

# **REPLIES TO LIST OF ISSUES**

to  
**FIRST PERIODIC REPORT  
INDIA**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
Ministry of Human Resource Development  
Department of Women and Child Development**

## Part I

### A. Data and statistics

1. Please provide disaggregated data (by States, gender, age groups, minority, tribal and ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 on the number and proportion of children under 18 living in the State party.

The Census of India contains the most comprehensive decennial national statistical data on the people of India. The Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India, is responsible for conducting the decennial population census.

The last census was conducted in 2001, results of which are still being collated and processed. Presently data on child population is available for the age group 0-6. Projected population by age and sex for 2001 are given in Table 1.

**TABLE 1<sup>1</sup>**

States	Child Population (For 2001)					
	Female	Male	Rural	Urban	Minority	Tribal
<b>India</b>						
0-6 years	75942968	81887227	122336460	35493735	NA	NA
Projected Population*			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	52781	55713				
5-9	56906	59239				
10-14	59339	63566				
15	11077	12227				
16	10681	11927				
17	10273	11577				
0-17	201057	214249				
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>						
0-6 years	21941	22733	31450	13224	NA	NA
Projected Population*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>						
0-6 years	4747074	4926200	7299257	2374017	NA	NA
Projected Population*			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	3172	3349				
5-9	3892	3959				
10-14	4748	4902				
15	887	939				
16	845	904				
17	805	868				
0-17	14349	14921				

<sup>1</sup> Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India

Arunachal Pradesh						
<b>0-6 years</b>	98045	102010	164650	35405	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam						
<b>0-6 years</b>	2135144	2215104	3981910	368338	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	1276	1347				
5-9	1673	1717				
10-14	1746	1804				
15	320	335				
16	306	322				
17	292	309				
0-17	5613	5834				
Bihar						
<b>0-6 years</b>	7859007	8375532	14883794	1350745	NA.	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	6080	6523				
5-9	6335	6530				
10-14	6585	7243				
15	1160	1362				
16	1086	1311				
17	1014	1250				
0-17	22260	24219				
Chandigarh						
<b>0-6 years</b>	50055	59238	14007	95286	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chhatisgarh						
<b>0-6 years</b>	1713333	1756441	2898296	571478	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
<b>0-6 years</b>	19317	19856	31512	7661	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu						
<b>0-6 years</b>	9618	10394	12860	7152	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi						
<b>0-6 years</b>	892411	1031584	157666	1766329	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<b>Goa</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	68605	73547	69895	72257	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Gujarat</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	3212034	3653356	4640932	2224458	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>						
0-4 years	2479	2649	NA	NA	NA	NA
5-9	2547	2685				
10-14	2680	2896				
15	520	575				
16	510	568				
17	499	560				
0-17	9235	9933				
<b>Haryana</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	1468322	1790758	2430318	828762	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>						
0-4 years	1042	1094				
5-9	1201	1359				
10-14	1166	1336				
15	220	258				
16	215	254				
17	209	248				
0-17	4053	4549				
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	363806	405618	708193	61231	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	692343	738839	1173672	257510	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Jharkhand</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	2356163	2440025	3988111	808077	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Karnataka</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	3324669	3501499	4712109	2114059	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>						
0-4 years	2421	2536	NA	NA	NA	NA
5-9	2774	2862				
10-14	3058	3112				
15	598	618				
16	588	611				
17	573	601				
0-17	10012	10340				

<b>Kerala</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	1791909	1861669	2752540	901038	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	1131	1189				
5-9	1425	1485				
10-14	1485	1542				
15	312	321				
16	318	326				
17	323	329				
0-17	4994	5192				
<b>Lakshadweep</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	4372	4488	5434	3426	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	5116944	5483852	8311446	2289350	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>						
0-4 years	4898	5274				
5-9	4869	5055				
10-14	4878	5171				
15	879	974				
16	835	944				
17	793	911				
0-17	17152	18329				
<b>Maharashtra</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	6308508	6878579	8130258	5056829	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	4088	4355				
5-9	5130	5380				
10-14	5168	5399				
15	974	1051				
16	947	1037				
17	917	1019				
0-17	17224	18241				
<b>Manipur</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	153243	159448	241815	70876	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Meghalaya</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	225871	231571	392305	65137	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Mizoram</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	69720	71817	79440	62097	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<b>Nagaland</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	138320	141852	233511	46661	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Orissa</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	2524505	2656046	4551134	629417	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	1603	1702				
5-9	1967	2023				
10-14	2177	2255				
15	413	425				
16	399	409				
17	385	394				
0-17	6944	7208				
<b>Pondicherry</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	55288	57722	40611	72399	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Punjab</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	1351350	1704142	2097892	957600	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	1100	1192				
5-9	1260	1440				
10-14	1208	1362				
15	240	273				
16	240	274				
17	239	273				
0-17	4287	4814				
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	4976138	5474965	8450272	2000831	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	3130	3323				
5-9	3372	3605				
10-14	3395	3775				
15	624	712				
16	598	689				
17	571	662				
0-17	11690	12766				
<b>Sikkim</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	38314	38856	71340	5830	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	3302107	3515562	4013112	2804557	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	2229	2360				
5-9	2752	2871				
10-14	3093	3225				
15	630	657				
16	629	657				
17	627	652				
0-17	9960	10422				
<b>Tripura</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	210768	216244	376018	50994	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	14554931	15904256	25401933	5057254	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	11615	12583				
5-9	10268	10919				
10-14	10553	11872				
15	1903	2249				
16	1805	2174				
17	1707	2091				
0-17	37851	41888				
<b>Uttaranchal</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	627121	692272	1046825	272568	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>West Bengal</b>						
<b>0-6 years</b>	5461672	5671152	8941942	2190882	NA	NA
<b>Projected Population*</b>			NA	NA	NA	NA
0-4 years	3584	3782				
5-9	4439	4532				
10-14	4813	5018				
15	909	965				
16	879	940				
17	846	910				
0-17	15470	16147				
* Projected population as on 1 March, 2001, based on 1991 census, India and Major States (in '000)						

2. In light of article 4 of the Convention, please provide additional disaggregated data for 2001; 2002 and 2003, on budget allocations and trends (in percentages of the national and States budgets or GDP) allocated to the implementation of the Convention for the following areas:

## CHILD BUDGET

The Department of Women and Child Development proposes to analyse budgetary allocation and expenditures on children, in both Union and State Budgets over a period of ten years<sup>2</sup>.

For purpose of analysis, the schemes for children have been clubbed into four broad categories:

- Child Development and Nutrition
- Education
- Health
- Child Protection and Others (includes child labour, children in need of adoption, children in prostitution, disables children, street children, children who are neglected or treated as juvenile offenders)

Data for the year 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 is indicated below.

## UNION/CENTRAL BUDGET

Public expenditure/allocations for children on the above mentioned sectors in the Union/Central Budget are given below:

TABLE 2

SECTORAL SHARE OF CHILD RELATED PROGRAMMES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (Rs in Millions)				
Sectors	Actual 2000-01	Budget Estimates 2001-02	Budget Estimates 2002-03	Budget Estimates 2003-04
Health	616.47 (1.06)	769.30 (1.08)	6217.80 (7.03)	7274.60 (7.65)
Child Development and Nutrition	12533.88 (21.49)	15140.30 (21.24)	18505.90 (20.93)	21286.10 (22.39)
Education	44533.03 (76.36)	54505.20 (76.47)	62405.30 (70.58)	64897.70 (68.27)
Child Protection and others	634.55 (1.09)	863.50 (1.21)	1294.50 (1.46)	1596.50 (1.68)
<b>Total</b>	<b>58318.05</b>	<b>71278.30</b>	<b>88423.50</b>	<b>95054.90</b>
<i>Note:</i>				
a) The Education Sector includes elementary and secondary education schemes and special schemes for children with disabilities.				
b) Under Health, the RCH Programme has not been included as a child scheme.				
c) Expenditure incurred by Department of Youth and Sports Affairs has not been included.				

From the above data it can be seen that there is a progressive trend of increase in public expenditure for children in all sectors.

The allocation for child related schemes in the Union Budget (2003-04) reflects an increase of seven percent, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 2002-03, with a substantial increase in the provisions of health and child development and nutrition. Education accounts for the largest share in the public expenditure on children in the Union Budget. Approximately one-fifth of expenditure on children is devoted to child development and nutrition. The relative share of Health Sector has increased from one percent in 2000-01 to nearly eight percent in 2003-04.

Table 2 gives total expenditure of general government on social services: -

<sup>2</sup> Annual Report, 2002-03, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India



TABLE 2<sup>3</sup>

<b>Total Expenditure of general Government on Social Services (Combined Centre and States)</b>			
	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
	<b>As % of GDP</b>		
Total expenditure	28.1	29.5	29.6
Social Services	6.3	6.5	6.2
Education	3.1	3.1	3.1
Health	1.3	1.4	1.4
Others	1.8	2.0	1.8
	<b>As % of total expenditure</b>		
Total expenditure	22.4	22.0	20.9
Education	11.2	10.5	10.3
Health	4.8	4.8	4.6
Others	6.4	6.7	6.0
	<b>As % of expenditure on social service</b>		
Education	50	48	49
Health	21	22	22
Others	29	31	29

**Note: -1. Health includes Medical, Public Health, Family Welfare, Water Supply and Sanitation.  
2. Others include other social services except Education and Health.**

Budget Estimates for education, health care, children with disabilities, support programmes for families particularly those living below poverty line, protection of children living who are in need of alternate care, programmes for child abuse, child sexual exploitation, child labour and juvenile justice being implemented by Government of India are given below:

**2 a) Education (different types of education, i.e. pre-primary, primary and secondary education)**

For details on the education programme please refer to chapter 7 of the India-First Periodic Report. Table 4 gives Total Budget Allocations for Elementary Education and Secondary Education.

TABLE 4

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Education Level</b>	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-04 Budget Estimates</b>
Elementary Education (includes Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)	38020.00 <sup>4</sup>	43047.00 <sup>5</sup>	46694.00 <sup>6</sup>
Secondary Education	12087.30 <sup>7</sup>	13279.40 <sup>8</sup>	14083.80 <sup>9</sup>

**2 b) HealthCare (different types of health services, i.e. primary health care, vaccination programmes, adolescent health care and other health care services for children)**

<sup>3</sup> Economic Survey, 2002-03, Government of India

<sup>4</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 50/Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>5</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 56/Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>6</sup> ibid.

<sup>7</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 51/Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>8</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 57/Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>9</sup> ibid.

For details on the health programme please refer to chapter 6 of the India-First Periodic Report. Table 5 gives Budget Allocations to various Health Care programmes.

**TABLE 5**

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Health Care</b>	<b>2001-02<sup>10</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03<sup>11</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-04<sup>12</sup> Budget Estimates</b>
Rural Family Welfare Services (includes Rural Family Welfare Centres and Rural Sub-Centres)	9945.00	17181.00	15635.00
Urban Family Welfare Services	675.00	1098.00	1195.00
Strengthening of Immunisation Programme and Eradication of Polio and Reproductive and Child Health Project	11809.50	13983.70	14144.10

**2 c) Programmes and services for children with disabilities**

The following table gives total allocation for disabled as well as for programmes for disabled persons, which include allocations and programmes for children<sup>13</sup>.

**TABLE 6**

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>2001-02<sup>14</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03<sup>15</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-04<sup>16</sup> Budget Estimates</b>
Total allocation for all the schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment <sup>17</sup>	2592.00	2065.50	NA
Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities	585.00	700.00	750.00
National Institutes for Blind, Deaf, Mentally Retarded and Orthopaedically Handicapped	348.10	477.30	570.80
National Rehabilitation Programme for the Handicapped	392.50	--	--
Aids and appliances for the Handicapped	424.10	540.00	550.00
Other Programmes for the Welfare of Handicapped	643.60	394.60	250.00

**2 d) Support programmes for families, particularly those living below the poverty line**

**TABLE 7**

<sup>10</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 44/Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

<sup>11</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 48/Department of Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

<sup>12</sup> ibid

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

<sup>14</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 87/ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>15</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 85/ Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>16</sup> ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Major Employment Generation Programmes</b>	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-2004 Budget Estimates</b>
Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) <sup>18</sup>	5000.00	7100.00	8000.00
Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) <sup>19</sup>	32500.00	44400.00	49000.00
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)	1680.00 <sup>20</sup>	1050.00 <sup>21</sup>	1050.00 <sup>24</sup> (Revised Estimates)
Pradhan Mantri Gramodhya Yojana <sup>23</sup> (PMGY)	28000.00	28000.00	NA
Annapurna	2700.00 <sup>24</sup>	The Scheme has been transferred to the States from 2002-03	--
Swayamsiddha	--	185.00 <sup>25</sup>	180.00 <sup>26</sup>
SwaShakti	150.00 <sup>27</sup>	250.00 <sup>28</sup>	400.00 <sup>29</sup>
Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)	10.00 <sup>30</sup>	10.00 <sup>31</sup>	10.00 <sup>32</sup>
Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP)	180.00 <sup>33</sup>	230.00 <sup>34</sup>	225.00 <sup>35</sup>
Swawlamban	180.00 <sup>36</sup>	220.00 <sup>37</sup>	225.00 <sup>38</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

<sup>19</sup> ibid.

