



75 National Sample Survey
Celebrating 75 years of NSS



CHILDREN IN INDIA 2025



Government of India
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
National Statistics Office
Social Statistics Division



सत्यमेव जयते

Children in India 2025

(Selected Indicators & Data)

Government of India
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
National Statistics Office
Social Statistics Division

Acknowledgement

The Division gratefully acknowledges the contribution of all the source agencies, without whom this multifarious collection of statistics could not have been possible.

Access

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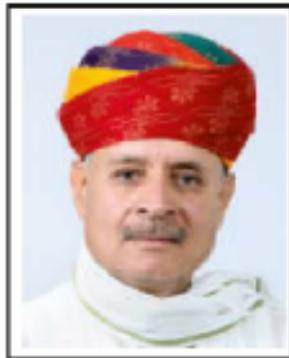
The contents of this publication are intended to enhance public access to data on selected indicators, providing insights into the status of children in India.

The material has been prepared on the basis of information, reports and websites of the concerned Ministries/Departments and other agencies of the Government. Every effort has been made in preparing this publication to ensure correctness of information. The National Statistics Office (NSO) accepts no responsibility for the differences between the stated figures and those published elsewhere. Due to the dynamic changes in the datasets, users are requested to check for updates with the source agencies.

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Feedback and suggestions for the publication are welcomed by the team at cso.ssd-mospi@gov.in.

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह
RAO INDERJIT SINGH



राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार)
सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय;
राज्य मंत्री (स्वतंत्र प्रभार) योजना मंत्रालय तथा
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Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
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MOS in the Ministry of Culture
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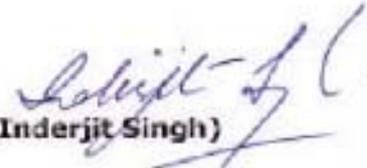
It gives me immense pleasure to present latest issue of the publication titled "**Children in India 2025**", marking the fourth issue in this series.

Children constitute the most vital segment of our population and form the bedrock of the nation's future. To safeguard their rights and nurture their holistic development, it is imperative to have comprehensive data on their status and well-being.

The publication provides a consolidated statistical profile of children in India, encompassing key dimensions such as population, health, nutrition, education, and protection. By consolidating data from multiple reliable sources, it provides stakeholders with a unified and valuable reference point.

I commend officers of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for their diligent and timely work in preparing this report. I also extend sincere thanks to all stakeholders including data source Ministries for their continued support in making this publication possible.

I trust that this publication will serve as a useful reference for policymakers, planners, researchers, and other stakeholders engaged in promoting the welfare and development of children in India.


(Inderjit Singh)

Date: 12 September, 2025

डॉ. सौरभ गर्ग, भा.प्र.से.
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सत्यमेव जयते



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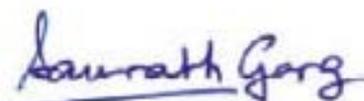
I am pleased that 4th issue of the publication "*Children in India 2025*" is being released.

Children embody the nation's hope, resilience, and the promise of a brighter future. Their well-being is central to both individual progress and national development. India is committed to providing a nurturing environment that ensures access to quality education, healthcare, nutrition, and protection. These efforts are closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), underscoring the importance of investing in children for a sustainable future. Importantly, children must be regarded not only as beneficiaries of the development but also as active agents of change in society. By empowering them to participate meaningfully, we move towards a more inclusive, equitable, and prosperous society.

This publication brings together key statistical indicators to offer a detailed overview of children's well-being and development across various dimensions. The statistical tables of these indicators provide footprints of the country for all stakeholders interested in this sector.

The publication could see its final shape mainly due to timely inputs and data provided by the participating Ministries/Departments. I also commend the work of Officers of Social Statistics Division (SSD) in timely compilation of the publication.

I firmly believe that the insights presented may contribute towards shaping evidence-based decisions and prove invaluable to policymakers, researchers, and all those working towards the welfare and development of children.


(Dr. Saurabh Garg)

New Delhi
September 10, 2025



75 National
Sample
Survey
Celebrating 75 years of NSS

नरेंद्र कुमार संतोषी
महानिदेशक

N.K. Santoshi
Director General



सत्यमेव जयते



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FOREWORD

The well-being of children is a vital measure of a nation's development. Ensuring that every child has the opportunity to survive, grow, and thrive is not only a moral imperative but also a foundation for sustained social and economic progress. Sound policies and effective programmes for children require reliable statistical evidence that can illuminate both achievements and gaps.

This publication, *Children in India 2025*, presents a comprehensive statistical profile of children across diverse dimensions, including demographics, health, nutrition, education, and protection. By bringing this information together in a single resource, it offers policymakers, researchers, and other stakeholders valuable insights to support evidence-based planning and policy formulation.

I commend the dedicated efforts of the officers of the Social Statistics Division (SSD), MoSPI, for their thorough work in preparing this publication under the able leadership of Sh. S. C. Malik, Additional Director General and Ms. Ruchika Gupta, Deputy Director General. I also extend my sincere appreciation to all stakeholders, including Central Ministries, Departments, and Organizations, for their valuable support in providing timely data. Furthermore, I convey my heartfelt gratitude to the members of the Expert Committee for Ad-hoc Publications. Their expertise, insights, and constructive suggestions have significantly contributed to shaping the quality and substance of this publication.

I hope that this will serve as a valuable reference for policymakers, researchers, and all stakeholders committed to advancing the well-being of children.

(N. K. Santoshi)

New Delhi.
15th September, 2025



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Additional Director General



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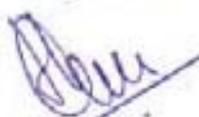
Preface

Children are the most valuable resource and best hope for the future of the nation. They are not only the most vulnerable group in society but also hold the highest potential to drive national growth and development. Their emotional, social, and physical development has a direct impact on the overall development of our country.

The present publication, *Children in India 2025*, marks the fourth edition in the series dedicated to presenting the status of children in the country. This report presents consolidated, updated and reliable data on children's demographics, health and nutritional status, education, and overall well-being. It is intended to serve as a valuable reference tool for policymakers, planners, researchers, and other stakeholders to assess the progress and identify priority areas for intervention in the sphere of child welfare.

This publication has been compiled by the Social Statistics Division (SSD) of MoSPI under the guidance of Ms. Ruchika Gupta, Deputy Director General. I sincerely appreciate the entire SSD team for their unwavering commitment and dedication in ensuring the timely completion of this publication. I also gratefully acknowledge the support of various Central Ministries and Departments for providing timely data. Additionally, I deeply value the dedicated contribution of the members of Expert Committee for finalizing this publication.

I am sure that the publication would be of immense help to all stakeholders. I solicit valuable feedback from users of this report, which will, in turn, help us in further improving the utility of the publication.


(S.C. Malik)

New Delhi.
10, September, 2025.

रूचिका गुप्ता, आई.एस.एस.
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Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
सामाजिक सांख्यिकी प्रभाग
Social Statistics Division



Acknowledgements

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation accords high priority to the coverage and quality of official statistics to meet emerging data needs. Consolidated statistics on children are of immense value to policymakers, administrators, and other stakeholders. In this context, the Social Statistics Division of the National Statistics Office has been bringing out the *ad-hoc* publication "Children in India," with earlier editions released in 2008, 2012, and 2018.

The current publication "**Children in India 2025**" is fourth issue in this series, presents and analyzes statistics on the condition of children across broad indicators such as child survival, development, and protection. The publication covers demographic characteristics, child nutrition, health, education, and the situation of children in the context of crime, among other aspects. This publication features a dedicated section that enables access to detailed data tables in Excel format through QR codes.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Saurabh Garg, Secretary, MoSPI, for his enduring guidance and vision, which have been instrumental in the preparation of this publication.

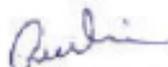
I express heartfelt gratitude to Shri N.K. Santoshi, Director General (Central Statistics), and Shri S. C. Malik, Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, for their leadership, steadfast support, and invaluable guidance which have greatly bolstered our confidence and played a key role to complete this publication in a time-bound manner.

I also extend my sincere appreciation to the Central Ministries/Departments for their active cooperation and support throughout this endeavor by providing timely data, and valuable comments, which are gratefully acknowledged. I am also deeply grateful to the members of the Expert Committee on *ad-hoc* publication related to children including - Dr. Jyoti Sharma, Dr. Aparajita Dasgupta and Dr. Preeti Dhillon for their invaluable insights, which have greatly enhanced the depth and quality of this publication.

I wish to acknowledge the dedication and efforts of Dr. Ziaul Haque, Director and Ms. Anjali Maurya, Deputy Director whose commitment has been instrumental in the successful completion of this publication.

I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to Shri Rajesh Kumar Panwar, SSO, Shri Rajesh Kumar Pal, SSO, Shri Ravi Kumar, JSO, Shri Rishabh Meena, JSO and Ms. Shaurya Srivastava, Consultant for their contributions particularly in finalizing the statistical tables and liaising with data source agencies throughout the preparation process.

I sincerely hope that this publication would be of immense help to all stakeholders. Suggestions and feedback are welcome for further strengthening future editions.


(Ruchika Gupta)

New Delhi.
19th, September, 2025.

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**Population
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Vital Statistics**



**Health
and
Nutrition**



**Education
and
Development**



**Crimes Involving Children
and
Child Protection**



ACRONYMS

AAR	Age-specific Attendance Ratio
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ANC	Ante- Natal Care
ANER	Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife,
AMB	Anaemia Mukht Bharat
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age-specific Fertility Rate
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin
CARA	Central Adoption Resource Authority
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCI	Child Care Institutions
CCL	Child in Conflict with Law
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CHC	Community Health Centre
CNCP	Children in Need of Care and Protection
CNNS	Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey
CPS	Child Protection Services
CRP	C-Reactive Protein
CRS	Civil Registration System
CWC	Child Welfare Committees
CWSN	Children With Special Needs
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DIKSHA	Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing
DNO	District Nodal Officer
DoSEL	Department of School Education and Literacy
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus vaccine
DTH	Direct to Home
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
EIBF	Early Initiation of Breastfeeding
FBNC	Facility Based New-born Care
FPO	Farmer Producer Organization
FRU	First Referral Unit



FY	Financial Year
GAR	Gross Attendance Ratio
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HBNC	Home Based New-born Care
HBYC	Home-Based Care of Young Children
HDL	High-Density Lipoprotein
HDU	High Dependency Unit
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
I	No. of Incidences/Case
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IFA	Iron Folic Acid
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
INAP	India New-born Action Plan
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ISL	Indian Sign Language
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
JJ ACT	Juvenile Justice Act
JJB	Juvenile Justice Boards
JSKK	Janani Shishu Swasthya Karyakram
K&A	Kidnapping & Abduction
LDL	low-density lipoprotein
LHV/ANM	Lady Health Visitor / Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
LMU	Lactation Management Units
LNOB	Leaving No One Behind
MAA	Mother's Absolute Affection
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
MCCD	Medical Certification of Cause of Death
MCV	Mean Corpuscular Volume
MIS	Management Information System
MR	Measles-Rubella
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

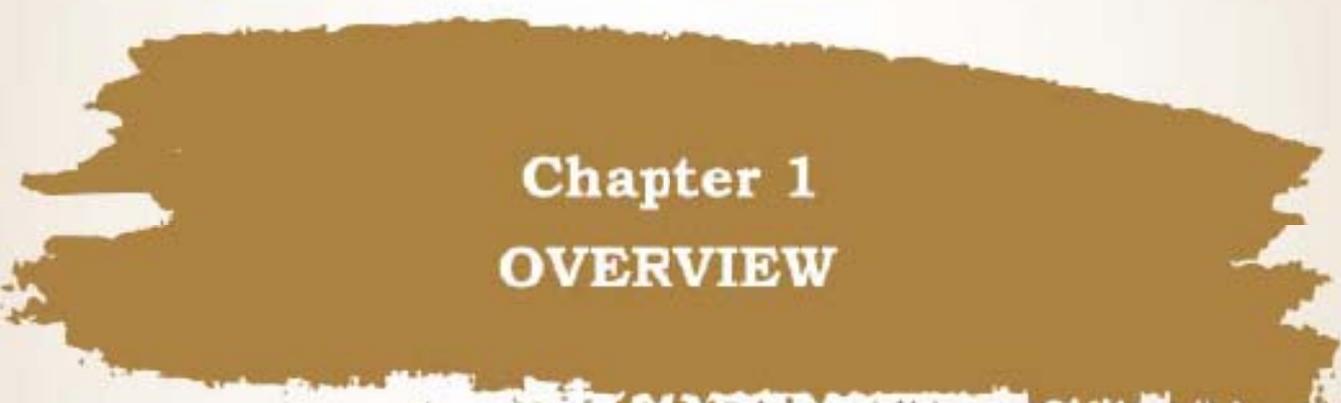


NA	Not Available
NACO	National AIDS Control Organization
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NBCC	New-born Care Corners
NBSU	New-born Stabilization Units
NCERT	National Council of Education Research and Training
NCD	Non-communicable Diseases
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NDD	National Deworming Day
NEP	National Education Policy
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NHM	National Health Mission
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIF	National Indicator Framework
NMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
NSO	National Statistics Office
NSS	National Sample Survey
NSSK	Navjat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
ORGI	Office of Registrar General of India
PARAKH	Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development
PENCIL	Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
PPM	Parts Per million
PTR	Pupil Teacher Ratio
R	Crime Rate
RBSK	Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram
RKSK	Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram
RMNCAH+	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health and Nutrition
RTE	Rights to Education
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SAG	Scheme for Adolescent Girls



SC	Scheduled Caste
SCPS	State Child Protection Societies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SLL	Special and Local Laws
SNCU	Special New-born Care Unit
SRB	Sex Ratio at Birth
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSD	Social Statistics Division
ST	Scheduled Tribe
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STH	Soil Transmitted Helminth
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
THR	Take Home Ration
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
U5MR	Under five Mortality Rates
UDISE+	Unified District Information System for Education Plus
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UT	Union Territory
V	No. of Child Victims
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organisation





Chapter 1
OVERVIEW

- 1.5** Child survival necessitates their basic right of being born in a safe, amiable, pleasant and non-discriminatory environment and their development through the formative years of life in a healthy and dignified manner. Provision of education, health care facilities, adequate diet and nutrition, and essential facilities renders a significant contribution towards child development. Child protection is safeguarding children from all forms of abuse, mistreatment, exploitation and violence.
- 1.6** Education plays a crucial role in the lives of children. The government's initiatives, such as the Right to Education Act 2009, aim to provide free and compulsory education to all children, emphasizing the importance of knowledge and skill development. Child health and nutrition remain important areas of concern in India. The government has implemented programs like the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) to address these issues, providing nutrition, healthcare, and early childhood education.
- 1.7** Protection of children's rights and welfare is a priority in India. Laws and organizations work towards safeguarding children from abuse, exploitation, and discrimination. Various child rights organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, actively promote child protection, advocacy, and policy interventions.
- 1.8** Overall, children in India symbolize hope, resilience, and the promise of a brighter future. The nation recognizes their importance and strives to provide them with a nurturing environment, quality education, and the necessary support to reach their full potential.
- 1.9** The measures taken for the well-being of children play a critical role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined by the United Nations. The SDGs are a set of 17 global goals aimed at addressing various social, economic, and



environmental challenges by 2030. Children are not only beneficiaries but also agents of change in achieving the SDGs. Empowering children, promoting their education, health, and well-being, and involving them in sustainable development initiatives can lead to a more inclusive and prosperous future for all.

- 1.10** The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has been releasing a significant and comprehensive *ad-hoc* publication titled "Children in India" since 2008. The "Children in India 2025" is the fourth such publication on the status of children in India. The publication provides a comprehensive and detailed analysis of the well-being of children in the country. By examining various dimensions such as education, health, nutrition, child protection, gender equality, the publication offers valuable insights and data to inform evidence-based policies and interventions aimed at improving the lives of children and ensuring their rights and well-being are upheld.
- 1.11** The publication "Children in India 2025", is comprised of seven chapters namely *Overview, Population and Vital Statistics, Health & Nutrition, Education & Development, Crimes Involving Children and Child Protection, Policy & Legal Framework and Children & Sustainable Development Goals*. Related data under each chapter have been grouped together to facilitate easier understanding and use.
- 1.12** To assess the availability of data, identify indicators with multiple data sources, recommend measures for selecting appropriate indicators, address data gaps, and suggest ways to enhance the coverage and scope of the *ad-hoc* publications including Children in India, an Expert Committee for the publication was constituted in January, 2025. The Expert Committee also provides guidance on expanding the publication's coverage and visibility, while offering technical support in key decision-making processes. Details of the committee are provided in **Appendix-I**. The present publication has been developed based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, ensuring a more comprehensive, consistent, and insightful analysis of data related to child development in India.





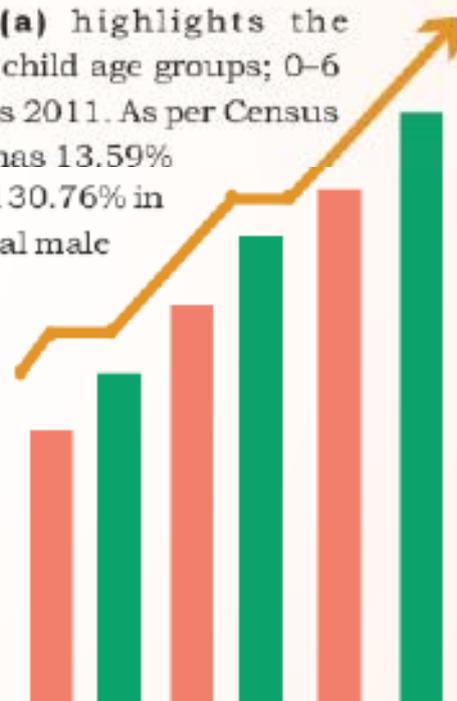
Chapter 2
POPULATION & VITAL STATISTICS

- 2.1** Demographic data plays a vital role in understanding child development by providing insights into population structure, fertility rates, mortality indicators, and socio-economic conditions. Information such as the proportion of children in the population, birth and death rates helps assess health and survival outcomes. It also aids in planning essential services like education, healthcare, and nutrition based on actual needs. demographic analysis further reveals inequalities that may exist in access to education, healthcare, and nutrition, thereby enabling targeted interventions to promote inclusive development.

Child Population

- 2.2** Composition of population of a country is one of the prime determinants of the economic status of the country. The age structure of a population and the relative size of the child cohort are important because they serve as determining factors in the growth of the socio-economic future of the country.

- 2.3** The demographic data in **Table 2.1(a)** highlights the gender-wise distribution of population across child age groups; 0-6 years, 0-14 years, and 0-18 years as per Census 2011. As per Census 2011, India, with a population of 121.1 crore, has 13.59% of its population in the age group 0-6 years and 30.76% in the age group 0-14 years (**Table 2.1(a)**). The total male population (0-18 years) stands at 24.7 crore, while the female population is about 22.4 crore within the same age-group. Within the child population, males consistently outnumber females across all age categories. In the 0-6 years category, there are about 8.57 crore male children compared to 7.88 crore female children as per Census 2011. A similar trend is seen in the 0-14 and 0-16 age-groups.



- 2.4** **Table 2.3** shows shifting population structure, with a significant decline in the proportion of the child population (0-19 years) from 2011 to 2026 as per the projected population figures. In 2011, children constituted approximately 40.9% of the total population, which is projected to fall to 32% by 2026 (**Figure 2.1 and Figure 2.2**). This trend is indicative of a demographic transition possibly due to declining fertility rates and improved family



planning. Across all child age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 years), a downward trend is observed in absolute numbers as well as in their share of the total population.

Figure 2.1: Percentage Distribution of Child Population by Age and Sex (2011)

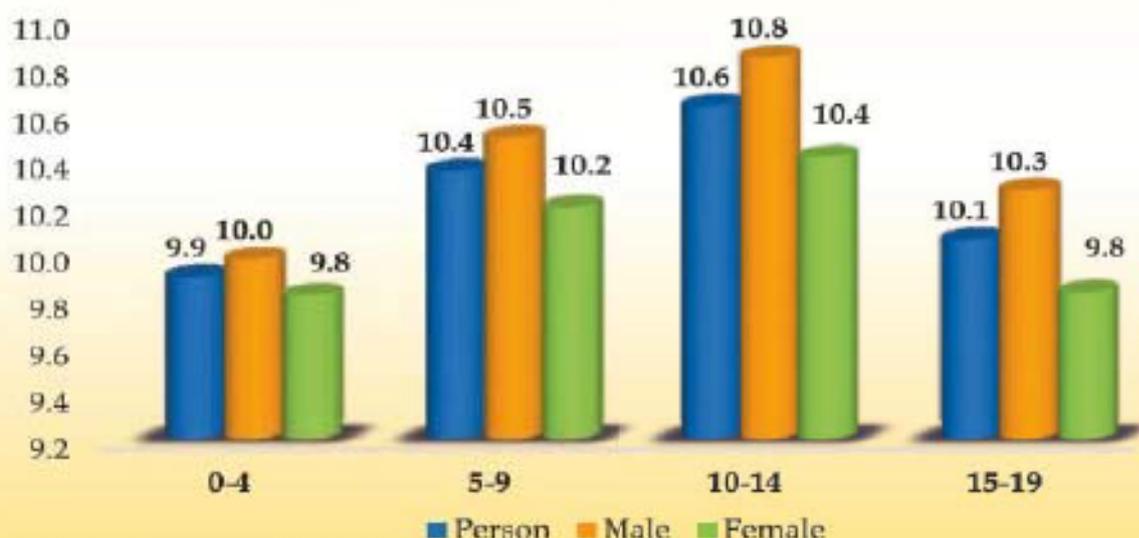
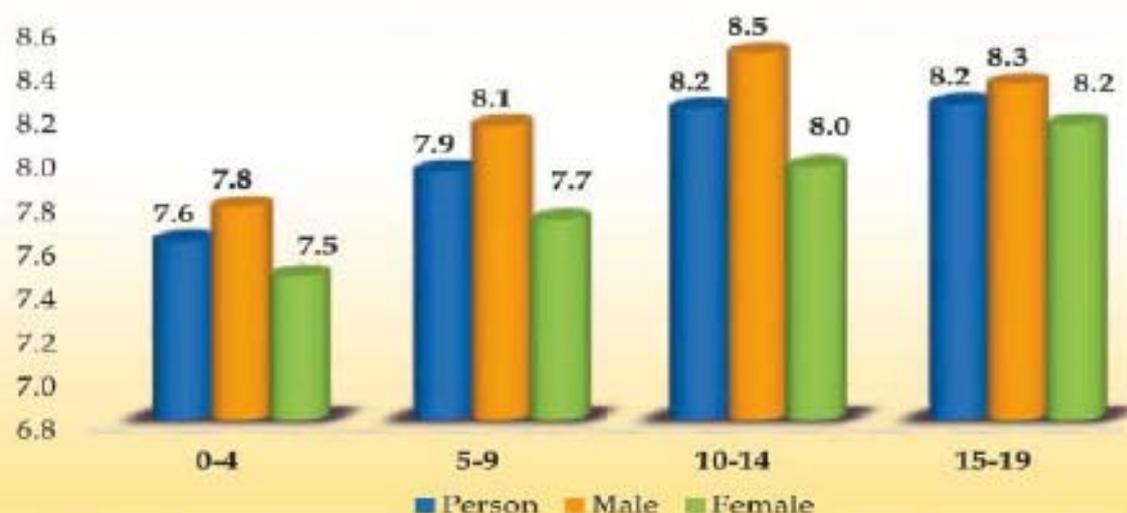


Figure 2.2: Percentage Distribution of Child Population by Age and Sex (2026)



Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The data includes the population percentage up to age 19, but in India, the legal definition of a child below the age of 18 years.



Child Sex Ratio

2.5 The 'Sex Ratio', being the number of females per 1000 males, is an important demographic indicator. The data on the sex ratio of the child population as per Census 2011 shows that there are 918 females per 1,000 males in the 0–6 years age group, slightly declining to 916 in the 0–14 years group, and 908 in the 0–18 years age-group (**Table 2.4 (a)**). In contrast, the sex ratio for the overall population (all ages) is relatively higher at 943, possibly suggesting that the imbalance is more among younger cohorts.

Neo-Natal and Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

2.6 As per SRS 2023 results reproduced in **Table 2.7**, the neo-natal mortality rate of the country is 19 and ranges from 13 in urban areas to 21 in rural areas. Among the bigger States/UTs, neo-natal mortality ranges from 27 in Madhya Pradesh to 4 in Kerala. Early neo-natal mortality rate forms an important component of infant mortality rate and more specifically of the neo-natal mortality rate. At the National level, the early neo-natal mortality rate for the year 2023 has been estimated as 13 and ranges from 15 in rural areas to 9 in urban areas. Among the bigger States/UTs, the early neo-natal mortality rate is the lowest in Kerala (3) and highest in Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh each (20).

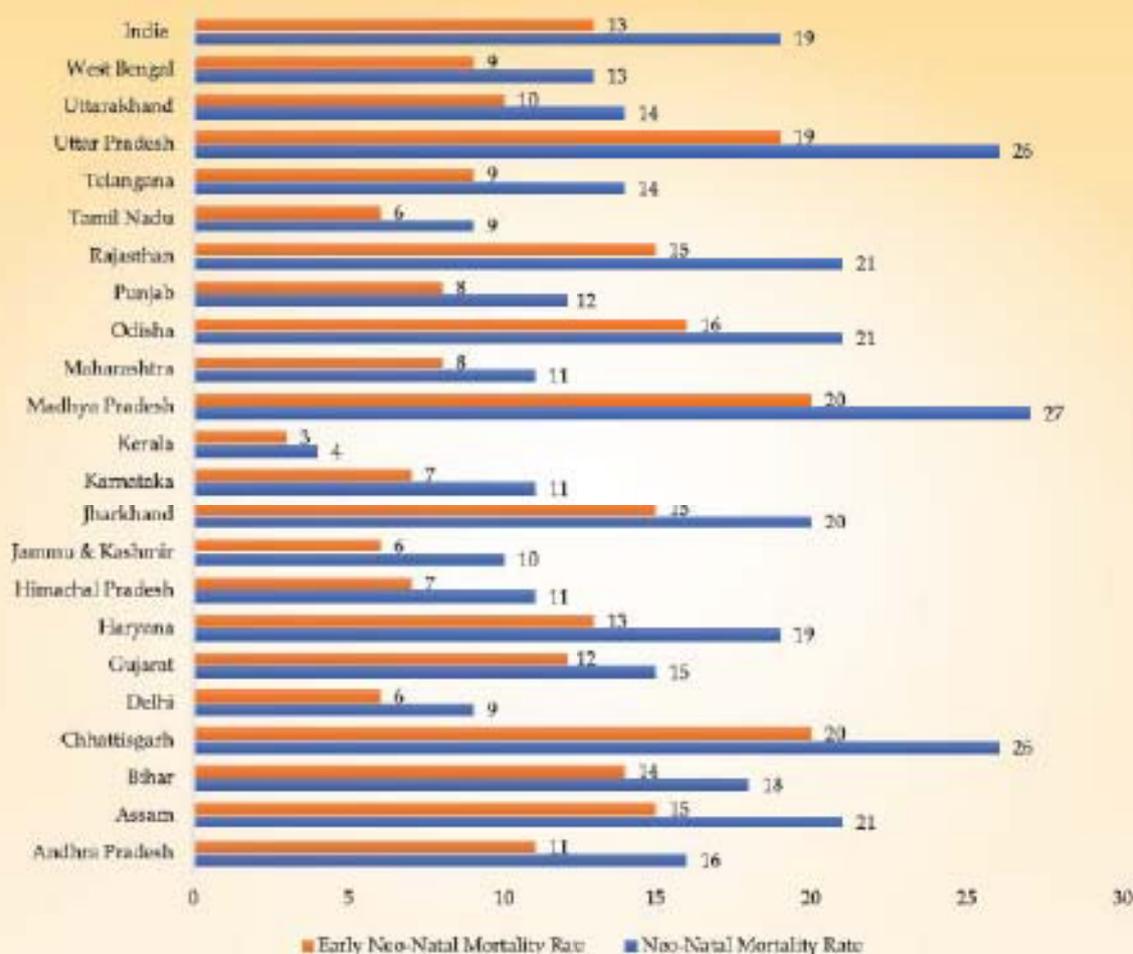


The Neo-natal Mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths less than 29 days of life per thousand live births.

Early neo-natal mortality rate i.e. number of infant deaths less than seven days of life per thousand live births.

Source: Sample Registration System

Figure 2.3: Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate by Residence in Bigger States (2023)



Source: Sample Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs

Infant Mortality Rate

2.7 The data presented in **Table 2.8** shows the IMR by sex and residence for major Indian states in 2022 and 2023. At the National level, IMR stands at 25 deaths per 1,000 live births, with a slightly higher rate for males (26) compared to females (25). The rural IMR (28) is notably higher than the urban IMR (18), possibly reflecting disparities in healthcare access and quality. Among states, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh records the highest IMR at 37 and Kerala maintains the lowest IMR at 5.



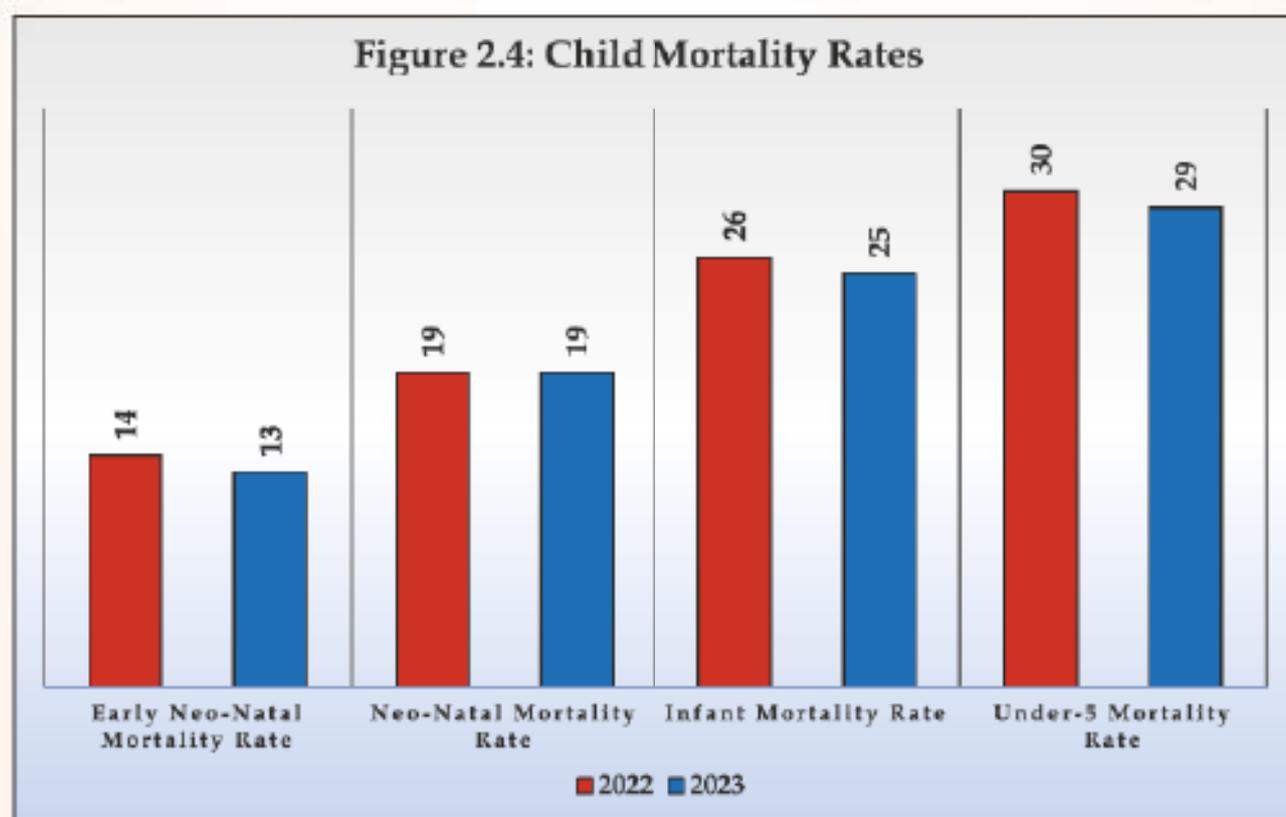
Infant Mortality Rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{(Number of infant deaths during the year)}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} * 1000$$

Source: Sample Registration System

Under-Five Mortality Rate(U5MR)

- 2.9** The under-five mortality Rate (U5MR) is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current age specific mortality rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births. The SRS 2023 revealed that at the National level, U5MR is estimated at 29 and it varies from 33 in rural areas to 20 in urban areas. Highest U5MR is observed in Madhya Pradesh at 44 followed by Uttar Pradesh (42), Chhattisgarh (41) while Kerala has the lowest rate of 8 deaths per 1000 (Table 2.9).

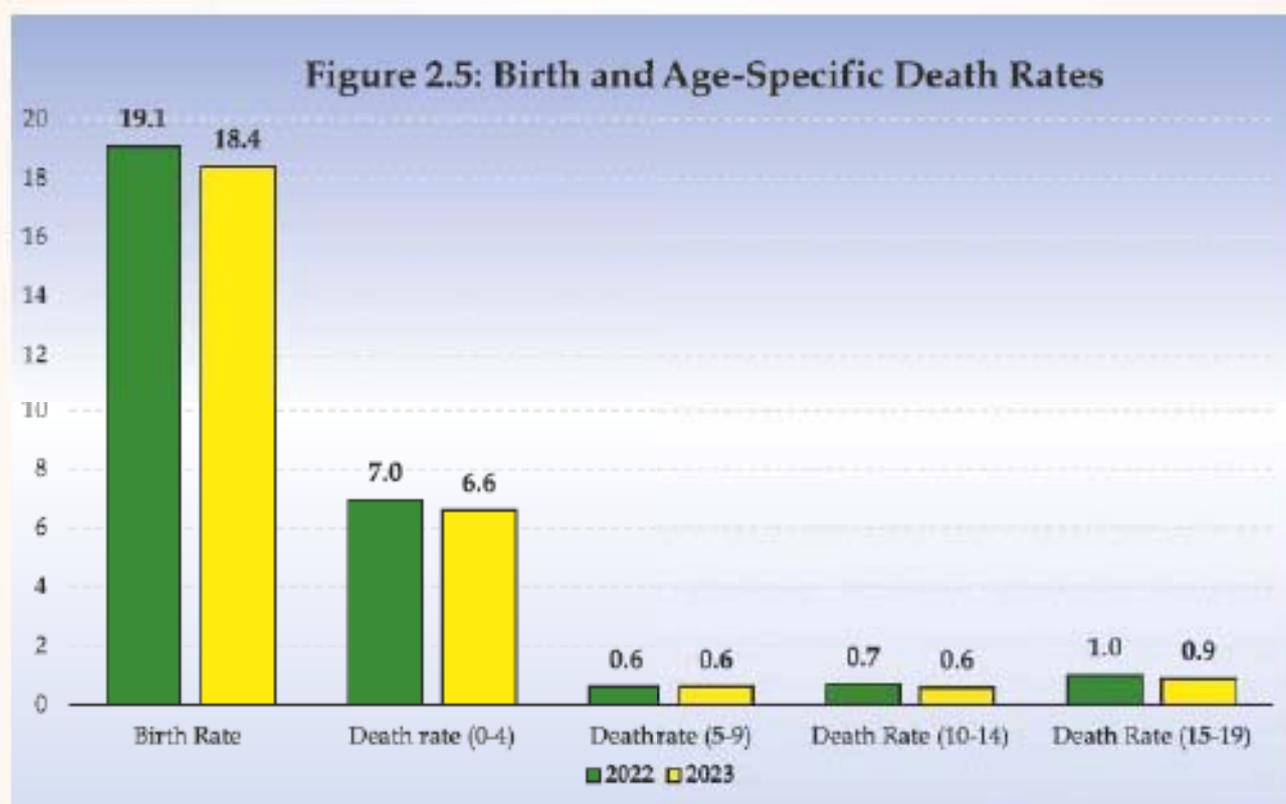


Source: Sample Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



Birth Rate

2.9 Birth Rate is a crude measure of fertility of a population and is a crucial determinant of population growth. It gives the number of live births per thousand population in a given region and year. The data in **Table 2.10** presents the birth rate by residence across Indian states in 2022 and 2023. At the National level, the overall birth rate is 18.4 per 1,000 population, with the rural birth rate higher at 20.3, compared to 14.9 in urban areas in 2023. In 2023, the highest Birth Rate has been observed at 25.8 in Bihar, whereas Andaman & Nicobar Islands has the lowest Birth Rate of 10.1.



Source: Sample Registration System, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs

2.10 The change in the level of fertility and mortality has an impact on the distribution of population among different age groups in the subsequent years. **Statement 2.1** provides year-wise Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Birth Rate. The U5MR is showing a decreasing trend it means that fewer children are dying before reaching the age of five compared to previous years. This is a positive sign and possibly reflects improvements in child health and overall development.



Statement 2.1: Year-wise TFR, CDR, IMR in India

Years	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Crude Death Rate (CDR) (per 1000 population)	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 population)	Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	Birth Rate (per 1000 population)
2011	2.4	7.1	44	55	21.8
2012	2.4	7.0	42	52	21.6
2013	2.3	7.0	40	49	21.4
2014	2.3	6.7	39	45	21.0
2015	2.3	6.5	37	43	20.8
2016	2.3	6.4	34	39	20.4
2017	2.2	6.3	33	37	20.2
2018	2.2	6.2	32	36	20.0
2019	2.1	6.0	30	35	19.7
2020	2.0	6.0	28	32	19.5
2021	2.0	7.5	27	31	19.3
2022	2.0	6.8	26	30	19.1
2023	1.9	6.4	25	29	18.4

Source: Sample Registration System, O/o RGI, Ministry of Home Affairs



Table 2.1(a): State-wise Child Population

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल जनसंख्या		बाल जनसंख्या												State / UT
	Total Population		0-6 वर्ष/years				0-14 वर्ष/years				0-18 वर्ष/years				
	युवक	महिला	युवक	महिला	युवक	महिला	युवक	महिला	युवक	महिला	युवक	महिला			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	202871	177710	20770	20108	47271	45404	10885623	13729926	58044	58044	Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
अंध्र प्रदेश	42442146	42138631	4714950	4427852	11205169	10885623	13729926	58044	58044	Andhra Pradesh					
उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश	713912	669815	107624	104564	249602	243759	315516	308093	315516	308093	Arunachal Pradesh				
असम	15939443	15266133	2363485	2274645	5230649	5018250	6539738	6218885	6539738	6218885	Assam				
बिहार	54278157	49821295	9887239	9246725	21697061	20024127	26248868	23548209	21697061	20024127	Bihar				
चंडीगढ़	580663	474787	63536	55898	144742	121770	192392	156398	144742	121770	Chandigarh				
छत्तीसगढ़	12832895	12712303	1859905	1801754	4152234	4031602	5248688	5086376	4152234	4031602	Chhattisgarh				
दादरा और नगर हवेली	193760	149949	26431	24464	56346	51467	61966	61966	56346	51467	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
दमन और दीव	150301	92946	14144	12790	29148	25837	32059	32059	29148	25837	Daman and Diu				
दिल्ली	8987326	7803615	1075440	937014	2459269	2106050	3210942	2710408	2459269	2106050	Delhi				
गोवा	739140	719405	74460	70151	164106	154054	196312	196312	164106	154054	Goa				
गुजरात	31491260	28948432	4115384	3661878	9282125	8163488	11848335	10567577	9282125	8163488	Gujarat				
हरियाणा	13494734	11856728	1843109	1537612	4129750	3407204	5353869	4373631	4129750	3407204	Haryana				
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3481873	3382729	407459	370439	934708	840677	1206577	1083940	934708	840677	Himachal Pradesh				
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6640662	5903640	1084355	934550	2255174	1985536	2789004	2483574	2255174	1985536	Jammu & Kashmir				
झारखंड	16930315	16057819	2767147	2622348	6101640	5789478	7565928	7034491	6101640	5789478	Jharkhand				
कर्नाटक	30966657	30128640	3675291	3485742	8253981	7793893	10705512	10024049	8253981	7793893	Karnataka				
केरल	16027412	17378649	1768244	1704711	3989641	3841333	5060037	4872718	3989641	3841333	Kerala				
लक्षद्वीप	33123	31350	3797	3458	8262	8195	10521	10521	8262	8195	Lakshadweep				
मध्य प्रदेश	37612306	35014503	5636172	5173223	12623269	11678973	15947178	14554582	12623269	11678973	Madhya Pradesh				
महाराष्ट्र	58243056	54131277	7035391	6291126	15780067	14137148	20596042	18092467	15780067	14137148	Maharashtra				
मणिपुर	1438586	1417208	194484	180573	444072	417616	563536	534843	444072	417616	Manipur				
मेघालय	1491832	1475057	288646	279890	596904	581038	733567	713754	596904	581038	Meghalaya				
मिजोरम	555339	541867	85561	82970	180955	175047	226257	218809	180955	175047	Mizoram				
नागालैंड	1024649	953853	149785	141286	351175	327857	448951	420256	351175	327857	Nagaland				
ओडिशा	21212136	20762082	2716497	2556697	6167001	5909421	7799156	7520366	6167001	5909421	Odisha				
पुद्दुचेरी	612511	635442	67527	65331	151966	146426	193607	185961	151966	146426	Puducherry				
पंजाब	14639465	13103873	1665994	1410225	3897188	3187782	5174159	4197215	3897188	3187782	Punjab				
राजस्थान	35550997	32997440	5639176	5010328	12548143	11177283	15845710	14048666	12548143	11177283	Rajasthan				
सिक्किम	323070	287507	32761	31350	84338	81599	111851	108235	84338	81599	Sikkim				
तमिलनाडु	36137975	36009055	3820276	3603556	8754861	8252642	11336945	10650138	8754861	8252642	Tamil Nadu				
त्रिपुरा	1874376	1799541	234008	224006	520047	497944	667426	638116	520047	497944	Tripura				
उत्तर प्रदेश	104480510	95331831	16185581	14605750	37589959	33718307	48064457	42864768	37589959	33718307	Uttar Pradesh				
उत्तराखण्ड	5137773	4948519	717199	638615	1652441	1476567	2137408	1917086	1652441	1476567	Uttarakhand				
पश्चिम बंगाल	46809027	44467088	5410396	5171070	12638131	12099344	16511024	15609553	12638131	12099344	West Bengal				
भारत	623270258	587584719	85752254	78762999	194351375	178092741	247489356	22462121	194351375	178092741	India				

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के सर्वेक्षक का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.1 (ख): राजवार बाल जनसंख्या

Table 2.1 (b): State-wise Child Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल जनसंख्या		बाल जनसंख्या				State / UT		
	Total Population		0-5 वर्ष/years		6-14 वर्ष/years			15-18 वर्ष/years	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	202871	177710	17630	17091	29641	28313	13864	12640	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	42442146	42138631	3980689	3745209	7224480	6840414	3427411	3144303	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	713912	669815	89972	87296	159630	156463	65914	64334	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	15939443	15266133	2005926	1931623	3224723	3086627	1329089	1190635	Assam
बिहार	54278157	49821295	8182247	7654885	3514814	12369242	4551807	3524082	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	580663	474787	53639	47379	91103	74391	47650	34618	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	12832895	12712303	1576050	1528803	2576184	2502799	1096454	1054774	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	193760	149949	22779	21209	33567	30258	14971	10499	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	150301	92946	12165	10983	16983	14854	13314	6222	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	8987326	7800615	909756	794396	1549513	1311654	751673	604358	Delhi
गोवा	739140	719405	63542	59789	101564	94265	46555	42258	Goa
गुजरात	31491260	28948432	3508752	3136946	5773373	5026542	2564210	2204189	Gujarat
हरियाणा	13494734	11856728	1570654	1311855	2559096	2088349	1224119	973427	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3481873	3382729	346901	315762	587807	524915	271869	243263	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6640662	5900640	924730	793290	1330444	1192246	533830	498038	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	16930815	16057819	2319012	2193446	3782628	3596032	1464288	1245013	Jharkhand



तालिका 2.1 (ख): राजवार बाल जनसंख्या

Table 2.1 (b): State-wise Child Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल जनसंख्या		0-5 वर्ष/years				6-14 वर्ष/years				15-18 वर्ष/years				State/ UT
	बाल जनसंख्या		पुरुष		महिला		पुरुष		महिला		पुरुष		महिला		
	Child Population		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		
	पुरुष	महिला	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
कर्नाटक	30966657	30128640	3144843	2989198	5089138	4801695	3322	2965	5040	5230	2259	2233156	2233156	Karnataka	
केरल	16027412	17378649	1508972	1456806	2480669	2384527	3222	2965	5040	5230	2259	1070396	1031385	Kerala	
लक्षद्वीप	33123	31350	3222	2965	5040	5230	3222	2965	5040	5230	2259	2325	2325	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	37612306	35014503	4763343	4378949	7859926	7300024	4763343	4378949	7859926	7300024	3323909	2875609	2875609	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	58243056	54131277	6005694	5366714	7743773	8770434	6005694	5366714	7743773	8770434	4615975	3955319	3955319	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	1438586	1417208	163568	152193	280504	265423	163568	152193	280504	265423	119464	117227	117227	Manipur	
मेघालय	1491832	1475057	247188	240167	349716	340871	247188	240167	349716	340871	136663	132726	132726	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	555339	541867	73597	71491	107358	103556	73597	71491	107358	103556	45302	43762	43762	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	1024649	953853	124983	117913	226192	209944	124983	117913	226192	209944	97776	92429	92429	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	21212136	20762082	2307480	2173660	3859521	3735761	2307480	2173660	3859521	3735761	1632155	1610945	1610945	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	612511	635442	57315	55677	94651	90749	57315	55677	94651	90749	41641	39535	39535	Puducherry	
पंजाब	14639465	13103873	1412270	1200029	2484898	1987753	1412270	1200029	2484898	1987753	1276991	1009433	1009433	Punjab	
राजस्थान	35550997	32997440	4773620	4235238	774523	6942045	4773620	4235238	774523	6942045	3297567	2871383	2871383	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	323070	287507	27078	25818	57260	55781	27078	25818	57260	55781	27513	26636	26636	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	36137975	36009055	3272274	3085908	4482587	5166734	3272274	3085908	4482587	5166734	2582084	2397496	2397496	Tamil Nadu	
त्रिपुरा	1874376	1799541	199763	192023	320284	305921	199763	192023	320284	305921	147379	140172	140172	Tripura	
उत्तर प्रदेश	104480510	95331831	13476164	12164597	24113795	21553710	13476164	12164597	24113795	21553710	10474498	9146461	9146461	Uttar Pradesh	
उत्तराखंड	5137773	4948519	605052	537879	1047389	938688	605052	537879	1047389	938688	484967	440519	440519	Uttarakhand	
पश्चिम बंगाल	46809027	44467088	4606684	4406267	8031447	7693077	4606684	4406267	8031447	7693077	3872893	3510209	3510209	West Bengal	
भारत	623270258	587584719	72357554	66503454	121993821	111589287	72357554	66503454	121993821	111589287	53137981	46529380	46529380	India	

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के रजिस्ट्रार जनरल का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.2 (क): कुल जनसंख्या में बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार प्रतिशत हिस्सा

Table 2.2 (a): State-wise Percent Share of Child Population in Total Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	0-6 वर्ष/years			0-14 वर्ष/years			0-18 वर्ष/years			State/ UT
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
	2011									
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	10.2	11.3	10.7	23.3	25.5	24.4	30.1	32.7	31.3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	11.1	10.5	10.8	26.4	25.1	25.8	34.5	32.6	33.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15.1	15.6	15.3	35.0	36.4	35.7	44.2	46.0	45.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	14.8	14.9	14.9	32.8	32.3	32.8	41.2	40.7	40.9	Assam
बिहार	18.2	18.6	18.4	40.0	40.2	40.1	48.4	47.3	47.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	10.9	11.8	11.3	24.9	25.5	25.3	33.1	32.9	33.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	14.5	14.2	14.3	32.4	31.7	32.0	40.9	40.0	40.5	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	13.6	16.3	14.8	29.1	34.3	31.4	36.8	41.3	38.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	9.4	13.8	11.1	19.4	27.3	22.6	28.3	34.5	30.6	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	12.0	12.0	12.0	27.4	27.1	27.2	35.7	34.7	35.3	Delhi
गोवा	10.1	9.8	9.9	22.2	21.4	21.8	28.5	27.3	27.9	Goa
गुजरात	13.1	12.6	12.9	29.5	28.2	28.9	37.6	35.8	36.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	13.7	13.0	13.3	30.6	28.7	29.7	39.7	36.9	38.4	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11.7	11.0	11.3	26.8	24.3	25.9	34.7	32.0	33.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	16.3	15.8	16.1	34.0	33.5	33.8	42.0	42.1	42.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	16.3	16.3	16.3	36.0	36.1	36.0	44.7	43.8	44.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	11.9	11.6	11.7	26.6	25.3	26.2	34.6	33.3	33.9	Karnataka



तालिका 2.2 (क): कुल जनसंख्या में बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार प्रतिशत हिस्सा

Table 2.2 (a): State-wise Percent Share of Child Population in Total Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	0-6 वर्ष/years			0-14 वर्ष/years			0-18 वर्ष/years			State / UT
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
कर्नाटक	11.9	11.6	11.7	26.6	25.9	26.2	34.6	33.3	33.9	Karnataka
केरल	11.0	9.8	10.4	24.9	22.1	23.4	31.6	28.0	29.7	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	11.5	11.0	11.3	24.9	26.1	25.5	31.8	33.6	32.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	15.0	14.8	14.9	33.6	33.4	33.5	42.4	41.6	42.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	12.1	11.6	11.9	27.1	26.1	26.6	35.0	33.4	34.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	13.5	12.8	13.1	30.9	29.5	30.2	39.2	37.7	38.5	Manipur
मेघालय	19.3	19.0	19.2	40.0	39.4	39.7	49.2	48.4	48.8	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	15.4	15.3	15.4	32.6	32.3	32.4	40.7	40.4	40.6	Mizoram
नागालैंड	14.6	14.8	14.7	34.3	34.4	34.3	43.8	44.1	43.9	Nagaland
ओडिशा	12.8	12.3	12.6	29.1	28.5	28.8	36.8	36.2	36.5	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	11.0	10.3	10.6	24.8	23.0	23.9	31.6	29.3	30.4	Puducherry
पंजाब	11.4	10.8	11.1	26.6	24.3	25.5	35.3	32.0	33.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	15.9	15.2	15.5	35.3	33.9	34.6	44.6	42.6	43.6	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	10.1	10.9	10.5	26.1	28.4	27.2	34.6	37.6	36.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	10.6	10.0	10.3	24.2	22.9	23.6	31.4	29.6	30.5	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	12.5	12.4	12.5	27.7	27.7	27.7	35.6	35.5	35.5	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	15.5	15.3	15.4	36.0	35.4	35.7	46.0	45.0	45.5	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	14.0	12.9	13.4	32.2	29.8	31.0	41.6	38.7	40.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	11.6	11.6	11.6	27.0	27.1	27.1	35.3	35.1	35.2	West Bengal
भारत	13.8	13.4	13.6	31.2	30.3	30.8	39.7	38.2	39.0	India

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के मन्त्रालय का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.2 (ख): कुल जनसंख्या में बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार प्रतिशत हिस्सा

Table 2.2 (b): State-wise Percent Share of Child Population in Total Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	0-5 वर्ष/years			6-14 वर्ष/years			15-18 वर्ष/years			State / UT
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	8.7	9.6	9.1	14.6	15.9	15.2	6.8	7.1	
आंध्र प्रदेश	9.4	8.9	9.1	17.0	16.2	16.6	8.1	7.5	7.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	12.6	13.0	12.8	22.4	23.4	22.8	9.2	9.6	9.4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	12.6	12.7	12.6	20.2	20.2	20.2	8.3	7.8	8.1	Assam
बिहार	15.1	15.4	15.2	24.9	24.8	24.9	8.4	7.1	7.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	9.2	10.0	9.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	8.2	7.3	7.8	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	12.3	12.0	12.2	20.1	19.7	19.9	8.5	8.3	8.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	11.8	14.1	12.8	17.3	20.2	18.6	7.7	7.0	7.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	8.1	11.8	9.5	11.3	16.0	13.1	8.9	6.7	8.0	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	10.1	10.2	10.2	17.2	16.8	17.0	8.4	7.7	8.1	Delhi
गोवा	8.6	8.3	8.5	13.6	13.1	13.4	6.3	5.9	6.1	Goa
गुजरात	11.1	10.8	11.0	18.3	17.4	17.9	8.1	7.6	7.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	11.6	11.1	11.4	19.0	17.6	18.3	9.1	8.2	8.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.0	9.3	9.7	16.9	15.5	16.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	13.9	13.4	13.7	20.0	20.2	20.1	8.0	8.4	8.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	13.7	13.7	13.7	22.3	22.4	22.4	8.6	7.8	8.2	Jharkhand



तालिका 2.2 (ख): कुल जनसंख्या में बालजनसंख्या का राज्य-वार प्रतिशत हिस्सा

Table 2.2 (b): State-wise Percent Share of Child Population in Total Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	0-5 वर्ष/years			6-14 वर्ष/years			15-18 वर्ष/years			State / UT
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
झारखंड	13.7	13.7	13.7	22.3	22.4	22.4	8.6	7.8	8.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	10.2	9.9	10.0	16.4	15.9	16.2	8.0	7.4	7.7	Karnataka
केरल	9.4	8.4	8.9	15.5	13.7	14.6	6.7	5.9	6.3	Kerala
राष्ट्रिय	9.7	9.5	9.6	15.2	15.7	15.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	12.7	12.5	12.6	20.9	20.8	20.9	8.8	8.2	8.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	10.3	9.9	10.1	16.8	15.2	16.5	7.9	7.3	7.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	11.4	10.7	11.1	19.5	13.7	19.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	Manipur
मेघालय	16.6	16.3	16.4	23.4	23.1	23.3	9.2	9.0	9.1	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	13.3	13.2	13.2	19.3	19.1	19.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	Mizoram
नागालैंड	12.2	12.4	12.3	22.1	22.0	22.0	9.5	9.7	9.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	10.9	10.5	10.7	18.2	13.0	18.1	7.7	7.8	7.7	Odisha
पुद्दुचेरी	9.4	8.8	9.1	15.5	14.3	14.9	6.8	6.2	6.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	9.6	9.2	9.4	17.0	15.2	16.1	8.7	7.7	8.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	13.4	12.8	13.1	21.9	21.0	21.5	9.3	8.7	9.0	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	8.4	9.0	8.7	17.7	13.4	18.5	8.5	9.3	8.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	9.1	8.6	8.8	15.2	14.3	14.8	7.1	6.7	6.9	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	10.7	10.7	10.7	17.1	17.0	17.0	7.9	7.8	7.8	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.9	12.8	12.8	23.1	22.6	22.9	10.0	9.6	9.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	11.8	10.9	11.3	20.4	13.0	19.7	9.4	8.9	9.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	9.8	9.9	9.9	17.2	17.3	17.2	8.3	7.9	8.1	West Bengal
भारत	11.6	11.3	11.5	19.6	13.0	19.3	8.5	7.9	8.2	India

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के कवचविद्युत क कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/p Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.3: 2011-2036 तक अनुमानित जनसंख्या का वितरण
Table 2.3: Distribution of Projected Population By Age and Sex : 2011-2036

Age group	2011						2016						2021							
	Person		%		Female		Person		%		Female		Person		%		Female			
	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male		
0-4	9.9	1,19,841	10.0	57,690	9.8	16,910	9.2	62,872	9.5	56,038	8.9	1,14,273	8.4	60,153	8.6	54,120	8.2			
5-9	10.4	1,25,328	10.5	59,906	10.2	18,468	9.2	61,439	9.3	56,969	9.1	1,17,666	8.6	62,276	8.9	55,390	8.4			
10-14	10.6	1,28,724	10.8	61,170	10.4	24,824	9.7	65,142	9.8	59,682	9.5	1,18,051	8.7	61,256	8.7	56,785	8.6			
15-19*	10.1	1,21,764	10.3	57,770	9.8	28,094	9.9	67,225	10.1	60,871	9.7	1,24,282	9.1	64,862	9.3	59,420	9.0			
इस वय वर्गमें जनसंख्या (0-19)	40.9	4,95,657	41.6	2,36,536	40.3	90,296	38.0	2,56,735	38.7	2,33,560	37.3	4,74,272	34.8	2,48,557	35.5	2,25,715	34.1			
Percentage of Total Child Population (0-19)*		12,10,855		5,87,585		12,91,074		6,64,184		6,26,890		13,63,006		7,00,623		6,62,383				
कुल जनसंख्या		12,10,855		5,87,585		12,91,074		6,64,184		6,26,890		13,63,006		7,00,623		6,62,383				
Total Population		12,10,855		5,87,585		12,91,074		6,64,184		6,26,890		13,63,006		7,00,623		6,62,383				
Age group	2025						2031						2036							
Person	%		Female		Person		%		Female		Person		%		Female		Person		%	
%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	Female	
0-4	7.6	1,08,710	7.8	51,767	7.5	1,02,483	6.9	53,431	7.0	49,052	6.8	96,830	6.4	50,519	6.5	46,311	6.2			
5-9	7.9	1,13,212	8.1	53,560	7.7	1,07,845	7.3	56,333	7.3	51,292	7.1	1,01,842	6.7	53,180	6.8	48,037	6.6			
10-14	8.2	1,17,300	8.5	55,232	8.0	1,12,930	7.6	59,500	7.8	53,430	7.4	1,07,702	7.1	56,512	7.2	51,190	6.9			
15-19*	8.2	1,17,600	8.3	56,562	8.2	1,16,916	7.9	61,878	8.2	55,038	7.6	1,12,702	7.4	59,432	7.6	53,270	7.2			
इस वय वर्गमें जनसंख्या (0-19)	32.0	4,56,822	32.7	2,17,121	31.3	4,40,174	29.8	2,31,362	30.5	2,08,812	29.0	4,19,076	27.5	2,19,648	28.2	1,99,428	26.9			
Percentage of Total Child Population (0-19)*		14,25,308		6,93,833		14,78,775		7,58,146		7,20,629		15,22,288		7,79,701		7,42,587				
कुल जनसंख्या		14,25,308		6,93,833		14,78,775		7,58,146		7,20,629		15,22,288		7,79,701		7,42,587				
Total Population		14,25,308		6,93,833		14,78,775		7,58,146		7,20,629		15,22,288		7,79,701		7,42,587				

संकेत: जनसंख्या अनुमानित है।

Source: Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections for India and States: 2011-2036, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Note: *The data includes the population percentage up to age 19, but in India, the legal definition of a child extends only to age 18.



