Kaithal	45.3%	45.4%	↑ 0.1%
20		Karnal	45.4%	45.4%	0.0%
21		Kurukshetra	45%	44.5%	↓ 0.5%
22		Mahendragarh	45.2%	45%	↓ 0.2%
23		Panipat	46.2%	45.6%	↓ 0.6%
24		Rewari	45.4%	45.3%	↓ 0.1%
25		Rohtak	45.2%	45.7%	↑ 0.5%
26		Sonipat	44.7%	44.8%	↑ 0.1%
27		Yamunanagar	45.4%	45.2%	↓ 0.2%
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	45.9%	46.6%	↑ 0.7%
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	48.5%	48.5%	0.0%
30		Badgam	48.6%	49.1%	↑ 0.5%
31		Jammu	45%	45.2%	↑ 0.2%
32		Kathua	45%	45.2%	↑ 0.2%
33		Pulwama	48.9%	49%	↑ 0.1%

34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	49.5%	49.4%	↓ 0.1%
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	47.4%	48%	↑ 0.6%
36	Kerala	Thrissur	48.5%	48.6%	↑ 0.1%
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	50%	50.1%	↑ 0.1%
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	47.1%	46.6%	↓ 0.5%
39		Datia	46.9%	46%	↓ 0.9%
40		Gwalior	46.9%	45.6%	↓ 1.3%
41		Morena	46.3%	45.7%	↓ 0.6%
42	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	45.2%	45.2%	0.0%
43		Aurangabad	46.3%	46.2%	↓ 0.1%
44		Bid	46.2%	45.9%	↓ 0.3%
45		Buldana	46.1%	46.1%	0.0%
46		Jalgaon	45.1%	45.1%	0.0%
47		Jalna	47.4%	47.4%	0.0%
48		Kolhapur	45.2%	45.2%	0.0%
49		Osmanabad	46.9%	46.7%	↓ 0.2%
50		Sangli	46%	46.1%	↑ 0.1%
51		Washim	47.2%	47%	↓ 0.2%
52	Manipur	Senapati	49%	48.9%	↓ 0.1%
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	50.3%	50.5%	↑ 0.2%

54	Mizoram	Saiha	49.9%	50%	↑ 0.1%
55	Nagaland	Longleng	49.6%	49.5%	↓ 0.1%
56	NCT of Delhi	East	45.9%	46.3%	↑ 0.4%
57		North	48.2%	48.7%	↑ 0.5%
58		North West	46.1%	46.2%	↑ 0.1%
59		South West	44.6%	44.8%	↑ 0.2%
60		West	46.4%	46.5%	↑ 0.1%
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	46.4%	46.4%	0.0%
62	Puducherry	Yanam	48.7%	48.8%	↑ 0.1%
63	Punjab	Amritsar	44.7%	44.6%	↓ 0.1%
64		Barnala	44.2%	44.5%	↑ 0.3%
65		Fatehgarh Sahib	44.2%	44.7%	↑ 0.5%
66		Firozpur	44.5%	45%	↑ 0.5%
67		Gurdaspur	44.9%	44.9%	0.0%
68		Mansa	44.3%	44.5%	↑ 0.2%
69		Muktsar	44.7%	44.7%	0.0%
70		Patiala	44.1%	44.5%	↑ 0.4%
71		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (Mohali Nagar)	44.2%	44.1%	↓ 0.1%
72		Sangrur	44.6%	44.8%	↑ 0.2%

73		Tarn Taran	44.3%	44.4%	↑ 0.1%
74	Rajasthan	Alwar	45.9%	45.9%	0.0%
75		Bharatpur	45.8%	45.1%	↓ 0.7%
76		Dausa	47.4%	47.2%	↓ 0.2%
77		Dhaulpur	45.2%	44.9%	↓ 0.3%
78		Ganganagar	45.9%	46%	↑ 0.1%
79		Jaipur	46.7%	46.4%	↓ 0.3%
80		Jhunjhunun	45.6%	45.3%	↓ 0.3%
81		Karauli	45.8%	45.7%	↓ 0.1%
82		Sawai Madhopur	45.7%	45.7%	0.0%
83		Sikar	46.4%	45.9%	↓ 0.5%
84	Sikkim	North District	48.7%	48%	↓ 0.7%
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	48%	47.9%	↓ 0.1%
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	50.5%	50.1%	↓ 0.4%
87	Tripura	South Tripura	49%	49.1%	↑ 0.1%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	48.3%	48.9%	↑ 0.6%
89		Bagpat	45.3%	47.2%	↑ 1.9%
90		Bulandshahr	50.2%	49.1%	↓ 1.1%
91		Gautam Buddha Nagar	46.3%	47.3%	↑ 1.0%
92		Ghaziabad	48.6%	48.5%	↓ 0.1%