<sup>20</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 85/ Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

<sup>21</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 101/ Department of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Government of India

<sup>22</sup> Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation

<sup>23</sup> Economic Survey, 2002-03, Government of India

<sup>24</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No 67/ Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

<sup>25</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>26</sup> ibid.

<sup>27</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>28</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>29</sup> ibid.

<sup>30</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>31</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India  
indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>32</sup> ibid.

<sup>33</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>34</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>35</sup> ibid.

<sup>36</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>37</sup> indiabudget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>38</sup> ibid.

**SGSY**—Aims at promoting micro enterprises and to bring the assisted poor families above poverty line by organising them into Self-Help Groups through the process of social mobilisation, training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and Government Subsidy.

**SGRY**—The objective of the Scheme is to provide additional wage employment along with food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in the rural areas.

**SJSRY**—The Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Wage Employment Programme and Community Structure are three components of the Scheme. Only under USEP, urban poor (including women) living below poverty line (BPL) are provided assistance to set up self employment ventures.

**PMGY**—The scheme has been launched in all States and Union Territories in order to achieve the objective of sustainable human development at the village level. It envisages additional allocation of Additional Central Assistance to the States and Union Territories for selected basic minimum services (Primary Health, Primary Education, Rural Shelter, Rural Drinking Water, Nutrition and Rural Electrification) in order to focus on certain priority areas of the Government.

**Annapurna**—This was a 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme that aimed at providing food security to meet the requirements of poor senior citizens. From 2002-2003, it has been transferred to State Plans. The funds for the transferred scheme are being released by the Ministry of Finance as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Plans and the States have the requisite flexibility in the choice and implementation of the Scheme.

**Swayamsiddha**—It is a country-wide integrated project for development and empowerment of women based on the formation of Self-Help groups with an emphasis on convergence of various schemes and access to micro credit and promotion of micro enterprise.

**SwaShakti**—This project aims at the holistic development and empowerment of women particularly in rural areas, through the formation of dynamic Self-Help Groups. The project is implemented through Women's Development Corporations and Societies in the States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

**RMK**—RMK is presently involved in extending non-subsidised credit to poor women through NGOs and other agencies.

**STEP**—The scheme intends to strengthen and improve women's skills in traditional sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries, handlooms, handicrafts etc. thereby encouraging their participation in these sectors and increasing their income generating abilities.

**Swawlamban**—Under this scheme training is imparted to poor women in traditional and non-traditional trades to provide sustained employment.

## 2 e) Support for children living below the poverty line

For programme details please refer to Chapter 3 of the First-India Periodic Report

**TABLE 8**

<i>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</i>			
<b>Major Programmes</b>	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-2004 Budget Estimates</b>
Integrated Child Development Services	11980.00 <sup>39</sup>	14422.40 <sup>40</sup>	14443.20 <sup>41</sup>
Balika Samridhi Yojana	250.00 <sup>42</sup>	18.00 <sup>43</sup> (Revised Estimates)	135.00 <sup>44</sup>
Kishori Shakti Yojana	This programme is one of the component of ICDS.	--	--
Mid-Day Meal Scheme <sup>45</sup>	9300.00	11750.00	11750.00

<sup>39</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>40</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>41</sup> ibid.

<sup>42</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>43</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>44</sup> ibid.

<sup>45</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

**2 f) The protection of children who are in need of alternative care including the support of care institutions**

For programme details please refer to Chapter 5 and 8 of the First-India Periodic Report

**TABLE 9**

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Major Programmes</b>	<b>2001-02<sup>46</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03<sup>47</sup> Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-2004 Budget Estimates</b>
An Integrated Programme for Street Children	108.00	135.0	NA
Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) for Infant and Young Children for Promoting In-country Adoption	450.00	360.00	NA

**2 g) Programmes and activities for the prevention of and protection from child abuse and child sexual exploitation and child labour and for the recovery of these children**

For programme details please refer to Chapter "information Update" and Chapter 8 of the First-India Periodic Report

**TABLE 10**

<b>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</b>			
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>2001-02 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2002-03 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>2003-04 Budget Estimates</b>
Swadhar	The programme was introduced only in 2001-02 and implementation started in 2002-03.	135.00 <sup>48</sup>	135.00 <sup>49</sup>
Grant-in-Aid Scheme	A Pilot Programme was introduced in 2001-02 under this scheme specifically for trafficked victims and implementation started in 2002-03.	15.00 <sup>50</sup>	15.00 <sup>51</sup>
Swayamsiddha	--	185.00 <sup>52</sup>	180.00 <sup>53</sup>
SwaShakti	150.00 <sup>54</sup>	250.00 <sup>55</sup>	400.00 <sup>56</sup>
For All Child Labour Schemes (includes NCLP and IPEC) <sup>57</sup>	670.00	801.00	1150.00

<sup>46</sup> Annual Report, 2003-04, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India, page 96-97

<sup>47</sup> ibid.

<sup>48</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>49</sup> ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India

<sup>51</sup> ibid

<sup>52</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>53</sup> ibid.

<sup>54</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 52/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>55</sup> indiabuget.nic.in, Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 58/Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>56</sup> ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Ministry of Labour, Government of India

## 2 h) Juvenile Justice

For programme details please refer to Chapter 8 of the First-India Periodic Report

**TABLE 11**

Programmes	<i>Budget Allocations (in million of Rupees)</i>		
	2001-02 <sup>58</sup> Budget Estimates	2002-03 <sup>59</sup> Budget Estimates	2003-04 <sup>60</sup> Budget Estimates
Prevention and Control of Social Maladjustment (Provides for the care, protection, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law)	112.50	144.00	144.00

## 2 i) The Protection of refugees

Kindly refer to Chapter 8 of the First-India Periodic report

## 2 j) Please also indicate the expenses of the private sector, in particular for education.

India invests 4.1 percent of its GNP on Education from State sector. Two percent of GNP is estimated as investment from private sector. As far as Elementary Education is concerned, 2 percent of GNP by State and 1 percent of GNP by private sector are being invested<sup>61</sup>.

<sup>58</sup> [indiabudget.nic.in](http://indiabudget.nic.in), Union Budget, Budget 2002-03, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 87/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>59</sup> [indiabudget.nic.in](http://indiabudget.nic.in), Union Budget, Budget 2003-04, Expenditure Budget, Volume II, No. 85/Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>60</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>61</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

3. *With reference to children deprived of a family environment and separated from parents, please provide disaggregated data (by States, gender, age groups, minority and ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the last three years on the number of children:*

- a) *separated from their parents;*
- b) *placed in institutions;*
- c) *placed with foster families;*

These issues pertain to very decentralised and family levels, and as such, collection of countrywide information would be a mammoth exercise. It may be noted that India has 587,226 number of villages, 5886 Blocks, 466 Districts, and 35 States/ Union Territories. However, the number of beneficiaries benefited from various programmes /schemes for welfare of children would give a fair idea on the number of children deprived of family environment and separated from parents. Table 13 gives State wise beneficiaries under the scheme " An Integrated Programme for Street Children".

**TABLE 12**

Scheme/Programme	Number of Beneficiaries <sup>62</sup>		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
An Integrated Programmes for Street Children	24232	24472	37195
A Programme for Juvenile Justice	35739	37127	38821
General Grant in Aid Programmes of the Field of Social Defence	—	—	1027
Shishu Greh Scheme (Scheme for Assistance to Homes)	—	—	3080

**TABLE 13**

States	Beneficiaries under the Scheme " An Integrated Programme for Street Children" <sup>63</sup>		
	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
<b>India</b>	<b>24232</b>	<b>24472</b>	<b>37195</b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	1350	2580	5040
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Assam	600	280	600
Bihar	0	0	100
Chandigarh	300	0	0
Chhatisgarh	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Delhi	1550	1530	2788
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	2932	3682	7132
Haryana	0	100	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	300	300	300
Jharkhand	0	0	0
Karnataka	900	900	1200
Kerala	600	221	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	200
Maharashtra	1800	1360	1960
Manipur	300	0	0
Meghalaya	0	100	0
Mizoram	300	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0
Orissa	600	300	300

<sup>62</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>63</sup> *ibid.*

Pondicherry	0	0	0
Punjab	300	550	550
Rajasthan	800	800	900
Sikkim	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	2350	1300	2500
Tripura	0	300	100
Uttar Pradesh	2650	2500	2850
Uttaranchal	0	0	0
West Bengal	6600	7369	10675

d) adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions.

TABLE 14

States	Adopted Domestically/Inter Country Adoption <sup>64</sup>				
	Total Number of Adoption 2000	In-Country Adoption		Inter-Country Adoption	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
India	3254	1960	2014	1298	1066
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	--	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	--	25	0	90	1
Arunachal Pradesh	--	0	0	0	0
Assam	--	0	0	0	0
Bihar	--	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	--	0	0	0	0
Chhatisgarh	--	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	--	0	0	0	0
Delhi	--	225	325	212	203
Goa	--	10	26	0	0
Gujarat	--	89	51	30	30
Haryana	--	6	16	0	3
Himachal Pradesh	--	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	--	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	--	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	--	175	170	56	48
Kerala	--	123	115	40	28
Lakshadweep	--	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	--	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	--	803	882	445	517
Manipur	--	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	--	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	--	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	--	0	0	0	0
Orissa	--	25	38	30	41
Pondicherry	--	35	26	4	1
Punjab	--	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	--	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	--	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	--	168	189	41	28
Tripura	--	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	--	6	0	6	3
Uttaranchal	--	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	--	270	176	344	163

<sup>64</sup> ibid.



4. Please specify the number of children with disabilities, disaggregated by States, sex, age ethnic and minority group, for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002:

- a) Living with their families
- b) In institutions
- c) Attending regular schools
- d) Attending special schools
- e) Not attending schools

The enumeration of disabled persons was taken up in Census, 2001 and the data collected are being collated and processed. The results of the findings will be released shortly.

The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has also conducted a survey on the disabled persons in the 58<sup>th</sup> round Survey (July-December 2002). The results are also expected to be available shortly.

Data for the number of disabled children enrolled in government schools are available for the year 2001-02 and 2002-03. The details are given in Table 15.

TABLE 15

ENROLMENT OF DIFFERENTLY ABLED CHILDREN					
States	No of Children Enrolled (2001-02) <sup>65</sup>	Class I-V (2002-03) <sup>66</sup>		CLASS VI-VIII (2002-03) <sup>67</sup>	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
India	307509	467025	308252	132938	82177
Andhra Pradesh	54806	45072	32836	17951	11771
Assam	4348	5980	3937	1262	1019
Bihar	5436	54820	30142	5241	2374
Chhatisgarh	1959	9589	6772	4832	3261
Gujarat	16983	13434	8547	3892	2159
Haryana	7677	3643	2277	1032	736
Himachal Pradesh	3969	3962	2786	1173	919
Jharkahand	NA	10248	6182	1537	979
Karnataka	29256	28519	19436	9828	6337
Kerala	15793	16598	12301	10519	7770
Madhya Pradesh	61186	35182	22986	14344	7112
Maharashtra	19818	34142	25398	7638	5639
Orissa	17814	23295	17076	4106	2943
Rajasthan	13556	50986	30454	15749	6956
Tamil Nadu	14579	18907	12578	10794	7811
Uttar Pradesh	28211	80432	50446	10799	6001
Uttaranchal	NA	3598	2443	849	544
West Bengal	12118	28618	21655	11392	7846

<sup>65</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>66</sup> ibid.

<sup>67</sup> ibid.

5. *With reference to child abuse, please provide disaggregated data (by States, age, gender, minority types of violations reported) for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 on the:*

a) *number of reports received per year in the last three years;*

b) *number and percentage of reports which have resulted in either a court decision or other types of follow-up.*

Please refer to the India-First periodic report regarding provisions of the Indian Penal Code 1860 that define various categories of offences against children, and legislations enacted from time to time to safeguard the child from abuse, violence and inhuman treatment.

Offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are victims are considered as crimes against children.