तालिका 2.4 (क): बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार लिंग अनुपात

Table 2.4 (a): State-wise sex ratio of Child Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2011				State / UT
	0-6 वर्ष 0-6 years	0-14 वर्ष 0-14 years	0-18 वर्ष 0-18 years	सभी आयु All ages	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	968	961	949	876	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	939	945	938	993	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	972	977	976	938	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	962	959	947	958	Assam
बिहार	935	923	897	918	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	880	841	813	818	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	969	971	969	991	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	926	913	869	774	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	904	886	755	618	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	871	856	844	868	Delhi
गोवा	942	939	932	973	Goa
गुजरात	890	879	875	919	Gujarat
हरियाणा	834	823	817	879	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	909	899	898	972	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	862	880	890	889	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	948	949	930	948	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	948	946	936	973	Karnataka
केरल	964	963	963	1084	Kerala



तालिका 2.4 (क): बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार लिंग अनुपात
Table 2.4 (a): State-wise sex ratio of Child Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2011				सभी आयु All ages	State / UT
	0-6 वर्ष 0-6 years	0-14 वर्ष 0-14 years	0-18 वर्ष 0-18 years	सभी आयु All ages		
लक्षद्वीप	911	992	1000	946	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	918	925	913	931	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	894	896	887	929	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	930	940	949	985	Manipur	
मेघालय	970	973	973	989	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	970	967	967	976	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	943	934	936	931	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	941	958	964	979	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	967	964	961	1037	Puducherry	
पंजाब	846	818	811	895	Punjab	
राजस्थान	888	891	887	928	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	957	968	968	890	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	943	943	939	996	Tamil Nadu	
त्रिपुरा	957	957	956	960	Tripura	
उत्तर प्रदेश	902	897	892	912	Uttar Pradesh	
उत्तराखंड	890	894	897	963	Uttarakhand	
पश्चिम बंगाल	956	957	945	950	West Bengal	
भारत	918	916	908	943	India	

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के मंत्रालय का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.4 (ख): बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार लिंग अनुपात					
Table 2.4(b): State-wise sex ratio of Child Population					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	0-5 वर्ष	6-14 वर्ष	15-18 वर्ष	सभी आयु	State / UT
	0-5 years	6-14 years	15-18 years	All ages	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	969	955	912	876	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	941	947	917	993	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	970	980	976	938	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	963	957	896	958	Assam
बिहार	936	915	774	918	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	883	817	727	818	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	970	972	962	991	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	931	901	701	774	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	903	875	467	618	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	873	846	804	868	Delhi
गोवा	941	937	908	973	Goa
गुजरात	894	871	860	919	Gujarat
हरियाणा	835	816	795	879	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	910	893	895	972	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	858	896	933	889	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	946	951	850	948	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	951	944	904	973	Karnataka

2011



तालिका 2.4 (ख): बाल जनसंख्या का राज्य-वार लिंग अनुपात

Table 2.4(b): State-wise sex ratio of Child Population

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2011				सभी आयु All ages	State / UT
	0-5 वर्ष 0-5 years	6-14 वर्ष 6-14 years	15-18 वर्ष 15-18 years	सभी आयु All ages		
केरल	965	961	964	1084	Kerala	
लक्षद्वीप	920	1038	1029	946	Lakshadweep	
मध्य प्रदेश	919	929	865	931	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	894	897	857	929	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	930	946	981	985	Manipur	
मेघालय	972	975	971	989	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	971	965	966	976	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	943	928	945	931	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	942	968	987	979	Odisha	
पुडुचेरी	971	959	949	1037	Puducherry	
पंजाब	850	800	790	895	Punjab	
राजस्थान	887	893	871	928	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	953	974	968	890	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	943	942	929	996	Tamil Nadu	
त्रिपुरा	961	955	951	960	Tripura	
उत्तर प्रदेश	903	894	873	912	Uttar Pradesh	
उत्तराखण्ड	889	896	908	963	Uttarakhand	
पश्चिम बंगाल	956	958	906	950	West Bengal	
भारत	919	915	876	943	India	

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के महाराजिस्टर का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय / Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of

India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.5: निवास के अनुसार 0-6 वर्ष आयु समूह में लिंग अनुपात
Table 2.5: Sex ratio in Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	लिंग अनुपात 2001			लिंग अनुपात 2011			State / UT
	Sex Ratio 2001		कुल Total	Sex Ratio 2011		कुल Total	
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	966	936	957	776	954	968	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	963	955	961	741	935	939	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	960	980	964	775	957	972	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	967	943	965	764	944	962	Assam
बिहार	944	924	942	738	912	935	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	847	845	845	771	880	880	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	982	938	975	777	937	969	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	1003	888	979	770	872	926	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	916	943	926	732	894	904	Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	850	870	868	714	873	871	Delhi
गोवा	952	924	938	745	940	942	Goa
गुजरात	906	837	883	714	852	890	Gujarat
हरियाणा	823	808	819	735	832	834	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	900	844	896	712	881	909	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	957	873	941	765	850	862	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	973	930	965	757	908	948	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	949	940	946	750	946	948	Karnataka



तालिका 2.5: निवास के अनुसार 0-6 वर्ष आयु समूह में लिंग अनुपात
Table 2.5: Sex ratio in Age-Group 0-6 Years by Residence

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	लिंग अनुपात 2001			लिंग अनुपात 2011			State / UT
	Sex Ratio 2001		कुल Total	Sex Ratio 2011		कुल Total	
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban		ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban		
केरल	961	958	960	965	963	964	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	999	900	959	911	911	911	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	939	907	932	923	901	918	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	916	908	913	890	899	894	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	956	961	957	923	949	930	Manipur
मेघालय	973	969	973	972	954	970	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	965	963	964	966	974	970	Mizoram
नागालैंड	969	939	964	933	973	943	Nagaland
ओडिशा	955	933	953	946	913	941	Orissa
पुडुचेरी	967	967	967	953	975	967	Puducherry
पंजाब	799	796	798	844	852	846	Punjab
राजस्थान	914	887	909	892	874	888	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	966	922	963	964	934	957	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	933	955	942	936	952	943	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	968	948	966	960	947	957	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	921	890	916	906	885	902	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	918	872	908	899	868	890	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	963	948	960	959	947	956	West Bengal
भारत	934	906	927	923	905	918	India

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के महानिर्देशक का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय/ Source: Census of India 2011, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs



तालिका 2.6: पंजीकृत जन्मों के आधार पर लिंग अनुपात

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Table 2.6: Sex Ratio based on Registered Births						States/ UT
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	957	953	965	984	957	959	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	935	931	935	939	935	938	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1047	1084	1024	1011	997	1036	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	921	904	903	956	863	933	Assam
बिहार	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	964	908	891	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	907	909	938	943	925	921	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	968	934	931	940	949	965	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	936	923	921	898	879	913	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	879	877	926				Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	918	929	N.A.	N.A.	941	935	Delhi
गोवा	910	943	948	947	947	943	Goa
गुजरात	898	897	901	909	909	908	Gujarat
हरियाणा	N.A.	914	923	916	911	916	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	934	930	918	936	947	936	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	909	952	909	967	933	909	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	948	955	925	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	949	957	947	949	954	947	Karnataka
केरल	965	963	960	969	967	971	Kerala
लद्दाख	Included in J & K			1104	949	1027	Ladakh



तालिका 2.6: पंजीकृत जन्मों के आधार पर लिंग अनुपात

Table 2.6: Sex Ratio based on Registered Births

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	State /UT
मध्य प्रदेश	N.A.	902	905	921	934	921	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	910	906	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	N.A.	757	934	880	974	922	Manipur
मेघालय	937	942	927	922	960	972	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	964	964	975	954	958	959	Mizoram
नागालैंड	948	965	1001	953	962	1068	Nagaland
ओडिशा	930	928	947	941	933	937	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	931	941	934	947	941	957	Puducherry
पंजाब	890	896	914	925	924	923	Punjab
राजस्थान	931	949	916	952	905	933	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	932	933	942	939	941	940	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	915	924	953	937	922	907	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	962	945	949	974	948	960	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	929	956	960	954	975	933	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	995	945	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	N.A.	N.A.	941	951	948	944	West Bengal

स्रोत: नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022 पर आधारित भारत के महत्वपूर्ण अंकड़े, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय

Source: Vital Statistics of India Based on Civil Registration System 2022, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs

Note: Sex Ratio of Registered Births arrived at after deducting figures of delayed Registration of More than 1 year from the respective Total Registered Births.

N.A. - Not Available



तालिका 2.7: बड़े राज्यों में निवास के अनुसार नवजात शिशु मृत्यु दर और प्रारंभिक नवजात मृत्यु दर

Table 2.7: Neo-Natal Mortality Rate and Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate by Residence in Bigger States

राज्य	2022						2023					
	नवजात मृत्यु दर			प्रारंभिक नवजात मृत्यु दर			नवजात मृत्यु दर			प्रारंभिक नवजात मृत्यु दर		
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total
आंध्र प्रदेश	17	10	15	13	8	11	17	12	16	13	8	11
असम	23	12	22	16	8	15	22	12	21	15	8	15
बिहार	19	17	19	14	12	14	19	16	18	14	12	14
छत्तीसगढ़	29	20	27	22	17	21	28	21	26	21	17	20
दिल्ली	0	8	8	0	6	6	0	9	9	0	7	6
गुजरात	18	11	15	13	9	11	18	11	15	13	9	12
हरियाणा	20	15	18	15	11	13	20	15	19	15	10	13
हिमाचल प्रदेश*	13	7	12	9	6	9	11	6	11	8	5	7
जम्मू और कश्मीर	11	9	10	8	5	7	10	9	10	7	4	6
कर्नाटक	19	12	18	14	9	13	22	13	20	16	11	15
केरल	13	9	12	10	6	8	12	9	11	9	5	7
मध्य प्रदेश	4	6	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
महाराष्ट्र	31	21	29	22	17	21	28	23	27	20	18	20
ओडिशा	13	7	11	9	5	7	14	8	11	9	6	8
पंजाब	24	19	23	17	13	16	22	17	21	16	12	16
राजस्थान	13	11	12	8	7	8	14	10	12	9	7	8
तमिलनाडु	22	18	21	15	11	14	22	17	21	16	11	15
तेलंगाना	10	7	8	7	5	6	9	9	9	6	6	6
उत्तर प्रदेश	15	13	14	11	9	10	15	12	14	10	8	9
उत्तराखण्ड	29	19	27	20	14	19	28	18	26	20	14	19
पश्चिम बंगाल	15	14	15	10	11	11	15	12	14	10	10	10
भारत	14	14	14	9	10	9	14	13	13	9	9	9
भारत	21	13	19	15	9	14	21	13	19	15	9	13

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के नगरपालिका का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.

*Based on three-year period 2020-22, 2021-23



तालिका 2.8: बड़े राज्यों में लिंग और निवास के आधार पर शिशु मृत्यु दर
Table 2.8: Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence in Bigger States

राज्य	2022												2023														
	ग्रामीण						शहरी						ग्रामीण						शहरी								
	Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban			Total			Rural			Urban			Total		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total																								
आंध्र प्रदेश	24	22	23	15	14	15	21	19	20	21	20	22	20	21	16	12	14	20	18	19	21	20	18	19			
असम	33	35	34	15	15	15	31	33	32	31	33	32	31	33	16	14	15	29	31	30	29	29	31	30			
बिहार	25	27	26	25	27	26	25	27	26	21	25	23	23	25	23	25	24	22	25	23	24	22	25	23			
छत्तीसगढ़	38	41	40	27	29	28	36	39	38	37	41	39	37	41	30	27	29	36	39	37	29	36	39	37			
दिल्ली	0	0	0	10	14	12	10	13	12	5	0	4	11	17	14	11	17	14	11	17	14	11	17	14			
गुजरात	25	21	24	15	16	15	21	19	20	21	22	23	16	15	15	15	15	20	19	20	19	20	19	20			
हरियाणा	32	27	30	21	20	20	28	25	26	31	27	29	20	19	20	27	24	26	24	26	20	27	24	26			
हिमाचल प्रदेश*	21	13	17	9	12	11	20	13	17	15	13	14	9	12	10	15	13	14	15	13	14	15	13	14			
जम्मू और कश्मीर	15	16	15	10	13	12	14	15	14	14	15	14	14	12	12	12	12	13	14	14	12	13	14	14			
कर्नाटक	25	29	27	18	21	19	24	27	25	31	30	31	20	21	21	21	21	29	26	29	21	29	26	29			
केरल	19	16	18	10	13	12	16	15	15	15	16	16	9	14	11	13	15	13	15	14	11	13	15	14			
कोलकाता	8	4	6	11	7	9	9	6	7	7	3	5	10	0	5	9	2	5	2	5	0	5	2	5			
मध्य प्रदेश	42	44	43	28	27	28	39	40	40	38	40	39	32	28	30	37	37	37	37	37	30	37	37	37			
महाराष्ट्र	16	18	17	11	8	9	14	13	13	13	16	17	10	10	10	14	13	14	13	14	10	14	13	14			
ओडिशा	32	33	33	26	26	26	31	32	32	31	29	31	23	24	23	31	28	30	30	30	24	23	31	28			
पंजाब	17	18	18	14	15	15	16	17	16	21	18	19	13	15	14	18	17	17	17	17	15	14	18	17			
राजस्थान	30	33	31	25	22	24	29	30	30	23	34	31	23	22	23	27	32	29	29	29	22	23	27	32			
तमिल नाडु	16	11	14	9	7	8	12	9	11	13	13	13	8	13	11	10	13	12	12	12	11	10	13	12			
तेलंगाना	22	19	21	16	14	15	20	17	18	21	19	20	15	14	15	19	17	18	18	18	14	15	19	17			
उत्तर प्रदेश	41	40	41	28	26	27	38	37	38	41	38	39	28	27	27	38	35	37	37	37	27	27	38	35			
उत्तराखण्ड	21	22	22	20	21	21	21	21	21	19	22	21	19	18	19	19	21	20	20	20	18	19	19	21			
पश्चिम बंगाल	18	16	17	19	17	18	18	16	17	13	15	17	17	16	17	18	15	17	17	17	16	17	18	15			
भारत	30	29	29	18	17	18	27	26	26	21	28	28	18	18	18	26	25	25	25	25	18	18	26	25			

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के नगरपालिका का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.
*Based on three-year period 2020-22, 2021-23



तालिका 2.11 (क) : लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(a): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

राज्य	0-4 वर्ष												State						
	कुल						ग्रामीण							शहरी					
	Total			Rural			Urban			Total				Male			Female		
	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला		कुल	पुरुष	महिला			
आंध्र प्रदेश	5.5	5.9	5.2	6.4	7.0	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9				
असम	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.6	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.2				
बिहार	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.7				
छत्तीसगढ़	10.0	9.7	10.3	10.5	9.9	11.1	8.0	9.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	7.0	7.0				
दिल्ली	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2				
गुजरात	5.7	6.1	5.3	6.9	7.8	5.9	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.3	4.3				
हरियाणा	7.2	7.4	7.0	8.4	8.7	8.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2				
हिमाचल प्रदेश	4.3	4.8	3.8	4.4	5.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	2.8	1.3	4.3	2.8	1.3	4.3	4.3				
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3.8	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.2				
झारखंड	6.5	6.2	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.3				
कर्नाटक	3.8	4.0	3.5	4.5	5.2	3.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.0	3.0				
केरल	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	0.8	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2				
मध्य प्रदेश	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	7.1	6.8	7.1	6.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.5	7.5				
महाराष्ट्र	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.6	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2				
ओडिशा	8.5	9.0	7.9	9.0	9.6	8.3	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9				
पंजाब	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0				
राजस्थान	8.4	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.4	9.7	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	5.7				
तमिलनाडु	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.2				
तेलंगाना	5.4	5.7	5.0	6.2	6.8	5.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4				
उत्तर प्रदेश	10.7	10.9	10.5	11.5	11.8	11.3	7.6	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.0	7.2	7.2				
उत्तराखंड	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.2				
पश्चिम बंगाल	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.2				
भारत	7.0	7.1	6.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5				

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के मंत्रालयों द्वारा जारी
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.



तालिका 2.11 (क) : लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(a): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

राज्य	5-9 वर्ष												State						
	कुल						ग्रामीण							शहरी					
	Total						Rural							Urban					
	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला		कुल	पुरुष	महिला			
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2				
असम	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2				
बिहार	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.1				
छत्तीसगढ़	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.5	0.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.1				
दिल्ली	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2				
गुजरात	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6				
हरियाणा	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3				
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.1				
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8				
झारखंड	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3				
कर्नाटक	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.4				
केरल	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5				
मध्य प्रदेश	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6				
महाराष्ट्र	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8				
ओडिशा	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7				
पंजाब	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4				
राजस्थान	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9				
तमिलनाडु	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5				
तेलंगाना	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1				
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5				
उत्तराखंड	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4				
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.1	1.1				
भारत	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7				

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय विभाग, भारत के नरसंरक्षक का कार्यालय, दूर संस्करण
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.



तालिका 2.11 (क) : लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(a): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

राज्य	10-14 वर्ष												State						
	कुल						ग्रामीण							शहरी					
	10-14 years			Rural			Urban			10-14 years				Male			Female		
	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला		कुल	पुरुष	महिला			
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Andhra Pradesh		
असम	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	Assam		
बिहार	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	Bihar		
छत्तीसगढ़	1.0	1.8	0.3	1.0	1.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	Chhattisgarh		
दिल्ली	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Delhi		
गुजरात	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	Gujarat		
हरियाणा	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	Haryana		
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	Himachal Pradesh		
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Jammu & Kashmir		
झारखंड	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	Jharkhand		
कर्नाटक	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	Karnataka		
केरल	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	Kerala		
मध्य प्रदेश	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	Madhya Pradesh		
महाराष्ट्र	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	Maharashtra		
ओडिशा	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	Odisha		
पंजाब	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	Punjab		
राजस्थान	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Rajasthan		
तमिलनाडु	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	Tamil Nadu		
तेलंगाना	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	Telangana		
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	Uttar Pradesh		
उत्तराखंड	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	Uttarakhand		
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	West Bengal		
भारत	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	India		

स्रोत: नवजात पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार ऑफ़ इंडिया, M/o Home Affairs.
Source: Sample Registration System -Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.



तालिका 2.11 (ख): लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(b): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

2023

राज्य	0-4 वर्ष											
	ग्रामीण						शहरी					
	कुल		पुरुष		महिला		कुल		पुरुष		महिला	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	
असम	7.5	8.0	7.1	8.0	8.4	7.5	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.1	
बिहार	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.8	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.0	6.3	
छत्तीसगढ़	10.0	10.3	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.6	7.5	9.0	5.9	9.0	5.9	
दिल्ली	3.2	2.8	3.7	1.9	3.6	0.0	3.3	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.8	
गुजरात	5.2	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.0	
हरियाणा	6.7	7.3	6.1	7.7	8.3	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.5	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.8	1.3	4.3	1.3	4.3	
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	
झारखंड	7.1	7.3	6.9	7.6	7.9	7.3	5.2	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.6	
कर्नाटक	3.4	3.5	3.4	4.1	4.5	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.2	
केरल	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.9	2.7	1.1	2.7	1.1	
मध्य प्रदेश	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.1	10.7	11.5	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.2	
महाराष्ट्र	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.0	4.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.6	
ओडिशा	7.9	8.1	7.6	8.5	8.8	8.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	
पंजाब	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.5	3.9	
राजस्थान	8.0	7.4	8.7	8.5	7.7	9.3	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.3	
तमिलनाडु	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.0	3.3	
तेलंगाना	5.1	5.3	4.9	6.1	6.5	5.5	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.8	4.2	
उत्तर प्रदेश	10.5	10.9	10.0	11.2	11.6	10.8	7.8	8.4	7.2	8.4	7.2	
उत्तराखंड	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.3	
पश्चिम बंगाल	3.8	4.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.2	3.7	
भारत	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.6	7.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	

स्रोत: नवंबर 2023 तक की जनगणना प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के महाराष्ट्र के नगरपालिका, गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.



तालिका 2.11 (ख): लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(b): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

2023

5-9 वर्ष
5-9 years

राज्य	कुल Total						ग्रामीण Rural						शहरी Urban					
	पुरुष Male		महिला Female		कुल Total		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		कुल Total		पुरुष Male		महिला Female		कुल Total	
	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate	Total	Rate
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
असम	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
बिहार	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
छत्तीसगढ़	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
दिल्ली	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
गुजरात	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
हरियाणा	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
झारखंड	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
कर्नाटक	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
केरल	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
मध्य प्रदेश	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
महाराष्ट्र	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
ओडिशा	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
पंजाब	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
राजस्थान	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
तमिलनाडु	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
तेलंगाना	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
उत्तराखंड	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
भारत	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

स्रोत: नवजात पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार ना कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.



तालिका 2.11 (ख): लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर												
Table 2.11(b): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence												
2023												
राज्य	10-14 वर्ष											
	10-14 years											
	कुल						ग्रामीण			शहरी		
	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला
Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	
असम	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	
बिहार	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	
छत्तीसगढ़	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	
दिल्ली	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	
गुजरात	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	
हरियाणा	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0	
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.4	
झारखंड	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	
कर्नाटक	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	2.0	
केरल	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	
मध्य प्रदेश	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	
महाराष्ट्र	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	
ओडिशा	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	
पंजाब	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	
राजस्थान	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	
तमिलनाडु	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	
तेलंगाना	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	
उत्तराखंड	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	
भारत	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	

स्रोत: नव्यां प्रतिस्थापन प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के महसजिस्टर जनरल का कार्यालय, गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.

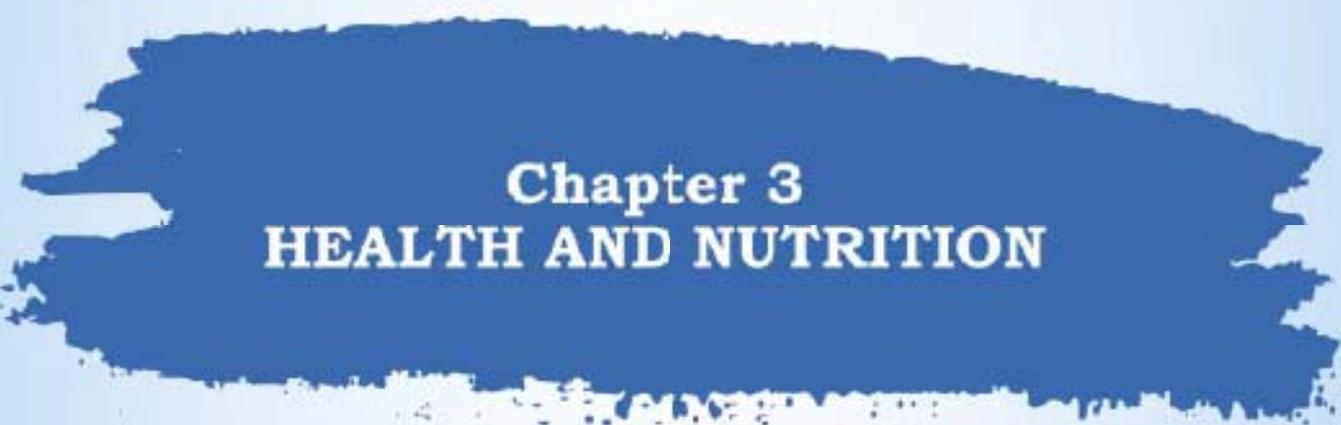


तालिका 2.11 (ख): लिंग और निवास के अनुसार आयु-विशिष्ट मृत्यु दर
Table 2.11(b): Age specific Death Rate by Sex and Residence

राज्य	15-19 वर्ष												State	
	ग्रामीण						शहरी							
	कुल			Rural			Urban			Total				
	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female											
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	Andhra Pradesh
असम	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Assam
बिहार	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	Delhi
गुजरात	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.4	1.4	Karnataka
केरल	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.6	Odisha
पंजाब	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.6	West Bengal
भारत	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	India

स्रोत: नवजात पंजीकरण प्रणाली 2022-2023 - सांख्यिकीय रिपोर्ट, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार ऑफ़ 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.
Source: Sample Registration System - Statistical Report 2022 & 2023, O/o Registrar General of India, M/o Home Affairs.





Chapter 3
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- 3.1** Child health is a vital determinant of a nation's overall development. The first six years of life are particularly crucial, as they form the foundation for a child's physical, mental, and social growth. Children are invaluable assets for the future, and ensuring their well-being enables them to grow into healthy adults who can actively contribute to the country's economic and social progress. However, newborns especially infants and children under the age of five remain highly vulnerable to malnutrition, disease, and mortality conditions that are often preventable or treatable with timely and appropriate care.
- 3.2** Adequate nutrition is essential for human health and development, yet child malnutrition continues to be a major public health issue with significant implications. It endangers child survival, impairs both physical and cognitive growth, and reduces the economic productivity of individuals and societies. Children who are malnourished face greater susceptibility to diseases and are more likely to remain malnourished as adults. Malnutrition in children can take different forms: undernutrition, which includes stunting, wasting, underweight, and micronutrient deficiencies such as iron deficiency anemia; and overnutrition, manifested in overweight and obesity.

Nutrition in Children

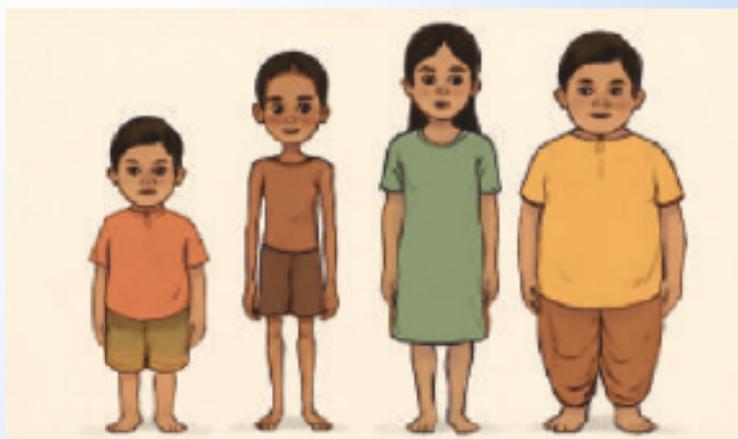
- 3.3** Malnutrition among children under the age of five remains a major public health concern as it adversely impacts human development and is particularly harmful during the early years of life. Undernutrition is caused by the insufficient intake and/or inadequate absorption of energy, protein or vitamins and minerals (micronutrients) that in turn lead to nutritional deficiencies. Importantly, undernutrition is not caused solely by inadequate food consumption; childhood illnesses such as diarrhoea and intestinal worm infestations can also impair nutrient absorption and increase nutritional requirements. Malnutrition, in its broadest sense, refers to all forms of poor nutrition, encompassing both undernutrition and overnutrition. It is not a condition confined to economically disadvantaged groups but is prevalent across all socio-economic sections of society.
- 3.4** Stunting, measured by the height-for-age index, is a key indicator of linear growth retardation and reflects cumulative growth deficits. Children who are shorter than the expected height for their age are considered stunted, a condition that signifies chronic malnutrition. Stunted children do not reach their full developmental potential resulting in poorer cognitive performance and educational achievement than their well-nourished peers. According to



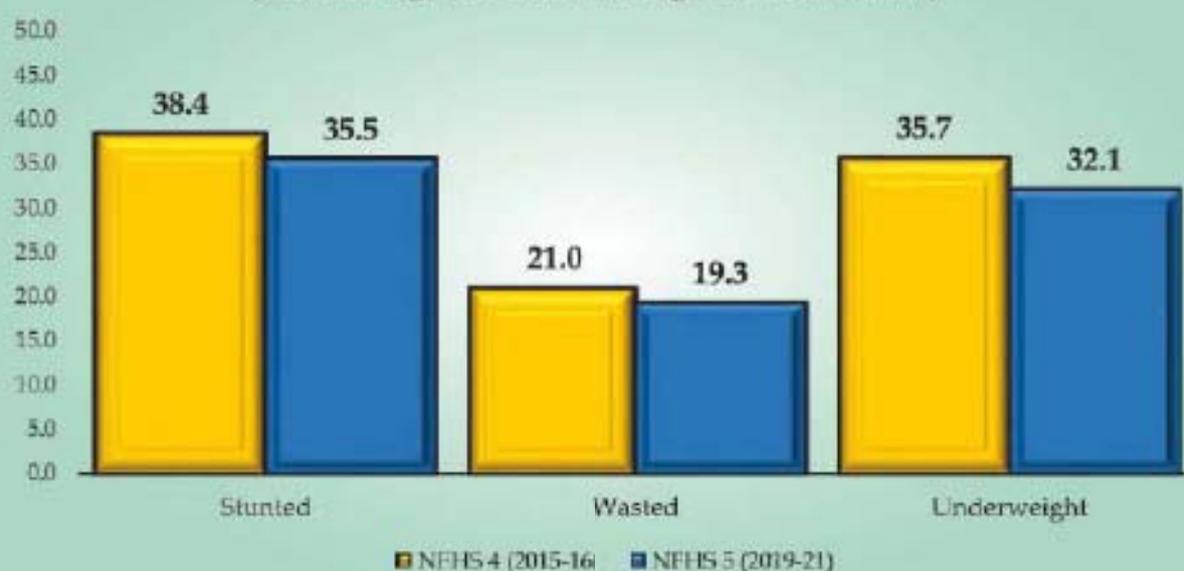
NFHS-5 (2019–21), 35.5 % of children in India are estimated to be stunted. The prevalence of stunting is higher in rural areas (37.3 %) as compared to urban areas (30.1 %), and is slightly more common among male children (36.2 %) than female children (34.6 %). Among the States, Meghalaya records the highest prevalence of stunting (46.5 %), followed by Bihar (42.9 %), Uttar Pradesh (39.7 %), Jharkhand (39.6 %), Gujarat (39.0 %), and Madhya Pradesh (35.7 %). (**Table 3.1**).

3.5 Wasting, measured by the weight-for-height index, assesses body mass in relation to body length and reflects a child's current nutritional status. Children who are thinner than the expected weight for their height are classified as wasted, a condition that indicates acute malnutrition. As per NFHS-5 (2019-21) data, 19.3 % of children are found to be afflicted by wasting in the country. And similar to the case of stunting, wasting is also seen to be more prevalent in Rural areas (19.5%) than Urban (18.5%) and in male children (20%) than female (18.5%). At the state level, the highest prevalence of wasting is reported in Maharashtra (25.6 %), followed by Gujarat (25.1 %), Bihar (22.9%), and Jharkhand (22.4 %). (**Table 3.1**).

3.6 Underweight (weight-for-age) is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. Children with low weight for their age are susceptible to various infections in comparison to the children with the standard weight for age. It is a comprehensive indicator for malnutrition as it considers both acute and chronic malnutrition. NFHS-5 estimates that 32.1 % of children in India are underweight in 2019-21, with 33.8 % underweight children in Rural area as compared to Urban area which is having 27.3 % underweight children. In the country, 32.9 % of male and 31.2% of female children are underweight. Bihar is seen to be having the highest percentage of underweight children (41%) and Mizoram is having the least proportion of underweight children with 12.7 % (**Table 3.2**).



**Figure 3.1: Trends in Nutritional Status of Children in India
(Percentage of Children age 0-59 Months)**



Source: NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

3.7 The data in **Statement 3.1** as per Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18 reveals a dual burden of health challenges among children and adolescents. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly Vitamin D (23.9%) and Zinc (31.7%) among ages 10-14, show a rising trend with age and are most pronounced during adolescence. At the same time, lifestyle-related conditions such as pre-diabetes (10.4%), diabetes (0.6%), high total cholesterol (3.7%), High LDL (3.8%), Low LDL (28.2%) and hypertension (4.9%) begin to emerge in the 10-19 age group.



Statement 3.1: Age-wise Prevalence of Chronic Diseases in Children

Disease Name	Age	Prevalence (%)
Vitamin A deficiency	1-4	17.6
	5-9	21.5
	10-19	15.6
Vitamin D deficiency	1-4	13.8
	5-9	18.2
	10-19	23.9
Zinc deficiency	1-4	18.9
	5-9	16.8
	10-19	31.7
Pre-diabetic	5-9	10.3
	10-19	10.4
Diabetic	5-9	1.2
	10-19	0.6
High total cholesterol	5-9	3.2
	10-19	3.7
High LDL	5-9	3.3
	10-19	3.8
Low LDL	5-9	26.1
	10-19	28.2
High triglycerides	5-9	34.0
	10-19	16.1
Hypertension	10-19	4.9

Source: Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

3.8 Breastfeeding provides the foundation for a healthy life in infancy and beyond. WHO and UNICEF recommend initiating breastfeeding within the first hour of birth, feeding colostrum, and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, followed by age-appropriate complementary foods along with continued breastfeeding up to two years or more. Breast milk is nature's perfect food rich in energy, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, and immune-protective components tailored to the baby's needs, safe, economical, and easily digestible. It boosts immunity, protects against infections, and acts as the infant's first vaccine. Breastfeeding lowers child morbidity and mortality, reduces risks of non-communicable diseases later in life, and fosters strong emotional and cognitive development.

3.9 As per NFHS-5 (2019-21), among last born children in the past two years (before the survey), 95.9 % were ever breastfed. However, only 41.4 % were breastfed within the first hour of birth, though 86.8% began breastfeeding



within the first day. The percentage of children who received a prelacteal is 15.5%. (**Table 3.16**).

Minimum Acceptable Diet

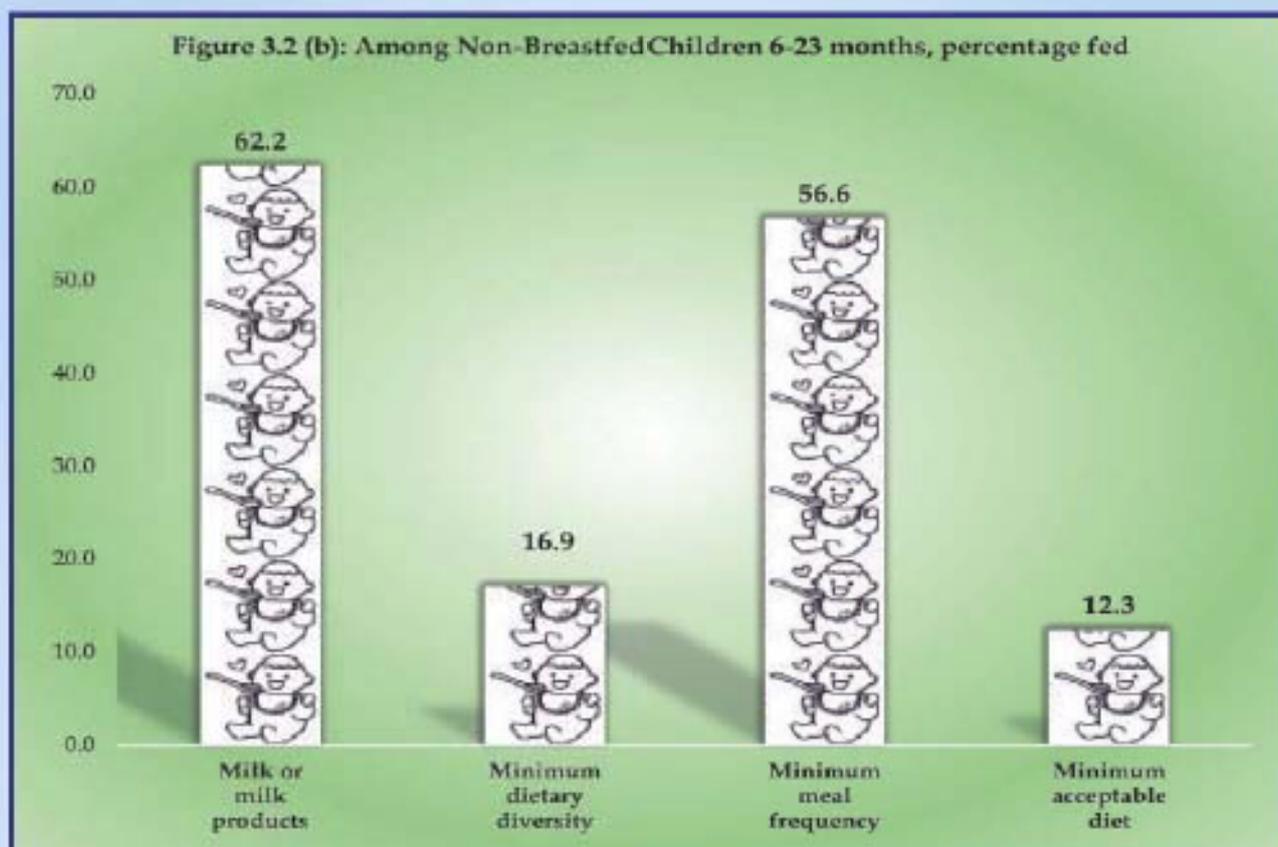
3.10 Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), developed by the WHO and UNICEF, is a binary indicator of infant and young child feeding practice that assesses the quality and sufficiency of a child's diet between the ages of 6 and 23 months. Infants and young children should be provided with a MAD for appropriate growth and development. Young children need proper balanced diet with adequate meal frequency in order to fight against undernutrition, especially stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and morbidity and mortality.

3.11 The data in **Table 3.19** shows that among children aged 6–23 months, only 24.1% of breastfed children meet the minimum dietary diversity and 31.2% meet the minimum meal frequency, resulting in just 10.8% achieving the minimum acceptable diet. In comparison, non-breastfed children have a higher percentage meeting the minimum meal frequency (56.6%), but lower dietary diversity (16.9%) and only 12.3% meet the minimum acceptable diet. Looking at all children combined, 23.0% meet the minimum dietary diversity, 35.1% meet the minimum meal frequency, and only 11.0% achieve the minimum acceptable diet.

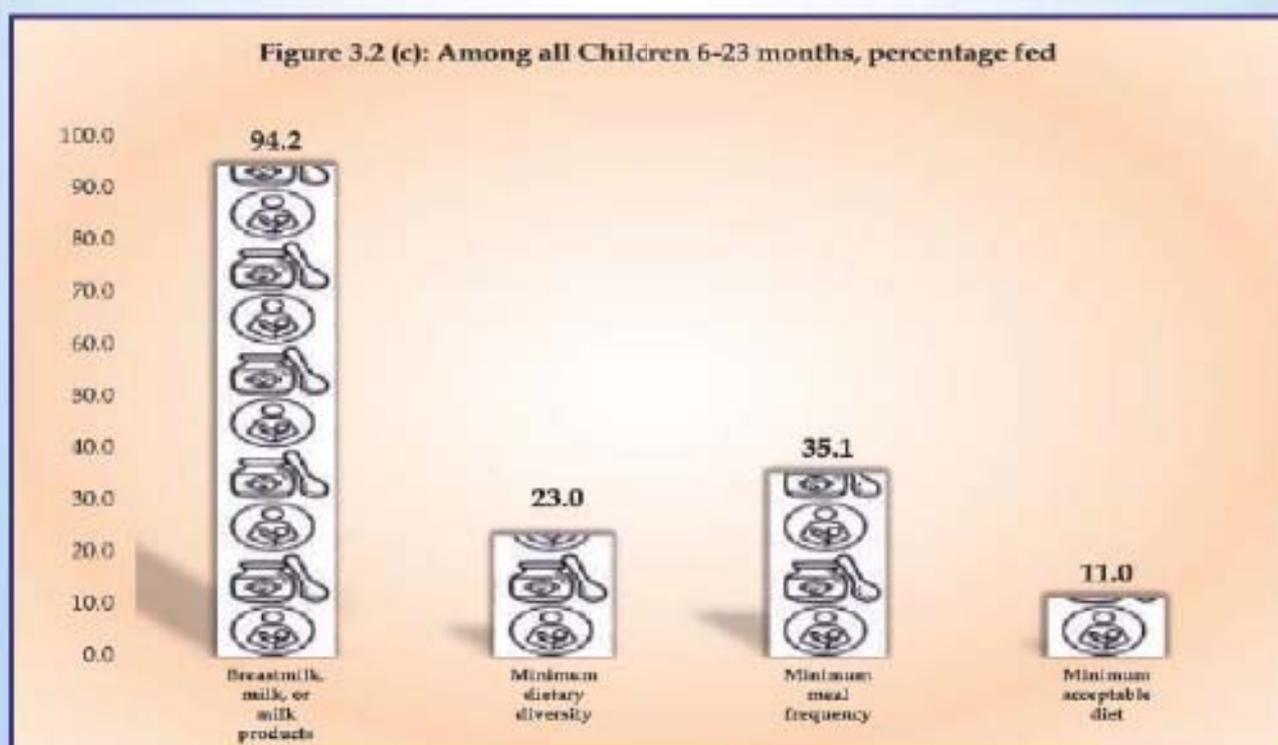


Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare





Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Source: NFHS-5 (2019-21), Ministry of Health & Family Welfare



Use of Iodized Salt in Households

3.12 Iodine is an essential micronutrient, and iodized salt prevents goiter or any other thyroid-related health problems among children and adults. It is recommended that household salt should be fortified with iodine to at least 15 parts per million (ppm). The NFHS-5 (2019-21) tested for the presence or absence of potassium iodate or potassium iodide in household salt. Among the households, 94% had iodized salt. Among the States/UTs, the use of iodized salt was lowest in Andhra Pradesh (82.5%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (87%) (**Table 3.20**).

Micronutrient Intake and Supplementation among Children

3.13 Micronutrients are vitamins and minerals needed by the body in very small amounts. The deficiency of micronutrients can cause severe health issues and even morbidity and mortality in the children. Micronutrients are available in foods and can also be provided through direct supplementation. Breastfed children benefit from supplements given to the mother. NFHS-5 collected information on food consumption pattern of the children under two years of age to assess the extent to which children have an intake of two important micro nutrients viz. Vitamin A and Iron. The key reason for keeping an eye on intake of these two nutrients is well known that Iron deficiency leads to anaemia and Vitamin A deficiency is a cause of eye damage and child blindness. Children deficient of these micro nutrients are even more prone to severe infections of measles, diarrhoea and low immunity.

3.14 According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), only 47 % of the children aged 6-23 months living with their mothers were fed with Vitamin A rich food and 20.6 % received iron rich food in past 24 hours of the day of survey. These low levels highlight the need to sensitize parents about the importance of micronutrients and promote awareness of their locally available and affordable sources. However, in the states of Sikkim, West Bengal, Manipur and Odisha, around 75% of children were given Vitamin A rich foods, possibly reflecting their dietary habits that include non-vegetarian foods such as fish. (**Table 3.20**)

3.15 Further, 13.2 % of all the children in this age group (6-23 months) received multiple micronutrient powder in past 7 days, with the highest proportion observed in Kerala (63%). Among the children aged 6-59 months, 36.8 % were given Vitamin A supplement in past 6 months, while 27.4 % were given an iron supplement in the past 7 days. (**Table 3.20**)



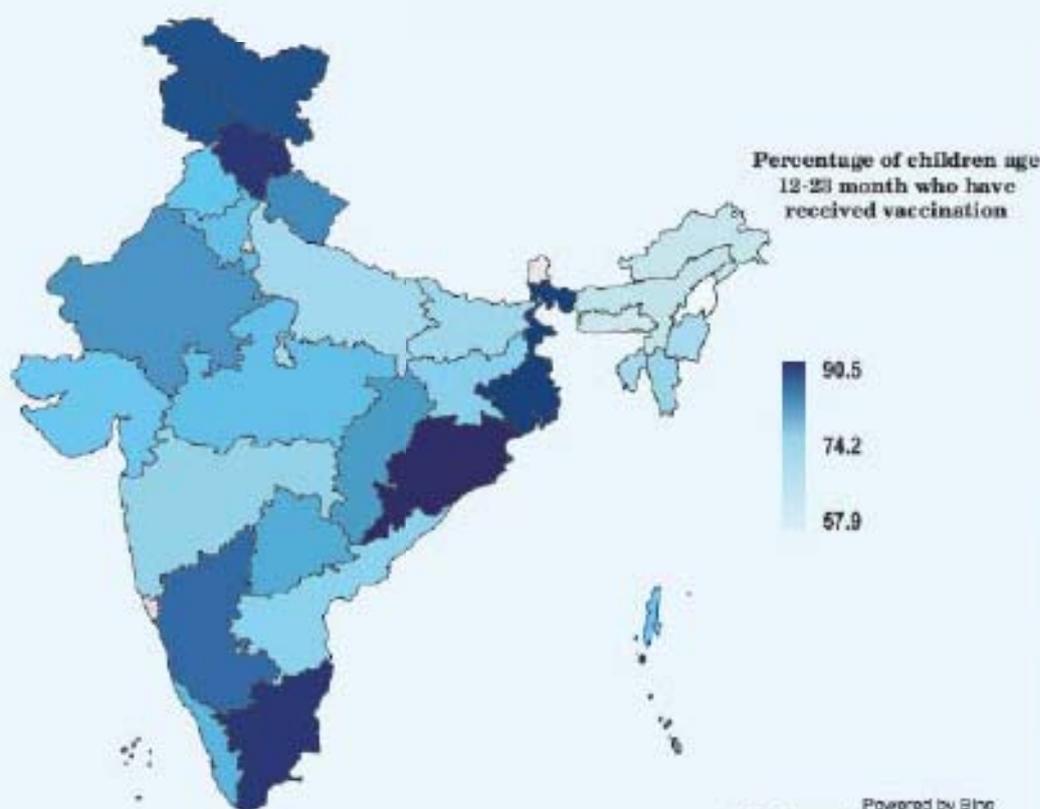
Vaccination of Children

3.16 Immunizing children against vaccine preventable diseases is one of the most effective ways to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality. To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least:

- one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis
- three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus
- three doses of polio vaccine
- one dose of measles vaccine

3.17 According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), 76.5% of children aged 12-23 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey. The percentage was a little higher in rural areas with 76.8 % of children with all basic vaccines than in urban areas (75.5 %) (**Table 3.22**). Coverage was highest for the BCG vaccine (**95.2%**) and lowest for the third dose of polio vaccine (80.5%) (**Table 3.23**).

Figure 3.3: Percentage of children age 12-23 month who have received vaccination

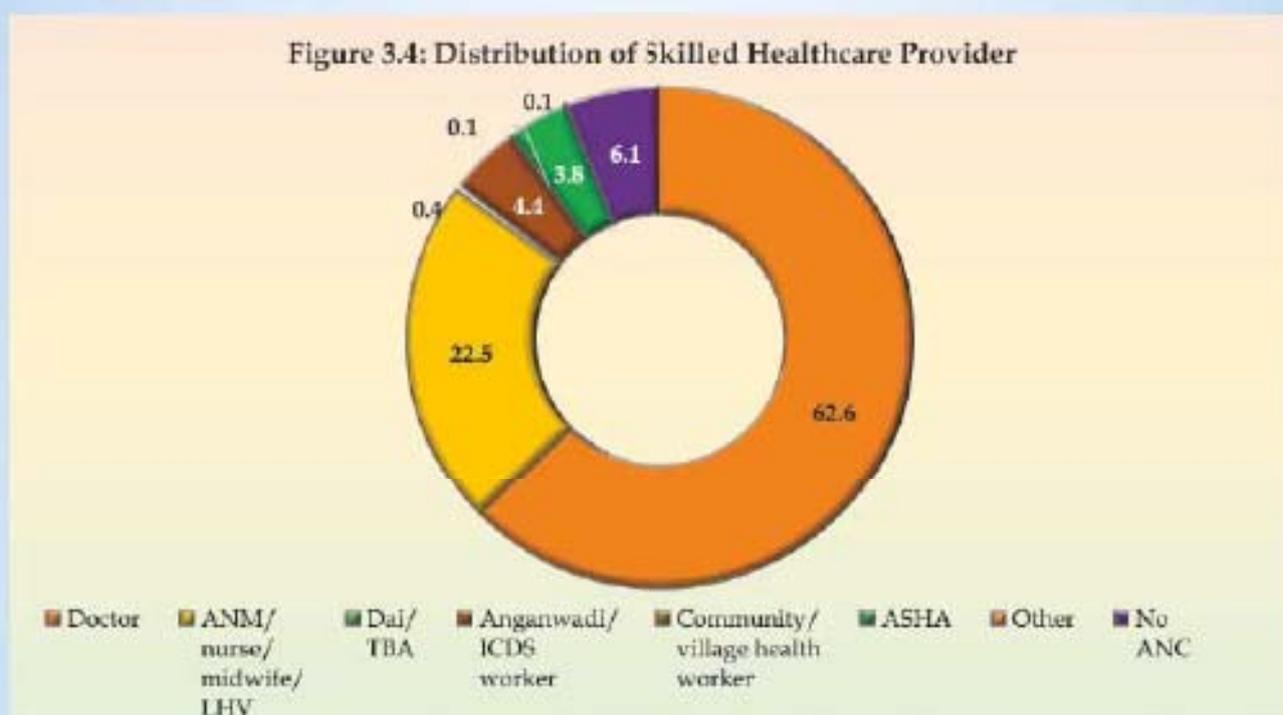


Source: NFHS5 (2019-21) National and State reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Mother's Health

3.18 As the development of child starts with the pregnancy of the mother, and the health and care of the mother during this period have a direct impact on the child's health. Antenatal Care (ANC) plays a vital role in reducing health risks for both mother and baby by monitoring pregnancy and screening for complications. Better antenatal and postnatal care, along with an increase in births attended by skilled health personnel, is expected to bring down maternal mortality and hence ensures better health outcomes for the child.



Source: NFHS5 (2019-21) National and State reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Figure 3.4 shows that ANC in India is predominantly provided by skilled health professionals, with doctors (62.6%) and ANMs/nurses/midwives/LHVs (22.5%) together accounting for the majority of services, resulting in 85.1 percent of women receiving ANC from a skilled provider (**Table 3.25**).

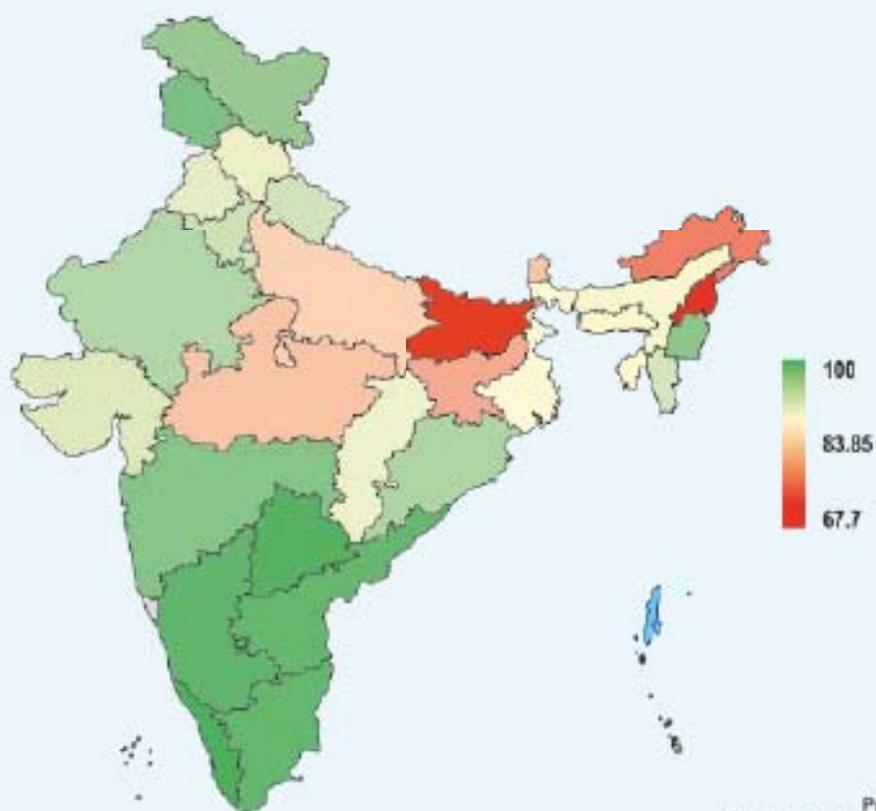
3.19 As per NFHS-5 (2019-21), 93.9 % of women aged 15-49 years who had a last birth in the five years before the survey received antenatal care, showing a significant improvement from 83.5% in NFHS-4 (2015-16) (**Table 3.27**). However, only 58.5 % of women had four or more ANC visits which has been recommended by WHO. Further, 87.6 % of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the five years preceding the survey were given Iron Folic Acid (IFA) supplements, while only 44.1 % took IFA for at least 100 days and mere 26 %



took it for at least 180 days. (Table 3.26).

3.20 According to NFHS-5 (2019-21), 88.6 % of the births took place in a health facility and 89.4 % of the deliveries were assisted by skilled health provider. The first 48 hours of life are a critical phase for newborn survival, as many neonatal deaths occur during this period. Lack of postnatal health checks during this period can delay the identification of newborn complications and the initiation of appropriate care and treatment. Only 11.5 % of the children received postnatal care from a skilled provider in the first two days of birth, while 81.7 % of women received postnatal health check-up in the same period. (Table 3.28).

Figure 3.5: Percentage Receiving ANC from a Skilled Provider

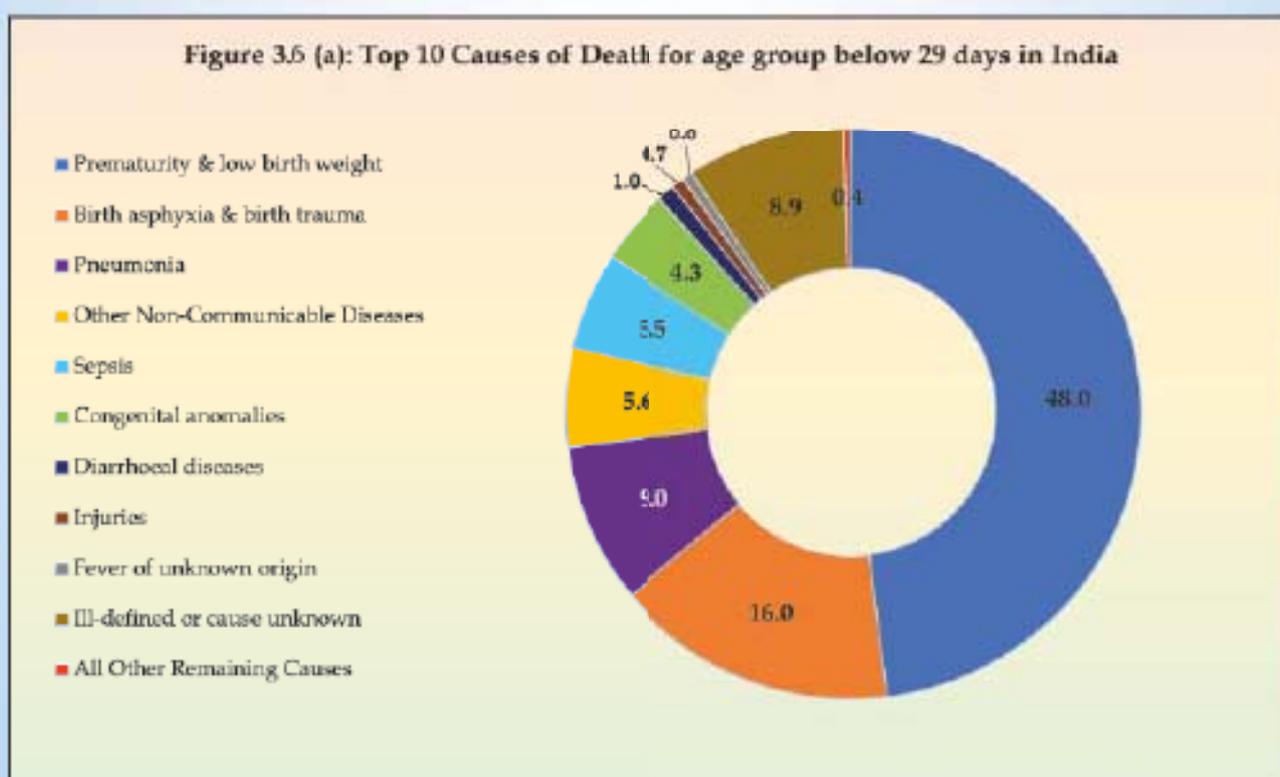


Source: NFHS5 (2019-21) National and State reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



Cause of Death among Children

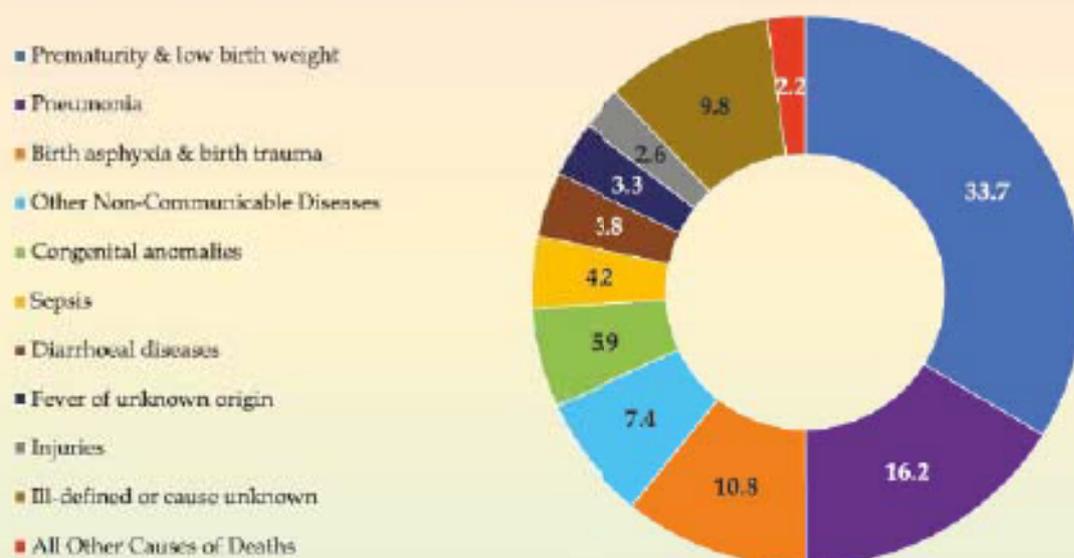
3.21 The analysis of causes of death among children highlights distinct age-specific patterns (Table 3.34 (a) to Table 3.37 (b)). In the neonatal period (below 29 days), mortality is predominantly driven by perinatal conditions such as prematurity and low birth weight, birth asphyxia, and pneumonia, which together account for more than 70% of deaths. Among infants (below 1 year), these causes continue to dominate. In the 1–4-year age group, the mortality burden shifts, with injuries emerging as the leading cause, while pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases remain prominent alongside other infections and parasitic diseases. For children aged 5–14 years, unintentional injuries (both motor vehicle-related and other accidents) become the foremost causes, followed by respiratory infections. Overall, the data reflects a transition from perinatal and infectious causes in early childhood to injuries and emerging non-communicable diseases in older children, underscoring the need for age-specific health interventions.