□

93		Jhansi	46.9%	46.6%	↓ 0.3%
94		Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	47.6%	48.7%	↑ 1.1%
95		Mathura	49.4%	49.9%	↑ 0.5%
96		Meerut	47.2%	47.6%	↑ 0.4%
97		Muzaffarnagar	47.5%	46.8%	↓ 0.7%
98	Uttarakhand	Champawat	48.5%	48.3%	↓ 0.2%
99		Pithoragarh	46.9%	46.6%	↓ 0.3%
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	51.7%	52%	↑ 0.3%
	AVERAGE		46.7%	46.7%	

Table IV: District-wise Percentage of Schools with Girls' Toilet | 2014-15 vs. 2013-14 | Deficit vis-à-vis Target

District-wise Percentage of Schools with Girls' Toilet 2014-15 vs. 2013-14 Deficit vis-à-vis Target						
For the 100 Gender-Critical Districts Identified Under <i>Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao</i> – Phase 1						
S. No.	State/UT	District	Percentage of Schools with Girls' Toilet ³⁷		Progress/Decline – 2014-15 vs. 2013-14	Percentage of Schools without Girls' Toilet – 2014-15 ³⁸
			2013-14	2014-15		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	98.2%	100%	↑ 1.8%	0.0%
2	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	55.9%	83.7%	↑ 27.8%	16.3%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	56.8%	63.6%	↑ 6.8%	36.4%
4	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	76.4%	73.7%	↓ 2.7%	26.3%
5	Bihar	Vaishali	85.2%	80.6%	↓ 4.6%	19.4%
6	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	61.2%	63.5%	↑ 2.3%	36.5%
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	84.3%	94.7%	↑ 10.4%	5.3%
9	Daman & Diu	Daman	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Goa	North Goa	87%	90.8%	↑ 3.8%	9.2%

37. Data Source: 'DISTRICT REPORT CARDS – ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA: Where do we stand?' (U-DISE-NUEPA)

38. Percentage of schools without girls' toilet (2014-15) indicates deficit as of 2014-15 vis-à-vis the target set by the Scheme for 2017, i.e. 100%. The target states: "Provide girl's toilet in every school in 100 CSR districts by 2017"

11	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
12		Gandhinagar	99.9%	100%	↑ 0.1%	0.0%
13		Mahesana	99.8%	100%	↑ 0.2%	0.0%
14		Rajkot	94.6%	96.6%	↑ 2.0%	3.4%
15		Surat	90.3%	93.3%	↑ 3.0%	6.7%
16	Haryana	Ambala	100%	97%	↓ 3.0%	3.0%
17		Bhiwani	89.8%	89.2%	↓ 0.6%	10.8%
18		Jhajjar	99.4%	98.4%	↓ 1.0%	1.6%
19		Kaithal	90.7%	94.8%	↑ 4.1%	5.2%
20		Karnal	97.5%	98.4%	↑ 0.9%	1.6%
21		Kurukshetra	98.5%	98.3%	↓ 0.2%	1.7%
22		Mahendragarh	99.9%	99.7%	↓ 0.2%	0.3%
23		Panipat	100%	98.1%	↓ 1.9%	1.9%
24		Rewari	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
25		Rohtak	96.9%	95.3%	↓ 1.6%	4.7%
26		Sonapat	100%	98.3%	↓ 1.7%	1.7%
27		Yamunanagar	97.8%	95.5%	↓ 2.3%	4.5%
28	Himachal Pradesh	Una	99.8%	99.8%	0.0%	0.2%
29	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	50.3%	61.6%	↑ 11.3%	38.4%
30		Badgam	99.9%	100%	↑ 0.1%	0.0%