For the first time in the year 2001, "Crime in India" a Ministry of Home Affairs Annual Publication has compiled data on crimes against children in a revised format.

Data on Crime against Children is available for the year 2000 and 2001. Data for the year 2002 will be available in 'Crime in India, 2002', which is yet to be released. Data pertaining to the number and percentage of cases, which have resulted in either a court decision, is available for the year 2001.

**TABLE 16**

States	Incidence of Crimes Reported <sup>68</sup>								
	Rape (below 16 years)	Infanticide	Feticide	Kidnaping and Abduction	Pocuration of Minor Girls	Child Marriage	Exposure and Abandonment	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	Buying of Girls for Prostitution
<b>India</b>									
2000	3132	104	91	711	147	92	660	15	53
2001	2113	133	55	2845	138	85	678	8	6
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>									
2000	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
2000	222	8	8	51	2	7	22	3	0
2001	84	1	8	57	12	6	22	0	0
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>									
2000	16	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assam</b>									
2000	92	4	0	5	21	0	0	1	1
2001	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Bihar</b>									
2000	94	4	1	47	27	1	3	1	0
2001	16	0	0	26	16	2	1	1	1
<b>Chandigarh</b>									
2000	11	0	1	15	1	0	7	0	0
2001	8	0	0	32	0	2	5	0	0
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>									
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	150	6	5	46	0	0	15	0	0

<sup>68</sup> Crime in India, 2000 & Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>									
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Daman and Diu</b>									
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NR*
<b>Delhi</b>									
2000	239	2	2	145	1	0	37	0	0
2001	113	1	2	612	3	0	60	1	0
<b>Goa</b>									
2000	10	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
2001	10	0	0	6	2	0	3	0	NR
<b>Gujarat</b>									
2000	68	4	0	76	19	31	88	0	43
2001	39	1	4	120	18	11	112	0	0
<b>Haryana</b>									
2000	137	1	13	66	1	2	16	0	0
2001	108	0	3	124	5	0	16	2	0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>									
2000	39	0	0	2	0	4	10	0	0
2001	35	0	0	20	0	0	15	0	0
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>									
2000	13	1	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
2001	6	0	0	15	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>									
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
2001	11	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Karnataka</b>									
2000	67	2	1	57	7	2	9	0	0
2001	11	17	1	14	0	3	7	0	0
<b>Kerala</b>									
2000	136	2	0	19	9	1	5	0	3
2001	64	1	0	28	4	3	9	0	0
<b>Lakshadweep</b>									
2000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>									
2000	738	31	14	26	24	3	132	1	0
2001	390	31	7	100	4	4	69	0	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>									
2000	367	20	41	74	24	33	265	5	1
2001	367	26	17	210	21	43	281	1	1
<b>Manipur</b>									
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>									
2000	12	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>									
2000	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nagaland</b>									
2000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Orissa</b>									
2000	119	0	1	13	4	0	0	0	0
2001	17	0	0	22	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Pondicherry</b>									
2000	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2001	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>Punjab</b>	96	6	0	5	0	2	4	0	0
2000	38	3	7	35	7	0	3	0	0
2001									
<b>Rajasthan</b>	85	5	9	11	0	4	57	0	0
2000	35	3	8	62	0	10	54	0	0
2001									
<b>Sikkim</b>	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001									
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	80	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	20	1	0	7	0	0	1	0	0
2001									
<b>Tripura</b>	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001									
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	309	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
2000	562	39	1	1185	29	1	0	1	1
2001									
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0	0
2000	9	0	0	16	7	0	0	0	0
2001									
<b>West Bengal</b>	127	2	0	74	4	0	0	4	5
2000	12	0	0	86	9	0	0	2	3
2001									

\* NR—Not received

TABLE 17

Number and Percentage of Cases which have Resulted in a Court Decision<sup>69</sup> (For 2001)

States	Total number of Cases for trial including Pending Cases	No of Cases in which Trial were Completed			Convicted Rate
		Convicted	Acquitted or Discharged	Pending Trial	
India	21233	1531	1700	17768	47.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	0	0	2	0
Andhra Pradesh	394	7	70	314	9.1
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	33	0	1	32	0
Bihar	54	2	13	39	13.3
Chandigarh	108	10	10	88	50.0
Chhatisgarh	684	30	16	632	65.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	436	42	90	304	31.8
Goa	71	8	7	54	53.3
Gujarat	830	40	28	762	58.8
Haryana	324	6	22	296	21.4
Himachal Pradesh	162	8	34	120	19.0
Jammu and Kashmir	19	0	0	19	0
Jharkhand	51	1	5	45	16.7
Karnataka	63	0	2	61	0
Kerala	488	1	39	442	2.5
Lakshadweep	2	0	0	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	2065	136	268	1504	33.7
Maharashtra	3999	37	226	3702	14.1
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>69</sup> Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<b>Meghalaya</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nagaland</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Orissa</b>	156	1	8	147	11.1
<b>Pondicherry</b>	9	3	2	4	60.0
<b>Punjab</b>	114	5	13	96	27.8
<b>Rajasthan</b>	250	11	18	221	37.9
<b>Sikkim</b>	7	2	1	4	66.7
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	73	8	3	62	72.7
<b>Tripura</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	10597	1164	795	8630	59.4
<b>Uttaranchal</b>	98	2	6	90	25.0
<b>West Bengal</b>	144	7	23	96	23.3

6. Please provide disaggregated data (by States, gender, age groups, minority and ethnic groups, urban and rural areas) for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002 on:
- the enrolment, attendance and completion rates in percentages of the relevant group in pre-primary schools, in primary schools and in secondary schools (public, private and religious);
  - number and percentage of drop-outs and repetitions;
  - ratio of teachers to students
  - number and proportion of students attending supplementary tuition or tutoring outside of school.

The Department of Elementary Education and Literacy and Department of Secondary Education under the Ministry of Human Resource Development is responsible for collecting and collating educational statistics. These data are collected through Education Management Information System, which is still in the early stage of implementation. It is hoped that in the years to come the Department would be able to compile and develop more comprehensive data<sup>70</sup>.

At present, data are available on enrolment, dropout rates, and ratio of students to teacher for 2001-02.

**TABLE 18**

States	Enrolment <sup>71</sup> 2001-02			Gross Enrolment Ratio <sup>72</sup> 2001-02	
	Pre Primary	(Classes I-V)	(Classes VI-VIII)	(Classes I-V)	(Classes VI-VIII)
<b>INDIA</b>					
<i>Total</i>	4623168	113883060	44828235	96.30	60.20
<i>Boys</i>	2480069	63619495	26088958	105.29	67.77
<i>Girls</i>	2143099	50263565	18739277	86.91	52.09
SC	NA	NA	NA	92.97	69.63
ST	NA	NA	NA	96.29	70.26
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>					
<i>Total</i>	5627	40022	21692	87.00	86.70
<i>Boys</i>	2945	20909	11418	87.12	87.83
<i>Girls</i>	2682	19113	10274	86.88	85.62
SC	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
ST	NA	NA	NA	69.17	68.34
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	515790	8626241	3089951	103.97	52.28
<i>Boys</i>	273060	4382038	1683793	104.71	56.13
<i>Girls</i>	242730	4244203	1406158	103.22	48.32
SC	NA	NA	NA	109.45	72.22
ST	NA	NA	NA	94.98	50.75
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	38599	162495	53917	114.43	70.02
<i>Boys</i>	21427	88768	29507	125.03	73.77
<i>Girls</i>	17172	73727	24410	103.84	65.97
SC	NA	NA	NA	84.16	92.18
ST	NA	NA	NA	102.59	88.33
<b>Assam</b>					
<i>Total</i>	13701	4080610	1518648	117.43	70.63
<i>Boys</i>	7846	2238348	859785	127.18	78.73
<i>Girls</i>	5945	1842262	658863	107.42	62.27
SC	NA	NA	NA	100.67	90.70
ST	NA	NA	NA	101.00	96.14

<sup>70</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>71</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>72</sup> *ibid.*

<b>Bihar</b>					
<i>Total</i>	186	7809112	1913707	78.70	30.07
<i>Boys</i>	101	4840097	1276403	95.45	38.22
<i>Girls</i>	85	2969015	637304	61.19	21.07
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	77.69	33.67
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	79.67	45.77
<b>Chandigarh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	10590	58050	36998	55.29	64.91
<i>Boys</i>	5646	30873	19271	56.13	62.16
<i>Girls</i>	4944	27177	17727	54.35	68.18
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	78.85	74.58
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	301800	2972595	1061631	116.12	68.01
<i>Boys</i>	163856	1576655	615860	124.24	78.86
<i>Girls</i>	137944	1395940	445771	108.13	57.15
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	94.05	78.69
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	103.01	86.54
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>					
<i>Total</i>	0	28604	9844	124.37	82.03
<i>Boys</i>	0	16017	6062	145.61	101.03
<i>Girls</i>	0	12587	3782	104.89	63.03
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	111.21	91.12
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	96.58	84.75
<b>Daman and Diu</b>					
<i>Total</i>	1991	15877	7777	93.39	86.41
<i>Boys</i>	1144	8306	4214	103.83	105.35
<i>Girls</i>	847	7571	3563	84.12	71.26
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	86.54	82.38
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	102.02	79.41
<b>Delhi</b>					
<i>Total</i>	40399	1394230	783232	83.14	85.41
<i>Boys</i>	24255	726381	425751	85.36	88.15
<i>Girls</i>	16144	667849	357481	80.85	82.37
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	61.88	51.34
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Goa</b>					
<i>Total</i>	0	120066	72653	62.86	70.54
<i>Boys</i>	0	62409	38524	68.58	75.54
<i>Girls</i>	0	57657	34129	57.66	65.63
<i>Scheduled SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	75.68	48.55
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	92.58	84.36
<b>Gujarat</b>					
<i>Total</i>	182506	6494625	2380787	122.29	70.67
<i>Boys</i>	105610	3624599	1279840	132.82	73.18
<i>Girls</i>	76896	2870026	1100947	111.16	67.96
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	104.70	91.29
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	116.37	68.52
<b>Haryana</b>					
<i>Total</i>	2030	1969544	988889	76.43	65.84
<i>Boys</i>	1154	1045688	545023	76.33	68.04
<i>Girls</i>	876	923856	443866	76.54	63.32
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	81.83	71.75
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	25950	718310	402171	90.01	92.88
<i>Boys</i>	15358	372832	210629	99.18	99.35
<i>Girls</i>	10592	345478	191542	81.87	86.67
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	88.01	81.86
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	84.63	79.33

<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
<i>Total</i>	49647	1059305	476102	89.95	74.39
<i>Boys</i>	26597	583861	270672	102.43	84.32
<i>Girls</i>	23050	475444	205430	78.07	64.40
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	76.90	88.82
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
<i>Total</i>	0	2854183	776449	88.56	37.56
<i>Boys</i>	0	1637346	470653	100.51	43.86
<i>Girls</i>	0	1216837	305796	76.34	30.76
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	63.48	32.81
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	96.01	74.13
<b>Karnataka</b>					
<i>Total</i>	191879	6516535	2756206	112.74	73.93
<i>Boys</i>	113041	3421214	1459845	116.80	77.73
<i>Girls</i>	78838	3095321	1296361	108.57	70.07
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	106.55	92.83
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	103.86	93.06
<b>Kerala</b>					
<i>Total</i>	53422	2523879	1765699	85.50	97.77
<i>Boys</i>	29034	1293165	924361	85.87	100.47
<i>Girls</i>	24388	1230714	841338	85.11	94.96
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	83.83	93.45
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	98.20	85.24
<b>Lakshadweep</b>					
<i>Total</i>	1213	8002	4768	100.03	97.51
<i>Boys</i>	649	4301	2616	107.53	105.06
<i>Girls</i>	564	3701	2152	92.53	89.67
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	100.51	78.23
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
<i>Total</i>	177988	8265147	2687300	111.24	59.27
<i>Boys</i>	102177	4576068	1663470	119.82	70.76
<i>Girls</i>	75811	3689079	1023830	102.16	46.90
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	110.75	79.55
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	79.41	53.70
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
<i>Total</i>	2106965	11528282	5724999	108.27	90.14
<i>Boys</i>	1104587	6017047	3057663	110.57	94.40
<i>Girls</i>	1002378	5511235	2667336	105.86	85.71
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	110.94	93.67
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	105.13	80.66
<b>Manipur</b>					
<i>Total</i>	105255	298371	126905	99.13	77.86
<i>Boys</i>	54532	155859	67686	108.24	83.56
<i>Girls</i>	50723	142512	59219	90.77	72.22
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	90.22	69.42
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	100.75	66.10
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
<i>Total</i>	173690	327132	96110	112.42	60.83
<i>Boys</i>	84938	163727	46921	117.79	60.16
<i>Girls</i>	88752	163405	49189	107.50	61.49
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	106.06	84.60
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	105.42	68.42
<b>Mizoram</b>					
<i>Total</i>	0	134547	49572	119.07	79.95
<i>Boys</i>	0	72676	25251	132.14	81.45
<i>Girls</i>	0	61871	24321	106.67	78.45
<i>SC</i>	NA	NA	NA	96.96	97.86
<i>ST</i>	NA	NA	NA	118.44	75.39