Source: Sample Registration System – Causes of Death Statistics 2021-23

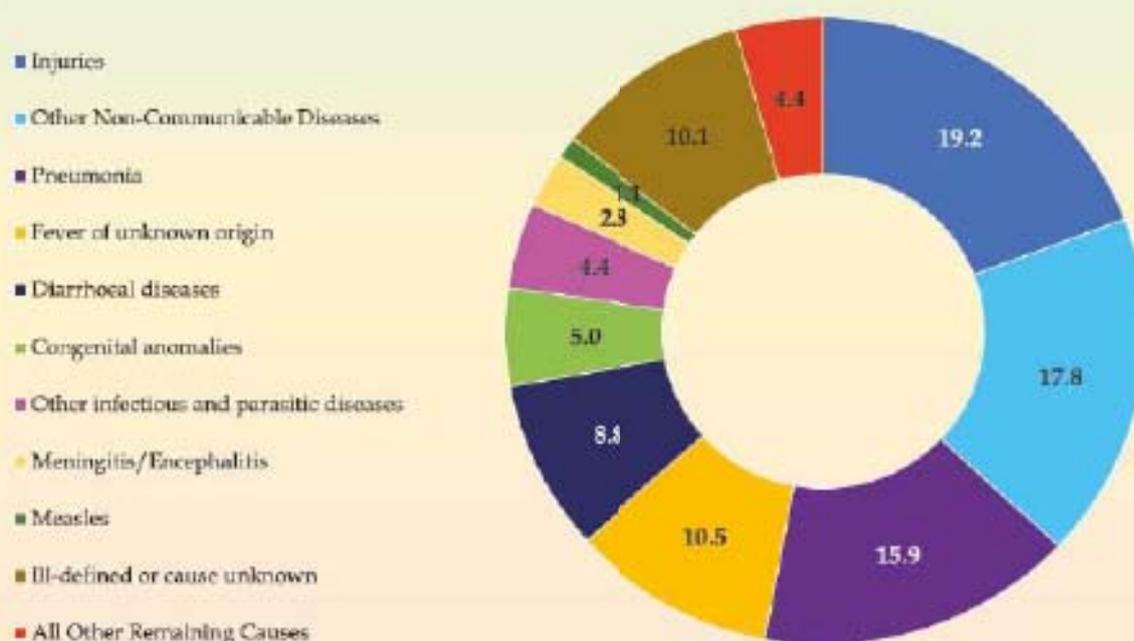


Figure 3.6 (b): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group below 1 year of Age in India



Source: Sample Registration System – Causes of Death Statistics 2021-23

Figure 3.6 (c): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group between 1-4 year of age in India

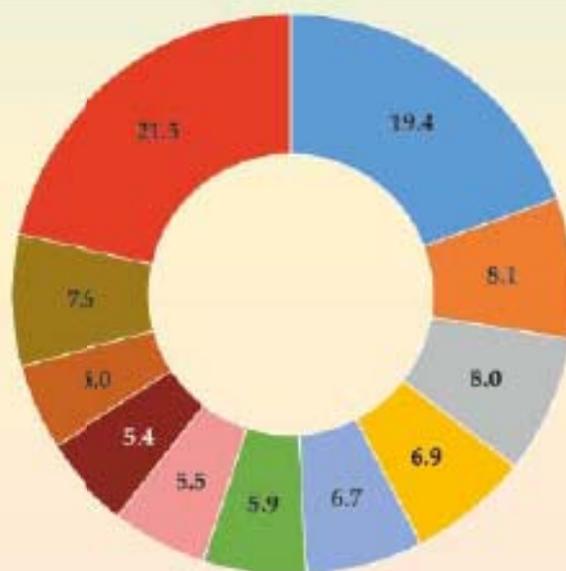


Source: Sample Registration System – Causes of Death Statistics 2021-23



Figure 3.6 (d): Top Causes of Death for age Group 5-14 years in India

- Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents
- Respiratory infections
- Fever of unknown origin
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents
- Other infectious and parasitic diseases
- Digestive diseases
- Neuro-psychiatric conditions
- Malignant and other Neoplasms
- Ill-defined/ All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings
- All Other Remaining Causes



Source: Sample Registration System – Causes of Death Statistics 2021-23



तलिका 3.1: 5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों को पोषण स्थिति को पोषण स्थिति के तीन आन्तरिक सूचकों के अनुसार कुपोषित के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है: आयु के अनुसार ऊँचाई, ऊँचाई के अनुसार वजन

Table 3.1: Nutritional status of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, 2019-21

राज्य	स्टैट (हाइट-फॉर-एज) ¹					वेस्टेड (वेट-फॉर-हाइट) ¹					State
	Stunted (height-for-age) ¹					Wasted (weight-for-height) ¹					
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	
आंध्र प्रदेश	34.2	23.1	31.2	29.0	33.5	15.5	17.6	16.1	18.0	14.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	27.9	28.4	28.0	28.8	27.2	13.6	10.1	13.1	14.0	12.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	36.0	29.8	35.3	35.6	34.9	22.1	19.1	21.7	23.2	20.2	Assam
बिहार	43.8	36.8	42.9	43.3	42.6	23.1	21.6	22.9	23.3	22.5	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	35.8	30.0	34.6	35.6	33.6	18.9	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.7	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	26.3	31.0	30.9	31.0	30.7	7.5	11.4	11.2	12.0	10.4	Delhi
गोवा	28.2	24.3	25.8	28.7	22.4	21.5	17.7	19.1	22.2	15.6	Goa
गुजरात	43.0	32.4	39.0	40.0	38.0	26.7	22.4	25.1	25.8	24.4	Gujarat
हरियाणा	28.0	26.1	27.5	28.0	26.9	11.8	10.8	11.5	12.1	10.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	31.3	27.0	30.8	33.1	28.2	17.6	16.2	17.4	17.7	17.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	25.9	30.1	26.9	30.4	23.3	19.4	17.6	19.0	19.5	18.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	42.3	26.8	39.6	40.0	39.1	22.3	23.0	22.4	23.3	21.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	37.2	32.2	35.4	36.5	34.3	20.1	18.5	19.5	19.7	19.4	Karnataka
केरल	26.4	20.1	23.4	25.6	21.0	15.5	16.0	15.8	16.3	15.2	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	37.2	30.1	35.7	37.3	33.9	18.7	19.9	18.9	19.5	18.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	35.5	34.9	35.2	36.4	34.0	27.3	23.0	25.6	27.1	24.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	25.1	20.1	23.4	25.7	21.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.4	Manipur
मेघालय	48.2	35.1	46.5	48.4	44.7	12.0	13.0	12.1	13.2	11.0	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	31.9	25.5	28.9	29.6	28.1	11.2	8.3	9.8	8.6	11.1	Mizoram
नागालैंड	34.7	27.1	32.7	37.9	27.2	18.2	21.7	19.1	20.8	17.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	32.0	24.9	31.0	30.1	32.0	18.6	14.9	18.1	18.4	17.7	Odisha
पंजाब	23.9	25.7	24.5	26.4	22.4	10.0	11.7	10.6	10.8	10.4	Punjab
राजस्थान	32.6	28.3	31.8	33.4	30.0	16.4	18.3	16.8	18.1	15.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	25.6	15.0	22.3	26.2	18.3	13.8	13.2	13.6	14.8	12.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	27.2	22.2	25.0	26.1	23.9	15.2	13.9	14.6	15.3	13.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	35.7	28.1	33.1	34.1	32.1	22.6	19.9	21.7	22.6	20.7	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	33.9	27.1	32.3	34.6	30.1	18.5	17.1	18.2	17.1	19.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	41.3	33.0	39.7	40.5	38.8	17.0	18.7	17.3	18.0	16.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	28.2	24.3	27.0	27.3	26.8	11.3	17.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	34.4	32.1	33.8	34.2	33.3	20.4	20.2	20.3	21.1	19.6	West Bengal
कुल	37.3	30.1	35.5	36.2	34.6	19.5	18.5	19.3	20.0	18.5	Total

स्रोत/Source: एनएसएचएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य रिपोर्टें, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NFHS-5 (2019-21) National and State reports, M/o Health and Family Welfare.

Note- 1: Below-2 standard deviations based on the WHO standard.



तस्विका 3.2: 5 वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों की पोषण स्थिति को पोषण स्थिति के तीस कारवमितीय सूचकांकों के अनुसार कुपोषित के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है: आयु के अनुसार वजन, ऊँचाई के अनुसार वजन

Table 3.2: Nutritional status of children under age 5 years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: weight-for-age, weight-for-height

2019-21

राज्य	अंडरवेट (वेइट-फॉर-एज) ¹					ओवरवेट (वेइट-फॉर-हाइट) ²					State
	Underweight (weight-for-age) ¹					Overweight (weight-for-height) ²					
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	
आंध्र प्रदेश	31.4	25.1	29.6	29.2	30.1	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15.8	13.1	15.4	15.6	15.2	9.7	9.5	9.6	10.3	9.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	33.6	25.9	32.8	34.8	30.7	4.5	8.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	Assam
बिहार	41.8	35.8	41.0	40.7	41.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.3	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	32.7	25.8	31.3	33.1	29.5	3.6	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.0	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	11.2	22.2	21.8	22.5	21.1	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	Delhi
गोवा	26.6	22.4	24.0	28.2	19.1	3.6	2.2	2.8	3.8	1.6	Goa
गुजरात	43.5	33.3	39.7	40.3	39.0	3.5	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	21.8	20.5	21.5	21.3	21.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	25.6	24.6	25.5	26.2	24.7	5.7	5.4	5.7	6.4	4.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	21.5	19.4	21.0	24.5	17.4	9.3	10.8	9.6	10.1	9.1	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	41.4	30.0	39.4	39.8	39.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	34.8	29.4	32.9	34.5	31.3	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	Karnataka
केरल	19.9	19.4	19.7	20.7	18.6	4.2	3.8	4.0	4.6	3.4	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	34.2	28.6	33.0	34.4	31.6	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.8	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	38.0	33.3	36.1	37.9	34.2	3.4	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	13.5	12.9	13.3	14.6	12.0	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.8	2.9	Manipur
मेघालय	27.3	22.2	26.6	28.9	24.4	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	15.8	9.3	12.7	12.7	12.6	8.1	12.1	10.0	10.3	9.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	27.7	24.5	26.9	30.0	23.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.2	4.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	31.0	21.5	29.7	28.0	31.5	3.2	5.5	3.5	3.9	3.0	Odisha
पंजाब	16.4	17.9	16.9	17.9	15.9	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	28.1	25.4	27.6	29.5	25.5	3.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	3.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	14.9	9.0	13.1	18.3	8.2	12.2	3.5	9.6	10.5	8.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	23.5	20.0	22.0	23.3	20.4	3.7	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	35.0	25.8	31.8	33.4	30.0	3.0	4.2	3.4	3.0	3.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	28.3	16.4	25.6	26.2	25.0	7.8	9.3	8.2	8.8	7.5	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	33.1	28.2	32.1	33.1	31.1	2.9	3.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.8	20.1	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.9	3.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	33.5	28.7	32.2	32.5	31.9	3.6	6.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	West Bengal
कुल	33.8	27.3	32.1	32.9	31.2	3.1	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.3	Total

स्रोत /Source: स्वास्थ्यसूचकांक-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य प्रतिवेदन, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NFHS-5 (2019-21) National and State reports, Mo Health and Family Welfare.

Note- 1: Below-2 standard deviations based on the WHO standard

Note- 2: Above +2 standard deviations based on the WHO standard



तालिका 3.3: एनीमिया से पीड़ित 6-59 माह के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.3: Percentage of Children aged 6-59 months having anaemia

							2019-21	
राज्य	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	NFHS-4 (2015-16) कुल/ Total	State	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female			
आंध्र प्रदेश	65.0	58.7	63.2	63.6	62.7	58.6	Andhra Pradesh	
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	57.1	52.8	56.6	56.3	56.8	54.2	Arunachal Pradesh	
असम	68.6	66.4	68.4	68.2	68.6	35.7	Assam	
बिहार	69.7	67.9	69.4	68.7	70.2	63.5	Bihar	
छत्तीसगढ़	66.2	71.1	67.2	66.7	67.9	41.6	Chhattisgarh	
दिल्ली	81.7	68.7	69.2	69.9	68.3	59.7	Delhi	
गोवा	53.1	53.3	53.2	48.4	58.5	48.3	Goa	
गुजरात	81.2	77.6	79.7	80.3	79.0	62.6	Gujarat	
हरियाणा	71.5	68.1	70.4	70.6	70.3	71.7	Haryana	
हिमाचल प्रदेश	55.0	58.2	55.4	54.8	56.2	53.7	Himachal Pradesh	
जम्मू और कश्मीर	73.5	70.1	72.7	73.9	71.4	54.5	Jammu & Kashmir	
झारखंड	67.9	65.5	67.4	66.9	68.0	69.9	Jharkhand	
कर्नाटक	67.1	62.8	65.5	66.5	64.5	60.9	Karnataka	
केरल	39.8	38.9	39.4	40.5	38.2	35.7	Kerala	
मध्य प्रदेश	72.7	72.5	72.6	72.1	73.2	68.9	Madhya Pradesh	
महाराष्ट्र	70.7	66.3	68.9	69.1	68.6	53.8	Maharashtra	
मणिपुर	42.2	43.9	42.8	42.7	42.9	23.9	Manipur	
मेघालय	46.0	38.8	45.1	45.0	45.1	48.0	Meghalaya	
मिज़ोरम	49.5	42.8	46.4	45.6	47.2	19.3	Mizoram	
नागालैंड	41.4	46.4	42.7	43.1	42.2	26.4	Nagaland	
ओडिशा	65.6	56.2	64.2	63.7	64.9	44.6	Odisha	
पंजाब	71.1	71.0	71.1	71.0	71.1	56.6	Punjab	
राजस्थान	72.3	68.3	71.5	71.0	72.0	60.3	Rajasthan	
सिक्किम	57.1	54.8	56.4	56.2	56.6	55.1	Sikkim	
तमिलनाडु	60.4	53.7	57.4	58.6	56.0	50.7	Tamil Nadu	
तेलंगाना	72.8	64.7	70.0	70.2	69.8	60.7	Telangana	
त्रिपुरा	66.5	57.3	64.2	66.3	62.2	48.3	Tripura	
उत्तर प्रदेश	66.7	65.3	66.4	66.9	65.9	63.2	Uttar Pradesh	
उत्तराखंड	56.6	63.8	58.8	60.4	57.3	59.8	Uttarakhand	
पश्चिम बंगाल	71.3	63.0	69.0	68.7	69.3	54.2	West Bengal	
भारत	68.3	64.2	67.1	67.2	67.0	58.4	India	

स्रोत/ Source: एनएफएस-4 (2015-16) और एनएफएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय/ NFHS-4 (2015-16) and NFHS-5 (2019-21) National and State Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



संक्षिप्त 3.4: राज्यों में 5-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों में एनीमिया की प्रचलना

Table 3.4: State-wise prevalence of Anaemia in Children

2019-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शामिल प्रदेश	हेमोग्लोबिन के स्तर के अनुसार एनीमिया की स्थिति			कोई भी नहीं / Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	States/UT
	Anaemia status by haemoglobin level				
	हल्का /Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	मध्यम /Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	गंभीर /Severe (<7.0 g/dl)		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	27.5	12.6	0.0	40.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	26.1	35.0	2.1	63.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	29.0	25.3	2.2	56.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	36.2	31.5	0.8	68.4	Assam
बिहार	30.9	37.0	1.5	69.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	27.8	25.2	1.6	54.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	28.5	37.1	1.6	67.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	29.9	44.8	1.1	75.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	26.8	37.8	4.6	69.2	Delhi
गोवा	26.3	25.4	1.5	53.2	Goa
गुजरात	27.5	49.1	3.1	79.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	26.6	40.0	3.8	70.4	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	26.5	26.7	2.2	55.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	25.1	43.6	4.0	72.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	31.9	34.3	1.2	67.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	27.6	36.1	2.7	66.5	Karnataka
केरल	24.1	14.6	0.7	39.4	Kerala
लद्दाख	9.0	46.1	38.7	93.9	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	31.8	10.9	0.5	43.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	27.4	42.0	3.3	72.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	28.9	37.5	2.4	68.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	24.9	17.4	0.5	42.8	Manipur
मेघालय	24.5	19.7	0.8	45.1	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	25.3	20.8	0.3	46.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	26.1	15.9	0.7	42.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	31.9	31.4	0.9	64.2	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	29.2	38.6	2.2	64.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	25.3	40.8	5.0	71.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	31.4	38.0	2.0	71.5	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	25.4	30.1	1.0	56.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	27.0	28.6	1.8	57.4	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	25.1	41.4	3.5	70.0	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	33.9	29.8	0.5	64.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	28.2	36.1	2.1	66.4	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	24.2	31.6	3.0	58.8	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	35.6	32.5	0.9	69.0	West Bengal
भारत	29.2	35.8	2.1	67.1	India

स्रोत/ Source: स्वास्थ्य-5 (2019-21) प्रतिवेदन, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NEHS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia.

Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulas (Centers for Disease Control (CDC).

1996. Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29. Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).



तालिका 3.5: हीमोग्लोबिन के स्तर के अनुसार एनीमिया की स्थिति

Table 3.5: Anaemia Status by Haemoglobin Level

		2019-21			
पृष्ठभूमि विशेषता	हल्का/ Mild (10.0-10.9 g/dl)	मध्यम/ Moderate (7.0-9.9 g/dl)	गंभीर/ Severe (<7.0 g/dl)	कोई भी एनीमिया/ Any anaemia (<11.0 g/dl)	Background characteristic
आयु महीनों में					
6-8	29.0	44.2	2.0	75.2	Age in months 6-8
9-11	27.5	48.1	3.1	78.7	9-11
12-17	26.3	50.3	3.5	80.0	12-17
18-23	27.9	46.8	3.5	78.2	18-23
24-35	29.4	38.7	2.4	70.5	24-35
36-47	31.0	28.6	1.4	61.0	36-47
48-59	30.0	22.6	0.8	53.4	48-59
लिंग					
पुरुष	29.0	36.0	2.2	67.2	Sex Male
महिला	29.5	35.6	2.0	67.0	Female
निवास स्थान					
शहरी	29.0	33.1	2.2	64.2	Residence Urban
ग्रामीण	29.3	36.9	2.1	68.3	Rural
कुल	29.2	35.8	2.1	67.1	Total

स्रोत/ Source: एनएफएसएचएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय / NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Table is based on children who stayed in the household the night before the interview and who were tested for anaemia. Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude using the CDC formulae (Centers for Disease Control (CDC), 1998). Recommendations to prevent and control iron deficiency in the United States. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 47 (RR-3): 1-29). Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl). Total includes mother who don't know their year of schooling.



तालिका 3.6: आयरन की कमी से ग्रस्त 5-9 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.6: Percentage of children aged 5-9 years classified as having Iron deficiency

राज्य	आयरन की कमी		सी-रिएक्टिव प्रोटीन (सीआरपी) >5 मिलीग्राम/लीटर		State
	Iron deficiency		C-Reactive Protein (CRP) >5 mg/ L		
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	10.6	440	7.1	510	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	7.7	468	2.8	577	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	3.5	397	3.6	437	Assam
बिहार	7.8	468	4.7	758	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	28.4	478	3.0	597	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	16.1	544	5.6	728	Delhi
गोवा	5.5	271	6.3	372	Goa
गुजरात	37.9	318	2.7	547	Gujarat
हरियाणा	35.6	335	2.2	419	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.0	292	2.4	491	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	17.8	299	1.4	391	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	5.1	386	8.8	486	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	31.2	351	1.7	444	Karnataka
केरल	18.0	241	2.1	356	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	25.2	248	4.3	338	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	29.1	357	3.9	445	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	10.5	345	4.3	677	Manipur
मेघालय	12.0	286	1.4	371	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	2.1	327	6.1	440	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	17	-	40	Nagaland
ओडिशा	13.1	604	2.5	780	Odisha
पंजाब	50.9	429	4.2	501	Punjab
राजस्थान	39.0	238	5.0	448	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	7.7	487	10.4	607	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	20.3	455	4.2	549	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	22.7	377	2.7	439	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8.7	248	3.9	384	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	9.0	432	6.1	692	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	18.4	382	3.7	564	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	5.4	696	10.5	851	West Bengal
भारत	17.0	10,682	5.1	15,060	India

स्रोत: Source: व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018) / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

- N < 50 and results are not presented.

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (above 1,000 metres).

Source: Haemoglobin concentration for diagnosis of anaemia and assessment of severity, Geneva,



तालिका 3.7: आयरन की कमी से ग्रस्त 10-19 वर्ष की आयु के किशोरों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.7: Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years classified as having Iron deficiency

राज्य	आयरन की कमी		C-Reactive Protein (CRP) >5 mg/L		State
	Iron deficiency				
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
आंध्र प्रदेश	15.2	379	7.2	437	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	18.3	429	2.9	528	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	11.5	378	2.1	398	Assam
बिहार	12.7	490	3.2	710	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	31.3	457	2.8	509	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	18.4	518	5.9	668	Delhi
गोवा	13.6	292	3.9	356	Goa
गुजरात	35.0	333	2.0	507	Gujarat
हरियाणा	28.7	386	2.2	487	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22.0	341	3.6	457	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	30.7	267	2.1	344	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	10.1	352	3.6	409	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	30.5	320	3.9	405	Karnataka
केरल	25.3	215	2.3	340	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	22.1	283	3.2	315	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	31.2	347	2.9	442	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	12.6	314	5.4	666	Manipur
मेघालय	13.7	277	0.5	367	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	9.4	294	5.3	377	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	18	-	40	Nagaland
ओडिशा	20.4	566	3.2	746	Odisha
पंजाब	45.3	447	4.1	509	Punjab
राजस्थान	35.1	271	3.4	440	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21.2	535	9.3	629	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	26.1	490	3.4	572	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	26.0	359	3.4	406	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	11.8	214	4.0	366	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	17.2	386	5.0	576	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	19.6	341	3.6	506	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	16.9	584	10.7	723	West Bengal
भारत	21.5	10,485	4.4	13,968	India

स्रोत: Source: भारत राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन

Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

N < 50 and results are not presented.

Note: Prevalence of anaemia, based on haemoglobin levels, is adjusted for altitude (above 1,000 metres). Anaemia levels classified according to age and sex of adolescents.

For adolescent boys: Severe anaemia <8.0 g/dl; Moderate anaemia 8.0-10.9 g/dl; Mild anaemia 11.0-11.4 g/dl for 10-11 years, 11.0-11.9 g/dl for 12-14 years and 11.0-12.9 g/dl for 15-19 years; Any anaemia <11.5 g/dl for 10-11 years, <12.0 g/dl for 12-14 years and <13.0 g/dl for 15-19 years. For adolescent girls: Severe anaemia <8.0 g/dl; Moderate anaemia 8.0-10.9 g/dl; Mild anaemia 11.0-11.4 g/dl for 10-11 years, 11.0-11.9 g/dl for 12-14 years and 11.0-11.9 g/dl for 15-19 years; Any anaemia <11.5 g/dl for 10-11 years, <12.0 g/dl for 12-14 years and <12.0 g/dl for 15-19 years.

Haemoglobin levels are shown in grams per decilitre (g/dl).

Source: Haemoglobin concentration for diagnosis of anaemia and assessment of severity. Geneva, WHO, 2011.

Iron deficiency: If serum ferritin <15 µg/l; all cases with C-reactive protein > 5 mg/l. were excluded; Source: Serum ferritin concentration for the assessment of iron status and iron deficiency in population, Geneva, WHO, 2011



तालिका 3.8: चयनित पृष्ठभूमि विशेषताओं के आधार पर विटामिन ए, विटामिन डी और जिंक की कमी वाले 1-4 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.8: Percentage of children aged 1-4 years classified as having vitamin A, vitamin D and zinc deficiency by selected background characteristics

विशेषताएँ	विटामिन ए की कमी Vitamin A deficiency		विटामिन डी की कमी Vitamin D deficiency		जिंक की कमी Zinc deficiency		Characteristics
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
बच्चे का लिंग							Sex of child
पुरुष	17.9	3,524	13.8	5,245	17.9	4,484	Male
महिला	17.3	3,165	13.8	4,719	20.0	4,177	Female
बच्चे की आयु (महीनों में)							Child age (in months)
12-17	19.8	445	15.5	686	21.7	553	12-17
18-23	12.5	590	11.2	865	23.5	784	18-23
24-35	14.5	1,512	13.1	2,337	17.4	1,955	24-35
36-47	20.8	1,947	15.9	2,875	19.8	2,495	36-47
48-59	17.6	2,195	12.4	3,201	17.6	2,875	48-59
आहार का प्रकार							Type of diet
शाकाहारी	18.7	3,278	17.5	5,065	20.5	4,200	Vegetarian
अंडे सहित शाकाहारी	18.0	525	11.8	751	14.3	662	Vegetarian with egg
संन्यासी	16.2	2,886	9.3	4,148	18.1	3,800	Non-vegetarian
माँ की आयु (वर्षों में)							Mother's age (in years)
< 20	14.8	97	7.2	154	14.8	130	< 20
20-24	15.9	1,859	13.4	2,851	15.8	2,393	20-24
25-29	19.3	2,704	13.8	3,891	19.3	3,466	25-29
30-34	16.7	1,413	15.6	2,137	22.4	1,843	30-34
> 35	18.0	569	13.2	812	20.7	750	> 35
माँ की स्कूली शिक्षा							Mother's schooling
कोई स्कूली शिक्षा नहीं	23.6	1,874	13.6	2,769	22.3	2,436	No schooling
<5 वर्ष पूर्ण	13.3	401	9.0	610	23.5	555	<5 years completed
5-7 वर्ष पूर्ण	16.4	972	14.2	1,637	19.1	1,458	5-7 years completed
8-9 वर्ष पूर्ण	19.5	1,043	13.7	1,621	17.7	1,292	8-9 years completed
10-11 वर्ष पूर्ण	14.3	970	12.9	1,314	11.9	1,186	10-11 years completed
>12 वर्ष पूर्ण	12.6	1,424	15.9	2,009	18.1	1,727	>12 years completed
धर्म							Religion
हिंदू	19.1	5,345	13.4	7,997	18.6	6,872	Hindu
मुस्लिम	9.3	1,024	14.0	1,448	21.5	1,332	Muslim
ख्रिश्च	19.8	186	6.8	292	18.4	263	Christian
सिख	16.9	96	50.3	130	17.4	118	Sikh
अन्य	26.3	39	18.0	97	8.4	76	Other
जाति/जाति							Caste/Tribe
संयोजित जाति	20.6	1,688	17.4	2,286	15.6	2,034	Scheduled caste
संयोजित जाति	17.2	692	8.7	1,280	18.7	1,085	Scheduled tribe
अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	19.0	2,742	13.6	4,039	19.8	3,608	Other backward class
अन्य	12.1	1,568	13.5	2,339	20.9	1,935	Other
निवास							Residence
शहरी	16.9	1,658	19.1	2,517	15.8	2,285	Urban
ग्रामीण	17.8	5,031	12.0	7,447	20.0	6,377	Rural
संपत्ति सूचकांक							Wealth index
सबसे गरीब	26.6	1,022	14.1	1,586	24.2	1,381	Poorest
गरीब	17.8	1,350	13.1	2,030	22.9	1,715	Poor
मध्यम	18.2	1,530	9.6	2,206	15.2	1,850	Middle
अमीर	16.8	1,432	14.4	2,113	17.6	1,907	Rich
सबसे अमीर	10.9	1,356	18.3	2,010	16.2	1,810	Richest
कुल	17.6	6,694	13.8	9,964	18.9	8,662	Total

स्रोत: Source: न्हासक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission



तabelle 3.10: चयनित पृष्ठभूमि विशेषताओं के अन्वय में विटामिन ए, विटामिन डी और जिंक की कमी वाले 10-14 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.10: Percentage of children aged 10-14 years classified as having Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Zinc deficiency by selected background characteristics

विशेषताएँ	विटामिन A की कमी		विटामिन D की कमी		जिंक की कमी		Characteristics
	प्रतिशत	वजनित संख्या	प्रतिशत	वजनित संख्या	प्रतिशत	वजनित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
बच्चों का लिंग							Sex of child
पुरुष	15.7	4,261	13.8	6,384	35.1	5,638	Male
महिला	15.5	4,495	34.3	6,211	28.4	5,757	Female
आयु (वर्षों में)							Age (in years)
10-14	18.2	4739	25.0	6635	31.5	5952	10-14
15-19	12.6	4117	22.7	5954	32.0	5416	15-19
आहार का प्रकार							Type of diet
शाकाहारी	15.2	4,588	26.9	6,583	30.7	5,877	Vegetarian
अंडे सहित शाकाहारी	22.3	885	19.6	1247	32.9	1116	Vegetarian with egg
नशाहारी	14.4	3,382	20.9	4,757	32.8	4,375	Non-vegetarian
स्कूली शिक्षा की स्थिति							Schooling Status
वर्तमान स्कूल में	16.3	6,897	25.1	9,261	31.0	6,838	Currently in school
स्कूल में नहीं	13.0	1,959	19.7	2,826	34.2	2,530	Not in school
माँ की स्कूली शिक्षा							Mother's schooling
कोई स्कूली शिक्षा नहीं	16.0	4,432	22.2	6,354	30.9	5,683	No schooling
<5 वर्ष पूर्ण	17.3	675	18.4	988	35.5	863	<5 years completed
5-7 वर्ष पूर्ण	19.7	1,272	25.0	1,872	32.0	1,713	5-7 years completed
8-9 वर्ष पूर्ण	11.4	1,165	26.7	1,625	33.3	1,453	8-9 years completed
10-11 वर्ष पूर्ण	16.9	645	27.0	878	36.4	814	10-11 years completed
>12 वर्ष पूर्ण	9.3	646	31.3	871	25.8	842	>12 years completed
धर्म							Religion
हिन्दू	16.8	7,133	22.3	10,225	31.0	9,197	Hindu
मुस्लिम	10.2	1,336	30.6	1,783	34.2	1,657	Muslim
ईसाई	9.7	211	13.5	300	34.5	268	Christian
सिख	12.4	127	68.1	176	49.4	168	Sikh
अन्य	-	48	23.5	104	22.8	77	Other
जाति/जनजाति							Caste/Tribe
अनुसूचित जाति	18.1	2,180	26.8	2,823	35.4	2,596	Scheduled caste
अनुसूचित जनजाति	18.1	697	15.2	1,292	29.8	1,098	Scheduled tribe
अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग	15.7	3,663	21.8	5,201	31.4	4,704	Other backward class
अन्य	12.3	2,316	28.1	3,271	29.9	3,019	Other
निवास							Residence
शहरी	16.1	2196	33.2	3289	32.9	2,941	Urban
ग्रामीण	15.4	6,660	20.6	9,298	31.3	8,427	Rural
संपत्ति सूचकांक							Wealth Index
सबसे गरीब	16.7	1,564	18.9	2,243	30.2	1,993	Poorest
गरीब	18.0	1,843	18.8	2,541	32.5	2,310	Poor
मध्यम	14.5	1,870	19.8	2,657	31.1	2,352	Middle
अमीर	13.4	1,856	28.7	2,678	30.3	2,471	Rich
सबसे अमीर	15.5	1,723	32.9	2,468	34.7	2,261	Richest
कुल	15.6	8,856	23.9	12,594	31.7	11,375	Total

स्रोत: National Health Mission (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

- Note:
 a Serum retinol concentration < 20 µg/dl; all cases with CRP > 5mg/L were excluded.
 b Serum 25(OH)D concentration < 12ng/mL (30 nmol/L).
 c Serum zinc concentration < 70 µg/dl (morning fasting) and < 65 µg/dl (morning non-fasting) in non-pregnant females and < 74 µg/dl (morning fasting) and < 70 µg/dl (morning non-fasting) in males.
 - N < 50



तालिका 3.11 विटामिन ए, विटामिन डी और जिंक की कमी वाले 1-4 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.11 Percentage of children age 1-4 years classified as having Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Zinc deficiency

राज्य	विटामिन A की कमी		विटामिन D की कमी		जिंक की कमी		State
	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	
	Vitamin A		Vitamin D		Zinc deficiency		
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	20.8	211	4.9	375	10.0	313	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14.8	360	7.3	442	8.4	331	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	21.4	193	1.1	295	27.1	238	Assam
बिहार	23.5	336	22.7	361	19.7	389	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	26.6	446	10.5	481	18.6	356	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	17.8	424	32.5	469	18.9	479	Delhi
गोवा	2.4	144	18.2	185	25.6	162	Goa
गुजरात	14.6	143	25.2	400	19.8	462	Gujarat
हरियाणा	26.1	127	27.6	273	6.2	147	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.9	194	4.6	179	41.1	244	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	8.7	226	22.9	241	21.4	236	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	43.2	163	19.2	630	28.4	321	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	9.6	272	4.8	372	20.1	410	Karnataka
केरल	17.1	202	11.8	292	9.0	296	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	27.1	37	7.7	146	22.3	114	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	9.4	134	12.8	475	12.3	386	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	17.1	226	41.2	613	26.6	687	Manipur
मेघालय	6.3	204	2.1	228	14.3	202	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	39.2	160	5.5	240	4.6	150	Mizoram
नगालैंड	-	-	2.2	59	-	-	Nagaland
ओडिशा	19.8	523	6.7	666	18.7	583	Odisha
पंजाब	17.2	280	52.1	379	21.0	361	Punjab
राजस्थान	*	*	25.2	93	9.1	58	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.7	456	14.2	584	22.4	507	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	13.1	349	1.4	423	20.1	425	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	26.5	270	9.6	368	10.1	330	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	20.6	252	15.2	341	17.1	278	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	17.1	226	13.2	265	22.1	198	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	14.3	243	46.4	315	22.4	319	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	5.0	586	7.0	752	15.2	649	West Bengal
भारत	17.6	6,694	13.8	9,964	18.9	8,662	India

स्रोत: Source: *सर्वप्रथम राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission*

Note: a Serum retinol concentration < 20 µg/dl; all cases with CRP > 5mg/L were excluded.

b Serum 25(OH)D concentration < 12ng/mL (30 nmol/L).

c Serum zinc concentration < 65 µg/dl in males and females age < 10 years. - N < 50



संख्या 3.12: विटामिन ए, विटामिन डी और जिंक की कमी वाले 5-9 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.12: Percentage of children age 5-9 years classified as having Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Zinc deficiency

राज्य	विटामिन A की कमी		विटामिन D की कमी		जिंक की कमी		State
	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारत संख्या	
	Vitamin A deficiency		Vitamin D deficiency		Zinc deficiency		
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	22.8	390	10.3	600	9.4	496	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	14.7	442	14.3	491	9.2	385	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	16.6	327	4.0	476	18.2	369	Assam
बिहार	28.3	465	25.8	515	16.1	544	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	29.3	494	18.5	508	17.1	469	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	21.9	614	43.4	589	28.6	636	Delhi
गोवा	7.3	268	23.3	322	11.4	292	Goa
गुजरात	26.4	144	29.0	399	23.6	466	Gujarat
हरियाणा	24.2	172	45.5	348	9.1	208	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11.4	382	15.4	302	37.7	375	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	12.9	288	36.0	309	24.7	288	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	42.3	109	20.0	560	21.9	318	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	14.5	295	8.5	365	19.8	408	Karnataka
केरल	26.5	219	22.6	295	4.8	339	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	13.4	115	19.7	392	12.3	281	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8.9	193	17.6	616	8.1	535	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	22.6	235	55.5	553	35.3	609	Manipur
मेघालय	9.9	271	5.8	299	23.3	294	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	46.8	289	9.0	401	5.0	248	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	-	4.1	85	2.1	74	Nagaland
ओडिशा	18.3	555	12.4	630	15.8	649	Odisha
पंजाब	22.9	351	76.1	451	25.2	452	Punjab
राजस्थान	1.0	80	23.9	331	6.5	218	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	5.4	482	18.3	575	17.8	532	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	10.0	364	5.4	483	21.8	481	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	35.0	373	5.5	418	9.3	396	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	26.1	259	14.7	332	18.7	316	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	28.7	434	12.3	487	18.3	414	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	23.1	373	62.0	402	21.6	436	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	3.9	683	10.2	834	14.4	805	West Bengal
भारत	21.5	8785.0	18.2	12914.0	16.8	11556.0	India

स्रोत: Source: भारत का राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

Note: a Serum retinol concentration < 20 µg/dl; all cases with CRP > 5mg/L were excluded.

b Serum 25(OH)D concentration < 12ng/mL (30 nmol/L).

c Serum zinc concentration < 65 µg/dl in males and females age < 10 years. - N < 50



तालिका 3.13: विटामिन ए, विटामिन डी और जिंक की कमी वाले 10-19 वर्ष के किशोरों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.13: Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years classified as having Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Zinc deficiency

राज्य	विटामिन A की कमी		विटामिन D की कमी		जिंक की कमी		State
	Vitamin A deficiency		Vitamin D deficiency		Zinc deficiency		
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	13.0	347	15.9	530	20.6	449	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.5	382	21.9	446	20.1	362	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	14.3	314	7.1	459	33.9	345	Assam
बिहार	21.9	498	35.7	525	23.7	536	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	25.7	441	21.6	471	36.2	445	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	12.6	539	47.1	570	42.6	552	Delhi
गोवा	3.6	282	21.5	331	25.8	323	Goa
गुजरात	16.8	153	35.5	397	55.1	438	Gujarat
हरियाणा	8.9	173	53.8	399	19.4	226	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.3	399	17.6	358	51.6	433	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7.0	280	52.8	285	38.6	274	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	29.8	138	29.6	476	49.8	272	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	8.5	263	15.6	341	46.8	389	Karnataka
केरल	13.2	188	31.6	269	17.2	321	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	13.2	100	23.0	413	19.9	294	Madhya Pradesh
मणिपुर	12.5	238	59.8	543	52.8	585	Manipur
मेघालय	5.6	252	6.6	294	49.3	290	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	21.5	243	13.4	347	6.8	173	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	-	7.4	103	4.3	70	Nagaland
ओडिशा	19.1	508	18.4	616	42.4	650	Odisha
पंजाब	12.8	370	68.0	476	51.8	480	Punjab
राजस्थान	1.9	117	25.8	371	22.6	265	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	4.7	518	18.8	611	36.8	564	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	14.3	436	9.8	510	46.3	539	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	19.7	357	8.8	405	27.9	383	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	19.2	216	28.8	305	39.3	309	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	18.8	408	19.4	433	26.3	391	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	16.4	357	62.9	366	29.2	420	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	4.9	562	19.5	711	26.6	676	West Bengal
भारत	15.6	8,856	23.9	12,594	31.7	11,375	India

स्रोत: Source: *आर्य समाज राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018)*, राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / *Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission*

Note:

a Serum retinol concentration < 20 µg/dl; all cases with CRP > 5mg/L were excluded.

b Serum 25(OH)D concentration < 12ng/mL (30 nmol/L).

c Serum zinc concentration < 70 µg/dl (morning fasting) and < 66 µg/dl (morning non-fasting) in non-pregnant females and < 74 µg/dl (morning fasting) and < 70 µg/dl (morning non-fasting) in males.

- N < 50



तालिका 3.14: प्री-डायबिटिक और डायबिटीज स्थिति वाले 5-9 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.14: Percentage of children aged 5-9 years with pre-diabetic and diabetic status

राज्य	प्री-डायबिटिक		पथुमेह		State
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Pre-diabetic		Diabetic		
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	5.1	252	0.5	252	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.0	414	2.1	414	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6.4	236	1.8	236	Assam
बिहार	6.6	549	0.5	549	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	14.6	453	1.3	453	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	4.5	540	0.7	540	Delhi
गोवा	1.8	277	2.4	277	Goa
गुजरात	20.8	349	1.3	349	Gujarat
हरियाणा	6.0	264	0.0	264	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	3.8	377	0.4	377	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7.6	269	0.2	269	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	11.0	560	3.5	560	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	5.0	335	0.0	335	Karnataka
केरल	18.7	313	2.1	313	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	16.9	170	0.0	170	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	10.4	563	2.4	563	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	22.0	578	2.7	578	Manipur
मेघालय	4.8	204	8.8	204	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	19.7	302	2.9	302	Mizoram
नागालैंड	-	-	-	-	Nagaland
ओडिशा	19.2	584	1.6	584	Odisha
पंजाब	8.9	293	0.0	293	Punjab
राजस्थान	8.0	155	0.0	155	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21.6	513	1.3	513	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	7.4	327	3.2	327	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	8.0	310	0.0	310	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	21.1	287	4.3	287	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	4.2	266	1.1	266	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	12.8	333	1.7	333	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	21.7	753	1.0	753	West Bengal
भारत	10.3	9,673	1.2	9,673	India

स्रोत: Source: भारत राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018) / राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission Health Mission

Note: Pre-diabetic: fasting plasma glucose > 100 mg/dl & ≤ 126 mg/dl.

Diabetic: fasting plasma glucose: > 126 mg/dl. - N < 50 and results are not presented



तालिका 3.15: प्री-डायबिटिक और डायबिटिक स्थिति वाले 10-19 वर्ष की आयु के किशोरों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.15: Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years with pre-diabetic and diabetic status

राज्य	प्री-डायबिटिक		मधुमेह		State
	Pre-diabetic		Diabetic		
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted Number	Percent	Weighted Number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	4.0	234	0.0	234	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	9.7	382	0.3	382	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	8.9	246	1.3	246	Assam
बिहार	6.2	575	0.0	575	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	12.2	408	1.3	408	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	5.3	506	0.0	506	Delhi
गोवा	9.4	317	0.0	317	Goa
गुजरात	20.9	392	2.9	392	Gujarat
हरियाणा	6.4	358	0.2	358	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.4	379	0.0	379	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.7	285	0.0	285	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	8.8	495	1.8	495	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	7.1	332	0.0	332	Karnataka
केरल	32.2	304	0.5	304	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	10.8	200	0.8	200	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	13.9	521	0.4	521	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	21.3	567	2.5	567	Manipur
मेघालय	2.6	197	3.0	197	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	23.7	288	2.5	288	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0.7	56	0.0	56	Nagaland
ओडिशा	18.9	603	0.6	603	Odisha
पंजाब	9.7	321	0.2	321	Punjab
राजस्थान	13.6	235	1.1	235	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	25.8	566	0.8	566	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	9.2	410	1.0	410	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	8.6	309	1.1	309	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	16.5	288	4.9	288	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.2	292	0.0	292	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	12.3	334	0.3	334	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	22.1	668	0.6	668	West Bengal
भारत	10.4	10,034	0.6	10,034	India

स्रोत/ Source: नवम राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन
Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

Note: Pre-diabetic: fasting plasma glucose > 100 mg/dl & ≤126 mg/dl. Diabetic: fasting plasma glucose: > 126 mg/dl.



खंड 3.14: राज्य-विशेष में जन्मे हुए बच्चों में स्तनपान के स्तर (अंश)

Table 3.14: State-wise initial breastfeeding among children born in past two years

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	बच्चों को जन्म के अंतिम चारों वर्षों में से				राज्य /UT
	Among last-born children born in the past two years				
	Among last-born children born in the past two years who were ever breastfed				
	कभी स्तनपान नहीं करा था का %	जन्म के एक घंटे के भीतर स्तनपान शुरू करने वाले बच्चों का %*	जन्म के एक दिन के भीतर स्तनपान शुरू करने वाले बच्चों का %*	दो-तीन महीने के अंदर जन्म के बच्चों को का %*	
% ever breastfed	% who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	% who started breastfeeding within one day of birth*	% who received a prelacteal feed*		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	99.4	46.4	93.7	8.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	96.1	81.6	84.3	14.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	93.8	53.1	81.7	14.3	Assam
बिहार	95.9	49.2	93.1	6.2	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	95.0	31.1	84.5	18.1	Chhattisgarh
हरियाणा	80.1	64.7	73.4	30.7	Haryana
कर्नाटक	97.4	32.9	92.1	6.9	Karnataka
केरल	97.4	25.9	90.9	11.8	Kerala
कोलकाता	97.8	31.0	85.1	19.8	Kolkata
गुजरात	100.0	62.2	92.6	9.9	Gujarat
झारखण्ड	97.3	38.0	85.9	17.4	Jharkhand
हिमाचल प्रदेश	94.4	41.5	81.1	20.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	95.4	44.6	83.7	18.0	Jammu & Kashmir
जार्खण्ड	94.1	57.4	81.2	18.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	96.4	21.5	88.2	13.8	Karnataka
केरल	94.9	48.5	88.8	13.0	Kerala
केरल	98.4	69.6	95.2	8.2	Kerala
कोलकाता	92.5	37.7	92.5	14.3	Kolkata
लक्षणा	99.1	76.2	99.1	2.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	96.7	41.2	89.6	11.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	97.4	52.9	88.0	15.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	96.4	53.4	89.0	29.4	Manipur
मेघालय	96.6	83.1	94.6	17.6	Mizoram
मिजोरम	96.8	62.5	94.1	12.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	96.8	57.0	89.4	30.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	97.2	67.5	95.3	6.9	Odisha
पुद्दुचेरी	96.5	55.1	93.9	3.8	Puducherry
पंजाब	92.8	50.5	74.5	27.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	97.7	40.5	90.2	12.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	94.2	35.9	92.1	17.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	95.9	61.3	91.4	7.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	97.4	36.5	87.8	13.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	97.1	34.3	89.8	6.4	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	94.8	23.5	81.6	22.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	95.5	42.4	76.9	30.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	95.2	59.2	90.9	8.0	West Bengal
निवासी आधार					Residence
शहरी	96.2	44.2	83.4	17.8	Urban
ग्रामीण	95.8	40.4	87.2	14.7	Rural
लिंग					Sex
पुरुष	95.7	41.5	86.2	16.1	Male
महिला	96.1	41.3	87.5	14.9	Female
सारा	95.9	41.4	86.8	15.5	India

स्रोत: स्वास्थ्य-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NEHS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Table is based on last born children born in the 2 years preceding the survey regardless of whether the children are living or dead at the time of the interview.

* Includes children who started breastfeeding within 1 hour of birth.

Children given something other than breast milk during the first 3 days of life.



संज्ञिका 3.17: पिछले 3 वर्षों में जन्म जन्मे बच्चों में स्तनपान की औसत अवधि (महीने में)

Table 3.17: Median duration (months) of breastfeeding among last-born children born in the past 3 years

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2019-21			State /UT
	कोई भी स्तनपान	विरोध स्तनपान	प्रमुख स्तनपान [#]	
	Any breastfeeding	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding [#]	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	15.4	4.2	4.9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	22.1	4.1	5.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	≥36.0	3.8	5.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	≥36.0	3.9	5.7	Assam
बिहार	34.2	3.2	5.6	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	≥36.0	0.7	5.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	≥36.0	6.7	7.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	30.8	5.4	6.9	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	29.1	3.6	4.8	Delhi
गोवा	30.6	3.3	3.7	Goa
गुजरात	24.6	3.7	5.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	28	4.8	6.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22.4	3.7	4.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	≥36.0	4.6	5.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	≥36.0	5.9	7.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	24.5	3.9	5.6	Karnataka
केरल	27.1	3.0	4.9	Kerala
लद्दाख	32.9	4.2	4.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	23.8	4.2	7.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	32.7	5.1	6.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	24.2	4.3	6.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	≥36.0	3.8	4.4	Manipur
मेघालय	21.5	1.8	4.3	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	24.5	4.2	5.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	16.8	0.7	4.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	≥36.0	4.4	5.2	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	18.8	3.9	4.9	Puducherry
पंजाब	26.3	3.0	5.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	28.5	4.8	6.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	30.8	1.9	4.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	19.2	2.9	4.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	26.3	4.8	5.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	≥36.0	3.4	4.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	33.4	3.6	6.5	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	27.7	2.4	3.4	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	≥36.0	2.7	4.6	West Bengal
भारत	32.1	3.9	5.8	India

स्रोत/ Source: स्वास्थ्यसूचकांक-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय स्तर, भारत का जीवन स्वास्थ्य सूचकांक / NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: For last-born children under age 24 months who live with the mother and are breastfeeding, determine exclusive and predominant breastfeeding comes from a 24-hour dietary recall. Tabulations last-born children age 24 months or older who live with the mother and are breastfeeding are neither predominantly breastfed. It is assumed that last-born children not currently living with the mother last-born children

Either exclusively breastfed or received breast milk and plain water, and/or non-milk liquids only



तस्मिन् 3.1.9: अल्पतम स्वीकार्य आहार

Table 3.1.9: Minimum Acceptable Diet

वयस समूह (Age group)	2019-21												
	6-23 महिनेमा अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि				6-23 महिनेमा अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि				6-23 महिनेमा अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि				
	अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि, अन्तर्गत बच्चाहरूको लागि		
वयस समूह (Age group)	अल्पतम आहार विविधता ¹	अल्पतम भोजन आवृत्ति ²	अल्पतम स्वीकार्य आहार ³	दुग्ध वा दुग्ध उत्पाद ⁴	अल्पतम आहार विविधता ¹	अल्पतम भोजन आवृत्ति ²	अल्पतम स्वीकार्य आहार ³	दुग्ध वा दुग्ध उत्पाद ⁴	अल्पतम आहार विविधता ¹	अल्पतम भोजन आवृत्ति ²	अल्पतम स्वीकार्य आहार ³	दुग्ध वा दुग्ध उत्पाद ⁴	पृष्ठभूमि विशेषता
वयस समूह (Age group)	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Milk or milk products ⁴	Minimum dietary diversity ¹	Minimum meal frequency ²	Minimum acceptable diet ³	Milk or milk products ⁴	Background characteristic
6-8	9.3	35.1	6.7	52.1	5.6	35.1	3.9	96.9	9.1	35.2	6.6	96.9	Age (months) 6-8
9-11	18.2	23.9	7.5	59.2	8.7	48.1	6.7	96.9	17.4	25.8	7.5	96.9	9-11
12-17	27.1	30.0	11.6	67.0	15.2	58.1	12.0	95.0	25.3	34.5	11.7	95.0	12-17
18-23	34.8	35.2	15.0	60.9	21.2	58.1	14.6	90.3	31.1	41.1	14.9	90.3	18-23
कुल (Total)	24.1	31.1	10.8	63.6	16.9	57.1	12.8	94.7	23.0	35.0	11.1	94.7	Male
पुरुष (Male)	24.1	31.3	10.8	60.9	16.9	55.1	11.7	93.7	25.0	35.2	10.9	93.7	Female
स्थान (Location)	25.8	32.0	11.6	65.2	18.3	60.1	14.0	93.2	24.3	37.6	12.1	93.2	Residence
शहरी (Urban)	23.5	30.9	10.6	60.7	16.2	54.1	11.4	94.6	22.5	34.2	10.7	94.6	Urban
ग्रामीण (Rural)	24.1	31.2	10.8	62.2	16.9	56.1	12.3	94.2	23.0	35.1	11.0	94.2	Rural
कुल (Total)													Total

1. Children receive foods from 5 or more of the following food groups: a. infant formula, milk other than breast milk, cheese or yogurt or other milk products; b. foods made from grains or roots, including porridge or gourd, fortified baby food; c. minimum 1 meat, fish and vegetable; d. other fruits and vegetables; e. eggs; f. meat, poultry, fish, shellfish, or organ meats; g. beans, peas, lentils, or nuts

2. For breastfed children, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food at least twice a day for infants 6-8 months and at least three times a day for children 9-23 months

3. Breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1 and the minimum meal frequency as defined in footnote 2

4. Includes two or more servings of commercial infant formula, fresh, frozen and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

5. For non-breastfed children age 6-23 months, minimum meal frequency is receiving solid or semi-solid food or milk feeds at least four times a day. At least one of the feeds must be a solid or semi-solid food

6. Non-breastfed children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive other milk or milk products at least twice a day, receive the minimum meal frequency as described in footnote 5, and receive solid or semi-solid foods from at least four food groups not including the milk or milk products food group

7. Breastfeeding, or not breastfeeding and receiving two or more servings of commercial infant formula, fresh, frozen, and powdered animal milk, and yogurt

8. Children are fed the minimum recommended number of times per day according to their age and breastfeeding status as described in footnotes 2 and 5

9. Children age 6-23 months are considered to be fed a minimum acceptable diet if they receive breastmilk, other milk or milk products as described in footnote 7, are fed the minimum dietary diversity as described in footnote 1, and are fed the minimum meal frequency as described in footnotes 2 and 5



तालिका 3.21: 2022-23 और 2023-24 के दौरान 30 दिनों में चयनित आयु समूहों के प्रति पुरुष और महिला को स्कूल, बालवाड़ी आदि से प्राप्त भोजन की औसत संख्या: भारत

Table 3.21: Average no. of meals received from school, balwadi, etc. per male and female of selected age groups in 30 days during 2022-23 & 2023-24: India

आयु वर्ग/ Age group	स्कूल, बालवाड़ी आदि से 30 दिनों में प्राप्त भोजन की औसत संख्या							
	Average no. of meals received in 30 days from school, balwadi, etc.							
	2022-23				2023-24			
	ग्रामीण		शहर		ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	प्रति पुरुष	प्रति महिला	प्रति पुरुष	प्रति महिला	प्रति पुरुष	प्रति महिला	प्रति पुरुष	प्रति महिला
	Per male	Per female	Per male	Per female	Per male	Per female	Per male	Per female
0-4	1.4 (74.0)	1.5 (74.3)	0.6 (71.6)	0.7 (71.3)	1.3 (75.0)	1.3 (74.7)	0.5 (73.3)	0.6 (72.6)
5-9	7.7 (83.9)	8.1 (83.8)	2.9 (81.1)	3.1 (80.9)	8.2 (85.8)	8.7 (85.7)	2.7 (83.5)	3.2 (83.4)
10-14	7.0 (82.0)	7.4 (82.0)	2.8 (78.6)	3.1 (78.8)	7.6 (83.8)	8.2 (83.4)	3.0 (80.6)	3.5 (80.4)
all ages	1.6 (76.8)	1.6 (76.6)	0.5 (74.7)	0.5 (74.8)	1.6 (77.8)	1.6 (77.4)	0.5 (75.2)	0.5 (75.1)

स्रोत / Source: एनएसएस रिपोर्ट संख्या 594: भारत में पोषिक भ्रमण, सांख्यिकी एवं कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय/NSS Report no. 594: Nutritional Intake in India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



तालिका 3.22: 12-23 महीने के बच्चों में टीकाकरण प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.22: Percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received vaccination

2019-21

राज्य	सभी बुनियादी टीकाकरण					State
	All basic vaccinations					
	ग्रामीण	शहरी	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Female	
आंध्र प्रदेश	74.6	69.3	73.0	73.3	72.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	64.6	66.8	64.9	63.1	66.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	66.9	63.1	66.4	67.7	65.2	Assam
बिहार	71.6	66.6	71.0	73.2	68.5	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	80.4	77.3	79.7	79.3	80.2	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	(74.7)	76.0	76.0	79.0	72.9	Delhi
गोवा			81.9			Goa
गुजरात	75.9	77.0	76.3	75.3	77.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	77.9	74.3	76.9	76.5	77.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	88.5	(94.1)	89.2	92.5	85.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	87.2	83.0	86.2	84.8	87.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	75.1	67.8	73.9	73.8	74.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	86.6	80.0	84.1	83.0	85.4	Karnataka
केरल	78.0	77.6	77.8	78.2	77.4	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	77.3	76.5	77.1	78.3	75.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	74.7	71.6	73.0	73.0	71.9	Madhprashtra
मणिपुर	65.9	75.1	68.8	71.7	65.9	Manipur
मेघालय	64.7	58.3	63.6	65.0	62.7	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	75.2	69.6	72.5	70.6	74.3	Mizoram
नागालैंड	53.7	68.9	57.9	59.5	56.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	90.2	92.0	90.5	90.8	90.0	Odisha
पंजाब	77.9	73.2	76.2	79.2	73.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	79.7	83.2	80.4	79.7	81.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम			80.6	71.4	87.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	91.7	86.4	89.2	89.6	88.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	81.5	74.7	79.1	79.5	78.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	65.5	82.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	70.2	67.2	69.6	68.7	70.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	80.6	82.0	81.1	83.2	79.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	89.4	83.6	87.9	87.8	88.0	West Bengal
भारत	76.8	75.5	76.5	76.9	76.0	India

स्रोत/ Source: एनएफएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय और राज्य रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय / NFHS-5 (2019-21) National and State Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations given during the first and second years of life are assumed to be the same as for children with a written record of vaccination.