31		Jammu	79.5%	84.5%	↑ 5.0%	15.5%
32		Kathua	92.6%	72%	↓ 20.6%	28.0%
33		Pulwama	50.5%	65.8%	↑ 15.3%	34.2%
34	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	99.1%	90.5%	↓ 8.6%	9.5%
35	Karnataka	Bijapur	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
36	Kerala	Thrissur	100%	99.5%	↓ 0.5%	0.5%
37	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
38	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	99.1%	98.2%	↓ 0.9%	1.8%
39		Datia	94.7%	90.7%	↓ 4.0%	9.3%
40		Gwalior	100%	88.2%	↓ 11.8%	11.8%
41		Morena	100%	97.1%	↓ 2.9%	2.9%
42	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	96.4%	98.4%	↑ 2.0%	1.6%
43		Aurangabad	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
44		Bid	88.2%	84.7%	↓ 3.5%	15.3%
45		Buldana	97.3%	98.7%	↑ 1.4%	1.3%
46		Jalgaon	97.6%	99.9%	↑ 2.3%	0.1%
47		Jalna	97.9%	99.5%	↑ 1.6%	0.5%
48		Kolhapur	97.6%	99.1%	↑ 1.5%	0.9%
49		Osmanabad	99.1%	99.7%	↑ 0.6%	0.3%
50		Sangli	96.8%	99.9%	↑ 3.1%	0.1%

51		Washim	97.5%	99.1%	↑ 1.6%	0.9%
52	Manipur	Senapati	100%	94.4%	↓ 5.6%	5.6%
53	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	98.9%	97.8%	↓ 1.1%	2.2%
54	Mizoram	Saiha	25.4%	96.7%	↑ 71.3%	3.3%
55	Nagaland	Longleng	96.3%	99.2%	↑ 2.9%	0.8%
56	NCT of Delhi	East	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
57		North	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
58		North West	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
59		South West	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
60		West	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
61	Odisha	Nayagarh	84.2%	88.8%	↑ 4.6%	11.2%
62	Puducherry	Yanam	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
63	Punjab	Amritsar	96.7%	96.2%	↓ 0.5%	3.8%
64		Barnala	100%	98.7%	↓ 1.3%	1.3%
65		Fatehgarh Sahib	99.8%	98.2%	↓ 1.6%	1.8%
66		Firozpur	99.6%	97.7%	↓ 1.9%	2.3%
67		Gurdaspur	92.9%	98.6%	↑ 5.7%	1.4%
68		Mansa	99.1%	97.9%	↓ 1.2%	2.1%
69		Muktsar	100%	94.8%	↓ 5.2%	5.2%
70		Patiala	89.4%	96.4%	↑ 7.0%	3.6%

71		SahibzadaAjit Singh Nagar (Mohali SAS Nagar)	100%	98.9%	↓ 1.1%	1.1%
72		Sangrur	98.6%	98.8%	↑ 0.2%	1.2%
73		Tarn Taran	98.8%	96.4%	↓ 2.4%	3.6%
74	Rajasthan	Alwar	97.1%	98.4%	↑ 1.3%	1.6%
75		Bharatpur	92.9%	93.3%	↑ 0.4%	6.7%
76		Dausa	96.9%	97.9%	↑ 1.0%	2.1%
77		Dhaulpur	100%	98.8%	↓ 1.2%	1.2%
78		Ganganagar	97.9%	98.8%	↑ 0.9%	1.2%
79		Jaipur	96.3%	97.6%	↑ 1.3%	2.4%
80		Jhunjhunun	99.2%	98.8%	↓ 0.4%	1.2%
81		Karauli	100%	99.1%	↓ 0.9%	0.9%
82		SawaiMadhopur	97.5%	97.8%	↑ 0.3%	2.2%
83		Sikar	99.4%	98.9%	↓ 0.5%	1.1%
84	Sikkim	North District	99%	100%	↑ 1.0%	0.0%
85	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	96.6%	99.9%	↑ 3.3%	0.1%
86	Telangana	Hyderabad	55.5%	71.3%	↑ 15.8%	28.7%
87	Tripura	South Tripura	99.2%	100%	↑ 0.8%	0.0%
88	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	100%	99.2%	↓ 0.8%	0.8%