<b>Nagaland</b>					
Total	89150	212454	65683	105.70	60.26
Boys	47061	110697	33125	110.70	59.15
Girls	42089	101757	32558	100.75	61.43
SC	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
ST	NA	NA	NA	83.42	57.52
<b>Orissa</b>					
Total	31000	4769000	1505000	115.64	55.89
Boys	17000	2792000	919000	133.52	67.03
Girls	14000	1977000	586000	97.25	44.33
SC	NA	NA	NA	106.40	85.21
ST	NA	NA	NA	102.82	63.24
<b>Pondicherry</b>					
Total	23407	101348	66257	76.20	92.02
Boys	12773	52962	34243	84.07	97.84
Girls	10634	48386	32014	69.12	86.52
SC	NA	NA	NA	90.97	94.32
ST	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Punjab</b>					
Total	35530	2073388	992701	76.91	64.88
Boys	21411	1099162	527144	76.49	65.16
Girls	14119	974226	465557	77.38	64.57
SC	NA	NA	NA	109.85	81.59
ST	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
Total	168524	7932456	3306503	112.15	76.19
Boys	98436	5099693	2330982	139.07	102.01
Girls	70088	2832763	975521	83.17	47.47
SC	NA	NA	NA	83.86	74.49
ST	NA	NA	NA	78.85	71.27
<b>Sikkim</b>					
Total	23208	77003	24622	114.93	66.55
Boys	12205	38837	11779	117.69	61.99
Girls	11003	38166	12843	112.25	71.35
SC	NA	NA	NA	82.55	58.91
ST	NA	NA	NA	91.73	59.76
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
Total	0	5673757	3524036	97.81	92.57
Boys	0	2898511	1815266	97.89	93.43
Girls	0	2775246	1708770	97.72	91.67
SC	NA	NA	NA	91.37	96.56
ST	NA	NA	NA	95.52	88.37
<b>Tripura</b>					
Total	214531	460507	165591	101.88	67.59
Boys	109461	241303	88112	111.20	72.22
Girls	105070	219204	77479	93.28	62.99
SC	NA	NA	NA	98.87	86.77
ST	NA	NA	NA	100.06	61.02
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
Total	38500	13378223	4671768	65.72	35.91
Boys	23765	8537218	3236917	80.93	46.94
Girls	14735	4841005	1434851	49.36	23.47
SC	NA	NA	NA	73.04	38.51
ST	NA	NA	NA	74.34	57.12
<b>Uttaranchal</b>					
Total	0	1047798	489440	100.65	73.71
Boys	0	520355	256334	99.88	75.39
Girls	0	527443	233106	101.43	71.95
SC	NA	NA	NA	107.43	86.62
ST	NA	NA	NA	97.36	80.30
<b>West Bengal</b>					
Total	0	10151362	3210627	109.80	53.88
Boys	0	5269573	1840838	112.72	60.51
Girls	0	4881789	1369789	106.82	46.96
SC	NA	NA	NA	108.07	75.05
ST	NA	NA	NA	88.79	55.09

TABLE 19

States	Gross Dropout Rate <sup>73</sup> 2001-02	Ratio of Teachers to Students <sup>74</sup> 2001-02	
	Classes I-VIII	Primary School	Middle School
<b>India</b>			
<i>Total</i>	54.65	43	34
<i>Boys</i>	52.91	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	56.92	NA	NA
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>			
<i>Total</i>	26.98	20	18
<i>Boys</i>	26.97	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	26.99	NA	NA
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	63.09	41	39
<i>Boys</i>	61.25	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	65.16	NA	NA
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	60.62	34	28
<i>Boys</i>	63.00	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	57.42	NA	NA
<b>Assam</b>			
<i>Total</i>	69.21	38	25
<i>Boys</i>	67.54	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	71.27	NA	NA
<b>Bihar</b>			
<i>Total</i>	74.79	73	54
<i>Boys</i>	73.75	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	76.79	NA	NA
<b>Chandigarh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	-1.22	21	27
<i>Boys</i>	3.37	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	-6.62	NA	NA
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	Data included in Madhya Pradesh	44	44
<i>Boys</i>		NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>		NA	NA
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>			
<i>Total</i>	55.41	49	46
<i>Boys</i>	49.39	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	62.68	NA	NA
<b>Daman and Diu</b>			
<i>Total</i>	16.68	45	32
<i>Boys</i>	10.27	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	23.85	NA	NA
<b>Delhi</b>			
<i>Total</i>	16.29	32	21
<i>Boys</i>	9.98	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	22.87	NA	NA
<b>Goa</b>			
<i>Total</i>	4.19	20	16
<i>Boys</i>	-1.30	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	9.89	NA	NA
<b>Gujarat</b>			
<i>Total</i>	52.52	68	38
<i>Boys</i>	50.02	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	55.92	NA	NA

<sup>73</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India

<sup>74</sup> *ibid.*

<b>Haryana</b>			
<i>Total</i>	12.35	39	22
<i>Boys</i>	8.21	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	17.13	NA	NA
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	21.90	23	16
<i>Boys</i>	20.50	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	23.40	NA	NA
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>			
<i>Total</i>	30.14	31	19
<i>Boys</i>	32.25	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	27.30	NA	NA
<b>Jharkhand</b>			
<i>Total</i>		65	53
<i>Boys</i>	Data included in Bihar	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>		NA	NA
<b>Karnataka</b>			
<i>Total</i>	50.99	30	39
<i>Boys</i>	50.80	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	51.20	NA	NA
<b>Kerala</b>			
<i>Total</i>	0.00	28	28
<i>Boys</i>	0.00	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	0.00	NA	NA
<b>Lakshadweep</b>			
<i>Total</i>	23.42	27	48
<i>Boys</i>	22.11	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	24.85	NA	NA
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	50.11	44	29
<i>Boys</i>	46.22	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	55.32	NA	NA
<b>Maharashtra</b>			
<i>Total</i>	37.03	39	30
<i>Boys</i>	35.36	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	38.90	NA	NA
<b>Manipur</b>			
<i>Total</i>	37.75	22	19
<i>Boys</i>	38.73	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	36.61	NA	NA
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
<i>Total</i>	76.99	34	17
<i>Boys</i>	77.07	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	76.90	NA	NA
<b>Mizoram</b>			
<i>Total</i>	59.89	21	9
<i>Boys</i>	61.17	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	58.50	NA	NA
<b>Nagaland</b>			
<i>Total</i>	53.36	19	18
<i>Boys</i>	55.66	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	50.80	NA	NA
<b>Orissa</b>			
<i>Total</i>	60.74	39	36
<i>Boys</i>	61.53	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	59.55	NA	NA
<b>Pondicherry</b>			
<i>Total</i>	2.92	25	23
<i>Boys</i>	2.60	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	3.27	NA	NA
<b>Punjab</b>			
<i>Total</i>	36.99	44	17
<i>Boys</i>	35.31	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	38.83	NA	NA

<b>Rajasthan</b>			
<i>Total</i>	53.56	51	40
<i>Boys</i>	46.83	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	64.62	NA	NA
<b>Sikkim</b>			
<i>Total</i>	63.41	16	18
<i>Boys</i>	67.72	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	58.51	NA	NA
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>			
<i>Total</i>	40.07	33	37
<i>Boys</i>	43.95	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	35.43	NA	NA
<b>Tripura</b>			
<i>Total</i>	69.02	31	18
<i>Boys</i>	68.84	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	69.23	NA	NA
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>			
<i>Total</i>	60.11	44	30
<i>Boys</i>	55.89	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	66.81	NA	NA
<b>Uttaranchal</b>			
<i>Total</i>	Data included in Uttar Pradesh	35	34
<i>Boys</i>		NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>		NA	NA
<b>West Bengal</b>			
<i>Total</i>	70.87	56	51
<i>Boys</i>	67.65	NA	NA
<i>Girls</i>	74.38	NA	NA

7. Please provide disaggregated statistical data (by States, gender, age groups, minority and ethnic groups, urban, and rural areas) on infant and child mortality, early pregnancy, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, suicide, drug, alcohol and tobacco abuse for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002.

### Infant Mortality Rate

The Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the probability of dying before the first birthday and is calculated for per 1000 live births.

The office of Registrar General of India and Census Commissioner of India estimates the national and state level mortality measures through the Sample Registration System (SRS). Data on IMR is given in Table 20.

**TABLE 20**

STATES/Union Territories	Infant Mortality Rate <sup>75</sup>				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
				Male	Female
<b>India</b>					
2000	68	74	44	67	69
2001	66	72	42	64	68
2002	64	69	40	NA	NA
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>					
2000	23	27	10	19	13
2001	18	21	8	7	6
2002	21	25	8	NA	NA
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
2000	65	74	36	66	64
2001	66	74	40	65	68
2002	62	71	35	NA	NA
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
2000	44	45	11	41	39
2001	39	41	11	35	31
2002	40	42	11	NA	NA
<b>Assam</b>					
2000	75	78	35	66	83
2001	74	77	34	69	80
2002	70	73	38	NA	NA
<b>Bihar</b>					
2000	62	63	53	62	61
2001	62	63	52	57	68
2002	61	62	50	NA	NA
<b>Chandigarh</b>					
2000	28	38	26	24	31
2001	24	28	23	26	2
2002	25	30	24	NA	NA
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>					
2000	79	95	49	92	66
2001	77	88	58	72	78
2002	73	85	51	NA	NA
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>					
2000	58	62	14	53	61
2001	58	62	9	81	39
2002	56	59	16	NA	NA

<sup>75</sup> Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India

<b>Daman and Diu</b>					
2000	48	38	57	73	29
2001	40	42	35	45	40
2002	39	35	42	NA	NA
<b>Delhi</b>					
2000	32	32	32	30	34
2001	29	34	28	27	23
2002	32	31	32	NA	NA
<b>Goa</b>					
2000	23	24	21	27	15
2001	19	20	15	11	17
2002	19	21	16	NA	NA
<b>Gujarat</b>					
2000	62	69	45	59	67
2001	60	68	42	61	60
2002	60	68	37	NA	NA
<b>Haryana</b>					
2000	67	69	57	63	71
2001	66	68	55	63	70
2002	62	65	51	NA	NA
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
2000	60	62	37	57	45
2001	54	56	32	63	70
2002	58	60	32	NA	NA
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>					
2000	50	51	45	59	46
2001	48	49	39	43	36
2002	47	49	38	NA	NA
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
2000	70	74	48	59	79
2001	62	67	40	37	54
2002	58	61	38	NA	NA
<b>Karnataka</b>					
2000	57	68	24	65	47
2001	58	69	26	59	58
2002	55	65	25	NA	NA
<b>Kerala</b>					
2000	14	14	14	15	13
2001	11	12	9	14	9
2002	10	11	8	NA	NA
<b>Lakshadweep</b>					
2000	27	25	29	15	29
2001	33	34	33	43	33
2002	25	25	25	NA	NA
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
2000	87	93	54	81	93
2001	86	92	53	83	89
2002	85	90	56	NA	NA
<b>Maharashtra</b>					
2000	48	56	33	46	50
2001	45	55	28	43	48
2002	45	52	34	NA	NA
<b>Manipur</b>					
2000	23	23	25	21	24
2001	20	19	23	8	12
2002	17	17	21	NA	NA
<b>Meghalaya</b>					
2000	58	61	32	65	67
2001	56	57	41	52	50
2002	60	62	41	NA	NA

<b>Mizoram</b>					
2000	21	23	17	18	17
2001	19	23	12	20	16
2002	15	16	14	NA	NA
<b>Nagaland</b>					
2000	NA	NA	23	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA	13	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA	16	NA	NA
<b>Orissa</b>					
2000	95	99	66	98	92
2001	91	95	61	90	93
2002	87	91	56	NA	NA
<b>Pondicherry</b>					
2000	23	33	15	14	25
2001	22	31	15	26	17
2002	23	32	17	NA	NA
<b>Punjab</b>					
2000	52	56	38	45	61
2001	52	56	38	43	63
2002	51	55	35	NA	NA
<b>Rajasthan</b>					
2000	79	82	58	76	81
2001	80	84	57	78	82
2002	78	81	55	NA	NA
<b>Sikkim</b>					
2000	49	49	36	50	44
2001	42	43	31	30	29
2002	39	39	27	NA	NA
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
2000	51	56	38	49	54
2001	49	55	35	45	54
2002	44	50	32	NA	NA
<b>Tripura</b>					
2000	41	42	32	31	39
2001	39	40	30	39	31
2002	38	38	34	NA	NA
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
2000	83	87	65	81	86
2001	83	86	62	82	84
2002	80	83	58	NA	NA
<b>Uttaranchal</b>					
2000	50	73	26	54	43
2001	48	69	26	40	40
2002	44	66	22	NA	NA
<b>West Bengal</b>					
2000	51	54	37	54	47
2001	51	54	38	53	49
2002	49	52	36	NA	NA
<b>Note:</b> 1. Infant Mortality Rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three-year period (1999-2001)					
2. Estimates of Infant Mortality Rate by sex are subject to year to year fluctuations					

## Child Mortality Rate

Child Mortality is defined as the probability of dying between the first and fifth birthdays and the rate is calculated per 1000 children.