BCC, MCV/Msases/MMR/MR, and three doses each of DPT/Penta and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)



तालिका 3.23: राज्यों, 12-23 महीने के बच्चों में विभिन्न प्रकार के टीकाकरण प्राप्त करने वालों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.23: State wise percentage of children age 12-23 months who have received different types of vaccinations

2019-21

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	हेपेटाइटिस बी*	बीसीजी	पेंटा या डीपीटी†	पोलियो‡	एमसीवी/एमआर/एमएमआर/एम मजरा	State / UT
	Hepatitis B*	BCG	Penta or DPT†	Polio‡	MCV/ Measles/ MMR/MR	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	85.4	98.2	92.8	80.9	84.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	85.3	94.6	88.5	75.0	87.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	73.0	87.9	77.6	69.0	80.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	75.1	92.5	82.5	73.4	82.8	Assam
बिहार	82.3	95.5	85.2	75.5	85.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	84.9	96.8	87.9	80.9	87.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	85.9	96.4	87.5	84.2	90.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीु	93.1	98.1	97.2	95.1	96.2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	81.9	96.7	85.0	80.2	90.1	Delhi
गोवा	92.8	97.9	90.8	88.3	92.9	Goa
गुजरात	84.9	94.7	86.2	79.6	86.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	87.4	94.9	88.7	80.6	89.4	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	96.3	98.2	96.1	90.1	95.9	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	91.4	95.1	92.8	87.6	91.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	84.4	95.0	86.0	76.7	86.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	88.8	97.1	92.3	87.5	91.4	Karnataka
केरल	83.0	97.6	83.9	84.1	88.9	Kerala
लद्दाख	94.1	99.1	95.0	88.2	92.9	Ladakh
लकाहद्वीप	88.9	94.2	91.0	86.1	91.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	85.0	95.4	87.9	81.4	88.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	75.6	93.8	83.6	79.0	85.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	80.0	95.4	81.5	75.6	76.7	Manipur
मेघालय	65.7	89.3	73.5	68.5	72.5	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	76.4	83.4	80.9	76.2	81.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	66.4	85.5	71.7	65.4	74.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	94.4	97.3	95.0	91.7	95.9	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	88.8	96.4	92.3	87.3	95.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	85.4	95.3	88.5	79.7	88.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	88.2	95.6	89.4	81.6	91.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	89.0	96.6	93.3	89.0	90.5	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	92.3	97.6	94.9	91.5	95.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	86.4	93.5	89.3	81.6	90.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	82.5	94.7	85.9	73.4	86.3	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	86.6	95.2	89.7	81.0	90.9	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	78.3	93.2	81.3	74.3	83.4	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	92.0	98.6	95.3	90.8	94.4	West Bengal
भारत	83.9	95.2	87	80.5	87.9	India

स्रोत / Source: स्वास्थ्य-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NHHS-5 (2019-21) National Report, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: Children are considered to have received the vaccine if it was either written on the child's vaccination card or reported by the mother. For children whose vaccination information is based on the mother's report, the date of vaccination is not collected. The proportions of vaccinations

* 3 doses of Hepatitis B, † 3 doses of DPT, ‡ 3 doses of Polio.



Table 3.27: Trends in maternal care indicators		NFHS-5 (2019-21)		NFHS-4 (2015-16)		Indicator
URBAN						
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	95.7	90.7	68.5	66.4	Percentage who received antenatal care ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	75.4	69.1	93.8	88.7	Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ^b
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	94.0	90.0			Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{a, c}
RURAL						
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	93.1	80.4	54.5	44.8	Percentage who received antenatal care ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	67.9	54.2	86.7	75.1	Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ^b
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	87.8	78.0			Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{a, c}
grand TOTAL						
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	93.9	83.5	58.5	51.2	Percentage who received antenatal care ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	70.0	58.6	88.6	78.9	Percentage who had at least four antenatal care visits ^b
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey	89.4	81.4			Percentage who received antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of births delivered in a health facility ^a
जन्म से पहले के चारों ओर 15-49 वर्ष की महिलाओं के बीच मातृ देखभाल संकेतकों में परिवर्तन	Maternal care indicators for births to women age 15-49 during the five years preceding the survey					Percentage of deliveries assisted by a skilled provider ^{a, c}

Note: 5: Based on the last birth to women in the 5 years preceding to the survey
 #: Based on all births to women in the 5 years preceding the survey
 @: Doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, or other health personnel



तस्मिका 3.28: राज्यात अलग अलग ठिकाणांवरून प्रसव
Table 3.28: State-wise Delivery and postnatal care

2019-21

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य सुविधा ये प्रसव (%)	निजी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा ये प्रसव (%)	स्वास्थ्य सुविधा ये प्रसव (%)	कुल प्रसव झालेले महिला प्रसव (%) [#]	प्रसव के 2 दिनों के भीतर की पोस्टनल स्वास्थ्य चेक के प्रसव प्रमाण (%) [#]	प्रसव के पहले दो दिनों में किसी कुशल प्रसव से सम्बंधित देखभाल प्राप्त करने वाले बच्चे (%) [#]	State/UT
	Births delivered in a public health facility (%)	Births delivered in a private health facility (%)	Births delivered in a health facility (%)	Deliveries assisted by skilled provider (%) [#]	Deliveries with a postnatal healthcheck for the mother within 2 days of birth (%) [#]	Children who received postnatal care from a skilled provider in the first two days of birth (%) [#]	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	87.0	11.7	96.9	97.3	89.1	3.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	50.4	46.1	96.5	96.1	91.3	11.2	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	74.6	4.3	79.2	82.1	59.2	7.0	Assam
बिहार	74.4	9.7	84.1	86.1	69.6	5.6	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	56.9	19.3	76.2	78.3	64.6	1.8	Chhattisgarh
गुजरात	83.2	17.6	96.9	97.3	91.3	9.2	Gujarat
हरियाणा	70.0	16.7	86.7	88.4	89.3	15.1	Haryana
जम्मू और कश्मीर, लोकतांत्रिक प्रदेश और दिल्ली	71.9	14.6	96.5	97.4	92.2	4.3	Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh and Delhi
दिल्ली	62.0	24.3	91.8	93.4	88.0	12.5	Delhi
गोवा	56.2	43.5	99.7	99.1	95.6	9.4	Goa
गुजरात	48.3	51.0	94.3	93.2	91.5	11.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	57.5	37.4	94.9	94.4	93.3	16.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	71.7	16.5	88.2	87.1	90.5	13.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	86.8	5.6	91.4	91.1	85.7	16.9	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखण्ड	56.8	18.9	75.8	82.5	75.9	12.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	64.8	12.2	97.0	93.8	88.5	13.3	Karnataka
केरल	34.1	65.7	99.8	100.0	93.2	6.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	94.7	0.4	98.1	97.3	82.5	13.0	Ladakh
लकाश्वरप	68.3	34.3	99.6	100.0	92.6	3.9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	80.2	11.5	90.7	89.3	86.8	14.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	55.8	34.9	94.7	93.4	86.3	4.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	59.4	11.5	70.9	83.6	75.3	1.7	Manipur
मेघालय	49.1	8.9	58.1	64.3	56.4	4.0	Mizoram
मिजोरम	75.8	12.0	87.8	87.7	70.2	4.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	35.8	9.9	45.7	55.3	47.7	3.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	78.7	13.5	91.2	91.8	92.5	9.5	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	76.5	13.0	99.6	99.3	93.1	11.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	58.9	41.4	94.3	93.6	88.5	12.9	Punjab
राजस्थान	77.0	17.9	94.9	93.6	86.9	11.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	78.6	16.1	94.7	96.5	71.2	7.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	66.9	32.7	99.6	99.3	93.2	15.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगणा	49.7	47.4	97.0	93.6	88.5	11.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	78.7	11.4	89.2	89.2	73.2	2.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	57.7	25.7	83.4	84.8	79.2	14.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	53.3	25.9	83.2	83.7	84.6	12.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	72.4	15.4	91.7	94.1	70.1	7.8	West Bengal
भारत	61.9	24.7	88.6	89.4	81.7	11.5	India

स्रोत/Source: स्वास्थ्य-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग / NHSS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: 1 A skilled provider includes a doctor, auxiliary nurse midwife, nurse, midwife, lady health visitor, and other health personnel. For both attendances, if the services mentioned were done one person attending the delivery, only the most qualified person is considered in this table.

2 Based on the last live birth in the 5 years preceding the survey. Postnatal health checks are checks on the mother's health within 42 days of the birth.



तालिका 3.29: 5 वर्ष से कम उम्र के उन बच्चों का प्रतिशत जिन्हें सर्वेक्षण से पहले 2 सप्ताह में डायरिया हुआ

Table 3.29: Percentage of children under age 5 years who had diarrhoea in the 2 weeks preceding the survey

पृष्ठभूमि विशेषता/ Background characteristic	डायरिया से पीड़ित बच्चे (%)
आयु (महीनों में)/ Age (in months)	Children with diarrhoea (%)
<6	8.0
6-11	12.8
12-23	10.0
24-35	6.7
36-47	5.3
48-59	4.3
लिंग/ Sex	
पुरुष/ Male	7.6
महिला/ Female	7.0
निवास स्थान/ Residence	
शहरी/ Urban	6.2
ग्रामीण/ Rural	7.7
माँ की स्कूली शिक्षा/ Mother's Schooling	
कोई स्कूली शिक्षा नहीं/ No schooling	7.8
<5 वर्ष पूरे/ <5 years complete	8.9
5-7 वर्ष पूरे/ 5-7 years complete	7.9
8-9 वर्ष पूरे/ 8-9 years complete	7.8
10-11/ वर्ष पूरे 10-11 years complete	7.3
12 या अधिक वर्ष पूर्ण/ 12 or more years complete	6.0
कुल/ Total	7.3

स्रोत/ Source: एनएफएचएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय /NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Reports, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



तालिका 3.30: राज्यवार, एचआईवी से पीड़ित बच्चे (0-14 वर्ष)

Table 3.30: State-wise Children (0-14 years) Living with HIV

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अनिश्चिता की सीमा सहित अनुमान	State/UT
	Estimates with Uncertainty Bound	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	16 (7-33)	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	4337 (3378-5586)	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	51 (42-64)	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	615 (506-779)	Assam
बिहार	5418 (4265-6659)	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	48 (35-61)	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1547 (1261-1858)	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	28 (21-41)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1218 (962-1553)	Delhi
गोवा	76 (60-115)	Goa
गुजरात	2965 (2639-3520)	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1531 (1182-1894)	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	136 (98-112)	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर*	120 (83-162)	Jammu & Kashmir*
झारखंड	1032 (765-1296)	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	4213 (3376-4725)	Karnataka
केरल	376 (306-491)	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	2131 (1873-2784)	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8497 (6746-10416)	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	646 (530-755)	Manipur
मेघालय	351 (296-457)	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	806 (665-1013)	Mizoram
नागालैंड	838 (750-929)	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1530 (1350-1851)	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	44 (30-74)	Puducherry
पंजाब	2046 (1832-3016)	Punjab
राजस्थान	2278 (1691-3039)	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	21 (14-31)	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2691 (2078-3532)	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2994 (2397-3905)	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	168 (143-214)	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	5886 (3996-4449)	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	330 (209-426)	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	1967 (1746-2396)	West Bengal
भारत	56971 (45248-72369)	India

स्रोत / Source: भारत एचआईवी अनुमान, 2025, राष्ट्रीय एड्स नियंत्रण संगठन (एनएसीओ), स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय / India HIV estimates, 2025, National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), M&H Health and Family Welfare

* Jammu & Kashmir includes Ladakh.



तालिका 3.31: उच्च कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल, उच्च एलडीएल, निम्न एचडीएल और उच्च ट्राइग्लिसराइड्स वाले 5-9 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.31: Percentage of children aged 5-9 years with high total cholesterol, high LDL, low HDL and high triglycerides

राज्य	उच्च कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल		उच्च एलडीएल		निम्न एचडीएल		उच्च ट्राइग्लिसराइड्स		State
	High Total Cholesterol		High LDL		Low HDL		High triglycerides		
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weight ed number	Percent	Weight ed number	Percent	Weight ed number	Percent	Weight ed number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	3.6	534	5.4	534	12.4	534	25.5	534	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.3	543	2.5	544	38.7	544	33.1	544	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	4.2	431	8.2	431	24.1	431	57.1	431	Assam
बिहार	0.5	562	2.6	558	37.8	558	40.9	558	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	0.9	517	0.3	517	35.7	514	25.3	517	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	2.7	677	2.9	677	31.2	677	33.8	677	Delhi
गोवा	5.9	312	11.0	312	15.4	312	22.0	312	Goa
गुजरात	3.3	426	3.4	425	24.3	424	27.6	425	Gujarat
हरियाणा	3.0	377	2.1	377	12.3	377	23.3	377	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.7	416	3.5	416	14.6	416	34.1	416	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.7	358	0.9	358	12.3	358	50.2	358	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.7	421	2.0	419	13.1	417	28.4	420	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.8	400	3.3	398	27.8	396	22.1	402	Karnataka
केरल	15.4	311	16.3	311	10.8	310	16.6	311	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.3	375	0.4	375	26.1	375	35.8	375	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.8	616	2.4	616	17.4	616	19.1	616	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	9.2	464	8.7	465	21.8	464	54.7	464	Manipur
मेघालय	1.4	335	3.2	334	50.9	332	30.8	335	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	2.3	332	2.1	332	21.9	331	44.7	332	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.2	91	0.0	91	25.2	90	55.5	91	Nagaland
ओडिशा	3.7	673	3.4	673	22.9	670	27.5	673	Odisha
पंजाब	2.2	471	1.9	471	11.7	471	24.4	471	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.7	356	2.5	356	15.4	356	23.3	356	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	23.7	570	12.5	569	3.4	564	64.6	573	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3.7	500	6.0	500	16.7	493	20.4	499	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.8	412	0.7	412	16.2	412	21.9	412	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3.4	332	3.4	328	21.4	328	46.4	333	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.9	524	1.4	524	43.3	524	37.1	524	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	3.5	490	1.7	484	15.5	484	35.1	484	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	24.1	798	13.1	793	9.0	789	67.1	792	West Bengal
भारत	3.2	13,153	3.3	13,131	26.1	13,107	34.0	13,134	India

स्रोत: Source: भारत राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018) / India National Nutrition Survey / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission
Note: High total cholesterol: 200 mg/dl; High LDL: 130 mg/dl; Low HDL: < 40 mg/dl; High triglyceride: 100 mg/dl



तालिका 3.32: उच्च कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल, उच्च एलडीएल, निम्न एचडीएल और उच्च ट्राइग्लिसराइड्स वाले 10-19 वर्ष की आयु के किशोरों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.32: Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years with high total cholesterol, high LDL, low HDL and high triglycerides

राज्य	उच्च कुल कोलेस्ट्रॉल		उच्च एलडीएल		निम्न एचडीएल		उच्च ट्राइग्लिसराइड्स		State
	High total cholesterol		High LDL		Low HDL		High triglycerides		
	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	प्रतिशत	भारित संख्या	
	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	Percent	Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.2	488	3.1	488	14.8	488	8.4	488	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.7	482	1.3	482	46.2	479	16.7	482	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0.3	420	0.8	421	24.8	421	32.2	421	Assam
बिहार	1.0	585	0.4	582	34.1	583	14.4	583	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	1.8	465	1.1	465	41.6	463	8.4	465	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	2.3	629	1.8	629	34.9	629	15.7	629	Delhi
गोवा	7.9	318	15.3	318	17.5	318	13.1	318	Goa
गुजरात	4.4	407	6.0	406	25.4	404	17.4	407	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2.3	450	2.5	450	11.9	450	12.7	450	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	7.3	433	6.0	433	27.4	433	21.1	433	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.0	317	2.0	317	11.7	317	19.8	317	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1.3	380	1.4	383	21.6	381	18.1	383	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.7	372	4.1	369	34.9	365	6.6	373	Karnataka
केरल	13.9	285	14.9	285	24.6	283	15.4	285	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	0.6	384	1.7	384	27.0	384	10.0	384	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.6	632	2.9	632	24.7	632	6.4	632	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	10.6	431	10.4	430	24.8	430	38.0	434	Manipur
मेघालय	0.4	311	0.6	311	47.9	311	19.8	311	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0.7	292	0.8	290	14.8	290	28.4	292	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.4	95	0.0	95	6.9	94	22.9	95	Nagaland
ओडिशा	3.9	646	4.3	646	24.4	646	9.1	646	Odisha
पंजाब	3.8	497	3.3	497	17.7	497	9.8	497	Punjab
राजस्थान	1.2	413	2.7	411	14.3	413	7.5	413	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	23.0	608	13.2	613	5.8	601	39.4	609	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	6.9	525	9.5	525	21.4	503	12.4	524	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1.4	405	1.7	405	24.4	405	7.7	405	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	6.7	309	5.6	309	21.1	307	28.9	309	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.3	486	1.5	486	34.9	486	16.1	486	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.7	447	3.2	446	21.5	446	19.6	446	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	20.0	678	12.3	682	17.7	668	42.5	683	West Bengal
भारत	3.7	13,006	3.8	13,004	24.2	12,919	16.1	13,016	India

संकेत: Source: आर्य समाज राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन / Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission
Note: High total cholesterol: 200 mg/dl; High LDL: 130 mg/dl; Low HDL: < 40 mg/dl; High triglyceride: 130 mg/dl



तालिका 3.33: उच्च रक्तचाप से ग्रस्त के रूप में वर्गीकृत 10-19 वर्ष की आयु के किशोरों का प्रतिशत

Table 3.33: Percentage of adolescents aged 10-19 years classified as hypertensive

राज्य	हाइपरटेंशन/ Hypertensive		State
	प्रतिशत/Percent	भारित संख्या/ Weighted number	
आंध्र प्रदेश	5.2	491	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3.6	533	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6.4	459	Assam
बिहार	5.5	589	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	7.0	484	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	10.1	398	Delhi
गोवा	6.6	344	Goa
गुजरात	6.4	499	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.0	56	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.9	232	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.0	332	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	—	—	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	3.1	402	Karnataka
केरल	0.5	347	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	5.6	350	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	4.3	708	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	8.3	667	Manipur
मेघालय	5.1	341	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	—	—	Mizoram
नगालैंड	1.7	188	Nagaland
ओडिशा	5.4	603	Odisha
पंजाब	0.2	430	Punjab
राजस्थान	2.3	404	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1.5	628	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	4.3	541	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	6.7	364	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	5.3	364	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	8.6	229	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	3.6	397	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.7	718	West Bengal
भारत	4.9	10,925	India

स्रोत: Source: न्यायक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (2016-2018), राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य मिशन
Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18, National Health Mission

Note: Hypertensive Systolic > 139 mmHg or Diastolic > 89 mmHg N < 50 and results are not presented



तालिका 3.34 (क): भारत में 29 दिन से कम आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण

Table 3.34 (a): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group below 29 days in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban				ग्रामीण/Rural				कुल / Total				Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात		व्यक्ति		मृत्यु का अनुपात		व्यक्ति		मृत्यु का अनुपात		व्यक्ति		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय कम वजन	46.5	46.2	46.4	46.4	43.7	45.2	44.4	44.4	44.2	45.4	44.7	44.7	Prematurity & low birth weight
जन्म के समय दम घुटना और जन्म के समय आघात	15.7	13.1	14.6	15.2	16.1	14.0	15.2	15.2	16.0	13.9	15.1	15.1	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma
निमोनिया	7.0	12.3	9.2	10.3	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.9	10.4	10.1	10.1	Pneumonia
सोप्लिस	5.9	4.2	5.2	6.6	6.9	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	Septis
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	4.8	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.5	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.4	6.8	5.9	5.9	Other Non-Communicable Diseases
जन्मजात विसंगतियाँ	7.6	4.6	6.3	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	Congenital anomalies
दस्त संबंधी रोग	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	Diarrhoeal diseases
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	Fever of unknown origin
चोटें	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	Injuries
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.1	10.6	10.3	10.3	Ill-defined or cause unknown
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	All Other Remaining Causes

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली-मृत्यु के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2020-2022 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2020-2022

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group



तालिका 3.34 (ख): भारत में 29 दिन से कम आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण

Table 3.34 (b): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group below 29 days in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban			ग्रामीण/Rural			कुल / Total			Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	
समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय कम वज़न	47.9	50.5	49.0	48.2	47.3	47.5	48.2	47.9	48.0	Prematurity & low birth weight
जन्म के समय दम घुटना और जन्म के समय आघात	17.9	13.6	16.0	16.7	15.0	16.0	16.9	14.8	16.0	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma
निमोनिया	7.0	11.5	9.0	8.6	9.5	9.0	8.4	9.9	9.0	Pneumonia
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	6.1	5.6	Other Non-Communicable Diseases
सोप्टिस	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	Sepsis
जन्मजात विसर्गितियाँ	6.3	4.3	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	Congenital anomalies
दस्त संबंधी रोग	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	Diarrhoeal diseases
चोट	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	Injuries
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	Fever of unknown origin
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.1	8.9	Ill-defined or cause unknown
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	All Other Remaining Causes

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली-तृतीय 2021-2023 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2021-2023

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group



तालिका 3.35 (क): भारत में 1 वर्ष से कम आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण

Table 3.35 (a): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group below 1 year in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban			ग्रामीण/Rural			कुल / Total			Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	स्वास्थ्य Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	स्वास्थ्य Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	स्वास्थ्य Persons	
समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय कम वजन	35.2	33.9	34.7	30.7	31.6	31.1	31.4	32.0	31.6	Prematurity & low birth weight
निमोनिया	10.9	17.5	13.8	17.0	16.2	16.6	16.1	16.4	16.2	Pneumonia
जन्म के समय दम घुटना और जन्म के समय आघात	11.7	10.0	11.0	10.8	9.1	10.1	11.0	9.2	10.2	Birth asphyxia & birth trauma
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	7.5	9.0	8.2	7.6	7.9	7.7	7.6	8.1	7.8	Other Non-Communicable Diseases
जन्मजात विसर्गियाँ	8.5	5.7	7.3	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.3	Congenital anomalies
सेप्सिस	4.2	2.8	3.6	4.5	3.9	4.2	4.4	3.8	4.1	Sepsis
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	7.8	3.6	2.7	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.3	4.5	3.0	Fever of unknown origin
दस्त संबंधी रोग	1.8	3.1	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.6	Diarrhoeal diseases
चोट	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.8	Injuries
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.5	Ill-defined or cause unknown
मृत्यु के अन्य सभी कारण	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.8	All Other Causes of Deaths

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली-मृत्यु के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2020-2022 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2020-2022

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group



तालिका 3.35 (ख): भारत में 1 वर्ष से कम आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण														
Table 3.35 (b): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group below 1 year in India														
मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban					ग्रामीण/Rural					कुल / Total		2023	Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात		Proportions of Deaths			मृत्यु का अनुपात		Proportions of Deaths			मृत्यु का अनुपात			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons			
समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय कम वजन	36.0	35.8	35.9	34.1	33.3	32.3	33.3	34.4	32.9	33.7			Prematurity & low birth weight	
निमोनिया	11.3	18.3	14.5	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.6	15.8	16.8	16.2			Pneumonia	
जन्म के समय दम घुटना और जन्म के समय आघात	13.3	10.1	11.8	11.4	10.6	9.7	10.6	11.7	9.7	10.8			Birth asphyxia & birth trauma	
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	9.1	9.3	9.2	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.4			Other Non-Communicable Diseases	
जन्मजात विसंगतियाँ	8.0	5.8	7.0	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.9			Congenital anomalies	
सोप्सिस	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.2			Sepsis	
दस्त संबंधी रोग	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.8			Diarrhoeal diseases	
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	1.2	2.6	1.8	3.0	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.7	4.1	3.3			Fever of unknown origin	
चाँट	2.2	1.2	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.6			Injuries	
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	10.0	8.2	9.2	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.5	9.8			Ill-defined or cause unknown	
मृत्यु के अन्य सभी कारण	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.2			All Other Causes of Deaths	

स्रोत: अग्रगण्य पंजीकरण प्रणाली-मृत्यु के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2021-2023 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2021-2023

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group



तालिका 3.36 (क): भारत में 1-4 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण

Table 3.36 (a): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group between 1-4 year of age in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban			ग्रामीण/Rura			कुल / Total			Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	
घात	16.9	15.6	16.3	22.7	21.5	22.1	21.7	20.6	21.2	Injuries
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	22.0	15.6	19.2	16.2	14.8	5.3	17.1	15.0	16.1	Other Non-Communicable Diseases
निमोनिया	5.1	15.6	9.6	16.5	16.8	6.6	14.6	16.6	15.5	Pneumonia
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	8.5	15.6	11.5	12.4	9.4	1.0	11.7	10.3	11.1	Fever of unknown origin
दस्त संबंधी रोग	11.9	6.7	9.6	8.9	7.8	8.4	9.4	7.6	8.6	Diarrhoeal diseases
जन्मजात विसंगतियाँ	3.4	11.1	6.7	3.8	4.7	4.2	3.7	5.6	4.6	Congenital anomalies
अन्य संक्रामक और परजीवी रोग	11.9	4.4	8.7	2.4	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.7	3.8	Other infectious and parasitic diseases
मैनिंजाइटिस / एन्सेफलाइटिस	5.1	0.0	2.9	1.7	3.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.6	Meningitis/encephalitis
खसरा	-	-	-	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.1	Measles
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	8.5	11.1	9.6	10.7	13.3	1.9	10.3	13.0	11.5	Ill-defined or cause unknown
समय से पहले जन्म और जन्म के समय कम वजन	5.1	0.0	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	*Prematurity & low birth weight
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	1.7	4.4	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.5	4.6	3.0	3.8	All Other Remaining Causes

स्रोत: गुरुवा पंजीकरण प्रणाली-वृद्ध के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2020-2022 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2020-2022

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group
* * * Means the category provided is not amongst leading causes of death. As show above, uniquely, in the case of urban children age (1-4) "Prematurity & low birth weight" is one of the major causes of deaths.



तालिका 3.36 (ख): भारत में 1-4 वर्षे आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण

Table 3.36 (b): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group between 1-4 year of age in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban			ग्रामीण/Ru-ral			कुल / Total		
	मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात			मृत्यु का अनुपात		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	व्यक्ति Persons
चोट	14.5	16.3	15.2	19.9	20.3	20.0	18.8	19.6	19.2
अन्य गैर-संचारी रोग	17.4	18.6	17.9	18.5	16.8	17.7	18.3	17.1	17.8
निमोनिया	17.4	11.6	15.2	15.4	16.8	16.0	15.8	16.0	15.9
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	7.2	18.6	11.6	11.3	9.1	10.3	10.5	10.5	10.5
दस्त संबंधी रोग	10.1	4.7	8.0	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.1	8.4	8.8
जन्मजात विसंगतियाँ	5.8	9.3	7.1	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.5	5.0
अन्य संक्रामक और परजीवी रोग	8.7	4.7	7.1	3.4	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.4
मैनिन्जाइटिस/एन्सेफलाइटिस	4.3	0.0	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8
खसरा	-	-	-	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.1
अस्पष्ट या अज्ञात कारण	10.1	11.6	10.7	9.2	10.8	9.9	9.4	10.9	10.1
समय से पहले जन्म और कम वजन	2.9	0.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	1.4	4.7	2.7	5.5	3.0	4.4	5.3	3.3	4.4

स्रोत: नमूना रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रणाली-मृत्यु के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2021-2023 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2021-2023

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group " * * " Means the category provided is not amongst leading causes of death. As show above, uniquely, in the case of urban children age (1-4) "Prematurity & low birth weight" is one of the major causes of deaths.



तालिका 3.37 (क): भारत में 5-14 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण
Table 3.37 (a): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group between 5-14 year of age in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban				ग्रामीण/Rural				कुल / Total		Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female									
अनजाने में लगी चोट; मोटर वाहन दुर्घटनाओं के अलावा श्वसन संक्रमण	20.8	8.9	14.9	24.1	17.4	21.1	23.6	15.8	20.0	20.0	Unintentional injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	11.2	11.4	11.3	8.6	7.6	8.2	9.1	8.4	8.7	8.7	Respiratory infections
"अनजाने में लगी चोट; मोटर वाहन दुर्घटनाएं"	8.8	6.5	7.7	8.0	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	Fever of unknown origin
अन्य संक्रामक और परजीवी रोग	7.2	3.3	5.2	5.3	9.8	7.1	5.6	8.5	6.9	6.9	Diarrhoeal diseases
पाचन रोग	8.0	4.9	6.5	9.1	3.9	6.8	8.9	4.1	6.7	6.7	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents
तंत्रिका-मनोरोग संबंधी स्थितियाँ	3.2	6.5	4.8	5.9	7.8	6.8	5.5	7.6	6.4	6.4	Other infectious and parasitic diseases
घातक और अन्य रसोली	4.0	8.9	6.5	5.1	6.5	5.7	4.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	Digestive diseases
अस्पष्ट/अन्य सभी लक्षण, चिह्न और असामान्य नैदानिक और प्रयोगशाला निष्कर्ष	8.0	4.9	6.5	4.0	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.8	Neuro-psychiatric conditions
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	2.4	9.8	6.0	4.6	2.9	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	Malignant and other Neoplasms
	11.2	14.6	12.9	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.1	10.1	Ill-defined/All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings
	15.4	20.7	18.0	15.7	21.3	18.2	15.6	21.1	18.1	18.1	All Other Remaining Causes

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली-सूच्य के कारणों के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2020-2022 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2020-2022

Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group

" " " Means the category provided is not amongst leading causes of death. As show above, uniquely, in the case of urban children age (1-4) "Prematurity & low birth weight" is one of the major causes of deaths.



तालिका 3.37 (ख): भारत में 5-14 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के लिए मृत्यु के शीर्ष 10 कारण
Table 3.37 (b): Top 10 Causes of Death for age group between 5-14 year of age in India

मृत्यु के कारण	शहरी/Urban		ग्रामीण/Rural		कुल / Total		Causes of Death
	मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		मृत्यु का अनुपात		
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	
अनजाने में लगी चोट: मोटर वाहन दुर्घटनाओं के अलावा	24.8	13.9	21.4	16.7	22.0	19.4	Unintentional Injuries: Other Than Motor Vehicle Accidents
श्वसन संक्रमण	7.4	10.2	7.9	8.0	7.8	8.4	Respiratory infections
अज्ञात मूल का बुखार	8.1	7.3	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.0	Fever of unknown origin
अनजाने में लगी चोट: मोटर वाहन दुर्घटनाएँ	8.7	3.6	9.6	3.6	9.4	3.6	Unintentional injuries: Motor Vehicle Accidents
दस्त संबंधी रोग	5.4	5.1	5.5	9.1	5.5	8.3	Diarrhoeal diseases
पाचन रोग	3.4	9.5	4.9	7.1	4.7	7.5	Digestive diseases
तंत्रिका-मनोरोग संबंधी स्थितियाँ	6.7	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.2	5.5	Neuro-psychiatric conditions
अन्य संक्रामक और परजीवी रोग	3.4	5.8	4.9	6.3	4.7	6.2	Other infectious and parasitic diseases
घातक और अन्य रसोली	4.0	9.5	5.1	4.0	4.9	5.1	Malignant and other Neoplasms
अस्पष्ट/अन्य सभी लक्षण, चिह्न और असामान्य नैदानिक और प्रयोगशाला निष्कर्ष	5.4	9.5	8.6	6.5	8.0	7.1	Ill-defined/All other symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings
अन्य सभी शेष कारण	22.8	19.7	18.9	25.1	19.6	21.5	All Other Remaining Causes

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली-मृत्यु के कारणों के सांख्यिकी 2021-2023 / Source: Sample Registration System & Causes of Death Statistics 2021-2023

(Note: Ill-defined or cause unknown constitutes instances where cause could not be properly diagnosed so has been categorised last among the top 10 leading cause group)

* ** Means the category provided is not amongst leading causes of death. As show above, uniquely, in the case of urban children age (1-4) 'Prematurity & low birth weight' is one of the major causes of deaths.





Chapter 4
EDUCATION & DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1** Education is an opportunity with the potential to transform lives. A nation's progress is closely linked to the level of education its people receive. It not only fosters individual growth but also drives collective development. Education helps eradicate illiteracy, creates employment opportunities, strengthens industries, nurtures relationships, and lowers crime rates. Furthermore, it is needed in every walk of life, which makes it even more important. Education is the single effective tool for achieving social justice and equality. Inclusive and equitable education, an essential goal in its own right is also critical to achieving an inclusive and equitable society in which every citizen has the opportunity to dream, thrive, and contribute to the nation. The education system must aim to benefit India's children so that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of circumstances of birth or background.



Literacy Rate

- 4.2** The proportion of the literate population of a country is an indicator of its socio-economic development as it throws light on the related factors viz. standard of living, social status, availability of educational facilities, and policies of the government. The literacy rate depends upon the education provided in the childhood to a great extent.

Literacy Rate

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write.

Source- Office of Registrar General of India.



4.3 It can be seen from **Statement 4.1** that literacy rate in the country has increased from 52.0% to 73% from 1991 to 2011 as per Census data for the age group 7 year and above. The data in **Table 4.1** shows that as per Census 2011 data, the overall literacy rate is 88.3%, with male literacy (89.7%) slightly higher than female literacy (86.8%) for the age group 7-18 years. Literacy rate is highest in Kerala (97.8%) followed by Andaman & Nicobar Islands (96.4 %), Tamil Nadu (96.1%) and Himachal Pradesh (95.9%). Many States have achieved above 95% literacy rate for population for the age group 7-18 years whereas, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar have recorded literacy rates below 80%. (**Table 4.1**)

Statement 4.1: Percentage of Literate by Age and Sex

Year	Age Group	7-9	10-14	15-19	All ages [@]	7& above
1991	Male	62.6	77.0	75.3	52.7	64.0
	Female	51.0	59.7	54.9	32.2	39.0
	Person	56.9	68.8	65.8	42.8	52.0
2001	Male	74.1	86.0	85.0	63.2	75.3
	Female	67.7	77.0	72.7	45.2	53.7
	Person	71.0	81.7	79.3	54.5	64.9
2011	Male	83.2	92.2	91.2	69.8	80.9
	Female	81.2	90.0	86.2	56.0	64.6
	Person	82.2	91.1	88.8	63.1	73.0

Source: Census 2011, ORGI

Note:

1. For 1991, figures exclude Jammu & Kashmir as the census was not held in that state.
2. For 2001, figures exclude three sub-divisions of Manipur viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district, as census results in these three sub-division were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons. @ Based on population including 'age not stated'.

School Enrolment

4.4 Eighty-sixth Amendment of the Constitution of India inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Rights to Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, provides that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and



equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1st April 2010. With this, India has moved forward to a rights-based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental child right as enshrined in the Article 21A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

- 4.5** The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced the vision of achieving universal participation in schooling by closely monitoring each student's enrolment, attendance, and learning levels. This approach aims to ensure that all children (a) are enrolled and regularly attending school, and (b) have adequate opportunities to catch up or re-enter the system if they fall behind or drop out. Built on the five guiding pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, Affordability, and



Accountability, NEP 2020 also emphasizes the importance of bridging social category gaps in access, participation, and learning outcomes, reaffirming it as a core objective of all education sector development initiatives.

- 4.6** The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) reflects the extent of enrolment in the country at different levels of education, considering the population expected to be enrolled at each level. It is a widely used indicator to assess overall participation and the capacity of the education system. A higher GER signifies a greater level of participation, irrespective of age. As per **Table 4.4 (c)** for 2024-25, the highest GER is recorded at the Preparatory level (95.4%), followed by the Middle level at 90.3% and Secondary at 68.5%, while the lowest is at the Foundational level (41.4%). Notably, GER is higher for females than males for preparatory, middle and secondary levels of education.

Gross Enrolment Ratio: Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

$$\text{GER} = \frac{\text{Enrolment in Class}}{\text{Projected Population in age group 6-10}} \times 100$$

Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



4.7 Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (NER) gives a further better measurement of the extent of participation in a level of education since the older children though enrolled in that level are excluded. However, early entrants are included. The Adjusted NER for 2024-25 reveals variation across education levels and between States/UTs. At the national level, enrolment is highest at the Preparatory stage (86.1%) followed by the Middle stage at 81.4% and Secondary at 52.2%, while the Foundational stage records the lowest participation (46.1%). In most states, female Adjusted NER is higher than male Adjusted NER at all levels **{Table 4.9 (c)}**.



Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER): Total number of pupils enrolled either in the corresponding level or a higher level of the school education who are of the corresponding official age group expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year.

Example:

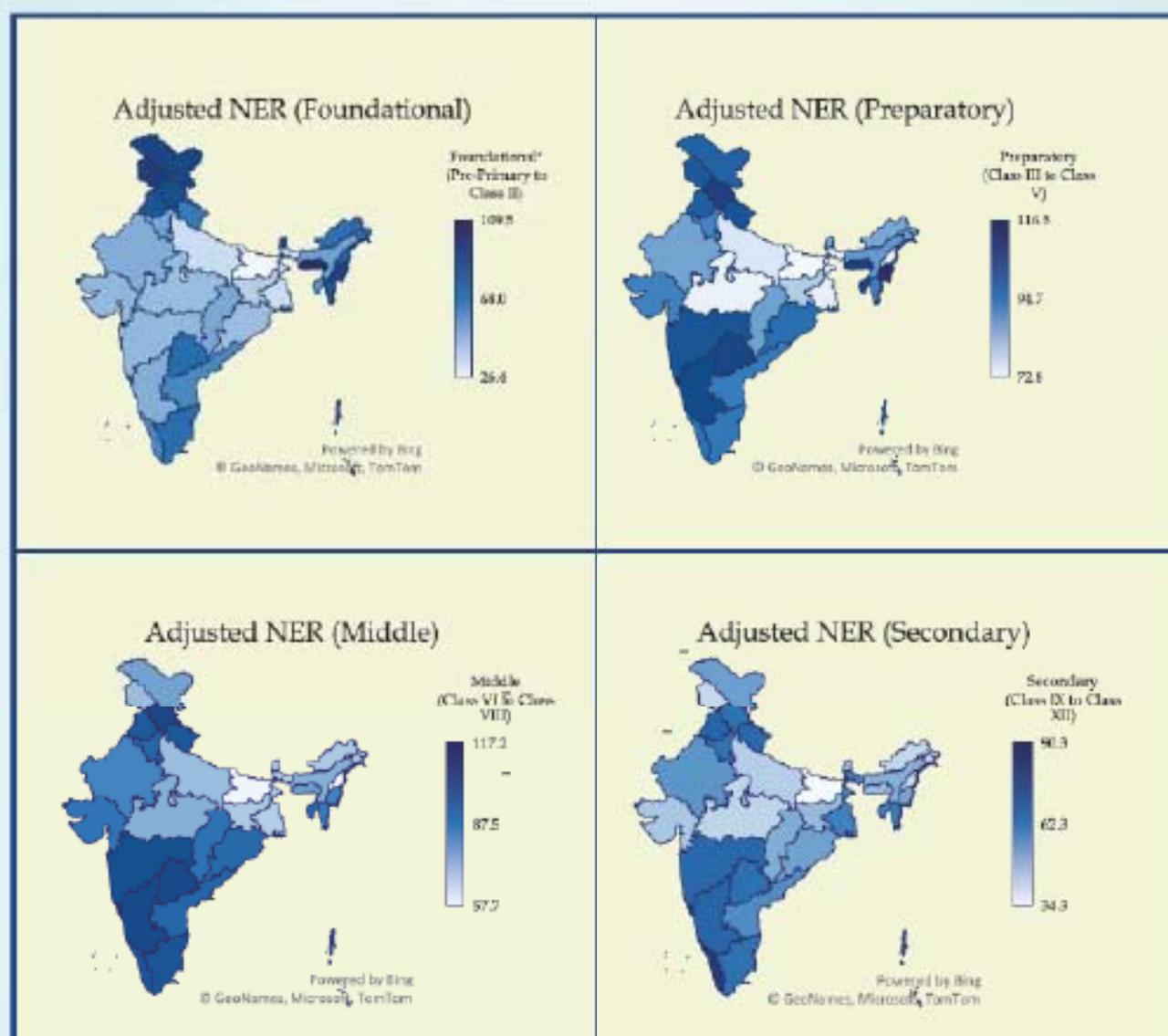
$$ANER_{\text{Foundational}} = \frac{\text{Children of age 3-7 years enrolled in Foundational or higher}}{\text{Projected population in age group 3-7 years}}$$

$$ANER_{\text{Preparatory}} = \frac{\text{Children of age 8-10 years enrolled in Preparatory or higher}}{\text{projected population in age group 8-10 years}}$$

Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



Figure 4.1: Adjusted Net Enrolment for Different Level of Education, 2023-24 (NEP Structure)



Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

4.8 Gender inequality in access to education affects career prospects and equality in work opportunities. Gender gap in career expectations are related to deeply in-grained gender-stereotyped norms about which careers are suitable for men and women. One important indicator to measure this gender gap is Gender Parity Index (GPI) in education. GPI (based on GER) which is free from the effects of the population structure of the appropriate age group, provides picture of gender equality in education. The GPI data for 2024-25 across Indian states and union territories shows that, at the national level, parity is achieved across all education stages with secondary level having the highest index at 1.1. {Table 4.10 (c)}.



GPI is defined as Ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys. It measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available to boys. It also represents the level of girls' empowerment in the society.

Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education, Ministry of Education

Figure 4.2: State-wise Gender Parity Index by Level of Education



Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Participation in Education

4.9 Attendance ratios are taken as important indicators which provides a measure for the proportion of a population currently attending educational institutions. Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR), Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) and Age-specific Attendance Ratio (AAR) are three such principal indicators.

For each level of education, GAR is the ratio of the number of persons attending in the level of education to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group.

Source: NSS 75th Round (2017-18), MoSPI



4.10 As per **Statement 4.2** based on NSS 75th round (2017-18), Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) for levels primary to higher secondary stood at 91.7% and 89.3% for rural males and females respectively, marginally lower as compared to 95.1% for males and 94.6% for females in urban areas. The data indicates that GAR declines as the level of education increases. For above higher secondary level education, the GAR is as low as 15.6% for rural females against 20.7% for rural males whereas urban male and female have lesser gap in GAR of higher education.

Statement 4.2: Gross Attendance Ratio

Level of Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	101.7	99.9	100.9	102.4	102.0	102.2	101.9	100.4	101.2
Upper Primary	94.8	94.2	94.5	94.3	93.8	94.0	94.7	98.0	94.4
Secondary	85.2	82.3	83.9	93.8	93.7	93.7	87.4	85.1	86.4
Higher Secondary	66.4	61.1	64	80.2	79.2	79.7	70.3	65.9	68.3
Post Higher Secondary	20.7	15.6	18.3	34.1	32.5	33.4	24.7	20.7	22.8

Source: NSS 75th Round (2017-18), MoSPI

Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)

For each level of education, NAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular level of education to the total number persons in that age-group

Source: NSS 75th Round (2017-18), MoSPI

4.11 According to **Statement 4.3**, in 2017-18, 86.8% of male and 85.1% of female children aged 6-10 years, the official age-group for Classes I-V, were reported to be attending primary classes. There were no major rural-urban or male-female differences observed in 2017-18 in India till elementary level (primary and upper primary). At secondary and above levels, rural-urban gap widens among females compared to males. The gap widened more post higher secondary level may be due to lack of infrastructure (separate toilets for girls, etc.), poor economic conditions, distance to nearest college, social factors, etc. which may be looked into.



Statement 4.3: Net Attendance Ratio

Level of Education	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person
Primary	86.6	84.8	85.8	87.7	86.2	87.0	86.8	85.1	86.1
Upper Primary	72.1	70.7	71.5	73.5	75.0	74.2	72.5	71.8	72.2
Secondary	56.6	55.2	56.0	61.5	63.7	62.5	57.9	57.3	57.6
Higher Secondary	40.3	39.2	39.8	53.1	52.3	52.8	43.9	42.7	43.4
Post Higher Secondary	17.7	13.2	15.6	29.1	27.6	28.3	21.1	17.6	19.4

Source: NSS 75th Round (2017-18), MoSPI

Drop Out Rate

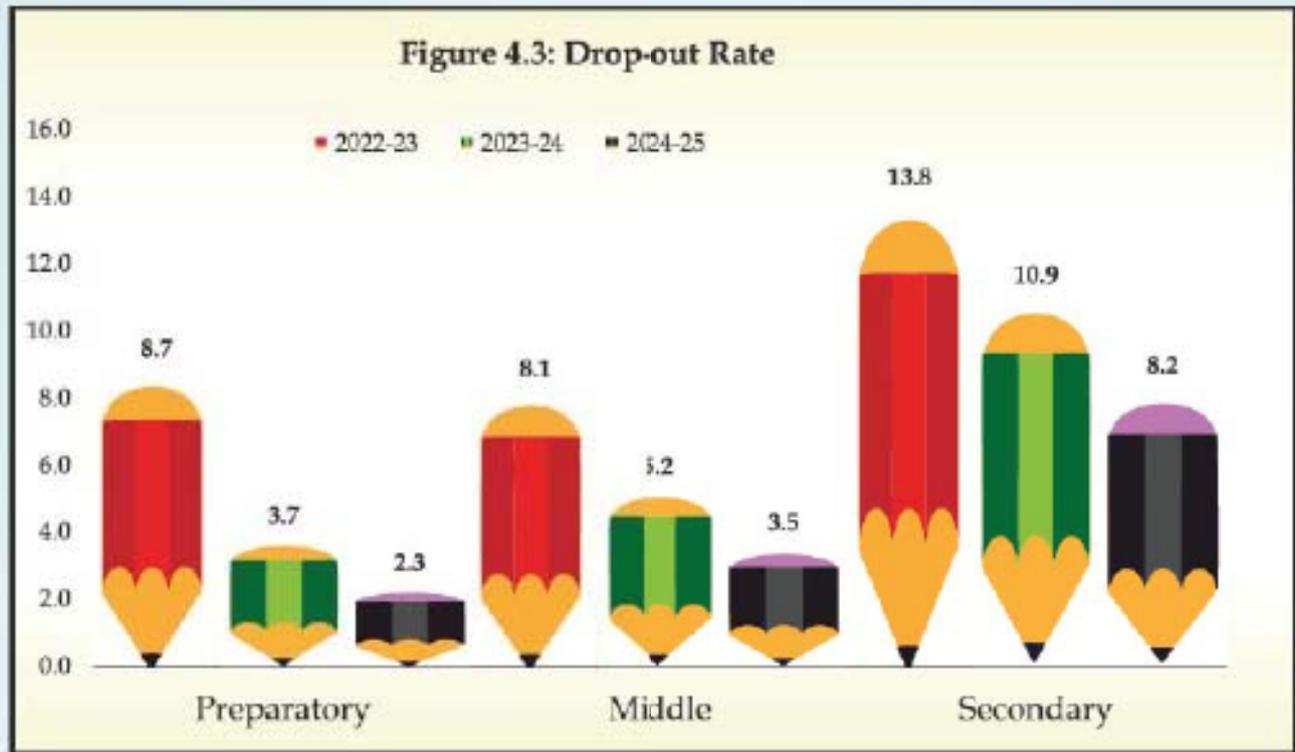
Dropout Rate is defined as proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year

Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

4.12 After achieving the desired enrolment rate in education, retention of the students in education system is another area of concern. Proper education provides stability in life, by being well educated and holding a degree, chances for better career opportunities get increased and new doors get open up for better future.

4.13 The dropout rate data for 2024-25 indicates a substantial improvement across all education levels compared to 2023-24 and 2022-23 {**Table 4.13 (a)** to **Table 4.13 (c)**}. At the preparatory stage, the total dropout rate fell sharply from 8.7% to 2.3%, with both males and females showing reductions. At the middle level, the rate declined from 8.1% to 3.5%. For secondary level the level has decreased from 13.8 (2022-23) to 8.2 in 2024-25. Overall, the data reflects significant progress in retaining students in school.





Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

Learning Outcomes

4.14 PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024 (Formerly known as the National Achievement Survey) was conducted by National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT), to assess baseline learning outcomes and competencies at the end of the Foundational, Preparatory, and Middle stages for Grades 3, 6, and 9 at the district level. The survey provides a system-level reflection on the effectiveness of school education. A total of 21,15,022 children from Grades 3, 6, and 9, representing 74,229 unique schools across 781 districts in 36 States and UTs (including State Government, Government-aided, Private recognized, and Central Government schools), were assessed. Performance Analysis indicates the average percentage of questions answered correctly by students under each category.

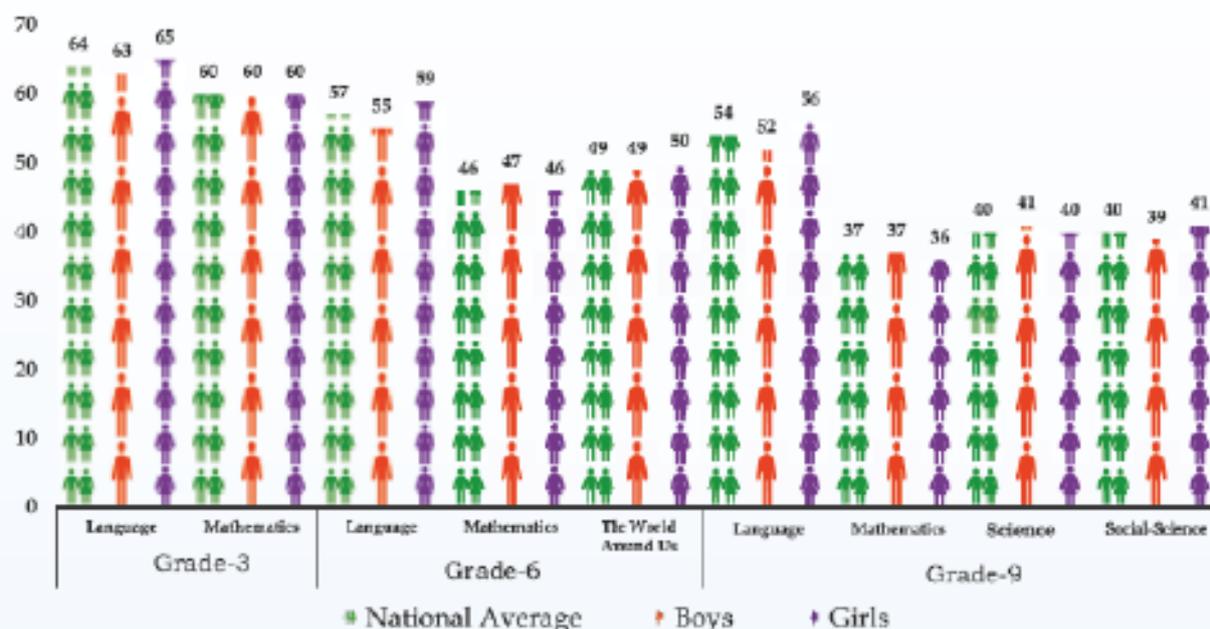
4.15 At Grade 3, the average score in Language (64%) was higher than in Mathematics (60%), with a gap between the two subjects. Females (65%) outperformed Males (63%) in Language, while both scored equally in Mathematics (60%). Rural students scored 64% in Language and 60% in Mathematics, outperforming urban students, who scored 63% and 59%, respectively (**Table 4.18**).



4.16 In Grade 6, students scored the highest in Language (57%), followed by The World Around Us (49%), while Mathematics registered the lowest average score (46%). Female students outperformed males in Language (59% compared to 55%) and The World Around Us (50% against 49%), whereas males held a marginal advantage in Mathematics (47% versus 46%). Across all three subjects, urban students scored higher than their rural counterparts, with the widest gap observed in Language (59% versus 55%), followed by The World Around Us (51% versus 48%) and Mathematics (47% versus 45%). Notably, students enrolled in Central Government schools secured the highest scores in every subject. (**Table 4.18**).

4.17 At Grade 9, Language (54%) had the highest average score, while Mathematics (37%) was the lowest. Science and Social Science both averaged 40%. Females outperformed males in Language and Social Science, with the largest in Language, while males scored slightly higher in Science and Mathematics, though Mathematics remained the lowest-performing subject for both. Language was the strongest subject for both genders. Urban students outscored rural students across all subjects, with the widest gap in Language and smaller differences in Science and Mathematics. Central Government school students performed best in all subjects, especially in Language. Private schools followed in Science and Social Science but lagged in Mathematics (**Table 4.18**).

Figure 4.4 : Performance Comparison – Grades 3, 6, and 9



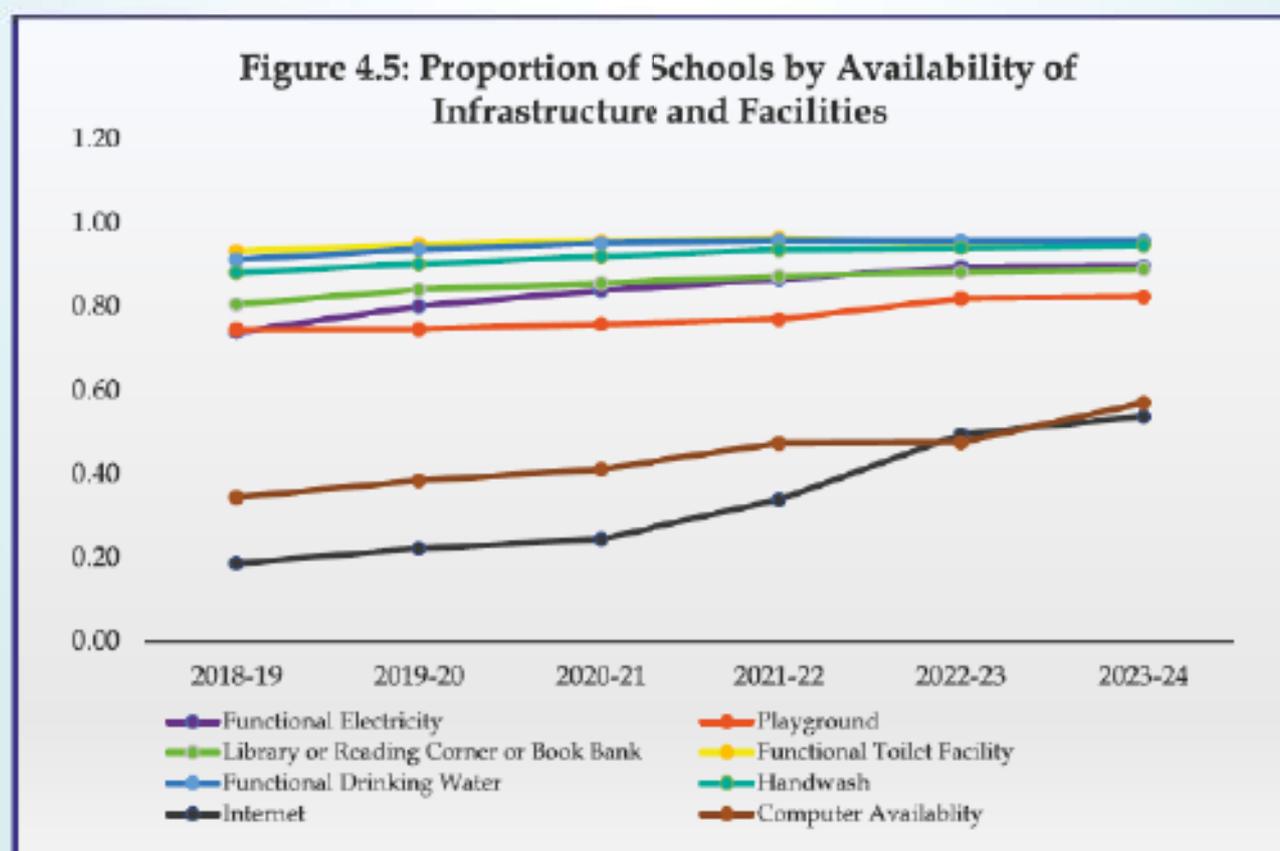
Source: National Report PARAKH Rashtriya Sarvekshan 2024, Ministry of Education



Infrastructure and Facilities

4.18 Basic infrastructure and facilities in the schools are very important for increasing the enrolment in the schools and retention of the students thereby reducing the dropout rates. As per data presented in **Table 4.20**, total number of recognised educational institutions from 14.66 lakh (2022-23) to 14.71 lakh (2024-25) with maximum increase in schools of secondary level of education.