□

89		Bagpat	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
90		Bulandshahr	99.7%	99.5%	↓ 0.2%	0.5%
91		Gautam Buddha Nagar	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
92		Ghaziabad	99.8%	100%	↑ 0.2%	0.0%
93		Jhansi	98.4%	96.1%	↓ 2.3%	3.9%
94		Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras)	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
95		Mathura	99.3%	99.4%	↑ 0.1%	0.6%
96		Meerut	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
97		Muzaffarnagar	100%	100%	0.0%	0.0%
98	Uttarakhand	Champawat	96.8%	93.3%	↓ 3.5%	6.7%
99		Pithoragarh	77.5%	78.6%	↑ 1.1%	21.4%
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	59.6%	74.4%	↑ 14.8%	25.6%
AVERAGE			93.3%	95%		

□

Table V.1: State-wise POCSO Figures | 2015 vs. 2014

State-wise POCSO Figures 2015 vs. 2014 ³⁹							
S. No.	State/UT	Incidence ⁴⁰			Rate of crimes ⁴¹		
		2014	2015	Increase/Decrease – 2015 vs. 2014	2014	2015	Increase/Decrease – 2015 vs. 2014
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	1	↑ 1	0.0	0.7	↑ 0.7
2	Andhra Pradesh	106	237	↑ 131	0.7	1.5	↑ 0.8
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5	12	↑ 7	1.1	2.6	↑ 1.5
4	Assam	311	731	↑ 420	2.6	6.1	↑ 3.5
5	Bihar	57	60	↑ 3	0.1	0.1	0
6	Chandigarh	0	1	↑ 1	0.0	0.3	↑ 0.3
7	Chhattisgarh	417	1164	↑ 747	4.2	11.6	↑ 7.4
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	13	↑ 13	0.0	10.2	↑ 10.2
9	Daman & Diu	0	4	↑ 4	0.0	4.4	↑ 4.4
10	Goa	4	0	↓ 4	0.8	0.0	↓ 0.8
11	Gujarat	118	1416	↑ 1298	0.6	6.8	↑ 6.2

39. Data source: NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

40. Total number of cases reported under the POCSO Act

41. Number of crimes against children per one lakh population of children [Estimated population of children (up to 18 years) used for calculation of crime rate]

12	Haryana	3	440	↑ 437	0.0	4.7	↑ 4.7
13	Himachal Pradesh	22	3	↓ 19	1.0	0.1	↓ 0.9
14	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
15	Jharkhand	31	141	↑ 110	0.2	1.1	↑ 0.9
16	Karnataka	620	1480	↑ 860	3.2	7.6	↑ 4.4
17	Kerala	439	516	↑ 77	4.7	5.5	↑ 0.8
18	Lakshadweep	1	1	0	5.6	5.6	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	126	1687	↑ 1561	0.4	5.6	↑ 5.2
20	Maharashtra	190	26	↓ 164	0.5	0.1	↓ 0.4
21	Manipur	7	25	↑ 18	0.7	2.6	↑ 1.9
22	Meghalaya	48	118	↑ 70	4.8	11.8	↑ 7
23	Mizoram	42	114	↑ 72	11.3	30.7	↑ 19.4
24	Nagaland	0	5	↑ 5	0.0	0.7	↑ 0.7
25	NCT of Delhi	107	86	↓ 21	1.9	1.5	↓ 0.4
26	Odisha	109	19	↓ 90	0.8	0.1	↓ 0.7
27	Puducherry	21	45	↑ 24	4.5	9.7	↑ 5.2
28	Punjab	25	18	↓ 7	0.3	0.2	↓ 0.1
29	Rajasthan	191	222	↑ 31	0.7	0.8	↑ 0.1
30	Sikkim	23	54	↑ 31	11.3	26.6	↑ 15.3

31	Tamil Nadu	1055	1544	↑ 489	5.2	7.6	↑ 2.4
32	Telangana	25	264	↑ 239	0.2	2.4	↑ 2.2
33	Tripura	32	0	↓ 32	2.6	0.0	↓ 2.6
34	Uttar Pradesh	3637	3078	↓ 559	4.1	3.5	↓ 0.6
35	Uttarakhand	74	99	↑ 25	1.9	2.6	↑ 0.7
36	West Bengal	1058	1289	↑ 231	3.6	4.4	↑ 0.8
	All-India	8904	14913	↑ 6009	2.0	3.3	↑ 1.3

Table V.2: State-wise Figures on Assault on Girl Children with Intent to Outrage Modesty | 2015 vs. 2014