The NFHS-2 gives the data on child mortality rate for the year 1998-99. The details are given in Table 21.

The Office of the Registrar General of India have provide data on child mortality for the year 2000. Details are given in Table 22.

**TABLE 21**

STATES/Union Territories	Child Mortality Rate <sup>76</sup> 1998-99				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
India	29.3	27.9 (male) 41.7 (female)	24.9 (male) 36.7 (female)	24.9	36.7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Andhra Pradesh	21.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arunachal Pradesh	37.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Assam	21.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bihar	34.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chhatisgarh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Delhi	9.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Goa	10.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gujarat	24.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Haryana	21.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Himachal Pradesh	8.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jammu and Kashmir	16.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Jharkahand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Karnataka	19.3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kerala	2.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	56.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maharashtra	15.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manipur	19.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Meghalaya	36.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mizoram	18.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nagaland	22.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Orissa	25.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pondicherry	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Punjab	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rajasthan	37.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sikkim	28.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	15.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tripura	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	39.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Uttaranchal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
West Bengal	19.9	NA	NA	NA	NA

<sup>76</sup> National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-99



**TABLE 22<sup>77</sup>**

STATES/Union Territories	Estimated Death Rates for Children Aged 0-4 years (India and Bigger States) For 2000				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
				Male	Female
India	19.5	21.7	11.5	18.6	20.6
Andhra Pradesh	15.9	18.1	9.1	15.8	16.0
Assam	22.9	24.0	9.4	20.4	25.6
Bihar	19.2	19.7	14.8	18.4	20.1
Gujarat	19.0	21.9	12.0	17.9	20.3
Haryana	18.5	19.2	15.6	16.9	20.4
Himachal Pradesh	13.0	13.3	7.5	13.8	12.1
Karnataka	15.2	18.4	6.5	16.8	13.5
Kerala	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.4	3.2
Madhya Pradesh	26.9	29.1	15.1	24.3	29.7
Maharashtra	11.0	12.6	8.1	10.4	11.7
Orissa	25.1	26.0	16.9	25.1	25.1
Punjab	15.0	16.8	8.9	12.9	17.6
Rajasthan	24.6	26.2	15.5	21.9	27.6
Tamil Nadu	12.0	13.2	9.5	11.6	12.5
Uttar Pradesh	26.8	28.2	19.3	24.6	29.4
West Bengal	13.2	14.2	9.1	13.9	12.5

### **Early Pregnancy**

According to Multi Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2000, 16% of all pregnancies occur in the age group 15-19 years of age.

### **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (including HIV/AIDS)**

According to data available from National Aids Control Organisation (NACO), Government of India, the number of persons falling under the Risk/ Transmission Category, as on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2003 is 57781, out of which 2163 are in the age group 0-14 years (Males-1326 and Females-837)<sup>78</sup>.

### **Suicide**

The number of cases that were reported under abatement of suicide for the year 2001 was 26. Eighteen cases reported in 2000<sup>79</sup>.

### **Drug Abuse**

Information in respect to drug offences and drug trafficking are reported under Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.

Details regarding suicide and drug abuse are given in Table 23. Data for drug abuse includes both drug trafficking and other offences committed under the Act.

<sup>77</sup> Office of Registrar General of India, Government of India

<sup>78</sup> <http://www.naco.nic.in/indiascene/overv.htm>

<sup>79</sup> Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

TABLE 23

STATES/Union Territories	Abetment of Suicide <sup>80</sup>	Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act <sup>81</sup>
	Total	Total
<b>India</b>		
2000	18	16
2001	26	52
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
2000	10	0
2001	7	0
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Assam</b>		
2000	2	0
2001	0	0
<b>Bihar</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Chandigarh</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	1
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>		
2000	--	--
2001	1	8
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Daman and Diu</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Delhi</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	3
<b>Goa</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Gujarat</b>		
2000	0	1
2001	0	0
<b>Haryana</b>		
2000	1	0
2001	0	25
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>		
2000	0	2
2001	0	0
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>		
2000	--	--
2001	0	1

<sup>80</sup> Crime in India, 2000 & Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<sup>81</sup> *ibid.*

<b>Karnataka</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	1
<b>Kerala</b>		
2000	1	0
2001	0	0
<b>Lakshadweep</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
2000		
2001	0 8	6 3
<b>Maharashtra</b>		
2000	2	1
2001	4	2
<b>Manipur</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Mizoram</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	2
<b>Nagaland</b>		
2000	0	1
2001	0	0
<b>Orissa</b>		
2000	0	1
2001	4	0
<b>Pondicherry</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Punjab</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Rajasthan</b>		
2000	2	2
2001	1	0
<b>Sikkim</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	1
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
2000	0	1
2001	1	1
<b>Tripura</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
2000	0	0
2001	0	3
<b>Uttaranchal</b>		
2000	--	--
2001	0	0
<b>West Bengal</b>		
2000	0	1
2001	0	1

### **Alcohol Abuse**

According to NFHS-2 survey, 2.4 percent males and 0.6 percent females in the age group 15-19 years drink alcohol in India<sup>82</sup>.

<sup>82</sup> National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-99

**Tobacco Abuse**

The NFHS-2 survey states that 9.4 percent males and 2.1 females in the age group 15-19 years chew paan masala or tobacco<sup>83</sup>.

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<sup>83</sup> *ibid.*

8. Please provide appropriate disaggregated data (including by States, gender, age, minority and ethnic groups, and type of crime) for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002, in particular on the number of:
- minors, who have allegedly committed a crime, reported to the police;
  - minors who have been sentenced and type of punishment or sanctions related to offences including length of deprivation of liberty;
  - detention facilities for juvenile delinquents and their capacity;
  - minors detained in these facilities and minors detained in adult facilities;
  - minors kept in pre-trial detention and the average length of their detention;
  - reported cases of abuse and maltreatment of minors during their arrest and detention;
  - number of juveniles tried and sentenced as adults.

The "Crime in India" was collecting figures for juvenile delinquency were till 2000 as per the definition of child under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, that is 16 years for boys and 18 years for girls. This Act was replaced by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act in 2000, which defines a juvenile as a person below the age of 18 years. This definition has been used in collecting data for the year 2001 and the increase in the figures of 2001 may be attributed to inclusion of boys from 16 to 18 years of age<sup>84</sup>.

Details pertaining to juvenile delinquency is given in Tables 24 and 25:

TABLE 24

STATES/Union Territories	Juvenile Delinquency		Juveniles Apprehended						
	Under Indian Penal Code	Under Special and Local Laws (SLL)	Under Indian Penal Code			Under Special and Local Laws (SLL)			
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
<b>India</b>									
2000 <sup>85</sup>	9267	5154	9193	2847	12040	4661	1281	5942	
2001 <sup>86</sup>	16509	8332	20888	1803	22691	9548	483	10031	
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>									
2000	6	0	4	2	6	0	0	0	
2001	13	0	13	3	16	0	0	0	
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>									
2000	706	71	630	242	872	34	43	77	
2001	1266	118	1348	77	1425	89	51	140	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>									
2000	84	0	101	5	106	0	0	0	
2001	51	1	136	0	136	1	0	1	
<b>Assam</b>									
2000	207	0	209	38	247	0	0	0	
2001	208	0	239	14	253	0	0	0	
<b>Bihar</b>									
2000	655	20	616	140	756	18	6	24	
2001	528	7	552	24	576	10	0	10	
<b>Chandigarh</b>									
2000	36	3	40	6	46	2	1	3	
2001	50	5	55	11	66	5	0	5	
<b>Chhatisgarh</b>									
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
2001	866	104	1150	41	1191	168	3	171	

<sup>84</sup> Chapter 10— Juvenile Delinquency, Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<sup>85</sup> Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<sup>86</sup> Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>								
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Daman and Diu</b>								
2000	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
2001	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Delhi</b>								
2000	299	11	389	71	460	14	0	14
2001	581	39	784	32	816	42	0	42
<b>Goa</b>								
2000	22	3	23	4	27	0	4	4
2001	42	22	65	2	67	15	11	26
<b>Gujarat</b>								
2000	858	544	685	424	1109	277	401	678
2001	1713	1041	2316	300	2616	1572	182	1754
<b>Haryana</b>								
2000	343	65	336	135	471	71	10	81
2001	1015	622	1276	97	1373	632	10	642
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
2000	36	6	36	16	52	6	0	6
2001	85	7	124	6	130	11	1	12
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	316	10	178	107	285	13	0	13
<b>Karnataka</b>								
2000	242	32	206	76	282	10	25	35
2001	420	145	641	52	693	124	26	150
<b>Kerala</b>								
2000	41	0	36	23	59	0	0	0
2001	82	5	120	7	127	5	0	5
<b>Lakshadweep</b>								
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
2000	2681	190	2913	628	3541	272	23	295
2001	3147	1062	5322	285	5607	1711	10	1721
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
2000	1641	188	1794	367	2161	174	486	660
2001	2810	709	3804	329	4133	813	44	857
<b>Manipur</b>								
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
2000	21	0	22	4	26	0	0	0
2001	47	1	65	0	65	1	0	1
<b>Mizoram</b>								
2000	31	4	22	11	33	0	8	8
2001	23	18	27	4	31	7	11	18
<b>Nagaland</b>								
2000	8	2	12	13	25	0	9	9
2001	10	5	19	2	21	5	0	5
<b>Orissa</b>								
2000	168	1	217	7	224	1	0	1
2001	155	0	206	6	212	0	0	0
<b>Pondicherry</b>								
2000	13	0	16	0	16	0	0	0
2001	3	0	3	0	3	0	0	0

<b>Punjab</b>								
2000	16	4	11	68	79	2	4	6
2001	22	5	17	7	24	5	0	5
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
2000	680	44	509	399	908	28	19	47
2001	2285	275	2506	323	2883	348	14	362
<b>Sikkim</b>								
2000	9	0	23	0	23	0	0	0
2001	8	1	15	0	15	2	0	2
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
2000	295	3891	248	84	332	3694	225	3919
2001	606	3918	528	98	626	3826	103	3929
<b>Tripura</b>								
2000	8	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
2001	20	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
2000	72	63	65	15	80	55	8	63
2001	106	58	131	19	150	105	1	106
<b>Uttaranchal</b>								
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	2	152	4	1	5	36	16	52
<b>West Bengal</b>								
2000	87	12	20	69	89	3	9	12
2001	24	2	23	2	25	2	0	2

**TABLE 25**

STATES/Union Territories	Disposal of Cases of Juveniles Arrested (under IPC and SLL Crimes) and sent to courts							
	Arrested and Sent to Courts	Sent to Homes after Advise or admonition	Released on Probation and Placed Under Care Of		Sent to Special Homes	Dealt with Fine	Acquitted or otherwise disposed of	Pending disposal
			Parents/Guardian	Fit Institutional				
<b>India</b>								
2000 <sup>87</sup>	17982	2619	3091	2012	1864	609	1132	6655
2001 <sup>88</sup>	33628	4127	4833	1003	4037	897	4435	14296
<b>Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>								
2000	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2001	16	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
2000	949	48	204	54	7	83	92	461
2001	1565	83	333	36	157	130	199	627
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>								
2000	106	0	5	0	27	0	5	69
2001	137	0	38	0	0	0	0	99
<b>Assam</b>								
2000	247	42	16	11	50	15	35	78
2001	253	0	83	8	51	0	15	96
<b>Bihar</b>								
2000	780	72	102	35	325	40	73	133
2001	586	241	10	5	214	11	21	84
<b>Chandigarh</b>								
2000	49	0	19	0	5	8	2	15
2001	71	6	17	0	5	0	4	39