4.19 The data in **Table 4.22 (a)** to **Table 4.22 (c)** on school infrastructure under the NEP structure shows a overall increase in facilities between 2022-23 and 2024-25. The total number of schools rose from 14.66 lakh to 14.71 lakh, accompanied by improvements in most amenities. Schools with libraries/book banks/reading comers increased from 1.29 crore to 1.31 crore, while those with playgrounds rose from 12.02 lakh to 12.21 lakh. Girls' toilets were available in over 14.21 lakh schools, with functional girls' toilets improving from 13.56 lakh to 13.72 lakh. Similarly, boys' toilets increased from 13.73 lakh to 13.90 lakh, and functional boys' toilets from 13.08 lakh to 13.34 lakh.



Source: UDISE+, Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

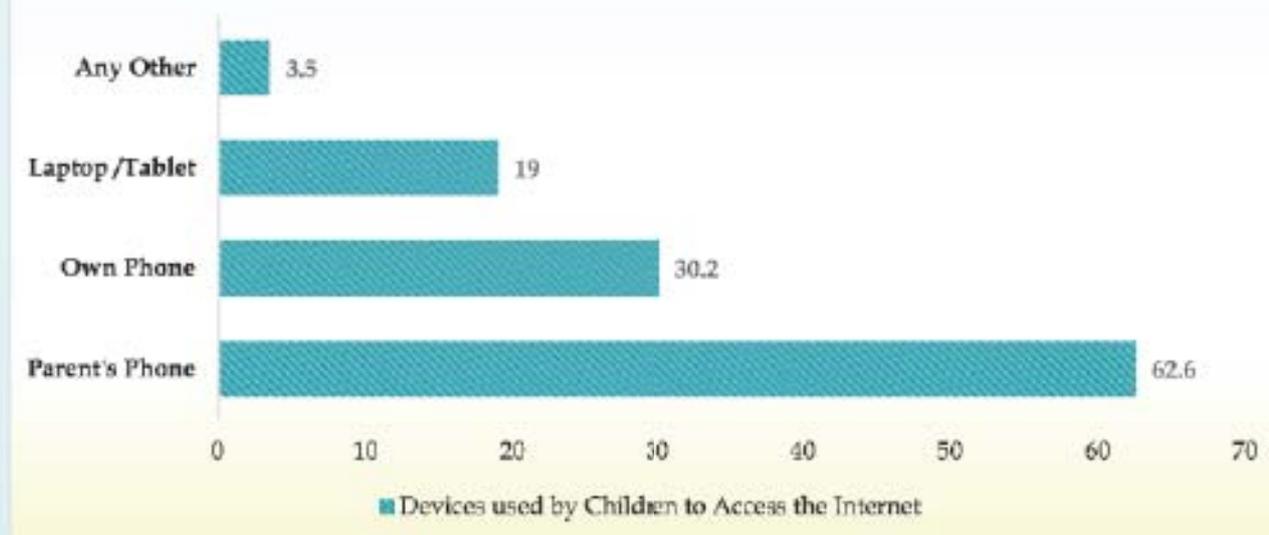


Usage on Mobile and other Devices

4.20 The usage of modern technology has rapidly transformed society, with mobile phones becoming indispensable in daily life. Beyond communication, they now serve multiple purposes social networking, gaming, multimedia, e-commerce, food delivery, and taxi services. Their widespread adoption has led to debate on their impact on health and well-being. Children are especially vulnerable, as their minds and bodies are still developing, and psychologists warn that smartphone addiction is linked to various psychological issues.

4.21 **Table 4.29 (a.I)** highlights the primary ways in which children access smartphones and the internet. The majority 62.6 percent of children use their parents' phones, while a notable 30.2 percent of children aged 8 to 18 already own smartphones and use them for various purposes. The most common activity reported was online learning and classes, cited by 94.8 percent of respondents. Other frequent uses include messaging apps, accessing study materials, listening to music, and playing games, as detailed in **Table 4.29 (a.III)**.

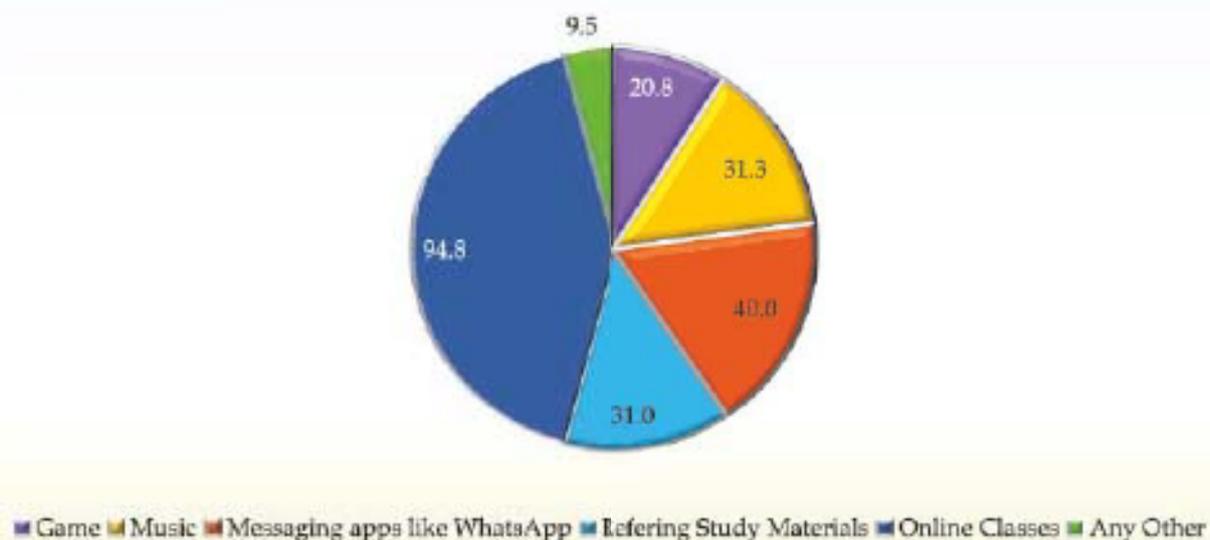
Figure 4.6: Devices used by Children to Access the Internet



Source: Report titled 'Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility by Children: A Study, JULY - 2021', National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)



Figure 4.7: Purpose of using Smartphones & Internet Devices by Children



Source: Report titled 'Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility by Children: A Study, JULY - 2021', National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)



तालिका 4.1: साक्षर बच्चों का प्रतिशत (7-18 वर्ष)

Table 4.1: Percentage of Literate Children (7-18 years)

		ग्रामीण Rural			शहरी Urban			कुल Total			State/UT
राज्य/कि. शासित प्रदेश	2011	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	
		Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह		95.8	95.7	95.8	97.3	97.4	97.3	96.4	96.3	96.4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश		90.2	88.9	91.4	92.7	92.3	93.2	91.0	90.0	91.9	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश		75.8	73.7	77.9	88.6	86.6	90.6	78.7	76.6	80.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम		83.6	83.2	84.0	93.6	93.1	94.0	84.7	84.3	85.1	Assam
बिहार		78.4	75.3	81.2	84.9	84.0	85.6	79.1	76.2	81.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़		89.4	88.5	90.0	92.9	92.4	93.4	92.8	92.3	93.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़		88.5	86.9	90.0	94.1	93.7	94.4	89.7	88.3	91.0	Chhattisgarh
दादर और नगर हवेली		90.9	87.0	94.3	94.7	94.3	95.0	92.4	89.7	94.6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव		96.5	97.0	96.1	92.6	92.5	92.6	93.8	94.1	93.6	Daman & Diu
गोवा		96.2	96.1	96.4	95.6	95.3	96.0	95.9	95.6	96.1	Goa
गुजरात		90.9	89.0	92.6	92.9	91.8	93.7	91.7	90.1	93.1	Gujarat
हरियाणा		91.3	89.2	93.0	91.3	90.4	92.0	91.3	89.6	92.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश		96.0	95.7	96.3	95.3	95.2	95.4	95.9	95.6	96.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर		83.3	79.5	86.9	89.3	88.2	90.3	84.7	81.5	87.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड		84.2	81.3	86.9	91.4	90.6	92.1	85.8	83.4	88.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक		92.3	91.1	93.4	94.6	94.3	94.9	93.1	92.3	94.0	Karnataka
केरल		97.7	97.7	97.6	98.0	97.9	98.0	97.8	97.8	97.8	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप		92.3	92.8	91.6	95.8	95.6	95.9	95.0	94.9	95.0	Lakshadweep



तालिका 4.1: साक्षर बच्चों का प्रतिशत (7-18 वर्ष)

Table 4.1: Percentage of Literate Children (7-18 years)

राज्य/किरीट साक्षर प्रदेश	ग्रामीण						शहरी						कुल		State / UT
	Rural						Urban						Total		
	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	कुल	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Female	Male	
मध्य प्रदेश	87.3	85.6	88.7	92.0	91.7	92.3	88.4	87.1	89.6	Madhya Pradesh					
महाराष्ट्र	93.1	92.3	93.8	94.2	94.0	94.3	93.6	93.1	94.0	Maharashtra					
मणिपुर	82.2	81.1	83.3	90.8	90.0	91.5	84.4	83.4	85.4	Manipur					
मेघालय	78.9	80.6	77.2	94.4	94.6	94.1	81.7	83.2	80.3	Meghalaya					
मिजोरम	87.2	85.2	89.2	97.8	97.9	97.7	92.5	91.5	93.4	Mizoram					
नागालैंड	81.6	81.2	82.0	91.6	91.4	91.8	84.3	84.0	84.6	Nagaland					
दिल्ली	93.3	92.5	93.8	93.5	93.2	93.7	93.5	93.2	93.7	Delhi					
ओडिशा	87.4	85.4	89.4	92.9	92.1	93.6	88.2	86.4	90.0	Odisha					
पुडुचेरी	94.7	94.5	94.9	96.0	96.0	96.0	95.6	95.5	95.6	Puducherry					
पंजाब	90.9	90.4	91.2	90.5	90.1	90.7	90.7	90.3	91.1	Punjab					
राजस्थान	85.4	79.8	90.3	88.9	86.9	90.7	86.2	81.4	90.4	Rajasthan					
सिक्किम	93.0	93.2	92.9	93.4	92.4	94.5	93.1	93.0	93.2	Sikkim					
तमिलनाडु	95.7	95.4	96.0	96.5	96.4	96.7	96.1	95.8	96.3	Tamil Nadu					
त्रिपुरा	93.8	92.9	94.7	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.5	93.8	95.2	Tripura					
उत्तर प्रदेश	85.5	83.2	87.5	81.5	80.6	82.3	84.7	82.7	86.4	Uttar Pradesh					
उत्तराखण्ड	93.1	92.4	93.8	91.4	90.9	91.9	92.6	92.0	93.3	Uttarakhand					
पश्चिम बंगाल	89.6	89.3	89.8	92.1	92.0	92.2	90.3	90.1	90.5	West Bengal					
भारत	87.2	85.2	88.9	91.3	90.8	91.7	88.3	86.8	89.7	India					

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011/ Source: Census of India 2011, भारत के महानिरीक्षक का कार्यालय/ Office of Registrar General of India



तालिका 4.2: स्कूली शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में नामांकन

Table 4.2: Level-wise Enrolment in School Education

(लाख में/in lakh)/ 2024-25 (NEP Structure)

स्तर/वर्ष	मूलभूत (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)		
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)		
Level/ Year	बालक Boys	बालिका Girls	कुल Total
2022-23	286	258	544
2023-24	281	253	534
2024-25	275	248	523
स्तर/वर्ष	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)		
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)		
Level/ Year	बालक Boys	बालिका Girls	कुल Total
2022-23	356	327	682
2023-24	351	324	675
2024-25	343	318	661
स्तर/वर्ष	मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII)		
	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)		
Level/ Year	बालक Boys	बालिका Girls	कुल Total
2022-23	329	306	635
2023-24	327	304	631
2024-25	329	308	637
स्तर/वर्ष	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)		
	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)		
Level/ Year	बालक Boys	बालिका Girls	कुल Total
2022-23	339	319	657
2023-24	328	312	640
2024-25	329	319	648

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



Table 4.3 (a): State-wise Enrollment of Students by Gender, School Management and Level of Education

Level of Education	2022-23 (NIP Structure)													
	Group (6 th to 8 th or up to VIII)				Middle (Class V to Class VIII)				Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)					
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls			
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9357	9032	38649	3720	15736	8929	6102	17222	11990	11570	23560	38488	36624	75107
Assam	906795	812514	1720273	1213971	2316029	1167512	1033884	2280696	1181228	1152966	2335194	4469220	4152922	8622192
Bihar	45765	41887	87632	41184	81429	38815	41026	79841	38049	43047	76096	161615	163205	325016
Chhattisgarh	918218	869253	1787451	1022278	2024273	871203	93091	1804294	701076	799806	1500882	3512775	3654125	7166900
Goa	2577631	2296238	4873669	4233735	8796855	3182653	3763270	6945513	2510380	2615451	5125831	12816699	12109799	24926498
Haryana	31160	28688	59844	31420	27251	34156	29554	63490	47980	43615	91595	144106	135204	279310
Himachal Pradesh	678314	635908	1314222	776287	1520336	737893	735992	1457395	698110	773877	1472287	2899814	2673096	5572910
Jammu and Kashmir	17359	14450	32809	19262	36638	19856	30262	36406	17324	16770	34094	73259	66668	139927
Karnataka	487268	468414	955682	550437	1119326	620740	539910	1160650	736212	673854	1410466	2446998	2182413	4629411
Kerala	46737	37511	78278	37381	73030	36875	33724	71249	44347	42690	87037	136740	119951	256691
Ladakh	1217003	1078224	2295257	1723851	3247972	1578428	1443313	3142741	1327360	1257650	2585010	6144812	5330768	11475580
Lakshadweep	573430	480974	1054404	845732	1533335	819283	602383	1481563	929812	753985	1683797	3142354	2584965	5727319
Madhya Pradesh	172493	156362	328855	156349	328592	174978	159653	334651	221312	201758	423070	742866	676522	1419388
Maharashtra	428486	394604	823090	314480	607640	297675	216844	568320	329402	298382	627825	1370464	1243871	2614335
Odisha	402221	272752	674973	304718	588469	271412	202829	474232	271308	207432	478740	880130	802001	1682131
Punjab	1282869	1235100	2567969	1671547	3294127	1661213	1332384	3044487	1688370	1867201	3555771	6374089	6024688	12398867
Rajasthan	715780	667100	1392880	740100	1444418	735597	712995	1406592	946556	923814	1870370	3159336	3035024	6195360
Tamil Nadu	10619	9713	20332	6678	12834	5914	4117	12851	6689	7158	13644	29530	29341	58871
Uttar Pradesh	1719	1605	3322	1578	3068	1457	413	2670	1657	1670	3327	6811	6176	12987
West Bengal	185949	167120	353066	2091122	3998274	2067995	192762	402579	1906830	179453	3667253	7983106	7256374	15241680
India	2089987	1905780	3995767	2784243	5334377	2954090	2503666	5053356	3349389	2960567	6294606	11162759	9987307	21150066
Other States	97128	91034	188162	83789	162993	71980	70234	142128	81975	80266	162241	334702	328238	662940
Andhra Pradesh	208726	196386	405012	132253	270459	107598	12687	230236	73120	165280	296407	533359	1074866	1074866
Chandigarh	47892	45807	93699	35118	68448	38528	28851	66379	30826	33871	64677	147544	149859	297403
Delhi	72040	67251	139291	49216	96272	45292	67274	97166	42507	46079	88676	206587	206587	413174
Goa	708368	656489	1364557	1099327	2127389	1077395	1028062	2086756	1039700	1028213	2067523	3924890	3715235	7640125
Gujarat	31537	29551	61088	28577	55255	30591	26255	59286	27841	38001	75842	128666	128666	257332
Haryana	864204	772417	1636621	727113	1348338	718425	64487	1354913	809534	774667	1575601	3180477	2734746	5915223
Karnataka	2284941	1968380	4253401	2474385	4928297	2267956	1998991	4286838	2426285	2367729	4794314	9456705	8284937	17741642
Kerala	19108	17134	36242	13916	26549	14353	14493	27580	17915	17948	35863	64952	63242	128284
Lakshadweep	22040	20251	42291	19201	38492	19828	13687	33516	16528	16528	33056	68584	68584	137168
Madhya Pradesh	708368	656489	1364557	1099327	2127389	1077395	1028062	2086756	1039700	1028213	2067523	3924890	3715235	7640125
Maharashtra	31537	29551	61088	28577	55255	30591	26255	59286	27841	38001	75842	128666	128666	257332
Odisha	864204	772417	1636621	727113	1348338	718425	64487	1354913	809534	774667	1575601	3180477	2734746	5915223
Punjab	2284941	1968380	4253401	2474385	4928297	2267956	1998991	4286838	2426285	2367729	4794314	9456705	8284937	17741642
Rajasthan	19108	17134	36242	13916	26549	14353	14493	27580	17915	17948	35863	64952	63242	128284
Tamil Nadu	1510892	1408648	2919540	1552289	2996788	1621536	1501206	3141682	1891451	1920569	3812000	6949448	6284152	13234000
Uttar Pradesh	783276	715795	1499071	926748	1771825	916893	864485	1763298	1017419	975873	1993292	3641756	3385330	7027086
West Bengal	74758	70265	145023	93871	188261	89263	62687	178830	91822	90603	182427	349114	313425	662539
India	4573960	4088906	8662866	6359822	12136557	6292223	4961272	10166396	5851351	4933856	10785387	23046536	19627569	41672215
Other States	261524	230959	502483	212101	395336	206207	249836	578642	303590	333152	636542	1246942	1110182	2357204
Uttarakhand	1956662	1912151	3868813	2125083	4010486	2196206	251948	4541875	3380207	2768377	5688884	8824628	8929990	17796558
West Bengal	24559730	23807051	48366781	30550419	60906830	32668830	30887204	63477866	33807855	31858897	65728752	138879000	120971482	259791722

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



Table 4.3 (b) : State-wise Enrolment of Students by Gender, School Management and Level of Education

State/UT	Year 1 (Class I to Class II)		Year 2 (Class III to Class IV)		Year 3 (Class V to Class VI)		Year 4 (Class VII to Class VIII)		Year 5 (Class IX to Class X)		Year 6 (Class XI to Class XII)		Total	State/UT			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	950	907	1857	740	719	1459	876	825	1691	1087	1102	2189	3463	3484	7211		
Andhra Pradesh	97158	87842	194900	113612	104738	218350	116980	107675	224657	125429	120795	246186	451461	421042	874185		
Assam	48406	45896	94302	40419	39143	79562	37842	39864	77706	34621	37226	71847	161488	162229	323717		
Bihar	882858	833170	1716028	1000110	981505	1981615	834853	802802	1637655	889497	797748	1687245	3507308	3515225	6922533		
Chhattisgarh	202509	175148	377657	407367	375582	782949	262366	278272	540638	202385	211986	414371	1091597	1042952	2134549		
Goa	31918	29587	61505	30676	27513	58189	33912	29500	63412	43976	38824	82800	140482	125224	265706		
Gujarat	736120	690752	1426872	767930	736129	1504059	740818	722754	1463572	605637	732708	1338245	2894265	2882343	5776588		
Haryana	18999	16985	35984	18859	17135	35994	18923	16886	35809	17140	16685	33795	72921	67261	141282		
Himachal Pradesh	489135	450251	939386	566485	502567	1069052	622869	545262	1168131	691631	658288	1349919	2570210	2136368	4706578		
Jharkhand	39731	37057	76788	36871	34094	70965	32297	34821	67118	42744	42120	84864	156663	149092	304735		
Karnataka	1246157	1097034	2343191	1720451	1521632	3242083	1692384	1477051	3169035	1462565	1279232	2741797	6121760	5374949	11496709		
Kerala	583829	498110	1081939	803371	663037	1466408	817089	673062	1490151	842083	713941	1556094	3047342	2452200	5599542		
Madhya Pradesh	187119	169365	356484	170810	158279	329089	174639	158595	333234	21126	197979	410105	744694	687118	1426412		
Madhya Pradesh (Excl. Jharkhand)	410240	373016	783256	360338	342842	703180	362360	340214	702574	301110	281144	582254	1043038	971276	2014314		
Madhya Pradesh (Incl. Jharkhand)	1162817	1023301	2286118	1463388	1364915	2828303	1638826	1522097	3167003	1625119	1651544	3276679	6110046	5416257	11726303		
Maharashtra	757252	726235	1483487	728487	696110	1424597	758982	729748	1488730	951653	927737	1884390	3156874	3048430	6201704		
Odisha	10281	9527	19768	6654	6445	13099	5661	5423	11084	5691	6500	12191	28257	28575	56832		
Punjab	1799	1644	3443	1586	1501	3087	1322	1256	2778	1690	1633	3323	6257	6224	12591		
Rajasthan	2012422	1765329	3777751	2125875	1547684	4673559	2068928	1510382	3995513	1814973	1697954	3512969	8022231	7339542	15361543		
Tamil Nadu	2400035	1898763	4298798	2899389	2639389	5538778	2528437	2601694	5130131	3488137	3009832	6497969	11228638	10149834	21378522		
Uttar Pradesh	1009915	92746	1092661	84417	80152	164569	71032	69288	140320	74775	74389	149164	331159	316275	647434		
West Bengal	207158	194300	401458	136019	134667	270686	101475	115426	216901	70188	93061	163559	515650	537434	1052884		
Andhra Pradesh	48706	46910	95616	35306	33294	68600	32976	32354	65350	30814	33380	64197	147822	145981	293763		
Chhattisgarh	72624	67361	139985	47958	45678	93636	43988	46101	89899	63439	67806	91265	208009	204966	412975		
Goa	714530	666445	1380975	1075479	1007674	2083153	1104531	1034948	2139679	1084039	1069114	2153203	3978729	3778181	7756910		
Haryana	31170	29445	60615	22079	21004	43083	24891	22811	47612	36976	37162	74118	128026	119802	248828		
Jharkhand	94804	82523	177327	74454	62547	137001	70792	69513	131205	85143	72535	157678	320738	2791283	5981681		
Karnataka	2480374	1779763	4260137	2339351	2128911	4468262	2194338	1988854	4140312	2294884	2013870	4308384	8903667	7482396	16386065		
Madhya Pradesh	18850	17108	35958	13488	12225	25713	11780	12715	23585	16170	17659	33829	67686	59707	127393		
Odisha	1594732	1429518	2924250	1536045	1428504	2964549	1654338	1501278	3198603	1922002	1938663	3860665	6687117	6338953	12995069		
Punjab	481389	793786	1275175	942152	866280	1808432	949679	888823	1838502	968828	977847	1946675	3567548	3525996	7093544		
Rajasthan	75685	70743	146428	94957	92461	187418	87007	86412	173419	89886	92647	182343	347145	342263	689408		
Tamil Nadu	4454479	3918790	8373269	6399272	5767094	12166366	5495403	5085591	10580924	5645567	4862598	10503165	22087211	19634073	41662794		
Uttar Pradesh	286431	249262	535693	279389	279389	558778	308706	269359	578165	344193	322414	666607	1251456	1120904	2372400		
West Bengal	2346379	1993918	4340297	2298388	2185539	4483927	2254176	2184761	4418937	2423533	2703992	5122525	8944028	9085597	18015525		
India	26105525	25305918	51411443	35144459	32361606	67506065	32728028	30349318	63026015	32761779	31237526	63999305	128744591	119301237	248045828		

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/o School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.4 (अ) शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में कुल नामांकन अनुपात

Table 4.4 (a) Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education (in percentage)

2022-23 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (से प्रारंभिक से कक्षा III तक)			प्राथमिक (से कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्यम (से कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			सहायक (से कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State/ UT
	Foundational (From Primary to Class III)			Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	64.6	62.4	63.5	91.8	93.6	92.7	93.5	94.7	94.1	89.9	99.3	94.3	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	44.1	43.2	43.6	106.7	106.7	106.7	102.8	98.5	100.7	72.9	75.1	74.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	64.8	65.7	65.3	100.1	103.3	101.6	82.2	88.8	85.5	58.3	62.9	60.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.2	54.0	53.1	106.5	112.5	109.4	87.3	97.0	92.1	51.3	60.8	55.9	Assam
बिहार	30.7	32.4	31.5	95.0	103.2	98.8	71.8	79.4	75.4	42.5	49.9	46.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	64.7	65.7	65.2	111.3	120.1	115.2	114.7	127.8	120.4	108.6	124.9	115.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	42.1	41.9	42.0	91.5	92.2	91.9	90.7	91.8	91.2	63.5	72.8	68.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीु	52.2	50.4	51.4	108.1	110.4	109.1	108.4	113.1	110.6	69.0	95.9	80.0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	49.2	53.5	51.1	110.5	115.8	112.9	114.5	118.8	116.5	94.8	100.2	97.3	Delhi
गोवा	74.8	71.0	72.9	121.2	121.7	121.4	110.9	115.6	113.1	98.5	106.2	102.1	Goa
गुजरात	35.4	37.0	36.1	94.9	98.8	96.7	94.8	95.1	95.0	62.7	60.9	61.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	38.2	38.1	38.2	103.7	102.6	103.2	102.3	99.9	101.2	81.8	81.6	81.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	61.7	61.5	61.6	106.9	108.0	107.4	100.9	102.9	101.8	91.7	95.0	93.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	87.5	85.5	86.6	95.9	96.7	96.3	68.7	72.3	70.4	55.7	56.9	56.2	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	41.0	39.9	40.5	92.4	93.3	92.8	82.3	83.2	82.7	47.8	51.2	49.5	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	48.1	48.0	48.0	106.9	107.9	107.4	106.6	104.8	105.7	78.5	83.3	80.8	Karnataka
केरल	52.8	52.6	52.7	99.2	98.8	99.0	98.6	98.6	98.6	90.7	93.1	91.8	Kerala
लद्दाख	87.8	80.9	84.3	103.6	106.0	104.8	82.1	96.1	88.7	67.7	78.7	73.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	60.8	59.6	60.2	98.1	93.0	95.5	87.0	78.3	82.5	71.0	72.6	71.8	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	35.9	37.7	36.7	77.5	82.2	79.7	83.2	87.4	85.2	56.8	59.2	57.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	40.5	42.6	41.4	96.2	106.5	96.4	97.5	96.5	96.8	79.2	78.5	71.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	81.8	84.3	83.0	118.9	122.2	120.5	84.5	88.1	86.2	70.4	71.2	70.8	Manipur
मेघालय	125.0	124.8	124.9	151.0	158.6	154.7	104.9	123.9	114.2	53.3	72.3	62.7	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	98.2	99.6	98.8	126.9	127.8	127.3	106.0	109.7	107.8	68.7	78.9	73.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	76.5	78.4	77.4	86.1	90.1	88.0	66.2	73.2	69.5	44.0	51.9	47.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	35.1	34.5	34.8	98.9	98.0	98.5	93.6	93.1	93.4	65.6	68.0	66.8	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	65.7	62.9	64.3	99.3	98.7	99.1	99.8	103.6	101.6	92.1	103.9	97.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	74.1	73.7	73.9	108.0	107.2	107.7	103.2	105.4	104.2	84.5	87.0	85.6	Punjab
राजस्थान	48.9	48.4	48.7	100.0	102.7	101.2	95.3	92.8	94.1	75.6	70.0	72.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	89.3	86.6	88.0	98.7	94.0	96.4	77.6	77.6	77.6	67.0	76.6	71.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	53.3	53.8	53.6	96.0	97.4	96.6	99.6	99.4	99.5	84.4	90.3	87.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	50.6	50.6	50.6	108.3	109.5	108.9	106.1	105.9	106.0	82.8	84.6	83.7	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	52.3	53.0	52.6	118.1	122.1	120.1	88.5	93.2	90.8	64.1	71.8	67.8	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	31.4	32.7	32.0	83.9	89.3	86.4	75.2	79.8	77.4	60.1	57.5	58.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	50.9	52.4	51.6	107.1	111.2	109.0	99.2	101.8	100.4	83.9	87.3	85.5	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	53.0	54.2	53.6	105.3	106.7	106.0	97.8	99.2	98.5	74.6	88.2	81.2	West Bengal
भारत	41.3	42.5	41.9	95.1	98.9	96.9	88.9	91.2	90	66.4	69.0	67.6	India

स्रोत: यूडीसे+ रिपोर्ट 2022-23 स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तabelle 4.4 (b) शिक्षा के विभिन्न चरणों में कुल प्रवेश अनुपात

Table 4.4 (b) Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education (in percentage)

2023-24 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (से प्रारंभिक से कक्षा II तक)			प्रारंभिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			सहायक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State / UT
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	65.0	63.5	64.3	85.5	87.9	87.2	93.0	94.9	93.9	82.4	95.8	86.6	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	47.9	47.2	47.6	100.4	100.3	100.3	102.5	100.4	101.5	78.6	79.9	79.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	71.0	71.3	71.1	100.2	102.7	101.4	85.7	92.9	89.3	54.3	59.7	57.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	50.6	52.1	51.3	105.5	111.8	108.5	85.4	97.3	91.2	51.2	61.6	56.3	Assam
बिहार	25.1	24.2	24.7	94.5	97.5	95.9	67.5	69.5	68.4	35.9	39.8	37.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	66.7	68.2	67.5	109.4	119.9	114.1	114.7	129.3	121.7	101.5	120.2	109.5	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	46.2	45.9	46.1	93.3	91.2	90.7	89.4	91.0	90.2	59.2	69.1	64.1	Chhattisgarh
दadra और Nagar Haveli एवं Daman and Diu	57.0	55.5	56.3	105.6	108.7	107.0	105.7	100.0	107.7	68.1	95.3	79.2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	48.8	53.5	51.0	106.3	111.0	106.8	112.7	117.9	115.0	88.9	94.5	91.0	Delhi
गोवा	73.4	70.6	72.0	119.4	118.3	118.9	112.9	118.1	115.3	95.6	105.6	100.5	Goa
गुजरात	35.3	36.5	35.9	91.3	95.6	93.3	91.5	93.1	92.2	58.4	59.0	58.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	39.3	39.7	39.5	98.7	99.0	98.8	100.9	100.8	100.9	76.4	77.7	77.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	67.8	67.6	67.7	107.8	108.9	108.3	102.8	104.9	103.8	88.5	93.3	90.7	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	92.0	90.3	91.2	102.2	103.5	102.8	75.6	78.5	77.0	52.8	56.8	53.7	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	39.3	38.3	38.9	92.2	92.6	92.1	81.9	83.1	82.5	49.3	53.0	51.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	42.1	42.3	42.2	108.6	109.9	109.3	104.6	105.9	104.2	76.1	82.2	79.0	Karnataka
केरल	56.1	56.1	56.1	98.1	97.9	98.0	99.7	100.0	99.9	91.9	94.2	93.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	85.8	80.1	82.9	107.6	108.7	108.1	79.5	94.1	86.4	60.1	72.3	66.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	62.5	61.5	62.1	98.9	94.3	96.6	79.3	81.3	80.3	72.8	71.5	72.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	40.8	39.3	40.1	81.5	81.1	81.3	82.8	82.1	82.4	55.4	55.7	55.5	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	40.2	42.7	41.4	99.3	105.6	102.2	97.6	98.8	98.2	80.6	80.8	80.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	84.2	85.0	84.6	122.2	126.5	124.3	89.2	93.4	91.2	65.4	66.9	66.1	Manipur
मेघालय	123.1	122.3	122.7	154.9	161.4	158.1	105.8	125.2	115.3	92.3	71.4	61.7	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	98.9	100.9	99.9	130.2	130.5	130.3	111.5	116.1	113.7	69.9	79.2	74.5	Mizoram
नागालैंड	76.3	77.7	77.0	85.6	89.4	87.4	68.5	75.7	72.0	45.9	54.3	50.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	35.6	35.2	35.4	97.4	96.8	97.1	97.1	96.2	96.7	69.0	71.5	70.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	65.5	63.4	64.5	94.7	95.5	95.0	98.1	101.6	99.8	90.8	102.7	96.4	Puducherry
पंजाब	79.8	79.3	79.6	108.2	108.2	108.2	102.0	103.1	102.5	83.7	87.8	85.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	45.5	44.5	45.0	95.2	98.7	96.8	91.2	91.1	91.1	72.3	69.7	71.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	87.5	85.6	86.6	97.7	92.7	95.3	77.5	78.6	78.0	61.5	69.1	65.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	54.9	53.5	53.2	95.2	97.7	96.9	101.5	101.7	101.6	86.5	92.5	89.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	57.0	56.6	56.8	109.5	111.2	110.3	108.9	110.2	109.5	81.1	85.2	83.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	52.4	52.8	52.6	119.2	123.7	121.4	95.0	100.3	97.6	63.7	71.0	67.2	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	32.0	31.8	31.9	85.7	87.9	86.7	77.6	80.2	78.8	50.7	57.1	58.5	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	54.4	55.7	55.0	109.3	114.6	111.7	101.3	104.9	103.0	80.6	86.2	83.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	55.0	56.2	55.6	108.4	109.9	109.1	101.2	103.2	102.2	77.4	89.6	83.4	West Bengal
भारत	41.5	41.6	41.5	95.3	97.7	96.5	88.8	90.3	89.5	65.3	67.7	66.5	India

स्रोत: यूडीएस+ रिपोर्ट 2023-24, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तabelle 4.4 (c) शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में कुल नामांकन अनुपात
Table 4.4 (c) Gross Enrolment Ratio in Different Stages of Education (in percentage)

2024-25 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (से. I से से. II तक)			तैयारी (से. III से से. V तक)			मध्य (से. VI से से. VIII तक)			द्वितीय (से. IX से से. XII तक)			State/UT
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	67.9	66.6	67.3	83.2	84.1	83.6	89.4	95.0	92.1	82.9	96.2	89.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	48.9	48.0	48.5	90.6	91.7	91.1	100.1	102.0	101.0	76.7	80.4	78.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	73.2	72.7	73.0	99.7	102.5	101.1	83.4	90.5	86.9	54.3	59.4	56.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.6	53.8	53.2	105.2	111.8	108.4	84.6	98.2	91.3	55.0	68.2	61.5	Assam
बिहार	24.6	24.3	24.5	84.4	88.8	86.5	65.9	72.2	68.9	41.9	47.6	44.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	59.9	62.6	61.2	102.8	114.4	108.0	112.0	131.2	120.3	99.9	120.7	108.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	48.0	47.7	47.9	89.1	90.6	89.9	89.6	93.0	91.3	60.2	71.2	65.6	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीु	61.4	58.8	60.2	106.3	109.5	107.8	107.3	117.3	111.8	73.4	105.1	86.4	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	50.0	54.8	52.2	100.5	110.1	104.8	113.1	122.0	117.1	88.3	95.7	91.7	Delhi
गोवा	72.2	69.6	70.9	118.0	118.1	118.1	112.4	120.3	116.2	95.8	106.4	100.8	Goa
गुजरात	36.5	36.7	36.1	90.1	95.8	92.7	90.9	95.1	92.8	60.7	61.4	61.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	45.0	45.9	45.4	94.7	96.7	96.5	100.8	104.6	102.5	79.8	82.4	81.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	70.4	70.0	70.2	104.5	106.9	105.6	101.4	105.4	103.2	90.9	96.5	93.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	94.1	92.3	93.2	104.4	107.6	105.9	74.9	80.0	77.3	53.8	56.8	55.2	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	38.6	37.3	38.0	95.9	97.6	96.7	81.2	85.3	83.1	58.0	63.2	60.6	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	41.5	41.9	41.7	106.6	109.0	107.7	101.8	103.9	102.8	77.5	85.3	81.3	Karnataka
केरल	56.8	56.5	56.6	93.1	93.6	93.3	92.8	100.1	98.9	92.7	95.5	94.1	Kerala
लद्दाख	88.2	83.2	85.7	106.6	109.1	107.8	76.8	93.0	84.3	63.1	78.2	70.4	Ladakh
लाक्षद्वीप	63.0	63.6	63.3	103.1	96.2	99.7	80.9	81.3	81.1	64.4	66.3	65.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	40.5	38.4	39.5	80.5	81.4	81.0	81.1	82.7	81.8	55.9	57.6	56.7	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	39.8	41.9	40.8	101.9	109.3	105.3	94.5	98.9	96.5	81.6	82.6	82.1	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	91.5	92.4	91.9	128.9	133.1	130.9	90.2	95.6	92.8	87.2	90.2	88.7	Manipur
मेघालय	126.2	126.2	125.3	161.2	167.0	164.0	105.0	126.8	115.6	52.6	72.7	62.5	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	99.0	100.7	99.9	121.7	122.4	122.0	101.9	106.9	104.3	68.3	79.3	73.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	80.4	81.4	80.9	85.4	89.0	87.1	67.1	75.2	71.0	66.6	54.8	50.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	35.2	34.8	35.0	94.4	94.8	94.6	94.8	96.4	95.5	70.4	74.3	72.3	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	66.6	64.1	65.3	97.1	92.5	91.8	96.1	107.4	98.6	91.0	103.5	96.9	Puducherry
पंजाब	81.3	80.9	81.1	104.3	105.0	105.1	100.0	103.2	101.5	83.4	89.0	86.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	41.4	40.4	40.9	92.4	96.0	94.1	90.9	93.5	92.1	75.1	73.2	74.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	91.1	89.5	90.3	95.0	91.4	93.3	74.3	77.5	75.8	56.7	63.7	60.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	54.0	54.6	54.3	90.5	93.0	91.7	96.4	98.9	97.6	86.2	92.8	89.4	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	63.9	63.2	63.6	109.0	112.2	110.5	109.9	113.5	111.6	80.6	86.8	83.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	55.7	56.2	56.0	115.8	118.7	117.2	96.4	103.7	99.9	63.4	72.3	67.7	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	31.9	31.2	31.6	89.6	91.8	90.6	81.8	86.3	83.9	61.0	60.8	60.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	58.8	59.7	59.2	109.7	116.1	112.6	101.0	107.2	103.9	84.2	90.4	87.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	52.6	53.9	53.2	107.2	109.3	108.2	99.1	103.8	101.4	70.0	80.6	75.2	West Bengal
भारत	41.4	41.4	41.4	93.8	97.0	95.4	88.3	92.5	90.3	66.8	70.5	68.5	India

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, कुल नामांकन अनुपात, विभिन्न स्तरों पर

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



Table 4.5: Gender and Age-wise enrolment in schools with Disabilities

Sluq/UT	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24				Sluq/UT				
	enrolment		% of total		enrolment		% of total		enrolment		% of total		enrolment		% of total						
	Primary	Upper Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Upper Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Upper Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Upper Elementary	Secondary	Tertiary					
Arundhan and Niober islands	0.68	1.33	0.69	1	0.48	0.65	0.92	0.75	0.34	0.51	0.91	1.20	1.03	1.31	0.92	0.99	1.13	1.05	1.43	0.95	
Andhra Pradesh	0.95	1.49	1.14	1.32	0	1.06	1.38	1.18	1.34	0.51	0.91	1.42	1.11	1.45	0.55	0.84	1.09	1.06	0.94	1.28	0.43
Assam	0.95	1.24	1.04	0.91	0.41	0.83	1.21	0.98	1.26	0.57	0.91	1.33	1.07	0.82	0.55	0.92	1.32	1.08	0.91	0.63	0.63
Bihar	1.05	0.78	0.96	0.39	0.69	0.98	0.72	0.89	0.42	0.72	1.13	0.73	0.99	0.41	0.75	1.10	0.76	0.98	0.50	0.17	0.17
Chhattisgarh	0.65	0.62	0.64	0.18	0.69	0.79	0.7	0.75	0.31	0.16	0.78	0.53	0.79	0.31	0.72	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.42	0.23	0.23
Goa	1.1	2.1	1.51	1.15	0.49	0.96	1.21	1.46	1.46	0.74	1.31	2.31	1.49	1.25	0.64	1.56	2.18	1.82	2.17	0.73	0.73
Gujarat	1.65	1.56	1.67	0.31	0.3	1.57	1.71	1.62	0.72	0.96	1.33	1.72	1.61	1.25	0.74	1.86	1.97	1.69	1.42	0.15	0.15
Haryana	1.68	2.76	2.08	1.14	1.3	0.79	0.98	0.88	1.29	0.77	0.80	0.93	0.85	1.14	0.42	0.77	0.95	0.85	1.15	0.21	0.21
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	0.54	0.74	0.62	0.9	0.6	0.66	0.63	0.52	0.9	0.47	0.40	0.41	0.48	0.48	0.45	0.75	0.99	0.84	0.94	0.59	0.59
Karnataka	0.42	1.24	0.73	1.21	0.2	1.22	1.64	1.38	1.52	0.49	1.33	0.73	1.49	1.48	0.73	1.49	1.48	1.48	2.06	0.97	0.97
Kerala	0.73	0.94	0.61	0.32	0.36	0.64	0.64	0.71	0.44	0.36	0.58	0.75	0.65	0.46	0.54	0.56	0.72	0.62	0.68	0.23	0.23
Madhya Pradesh	0.66	0.99	0.69	0.47	0.23	0.42	0.94	0.69	0.31	0.28	0.43	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.21	0.37	0.43	0.36	0.58	0.18	0.18
Maharashtra	0.48	0.56	0.51	0.62	0.33	0.51	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.38	0.44	0.58	0.59	0.55	0.39	0.46	0.54	0.49	0.43	0.33	0.33
Manipur	1.04	1.13	1.07	0.73	0.54	0.85	0.95	0.89	0.65	0.29	0.95	0.87	0.7	0.47	0.26	0.87	0.82	0.65	0.49	0.25	0.25
Mizoram	0.74	0.68	0.77	0.47	0.43	0.67	0.67	0.74	0.43	0.43	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.43	0.43	0.75	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.43	0.43
Nagaland	0.84	1.07	0.93	0.94	0.71	0.79	1.06	0.89	0.94	0.17	0.78	1.08	0.86	1.05	0.35	0.67	0.95	0.77	0.99	0.32	0.32
Nararn	2	2.87	2.33	3.08	1.74	1.93	2.88	2.29	3.12	1.67	2.86	2.65	2.29	3.02	1.77	1.84	2.45	2.08	2.19	2.46	2.46
Nararn	1.04	1.6	1.24	0.87	0.54	1.78	2.47	2.02	1.49	1.09	1.10	1.43	1.25	1.42	0.94	1.08	1.35	1.21	1.40	0.56	0.56
Nararn	2.27	2.08	2.21	2.27	2.36	1.94	1.53	1.73	1.29	1.3	1.25	2.25	1.61	1.46	1.69	1.06	1.98	1.28	2.24	2.29	2.29
Nararn	0.1	1.18	0.94	0.34	0.26	0.87	1.39	1.06	0.48	0.51	0.91	1.53	1.15	0.49	0.96	0.92	1.54	1.16	0.60	0.46	0.46
Nararn	1.67	1.43	1.63	1.21	0.43	1.31	1.5	1.38	1.12	0.66	1.32	1.27	1.30	1.39	0.45	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.10	0.55	0.55
Nararn	0.95	0.57	0.82	0.34	0.13	1.08	0.57	0.88	0.41	0.17	0.94	0.63	0.84	0.34	0.15	0.86	0.48	0.61	0.43	0.18	0.18
Nararn	0.55	0.43	0.52	0.25	0.33	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.27	0.19	0.43	0.37	0.42	0.21	0.26	0.35	0.27	0.34	0.23	0.15	0.15
Nararn	1.39	1.93	1.57	1.04	0.56	1.18	1.67	1.35	2.2	0.7	1.46	1.48	1.3	1.91	0.63	1.22	1.63	1.56	2.06	1.19	1.19
Nararn	0.69	0.69	0.56	0.71	0.25	0.91	1.11	0.99	1.39	0.81	0.66	0.75	0.69	0.39	0.27	0.47	0.46	0.67	0.36	0.11	0.11
Nararn	1.27	1.74	1.45	1.53	0.64	2.18	2.27	2.28	1.41	0.29	1.33	1.81	1.43	1.21	0.53	1.26	1.90	1.54	1.28	0.46	0.46
Nararn	0.55	0.55	0.67	0.98	0.44	0.74	1.21	0.93	1.31	0.77	0.40	0.61	0.63	0.47	0.63	0.39	0.58	0.46	0.77	0.12	0.12
Nararn	1.14	1.48	1.27	1.07	0.64	1.12	1.53	1.27	1.24	0.79	1.09	1.41	1.21	1.39	0.84	0.92	1.18	1.01	0.98	0.33	0.33
Nararn	0.65	0.63	0.51	0.31	0.31	0.61	0.63	0.48	0.17	0.39	0.39	0.67	0.49	0.48	0.42	0.35	0.40	0.44	0.67	0.35	0.35
Nararn	1.72	1.39	1.59	0.78	0.22	1.34	1.23	1.3	0.71	0.26	1.05	1.12	1.08	0.48	0.57	1.04	0.85	0.97	0.95	0.46	0.46
Nararn	1.1	2.0	1.56	1.12	0.33	1.06	1.65	1.36	1.43	0.46	0.99	1.53	1.19	1.32	0.79	0.86	1.54	1.15	1.67	0.39	0.39
Nararn	0.61	0.81	0.69	0.7	0.29	0.52	0.79	0.62	0.75	0.1	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.45	0.10	1.31	1.40	1.34	1.15	0.34	0.34
Nararn	0.51	0.73	0.59	0.47	0.2	0.51	0.61	0.61	0.52	0.28	0.52	0.75	0.61	0.49	0.27	0.42	0.62	0.49	0.57	0.28	0.28
Nararn	0.55	0.73	0.67	0.69	0.49	0.95	0.77	0.89	0.68	0.07	1.11	0.69	1.06	0.86	0.06	1.10	0.88	1.02	0.80	0.34	0.34
Nararn	0.26	0.22	0.25	0.2	0.14	0.25	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.15	0.26	0.23	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.25	0.30	0.23	0.15	0.11	0.11
Nararn	0.45	0.9	0.69	0.41	0.4	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.45	0.57	1.11	0.73	0.97	0.71	0.56	1.17	0.78	1.02	0.74	0.34	0.34
Nararn	0.91	1.48	0.96	0.71	0.42	0.91	1.06	0.91	0.75	0.39	0.94	1.23	0.97	0.71	0.28	0.95	1.05	0.98	0.28	0.13	0.13

Source: SDG-AT Progress Report, 2025



Table 4.5: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade I who received instruction in the state

State	2022-23												2023-24											
	Primary (I-V)				Elementary (VI-VIII)				Secondary (IX-X)				Primary (I-IV)				Elementary (V-VIII)				Secondary (IX-X)			
	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after	enrol	after		
Andhra Pradesh	95.1	93.7	94.4	96	92.9	94	90.3	90.5	90.6	91.3	91.6	90.9	89.1	90.6	91.7	90.7	90.4	90.4	90.6	90.5	90.1	90.7	90.2	
Assam	95.8	96.5	96.6	95.1	97.3	95.9	97.1	97.9	95.5	94.1	92.4	93.6	96.5	95.8	94.4	93.2	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.4	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7
Bihar	94.8	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
Chhattisgarh	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8
Goa	95.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5
Gujarat	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
Haryana	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Himachal Pradesh	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Jharkhand	94.1	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8	94.8
Karnataka	96.3	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8	96.8
Kerala	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
Ladakh	94.4	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
Lakshadweep	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
Madhya Pradesh	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.2
Mizoram	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1	94.1
Nagaland	94.8	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
Odisha	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4	94.4
Punjab	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3
Rajasthan	94.8	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2	94.2
Sikkim	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7	94.7
Tamil Nadu	95.7	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Telangana	95.9	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Uttar Pradesh	94.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
Uttarakhand	94.4	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3
West Bengal	94.8	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.6
India	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9

Source: SDG-MIT Progress Report, 2025



तालिका 4.7 : सकल प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था शिक्षा नामांकन अनुपात

Table 4.7: Gross Early Childhood Education Enrollment Ratio

वर्ष/Year	सूचक मान/Indicator value
2018-19	51.3
2019-20	49.8
2020-21	35.68
2021-22	33.22
2022-23	64.00
2023-24	72.40

स्रोत: एसडीजी-एनआईएफ प्रगति रिपोर्ट, 2025

Source: SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2025

तालिका 4.8 :अधिकारिक प्राथमिक प्रवेश से एक वर्ष पहले संगठित शिक्षा में भागीदारी दर

Table 4.8: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry

वर्ष	बच्के	बच्चियाँ	कुल
Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2018-19	41.34	41.34	41.34
2019-20	51.07	50.99	51.03
2020-21	50.86	51.14	51.00
2021-22	53.25	53.4	53.32
2022-23	76.85	77.53	77.18
2023-24	72.93	73.03	72.98

स्रोत: एसडीजी-एनआईएफ प्रगति रिपोर्ट, 2025

Source: SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2025



संकेत 4.9 (अ): शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार समायोजित शुद्ध संचालन अनुपात

Table 4.9 (a): Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education (in percentage)

2022-23 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	मूलभूत (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)			प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State/UT
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)			Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	72.0	71.4	71.7	97.8	98.9	98.3	91.4	96.4	93.8	67.2	73.7	70.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	59.0	60.6	59.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	94.0	92.8	93.4	52.9	53.4	53.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	65.0	69.1	66.9	79.0	87.1	82.9	66.0	73.1	69.5	41.3	44.9	43.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	51.8	55.9	53.8	81.9	89.9	85.7	67.9	77.7	72.7	38.4	45.8	42.0	Assam
बिहार	33.7	36.1	34.8	78.6	87.0	82.5	63.3	71.2	67.0	31.1	36.8	33.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	74.1	75.7	74.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	89.5	100.0	94.9	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	46.7	47.5	47.1	86.3	88.9	87.6	84.5	87.1	85.8	50.1	58.0	54.0	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीु	53.8	53.1	53.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.5	76.5	64.1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	63.8	69.9	66.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	74.1	75.9	75.4	Delhi
गोवा	81.3	78.0	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	82.0	90.0	85.7	Goa
गुजरात	45.4	48.2	46.7	94.9	99.1	96.8	91.5	90.8	91.2	44.4	43.0	43.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	47.2	49.4	48.2	93.3	94.1	93.7	93.1	92.8	93.0	61.8	60.1	61.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	79.5	80.5	80.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.4	64.2	63.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	100.0	99.9	100.0	89.2	91.0	90.1	64.1	67.3	65.6	37.7	38.3	38.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	38.2	38.4	38.3	75.4	79.4	77.3	67.0	69.3	68.1	36.2	39.4	37.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	54.9	55.8	55.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	63.3	67.5	65.3	Karnataka
केरल	60.4	61.0	60.7	98.8	99.2	99.0	96.5	97.4	97.0	77.0	78.6	77.8	Kerala
लाद्दाख	92.6	85.4	89.0	95.0	99.2	97.1	73.3	90.0	81.2	46.3	53.6	49.8	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	66.6	65.4	66.0	97.8	93.1	95.5	80.2	73.6	76.8	62.9	65.1	64.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	39.1	42.3	40.6	70.9	77.0	73.7	73.2	78.0	75.4	42.9	43.9	43.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	47.9	51.6	49.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.5	94.2	94.4	60.0	59.0	59.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	84.2	87.7	85.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.4	80.4	78.9	52.6	53.6	53.1	Manipur
मेघालय	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	70.6	87.7	79.0	37.9	52.5	45.1	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	82.9	86.7	84.8	95.2	100.0	98.6	84.0	92.3	88.0	55.6	64.5	60.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	72.7	76.9	74.7	69.2	74.3	71.6	52.2	59.8	55.8	34.9	41.6	38.1	Nagaland
ओडिशा	46.4	46.6	46.5	97.3	97.2	97.2	88.3	88.5	88.4	47.6	49.5	48.5	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	83.4	80.0	81.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	64.8	74.3	69.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	78.5	80.3	79.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.1	99.4	97.1	65.5	65.8	65.6	Punjab
राजस्थान	57.2	58.4	57.7	91.7	94.5	93.0	88.7	85.2	87.1	54.6	50.5	52.6	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	87.7	89.5	88.6	86.3	87.6	86.9	66.5	70.6	68.5	50.5	58.1	54.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	71.9	73.6	72.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	98.7	98.2	55.4	59.7	57.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	58.8	62.1	60.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	99.1	62.8	62.8	62.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	54.4	56.5	55.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.6	86.7	83.6	55.2	62.1	58.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	34.3	37.1	35.6	75.5	82.7	78.8	62.5	65.5	63.9	41.3	39.8	40.6	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	57.5	61.4	59.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.1	98.0	95.9	61.8	64.3	63.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	68.2	70.0	69.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.8	95.4	93.5	53.7	62.7	58.1	West Bengal
भारत	47.8	50.5	49.0	88.5	93.7	91.0	80.8	83.6	82.2	48.7	50.5	49.6	India

स्रोत: यूडिसे+ रिपोर्ट 2022-23, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



संक्षिप्त 4.9 (ब): शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक शिक्षा लक्ष्यकरण अनुपात

Table 4.9 (b): Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education (in percentage)

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2023-24 (NEP Structure)												State/UT
	प्राथमिक (ग्रेड I से ग्रेड II तक)			प्राथमिक (ग्रेड III से ग्रेड V तक)			मध्यम (ग्रेड VI से ग्रेड VIII तक)			द्वितीयक (ग्रेड IX से ग्रेड XII तक)			
	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	71.6	70.5	71.1	94.4	98.7	96.5	52.1	96.0	94.0	63.4	72.8	67.7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	60.7	62.1	61.3	94.6	98.1	96.3	95.3	95.0	95.1	57.5	57.5	57.5	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	68.0	71.4	69.6	81.8	89.0	85.3	65.4	73.4	69.3	39.6	43.7	41.6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	49.8	53.4	51.5	81.9	90.2	85.9	66.6	77.9	72.1	40.3	49.3	44.7	Assam
बिहार	27.7	27.5	27.6	79.4	83.2	81.2	53.6	56.0	54.8	28.5	32.0	30.2	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	75.8	78.1	76.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	99.6	91.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	50.4	51.2	50.8	84.3	86.9	85.6	83.9	87.4	85.6	47.1	55.6	51.2	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली दूध नगर और दीव	58.2	57.8	58.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	100.0	100.0	54.8	76.8	63.8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	61.6	68.5	64.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.1	73.4	71.1	Delhi
गोवा	81.7	79.3	80.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.2	90.6	85.6	Goa
गुजरात	45.8	48.0	46.8	90.4	95.2	92.6	87.2	88.0	87.6	41.4	41.1	41.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	47.5	50.2	48.7	89.7	91.6	90.6	50.4	91.5	90.9	59.3	58.8	59.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	85.4	86.6	86.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	59.8	61.8	60.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	98.6	97.8	98.2	94.9	96.4	95.6	89.6	72.8	71.1	38.2	39.5	38.8	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	37.5	37.7	37.6	74.6	78.0	76.2	62.6	65.6	64.0	38.3	41.8	40.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	50.2	51.2	50.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.0	67.5	64.7	Karnataka
केरल	52.9	63.9	63.4	97.4	98.0	97.7	38.6	99.7	99.1	78.8	80.3	79.5	Kerala
लादख	92.5	86.3	89.4	97.8	100.0	99.6	89.6	86.9	77.7	45.1	54.6	49.7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	68.2	67.3	67.7	97.0	92.3	94.7	26.9	78.8	77.8	64.7	64.4	64.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	44.8	44.5	44.6	71.3	72.7	72.0	72.1	72.6	72.3	42.7	42.6	42.6	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	48.8	52.7	50.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.8	97.9	97.3	61.6	61.6	61.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	84.8	86.5	85.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	77.4	82.1	79.7	49.8	50.7	50.2	Manipur
मेघालय	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.8	86.7	77.3	47.7	47.8	46.7	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	82.9	87.8	85.3	96.3	100.0	99.9	88.3	98.3	93.1	57.0	65.6	61.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	71.3	74.9	73.0	69.8	76.4	72.9	33.7	62.2	57.8	36.3	43.2	39.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	45.8	46.1	45.9	96.1	96.5	96.3	91.3	91.3	91.3	51.3	53.4	52.3	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	82.2	79.8	81.0	99.1	99.9	99.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	63.9	73.2	68.3	Puducherry
पंजाब	82.4	84.1	83.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.6	99.5	97.4	65.7	67.1	66.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	53.9	54.9	54.4	86.8	90.9	88.8	83.3	82.3	82.8	54.0	51.9	53.0	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	86.6	88.5	87.5	85.4	87.3	86.3	87.0	71.7	69.3	47.0	52.6	49.8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	63.7	65.0	64.3	98.1	100.4	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	69.4	74.5	71.9	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	64.6	67.8	66.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	62.4	64.2	63.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	54.4	56.1	55.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	86.7	95.0	90.7	56.3	62.6	59.3	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	34.3	35.6	34.9	73.6	78.5	75.9	63.5	65.3	64.4	42.4	41.0	41.7	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तरांचल	60.5	64.4	62.3	99.7	100.0	100.0	94.7	100.0	97.1	60.4	64.5	62.3	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	55.5	57.0	56.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	56.0	100.0	98.0	62.9	72.0	67.4	West Bengal
भारत	46.6	48.1	47.3	87.8	91.9	89.7	80.0	82.0	81.0	50.0	52.0	50.9	India