State-wise Figures on Assault on Girl Children ⁴² with Intent to Outrage Modesty 2015 vs. 2014 ⁴³							
S. No.	State/UT	Incidence ⁴⁴			Rate of Crimes ⁴⁵		
		2014	2015	Increase/Decrease – 2015 vs. 2014	2014	2015	Increase/Decrease – 2015 vs. 2014
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	9	12	↑ 3	6.6	8.8	↑ 2.2
2	Andhra Pradesh	274	274	0	1.7	1.7	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	0	1.7	1.7	0
4	Assam	70	45	↓ 25	0.6	0.4	↓ 0.2
5	Bihar	31	11	↓ 20	0.1	0.0	↓ 0.1
6	Chandigarh	17	20	↑ 3	4.3	5.0	↑ 0.7
7	Chhattisgarh	447	173	↓ 274	4.4	1.7	↓ 2.7
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	1	↑ 1	0.0	1.1	↑ 1.1
10	Goa	40	28	↓ 12	7.7	5.4	↓ 2.3
11	Gujarat	202	134	↓ 68	1.0	0.6	↓ 0.4

42. Up to 18 years of age

43. Data source: NCRB (*National Crime Records Bureau*, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)

44. Total number of cases reported of assault on girl children with intent to outrage her modesty (it includes cases of sexual harassment; assault or use of criminal force to girl children with intent to disrobe; voyeurism and stalking among others)

45. Number of crimes per one lakh population

12	Haryana	286	282	↓ 4	3.1	3.0	↓ 0.1
13	Himachal Pradesh	51	63	↑ 12	2.4	2.9	↑ 0.5
14	Jammu & Kashmir	7	2	↓ 5	0.2	0.0	↓ 0.2
15	Jharkhand	3	17	↑ 14	0.0	0.1	↑ 0.1
16	Karnataka	66	45	↓ 21	0.3	0.2	↓ 0.1
17	Kerala	196	240	↑ 44	2.1	2.6	↑ 0.5
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	2449	1332	↓ 1117	8.1	4.4	↓ 3.7
20	Maharashtra	1927	2468	↑ 541	5.1	6.5	↑ 1.4
21	Manipur	5	3	↓ 2	0.5	0.3	↓ 0.2
22	Meghalaya	7	11	↑ 4	0.7	1.1	↑ 0.4
23	Mizoram	32	25	↓ 7	8.6	6.7	↓ 1.9
24	Nagaland	6	2	↓ 4	0.9	0.3	↓ 0.6
25	NCT of Delhi	1071	871	↓ 200	19.1	15.6	↓ 3.5
26	Odisha	225	290	↑ 65	1.6	2.1	↑ 0.5
27	Puducherry	0	3	↑ 3	0.0	0.6	↑ 0.6
28	Punjab	151	183	↑ 32	1.7	2.1	↑ 0.4
29	Rajasthan	310	360	↑ 50	1.1	1.3	↑ 0.2
30	Sikkim	7	0	↓ 7	3.4	0.0	↓ 3.4

31	Tamil Nadu	4	0	↓ 4	0.0	0.0	0
32	Telangana	261	366	↑ 105	2.3	3.3	↑ 1
33	Tripura	91	33	↓ 58	7.4	2.7	↓ 4.7
34	Uttar Pradesh	2831	868	↓ 1963	3.2	1.0	↓ 2.2
35	Uttarakhand	31	17	↓ 14	0.8	0.4	↓ 0.4
36	West Bengal	220	203	↓ 17	0.7	0.7	0
	All-India	11335	8390	↓ 2945	2.5	1.9	↓ 0.6

Established in 1972, ActionAid India helps over 8 million of the country's poorest and most disadvantaged people in 25 states and 1 union territory of India through 12 regional offices and 2 field offices.

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our vision: A world without poverty, patriarchy and injustice in which every person enjoys the right to life with dignity

our mission: To work in solidarity with the poor, and participate in their struggle to eradicate poverty, patriarchy and injustice

overall goal: A just social order brought about by the dispossessed claiming their right to dignity and identity through enhanced democratic participation and structural transformation

our theory of change: We believe that an end to poverty and injustice can be achieved through purposeful individual and collective action, led by the active agency of people living in poverty and supported by solidarity, credible rights-based alternatives and campaigns that address the structural causes and consequences of poverty

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