<sup>87</sup> Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<sup>88</sup> Crime in India, 2001, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

<b>Chhatisgarh</b> 2000 2001	-- 1362	-- 36	-- 117	-- 87	-- 151	-- 26	-- 184	-- 761
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b> 2000 2001	0 2	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1
<b>Daman and Diu</b> 2000 2001	2 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	2 1
<b>Delhi</b> 2000 2001	474 858	0 26	29 29	0 29	144 179	10 28	137 98	154 469
<b>Goa</b> 2000 2001	31 93	0 10	7 4	0 0	0 28	0 10	1 2	23 39
<b>Gujarat</b> 2000 2001	1787 4370	83 628	186 378	97 95	60 252	34 92	135 147	1192 2278
<b>Haryana</b> 2000 2001	552 2015	5 9	4 35	0 93	7 9	29 27	10 170	497 1672
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b> 2000 2001	58 142	3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 2	3 11	46 129
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b> 2000 2001	0 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2
<b>Jharkhand</b> 2000 2001	-- 298	-- 20	-- 25	-- 49	-- 52	-- 17	-- 27	-- 108
<b>Karnataka</b> 2000 2001	317 843	25 172	34 20	5 0	26 7	1 1	25 495	201 148
<b>Kerala</b> 2000 2001	59 132	0 0	2 2	1 0	13 27	3 2	0 5	40 96
<b>Lakshadweep</b> 2000 2001	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b> 2000 2001	3836 7328	599 1917	567 1425	82 181	490 1361	229 322	378 180	1491 1942
<b>Maharashtra</b> 2000 2001	2821 4990	231 328	663 679	142 273	418 599	20 93	148 182	1199 2836
<b>Manipur</b> 2000 2001	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
<b>Meghalaya</b> 2000 2001	26 66	2 22	0 13	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 6	20 25
<b>Mizoram</b> 2000 2001	41 49	0 0	11 3	13 5	13 23	2 11	2 5	0 2
<b>Nagaland</b> 2000 2001	34 26	25 3	9 3	0 2	0 1	0 7	0 5	0 5
<b>Orissa</b> 2000 2001	225 212	51 42	66 33	7 6	33 49	0 0	5 2	63 80



<b>Pondicherry</b>								
2000	16	4	7	0	1	0	0	4
2001	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Punjab</b>								
2000	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
2001	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
<b>Rajasthan</b>								
2000	955	116	137	35	109	21	3	534
2001	3245	286	497	64	202	59	368	1769
<b>Sikkim</b>								
2000	23	5	3	7	5	0	3	0
2001	17	2	0	4	5	0	0	6
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
2000	4251	1308	994	1517	95	98	38	201
2001	4555	243	1072	58	578	29	2259	316
<b>Tripura</b>								
2000	8	0	6	0	0	0	2	0
2001	20	0	5	0	0	0	15	0
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
2000	143	0	5	0	21	3	7	107
2001	256	0	11	0	71	24	31	119
<b>Uttaranchal</b>								
2000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	57	52	0	0	5	0	0	0
<b>West Bengal</b>								
2000	101	0	15	6	15	7	24	34
2001	27	0	0	8	9	6	2	2

9. ***With reference to special protection measures, please provide statistical data (including by States, gender, age, urban/rural areas) per year between 2000 and 2002 on:***

**a) *The number of children involved in sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking and the number of children involved in sexual exploitation who received assistance in recovery and counselling***

The Department of Women and Child development has in 2002 **initiated** a study on trafficking. One of the objectives of the study is to collect data on the number of children and women **who become victims of** sexual exploitation and trafficking. The findings of the study are expected to be released shortly.

**b) *The number of street children***

Country-wide data is not available on the number of street children in the country. Under the Scheme "An Integrated Programme for Street Children", 37195 street children were provided benefits during the year 2002-03<sup>89</sup>. For more details please refer to Table 13.

**c) *The number of child labourers***

The estimated number of working children in the country as per the 55<sup>th</sup> round of the NSSO Survey (1999-2000) is 10.4 million<sup>90</sup>.

Data pertaining to child labourers has been collected during the Census, 2001. The findings are expected shortly.

**d) *The number of unaccompanied minors, asylum-seeking and refugee children.***

Refer to Chapter 8 of the India-First Periodic report.

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<sup>89</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>90</sup> Economic Survey, 2002-03, Government of India.

**10. The list of States which have set up Special Courts under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 and the number of courts per State and the number of convictions under that Act.**

Under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 it is mandatory for all State Governments and Union Territories to set up Special Courts for speedy trial, to notify public prosecutors, and to provide adequate facilities including legal aid, ensure economic and social rehabilitation of the victims of atrocities, to appoint officers for exercising supervision over prosecutions, to set up committees at appropriate level, to conduct periodic survey of the working of the provisions of this Act and identification of atrocity prone areas etc<sup>91</sup>.

Steps taken by State Governments and Union Territories are as follows: -

**STATES**

**1. Andhra Pradesh**

Three exclusive Special Sessions Courts at Chittoor, Guntur and Hyderabad has been set up and in other districts, Special Courts have been specified.

A special cell in the Police Department as well as in the department of Social Welfare has been created.

**2. Assam**

Eighteen Special Courts have been specified and Legal Aid Committees have been functioning in all the districts.

A State Level Advisory Council has also been set up.

**3. Bihar**

Court of first Class Additional Sessions Judge has been specified as Special Courts.

A Cell has been set up at the Police Headquarters for monitoring cases of atrocities. A State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review implementation of the Act.

**4. Chattisgarh**

Seven Special Courts have been set up. Special Police Thanas (Stations) have been created in eight districts.

At the State Level, a Committee headed by the Chief Minister and at the District Level, chaired by the districts collectors have been constituted.

**5. Goa**

Two designated Special Courts are functioning in the State.

A State level Committee under the Chairmanship of the minister of Social Welfare has also been set up.

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<sup>91</sup> National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Government of India

**6. Gujarat**

Three exclusive Special Courts have been set up in three districts whereas in other districts, Sessions Courts have been specified as Special Courts.

A high power Committee headed by the Chief Minister has been constituted to review the cases. At district level, a Vigilance Committee has been constituted for the same purpose.

**7. Haryana**

The Court of Senior Most Additional Session Judge in each district has been specified as Special Court.

Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed in each Special Court. Committees have been constituted at State and District level to review and monitor the implementation of the Act.

**8. Himachal Pradesh**

District and Session Courts in nine districts have been specified as Special Courts.

State Level and district Level Vigilance and Grievance Redressal Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister of the State and District Magistrates respectively.

**9. Jharkhand**

The District of Chatra and Palamau have been specified as Special Courts. A Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Thana (Police Station) has been set up at Ranchi.

A Cell has been established in the Home Department. A State Level Committee has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of the State.

**10. Karnataka**

Besides six exclusive Special Courts, the Session Courts in all other districts have been specified as Special Courts.

Seven Special Public Prosecutors have been appointed. State Level Vigilance and monitoring Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Minister. A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of Home has also been set up to review the progress of atrocity cases.

**11. Kerala**

The District Courts have been specified as Special Courts and the public prosecutors of all districts have been nominated as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting the cases in the Special Courts.

District Level Committee has been constituted in each district. Monitoring and Evaluation Committees at the State Level under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister is functioning.

**12. Madhya Pradesh**

Thirty Five Special Courts have been set up. In the remaining Districts, the District and Session Courts have been designated as specified Special Courts.

Monitoring and Evaluation Committee at the State Level under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been formed. A panel of senior Advocates and Public Prosecutors for all the Districts have been notified.

**13. Maharashtra**

Courts of District and Session Judge in each District have been specified as Special Courts.

Vigilance Committee at the State level has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister. At Divisional and District Level, Committees are functioning under the Chairpersonship of Revenue Commissioner and District Magistrates respectively.

**14. Manipur**

District and Session Courts of East and West Manipur districts have been designated as Special Courts.

**15. Meghalaya**

Special Courts have been set up in all the Districts of the State.

Special Public Prosecutors have also been designated in each Special Court for conducting cases.

**16. Mizoram**

One special Court has been established for the entire State.

**17. Orissa**

Fifty-two Courts of the District and Session Judges/Additional District and Session Judges have been designated as Special Courts.

The Human Rights Protection Cells in all the thirty-two police districts have been constituted. At the State level, Scheduled Castes Welfare Advisory Board has been constituted under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister and similar Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Home Department.

**18. Punjab**

Special Courts have been set up and the senior most Additional and District Session Judges has been designated as a Special Judge of the Courts.

Concerned Public Prosecutors have been designated as Special Public Prosecutors.

**19. Rajasthan**

Exclusive Special Courts have been set up at divisional headquarters at Jaipur, Ajmer, Kota, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner, besides those at district levels such as Pali, Medta, Alwar, Pratapgarh (Chittorgarh), Dausa, Sriganganagar, Jhalawad, Swai Madhopur, Baran, Tonk and Bhilwara.

In the remaining districts, Courts of District Session Judge have been specified as Special Courts, Special Public Prosecutors have also been appointed for the purpose of conducting cases in that Court. A State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at district level have also been formed.

**20. Sikkim**

The District and Session Courts has been designated as Special Courts.

**21. Tamil Nadu**

Four Special Courts at Tiruchirapalli, Tanjore, Madurai, and Tirunavelli for sixteen districts have been set up.

Further, in ten districts Principal Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts. The State Government has been constituted a State Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of Chief Minister.

**22. Tripura**

All the Courts of Session Judges in the State have been specified as Special Courts for the purpose of trial of offences under the Act.

A State Level high power Scheduled Caste Welfare Advisory Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Chief Minister has been constituted to review and evaluate the implementation of the Act along with other welfare measures for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes.

**23. Uttar Pradesh**

Special Courts have been notified in twenty districts.

In the remaining districts, second Additional District and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts. Public Prosecutors have been exclusively appointed for the purpose of conducting cases in the districts wherein Special Courts are notified.

**24. Uttaranchal**

Special Courts have been set up in three districts of the State.

Special Police Cells in the office of the district Superintendent of Police has been set up in all thirteen districts.

**25. West Bengal**

All Districts and Session Courts have been designated as Special Courts.

**UNION TERRITORIES**

**26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

The Session Court at Port Blair has been designated as Special Court to try offences under the Act.

**27. Chandigarh**

The Court of Additional Session Judge, Chandigarh has been designated as Special Court.

**28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli**

The Session Court at Silvassa has been designated as Special Court.

The District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee under the Chairpersonship of the Collector has been set up.

**29. Delhi**

The Court of the Additional. Session Judge has been designated as Special Court under the Act.

**30. Lakshadweep**

The court of Sessions, Kozhikode in Kerala has been designated as Special Court.

**31. Pondicherry**

The Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pondicherry, SDJM, Karaikal and First Class Judicial Magistrate, Yanam has been designated as Special Courts.

A State Level Committee for the welfare of Scheduled Castes has been constituted with the Minister-in-charge of Scheduled Castes Welfare as Chairman.

Details regarding the number of cases ended in conviction is given are given in Table 26<sup>92</sup>.

**TABLE 26**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Pending Cases including previous year</b>	<b>Number of cases ended in conviction (percentage of conviction)</b>	<b>Number of cases ended in acquittal (percentage of acquittal)</b>	<b>Number of cases pending with courts (percentage of pendency)</b>
2000	143505 (22792 fresh cases + 120713 previous cases)	1241 (0.86)	9996 (6.96)	132268 (92.18)
2001	152957 (20689 fresh cases + 132268 brought forward cases)	1965 (1.29)	14238 (9.29)	136754 (89.42)

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<sup>92</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India.

## **B. General Measures of Implementation**

1. *With reference to paras. 54-102 of the State party report, the Committee would appreciate to receive updated information receiving information on intended or planned activities related to recommendations contained in the Committee's previous concluding observations (CRC/C/15/Add.115, 23 February 2000) which have not yet been implemented, in particular those related to the definition of the child (para. 26), non-discrimination (paras. 31 and 33) the right to education system (paras. 57-58) and economic exploitation (para. 64).*

### **Definition of the Child: -**

We are in agreement with the principles stated in the "Implementation Handbook for the Convention on the Rights of the Child": -

"Setting an age for the acquisition of certain rights or for the loss of certain protection is a complex matter. It balances the concept of the child as a subject of rights whose evolving capacities must be respected (acknowledged in Articles 5 and 14) with the concept of the State's obligation to provide special protection".