स्रोत: पूर्वसंशोधन+ रिपोर्ट 2023-24, राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान संस्थान, भारत सरकार

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.9 (ए): शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार सज्जकोचित निवल सज्जकोचित अनुदान

Table 4.9 (c): Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate by Level of Education (in percentage)

2024-25 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	मूलभूत (प्री-प्राथमिक से कक्षा II तक)*			प्राथमिक			मध्य (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State/UT
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)			Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	पुरुष	स्त्री	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	71.4	71.0	71.2	95.6	98.6	97.1	89.3	94.9	92.0	63.6	74.2	68.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61.1	62.7	61.9	91.8	95.8	93.7	91.3	94.8	93.0	57.1	58.1	57.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	68.6	71.0	69.8	82.8	89.7	86.2	84.4	72.7	68.4	39.5	43.4	41.4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	52.3	55.8	54.0	84.5	93.2	88.6	88.2	80.6	74.2	44.1	55.6	49.8	Assam
बिहार	26.2	26.7	26.4	70.4	75.5	72.8	55.7	61.6	58.5	32.1	36.8	34.3	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	68.8	72.2	70.4	103.1	116.2	109.1	109.0	128.1	117.2	83.0	100.3	90.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	51.5	52.3	51.9	85.8	89.2	87.4	85.9	92.0	88.9	46.2	54.9	50.5	Chhattisgarh
ददरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	63.3	61.9	62.6	102.7	108.4	105.4	100.6	111.4	105.5	60.2	86.8	71.1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	61.8	69.3	65.2	102.3	112.7	107.0	104.1	113.4	108.3	70.1	75.3	72.5	Delhi
गोवा	80.4	78.4	79.4	116.1	116.9	116.5	109.6	117.8	113.4	80.9	91.1	85.7	Goa
गुजरात	45.5	47.8	46.5	89.9	96.0	92.7	86.6	89.6	88.0	44.6	45.2	44.9	Gujarat
हरियाणा	50.6	54.5	52.4	90.0	95.2	92.3	90.8	95.1	92.7	62.1	62.5	62.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	86.7	87.8	87.2	107.8	110.2	108.9	102.2	107.7	104.8	62.0	64.6	63.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	97.9	96.2	97.1	99.7	104.1	101.8	88.7	73.6	70.9	39.7	41.6	40.6	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखण्ड	39.1	39.3	39.2	77.4	82.2	79.7	65.3	71.6	68.3	45.2	49.7	47.4	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	48.9	50.3	49.6	104.0	107.1	105.5	101.1	104.7	102.8	64.0	70.7	67.3	Karnataka
केरल	61.8	62.1	61.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	97.0	100.0	98.5	80.6	82.6	81.6	Kerala
लद्दाख	94.0	88.9	91.4	96.8	102.9	99.8	88.9	86.8	77.2	47.8	59.2	53.4	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	69.7	68.9	69.3	99.1	96.7	97.9	80.4	80.0	80.2	56.3	57.9	57.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	45.7	45.2	45.5	72.7	75.3	73.9	72.7	75.6	74.1	41.6	42.2	41.9	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	45.2	48.5	46.8	98.8	107.1	102.7	98.3	103.8	100.9	65.9	66.5	66.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	90.1	92.5	91.2	113.6	119.6	116.5	81.3	87.9	84.5	51.2	53.4	52.3	Manipur
मेघालय	107.5	111.7	109.5	102.3	116.4	109.1	88.5	88.1	78.0	39.0	55.3	47.0	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	81.4	86.0	83.6	89.3	96.6	92.8	80.5	92.3	86.2	56.4	66.2	61.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	74.6	77.6	76.0	70.5	77.0	73.6	53.4	62.5	57.7	37.1	44.1	40.5	Nagaland
ओडिशा	44.7	44.9	44.8	95.2	96.7	95.9	90.7	93.0	91.8	51.7	54.7	53.1	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	84.5	81.8	83.2	97.7	99.0	98.3	97.0	103.4	100.0	60.8	70.2	65.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	83.0	84.8	83.8	98.5	102.5	100.4	94.4	100.4	97.2	65.7	68.4	66.9	Punjab
राजस्थान	49.8	50.7	50.2	84.7	89.7	87.0	83.6	84.9	84.2	56.8	54.9	55.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	90.1	91.7	90.9	84.3	87.3	85.7	65.7	72.0	68.8	44.2	49.1	46.6	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	70.4	72.0	71.2	92.9	95.6	94.2	97.2	100.9	99.0	61.2	66.3	63.7	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	70.9	74.1	72.4	103.6	110.9	107.1	100.2	106.6	103.3	62.3	65.4	63.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	56.8	58.6	57.7	104.9	110.4	107.6	87.4	96.8	91.9	56.4	64.7	60.4	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	34.5	35.6	35.0	73.0	78.4	75.5	69.2	73.2	71.1	43.1	43.3	43.2	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	64.4	68.0	66.0	99.2	107.4	102.9	95.1	102.0	98.2	63.5	68.3	65.7	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	34.6	35.7	35.1	73.4	74.9	74.1	65.4	69.6	67.4	55.4	64.2	59.7	West Bengal
भारत	45.4	46.8	46.1	83.8	88.6	86.1	79.3	83.7	81.4	50.8	53.7	52.2	India

स्रोत: यूडीसे+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.10 (क) : राज्यवार शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में लिंग समानता सूचकांक
Table 4.10 (a): State-wise Gender Parity Index by Level of Education

2022-23 (NEP Structure)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	मूल (श्रेणी I से II तक) Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	प्रारंभिक (श्रेणी III से IV तक) Preprimary (Class III to Class V)	बाल शाला सकल (श्रेणी VI से VII तक) NMA/SE (Class VI to Class VIII)	मध्यम (श्रेणी IX से XII तक) Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	State/UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.97	1.02	1.01	1.10	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.98	1.00	0.96	1.03	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.01	1.03	1.08	1.08	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.19	Assam
बिहार	1.06	1.09	1.11	1.17	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.02	1.08	1.11	1.15	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.99	1.01	1.01	1.15	Chhattisgarh
ददरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.97	1.02	1.04	1.39	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.09	1.05	1.04	1.06	Delhi
गोवा	0.95	1.00	1.04	1.08	Goa
गुजरात	1.05	1.04	1.00	0.97	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1.00	0.99	0.98	1.00	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.04	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.98	1.01	1.05	1.02	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.07	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.00	1.01	0.98	1.06	Karnataka
केरल	0.99	1.00	1.00	1.03	Kerala
लद्दाख	0.92	1.02	1.17	1.16	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0.98	0.95	0.90	1.02	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.04	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	1.06	1.05	0.99	0.99	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.01	Manipur
मेघालय	1.00	1.05	1.18	1.36	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.01	1.01	1.03	1.15	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.03	1.05	1.11	1.18	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.04	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.96	0.99	1.04	1.13	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.99	0.99	1.02	1.03	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.99	1.03	0.97	0.93	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.97	0.95	1.00	1.14	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.07	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.01	1.03	1.05	1.12	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.04	1.06	1.06	0.96	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.04	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.18	West Bengal
भारत	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.04	India

स्रोत: नूडीआईपी+ रिपोर्ट 2022-23, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/o School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तलिका 4.10 (ख): राज्यात शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में लिंग समानता सूचकांक

Table 4.10 (b): State-wise Gender Parity Index by Level of Education

2023-24 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुस्तक (के-प्रथम से कक्षा II तक)*	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	मध्य (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)	State/UT
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class)	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.98	1.02	1.02	1.16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.99	1.00	0.98	1.02	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.00	1.02	1.08	1.10	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.03	1.06	1.14	1.20	Assam
बिहार	0.96	1.03	1.03	1.11	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.02	1.10	1.13	1.18	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0.99	1.01	1.02	1.17	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0.97	1.03	1.04	1.40	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.10	1.07	1.05	1.07	Delhi
गोवा	0.96	0.99	1.05	1.11	Goa
गुजरात	1.03	1.05	1.02	1.01	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.00	1.01	1.02	1.05	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0.98	1.01	1.04	1.04	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	0.97	1.00	1.01	1.08	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.00	1.01	0.99	1.08	Karnataka
केरल	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	Kerala
लद्दाख	0.93	1.01	1.18	1.21	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0.99	0.95	1.03	0.98	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0.96	1.00	0.99	1.01	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	1.06	1.06	1.01	1.00	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.02	Manipur
मेघालय	0.99	1.04	1.18	1.37	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	1.02	1.00	1.04	1.13	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.18	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.04	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0.97	1.01	1.04	1.13	Puducherry
पंजाब	0.99	1.00	1.01	1.05	Punjab
राजस्थान	0.98	1.04	1.00	0.96	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0.98	0.95	1.01	1.12	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.01	1.02	1.00	1.07	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.99	1.02	1.01	1.05	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.11	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.99	1.03	1.03	0.96	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.02	1.05	1.04	1.07	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.16	West Bengal
भारत	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.04	India

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2023-24, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.10 (ग): राज्यवार शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में लिंग समानता सूचकांक

Table 4.10 (c): State-wise Gender Parity Index by Level of Education

2024-25 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पुनः (कक्षा I से कक्षा II तक)	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	मध्य (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)	State/UT
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class)	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	Assam
बिहार	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	Delhi
गोवा	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Goa
गुजरात	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Jammu & Kashmir
जुआरखण्ड	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Karnataka
केरल	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	Manipur
मेघालय	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	West Bengal
भारत	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	India

स्रोत: यूडीईई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा एवं साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/O School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.12: राज्यवार शिक्षा के विभिन्न स्तरों में शुद्ध उपस्थिति अनुपात
Table 4.12: State-wise Net Attendance Ratio by Level of education

2017-18

राज्य/ केंद्र शामिल प्रदेश	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	प्राथमिक एवं उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	उच्चतर माध्यमिक	State /UT
	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary & Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	94.0	78.1	91.7	79.8	78.5	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	86.5	64.6	84.5	70.7	51.8	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	71.0	58.7	81.2	35.4	38.4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	88.8	77.0	93.0	57.3	36.8	Assam
बिहार	81.9	70.3	87.8	54.2	35.7	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	81.7	66.6	86.7	57.1	62.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	91.6	82.1	93.5	64.9	46.6	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	92.8	88.4	92.8	73.5	33.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	67.9	89.7	78.3	73.3	47.8	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	89.8	73.1	87.3	62.4	54.0	Delhi
गोवा	94.8	86.6	94.0	56.0	63.2	Goa
गुजरात	93.7	77.6	91.0	62.9	40.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	89.9	77.2	90.6	63.2	47.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	90.1	80.6	90.7	68.2	67.5	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	88.1	78.4	91.3	69.6	46.1	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	87.7	61.3	91.2	50.0	29.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	95.3	80.7	94.5	75.8	56.5	Karnataka
केरल	94.4	86.3	93.6	76.9	78.5	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	93.6	88.9	94.9	74.6	76.7	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	81.6	72.9	86.6	54.1	36.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	90.8	79.9	91.6	71.9	54.1	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	87.9	77.4	90.3	70.9	57.1	Manipur
मेघालय	81.1	62.8	86.9	44.1	17.0	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	87.9	76.3	92.5	61.3	35.1	Mizoram
नागालैंड	84.7	73.3	88.7	65.0	31.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	91.2	77.0	91.5	67.6	37.4	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	95.5	85.0	96.0	74.0	71.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	88.8	78.1	90.9	65.3	49.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	89.5	69.1	88.2	48.2	37.8	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	90.6	81.0	95.3	69.5	53.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	89.5	81.3	92.3	66.7	61.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	82.2	75.8	91.0	76.8	75.2	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	92.6	78.0	95.4	59.4	29.5	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	87.1	80.8	94.0	54.3	56.5	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	79.2	59.7	84.0	38.7	33.1	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	88.4	77.8	91.9	60.2	36.3	West Bengal
भारत	86.1	72.2	89.0	57.6	43.4	India

स्रो: सप्ताह 75वां के मुताबिक, 2017- जून 2018, राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय, सांख्यिकी और प्रोग्राम्स कार्यालय संलग्न

Source: NSS 75th Round July, 2017-June, 2018, National Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation



तालिका 4.13 (क): विद्या ने स्तर के अनुसार ड्रॉपआउट दर

Table 4.13 (a): Dropout Rate by Level of Education

2022-23 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्यम (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State /UT
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	5.1	4.3	4.7	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	8.3	10.7	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	11.2	8.0	9.6	9.9	11.0	10.5	17.6	15.3	16.4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	7.6	5.9	6.8	11.5	9.2	10.3	26.2	26.5	26.4	Assam
बिहार	14.4	13.7	14.1	17.0	14.6	15.8	28.7	26.1	27.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	5.5	4.7	5.1	7.3	5.8	6.6	22.1	15.5	18.7	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	22.1	12.4	17.5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	7.7	5.5	6.7	Delhi
गोवा	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.9	11.6	6.9	9.4	Goa
गुजरात	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.1	7.7	5.8	20.0	16.7	18.5	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1.4	3.5	2.4	2.7	4.6	3.6	14.4	11.4	13.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0	8.2	5.3	6.8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	5.2	6.2	5.7	3.5	5.0	4.2	10.3	8.8	9.6	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	11.9	11.6	11.8	14.4	14.5	14.5	27.4	26.7	27.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	8.7	11.7	Karnataka
केरल	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	5.6	3.8	4.7	Kerala
लद्दाख	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.7	12.3	8.4	10.3	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	5.7	4.4	5.1	11.1	3.9	7.7	9.0	5.9	7.5	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	6.8	7.6	7.1	9.4	10.8	10.1	20.3	18.3	19.4	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.0	5.8	13.9	13.3	13.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	10.2	10.8	10.5	8.6	9.2	8.9	11.2	12.5	11.9	Manipur
मेघालय	12.5	9.7	11.1	18.8	14.2	16.4	28.8	22.3	25.2	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	9.3	9.4	9.4	12.0	8.9	10.5	21.9	18.1	20.0	Mizoram
नागलैंड	9.5	9.1	9.3	10.1	7.9	9.0	21.3	17.7	19.4	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.1	0.8	0.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	11.6	8.9	10.3	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	8.5	3.8	6.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	3.2	3.3	3.3	5.6	4.9	5.3	9.8	7.8	8.9	Punjab
राजस्थान	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	11.5	10.4	11.0	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	6.7	4.0	5.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	16.2	10.4	13.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.4	5.0	8.2	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	3.5	2.7	3.1	5.6	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3.8	3.2	3.5	6.8	5.0	5.9	16.3	14.9	15.6	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	20.0	20.5	20.2	15.0	17.2	16.0	13.1	12.3	12.7	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	7.5	7.7	7.6	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.2	5.1	6.2	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	8.7	7.7	8.2	3.7	3.1	3.4	6.6	4.0	5.2	West Bengal
भारत	8.6	8.7	8.7	7.9	8.3	8.1	14.8	12.6	13.8	India

स्रोत: यूडीसे+4 रिपोर्ट 2022-23, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.13 (ख): शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार ड्रॉपआउट दर
Table 4.13 (b): Dropout Rate by Level of Education

2023-24 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केंद्र शामिल प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			State /UT
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	कुल Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.4	7.1	3.2	5.1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.1	11.7	8.6	10.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.6	3.4	4.0	7.2	6.5	6.8	18.0	15.5	16.7	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	8.1	5.5	6.8	10.3	6.1	8.2	19.4	19.5	19.5	Assam
बिहार	13.8	13.6	13.7	26.0	25.9	25.9	21.2	20.5	20.9	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	6.8	3.2	5.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	2.6	1.9	2.3	6.2	4.3	5.3	18.3	11.0	14.5	Chhattisgarh
दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	1.8	1.5	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	19.5	13.4	16.5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	12.3	8.3	10.4	Delhi
गोवा	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	10.0	5.4	7.8	Goa
गुजरात	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	4.9	4.2	18.8	14.2	16.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	3.3	2.3	2.8	5.4	3.7	4.7	13.3	9.1	11.4	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	5.5	3.6	4.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	9.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	19.2	14.7	16.1	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	5.3	4.6	4.9	9.4	8.6	9.0	10.3	10.3	10.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.7	21.4	16.0	18.7	Karnataka
केरल	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	2.2	Kerala
लद्दाख	3.7	2.2	3.0	7.3	4.3	5.8	22.5	18.0	20.1	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	5.1	1.8	3.5	6.3	0.0	3.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	2.8	2.3	2.6	7.0	6.5	6.7	17.2	13.0	15.2	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	8.5	6.7	7.7	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.0	3.5	12.9	12.0	12.4	Manipur
मेघालय	10.5	8.8	9.7	13.9	11.1	12.4	18.8	16.5	17.5	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3.1	2.7	2.9	6.7	4.9	5.9	12.4	11.0	11.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	4.7	3.9	4.3	6.4	5.2	5.8	11.2	9.4	10.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0.6	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	10.2	8.0	9.1	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	8.0	3.7	5.9	Puducherry
पंजाब	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.6	6.3	4.0	5.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	7.5	6.6	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.8	10.6	8.0	9.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	4.2	2.2	3.3	5.9	4.0	4.9	16.0	12.8	14.3	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.9	5.4	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.6	6.3	8.0	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2.2	1.5	1.8	4.5	3.6	4.1	9.1	8.6	8.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	5.4	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	3.9	6.9	4.8	5.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	1.9	2.3	7.1	4.1	5.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	8.4	12.0	West Bengal
भारत	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.3	5.2	12.3	9.4	10.9	India

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2023-24, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



अनुसूची 4.13 (क): विद्या के स्तर के अनुसार ड्रॉपआउट दर

Table 4.13 (c): Dropout Rate by Level of Education

2024-25 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)			मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)			माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)			States/UT
	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.1	7.5	3.6	5.5	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	2.6	1.9	2.2	4.7	2.6	3.7	13.8	8.5	11.2	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	4.2	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.1	14.6	13.6	14.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	4.8	2.6	3.7	7.0	3.2	5.0	12.9	11.6	12.2	Assam
बिहार	12.9	9.8	11.4	11.9	6.6	9.3	3.4	3.0	3.2	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	5.5	2.9	4.2	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	1.3	0.7	1.0	4.2	2.5	3.4	15.7	8.8	12.1	Chhattisgarh
दadra और Nagar Haveli कन दीव और दमन	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.8	1.6	14.1	7.7	10.9	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.8	10.2	6.2	8.3	Delhi
गोवा	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	10.9	5.1	8.1	Goa
गुजरात	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.4	6.3	5.8	15.5	11.4	13.6	Gujarat
हरियाणा	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.9	1.7	6.6	2.7	4.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	5.7	3.3	4.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.1	3.2	3.2	14.1	11.3	12.8	Jammu and Kashmir
जार्खण्ड	3.1	1.1	2.1	3.3	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1.6	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.6	2.1	16.0	8.6	12.3	Karnataka
केरल	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	4.4	2.3	3.5	Kerala
लद्दाख	7.9	4.0	6.0	5.3	3.7	4.5	8.5	4.2	6.2	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.3	0.4	0.9	3.1	1.5	2.3	3.1	4.5	3.8	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1.8	0.9	1.4	6.7	5.9	6.3	14.2	10.2	12.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	9.2	7.3	8.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.9	2.8	3.4	Manipur
मेघालय	7.7	5.0	6.4	9.9	6.0	7.8	12.1	10.4	11.1	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	8.0	7.8	7.9	12.8	10.3	11.6	14.4	11.4	12.8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2.8	1.8	2.3	5.6	3.8	4.7	9.7	7.7	8.7	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1.7	1.1	1.4	3.7	2.6	3.2	11.5	8.0	9.8	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0	4.2	Puducherry
पंजाब	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	6.1	4.3	5.3	Punjab
राजस्थान	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	6.0	5.2	5.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	3.8	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.6	2.7	11.7	6.6	9.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.4	2.8	9.0	4.2	6.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.7	8.2	10.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	1.4	1.1	1.3	4.1	2.3	3.2	9.7	8.0	8.8	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.9	1.5	2.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	0.7	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.4	4.4	1.6	3.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	3.0	1.8	2.4	4.4	1.5	3.0	23.0	17.8	20.3	West Bengal
भारत	2.7	1.8	2.3	4.1	2.9	3.5	9.7	6.6	8.2	India

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.14 (क) स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर), 2022-23

Table 4.14 (a) : Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by Level of School Education, 2022-23

राज्य/केंद्र शामिल प्रदेश	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)				State /UT
	मूलभूत (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)	
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7	7	9	10	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	11	16	16	15	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6	6	8	15	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10	12	14	14	Assam
बिहार	17	25	21	62	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	15	17	16	19	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	10	12	17	21	Chhattisgarh
दadra और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	15	19	27	24	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	16	21	31	24	Delhi
गोवा	15	15	14	11	Goa
गुजरात	12	17	24	30	Gujarat
हरियाणा	10	15	19	17	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9	9	8	8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	10	8	10	16	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	13	16	24	39	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	11	13	17	22	Karnataka
केरल	13	15	20	17	Kerala
लद्दाख	6	4	4	8	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	9	9	13	10	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	10	11	18	27	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	10	14	25	25	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	8	7	10	13	Manipur
मेघालय	15	10	13	13	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	11	8	7	11	Mizoram
नागलैंड	8	6	7	11	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7	11	15	22	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	10	10	13	13	Puducherry
पंजाब	15	13	17	14	Punjab
राजस्थान	12	14	13	18	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	4	4	7	8	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	11	12	14	18	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	10	13	14	15	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8	11	17	14	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	10	14	22	35	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	8	10	14	15	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	12	13	27	28	West Bengal
भारत	11	14	18	23	India

स्रोत: यूडीआईई+ रिपोर्ट 2022-23, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



शुलिका 4.14 (ब): सुकुली शुकल के सुतर के अनुसार ढरल-शुकल अनुषल (डुडीअर), 2023-24

Table 4.14 (b) : Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by Level of School Education, 2023-24

रलडु/कुंड, शललल डुरेश	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)				State/UT
	डुलडु (डु-डुडुन से कुल II रल)	डुडुल (कुल III से कुल V रल)	डुडु (कुल VI से कुल VIII रल)	डुडुल (कुल IX से कुल XII रल)	
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	
अंडुडलन और नलकुडर डुडु सुडु	7	7	9	9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आडुडु डुरेश	12	14	16	15	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणलकुल डुरेश	6	5	7	13	Arunachal Pradesh
असडु	10	12	13	14	Assam
डुडुडुडु	11	22	19	37	Bihar
कुंडुडुगडु	14	16	15	17	Chandigarh
कुडुडुडुगडु	10	11	15	19	Chhattisgarh
कुडुडु और नगु डुडुडुडु रल कुल और रल	14	17	26	22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
डुललुडु	15	19	28	20	Delhi
गुडुडु	14	15	14	11	Goa
गुडुडुडुडु	12	17	24	29	Gujarat
डुडुडुडुडु	10	14	18	15	Haryana
डुडुडुडुडु डुरेश	10	9	8	8	Himachal Pradesh
डुडुडु डुडु कुलडुडु	10	7	9	15	Jammu & Kashmir
डुडुडुडुडु	12	16	24	37	Jharkhand
कुडुडुडुडु	9	14	18	21	Karnataka
कुडुडुडु	13	14	19	16	Kerala
लडुडुडु	5	4	3	7	Ladakh
लकुडुडुडुडु	8	8	12	9	Lakshadweep
डुडुडु डुरेश	10	11	16	25	Madhya Pradesh
डुडुडुडुडु	10	15	25	26	Maharashtra
डुडुडुडुडु	8	7	9	12	Manipur
डुडुडुडुडु	15	10	12	12	Meghalaya
डुडुडुडुडु	11	8	7	10	Mizoram
नलगलुडुडु	8	5	7	11	Nagaland
ओडुडुडुडु	7	11	15	22	Odisha
डुडुडुडुडु	10	9	13	13	Puducherry
डुडुडुडु	15	13	15	13	Punjab
रलकुडुडुडुडु	10	12	12	16	Rajasthan
सलकुडुडुडु	4	3	6	7	Sikkim
तडुडुडुडुडु	12	13	18	17	Tamil Nadu
तुलुडुडुडु	10	11	12	13	Telangana
तुरलडुडु	9	11	15	14	Tripura
उतुडु डुरेश	9	13	22	33	Uttar Pradesh
उतुडुडुडुडु	9	10	14	14	Uttarakhand
डुडुडुडु डुडुडु	12	14	28	28	West Bengal
डुडुडुडु	10	13	18	21	India

सुलु: डुडुडुडुडुडुडु 2023-24 सुकुली शुकल और डुडुडुडु डुरेश, डुडुडु डुरेश

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.14 (ग): स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार छात्र-शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर), 2024-25

Table 4.14 (c) : Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) by Level of School Education, 2024-25

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)				State /UT
	मूलभूत (प्री-प्राइमरी से कक्षा II तक)	प्राथमिक (कक्षा III से कक्षा V तक)	मध्य (कक्षा VI से कक्षा VIII तक)	माध्यमिक (कक्षा IX से कक्षा XII तक)	
	Foundational (Pre-Primary to Class II)	Preparatory (Class III to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	7	6	8	9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	12	13	15	15	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	6	5	7	12	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	10	11	13	15	Assam
बिहार	9	18	19	34	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	13	16	15	17	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	10	11	15	19	Chhattisgarh
दादर और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	14	17	26	22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	14	18	28	19	Delhi
गोवा	13	14	14	10	Goa
गुजरात	12	17	24	30	Gujarat
हरियाणा	11	13	17	15	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10	9	8	8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	10	7	9	15	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	12	17	24	40	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	9	13	17	21	Karnataka
केरल	12	13	18	16	Kerala
लद्दाख	5	3	3	7	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	10	10	15	9	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	9	10	14	19	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	10	15	24	26	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	9	7	9	12	Manipur
मेघालय	14	10	12	12	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	9	6	6	9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	8	5	7	11	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7	10	15	21	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	9	8	12	13	Puducherry
पंजाब	15	12	15	13	Punjab
राजस्थान	9	11	12	16	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	5	3	6	7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	12	12	18	16	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	10	11	12	13	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	9	10	15	14	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	8	13	22	33	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	9	9	13	14	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	11	13	27	25	West Bengal
भारत	10	13	17	21	India

स्रोत: यूडीईए+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तबलका 4.15 : सतुली ङरालीका प्रदर्शन वलश्लेषण - ङराला 3

Table 4.15: Performance Analysis of School Students: - Grade 3

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	लिंग के आधार पर By Gender				थान के आधार पर By Location				State /UT
	भाषा/Language		गणित/Math		भाषा/Language		गणित/Math		
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला	ग्रामीण	शहरी	ग्रामीण	शहरी	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
अंडमान और निकोबार हीण सतुह	65	66	61	61	68	62	62	59	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	64	65	61	62	65	63	62	59	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	60	59	55	54	60	56	55	51	Assam
असम	61	62	59	59	61	60	59	56	Bihar
बलहार	57	56	55	53	55	63	53	59	Chandigarh
चंडीगढ़	64	66	60	61	NA	65	NA	60	Chhattisgarh
छत्तीसगढ़	58	61	56	58	60	58	57	56	Andhra Pradesh
दर और नगर हवेली एंव दान और दीव	61	65	61	62	65	57	64	55	Assam
दिल्ली	60	63	56	58	NA	62	NA	57	Delhi
गोवा	54	59	51	52	55	57	51	51	Goa
गुजरात	56	58	51	52	56	58	51	52	Gujarat
हरियाणा	62	64	57	58	61	64	57	59	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	76	77	72	72	77	73	73	68	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	56	58	54	54	56	61	53	56	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	55	54	52	51	52	63	49	58	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	59	62	56	58	61	60	59	55	Karnataka
केरल	74	77	70	71	76	75	71	68	Kerala
लादख	63	65	59	62	63	67	60	61	Ladakh
लकाहद्वीप	51	53	49	49	52	NA	49	NA	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	66	68	62	63	68	64	64	60	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	68	70	63	65	71	68	66	62	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	71	72	66	67	73	65	68	62	Manipur
मेघालय	58	59	53	54	58	63	53	54	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	64	67	58	60	61	71	56	63	Mizoram
नागालैंड	64	63	58	56	61	67	55	58	Nagaland
ओडिशा	63	67	60	62	65	64	62	59	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	54	55	52	52	53	56	51	53	Puducherry
पंजाब	81	83	78	79	85	80	81	76	Punjab
राजस्थान	69	71	66	67	71	67	67	64	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	61	63	54	53	61	63	52	55	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	57	59	55	56	59	57	56	54	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाणा	57	59	53	55	60	57	57	53	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	54	57	52	53	56	53	53	50	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	68	69	64	64	69	65	65	60	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	58	60	54	56	57	61	55	56	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	58	59	54	53	56	64	52	57	West Bengal

स्रोत: सतुली रिपोर्ट राज सतुली सतुली 2024, केंद्र सतुली

Source: National Report PARAKH Rashtriya Samiksha 2024, Ministry of Education

Note: 1. Performance Analysis indicates the average percentage of questions answered correctly by students under each category.

2. 'NA' - Data not available



तabelle 4.15 : कर्मी कर्मी का प्रदर्शन विश्लेषण - कक्षा 3

Table 4.15: Performance Analysis of School Students - Grade 3

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	स्कूल प्रबंधन के अनुसार By School Management								States/UTs
	भाषा/Language				गणित/Math				
	राज्य सरकार	सरकारी सहायता	निजी	केंद्र सरकार	राज्य सरकार	सरकारी सहायता	निजी	केंद्र सरकार	
	State Govt.	Govt. Aided	Private	Central Govt.	State Govt.	Govt. Aided	Private	Central Govt.	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	60	76	69	70	57	68	65	66	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	64	65	65	59	60	61	61	55	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	54	64	63	54	22	58	56	51	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	60	54	64	52	39	50	61	50	Assam
बिहार	52	48	63	62	50	46	60	59	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	52	60	79	66	50	56	72	62	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	60	59	59	56	38	54	57	56	Chhattisgarh
दादर और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	70	48	58	60	20	44	56	57	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	67	56	60	57	62	51	56	54	Delhi
गोवा	53	47	68	64	50	44	57	59	Goa
गुजरात	56	59	57	57	51	53	51	54	Gujarat
हरियाणा	62	67	63	59	57	63	58	57	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	82	NA	72	62	28	NA	66	60	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	52	89	64	57	50	86	59	55	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	48	54	65	53	6	50	60	52	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	60	61	60	62	59	57	55	55	Karnataka
केरल	78	78	71	71	74	74	63	62	Kerala
लद्दाख	65	31	65	56	62	38	61	52	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	52	NA	NA	48	51	NA	NA	40	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	70	62	65	57	6	57	62	56	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	72	69	67	62	68	64	62	59	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	72	74	69	70	68	69	64	63	Manipur
मेघालय	57	56	61	66	54	52	54	59	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	64	NA	66	72	59	NA	58	61	Mizoram
नागालैंड	59	NA	69	55	35	NA	59	50	Nagaland
ओडिशा	64	63	68	62	61	59	62	61	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	58	56	56	55	54	50	52	49	Puducherry
पंजाब	88	79	81	69	85	74	75	66	Punjab
राजस्थान	72	NA	68	56	69	NA	65	56	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	50	NA	72	70	65	NA	59	68	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58	60	54	60	55	58	50	56	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	59	55	58	59	56	50	53	54	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	55	48	59	51	52	42	55	52	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	74	65	64	61	71	60	59	58	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	57	58	63	57	54	52	59	53	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	48	60	69	57	65	51	62	54	West Bengal

शे: 2024 ई. के राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण प्रदर्शन 2024, रिपोर्ट

Source: National Report PARAKH: Kashiya Schoolism 2024, Ministry of Education

Note: 1. Performance Analysis indicates the average percentage of questions answered correctly by students under each category.

2. "NA" - Data not available



तालिका 4.18: सभी प्रकारों का तुलना - कक्षा 3, 6 और 9

Table 4.18 : Overall Performance Comparison - Grades 3, 6, and 9

Year: 2024											
Grade	Subject	National Average राष्ट्रीय औसत	By Gender		By Location		By School Management				
			लिंग के आधार पर		स्थान के आधार पर		स्कूल प्रबंधन के आधार पर				
			पुरुष Males	महिला Females	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	राज्य सरकार State Govt.	सहायता प्राप्त सरकार Govt. Aided	निजी Private	केंद्र सरकार Central Govt.	
कक्षा-3 Grade 3	भाषा Language	64	63	65	64	63	64	63	64	60	60
	गणित Mathematics	60	60	60	60	59	61	58	60	60	57
कक्षा-6 Grade 6	भाषा Language	57	55	59	55	59	52	52	60	59	59
	गणित Mathematics	46	47	46	45	47	43	40	49	61	61
	दुनिया के आसपास की दुनिया The World Around Us	49	49	50	48	51	47	45	52	58	58
कक्षा-9 Grade 9	भाषा Language	54	52	56	51	58	48	49	59	69	69
	गणित Mathematics	37	37	36	36	38	33	33	39	48	48
	विज्ञान Science	40	41	40	39	42	37	37	44	51	51
	सामाजिक विज्ञान Social Science	40	39	41	39	41	37	37	42	49	49

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय आकृतियों पर सर्वेक्षण 2024, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: National Report PARAKH Rashtriya Suroekshan 2024, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.19: कक्षा 5, कक्षा 8 एवं कक्षा 12 के लिए पूर्णता दर

Table 4.19: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24			State/UT
	कक्षा 5	कक्षा 8	कक्षा 12	कक्षा 5	कक्षा 8	कक्षा 12	कक्षा 5	कक्षा 8	कक्षा 12	
	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 12*	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 12	Grade 5	Grade 8	Grade 12	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	97.65	97.16	44.05	94.41	97.64	86.70	92.73	95.57	81.82	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	100.00	97.12	70.00	100.00	97.71	65.28	100.00	97.14	52.29	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	59.83	78.06	42.31	61.03	75.57	67.25	53.28	68.53	52.16	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	73.69	79.54	34.79	74.71	76.01	42.62	67.09	72.86	35.59	Assam
बिहार	93.03	78.98	23.60	84.35	78.11	43.27	67.64	30.10	45.03	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	100.00	100.00	85.99	100.00	100.00	93.31	100.00	100.00	87.07	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	89.69	87.13	54.18	90.12	85.91	62.56	88.15	81.83	59.24	Chhattisgarh
दमन और दीव	99.41	96.16	53.54	99.51	97.91	61.35	95.82	94.90	61.27	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव										
दिल्ली	100.00	98.18	64.21	100.00	100.00	78.39	100.00	97.00	67.56	Delhi
गोवा	96.34	99.55	68.21	94.72	98.31	72.73	95.96	95.54	75.15	Goa
गुजरात	94.26	84.18	43.92	93.78	85.11	59.08	93.04	86.07	55.25	Gujarat
हरियाणा	100.00	94.96	68.36	98.29	94.01	77.79	96.34	88.41	62.48	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	96.81	96.14	77.06	95.34	96.47	89.39	94.41	96.42	82.53	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	80.10	91.09	66.06	78.63	90.61	76.87	73.48	85.65	47.72	Jammu And Kashmir
झारखंड	85.07	85.25	51.89	73.01	66.67	44.48	66.36	64.72	61.33	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	95.26	93.32	43.23	97.10	98.09	64.06	95.33	96.07	62.91	Karnataka
केरल	100.00	100.00	68.15	99.25	99.45	84.97	97.72	97.84	87.34	Kerala
लद्दाख	-	-	-	77.59	93.77	82.77	75.52	90.11	59.50	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	100.00	100.00	65.48	100.00	96.71	100.00	96.89	85.41	87.88	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	88.75	77.26	45.65	83.18	77.87	56.29	80.83	70.79	46.95	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	96.92	95.25	66.97	91.51	90.89	68.67	92.67	91.60	71.81	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	61.85	86.81	76.38	61.85	80.31	88.37	54.49	79.37	69.87	Manipur
मेघालय	65.36	69.25	37.23	52.49	62.75	43.31	44.88	52.04	40.62	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	68.82	86.25	46.16	63.18	82.61	63.34	60.19	72.78	46.70	Mizoram
नागालैंड	74.55	86.40	35.38	57.73	78.05	43.59	65.48	72.25	52.78	Nagaland
ओडिशा	89.03	88.58	36.03	93.76	91.60	55.41	103.74	89.93	62.92	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	96.43	99.46	75.92	91.14	95.81	80.97	93.63	93.78	84.32	Puducherry
पंजाब	94.06	94.41	75.48	96.64	89.77	79.48	97.72	85.25	70.27	Punjab
राजस्थान	83.22	88.78	64.23	84.33	87.17	70.33	78.60	82.21	70.50	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	99.68	100.00	37.58	83.53	94.34	54.58	83.15	82.49	61.97	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	95.87	99.26	69.98	96.76	99.95	86.87	100.00	100.00	61.63	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	89.87	97.58	57.78	92.97	93.31	37.04	100.00	90.64	75.83	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	89.96	86.79	41.45	89.00	85.45	58.29	84.93	83.40	66.46	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	79.43	90.81	60.55	66.74	83.57	68.46	65.95	68.01	68.92	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	86.83	92.33	79.30	82.77	91.21	84.70	83.08	88.88	72.94	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	86.55	100.00	47.64	86.69	98.61	48.00	87.70	100.00	47.50	West Bengal
भारत	88.88	91.35	54.64	84.46	87.40	62.96	81.96	79.01	60.91	India

स्रोत: राष्ट्रीय-सूचकांक वर्षीय रिपोर्ट/2025 Source: SDG-NIE Progress Report, 2025

* The completion rate for class 10th has been replaced with class 12th in consonance with Global SDG Framework w.e.f. 2021-22. As per UNESCO Institute for Statistics metadata, the completion rate is calculated at Primary level (class 5), Lower Secondary level (class 8) and Upper Secondary level (class 12)

#The data in respect of Ladakh for the year 2021-22 is included in J&K for the calculation of Completion Rate since the data for the year 2016-17 and 2018-19 in respect of Ladakh is not available.



तालिका 4.20: मान्यता प्राप्त शैक्षणिक संस्थानों की संख्या

Table 4.20: Number of Recognised Educational Institutions

(सैकड़ों में/ in hundreds)/2024-25 (NEP Structure)

स्तर/वर्ष	मूलभूत+प्रारंभिक	मध्य	माध्यमिक	कुल
Level/Year	Foundational+ Preparatory (Pre-Primary to Class V)	Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)	Secondary (Class IX to Class XII)	Total
2022-23	7435	4269	2957	14661
2023-24	7366	4324	3029	14719
2024-25	7305	4340	3069	14715

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.21 (क): राज्यवार शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार स्कूलों की संख्या

Table 4.21 (a): State/UT -wise Number of Schools by Level of Education

2022-23 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	आधारभूत + प्रारंभिक Foundational + Preparatory	मध्य Middle	माध्यमिक Secondary	कुल Total	States/UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	213	79	122	414	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	38086	8279	15315	61680	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1778	1271	494	3543	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	39106	10043	9727	58876	Assam
बिहार	42017	36951	12479	91447	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	15	42	173	230	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	32570	16376	7387	56333	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	183	176	100	459	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	2492	803	2193	5488	Delhi
गोवा	883	75	546	1504	Goa
गुजरात	13657	27096	12850	53603	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9669	5220	8672	23561	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11053	2578	4431	18062	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10708	9178	4392	24278	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	23422	16161	5013	44596	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	24735	30525	21832	76092	Karnataka
केरल	6529	4476	4929	15934	Kerala
लद्दाख	378	436	165	979	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	15	9	13	37	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	61600	43477	17860	122937	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	50474	29445	28532	108451	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2443	954	1230	4627	Manipur
मेघालय	9183	3523	1882	14588	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1462	1517	912	3891	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1155	777	785	2717	Nagaland
ओडिशा	28982	20840	12069	61891	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	269	70	390	729	Puducherry
पंजाब	13515	4631	9446	27592	Punjab
राजस्थान	38535	34863	33272	106670	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	669	311	270	1250	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	34868	9084	14198	58150	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	20530	7322	14624	42476	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2503	1217	1192	4912	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	132737	84934	33423	251094	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	13204	5394	4020	22618	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	74836	8763	10803	94402	West Bengal
भारत	743474	426891	295741	1466109	India

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई+, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+, D/o School Education, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.21 (ख): राज्यवार शिक्षा के स्तर के अनुसार स्कूलों की संख्या

Table 4.21 (b): State/UT -wise Number of Schools by Level of Education

2023-24 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	आधारभूत + प्रारंभिक Foundational + Preparatory	मध्य Middle	माध्यमिक Secondary	कुल Total	State /UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	209	79	124	412	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	37751	8274	15348	61373	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1695	1283	512	3490	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	37481	9441	9708	56630	Assam
बिहार	41660	40443	12583	94686	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	14	42	174	230	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	32461	16570	7584	56615	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	162	175	95	432	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	2481	806	2210	5497	Delhi
गोवा	862	77	548	1487	Goa
गुजरात	13537	27052	13037	53626	Gujarat
हरियाणा	9632	4985	8900	23517	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10836	2492	4498	17826	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	10625	9175	4496	24296	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	23337	16062	5076	44475	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	23436	30328	22105	75869	Karnataka
केरल	6416	4452	4996	15864	Kerala
लद्दाख	392	438	165	995	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	15	9	13	37	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	60976	44108	18328	123412	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	49906	29252	29079	108237	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	2447	944	1255	4646	Manipur
मेघालय	9156	3528	1917	14601	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	1465	1532	944	3941	Mizoram
नागालैंड	1138	782	805	2725	Nagaland
ओडिशा	28635	20844	12214	61693	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	273	69	393	735	Puducherry
पंजाब	13468	4637	9299	27404	Punjab
राजस्थान	37757	34515	35485	107757	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	668	315	271	1254	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	33995	10044	14683	58722	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	20539	7482	14880	42901	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2472	1247	1204	4923	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	133331	86798	34958	255087	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	12929	5503	4119	22551	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	74454	8633	10858	93945	West Bengal
भारत	736611	432415	302864	1471891	India

स्रोत: यूडीसेआईएसई+, स्कूल शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय

Source: UDISE+, D/o School Education, Ministry of Education



बर्षिका 4.22(क): विभिन्न सुविधा वाले स्कूलों की संख्याएं (संख्या)
Table 4.22(a): State wise Number of School having Different Facility

2022-23 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल स्कूलों	सामग्री/पुस्तक बैंक/पढ़ने का कोना	खेल का मैदान	लड़कियों के बिस्तर	लड़कियों के लिए कार्यवाही कोना	लड़कों के लिए कोना	लड़कों के लिए कार्यवाही कोना	State /UT
	Total Schools	Library/ Book Bank/ Reading Corner	Playground	Girls' Toilet	Functional Girls' Toilet	Boys' Toilet	Functional Boys' Toilet	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	414	412	402	414	414	413	410	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61680	61678	61015	60745	60636	53162	52216	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3543	1557	2435	3218	2448	3252	2410	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	58576	52520	47458	53517	50701	52295	48182	Assam
बिहार	91447	54535	39735	86994	85225	85502	83216	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	230	226	225	224	229	227	227	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	56333	55318	44450	54316	52589	52796	49664	Chhattisgarh
ददरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	459	459	457	454	456	453	453	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	5488	5463	5285	4637	4637	4709	4709	Delhi
गोवा	1504	1503	1369	1492	1492	1492	1492	Goa
गुजरात	53603	51684	47702	51816	51323	51121	50412	Gujarat
हरियाणा	23561	22952	21241	22717	22527	22228	21988	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	18062	17309	16044	17717	17646	17632	17478	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	24278	17355	17959	22074	19933	21666	19229	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	44596	42183	32541	43870	42875	43074	41954	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	76090	74088	64035	75116	74655	73112	72327	Karnataka
केरल	15034	15733	14539	15818	15812	15631	15600	Kerala
लाक्षद्वीप	979	949	746	881	866	903	884	Ladakh
लाक्षद्वीप	37	37	34	37	37	37	37	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	122937	121011	116720	119886	109316	119155	107152	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	108451	106513	102166	104917	101698	102738	98647	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	4627	1136	4042	3857	3458	3949	3514	Manipur
मेघालय	14588	3935	6660	11943	10161	12611	10663	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3691	3246	3157	3614	3314	3667	3308	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2717	2016	2044	2409	2077	2422	2055	Nagaland
ओडिशा	61891	61355	58941	60945	59194	58401	57096	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	729	729	693	701	700	693	693	Puducherry
पंजाब	27592	27110	26726	26918	26757	26555	26230	Punjab
राजस्थान	106670	81872	89074	100737	91685	98038	88390	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1250	1103	1140	1148	1143	1237	1230	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58150	58150	58150	56716	53536	48002	46869	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	42476	39122	31936	39671	37301	36040	33405	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4912	3668	3866	4388	3659	4460	3552	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	251094	202445	196836	243880	233378	243608	232584	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	22618	21914	18877	20915	19101	21067	18966	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	94402	83021	63297	93344	93304	91522	91522	West Bengal
भारत	1466109	1294307	1202097	1411618	1356283	1373880	1308784	India

स्रोत: यूनिसेफ+ एनडी 2022-23, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, भारत सरकार

Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



संलग्नक 4.22 (ख): विभिन्न सुविधा वाले स्कूलों की संख्याएं संघ

Table 4.22 (b): State wise Number of School having Different Facility

2023-24 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल विद्यालय	सड़क/पुस्तक बैंक/पढ़ने के कोने	खेल का मैदान	लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	सड़कियों के लिए कार्यात्मक शौचालय	लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	लड़कों के लिए कार्यात्मक शौचालय	State /UT
	Total Schools	Library/ Book Bank/ Reading Corner	Playground	Girls' Toilet	Functional Girls' Toilet	Boys' Toilet	Functional Boys' Toilet	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	412	412	396	411	412	411	409	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61373	61136	59081	60240	59944	53561	52627	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3490	1510	2413	3125	2446	3164	2437	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	56630	51282	46186	52215	49995	51394	48297	Assam
बिहार	54686	57036	42198	87145	87271	87567	85124	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	230	226	225	221	229	227	227	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	56615	55610	44247	5475	52545	53142	49355	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली दमन और दीव	432	431	430	431	430	428	428	Daadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	5497	5495	5437	4645	4645	4713	4713	Delhi
गोवा	1487	1487	1353	1477	1477	1476	1476	Goa
गुजरात	53626	51774	47478	51949	51364	51308	50601	Gujarat
हरियाणा	23517	22938	21319	2298	22750	22421	22254	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17826	17771	17435	1774	17682	17669	17591	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	24296	18000	18054	22066	20033	21587	19282	Jammu and Kashmir
जार्खण्ड	44475	42258	32532	43818	42950	43068	42057	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	75869	74560	64919	74772	74332	72335	71552	Karnataka
केरल	15864	15681	14439	15745	15748	15564	15532	Kerala
लद्दाख	995	951	760	891	863	913	884	Ladakh
लाक्षद्वीप	37	37	34	37	37	37	37	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	123412	121496	118227	119992	109090	118929	106717	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	108237	106598	102322	104370	101239	102170	97986	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	4646	1274	4061	3871	3455	3971	3510	Manipur
मेघालय	14671	4067	7121	12047	10173	12624	10652	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3941	3189	3255	3547	3189	3617	3191	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2725	2114	2130	2435	2132	2458	2115	Nagaland
ओडिशा	61693	61478	60495	61012	60582	59669	59120	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	735	735	701	701	709	700	700	Puducherry
पंजाब	27404	26981	26577	26913	26728	26507	26208	Punjab
राजस्थान	107757	84684	89835	102219	93540	99740	90522	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1254	1121	1155	1151	1146	1236	1229	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58722	58106	58106	5667	55458	47914	46786	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	42901	39874	32959	4000	37777	36442	33792	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4923	3825	3927	4407	3652	4461	3554	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	255087	209357	199919	249139	240295	248145	236220	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	22551	21946	18854	21242	19596	21281	19410	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	93945	84784	63792	92816	92836	91059	91059	West Bengal
भारत	1471891	1310284	1212442	1419342	1366750	1381909	1320654	India

सं: सूचनात्मक आंकड़े 2023-24, स्कूल शिक्षा और जनसंख्या शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24, DfE School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.22 (ग): विभिन्न सुविधा वाले स्कूलों की संख्या राज्य

Table 4.22 (c): State wise Number of School having Different Facility

2024-25 (NEP Structure)

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल विद्यालय	साक्षरी/पुस्तक बैंक/पढ़ने का कोना	खेल का मैदान	लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	संक्रियण लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	संक्रियण लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	State /UT
	Total Schools	Library/Book Bank/Reading Corner	Playground	Girls' Toilet	Functional Girls' Toilet	Boys' Toilet	Functional Boys' Toilet	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	408	406	404	408	408	405	404	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61317	61304	58859	60305	60089	54097	53387	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3229	1415	2310	2940	2376	2534	2372	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	55283	51763	45594	52679	52065	51967	51285	Assam
बिहार	94339	62905	48152	92976	92426	91757	91112	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	207	207	206	206	206	204	204	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	56802	55440	44215	53268	50316	51207	46839	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दीव	433	432	431	431	431	430	430	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	5556	5556	5528	4721	4720	4781	4781	Delhi
गोवा	1479	1479	1447	1470	1469	1468	1466	Goa
गुजरात	53355	51231	47125	51510	51015	50948	50329	Gujarat
हरियाणा	23494	23005	21613	23027	23012	22494	22486	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17330	17258	17048	17202	17146	17144	17057	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	24192	18171	18031	22070	20293	21495	19424	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	44376	42710	32469	43478	42324	42700	41375	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	74859	73669	64183	73729	73289	71273	70504	Karnataka
केरल	15757	15529	14360	15662	15645	15471	15442	Kerala
लद्दाख	961	914	763	857	831	887	858	Ladakh
लाक्षद्वीप	36	36	32	36	36	36	36	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	122120	119819	115907	118048	106996	117194	104520	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	108250	106653	102432	104622	101286	102177	98061	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	4666	1305	4098	3894	3474	4010	3540	Manipur
मेघालय	14587	4163	7664	11973	10016	12542	10447	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3974	3054	3356	3514	3142	3583	3173	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2750	2185	2208	2514	2216	2546	2218	Nagaland
ओडिशा	61565	61469	60593	60867	60331	59333	58597	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	763	763	728	738	738	728	727	Puducherry
पंजाब	27281	26890	26438	26916	26727	26493	26260	Punjab
राजस्थान	106302	85424	88963	100920	92729	98236	89515	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1245	1146	1161	1143	1136	1228	1220	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	57935	57907	54027	54803	54155	52535	51644	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	43154	40966	37341	40654	39454	37463	36085	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	4943	3865	3997	4468	3720	4548	3643	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	262358	214186	206331	254734	245894	253739	244986	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	22452	21777	18826	21957	20315	21594	19717	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	93715	83137	64391	92465	92465	90565	90595	West Bengal
भारत	1471473	1316991	1221231	1421205	1372881	1390242	1334739	India

स्रोत: यूडीईई+ रिपोर्ट 2024-25, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+ Report 2024-25, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.23 (अ): राज्या विभिन्न सुविधा वाले स्कूलों की संख्या
Table 4.23(a): State-wise Number of School having Different Facility

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2022-23 (NEP Structure)									State /UT
	विद्युत	कार्यक्षम विद्युत	कंप्यूटर सुविधा	शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कार्याक्षम कंप्यूटर की सुविधा	इंटरनेट सुविधा	पेय जल	कार्यक्षम पीनक	हाथ धोने की सुविधा	संगठनसुद्धाएत शौचालय सुविधाओं वाले स्कूल	
	Electricity	Functional Electricity	Computer Facility	Functional Computers facility used for pedagogical purposes	Internet facility	Drinking Water	Functional Drinking Water	Hand wash facility	Schools with CWSN Toilet facilities	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	383	371	284	277	109	414	414	414	112	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61509	61463	57935	34522	6422	61676	61646	61671	13585	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2626	1980	1292	1161	05	2853	2868	1703	365	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	50288	49794	10481	9051	915	56071	54727	53519	11394	Assam
बिहार	26201	26163	15411	14866	1081	87675	85402	79217	14141	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	230	231	230	230	28	230	230	230	175	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	52878	51727	36778	27183	3056	56078	55146	55339	37409	Chhattisgarh
दार्जिलीगंज, दारन और डुमकी और दूरी	459	455	437	436	00	459	459	459	422	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	5488	5488	5463	5449	5488	5488	5488	5487	5479	Delhi
गोवा	1504	1504	817	791	1628	1504	1504	1504	115	Goa
गुजरात	59570	53564	52258	31374	5606	59666	53554	52360	19978	Gujarat
हरियाणा	23389	23174	22475	22718	1461	23035	23498	23449	11228	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17758	17584	7540	6874	632	18062	18062	17931	4298	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	22301	21231	9442	8352	915	24149	23264	22639	1770	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	42740	41441	34521	18582	2330	43885	42785	41455	2661	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	75427	75192	37171	34718	3355	76060	75098	69271	13477	Karnataka
केरल	15929	15914	13821	13782	1020	15928	15897	15904	6898	Kerala
लद्दाख	804	779	438	426	00	988	985	884	188	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	37	37	37	36	35	37	37	36	21	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	110628	103960	33686	31542	4873	122337	112917	114606	27369	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	103110	84428	86000	80615	6839	107904	106676	107071	64758	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	3122	2828	1491	1396	180	4627	4627	3650	315	Manipur
मेघालय	4048	3781	2478	2285	282	8240	7157	5780	402	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3427	3225	1532	1401	98	3590	3547	2605	715	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2129	1895	1629	1385	307	3855	1718	1727	179	Nagaland
ओडिशा	57570	56881	28296	26817	4607	61815	61386	60975	19543	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	729	725	729	728	29	729	729	729	292	Puducherry
पंजाब	27577	27541	27157	26338	1095	27575	27504	27549	15258	Punjab
राजस्थान	59411	56136	51900	46274	7074	30380	55901	102510	23633	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1239	1228	1150	1082	70	1244	1232	1218	306	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58150	58150	42969	42648	5150	58150	58150	58150	30338	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	40498	35283	13449	17912	1125	41271	36751	38568	2377	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3098	2967	1811	1656	1475	4446	3985	4281	478	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	214251	209611	67919	61136	8186	258542	242609	226118	96482	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	20853	20337	13366	13822	1192	21823	20681	21862	2420	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	92167	91154	19277	18888	1997	93987	93987	93333	18582	West Bengal
भारत	1348828	1312345	700025	636428	728012	1442821	1400721	1379992	676748	India

स्रोत: एनडीएआईएन - १ (अक्टूबर 2022-23), स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता, भारत सरकार
Source: UDISE+ Report 2022-23, DGE School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



संख्यिका 4.23 (अ): राज्यों/विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विद्यालयों की संख्या
Table 4.23 (a): State-wise Number of School having Different Facility

2023-24 (NEP Structure)										
राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	विद्युत	कार्यात्मक विद्युत	कंप्यूटर सुविधा	शैक्षणिक उद्देश्यों के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कार्यात्मक कंप्यूटर की सुविधा	इंटरनेट सुविधा	पीन जल	कार्यात्मक पीन जल	हस्त धोने की सुविधा	सीन-सेक्टर परिसरों में सुविधाओं वाले विद्यालय	State /UT
	Electricity	Functional Electricity	Computer Facility	Functional Computer facility used for pedagogical purposes	Internet Facility	Drinking Water	Functional Drinking Water	Hand wash facility	Schools with CWSN Toilet facilities	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	384	379	283	277	239	412	430	422	115	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	61258	61213	53556	51585	57652	61366	61217	61106	34172	Andhra Pradesh
असम प्रदेश	2830	3023	1487	1319	1065	2912	2490	1768	397	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	49262	48850	38463	31637	25490	54341	53294	52307	12175	Assam
बिहार	75545	74183	18885	17465	17492	96577	88330	77311	24483	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	230	230	230	230	229	230	230	230	181	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	53596	51347	38094	21243	34722	56883	55119	55774	37273	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमण और दीऊ	432	432	419	417	429	432	432	432	396	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
दिल्ली	5497	5497	5495	5494	5497	5497	5497	5497	5497	Delhi
गोवा	1487	1487	836	816	1303	1487	1487	1487	131	Goa
गुजरात	53593	53579	52543	51466	50351	53402	53386	52971	29884	Gujarat
हरियाणा	21470	23371	22721	22314	15926	23511	23497	23465	11983	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	17750	17688	5640	8004	8683	17826	17826	17736	4799	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	22114	20889	10055	8612	11016	24149	23508	22635	1884	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	42343	43922	33472	18942	23435	43843	42831	41775	8020	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	75139	74259	69131	66721	27529	75799	75448	75096	14259	Karnataka
केरल	15852	15836	15774	15722	14616	15850	15828	15844	5614	Kerala
लद्दाख	791	736	527	452	455	955	899	708	186	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	37	37	37	36	37	37	37	36	23	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	110784	104902	69784	59672	53376	122746	115970	115446	28014	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	102393	95148	88203	81906	73073	107886	106474	106980	46743	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	3143	2818	1556	1419	1499	4034	4620	3694	349	Manipur
मेघालय	4284	3915	2751	2442	3580	8342	7197	5942	457	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	3437	3234	1836	1680	982	3997	3539	2994	731	Mizoram
नागालैंड	2208	1995	2256	1973	1525	1949	1811	1850	215	Nagaland
ओडिशा	59511	59076	36628	34401	56582	61685	61482	61341	46521	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	735	735	735	730	735	735	735	735	311	Puducherry
पंजाब	27390	27389	27973	26524	26274	27381	27311	27372	15537	Punjab
राजस्थान	98443	97294	55593	49189	73634	105137	97733	109947	24150	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	1239	1216	1152	1111	587	1249	1240	1226	328	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	58106	58106	42846	42348	58106	58106	57875	58106	36313	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगणा	40834	39535	33434	30119	17114	43800	39762	39507	3072	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	3999	3748	2427	2298	1736	4623	4277	4416	558	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	220366	215965	102539	86115	98346	253303	245793	244750	111643	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तरांचल	20818	23448	19518	17751	15456	23958	20937	22000	2928	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	92071	91136	20958	20488	16414	93573	93271	92197	28783	West Bengal
भारत	1350613	1319792	841327	748918	792992	1447311	1411865	1393942	506695	India