Different legislations prescribe different minimum ages for specific activities.

For more details please refer to Chapter 2 of the First-India Periodic Report.

**Non Discrimination:** - The guiding principles underpinning the Constitution of India are equality before law, equal protection to all and non-discrimination. Article 14 of the Constitution, holds that "The State shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of law within the territory of India". Article 15 enjoins upon the State not to discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

For more details please refer to Chapter 3 B of the First Periodic Report, 2001.

**Right to Education System:** - The 93<sup>rd</sup> Constitution Amendment Bill now known as the Constitutional (86<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Act, was notified on 13 December 2002, making free and compulsory education a fundamental right for all children in the age group of 6-14 years.

For more details please refer to Chapter "Information Update" in the First-India Periodic Report.

**Economic Exploitation:** -The Government of India as per the 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment has made free and compulsory education for all children a fundamental right. Ministry of Rural Areas and employment, Department of rural Employment and Poverty Alleviation has issued directions to all the District Rural Development Agencies and Zilla Parishads that, priority may be given to the adult member of the family of the children withdrawn from work in giving assistance under the employment generation schemes.

The Tenth Five Year Plan strategies for elimination of child labour provides for elimination of child labour from hazardous occupations and processes by the end of Tenth Plan. During the Plan period, child labour elimination programmes would be implemented in a more focussed, integrated, expanded and co-ordinated manner with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The Tenth Plan for the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) is Rs 6675.00 million as against Rs 2496.00 million in Ninth Plan.

It is proposed to start 150 additional **NCLPs** during the Tenth Plan in child labour endemic districts in the country.



2. *In respect to the declaration made on article 32, please provide more information on its legal grounds and the efforts undertaken to withdraw it.*

Please refer to Chapter 1 of the First-India Periodic Report.

As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, a Child means any person who has not completed 14 years of age. The Act prohibits employment of children in 13 occupation and 57 processes contained in Part A & B of the Schedule to the Act (Section 3). It regulates the condition of employment's in all occupations and processes not prohibited under the Act (part III)

Any person who employs any child in contravention of the provisions of Section 3 of the Act is liable for punishment with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less that three months but which may extend to one year or with fine which shall not be less than Rs 10,000 but which may extend to Rs 20,000 or both (Section 14)

The Central and State Governments enforce the provisions of the Act in their respective spheres.

**3. Please provide information on the list of measures taken by each State government for the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000, including the number of juvenile courts and Juvenile Welfare Boards in the respective States.**

In order to ensure speedy implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment frames Model Rules under the Act for the guidelines of State Governments/Union Territories. These rules were circulated to all States and Union Territories with the request to either adopt the Model Rules or frame their own Rules on the basis of these Model Rules. The State Governments are in the process of drafting their own rules or adopting these Model rules as also setting up other essential institutional infrastructure<sup>93</sup>. The details of the measures taken by the State Governments and Union Territories are given in Table 27.

**TABLE 27**

<b>STATES/Union Territories</b>	<b>Measures Taken<sup>94</sup></b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft rules have been prepared and are under consideration.</li> <li>2. Observation Home/Special home/Children Home are being maintained by the Union Territory Administration.</li> <li>3. Proposal for Constitution of Advisory Board at the State Level under active consideration.</li> <li>4. Creation of Special Juvenile Police Unit is being undertaken.</li> <li>5. The State is planning to appoint Inspection Committee for Children Homes.</li> </ol>
Andhra Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft rules have been framed in consultation with various groups.</li> <li>2. Juvenile Welfare Board has been constituted for all Homes.</li> <li>3. City Advisory Boards have been constituted in Hyderabad, Vizag, Vijayawada where CHILDLINE services are functioning.</li> <li>4. Eleven Observation Homes and two Special homes for Juveniles have been established. Four Juvenile Homes have been established in co-management with NGOs.</li> </ol>
Arunachal Pradesh	Information is being collected.
Assam	Information is being collected.
Bihar	Information is being collected.
Chandigarh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Observation Homes and Special Homes have been notified.</li> <li>2. Constitution of Juvenile Justice Board is under consideration of the Union Territory Administration.</li> <li>3. One Juvenile Home with a capacity of 12 Juvenile has been set up.</li> <li>4. Special Juvenile Police Unit is being set up.</li> </ol>
Chhatisgarh	Information is being collected.
Daman and Diu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Model rules have been adopted by the Union Territory.</li> <li>2. The Union Territory has initiated action for constituting Juvenile Justice Boards.</li> <li>3. The State is proposing to set up Child Welfare Committees shortly.</li> </ol>
Delhi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Prevention) Act, 2000 have been framed and notified.</li> <li>2. A Selection Committee under the chairmanship of retired High Court Judge to constitute Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committee.</li> <li>3. Juvenile Justice fund is being created for the welfare and rehabilitation of children/juveniles.</li> <li>4. State Advisory Board is being constituted. This Board will inspect and advise on the developments made on the Juvenile justice services.</li> <li>5. One Observation Home for Boys in conflict with law has been established.</li> <li>6. Ten Children Homes are being run by the State Government.</li> <li>7. Proposals for establishment of Shelter Homes have been received from some NGOs.</li> <li>8. Schemes regarding foster care/after care services are being revised.</li> </ol>
Goa	Information is being collected.

<sup>93</sup> Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India

<sup>94</sup> *ibid.*, unless specified

Gujarat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Twenty-Three Observation homes with a total inmate strength of 2895 has been established.</li> <li>2. Two Special Homes, one each for Boys and Girls has been established in Rajkot.</li> <li>3. Six Juvenile Homes have been established in Surat, Vadodara, Bharoch and Ahmedabad.</li> </ol>
Haryana	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been drafted and action is being taken for its notification.</li> <li>2. State Level Advisory Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister, Social Welfare.</li> <li>3. Child Welfare Committees have been approved in each district under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner.</li> <li>4. Juvenile Justice fund has been established</li> <li>5. Inspection Committee has been approved for Children's Home at Yamuna Nagar and Rewari.</li> <li>6. One Observation Home and One Special Home being run by the government at Sonapat under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 have been notified under the new Act.</li> <li>7. Two Juvenile Homes being run under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 have been notified as Children Homes under the new Act.</li> <li>8. Crime Against Women Cell in each district is functioning as Special Police Unit.</li> </ol>
Himachal Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been notified under the Act.</li> <li>2. Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted at Shimla and Una.</li> <li>3. Juvenile Justice Fund has been created.</li> <li>4. Special School and Observation Home at Una, Children Home at Sunder Nagar, Five Shelter Homes/Drop-in-Centres at Kullu, Suni, Tissa, Sarahan and Balika Ashram cum Children Home at Paragpur have been notified.</li> </ol>
Jammu and Kashmir	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Act does not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.</li> </ol>
Jharkhand <sup>95</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Government of Jharkhand has notified Jharkhand Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Rules, 2003.</li> <li>2. A proposal for constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board is under active consideration and is expected to be approved by the Cabinet in near future.</li> </ol>
Karnataka	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been notified under the Act.</li> <li>2. Minimum standards for Children Homes have been determined.</li> <li>3. Selection Committee for constituting Juvenile Justice Boards in Five Districts and Child Welfare Committees in Twenty-Seven Districts have been formed under the chairmanship of retired District Judge.</li> <li>4. Observation Homes in all Twenty-seven Districts and 26 Juvenile Homes (Sixteen for boys and Eighteen for girls) established under the Juvenile justice Act, 1986 have been notified under the new Act.</li> <li>5. Five Observation Homes are proposed to be set up in Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Shimoga.</li> <li>6. It is proposed to set up Children Homes in all the Districts of the State.</li> </ol>
Kerala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fourteen Juvenile Courts and Fourteen Welfare Boards set up under the Juvenile Justice, 1986 are working in the State.</li> <li>2. Thirteen Observation Homes for children in need of care and protection as well as for children in conflict with law are functioning in the State.</li> </ol>
Lakshadweep	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is no problem relating to Juveniles in the Territory.</li> </ol>
Madhya Pradesh <sup>96</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been framed and notified.</li> <li>2. Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee is being constituted in eighteen districts of the State.</li> <li>3. Proposals are being obtained from NGOs for establishment of Special Homes/Children Homes/Shelter Homes and Remand Homes.</li> <li>4. The State Government has taken action to establish Special Juvenile Police Units in every District of the State.</li> <li>5.</li> </ol>
Maharashtra	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Rules under the new Act have been notified.</li> <li>2. City Advisory Boards have been constituted in some places for monitoring children services.</li> <li>3. Thirty Juvenile Justice Boards, Thirty-seven Child Welfare Committees are functioning in the State.</li> <li>4. 56 Observation Homes, 148 Children Homes and four Special homes are being run by the Government. Out of these 42 Observation Homes, 116 Children Homes and one Special Home is being run by NGOs.</li> </ol>
Manipur	Information is being collected.

<sup>95</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Jharkhand.

<sup>96</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Meghalaya	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules under the Act have been drafted and are being vetted by the Department of Law.</li> <li>2. Constitution of Juvenile Justice Board in every District is under process.</li> <li>3. One Child Welfare Committee consisting of five members has been notified.</li> </ol>
Mizoram <sup>97</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The State Government has framed its own Rule on the basis of the Model Rules of the Central Government and has notified the same.</li> <li>2. Further, nomination for selection Committee has been made and the State would shortly frame a panel of names for the members of the Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee.</li> </ol>
Nagaland	Information is being collected.
Orissa	Information is being collected.
Pondicherry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been notified under the Act.</li> <li>2. Constitution of Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board is under process.</li> <li>3. Observation Home and Special Homes have been established in the State.</li> </ol>
Punjab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft rules have been framed and are in the process of getting notified.</li> <li>2. Constitution of Advisory Boards at the State, District and City Level is under consideration.</li> <li>3. Constitution of Juvenile Justice Boards in place of Juvenile Courts has been referred to the Registrar, Punjab and Haryana High Court.</li> <li>4. Proposals for constitution of Child Welfare Committees is under consideration.</li> <li>5. A programme has been envisaged to provide training to Police Officers dealing with Juveniles.</li> <li>6. Inspection Committees for Children Homes is being appointed shortly.</li> <li>7. Two Observation Homes, Two Special homes and Five Children Homes have been established.</li> </ol>
Rajasthan <sup>98</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been formulated and notified.</li> <li>2. A State Level Advisory Committee has been set up.</li> <li>3. Juvenile Justice Boards have been established in nine districts of the State.</li> <li>4. Child Welfare Committees have been established in nine districts of the State.</li> <li>5. The State Government has notified Remand Homes in Ajmer and Kota. In addition, four Children Homes in Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Bikaner have been given recognition.</li> <li>6. Special Homes have been set up in Ajmer and Jaipur.</li> <li>7. The State Government has made provision for Juvenile Justice Fund under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. This Fund would continue to be made available for rehabilitation of Juveniles and its utilisation would be foreseen by the State Level Advisory Committee.</li> <li>8. The State Government has issued directions for setting up of Special Juvenile Police Units and appointment of Child Welfare Officer in every Police Station in the State.</li> </ol>
Sikkim <sup>99</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Act is being implemented in the State.</li> <li>2. A Child Welfare Committee has been constituted.</li> <li>3. One Juvenile Justice Board has been constituted for the whole of Sikkim.</li> <li>4. An inspection committee has also been formed.</li> </ol>
Tamil Nadu	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules under the Act has been notified by the State Government.</li> <li>2. Orders have been issued by the State Government to constitute eighteen Child Welfare Committees and Selection Committees have been set up for this purpose.</li> <li>3. Constitution of District Level Advisory Boards is in progress and will be followed up by setting up of State Level Advisory Board.</li> <li>4. Setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards in Eight places having jurisdiction across the State is under consideration of the State Government.</li> <li>5. Orientation and Sensitisation programmes are being conducted for the State Government functionaries.</li> </ol>
Tripura	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rules have been notified under the Act.</li> <li>2. Child Welfare Committee is being constituted.</li> <li>3. Five Children Homes under the State Government and Nine under the Municipal Council and Nagar Panchayats (local bodies) have been established in the State.</li> </ol>

<sup>97</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Mizoram

<sup>98</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Rajasthan

<sup>99</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Sikkim

Uttar Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft Rules have been prepared and are under consideration of the State Government.</li> <li>2. A Selection Committee has been constituted for nomination of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees. Proposals have been received from thirty Districts.</li> <li>3. A State Level Advisory Board has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.</li> <li>4. Orientation training programmes for Departmental functionaries and NGO representatives have been organised.</li> <li>5. The Children Fund set up by the Government has been proposed to be reconstituted as Juvenile Welfare Fund.</li> <li>6. There are fifty-eight Observation Homes, four Special homes, eighteen Children Homes and eight after-Care institutions.</li> </ol>
Uttaranchal <sup>100</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Act is being implemented in the State.</li> <li>2. The Juvenile Justice Boards have been established and are functioning in all the 13 districts of the State.</li> <li>3. Child Welfare Committees are being constituted for each district.</li> </ol>
West Bengal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formulation of rules under the Act is under consideration.</li> <li>2. Child Welfare Committees have been constituted covering all Districts of the States.</li> <li>3. Two Juvenile Justice Boards have been constituted for all Districts of the State.</li> <li>4. Five Observation Homes, Five Special Homes and 13 Children Homes have been established.</li> <li>5. Twenty-one Shelter Homes run by the NGOs have been recognised by the State Government.</li> <li>6. Eight After-Care Homes have been established.</li> </ol>

<sup>100</sup> Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Uttaranchal

4. ***Please provide additional information on the system for data collection and whether it covers in a disaggregated way all children under 18 and all areas under the Convention.***

The Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India is committed to putting in place a system for obtaining data from various relevant Ministries/Departments of Government of India, State Governments and Union Territories regarding budget allocations and trends related to schemes and programmes addressing all children issues. This would be in addition to the statistical data, presently being obtained by Government of India, such as Census of India, National Sample Survey Organisation, NFHS etc.

5. ***Please provide information on the Bill, which is currently before Parliament, on the establishment of a National Commission for Children. In light of the Paris Principles (GA resolution 48/134, annex) and the Committee's General Comment no. 2 (CRC/GC/2002/2), the Committee is particularly interested in information on ensuring its independence and its role in monitoring the Convention.***

The Department of Women and Child Development is in the process of setting up the National Commission for Children. The Commission will be a statutory body set under an Act of Parliament. The proposed Commission would be set up for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws relating to children. Diverse functions of the Commission would include investigation and examination of matters for safeguarding interests and laws for children, review of policies, programmes and other activities for children, undertake research, inspect children's homes, inquire into complaints and take *suo-motu* action, etc.

The "The National Commission for Children Bill, 2003" also lists the powers of the Commission, such as summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them upon oath; discovery and production of any document; receiving evidence on affidavits; requesting any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents and any such matter which may be prescribed<sup>101</sup>.

The Bill has received cabinet approval and has been introduced in the Parliament on 5 December, 2003.

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<sup>101</sup> Annual Report, 2002-03, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, page 104

6. ***Please provide more specific information on the status and authority of the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) in charge of the co-ordination of the implementation of the Convention, and its relationship with the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD). How DWCD does relate with the authorities in each State. If any overlap or duplication exists in the areas of competence, inconsistencies in policies, or differences in implementing the Convention among the different levels (federal, State), what measures are undertaken to remedy this situation?***

The Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India is the nodal agency looking after all issues pertaining to women and children. The Department is responsible for **coordinating/initiating/amending** legislation affecting women and children, formulating policy and programmes, and co-ordinating all matters related to women and children. All States and Union Territories also have a Department of Women and Child Development with similar functions.

The Department also implements innovative programmes for women and children in the areas of training and capacity building, employment and income generation, welfare and support services, and awareness generation and gender sensitisation.

The Department in collaboration with International Organisations such as UNICEF, UNIFEM, World Bank, World Food Programme, Care-India implements various programmes for women and children.

The Department in partnership with NGOs and civil society implement several programmes. It also seeks opinion from NGOs and Civil Society on various policies and programmatic matters related to women and children.

The National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) is an autonomous organisation and functions under the aegis of the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The objectives of the institute are to develop and promote voluntary action in social development; take a comprehensive view of the child development and develop and promote programmes in pursuance of the National policy for Children; develop measures for coordination of governmental and voluntary action in social development; and to evolve a framework and perspective for organising children's programmes through governmental and voluntary efforts<sup>102</sup>.

Women and Child Development is a concurrent **subject** under List III, Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. There is continuous interaction between the Government of India and the State Governments regarding legislation and policy matters relating to women and children. The Department of Women and Child Development gives grant-in-aid to the States and Union Territories under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Central Sector Schemes the largest of which is the ICDS. The DWCD jointly with State Governments continuously reviews and monitors the implementation of programmes, legislation and policies.

In view of constant interaction between the Central and **States, disputes or conflicts seldom arise. Differences of opinion are settled through discussion.**

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<sup>102</sup> Annual Report, 2003-03, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India



**7. Please provide more information on the National Charter for Children and how the provisions and principles of the Convention are taken into consideration.**

The National Agenda for Governance enunciated the Government's intention to announce a National Charter for Children with an aim to ensure that no child remains illiterate, hungry or lacks medical facilities. The Department of Women and Child Development has prepared a National Charter for Children after obtaining the views/comments and suggestions of the State Governments/Union Territories, concerned Ministries/Departments, voluntary organisations, members of civil society and experts in the field. A high level meeting was convened in August 2001 with the social scientists of the country by Minister of Human Resource Development, before finalising the draft National Charter for Children.

The National Charter is a written document, a statement embodying the Government's agenda for Children. The National Charter emphasises Government of India's commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assemble, the right to a family and right to be protected from economic exploitation. The document also defines the rights of children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalised and disadvantaged communities and child victims. The document while stipulating the duties for the State and the community towards children also emphasis the duties of children towards family, society and the nation<sup>103</sup>.

The National Charter has been approved by the Cabinet and has been laid in both Houses of Parliament.

The National Charter of Children incorporates all the fundamental provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

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<sup>103</sup> Annual Report, 2002-03, Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

8. *Please indicate the issues affecting children that the State party considers to be priorities requiring the most urgent attention with regard to the implementation of the Convention.*

The following issues are considered to be priorities requiring urgent attention:

- Reducing Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality Rates
- Reducing Child Malnutrition
- Providing free and compulsory education to all children in the age group 6-14 years, with an emphasis on girls' education.
- Protecting children from all types of abuse and exploitation.
- Improving sanitation coverage both in rural and urban areas.

## **Part II**

The text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child has been translated in thirteen official languages of India and disseminated across the country. The electronic version of the translations are under preparation and will be sent to the CRC Committee shortly.

### Part III

*With reference to paras 9-54 of the State party's report, please provide updated information on actions taken in the areas mentioned and in other areas relevant to the implementation of the Convention. In particular, provide information on (3 pages maximum):*

#### New bills or enacted legislation

1. **The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994**—The above Act was amended in 2003 to provide for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception, and more stringent enforcement.

The title of the Act has been amended to **Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994**, with the long title amended as follows:

"An Act to provide for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception, and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

2. **Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992**—The Act has been amended in 2003 so as to encourage continued breastfeeding and to prohibit all forms of advertising and promotion—light, sound, smoke or gas or by means of electronic transmission by audio or visual transmission in relation to infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods. It also specifically defines "Infant Food" as "any food (by whatever name called) being marketed or otherwise represented as a complement to mother's milk to meet the growing nutritional needs of the infant after the age of six months and up to the age of two years".

#### Newly Implemented Policies

1. **National Sports Policy, 2001**— In order to broad-base sports and to promote excellence, Government has formulated and launched a new National Sports Policy, 2001. The salient features of the new National Sports Policy are:
  - Broad-basing of Sports and achievement of excellence.
  - Up-gradation and development of infrastructure.
  - Support to the National Sports Federations and other appropriate bodies.
  - Strengthening of scientific and coaching support to sports.
  - Incentives to sportspersons.
  - Enhanced participation of women, scheduled tribes.
  - Involvement of the Corporate Sector in sports promotion.
  - Promotion of sports-mindedness in the public at large.
2. **National AIDS Prevention and Control Policy, 2001**— The Policy seeks to prevent the epidemic from spreading further and to reduce its impact not only on the infected persons but on the health and socio-economic status of general population at all levels. It envisages effective containment of the infection levels of HIV/AIDS in the general population in order to achieve zero-level of new infections by 2007.

The Specific objectives of the policy are: -

- To reiterate strongly the Government's firm commitment to prevent the spread of HIV infection and reduce personal and social impact.
- To generate a feeling of ownership among all the participants both at the Government and non-Government levels, like the Central Ministries and agencies of the Government of India, State Governments, city corporations, industrial undertakings in

public and private sectors, panchayat institutions and local bodies to make it a truly national effort

- To create an enabling socio-economic environment for prevention of HIV/AIDS, to provide care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and to ensure protection/promotion of their human rights including right to access health care system, right to education, employment and privacy to mobilise support of a large number of NGOs/ Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for an enlarged community initiative for prevention and alleviation of the HIV/AIDS problem.
- To decentralize HIV/AIDS control programme to the field level with adequate financial and administrative delegation of responsibilities.
- To strengthen programme management capabilities at the State Governments, municipal corporations, panchayat institutions and leading NGOs participating in the programme.
- To bring in horizontal integration at the implementation level with other national programmes like Reproductive and Child Health, TB Control, Integrated Child Development Scheme and with the primary health care system.
- to prevent women, children and other socially weak groups from becoming vulnerable to HIV infection by improving health education, legal status and economic prospects
- To provide adequate and equitable provision of health care to the HIV-infected people and to draw attention to the compelling public health rationale for overcoming stigmatization, discrimination and seclusion in society
- To constantly interact with international and bilateral agencies for support and cooperation in the field of research in vaccines, drugs, emerging systems of health care and other financial and managerial inputs.
- To ensure availability of adequate and safe blood and blood products for the general population through promotion of voluntary blood donation in the country.
- To promote better understanding of HIV infection among people, especially students, youth and other sexually active sections to generate greater awareness about the nature of its transmission and to adopt safe behavioural practices for prevention.

One of the policy initiatives is the prophylaxis for prevention of mother to child transmission that will cover all infected mothers as part of a National Programme.

3. **National Health Policy, 2002**—The main objective of this policy is to achieve an acceptable standard of good health amongst the general population of the country.

The approach would be to increase access to the decentralized public health system by establishing new infrastructure in deficient areas, and by upgrading the infrastructure in the existing institutions. Overriding importance would be given to ensuring a more equitable access to health services across the social and geographical expanse of the country. Emphasis will be given to increasing the aggregate public health investment through a substantially increased contribution by the Central Government. It is expected that this initiative will strengthen the capacity of the public health administration at the State level to render effective service delivery. The contribution of the private sector in providing health services would be much enhanced, particularly for the population group which can afford to pay for services.

Primacy will be given to preventive and first-line curative initiatives at the primary health level through increased sectoral share of allocation. Emphasis will be laid on rational use of drugs within the allopathic system. Increased access to tried and tested systems of traditional medicine will be ensured.

### **Newly Implemented Programmes and Projects and Their Scope**

1. The Department of Women and Child Development has formulated Pilot Projects to Combat Trafficking of Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Destination and Source Areas.

## 2. **Swadhar**

This scheme was launched by the Government of India in December, 2001 for providing shelter and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. It specifically provides for shelter and rehabilitation for victims of trafficking, both women and children. The scheme envisages the provision of food, shelter, clothing, counselling, social and economic rehabilitation through education and skill upgradation, medical and legal support, setting up of helpline. The Scheme can be implemented through NGOs and Government.

The Department of Women and Child Development is also proposing to launch a National Scheme for rescue and safe return of victims of trafficking.

## 3. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan**

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is Government of India's Flagship programme to achieve Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) as mandated by 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Constitution of India making free and compulsory education to children of 6-14 years of age group, a fundamental right.

SSA covers the entire country and addresses the needs of an estimated 192 million children in 1.1 million habitations, 850,000 existing primary and upper primary schools and 3.3 million existing teachers would be covered under the scheme<sup>104</sup>.

## 4. **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**

The above programme was launched in September, 2001 with an objective to provide additional wage employment along with food security, creation of durable community, social and economic assets and infrastructure development in the rural areas. The scheme envisages generation of 1000 million man-days of employment in a year<sup>105</sup>.

## 5. **Pradhan Mantri Gramodhya Yojana (PMGY)**

For details please refer to Table 7.

## 6. **Antyodaya Anna Yojana**

The scheme was launched in December, 2001. Under the Scheme 1 crore poorest families out of the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families covered under the Targeted Public Distribution System are identified. Twenty-five Kilograms of foodgrains are made available to each eligible family at a highly subsidised rate of Rs 2 per Kilogram for wheat and Rs 3 per Kilogram for rice<sup>106</sup>.

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<sup>104</sup> Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

<sup>105</sup> Economic Survey, 2002-03, Government of India

<sup>106</sup> *ibid.*