स्रोत: सूचनात्मक प्रणाली 2023-24, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता, भारत सरकार

Source: UDISE+ Report 2023-24. Do School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



तालिका 4.24 : इंटरनेट सुविधा वाले माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों का प्रतिशत

Table 4.24: Percentage of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with internet facilities

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	State /UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	70.1	67	71.6	64.7	49.2	74.4	89.3	93.4	96	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	43.2	38.1	38.1	41.8	37.9	60.2	78.8	99.9	98.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	44.2	42.9	36.6	32.2	33	34.7	58.6	60.7	63.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	13.7	15	16.4	20.9	12.6	24.6	29.8	34.6	53.8	Assam
बिहार	16.8	16.4	13.4	15	18.8	16.3	19.5	26.8	29.4	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	98.7	100	98.8	100	100	100	100	100	100	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	27.9	27.9	22.6	27.1	37	46.8	65.4	75.3	76.1	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	82.1	85.4	89.1	93.6	100	91.9	100	100	100	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	88.5	92.3	97.7	93.8	95.8					Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	95.5	97.1	99.9	98.1	98.9	98.8	100	100	100	Delhi
गोवा	94	93.2	93.8	92.1	87.1	85	89.9	99.5	97.4	Goa
गुजरात	70.5	68.9	70.7	72.4	73.6	75.1	86.8	88.4	89	Gujarat
हरियाणा	65.7	74.1	76.7	80.5	82.8	83.3	84.9	88.1	92.7	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	61.1	64.1	59.9	75.4	77.8	78.7	81.8	80.9	88	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	22.6	25	26.2	37.3	37.7	40.3	52.4	60.2	64.4	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	24	35.8	33.8	47.3	54.4	56.2	57.5	64.5	71.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	36.3	35.1	24.4	25.1	31.1	54.7	61.9	68.9	73.1	Karnataka
केरल	96.7	96.6	93	96.7	97.4	97.8	99.1	99.6	97.6	Kerala
लद्दाख					50.6	86.3	47.5	59.1	62.4	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	38	36.8	44.9	45	47.9	50.2	59.7	65.4	68.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	61.9	64.4	66.3	70.8	71.9	73	76.5	83.6	86.3	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	31.6	31.7	25.7	36.2	39.5	42.8	48.5	54.6	60.3	Manipur
मेघालय	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.9	30.1	22.4	35.4	40	43.1	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	28.8	26.3	13.8	14.8	15.9	18.2	12	21.5	38.3	Mizoram
नागालैंड	37.1	37.2	35.9	43.4	44.4	46.3	68.6	75.9	76.9	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21.3	25.1	27.8	35.9	11.3	22.3	35.4	87.7	91.7	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	89.9	92.4	91.8	96.3	98.7	100	98.7	100	100	Puducherry
पंजाब	85.4	86.7	35.2	90.3	90.8	95.3	95.6	97.6	97.9	Punjab
राजस्थान	45.7	51.1	50.3	70.1	15.5	77.1	83.4	84	85.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	47.3	47.3	43.8	42.9	3.1	46.6	58.1	66.3	69	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	84.4	84.2	85.7	72.2	91	91.1	94.8	100	98.9	Tamilnadu
तेलंगाना	33.8	36.4	43	42.9	47.9	50.7	49.7	63.5	68.9	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	8.3	10	11.2	10.4	11.2	16.6	42.6	51.4	57.3	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	31.3	32.1	31.9	41.1	46.4	49.4	53.2	64.3	68.2	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	38.4	37.8	37.9	42	43.4	43.6	48.2	82.3	78.9	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	45.1	49.3	34.5	53.9	72	76.1	95.3	82.7	84.5	West Bengal
भारत	46.3	47.7	44	52.3	38.5	60.2	67.1	75.5	78.5	India

स्रोत: एसडीजी-प्रगति रिपोर्ट, 2025 Source: SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2025

#The data in respect of Ladakh is included in J&K for the period 2015-16 to 2018-19



तालिका 4.25: बुनियादी ढांचे और सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता, स्कूल प्रबंधन और स्कूल श्रेणी के अनुसार स्कूलों की संख्या

Table 4.25: Number of Schools by Availability of Infrastructure and Facilities, School Management and School Category												
सुविधाएँ	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Facilities	
स्कूलों की कुल संख्या	1522346	1535610	1558903	1551000	1507708	150936	1489115	1466109	1471891	1471473	Total No. of Schools	
बिजली	956117	1003154	1053343	1190169	1257897	131145	1330305	1344828	1353815	1377945	Electricity	
कार्यात्मक बिजली	891307	933852	984258	1145519	1208636	126635	1289245	1312345	1319792	1352061	Functional Electricity	
खेल का मैदान	1059549	1076101	1095266	1155801	1125093	1143373	1145967	1202097	1212442	1221231	Playground	
लाइब्रेरी या रीडिंग कॉर्नर या बुक बैंक	1261165	1273905	1295731	1249718	1267701	1291577	1299929	1294307	1310284	1316991	Library or Reading Corner or Book Bank	
लड़कों के लिए शौचालय	1443360	1453621	1455469	1438760	1417073	142202	1404342	1373880	1381909	1390242	Boy's Toilet	
लड़कों के लिए कार्यात्मक शौचालय	1387588	1389334	1392644	1359153	1346727	1362716	1353081	1308784	1320654	1334739	Functional Boy's Toilet	
लड़कियों के लिए शौचालय	1468479	1479883	1493372	1469080	1447833	1456073	1439898	1411618	1419242	1421205	Girls Toilet	
लड़कियों के लिए कार्यात्मक शौचालय	1422453	1433685	1440711	1407301	1393181	140514	1398305	1356283	1366750	1372881	Functional Girls Toilet	
कार्यात्मक शौचालय सुविधा	1455737	1465724	1475307	1446258	1431334	144458	1436286	1396263	1404696	1409933	Functional Toilet Facility	
पेय जल	1479354	1411435	913344	1485623	1464728	1470890	1462670	1442621	1447311	1461032	Drinking Water	
कार्यात्मक पेयजल सुविधा	1313149	1335928	764737	1415161	1413789	1436387	1428553	1404721	1411865	1456968	Functional Drinking Water	
हैंडवॉश	785586	853038	906183	1367728	1360494	1388397	1394464	1379302	1393942	1411644	Handwash	
इंटरनेट	136894	145246	212225	290447	335882	369909	504989	728042	792992	933987	Internet	
कंप्यूटर की उपलब्धता	415736	433650	487443	535470	581091	622575	707498	700023	841327	951868	Computer Availability	

स्रोत: यूडीएसई+, स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग, शिक्षा विभाग

Source: UDISE+, D/o School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education



Table 4.26: Percentage of Students Reported a Single Source of Funding for Their Educational Expenses and Distribution of the Total Major Source of Funding for Each State/UT

State/UT	Male				Female				Total				State/UT						
	Percentage distribution of source of funding (1st major source)				Percentage distribution of source of funding (2nd major source)				Percentage distribution of source of funding (3rd major source)										
	we are	parent	school	other	we are	parent	school	other	we are	parent	school	other							
Andhra Pradesh	97.9	8.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	91.7	96.6	3.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	90.3	96.4	3.3	0.3	1.1	100.0	Andhra Pradesh	
Assam	96.5	8.0	1.6	0.9	100.0	98.8	96.8	4.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	94.6	96.9	3.2	1.8	0.6	100.0	Assam	
Bihar	96.9	8.0	0.0	8.1	100.0	98.3	97.6	0.0	0.8	2.4	100.0	93.9	97.2	0.0	8.3	2.8	100.0	Bihar	
Chhattisgarh	96.3	8.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	90.8	96.1	1.6	0.8	2.3	100.0	98.6	97.2	0.9	8.3	1.9	100.0	Chhattisgarh	
Goa	98.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	98.5	0.6	8.7	0.2	100.0	Goa	
Gujarat	96.7	8.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	96.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	94.7	96.5	0.6	8.7	0.2	100.0	Gujarat	
Haryana	96.5	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	96.2	7.6	6.1	0.6	100.0	98.0	94.9	6.0	8.3	0.6	100.0	Haryana	
Himachal Pradesh	97.2	8.0	0.2	2.2	100.0	97.7	96.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	100.0	98.9	98.1	0.3	6.1	1.4	100.0	Himachal Pradesh	
Jharkhand	96.9	8.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.5	96.5	2.3	6.1	1.3	100.0	98.7	96.9	3.1	6.1	0.8	100.0	Jharkhand	
Karnataka	96.0	8.0	2.5	0.6	100.0	93.8	96.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	100.0	93.7	96.9	1.9	6.5	0.6	100.0	Karnataka	
Kerala	96.9	8.0	4.8	0.9	100.0	91.8	96.0	4.0	0.9	1.0	100.0	91.8	93.4	4.9	8.7	1.4	100.0	Kerala	
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	0.0	8.9	0.6	100.0	Madhya Pradesh	
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	96.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	100.0	98.5	98.2	0.3	6.7	0.4	100.0	Madhya Pradesh	
Maharashtra	96.6	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.5	98.7	0.8	6.3	0.4	100.0	Maharashtra	
Manipur	99.6	8.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.4	96.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	99.0	0.0	6.9	1.6	100.0	Manipur	
Mizoram	99.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	99.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	97.7	99.2	0.1	6.9	0.3	100.0	Mizoram	
Nagaland	99.2	8.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	99.1	0.5	6.1	2.3	100.0	91.4	98.2	0.6	8.3	1.7	100.0	Nagaland	
Nagaland	96.9	1.7	0.0	1.8	100.0	80.2	97.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	100.0	92.6	96.8	1.0	8.7	1.8	100.0	Nagaland	
Nagaland	98.1	8.8	7.8	1.7	2.3	100.0	92.2	89.7	3.9	2.1	8.3	100.0	92.7	98.2	5.8	2.3	2.7	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.9	96.1	0.1	2.8	0.6	100.0	89.8	96.6	1.5	1.8	0.1	100.0	Nagaland	
Nagaland	96.5	8.0	3.1	0.0	6.3	100.0	96.2	96.2	2.8	0.3	0.7	100.0	96.4	98.5	1.9	6.9	9.8	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	96.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	96.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	99.7	97.3	2.7	6.9	0.5	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	87.1	8.0	1.9	0.8	2.0	100.0	84.2	90.6	1.5	1.1	5.2	100.0	89.7	94.2	1.6	6.6	3.4	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	89.5	8.0	8.5	7.8	0.9	100.0	84.5	87.7	0.7	10.0	1.6	100.0	87.2	89.2	0.8	8.3	1.2	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	96.5	8.0	0.2	2.4	100.0	78.0	96.2	1.0	0.5	1.7	100.0	79.1	94.6	0.7	6.3	2.4	100.0	Nagaland	
Nagaland	87.7	8.0	1.5	2.3	1.1	100.0	87.7	94.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	100.0	87.7	94.9	1.7	2.1	1.2	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	88.7	8.0	4.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	80.2	94.8	1.4	2.4	0.6	100.0	90.5	95.1	3.7	7.8	0.3	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	91.3	8.0	4.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	88.6	90.4	6.5	6.8	0.8	100.0	90.5	93.7	5.5	6.9	0.8	100.0	Nagaland
Nagaland	90.7	8.0	2.8	1.1	1.3	100.0	88.8	95.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	100.0	90.3	95.9	2.8	1.2	1.4	100.0	Nagaland

Source: Comptroller and Auditor General of India (2015), Survey of Educational Expenditure and Distribution of the Total Major Source of Funding for Each State/UT, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.



Table 4.27: Average Expenditure (₹) per Student on School Education by Type of School for Each State/UT

State/UT	Government						Private Aided						Private Unaided						Others						All Non-Government						All Types					
	Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female			Male			Female		
	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	Person	
Andhra Pradesh	3,884	2,087	1,848	38,162	36,779	35,784	31,628	38,792	32,612	-	62,300	43,300	43,295	30,059	48,143	12,503	14,884	13,823	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079
Assam	5,395	3,835	4,746	14,428	16,642	14,734	56,776	69,379	63,197	9,567	5,404	6,700	43,295	30,059	48,143	12,503	14,884	13,823	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079	18,079
Bihar	1,706	4,753	4,157	26,790	24,435	25,730	27,852	26,025	26,637	13,149	2,124	6,521	26,843	25,311	26,208	9,533	9,571	9,361	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656	5,656
Chhattisgarh	3,352	2,327	2,125	18,727	16,562	17,594	24,428	24,945	24,650	31,883	4,735	12,431	22,551	22,144	22,551	6,032	6,032	6,032	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951	19,951
Goa	6,360	2,434	5,478	9,629	9,365	9,526	12,501	20,609	16,539	-	-	-	-	-	10,207	10,009	10,303	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674	9,674
Gujarat	2,926	2,900	2,919	18,380	16,594	17,556	38,857	38,254	38,622	14,169	21,250	17,547	51,231	28,525	30,129	14,956	12,071	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640	13,640
Haryana	4,786	4,192	4,479	48,702	48,541	48,036	40,278	37,268	39,015	21,908	18,524	23,168	41,827	38,028	40,597	27,697	23,465	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720	25,720
Himachal Pradesh	5,932	6,994	6,859	17,778	13,528	14,220	38,193	40,492	39,745	38,556	38,186	35,827	36,778	36,305	38,712	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245	18,245
Jharkhand	1,787	1,835	1,799	12,428	12,262	12,596	28,507	22,267	24,645	14,912	9,654	12,349	24,346	20,935	22,485	8,147	8,453	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	7,535	
Karnataka	3,281	3,052	3,146	24,775	25,256	25,086	59,153	39,618	39,618	18,220	6,000	15,827	36,528	36,521	36,557	19,498	17,947	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256	18,256
Kerala	4,208	2,941	7,038	10,328	10,962	10,443	31,100	36,533	33,786	9,283	36,428	14,923	20,924	26,281	22,883	14,983	17,988	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426	16,426
Madhya Pradesh	2,700	2,473	2,581	26,051	16,420	16,545	21,752	22,368	21,752	3,095	26,774	10,041	31,259	21,590	21,542	10,696	8,515	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946	9,946
Madhpradesh	3,087	2,535	2,810	13,267	13,800	13,175	32,288	31,236	31,923	18,145	38,227	18,207	22,467	20,536	21,409	15,488	12,711	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060	14,060
Manipur	4,796	4,631	4,727	17,671	17,766	17,737	21,210	31,180	31,202	-	-	-	30,946	30,719	30,844	20,425	23,381	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202	23,202
Meghalaya	4,679	5,180	5,025	16,748	10,691	10,719	25,212	19,929	22,616	11,650	-	11,450	14,649	13,153	13,905	9,682	9,265	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166	9,166
Mizoram	5,316	5,393	5,366	17,354	19,350	18,635	17,423	19,334	18,510	-	-	-	17,447	19,348	18,398	12,080	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541	11,541
Nagaland	4,110	3,922	4,031	27,138	19,729	21,365	29,021	24,199	26,039	41,900	-	41,900	28,157	26,086	24,619	19,509	14,510	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039	16,039
Odisha	2,202	1,925	2,098	52,576	29,762	31,391	33,022	24,430	29,965	1,940	1,915	1,507	52,532	26,197	30,063	8,948	5,807	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	7,479	
Punjab	5,205	5,202	5,201	16,903	22,128	19,282	44,876	42,443	43,915	13,100	11,200	11,850	41,815	38,729	40,993	20,650	19,561	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692	22,692
Rajasthan	2,365	2,037	2,154	17,396	16,876	17,489	23,766	22,491	23,081	22,542	-	22,362	23,270	22,212	22,787	14,201	11,709	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	13,066	
Sikkim	5,766	7,003	6,479	24,808	42,716	27,781	37,028	45,981	41,485	-	-	-	35,661	45,810	39,816	17,038	17,431	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263	17,263
Tamil Nadu	2,793	3,211	2,995	21,162	19,016	20,045	46,010	42,095	44,150	30,565	37,718	34,666	59,562	35,040	37,753	22,567	20,615	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	21,526	
Telangana	2,629	2,555	2,609	21,725	32,175	31,900	40,220	36,329	38,679	1,282	16,022	4,554	37,564	35,832	36,847	22,507	19,024	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290	20,290		
Tripura	4,928	3,858	5,428	17,728	11,978	14,740	30,408	27,623	29,134	-	-	26,179	21,598	23,996	9,927	8,803	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	9,207	
Uttarakhand	2,321	2,291	2,309	8,285	9,649	9,162	22,356	24,711	23,316	25,938	20,000	25,189	21,607	22,446	21,907	12,766	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	12,312	
Uttar Pradesh	2,484	2,266	2,235	13,922	12,667	13,888	19,639	18,230	18,948	10,382	9,310	9,201	18,534	17,127	17,909	12,682	10,418	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	11,188	
West Bengal	3,260	3,259	3,252	4,898	4,659	4,671	47,402	30,872	36,887	16,613	14,748	13,560	18,894	12,779	13,857	10,269	7,635	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135	9,135		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7,295	9,046	8,487	16,803	7,900	12,825	30,851	34,186	31,664	-	-	-	30,072	31,270	30,467	16,405	12,292																			

तालिका 4.28: प्रत्येक राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश के लिए व्यय की पंक्तियों के अनुसार स्कूली शिक्षा पर प्रति छात्र औसत व्यय (₹)

Table 4.28: Average Expenditure (₹) per Student on School Education by Items of Expenditure for Each State/UT

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	पठ्यक्रम शुल्क	परिवहन	विद्यालय वस्त्र	पाठ्यपुस्तक/ स्टेशनरी	अन्य	सभी प्रसुर	State/ UT
	Course Fee	Transportation	Uniform	Textbook/ Stationery	Others	All Items	
आंध्र प्रदेश	11,400	2,616	1,326	2,604	533	18,479	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	8,124	1,870	1,489	1,328	1,063	13,823	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	3,545	2,186	1,009	1,763	857	9,361	Assam
बिहार	2,352	648	713	1,567	377	5,656	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	2,980	753	828	1,069	213	5,844	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	12,672	3,152	1,388	2,064	675	19,951	Delhi
गोवा	3,239	1,353	1,200	2,211	1,721	9,735	Goa
गुजरात	7,852	2,686	1,091	1,948	363	13,640	Gujarat
हरियाणा	16,405	3,633	1,966	2,852	865	25,720	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10,255	2,545	2,460	2,531	515	18,305	Himachal Pradesh
झारखंड	3,831	1,141	642	1,434	286	7,333	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	11,914	2,033	1,396	2,564	889	18,756	Karnataka
केरल	7,254	4,505	1,629	2,154	884	16,426	Kerala
मध्य प्रदेश	5,285	1,560	961	1,702	440	9,948	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8,228	2,035	1,086	2,046	659	14,003	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	12,146	5,380	2,351	2,922	703	23,502	Manipur
मेघालय	4,140	1,273	1,686	1,972	394	9,466	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	5,095	2,118	1,980	1,646	562	11,341	Mizoram
नागालैंड	9,861	690	1,610	1,826	1,052	15,039	Nagaland
ओडिशा	3,939	1,199	456	1,392	453	7,479	Odisha
पंजाब	13,205	3,736	1,707	3,251	793	22,692	Punjab
राजस्थान	8,051	1,874	1,151	1,588	422	13,086	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	7,976	2,911	2,465	2,570	1,341	17,263	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	13,422	3,177	1,650	2,466	811	21,526	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	14,026	2,049	929	2,774	811	20,590	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2,909	1,816	1,029	2,571	972	9,297	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	7,904	1,355	927	1,790	336	12,312	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	5,929	1,260	1,102	2,165	732	11,188	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	4,730	1,637	574	1,730	487	9,158	West Bengal
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	5,307	2,046	2,796	2,558	1,945	14,652	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
चंडीगढ़	36,132	6,458	2,491	3,980	651	49,711	Chandigarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	12,411	4,539	923	2,303	503	20,678	Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	6,263	2,659	1,506	2,527	716	13,672	Jammu & Kashmir
लद्दाख	5,426	5,079	1,254	1,359	290	13,418	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	387	109	133	621	551	1,801	Lakshadweep
पुडुचेरी	11,240	3,964	844	1,974	173	18,194	Puducherry
भारत	7,111	1,842	1,070	2,002	590	12,616	India

स्रो: व्यापक मॉड्यूलर सर्वेक्षण: शिक्षा 2025, एनएस 80वां दौर (अप्रैल-जून 2025), सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन विभाग

Source: Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education 2025, NSS 80th Round (April-June 2025), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

(-) indicates no sample observation



तालिका 4.29 (क) : मोबाइल और अन्य उपकरणों पर बच्चों के उपयोग के संकेतक

Table 4.29 (a) : Indicators on Children's Usage on Mobile and other Devices

I. इंटरनेट तक पहुँचने के लिए बच्चों द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण/ Devices used by Children to Access the Internet		(%)
i)	लैपटॉप/टैबलेट / Laptop /Tablet	19
ii)	सुअ का फ़ोन / Own Phone	30.2
iii)	माता-पिता का फ़ोन /Parent's Phone	62.6
iv)	अन्य/ Any Other	3.5
II. बच्चों द्वारा इंटरनेट का उपयोग करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण - उनके माता-पिता के अनुसार / Devices used by Children to access the Internet - according to their parents		(%)
i)	लैपटॉप/टैबलेट / Laptop /Tablet	20.1
ii)	सुअ का फ़ोन / Own Phone	27
iii)	माता-पिता का फ़ोन /Parent's Phone	64.4
iv)	अन्य/ Any Other	1.8
III. बच्चों द्वारा स्मार्टफ़ोन और इंटरनेट उपकरणों के उपयोग का उद्देश्य / Purpose of using Smartphones & Internet devices by children		(%)
i)	खेल/Game	20.8
ii)	संगीत/Music	31.3
iii)	व्हाट्सएप जैसे मैसेजिंग ऐप्स /Messaging apps like WhatsApp	40
iv)	अध्ययन सामग्री का संदर्भ लेना/Referring Study Materials	31
v)	ऑनलाइन कक्षाएँ/Online Classes	94.8
vi)	अन्य/ Any Other	9.5
IV. मनोरंजन के लिए बच्चों द्वारा स्मार्टफ़ोन पर बिताया गया समय/ Duration of time spent by children on Smartphones for recreation		(%)
i)	0-2 घंटे/ hours	78.9
ii)	2-4 घंटे/hours	15.8
iii)	4 घंटे से अधिक/More than 4 hours	5.3
V. स्मार्टफ़ोन और बच्चों में एकाग्रता में कमी /Smartphones and Reduction in Concentration among Children		(%)
i)	हमेशा/Always	13.85
ii)	अक्सर/Frequently	23.3
iii)	कभी-कभी/Seldom	30.15
iv)	कभी नहीं/Never	32.7

स्रोत: रिपोर्ट का शीर्षक 'बच्चों पर मोबाइल फ़ोन और इंटरनेट सुविधा वाले अन्य उपकरणों में उपयोग के प्रभाव (शारीरिक, व्यवहारिक और मनो-सामाजिक): एक अध्ययन, जुलाई 2021', राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीआर)

Source: Report titled 'Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility

by Children : A Study, JULY - 2021', National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)



तालिका 4.29 (ख): अध्ययन/सीखने के उद्देश्य से बच्चों द्वारा मोबाइल और अन्य उपकरणों के उपयोग के संकेतक

Table 4.29 (b): Indicators on Children's Usage on Mobile and other Devices for Purposes of Studying/Learning

I. पढ़ाई के दौरान स्मार्टफोन का इस्तेमाल करने वाले बच्चे /Children who use Smartphones while Studying	(%)
i) हमेशा/Always	13.9
ii) अक्सर/Frequently	23.3
iii) कभी-कभी/Seldom	30.1
iv) कभी नहीं/Never	32.7
II. बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए इंटरनेट का उपयोग /Use of Internet for Education amongst Children	(%)
i) बहुत सीमित/Very Limited	12.5
ii) सीमित/Limited	18.1
iii) मध्यम/Moderate	34.1
iv) बहुत/High	22.1
v) बहुत ज्यादा/Very High	13.1
III. बच्चों के बीच इंटरनेट का अच्छा उपयोग करने के तरीके /Ways to Make Good Use of Internet Amongst Children	(%)
i) नहीं ऐसा कोई उपयोग/No as such use	0.8
ii) कोई अन्य इस्तेमाल/ Any other use	4.8
iii) ज्ञान-साझाकरण पोर्टल/Knowledge-sharing Portals	39.2
iv) ऑनलाइन शिक्षण अनुप्रयोग/Online Learning Applications	62.2
v) वीडियो कॉन्फरेंसिंग/ Video Conferencing	45
vi) बच्चों-आधारित छात्र-शिक्षक संवाद (व्हाट्सएप जैसे ऑनलाइन मैसेजिंग प्लेटफॉर्म पर)/Group-based student teacher interactions (on Online Messaging Platforms like WhatsApp)	64

स्रोत: रिपोर्ट का शीर्षक 'बच्चों पर मोबाइल फोन और इंटरनेट सुविधा वाले अन्य उपकरणों के उपयोग के प्रभाव (शारीरिक, व्यवहारिक और मनो-सामाजिक): एक अध्ययन, जुलाई 2021', राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (एनसीपीसीआर)

Source: Report titled 'Effects (Physical, Behavioural and Psycho-social) of using Mobile Phones and other Devices with Internet Accessibility

by Children : A Study, JULY - 2021', National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)



Chapter 5
CRIMES INVOLVING CHILDREN
&
CHILD PROTECTION

- 5.1** The primary objective of child protection is to ensure that all children are safe and free from any harm. Every child has right to grow up away from violence, physical, emotional, psychological and sexual abuse, exploitation, neglect and harmful practices. Child protection remains a matter of critical importance, reflecting its commitment to upholding the dignity and future of its youngest citizens.
- 5.2** It is the collective responsibility to protect children from abuse or neglect, prevent impairment of their health and development, and to ensure their growth in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care that enables children to have optimum life chances and enter adulthood successfully. Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse is essential to ensuring children's rights to survival, development and well-being. The development, care and protection of children need to be ensured by facilitating access to learning, nutrition, institutional and legislative support for enabling them to grow and develop to their full potential into well-nurtured children with full opportunities for growth and development in a safe and protective environment.

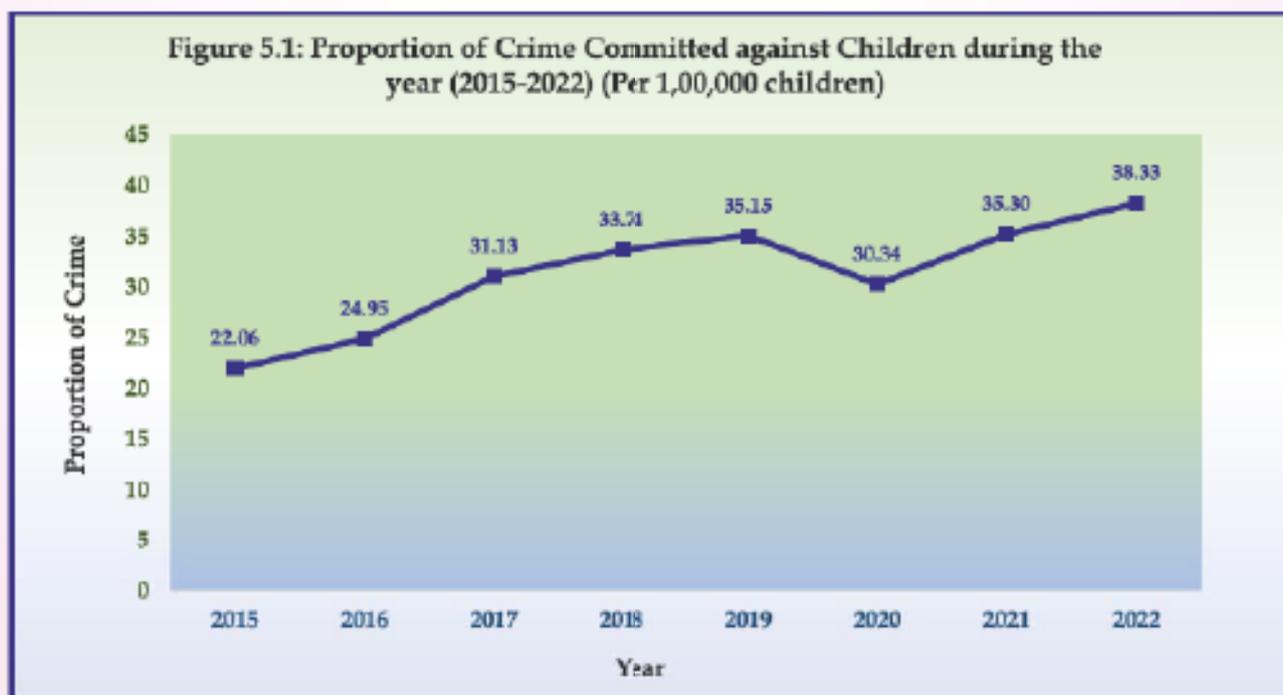
Child Labour

- 5.3** Children are the greatest gift to humanity and childhood is an important and impressionable stage of human development as it holds the potential to the future development of any society. Children who are brought up in an environment, which is conducive to their intellectual, physical and social health, grow up to be responsible and productive members of society. Every nation links its future with the present status of its children.
- 5.4** The magnitude of child labour in India has been witnessing enormous decline as comparison to the last two Census data. As per Census 2011, the proportion of child workers in the age-group 5-9 years is 2% and for the age-group 10-14 years is 5.72% {Table 5.1 (b)}.



Violence Against Children

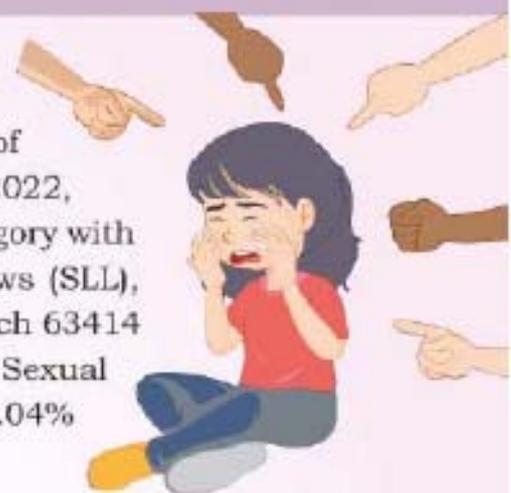
- 5.5** Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years old. Violence against children knows no boundaries of culture, class or education. It takes place against children in institutions, in schools, and at home. For infants and younger children, violence mainly involves child maltreatment (i.e. physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect) at the hands of parents and other authority figures. Boys and girls are at equal risk of physical and emotional abuse and neglect, and girls are at greater risk of sexual abuse. As children reach adolescence, peer violence and intimate partner violence, in addition to child maltreatment, become highly prevalent.
- 5.6** Violence affects all children. But children living with disabilities, those suffering extreme poverty, girls and boys in institutional care, and children separated from their families or on the move as migrants, refugees or asylum seekers face the greatest risk. Sexual orientation, gender identity and belonging to a marginalized social or ethnic group also heightens a child's chance of suffering violence.
- 5.7** From **Table 5.2 (a)** it is seen that crime incidence (IPC+SLL) against children has increased from 1,28,531 in 2020 to 1,62,449 in 2022. Also, the proportion of crime committed against children per 1,00,000 children is also showing an upward trend during 2015-2022.



Source: SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2025



5.8 As per NCRB data presented in **Table 5.2 (c)**, a total of 93,878 IPC crimes against children were recorded in 2022, with kidnapping and abduction emerging as the category with the highest incidence. Under Special and Local Laws (SLL), 68571 cases were registered against children, of which 63414 cases fell under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, accounting for a significant 39.04% of the total.



5.9 From **Statement 5.1** below, it may be noted that under POCSO Act, 46005 cases were reported in 2019 with 46682 victims. The reported cases rose to 63,414 in 2022 with the number of victims increasing to 64,469. Among these, the total number of girl child victims stood at 62,095 cases with number of victims as 63,116 (**Table 5.3 (a)**).

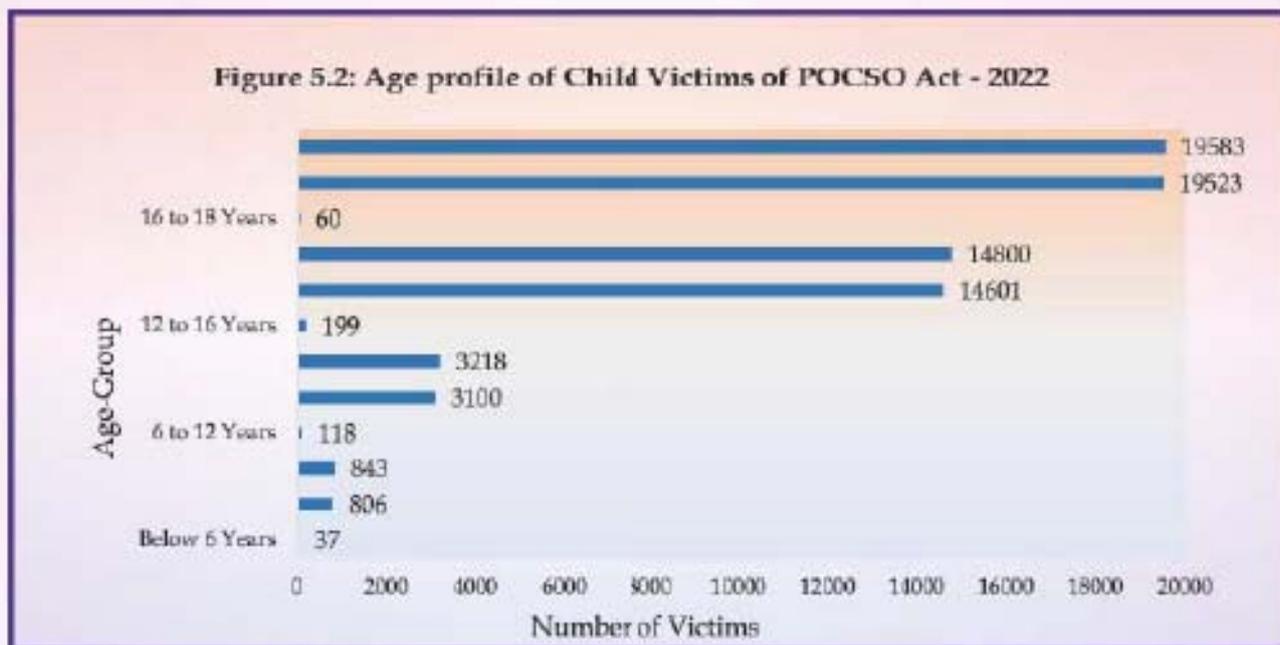
Statement 5.1: Cases under POCSO Act

Year	Number of Cases	Number of Victims	Crime Rate
2019	46005	46682	7.1
2020	46123	46523	7.0
2021	53874	54359	12.1
2022	63414	64469	14.3

Source: *Crime in India, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs*

5.10 Considering the cases with respect to age profile of the child victims, the highest number of the cases were registered in the 16 to 18 years age group. This could be attributed to the fact that children in this age group are often required to travel to distant places for educational purposes, or in some cases, may enter the labour force at an early age, thereby facing greater exposure and vulnerability (**Figure 5.2**).





Source: *Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs*

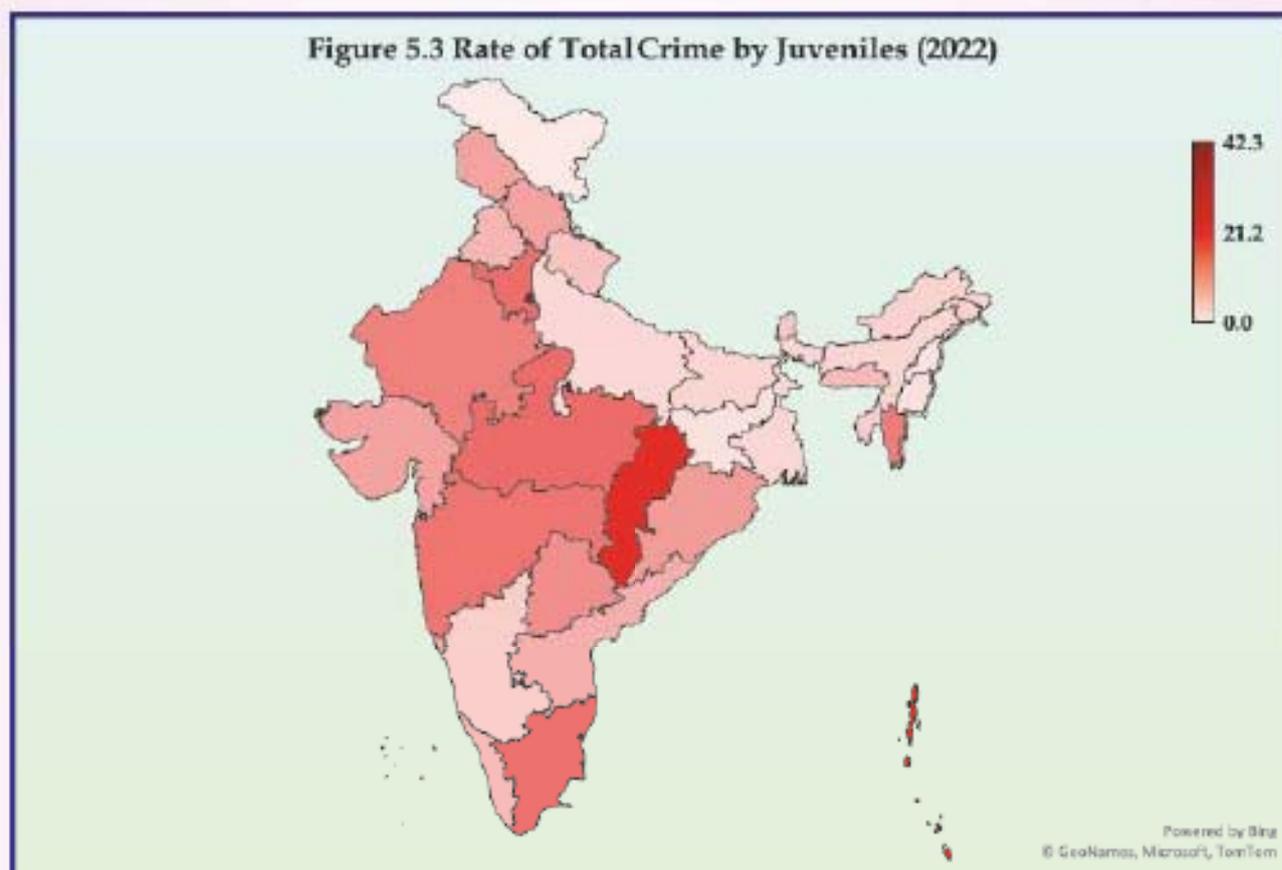
Child in conflict with law

5.11 Section 2 (13) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines a “Child in Conflict with Law” as any child alleged or found to have committed an offence who has not attained the age of eighteen years on the date of the commission of such offence. The Juvenile Justice System is founded on the principle that such children are often the outcome of adverse circumstances and deserve an opportunity to start afresh. In many instances, the offence may be committed without criminal intent, stemming instead from immaturity or a lack of awareness about the consequences of their actions. Recognizing this, the system emphasizes that children in conflict with law should not be punished merely on the basis of the offence committed, but should instead receive individualized, reformative treatment tailored to their needs, as well as their psychological and social background

5.12 In 2022, a total of 30,555 cases were registered against juveniles compared to 29,768 and 31,170 cases in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Rate of crime by juveniles in 2022 was highest in Delhi (42.3) followed by Puducherry (29.6), Chandigarh (24.7), Chhattisgarh (24.2) and Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (22.9). (**Table 5.13**). With regard to the nature of offences, 7,879



juveniles were apprehended under theft, 2651 for Burglary, 209 under Excise act, 464 under the Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act and 66 under the Information Technology Act (**Table 5.14**).



Source: *Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs*

Orphans

5.13 In our country, specific policies have been framed to protect their rights and interests and many orphanages are being operated so as to give a better and protected life to orphan children. The most important step that can play a vital role in improving the life of orphan children is adoption. Adoption is a social, emotional, and legal process in which children, who are not able to be raised by their birth parents, become full and permanent members of another family. It is a connection between the child and the caregiver that is legal and binding on both parties. It can help the children to grow up in a safe and conducive environment and become a responsible, healthy adults who contribute to the betterment of the society they live in instead of harming it.



5.14 As per data on adoption in **Table 5.15**, the number of in-country adoption has consistently ranged between 2,991-4,155 children per year, while inter-country adoptions have ranged between 360 and 653 children annually. During 2024-25, there were 4,155 in-country adoptions of which 2,336 were female and 1,819 were male. This possibly indicates gender preference, with female children adopted more often than male children in in-country and inter-country adoptions. The State with maximum number of adoptions is Maharashtra wherein 849 children were adopted (**Table 5.16**).

Disability

5.15 Disability is significant challenge among children in India, influencing multiple dimensions of their lives. It not only impacts their quality of life and health outcomes but also creates barriers to educational attainment and skill development, which in turn affects their long-term socioeconomic opportunities and social inclusion. Children with disabilities often face stigma, discrimination, and limited access to assistive services and infrastructure, further compounding their vulnerability. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach, including early detection, accessible healthcare, inclusive education systems, social protection measures, and community-based support to ensure that children with disabilities can realize their full potential and participate meaningfully in society.

5.16 As per Census 2011 data, the share of disabled children to the disabled population for the age group 0-6 years is 7.62% and 20.23% for age-group 7-18. The share of disabled children (0-6 years and 7-18 years) to the total child population varies widely across States and UTs. For instance, for 0-6 years, the proportion is particularly high in Uttar Pradesh (20.31%), Bihar (14.24%), and Maharashtra (10.64%), followed by West Bengal (6.48%) and Andhra Pradesh (6.22%), indicating a significant concentration of cases in these states. In contrast, several smaller states and UTs report very low shares such as Lakshadweep (0.00%), Daman & Diu (0.01%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0.02%), and Arunachal Pradesh (0.10%).



तालिका 5.1 (क) : भारत में बाल श्रमिकों की संख्या (5-14) श्रमिक प्रकार के अनुसार - जनगणना 2011

Table 5.1(a): Number of Child Workers (5-14, by Worker Type, India - Census 2011)

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	मुख्य श्रमिक			सीमांत श्रमिक (3 महीने से कम)			सीमांत श्रमिक (3-6 महीने)			काम की तलाश/उपलब्धता वाले श्रमिक			State/UT
	Main Workers			Marginal Workers (Less than 3 months)			Marginal Workers (3-6 months)			Seeking/Available for Work			
	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban	कुल Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	40491	363	999	106	1	107	357	209	566	184	76	260	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	10542271	94907	404891	46196	4369	50525	116263	101364	217627	53219	26782	80001	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	278374	847	5766	3334	145	3479	8125	1659	7784	2374	679	3053	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	6290963	10013	99512	53364	1112	54476	119396	11428	130824	57707	4834	62541	Assam
बिहार	26103746	40270	451590	170080	5580	175630	419551	413318	461289	187210	18602	199812	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	5458	3014	3135	16	80	96	18	1073	1091	4	466	450	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	4496064	11622	63884	110362	2733	112795	73418	5676	81094	37857	1905	39762	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली और नगर हवेली	43392	400	1054	325	5	330	493	376	671	140	65	205	Delhi & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	12102	642	774	3	16	19	31	57	88	17	21	38	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	81031	4396	6920	110	77	187	335	2167	2902	349	965	1314	Delhi
गोवा	7396516	93913	250318	49356	4689	54145	120196	38418	158614	33475	9944	43419	Goa
गुजरात	3492741	20872	53492	22246	1321	23567	24236	20707	46143	9707	6074	15781	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1117624	1407	13004	78384	439	78843	33923	647	32772	9130	266	9436	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2206292	2212	29328	34094	2464	36518	39985	12892	92577	22153	6384	28397	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	6568860	15731	90996	144398	2161	146559	138350	11871	162721	67240	5315	72535	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	6972084	74976	219432	32122	3191	35313	8022	55578	136600	20180	11690	31870	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	2847542	10374	21257	1388	579	1967	1904	9808	21212	6585	5380	12166	Karnataka
केरल	2773	25	28	0	4	4	10	39	49	5	38	43	Kerala
लकाद्वीप	12929610	55791	296310	162745	5458	168203	21859	30867	245726	94284	12023	106307	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	11905670	157333	496976	48646	6026	54672	10875	75459	176344	29248	17635	46845	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	446262	1541	11805	6532	649	7181	13246	2704	15100	6368	1316	7684	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	647118	1314	18839	8913	221	9132	11346	1302	16498	6098	638	6736	Manipur
मिज़ोरम	124984	777	2793	2409	838	3247	1158	580	1738	339	229	588	Mizoram
नागालैंड	354773	1401	11062	32761	1947	34708	13738	2282	18020	5536	942	6478	Nagaland
नागालैंड	88477	28844	26873	98	957	995	71	8678	8849	71	2931	2622	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7200338	15699	92087	78614	1721	80335	14940	13954	161994	86061	5069	91130	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	68319	887	1421	27	34	61	26	465	691	97	122	219	Puducherry
पंजाब	3175850	33399	90353	9536	1581	11117	30397	35778	75175	18352	10850	29202	Punjab
राजस्थान	12863568	41956	252338	293620	4770	298390	274387	23271	297658	103230	8933	112163	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	96349	474	2704	4399	67	4456	2807	423	3230	550	80	630	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	6293686	59814	151437	6799	2247	9046	5126	64623	123749	18853	17917	36770	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	549424	946	4998	2376	134	2510	3278	774	1652	3664	384	4248	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	41136396	208311	896301	306308	19832	326140	747869	206396	954765	285760	77909	363669	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	16060010	6897	28098	26789	522	27311	24353	6669	27022	6667	2338	9005	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	12727373	81039	234275	76382	11536	88118	109632	65067	227649	126175	40109	166484	West Bengal
भारत	190612106	1084237	4353247	1812706	87476	1900182	3030525	854609	3875234	1293130	238931	1592061	India

Source: *भारत के महानगरीय जनगणना 2011, भारत के महानगरीय जनगणना की कार्यवाही / Census of India 2011, Office of Registrar General of India*



तालिका 5.1(ख) : आयु वर्ग के अनुसार बाल श्रमिकों का अनुपात, भारत - जनगणना 2011

Table 5.1(b): Proportion of Child Workers by Age Group, India - Census 2011

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	5-9 वर्ष / years						10-14 वर्ष / years						State/UT		
	ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		कुल Total		ग्रामीण Rural		शहरी Urban		कुल Total			पुरुष Male	महिला Female
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.13	1.88	2.04	2.06	2.01	3.25	2.97	3.14	3.58	2.69	Andaman & Nicobar Islands				
आंध्र प्रदेश	1.64	3.10	2.11	2.17	2.04	7.02	4.88	6.33	6.26	6.41	Andhra Pradesh				
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2.78	2.63	2.75	2.71	2.80	7.52	4.55	6.87	6.67	7.07	Arunachal Pradesh				
असम	1.66	1.77	1.67	1.74	1.60	6.75	4.16	6.46	7.91	4.93	Assam				
बिहार	2.34	2.16	2.32	2.42	2.21	5.47	3.93	5.31	6.06	4.48	Bihar				
चंडीगढ़	0.72	1.52	1.50	1.61	1.36	5.28	3.10	3.16	3.58	2.64	Chandigarh				
छत्तीसगढ़	1.65	0.74	1.46	1.43	1.50	8.80	2.68	7.54	7.38	7.70	Chhattisgarh				
दादरा और नगर हवेली	0.73	0.93	0.81	0.89	0.73	5.91	3.48	5.03	4.56	5.55	Dadra & Nagar Haveli				
दमन और दीव	0.45	0.71	0.63	0.66	0.60	2.21	5.68	4.41	6.48	2.01	Daman & Diu				
दिल्ली	0.55	0.63	0.62	0.67	0.57	1.36	1.63	1.62	2.15	0.99	Delhi				
गोवा	3.55	4.35	4.05	4.04	4.06	4.73	5.40	5.15	5.47	4.80	Goa				
गुजरात	1.41	1.64	1.50	1.59	1.38	7.27	4.25	6.11	6.41	5.77	Gujarat				
हरियाणा	0.98	1.86	1.27	1.32	1.21	3.52	3.23	3.43	3.79	2.97	Haryana				
हिमाचल प्रदेश	5.71	1.70	5.35	5.22	5.49	16.06	3.05	14.86	14.32	15.47	Himachal Pradesh				
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.08	2.56	2.18	2.21	2.15	6.32	4.68	5.95	6.02	5.87	Jammu & Kashmir				
झारखंड	2.40	1.06	2.14	2.12	2.15	8.98	2.43	7.80	7.70	7.49	Jharkhand				
कर्नाटक	1.55	2.22	1.79	1.85	1.74	6.45	4.38	5.71	6.13	5.26	Karnataka				
केरल	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.64	0.59	1.10	1.00	1.05	1.22	0.88	Kerala				
लक्षद्वीप	0.22	0.82	0.67	0.80	0.53	0.72	0.76	0.75	0.95	0.57	Lakshadweep				
मध्य प्रदेश	1.75	1.28	1.64	1.64	1.65	7.67	3.24	6.59	6.83	6.33	Madhya Pradesh				
महाराष्ट्र	2.33	1.98	2.18	2.23	2.13	5.71	3.49	4.78	5.06	4.47	Maharashtra				
मणिपुर	4.10	2.02	3.56	3.61	3.51	8.82	4.05	7.56	7.52	7.60	Manipur				
मेघालय	3.31	1.25	3.00	2.99	3.02	9.72	3.15	8.57	9.49	7.62	Meghalaya				
मिज़ोरम	1.60	0.86	1.27	1.24	1.30	7.56	3.06	5.37	5.21	5.54	Mizoram				
नागालैंड	7.41	2.35	6.12	6.07	6.18	25.00	6.27	19.92	19.88	19.96	Nagaland				
ओडिशा	1.52	1.57	1.53	1.52	1.54	6.74	3.46	6.26	6.35	6.15	Odisha				
पुडुचेरी	0.82	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.73	1.46	1.26	1.33	1.62	1.02	Puducherry				
पंजाब	1.88	2.83	2.22	2.34	2.08	4.65	5.07	4.80	5.66	3.71	Punjab				
राजस्थान	1.73	0.99	1.58	1.48	1.68	10.23	2.87	8.61	7.52	9.84	Rajasthan				
सिक्किम	4.09	1.80	3.58	3.70	3.47	14.60	5.02	12.49	12.94	12.03	Sikkim				
तमिलनाडु	1.51	1.69	1.59	1.62	1.56	3.40	2.90	3.17	3.47	2.85	Tamil Nadu				
त्रिपुरा	0.82	0.72	0.80	0.84	0.75	3.35	1.86	3.04	3.38	2.68	Tripura				
उत्तर प्रदेश	2.60	3.17	2.71	2.87	2.53	5.84	5.60	5.79	6.66	4.81	Uttar Pradesh				
उत्तराखंड	2.10	1.58	1.96	1.94	1.98	6.25	3.07	5.39	5.54	5.22	Uttarakhand				
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.12	1.83	1.31	1.39	1.22	4.87	4.74	4.83	6.02	3.59	West Bengal				
भारत	2.01	1.96	2.00	2.06	1.93	6.42	3.84	5.72	6.14	5.26	India				

स्रोत / Source: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय / Census of India 2011, Office of Registrar General of India



तालिका 5.2 (क) : बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध (आईपीसी + एसएलएल)

Table 5.2 (a) : Crime Against Children (IPC + SLL)

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	अपराध की घटना			बच्चों के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध की दर (2022)	State/UT
	Crime Incidence				
	2020	2021	2022	Rate of Total Crime against Children (2022)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	141	124	146	130.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	2648	2669	3308	21.9	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	113	162	143	24.3	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	4622	5282	4084	33.8	Assam
बिहार	6591	6894	8122	17.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	209	234	224	69.1	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	5056	6001	6177	63.4	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव++	67	104	107	55.7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu++
दिल्ली	5362	7118	7468	134.9	Delhi
गोवा	125	151	184	48.2	Goa
गुजरात	4075	4515	4964	23.7	Gujarat
हरियाणा	4338	5700	6138	67.3	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	636	740	740	34.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	606	845	920	18.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	1795	1867	1917	13.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	5471	7261	7988	41.3	Karnataka
केरल	3941	4536	5640	60.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	2	1	8	9.4	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	9	17	11	55.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	17008	19173	20415	71.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	14371	17261	20762	57.5	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	125	143	120	11.6	Manipur
मेघालय	415	481	496	35.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	142	122	135	32.0	Mizoram
#नागालैंड	31	51	35	4.3	#Nagaland
ओडिशा	6330	7899	8240	57.2	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	71	122	139	38.8	Puducherry
पंजाब	2121	2556	2494	28.5	Punjab
राजस्थान	6580	7653	9370	33.3	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	147	149	159	77.2	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	4338	6064	6580	31.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4200	5667	5657	49.7	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	260	236	220	17.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	15271	16838	18682	21.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1066	1245	1706	44.9	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	10248	9523	8950	29.8	West Bengal
भारत	128531	149404	162449	36.6	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय

Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs

Actual Population of Children as per the Population Census 2011 (RCI).

++ Crime Rate is calculated as per one lakh of population. States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures.

As per data provided by States/UTs

Clarifications are pending from Nagaland



तालिका 5.2 (ख) : वर्ष के दौरान बच्चों के विरुद्ध किए गए अपराधों का अनुपात (प्रति 1,00,000 बच्चे)
Table 5.2 (b): Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year (2015-2022) (Per 1,00,000 children)

राज्य / केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	State/UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	74.29	66.43	91.43	125.00	114.29	130.00	115.50	136.36	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
अंध्र प्रदेश	13.06	11.88	17.39	17.89	17.28	18.12	18.60	23.86	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	42.98	29.57	34.89	39.57	37.45	21.36	27.60	28.64	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	24.01	33.34	48.46	49.04	59.36	43.48	45.80	38.22	Assam
बिहार	4.49	9.04	12.45	17.29	21.92	14.54	15.30	18.09	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	74.00	59.00	75.00	72.00	73.25	70.94	85.00	71.56	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	45.44	48.61	67.66	72.23	59.16	53.41	63.50	64.89	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	26.92	16.15	24.62	29.23	40.77	35.26	54.70	61.58	Daadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	35.56	43.33	27.78	38.89	56.67				Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	182.18	157.84	154.09	166.00	151.59	103.32	143.10	156.70	Delhi
गोवा	49.23	48.46	40.00	38.65	36.54	35.53	41.80	51.84	Goa
गुजरात	18.04	18.25	19.65	24.93	23.58	20.88	22.30	24.85	Gujarat
हरियाणा	36.51	34.42	47.78	53.88	59.89	48.85	65.80	69.99	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	23.15	22.82	27.13	44.12	36.44	31.49	35.10	36.47	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	6.93	9.00	8.11	11.47	11.00	13.54	18.00	20.30	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	3.11	6.07	9.76	11.36	12.84	13.14	13.90	14.34	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.78	24.37	33.03	34.61	35.29	31.72	41.30	46.71	Karnataka
केरल	26.38	32.26	40.35	47.75	52.56	44.31	56.20	62.34	Kerala
लद्दाख						2.50	1.30	10.00	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	10.00	25.00	20.00	40.00	130.00	45.00	85.00	55.00	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	43.49	46.27	68.17	64.41	67.13	61.89	70.20	72.91	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	38.26	40.02	48.01	52.52	54.08	40.68	49.30	59.66	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	12.50	14.79	13.44	14.27	15.83	12.33	14.50	12.14	Manipur
मेघालय	25.90	24.90	38.50	39.60	39.90	31.09	35.80	38.04	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	58.11	57.03	62.70	60.81	44.05	36.90	30.20	34.29	Mizoram
नागालैंड	9.40	13.13	15.07	12.09	10.45	4.39	6.60	4.63	Nagaland
ओडिशा	18.58	23.97	22.93	37.41	50.73	44.11	54.90	57.37	Odisha
पुद्दुचेरी	12.13	18.30	20.21	18.94	10.64	19.72	34.40	42.80	Puducherry
पंजाब	21.65	22.06	26.09	27.26	31.16	26.16	29.90	29.18	Punjab
राजस्थान	15.46	15.87	20.36	18.52	27.67	25.44	28.70	33.96	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	33.50	59.50	123.00	126.00	88.00	74.29	76.70	88.57	Sikkim
तामिलनाडु	14.26	15.48	20.79	25.13	22.27	23.86	31.10	34.55	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	27.44	29.02	36.62	36.11	40.76	38.44	53.10	52.01	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	21.05	22.58	23.71	22.98	25.48	21.22	19.40	17.89	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.94	18.20	22.19	23.66	23.54	18.09	20.30	22.32	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	17.22	17.64	25.77	54.29	34.91	28.61	33.40	45.00	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	17.31	24.99	23.92	21.74	21.82	35.29	32.10	30.65	West Bengal
भारत	22.06	24.95	51.13	33.74	35.15	30.34	35.30	38.33	INDIA

स्रोत: एसडीजी प्रगति रिपोर्ट, 2025
 Source: SDG-NIF Progress Report, 2025

Clarifications are pending from Nagaland for the year 2022.

Note: The indicator is defined as the number of victims under crimes against children per 1,00,000 children, during reference year



तालिका 5.2 (ग): विभिन्न अपराध शीर्षक के रहत बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध की घटनाएं- 2022

Table 5.2 (c): Incidence of Crime against Children under various Crime Heads- 2022

अपराध शीर्षक	अपराध की घटना	कुल अपराध घटना में हिस्सेदारी	Crime Head
	Crime Incidence	Share in Total Crime Incidence	
आइपीसी अपराध/ IPC Crimes			
हत्या	1195	0.74	Murder
बच्चों को आमहत्या के लिए प्रेरित करना	333	0.20	Abetment of Suicide of Child
हत्या का प्रयास	302	0.19	Attempt to Commit Murder
शिशु हत्या	83	0.05	Infanticide
भ्रूज हत्या	102	0.06	Feticide
अपारण और परित्याग	818	0.50	Exposure and Abandonment
ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	74284	45.73	Kidnapping & Abduction
ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	54685	33.66	Kidnapping & Abduction
भोज मांगने के उद्देश्य से ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	98	0.00	K & A for the purpose of begging
हत्या के लिए ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	27	0.02	K & A in order to Murder
किरेती इत्यादि हेतु ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण	84	0.05	Kidnapping for Ransom
विवाह आदि के करने को विवश करने के लिए स्त्री को ब्यपहरण एवं अपहरण करना	13641	8.40	K & A of Women to Compel her for Marriage
नाबालिग लड़कों का उपायन	1827	1.12	Procurement of Minor Girls
विदेश से लड़कियों का आयात	0	0.00	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country
अन्य अपहरण	3922	2.41	Other Kidnapping
मानव तस्करी	424	0.26	Human Trafficking
वेशपादुति आदि के प्रयोजन के लिए नाबालिग को बेचना	9	0.01	Selling of Minors for Prostitution
वेशपादुति आदि के प्रयोजन के लिए नाबालिग को खरीदना	3	0.00	Buying of Minors for Prostitution
साधारण चोट	3445	2.12	Simple Hurt
गंभीर चोट	458	0.28	Grievous Hurt
बलात्कार	1004	0.62	Rape
बलात्कार करने का प्रयास	91	0.06	Attempt to Commit Rape
स्त्री की लज्जा भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	2380	1.47	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty
स्त्री की लज्जा का अनादर	53	0.03	Insult to the Modesty of Women
बच्चों के विरुद्ध आइपीसी के अन्य अपराध	8894	5.47	Other IPC Crimes against Children
बच्चों के विरुद्ध कुल आइपीसी अपराध	93878	57.79	Total IPC Crimes Against Children
एसएलएल अपराध/ SLL Crimes			
पोक्सो बच्चों के प्रति यौन उत्पीड़न सुरक्षा संबंधी अधिनियम	63414	39.04	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
बाल बलात्कार	37907	23.33	Child Rape
बच्चों का यौन उत्पीड़न	20753	12.78	Sexual Assault of Children
यौन उत्पीड़न	2719	1.67	Sexual Harassment
पोर्नोग्राफी के लिए बच्चों का उपयोग/बाल पोर्नोग्राफी का भंडारण	696	0.43	18.4 Use of Child for Pornography/ Storing Child Pornography
POCSO की अन्य धारा	581	0.36	Other Section of POCSO
अप्राकृतिक अपराध	758	0.47	Unnatural Offences
किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2000	1830	1.13	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
अनैतिक दुष्वापार (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1956	42	0.03	Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1986	751	0.46	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986
बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम, 2006	1002	0.62	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
साइबर अपराध/ सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम	1360	0.84	Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act
अन्य एसएलएल अपराध	172	0.11	Other SLL Crimes
बच्चों के विरुद्ध कुल एसएलएल अपराध	68571	42.21	Total SLL Crimes against Children
बच्चों के विरुद्ध कुल अपराध	162449		Total Crime against Children
<p>स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs</p> <p>राज्यों/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराए गए आंकड़ों के अनुसार * त्रुटि/ त्रुटि से स्पष्टीकरण लंबित है As per data provided by States/UTs * Clarifications are pending from Nagaland</p>			



Crimes Involving Children
&
Child Protection

तालिका 5.3 (क) : बच्चों के प्रति यौन उत्पीड़न सुझा सबंधी अधिनियम (POCSO) धारा 376,354, 509 आईपीसी							
Table 5.3 (a): Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) r/w Sec.376,354, 509 IPC							
राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	कुल			सिर्फ पीड़ित लड़कियाँ			State/UT
	Total			Girl Child Victims only			
	घटनाओं/मामलों की संख्या	पीड़ितों की संख्या	अपराध दर++	घटनाओं/मामलों की संख्या	पीड़ितों की संख्या	अपराध दर++	
	No. of Incidences/Cases	No. of Victims	Crime Rate++	No. of Incidences/Cases	No. of Victims	Crime Rate++	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	109	109	97.1	107	107	56.3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	2136	2358	14.1	2127	2349	8.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	47	58	8.0	46	57	6.1	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	1703	1804	14.1	1703	1804	9.8	Assam
बिहार	2137	2139	4.5	2126	2128	3.5	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1	1	0.3	0	0	0.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	2366	2383	24.3	2355	2372	15.8	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	55	65	28.6	55	65	13.3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	1512	1530	27.3	1434	1452	14.5	Delhi
गोवा	4	4	1.0	0	0	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	2499	2512	11.9	2461	2473	7.3	Gujarat
हरियाणा	2209	2225	24.2	2092	2107	14.8	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9	10	0.4	5	6	0.1	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	316	318	6.4	303	305	4.7	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखण्ड	894	894	6.4	894	894	4.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	3155	3239	16.3	3141	3225	9.5	Karnataka
केरल	3334	3382	35.4	2957	2977	15.9	Kerala
लद्दाख	2	2	2.4	2	2	1.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	11	11	55.3	8	8	24.2	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	5996	6012	20.8	5935	5951	14.3	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	7572	7781	21.0	7467	7675	12.4	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	55	55	5.3	54	54	3.4	Manipur
मेघालय	371	392	26.9	364	384	21.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	98	102	23.2	96	100	15.7	Mizoram
नागालैंड	26	27	3.2	25	26	2.3	Nagaland
ओडिशा	2423	2423	16.8	2423	2423	10.6	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	105	115	29.3	102	110	12.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	883	884	10.1	841	842	5.8	Punjab
राजस्थान	3731	3734	13.3	3679	3682	9.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	103	108	50.0	103	108	31.9	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	4968	5105	24.0	4906	5026	12.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	2725	2752	24.0	2704	2730	14.3	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	120	120	9.8	119	119	5.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	8136	8151	9.5	7955	7970	7.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	851	853	22.4	822	824	14.6	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2761	2820	9.2	2714	2771	5.6	West Bengal
भारत	63414	64669	14.3	62095	63116	9.3	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

As per data provided by States/UTs

Clarifications are pending from Nagaland. States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures
++ Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per lakh of population



तालिका 5.3 (ख) : पोक्सो अधिनियम के तहत पीड़ित बच्चों की राज्यवार आयु प्रोफाइल - 2022

Table 5.3 (b): State-wise age profile of Child Victims of POCSO Act - 2022

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	आयु वर्षों में / Age in years												State/UT
	6 वर्ष से कम			6 से 12 वर्ष			12 से 16 वर्ष			16 से 18 वर्ष			
	Below 6 Years			6 to 12 Years			12 to 16 Years			16 to 18 Years			
	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	कुल	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	कुल	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	कुल	लड़के	लड़कियाँ	कुल	
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total		
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	6	6	1	1	2	0	30	30	0	44	44	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	1	29	30	0	149	149	0	457	457	0	569	569	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	22	22	0	4	4	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	0	18	18	0	171	171	0	548	548	0	570	570	Assam
बिहार	0	4	4	0	32	32	0	314	314	0	399	399	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0	12	12	0	88	88	0	722	722	0	993	993	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	10	10	0	29	29	Dadara & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	0	19	19	0	83	83	1	379	380	1	418	419	Delhi
गोवा	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Goa
गुजरात	0	23	23	0	74	74	3	912	915	1	1127	1128	Gujarat
हरियाणा	7	52	59	21	111	132	26	512	538	14	597	611	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	0	1	1	1	39	40	0	139	139	0	60	60	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखण्ड	0	13	13	0	17	17	0	220	220	0	320	320	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	0	19	19	2	93	95	2	903	905	1	1306	1307	Karnataka
केरल	0	36	36	21	181	202	78	686	764	16	828	844	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	4	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0	70	70	3	192	195	2	1530	1532	0	1861	1861	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	0	97	97	0	293	293	0	1676	1676	2	2192	2194	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	1	1	0	11	11	1	18	19	0	14	14	Manipur
मेघालय	2	19	21	5	54	59	0	107	107	0	112	112	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	0	11	11	1	26	27	0	19	19	0	8	8	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	0	1	6	7	0	13	13	0	2	2	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	44	44	0	1672	1672	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16	17	0	49	49	Puducherry
पंजाब	0	15	15	0	48	48	0	272	272	0	295	295	Punjab
राजस्थान	0	9	9	0	107	107	0	557	557	0	1021	1021	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	4	4	0	8	8	0	44	44	0	18	18	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	7	61	68	14	217	231	22	1353	1375	12	1930	2002	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	0	18	18	0	141	141	0	631	631	0	964	964	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	5	5	0	15	15	0	41	41	0	17	17	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	19	145	164	28	576	604	44	1430	1474	13	1199	1212	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखण्ड	0	2	2	4	18	22	5	332	337	0	287	287	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	1	109	110	15	345	360	12	663	675	0	554	554	West Bengal
भारत	37	806	843	118	3100	3218	199	14601	14800	60	19523	19583	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs

- As per data provided by States/UTs
- States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures



तालिका 5.4 : बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध (बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम)

Table 5.4 : SLL Crimes against Children (Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act)

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	बाल श्रम (निषेध एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम			State/UT
	Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act			
	I	V	R	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	15	15	0.1	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	3	0.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	86	98	0.7	Assam
बिहार	98	146	0.2	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	2	2	0.6	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	0	0	0.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली और दमन और दीव	0	0	0.0	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	36	177	0.7	Delhi
गोवा	0	0	0.0	Goa
गुजरात	42	52	0.2	Gujarat
हरियाणा	4	5	0.0	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	0	0	0.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	6	6	0.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	62	97	0.3	Karnataka
केरल	0	0	0.0	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	0	0	0.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	87	149	0.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	0.0	Manipur
मेघालय	0	0	0.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1	1	0.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	0.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	0	0	0.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	0	0.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	13	15	0.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	28	41	0.1	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	29	39	0.1	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	175	257	1.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0.0	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	10	12	0.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	54	54	1.4	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	0	0	0.0	West Bengal
भारत	751	1169	0.2	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय

Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs

नागालैंड से स्पष्टीकरण लंबित है / Clarifications are pending from Nagaland

I= घटनाओं/ मामलों की संख्या, V= बाल पीड़ितों की संख्या और R= प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर अपराध दर

I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Child Victims & R= Crime Rate per lakh population

As per data provided by States/UTs

States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures # Clarifications are

pending from Nagaland



तालिका 5.5: एसएलएल बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध (साइबर अपराध/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम) - 2022
Table 5.5: SLI Crimes against Children (Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act) - 2022

राज्य/ केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश	साइबर अपराध/सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम Cyber Crimes/Information Technology Act			ऐसी सामग्री का प्रकाशन या प्रसारण जिसमें बच्चों को यौन रूप से चित्रित किया गया हो Publishing or Transmitting of material depicting children in sexually explicit act			बच्चों के खिलाफ अन्य साइबर अपराध Other Cyber Crimes against Children			State/UT
	I	V	R	I	V	R	I	V	R	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4	4	3.6	3	3	2.7	1	1	0.9	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	101	101	0.7	99	99	0.7	2	2	0.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	37	42	0.3	24	29	0.2	13	13	0.1	Assam
बिहार	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	1	1	0.3	0	0	0.0	1	1	0.3	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	115	115	1.2	112	112	1.1	3	3	0.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	2	2	1.0	2	2	1.0	0	0	0.0	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	117	120	2.1	116	119	2.1	1	1	0.0	Delhi
गोवा	2	2	0.5	1	1	0.3	1	1	0.3	Goa
गुजरात	33	17	0.2	32	16	0.2	1	1	0.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	11	11	0.1	5	5	0.1	6	6	0.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	2	0.1	2	2	0.1	0	0	0.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू पूर्व कश्मीर	2	2	0.0	0	0	0.0	2	2	0.0	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	6	6	0.0	6	6	0.0	0	0	0.0	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	239	249	1.2	235	245	1.2	4	4	0.0	Karnataka
केरल	109	111	1.2	104	106	1.1	5	5	0.1	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	147	155	0.5	137	137	0.5	10	18	0.0	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	57	61	0.2	54	58	0.1	3	3	0.0	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Manipur
मेघालय	2	2	0.1	1	1	0.1	1	1	0.1	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	47	47	0.3	47	47	0.3	0	0	0.0	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	4	5	1.1	4	5	1.1	0	0	0.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	15	15	0.2	15	15	0.2	0	0	0.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	161	167	0.6	106	112	0.4	55	55	0.2	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	26	26	0.1	19	19	0.1	7	7	0.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	6	6	0.1	6	6	0.1	0	0	0.0	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	105	106	0.1	38	39	0.0	67	67	0.1	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	7	7	0.2	2	2	0.1	5	5	0.1	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2	2	0.0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	West Bengal
भारत	1360	1384	0.3	1171	1187	0.3	189	197	0.0	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय

Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs

नागालैंड से स्पष्टीकरण लंबित है / Clarifications are pending from Nagaland

I= घटनाओं/सामग्री की संख्या, V= बाल पीड़ितों की संख्या और R= प्रति लाख जनसंख्या पर अपराध दर

I= No. of Incidences/Cases, V= No. of Child Victims & R=Crime Rate per lakh population

As per data provided by States/UTs

States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures # Clarifications are pending from Nagaland



Crimes Involving Children & Child Protection

चरित्रक 5.6 बरत वलवड नलनेष अधलनलष (18 उर से ररष अतु के बरुु के ररष उर से वलवड) के ररत दुर्ष डररतु के बरुु के वलरुड कुल अररष से अनुडर (2019-2022)

Table 5.6: Proportion of cases reported under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children (2019-2022)

ररष, केड डररलर डरेड	2019		2020		2021		2022		State/UT
	बरत वलवड नलनेष अधलनलष के ररत दुर्ष डररतु	बरुु के वलरुड अररष के अंतुरल दुर्ष कुल डररतु से बरत वलवड के डररतु के अनुडर	बरत वलवड नलनेष अधलनलष के ररत दुर्ष डररतु	बरुु के वलरुड अररष के अंतुरल दुर्ष कुल डररतु से बरत वलवड के डररतु के अनुडर	बरत वलवड नलनेष अधलनलष के ररत दुर्ष डररतु	बरुु के वलरुड अररष के अंतुरल दुर्ष कुल डररतु से बरत वलवड के डररतु के अनुडर	बरत वलवड नलनेष अधलनलष के ररत दुर्ष डररतु	बरुु के वलरुड अररष के अंतुरल दुर्ष कुल डररतु से बरत वलवड के डररतु के अनुडर	
	Cases Registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Proportion of Child Marriage Cases Against Total Cases Registered under Crime Against Children	Cases Registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Proportion of Child Marriage Cases Against Total Cases Registered under Crime Against Children	Cases Registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Proportion of Child Marriage Cases Against Total Cases Registered under Crime Against Children	Cases Registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	Proportion of Child Marriage Cases Against Total Cases Registered under Crime Against Children	
अंडररन डेर नलररर डेर डररु	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
अरुड डरेड	4	0.16	32	1.21	14	0.7	56	0.23	Andhra Pradesh
अरुडरररर डरेड	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Assam
अरुडर	115	1.74	158	1.99	155	1.9	165	1.99	Arunachal Pradesh
बलरर	9	0.09	5	0.08	11	0.2	13	0.16	Bihar
रररररर	1	0.29	1	0.48	0	0	0	0.0	Chandigarh
उरररररर	0	0	1	0.02	0	0	0	0.0	Chhattisgarh
डररर डेर ररर डेररु	1	1.44	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
डरर डेर ररर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Delhi
डररर	2	0.03	4	0.07	2	0	1	0.01	Daman & Diu
डरर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Goa
डरररर	20	0.43	15	0.37	12	0.3	9	0.23	Gujarat
डररररर	20	0.34	33	0.76	33	0.6	37	0.63	Haryana
डररररर डरेड	4	0.53	5	0.79	5	0.7	4	0.54	Himachal Pradesh
डररर डेर डरररर	1	0.23	1	0.17	2	0.2	2	0.22	Jammu & Kashmir
डररररर	3	0.18	3	0.17	4	0.2	5	0.26	Jharkhand
डररररर	111	1.76	184	1.76	273	2.8	215	2.69	Karnataka
डररर	7	0.15	8	0.2	12	0.3	6	0.11	Kerala
डररर	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Ladakh
डररररर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Lakshadweep
डरर डरेड	4	0.03	5	0.08	4	0	7	0.07	Madhya Pradesh
डरररर	20	0.1	80	0.38	82	0.5	99	0.48	Maharashtra
डरररर	0	0	0	0	2	1.4	1	0.63	Manipur
डरररर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Mizoram
डरररर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Nagaland
डरररर	22	0.31	24	0.38	64	0.8	46	0.56	Odisha
डरररर	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	0	0.0	Puducherry
डररर	6	0.23	13	0.61	8	0.3	4	0.16	Punjab
डरररर	10	0.26	8	0.06	11	0.1	10	0.11	Rajasthan
डरररर	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	Sikkim
डरररर	46	1.13	77	1.78	169	2.8	155	2.35	Tamil Nadu
डरररर	35	0.83	60	1.43	57	1	53	0.94	Telangana
डररर	0	0	4	1.54	1	0.4	2	0.91	Tripura
डरर डरेड	4	0.03	12	0.08	6	0	17	0.09	Uttar Pradesh
डररररर	2	0.16	9	0.81	12	1	6	0.35	Uttarakhand
डररर डररर	68	1.1	88	0.96	108	1.1	121	1.35	West Bengal
डरर	520	0.58	785	0.61	1050	0.7	1062	0.62	India

डेर डरररर डररररर डरर डेरर, 2022
Source: SDG-NIP Progress Report, 2022

† Classification are pending from Nagaland for the year 2022



तालिका 5.7: 20-24 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं का प्रतिशत जिनकी शादी 18 वर्ष से पहले हुई

Table 5.7 : Percentage of women aged 20-24 years married before age 18 years

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2015-16	2019-21	State/UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	16.4	16.2	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	32.9	29.3	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	23.5	18.9	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	30.8	31.8	Assam
बिहार	42.4	40.8	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	12.7	9.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	21.3	12.0	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	26.8	26.4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	14.3	9.9	Delhi
गोवा	9.8	5.8	Goa
गुजरात	24.9	21.8	Gujarat
हरियाणा	19.4	12.5	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.6	5.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	8.7	4.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	38.0	32.2	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	21.4	21.2	Karnataka
केरल	7.6	6.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	4.9	2.5	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	1.9	1.3	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	32.4	23.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	26.3	21.9	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	13.7	16.3	Manipur
मेघालय	16.9	16.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	10.8	7.9	Mizoram
नागालैंड	13.3	5.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	21.3	20.5	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	10.7	6.5	Puducherry
पंजाब	7.6	8.7	Punjab
राजस्थान	35.4	25.4	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	14.9	10.7	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	16.3	12.8	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	26.2	23.5	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	33.1	40.1	Tripura
उत्तराखंड	13.8	9.8	Uttarakhand
उत्तर प्रदेश	21.1	15.8	Uttar Pradesh
पश्चिम बंगाल	41.6	41.6	West Bengal
भारत	26.8	23.3	India

स्रोत: एनएफएस-4(2015-16) और एनएफएस-5(2019-21), भारत और राज्यों के लिए राष्ट्रीय और राज्य रिपोर्ट और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के लिए तथ्यपत्र, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय।

Source: NFHS-4(2015-16) & NFHS-5(2019-21), National and State Reports for India and States and Fact sheets for UTs, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare



तालिका 5.8: भारत के बड़े राज्यों में 15-19 वर्ष आयु वर्ग की प्रति 1,000 महिलाओं पर किशोरावस्था जन्म दर

Table 5.8: Adolescent Birth Rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group for Bigger States of India

राज्य/केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश	2019			2020			2021			2022			2023			State/UT
	कुल Total	ग्रामीण Rural	शहरी Urban													
अंध्र प्रदेश	10.7	13.1	5.6	10.9	13.3	5.7	9.8	11.9	5.6	9.7	11.8	5.5	9.7	11.9	5.6	Andhra Pradesh
असम	18.0	18.6	13.6	20.0	21.0	12.7	19.0	20.0	12.0	18.8	19.9	11.8	18.7	19.7	11.7	Assam
बिहार	12.1	12.4	9.5	12.6	12.5	13.4	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.5	12.6	11.8	12.4	12.5	11.7	Bihar
छत्तीसगढ़	13.1	14.2	9.6	13.2	14.4	9.1	12.6	13.8	8.8	12.2	13.4	8.2	11.9	13.1	7.8	Chhattisgarh
दिल्ली	3.9	6.2	3.8	2.6	7.8	2.5	2.7	6.6	2.6	2.6	6.3	2.5	3.1	6.0	3.0	Delhi
गुजरात	10.7	13.4	6.7	10.3	13.0	6.4	9.9	12.4	6.3	9.7	12.3	6.1	9.4	12.2	6.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	6.6	5.6	8.4	4.9	5.5	3.8	5.0	5.4	4.2	5.0	5.6	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	10.7	11.7	0.0	8.0	8.1	7.5	8.0	8.2	5.9	8.1	8.4	5.5	8.0	8.3	5.2	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	2.9	3.6	0.7	3.2	4.2	0.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.1	4.2	0.5	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	12.1	14.0	5.5	14.8	16.3	9.3	15.7	17.6	8.8	15.5	17.5	8.8	15.4	17.3	8.7	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	7.8	8.7	6.4	9.7	10.8	7.9	9.1	10.0	7.7	8.9	9.8	7.5	8.8	9.6	7.6	Karnataka
केरल	9.3	11.5	7.1	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.8	5.5	4.2	4.8	5.3	4.4	Kerala
महाराष्ट्र	4.8	6.3	2.8	6.8	7.7	5.6	6.8	7.7	5.5	6.4	7.5	5.2	6.3	7.4	5.1	Maharashtra
ओडिशा	9.2	9.8	6.3	7.8	8.7	3.5	7.4	8.1	4.4	8.3	9.0	5.1	8.3	9.0	4.8	Odisha
पंजाब	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.1	5.5	6.2	7.1	4.9	5.7	7.4	3.4	5.5	7.3	3.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	7.9	9.0	4.5	10.5	11.2	8.2	10.6	11.7	6.9	10.4	11.6	6.5	10.3	11.5	6.4	Rajasthan
तमिलनाडु	6.8	7.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.5	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	7.7	8.7	6.2	7.5	8.5	6.0	7.2	8.2	5.6	7.0	8.0	5.5	6.8	7.8	5.5	Telangana
उत्तर प्रदेश	8.7	9.5	6.2	11.2	12.8	5.8	10.8	12.2	5.9	10.6	12.0	5.8	10.5	11.9	5.7	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	23.2	25.4	16.8	22.3	25.8	12.3	23.7	27.2	13.8	23.5	26.9	13.9	23.3	26.7	13.8	West Bengal
भारत	10.6	12.3	6.5	11.3	13.2	6.6	11.3	13.2	6.7	11.1	13.1	6.5	11.0	13.0	6.4	India

स्रोत: नमूना पंजीकरण प्रणाली, भारत के महापंजीकृत कार्यालय

Source: Sample Registration System Report, Office of Registrar General of India



तालिका 5.9: सर्वेक्षण के समय 15-19 वर्ष की आयु की उन महिलाओं का प्रतिशत जो पहले से ही माँ थीं या गर्भवती थीं

Table 5.9: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of survey

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	State/UT
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	4.7	3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	11.8	12.6	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10.5	6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	13.6	11.7	Assam
बिहार	12.2	11	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	2.1	0.8	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	4.8	3.1	Chhattisgarh
दादर और नगर हवेली ²	10.2	4.3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli ²
दमन और दीव ¹	4.5	4.3	Daman and Diu ¹
दिल्ली	2.1	3.3	Delhi
गोवा	2.9	2.7	Goa
गुजरात	6.5	5.2	Gujarat
हरियाणा	5.8	3.9	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2.6	3.4	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2.9	1	Jammu and Kashmir
झारखंड	11.9	9.8	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	7.8	5.4	Karnataka
केरल	3	2.4	Kerala
लद्दाख [#]	-	0	Ladakh [#]
लक्षद्वीप	0	1.1	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	7.3	5.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	8.3	7.6	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	7.4	6.6	Manipur
मेघालय	8.6	7.2	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	7.2	4.1	Mizoram
नागालैंड	5.7	3.8	Nagaland
ओडिशा	7.6	2.5	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	3.5	4.1	Puducherry
पंजाब	2.6	3.1	Punjab
राजस्थान	6.3	3.7	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2.8	3.1	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	5	6.3	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	10.5	3.8	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	18.8	21.9	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	3.8	2.9	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	2.8	2.4	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	18.3	15.4	West Bengal
भारत	7.9	6.8	India

स्रोत: एनएफएचएस-4 (2015-16) और एनएफएचएस-5 (2019-21) राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्ट, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

Source: NFHS-4(2015-16) & NFHS-5 (2019-21) National Report, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Note: [#] refers states/UTs not exist at the time of NFHS-4 survey, ¹ Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu is available as one UT in NFHS-5 survey



तालिका 5.10: राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश वार बच्चों के खिलाफ मानव तस्करी: 2022				
Table 5.10: State/UT-wise Human Trafficking against Children: 2022				
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	घटनाओं/ मामलों की संख्या	पीड़ितों की संख्या	अपराध दर++	State/UT
	No. of Incidences/Cases	No. of Victims	Crime Rate++	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0	0	0.0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	3	3	0.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	2	2	0.3	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	44	66	0.4	Assam
बिहार	58	296	0.1	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	0	0	0.0	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	20	24	0.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव	0	0	0.0	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	74	511	1.3	Delhi
गोवा	2	2	0.5	Goa
गुजरात	2	2	0.0	Gujarat
हरियाणा	7	12	0.1	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	0	0	0.0	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	7	10	0.1	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	63	114	0.3	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	5	9	0.0	Karnataka
केरल	27	46	0.3	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	23	39	0.1	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	27	32	0.1	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	0	0	0.0	Manipur
मेघालय	0	0	0.0	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	1	1	0.2	Mizoram
नागालैंड	0	0	0.0	Nagaland
ओडिशा	6	8	0.0	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	0	0	0.0	Puducherry
पंजाब	2	3	0.0	Punjab
राजस्थान	6	6	0.0	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	0	0	0.0	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	2	4	0.0	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	4	4	0.0	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	0	0	0.0	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	9	16	0.0	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	1	3	0.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	29	49	0.1	West Bengal
भारत	424	1262	0.1	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs

++ Crime Rate is calculated as per one lakh of population. States/UTs may not be compared purely on the basis of crime figures

Clarifications are pending from Nagaland.



सारिका 5.11: 2022 के दौरान आत्महत्याओं का लिंग-वार वितरण				
Table 5.11 Gender-wise Distribution of Suicides during 2022				
कारण / Cause	18 वर्ष से कम / Below 18 years			
	पुरुष Male	महिला Female	ट्रांसजेंडर Transgender	कुल Total
निर्वासितपन या कर्तव्यता Bankruptcy or Indebtedness	12	11	0	23
विवाह संबंधी मुद्दे (कुल) Marriage Related Issues (Total)	56	150	0	206
विवाह का समझौता न होना Non Settlement of Marriage	27	45	0	72
दहेज संबंधी मुद्दे Dowry Related Issues	2	52	0	54
विवाह के संबंध Extra Marital Affairs	9	9	0	18
तलाक / Divorce	3	2	0	5
अन्य / Others	15	42	0	57
परीक्षा में असफलता Failure in Examination	548	575	0	1123
नपुंसकता/बंझपन Impotency/Infertility	0	4	0	4
पारिवारिक समस्याएँ Family Problems	1115	1441	0	2556
बीमारी (कुल) Illness (Total)	324	767	1	1292
एड्स/एसटीडी / AIDS/STD	2	3	0	5
कैंसर / Cancer	4	11	0	15
पक्षाघात / Paralysis	7	10	0	17
प्राणसपन/ मानसिक बीमारी / Insanity/ Mental Illness	369	390	0	749
अन्य लंबी बीमारी / Other Prolonged Illness	152	353	1	506
प्रिय व्यक्ति की मृत्यु Death of Dear Person	36	45	0	81
नशीली दवाओं का दुरुपयोग/शराब की शक्त Drug Abuse/Alcoholic Addiction	93	4	0	97
सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा में गिरावट Fall in Social Reputation	28	31	0	59
वैचारिक कारण/नाथक पूजा Ideological Causes/Here Worshipping	13	5	0	18
प्रेम - प्रसंग Love Affairs	672	906	0	1578
गरीबी Poverty	34	20	0	54
करोजगारी / Unemployment	22	11	0	33
संपत्ति विवाद /Property Dispute	55	27	0	82
संदिग्ध/अवैध संबंध (क्रम संख्या 2.3 के अलावा) Suspected/ Illicit Relation (Other than Sl. No. 2.3)	32	21	0	53
अवैध गर्भावस्था (क्रम संख्या 2.3 के अलावा) Illegitimate Pregnancy (Other than Sl. No. 2.3)	0	2	0	2
शारीरिक दुर्व्यवहार (बलात्कार, आदि) Physical Abuse (Rape, etc.)	0	10	0	10
पेशेवर/करियर समस्या Professional/Career Problem	36	43	0	79
कारण ज्ञात नहीं Causes Not Known	533	695	0	1228
अन्य कारण Other Causes	807	820	0	1627
Total	4616	5688	1	10205

स्रोत: भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएँ 2022 /Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2022



Crimes Involving Children
&
Child Protection

तालिका 5.12 (क) : 2022 के दौरान अन्य कारण से होने वाली मौतों का आयु और लिंग-वार वितरण
Table 5.12 (a) : Age and Gender-wise Distribution of Deaths due to Other Causes during 2022

कारण	14 वर्ष से कम				14 वर्ष और उससे अधिक - 18 वर्ष से कम				Cause
	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	ट्रांसजेंडर	कुल	
	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	Male	Female	Transgender	Total	
हवाई दुर्घटना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Air Crash
जहाज दुर्घटनाएँ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ship Accidents
संरचना का ढहना (कुल)	95	52	0	147	51	28	0	79	Collapse of Structure (Total)
आवासीय भवन का ढहना	71	45	0	116	39	20	0	59	Collapse of Dwelling House/Residential Building
आधिकारिक/व्यावसायिक भवन का ढहना	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	Collapse of Official/Commercial Building
खंध का ढहना	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Collapse of Dam
पुल का ढहना	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	Collapse of Bridge
अन्य	23	7	0	30	11	6	0	17	Others
डूबना (कुल)	3077	1282	1	4360	3046	791	0	3837	Drowning (Total)
नाव फलटना	12	6	0	18	28	17	0	45	Boat Capsize
जलाशय में गिरना	2089	859	0	2948	2314	505	0	2819	Falls into Waterbody
अन्य मामले	976	417	1	1394	704	269	0	973	Other Cases
विजली का झटका	428	131	0	559	635	145	0	780	Electrocution
आकस्मिक विस्फोट (कुल)	11	12	0	23	7	12	0	19	Accidental Explosion (Total)
घरेलू गैस सिलेंडर	7	11	0	18	0	7	0	7	Domestic Gas Cylinder
बॉयलर/गैस सिलेंडर विस्फोट	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	8	Boiler/Gas Cylinder Explosion
गोला-बारूद विस्फोट (बल)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	Ammunition Explosion (Forces)
अन्य	3	1	0	4	1	3	0	4	Other
गिरना (कुल)	630	294	0	924	1051	197	0	1248	Falls (Total)
ऊँचाई से गिरना	384	198	0	582	381	97	0	478	Fall from Height
वाहनों से गिरना	81	37	0	118	503	41	0	544	Fall from Vehicles
मैनहोल/सौंवर	9	2	0	11	4	2	0	6	Manhole/Sewer
गड्ढा	28	7	0	35	38	12	0	50	Pit
बोरवेल	5	2	0	7	6	1	0	7	Bore well
अन्य	123	48	0	171	119	44	0	163	Others
कारखाना/मशीन दुर्घटनाएँ	3	1	0	4	17	3	0	20	Factory/Machine Accidents
आकस्मिक आग (कुल)	172	159	0	331	197	161	0	358	Accidental Fire (Total)
विद्युत शॉर्ट सर्किट	32	16	0	48	65	8	0	73	Electrical Short Circuit
दंगा/अहिंसा	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Riot/Agitation
आतिशबाजी	7	2	0	9	4	1	0	5	Fireworks
रसोई गैस/चूल्हा फटना	35	29	0	64	29	38	0	67	Cooking Gas/Stove Burst
अन्य कारण	98	112	0	210	99	114	0	213	Other Causes
आग्नेयास्त्र	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	6	Firearm
खान/खदान आपदा	2	1	0	3	4	0	0	4	Mines/Quarry Disaster
यातायात दुर्घटनाएँ (कुल)	3251	1052	0	4303	11004	2046	0	13050	Traffic Accidents (Total)
सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ	3136	985	0	4121	10409	1913	0	12322	Road Accidents
रेलवे क्रॉसिंग दुर्घटनाएँ	23	14	0	37	79	28	0	107	Railway Crossing Accidents
रेलवे दुर्घटनाएँ	92	53	0	145	516	105	0	621	Railway Accidents
भगदड़	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Stampede

स्रोत: भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएँ 2022
Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2022



तालिका 5.12 (ख) : 2022 के दौरान अन्य कारणों से होने वाली मौतों का आयु और लिंग-वार वितरण

Table 5.12 (b): Age and Gender-wise Distribution of Deaths due to Other Causes during 2022

कारण	14 वर्ष से कम				14 वर्ष और उससे अधिक - 18 वर्ष से कम				कुल Total	Cause
	पुरुष Male		महिला Female		पुरुष Male		महिला Female			
	Transgender	Total	Transgender	Total	Transgender	Total	Transgender	Total		
अचानक मौत (कुल)	562	463	0	1025	575	263	0	838	Sudden Deaths (Total)	
दिल का दौरा	59	55	0	114	126	49	0	175	Heart Attack	
अन्य	503	408	0	911	449	214	0	663	Others	
गर्भावस्था के दौरान महिलाओं की मौत (कुल)	-	30	0	30	-	15	-	15	Deaths of Women during Pregnancy (Total)	
गर्भपात के कारण	-	11	-	11	-	3	-	3	Due to Abortions	
गर्भपात के अलावा	-	19	-	19	-	12	-	12	Other than Abortions	
अवैध/नकली शराब के सेवन से मौत	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	Deaths Due to Consumption of Illicit/Spurious Liquor	
जानवरों द्वारा मारे गए/घायल हुए	50	27	0	77	35	6	0	41	Killed/Injured by Animals	
ज़हर (कुल)	936	659	0	1595	913	631	0	1544	Poisoning (Total)	
खाद्य विषाक्तता	21	17	0	38	46	27	0	73	Food Poisoning	
कीटनाशकों/कीटनाशकों का आकस्मिक सेवन	97	70	0	167	212	287	0	499	Accidental Intake of Insecticides/Pesticides	
ज़हरीली गैस (कुल)	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	Poisonous Gases (Total)	
कार्बन मोनोऑक्साइड (CO) गैस	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Carbon Monoxide (CO) Gas	
अन्य ज़हरीली गैस	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	Other Poisonous Gases	
साँप का काटना	711	509	0	1220	549	255	0	804	Snake Bite	
जानवर/सरीसृप/कीटों का काटना	74	50	0	124	34	16	0	50	Animal/Reptiles/Insects Bite	
अन्य	31	13	0	44	72	44	0	116	Other	
दम घुटना	92	69	0	161	62	45	0	107	Suffocation	
दवा का अतिरिक्त सेवन	4	7	0	11	53	6	0	59	Drug Overdose	
उपरोक्त कारणों के अलावा	962	743	0	1705	899	591	1	1490	Other than above Causes	
कारण शत नहीं	272	137	0	409	535	171	0	706	Causes Not Known	
कुल	10547	5120	1	15668	19052	5114	0	24166	Total	

स्रोत: भारत में आकस्मिक मृत्यु और आत्महत्याएँ 2022

Source: Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2022



तालिका 5.13: किशोरों के विरुद्ध दर्ज मामलें (आईपीसी-एसएलएल)					
Table 5.13: Cases Registered against juveniles (IPC+SLL)					
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	2020	2021	2022	किशोरों द्वारा कुल अपराध की दर (2022)	State/UT
				Rate of Total Crime by Juveniles (2022)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	20	11	24	21.4	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	759	934	912	6.0	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	15	8	15	2.5	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	247	206	246	2.0	Assam
बिहार	827	732	1052	2.2	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	50	54	80	24.7	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	2090	2004	2356	24.2	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवं दमन और दीव +	24	18	44	22.9	Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Damann & Diu+
दिल्ली	2455	2643	2340	42.3	Delhi
गोवा	25	9	25	6.5	Goa
गुजरात	1812	1804	1558	7.4	Gujarat
हरियाणा	1042	1172	1164	12.8	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	202	187	163	7.6	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	171	323	361	7.3	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	59	51	123	0.9	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	438	527	558	2.9	Karnataka
केरल	331	328	443	4.7	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0.0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	2	0	0	0.0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	4819	5684	3795	13.2	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	4079	4554	4406	12.2	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	20	11	9	0.9	Manipur
मेघालय	59	60	68	4.9	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	21	33	48	11.4	Mizoram
नागालैंड	3	7	5	0.6	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1095	1334	1163	8.1	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	58	80	106	29.6	Puducherry
पंजाब	267	311	452	5.2	Punjab
राजस्थान	2386	2757	3063	10.9	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	12	7	7	3.4	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	3394	2212	2607	12.6	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	1013	1152	1096	9.6	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	28	16	33	2.7	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1282	1330	1505	1.8	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	77	60	151	4.0	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	586	551	577	1.9	West Bengal
भारत	29768	31170	30555	6.9	India

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), M/o Home Affairs

Note- Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per one lakh of population
+ Combined data of erstwhile D&N Haveli UT and Daman & Diu UT for 2019



तालिका 5.14: विभिन्न अपराध शीर्षक के तहत पकड़े गए किशोर					
Table 5.14: Juveniles Apprehended under various crime head					
2022					
अपराध प्रमुख	12 वर्ष से कम	12-16 वर्ष	16-18 वर्ष	कुल	Crime Head
	Below 12 years	12-16 years	16-18 years	Total	
आईपीसी मामले/ IPC Cases					
हत्या	8	299	979	1286	Murder
संदोष मानव-वध	0	19	48	67	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder
उपेक्षा द्वारा/लापरवाही से मृत्यु कारित करना	1	91	357	449	Causing Death by Negligence
हत्या का प्रयास	16	406	1591	2013	Attempt to Commit Murder
संदोष मानव-वध करने का प्रयास	1	34	126	161	Attempt to commit Culpable Homicide
चोट	34	1673	5762	7469	Hurt
सार्वजनिक रास्ते पर लापरवाही से गाड़ी चलाना	8	177	699	884	Rash Driving on public way
विधि विरुद्ध जमाव	1	42	107	150	Unlawful Assembly
दंगा	3	224	977	1204	Riots
स्त्री की लाज भंग करने के आशय से उस पर हमला	2	213	774	989	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty
स्त्री की लाज का अपमान	1	11	331	45	Insult to the Modesty of Women
बचकाना एवं अपहरण	5	138	879	1022	Kidnapping and Abduction
मानव तस्करी	0	0	8	8	Human Trafficking
बलात्कार	7	248	984	1239*	Rape
बलात्कार करने का प्रयास	0	4	26	30	Attempt to Commit Rape
अप्राकृतिक अपराध	3	49	55	107	Unnatural Offences
चोरी	30	1600	6249	7879	Theft
सोपमारी	15	676	1960	2651	Burglary
लूट	1	257	1278	1536	Robbery
डकैती	0	45	186	231	Dacoity
जबरन वसूली और ब्लैकमेलिंग	0	28	124	152	Extortion & Blackmailing
छत करना	0	30	92	111	Cheating
आगजनी	1	8	46	55	Arson
जातसाजी, छल करना और धांखाधड़ी	0	30	92	122	Forgery, Cheating & Fraud
कूटकरण	0	2	4	6	Counterfeiting
अन्य आईपीसी अपराध	3	330	1016	1349	Other IPC crimes
कुल संज्ञेय आईपीसी अपराध	139	6593	26188	33261	Total Cognizable IPC crimes
एसएलएल मामले/ SLL Cases					
किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) अधिनियम	2	8	8	18	The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
शस्त्र अधिनियम	0	49	371	420	The Arms Act
उत्पाद शुल्क अधिनियम	0	35	174	209	The Excise Act
जुआ अधिनियम	2	8	43	53	The Gambling Act
निषेध अधिनियम (राज्य)	2	49	273	324	Prohibition Act (State)
नारकोटिक ड्रग्स एंड साइको-पदार्थ अधिनियम	2	54	408	464	The Narcotic Drugs & Psy. Substances Act
सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी अधिनियम	1	14	51	66	The Information Technology Act
अनुसूचित जाति के खिलाफ एससी/एसटी (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम	0	1	3	4	The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act against SCs
विस्फोटक और विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम	0	3	17	20	Explosives and Explosive Substances Act
भारतीय रेलवे अधिनियम	1	4	3	8	The Indian Railways Act
गैरकानूनी गतिविधियाँ (पी) अधिनियम	0	2	21	23	The Unlawful Activities (P) Act
अन्य एसएलएल अपराध	4	30	90	124	Other SLL Crimes
कुल संज्ञेय एसएलएल अपराध	73	944	3502	4519	Total Cognizable SLL Crimes
कुल योग (आईपीसी+एसएलएल)	212	7537	29690	37780	GRAND TOTAL (IPC+SLL)

स्रोत: भारत में अपराध 2022, राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो (एनसीआरबी), गृह मंत्रालय
Source: Crime in India 2022, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs



तालिका 5.15: भारत में वर्ष-वार दत्तक ग्रहण आंकड़े

Table 5.15: Year-wise Adoption Data in India

वर्ष	देश में दत्तक ग्रहण			आंतर-देशीय दत्तक ग्रहण			कुल		
	In-Country Adoption			Inter-Country Adoption			Grand Total		
Years	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18	-	-	3276	-	-	651	-	-	3927
2018-19	1397	1977	3374	232	421	653	1629	2398	4027
2019-20	1413	1938	3351	145	249	394	1558	2187	3745
2020-21	1286	1856	3142	183	234	417	1469	2090	3559
2021-22	1293	1698	2991	155	259	414	1448	1957	3405
2022-23	1286	1724	3010	187	244	431	1473	1968	3441
2023-24	1549	2031	3580	178	271	449	1727	2302	4029
2024-25	1819	2336	4155	142	218	360	1961	2554	4515

नोट: वित्तीय वर्ष अप्रैल से मार्च तक के आंकड़े हैं

Note: Data for the FY April to March.

स्रोत: केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (CARA), महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय

Source: Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Women and Child Development



Crimes Involving Children
&
Child Protection

तालिका 5.17: गोद लेने के आंकड़े 2024-25 (लिंग-वार)										
Table 5.17: Adoption Data 2024-25 (Gender-wise)										
राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	देश में स्तक ग्रहण			अंतर-देशीय स्तक ग्रहण			कुल			State/UT
	In-Country Adoption			Inter-Country			Grand Total			
	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	पुरुष	महिला	कुल	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Grand Total	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप	6	10	16	0	0	0	6	10	16	Andaman And Nicobar Island
आंध्र प्रदेश	49	51	100	1	8	9	50	59	109	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	3	3	6	0	0	0	3	3	6	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	65	85	150	0	3	3	65	88	153	Assam
बिहार	55	88	143	10	2	12	65	90	155	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	5	5	10	3	2	5	8	7	15	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	48	67	115	2	3	5	50	70	120	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली एवम् दमन और दीव	3	4	7	0	0	0	3	4	7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli And Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	40	55	95	5	10	15	45	65	110	Delhi
गोवा	11	12	23	0	3	3	11	15	26	Goa
गुजरात	64	78	142	5	9	14	69	87	156	Gujarat
हरियाणा	21	56	77	6	8	14	27	64	91	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	2	8	0	0	0	6	2	8	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	27	12	39	0	0	0	27	12	39	Jammu And Kashmir
झारखंड	33	27	60	3	8	11	36	35	71	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	128	165	293	5	8	13	133	173	306	Karnataka
केरल	86	75	161	9	6	15	95	81	176	Kerala
लद्दाख	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ladakh
लक्षद्वीप	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	53	68	121	4	8	12	57	76	133	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	362	428	790	22	17	59	384	465	849	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	5	3	8	0	0	0	5	3	8	Manipur
मेघालय	5	11	16	0	0	0	5	11	16	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	17	30	47	0	0	0	17	30	47	Mizoram
नागालैंड	4	5	9	2	1	3	6	6	12	Nagaland
ओडिशा	122	137	259	14	14	28	136	151	287	Odisha
पुडुचेरी	4	12	16	0	1	1	4	13	17	Puducherry
पंजाब	27	41	68	12	19	41	39	70	109	Punjab
राजस्थान	68	86	154	2	4	6	70	90	160	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	11	15	26	0	0	0	11	15	26	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	179	259	438	10	17	27	189	276	465	Tamil Nadu
तेलंगाना	105	145	250	7	10	17	112	155	267	Telangana
त्रिपुरा	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	1	3	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	64	126	190	7	8	15	71	134	205	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	10	8	18	0	1	1	10	9	19	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	131	166	297	13	18	31	144	184	328	West Bengal
कुल	1819	2336	4155	142	218	360	1961	2554	4515	Total

स्रोत: केंद्रीय गोद लेने के आंकड़े प्राधिकरण (CARA), महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग

Source: Central Adaption Resource Authority (CARA), Ministry of Women and Child Development



तालिका 5.18: दिव्यांग बच्च (0-6 वर्ष) - जनगणना, 2011

Table 5.18: Disabled Children (0-6 years) - Census, 2011

राज्य/ केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	दिव्यांग जनसंख्या	दिव्यांग बच्चे	दिव्यांग जनसंख्या में दिव्यांग बच्चों का हिस्सा	कुल बच्चों में दिव्यांग बच्चों का हिस्सा	State/UT
	Disabled population	Disabled Children	Share of Disabled Children to the Disabled Population	Share of Disabled Children to the Total Children (0-6)	
अंडमन और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	6660	385	5.78	0.02	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	2266607	127168	5.61	6.22	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	26734	2123	7.94	0.10	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	480065	35742	7.45	1.75	Assam
बिहार	2331009	290999	12.48	14.24	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	14796	933	6.31	0.05	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	624937	35229	5.64	1.72	Chhattisgarh
दादरा और नगर हवेली	3294	321	9.74	0.02	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	2196	113	5.15	0.01	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	234882	13760	5.86	0.67	Delhi
गोवा	33012	1519	4.60	0.07	Goa
गुजरात	1092302	78316	7.17	3.83	Gujarat
हरियाणा	546374	37733	6.91	1.85	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	155316	7203	4.64	0.35	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू और कश्मीर	361153	27939	7.74	1.37	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	769980	73262	9.51	3.59	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	1324205	92853	7.01	4.55	Karnataka
केरल	761843	26242	3.44	1.28	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	1615	77	4.77	0.00	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	1551931	117731	7.59	5.76	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	2963392	217361	7.33	10.64	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	58547	5201	8.88	0.25	Manipur
मेघालय	44317	5058	11.41	0.25	Meghalaya
मिज़ोरम	15160	908	5.99	0.04	Mizoram
नागालैंड	29631	1930	6.51	0.09	Nagaland
ओडिशा	1244402	81105	6.52	3.97	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	30189	1273	4.22	0.06	Puducherry
पंजाब	654063	43664	6.68	2.14	Punjab
राजस्थान	1563694	89791	5.74	4.40	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	18187	628	3.45	0.03	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	1179963	62538	5.30	3.06	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	64346	4389	6.82	0.21	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	4157514	414824	9.98	20.31	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	185272	12164	6.57	0.60	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	2017406	132405	6.56	6.48	West Bengal
भारत	26814994	2042887	7.62	1.24	India

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के महारजिस्ट्रार का कार्यालय
Source: Census of India 2011, Office of Registrar General of India



तालिका 5.19: विकलांग बच्चों की संख्या (7-18 वर्ष)

Table 5.19: No. of Disabled children (7-18 years)

राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश	दिव्यांग बच्चे	दिव्यांग जनसंख्या में दिव्यांग बच्चों का हिस्सा	कुल बच्चों में दिव्यांग बच्चों का हिस्सा	State/UT
	Disabled Children (7-18)	Share of Disabled Children to the Disabled Population	Share of Disabled Children to the Total Children (7-18)	
अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1055	15.84	0.02	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
आंध्र प्रदेश	391741	17.28	7.22	Andhra Pradesh
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5903	22.08	0.11	Arunachal Pradesh
असम	92054	19.18	1.70	Assam
बिहार	610070	26.17	11.24	Bihar
चंडीगढ़	2869	19.39	0.05	Chandigarh
छत्तीसगढ़	108939	17.43	2.01	Chhattisgarh
दादरा एवं नगर हवेली	768	23.32	0.01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
दमन और दीव	354	16.12	0.01	Daman & Diu
दिल्ली	43137	18.37	0.80	Delhi
गोवा	4100	12.42	0.08	Goa
गुजरात	218551	20.01	4.03	Gujarat
हरियाणा	101081	18.50	1.86	Haryana
हिमाचल प्रदेश	22143	14.26	0.41	Himachal Pradesh
जम्मू एवं कश्मीर	68950	19.09	1.27	Jammu & Kashmir
झारखंड	175189	22.75	3.23	Jharkhand
कर्नाटक	273729	20.67	5.04	Karnataka
केरल	86966	11.42	1.60	Kerala
लक्षद्वीप	284	17.59	0.01	Lakshadweep
मध्य प्रदेश	322572	20.79	5.95	Madhya Pradesh
महाराष्ट्र	563521	19.02	10.39	Maharashtra
मणिपुर	11823	20.19	0.22	Manipur
मेघालय	11650	26.29	0.21	Meghalaya
मिजोरम	2645	17.45	0.05	Mizoram
नागालैंड	5397	18.21	0.10	Nagaland
ओडिशा	225048	18.08	4.15	Odisha
पुदुचेरी	3854	12.77	0.07	Puducherry
पंजाब	118442	18.11	2.18	Punjab
राजस्थान	256195	16.38	4.72	Rajasthan
सिक्किम	2279	12.53	0.04	Sikkim
तमिलनाडु	197678	16.75	3.64	Tamil Nadu
त्रिपुरा	11178	17.37	0.21	Tripura
उत्तर प्रदेश	1064032	25.59	19.61	Uttar Pradesh
उत्तराखंड	36471	19.69	0.67	Uttarakhand
पश्चिम बंगाल	385116	19.09	7.10	West Bengal
भारत	5425784	20.23		India

स्रोत: भारत की जनगणना 2011, भारत के पंजीकरण जनरल कार्यालय

Source: Census of India 2011, Office of Registrar General of India



Chapter 6
POLICY
&
LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 6.1** Childhood is a crucial phase of life, holding its own distinct importance. Children are considered the future of the nation, and therefore, their development and well-being are essential for the country's overall progress. Significant progress has been made across various sectors to ensure that children are able to enjoy their fundamental rights. Nevertheless, due to their increased vulnerability to exploitation and abuse, children are regarded as a disadvantaged group in society that requires special care and protective legislation. According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child, child means a person male or female who is below 18 years of age. The Government of India adopted a new National Policy for Children, 2013 on 26th April, 2013. The Policy recognizes every person below the age of eighteen years as a child and covers all children within the territory and jurisdiction of the country.
- 6.2** Safeguarding the rights of children is crucial since it enables them to reach their full potential. The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to all children in the country and empowers the State to make special provisions for children. The Directive Principles of State Policy specifically guide the State in securing the tender age of children from abuse and ensuring that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner in conditions of freedom and dignity. The State is responsible for ensuring that childhood is protected from exploitation and moral and material abandonment.

6.3 Legal Provisions

- i. **The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006**, Child marriage is a violation of child rights which has serious health repercussion on girls, such as frequent pregnancies, miscarriages and early motherhood. To eliminate the social evil of child marriages, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 was enacted which prohibits child marriages rather than only restraining them. The Act prohibits the solemnization of child marriages where a person who, if a female has not completed 18 years of age and if a male has not completed 21 years of age. According to the Act, child marriage is a cognizable and non-bailable offence.
- ii. **The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012**: To deal with child abuse cases, the Government has brought in a special law viz. "The Protection of children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012". The Act has come into force with effect from 14th November, 2012 along with the rules



framed there under. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all the children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. An offence is treated as “aggravated” when committed by a person in a position of trust or authority of child such as a member of security forces, public officer, public servant etc. The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act, keeping the best interest of the child as of paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process. The Act incorporates child friendly procedures for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences.

- iii. **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** (as amended in 2021) is the primary legislation for ensuring the safety, security, dignity and well-being of children. The Act provides for protection of children in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law by catering to their basic needs through care, protection, development, treatment and social re-integration. It defines standards of care and protection to secure the best interest of child. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules and Adoption Regulations, have also been promulgated under the Act. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (as amended in 2021), has come into effect from 01.09.2022. The Ministry has also notified the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Rules, 2022 on 01.09.2022 and Adoption Regulations, 2022 on 23.09.2022. Among others, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 empowers the District Magistrate to function as the focal point for implementation of JJ Act, 2015 and decide the cases of adoption. The amendment also introduces eligibility conditions for appointment of the members of Child Welfare Committee.

Schemes and Policies for the well-being and development of Children

- 6.4 Under the framework of national policies, various Central Ministries and Departments of the Government of India implement schemes and programmes aimed at the welfare, development, and protection of children. These initiatives address issues concerning the overall well-being of children. Additionally, State and Union Territory Governments periodically undertake numerous programmes to enhance the lives of children. The following paragraphs outline details of some selected schemes and programmes implemented for the welfare of children



6.5 Ministry of Women and Child Development

The Ministry of Women & Child Development is the nodal Ministry for ensuring welfare of children. This is envisaged to be accomplished by way of legislation, policy & schematic interventions along with coordination with other Ministries and Organizations.

- i. **Mission Vatsalya:** Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Mission Vatsalya' which has been formulated for ensuring comprehensive child welfare and protection through the State Governments/ UT Administrations on predefined cost sharing financial pattern.

Mission Vatsalya Scheme provides preventive, statutory care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (as amended in 2021).

The scheme acknowledges the necessity for strengthening preventive action to secure welfare of children. It aims to provide ground level support to children and their care givers, while raising awareness and building capacities under the scheme. Mission Vatsalya is a roadmap to achieve development and child protection priorities aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It lays emphasis on child rights, advocacy and awareness along with strengthening of the juvenile justice care and protection system with the motto to 'leave no child behind'.

Following initiatives under Mission Vatsalya Scheme are undertaken:

a. Child Helpline

Childline Service is defined under section 2(25) in Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 as a twenty-four hours emergency outreach service for children in crisis which links them to emergency or long-term care and rehabilitation service. '1098' is a national toll free 24x7x365 helpline number dedicated for children in difficult situations. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as amended in 2019 and Rules made thereunder also provide role of Childline Services for reporting of cases under the Act.

The primary aim of Child Helpline Service is to support and assist any child who has fallen out of the safety net to provide emergency and immediate response and connect the child to existing long term services. This can range from providing medical, shelter, legal aid, emotional support or guidance. Child Helpline acts as a crucial link between children in distress conditions and services available for their rehabilitation, restoration or social reintegration. For children with different needs, who call in anytime, anywhere, and for anything, it acts as a one-point contact which facilitates



instant access to support, advice and active intervention. Standard Operating Procedure for Child Helpline has been issued to the States/UTs on 31.03.2023 for implementation of the services.

b. Mission Vatsalya Portal

Mission Vatsalya Portal is a Unified Digital Workspace for Stakeholders including for the field functionaries like State Child Protection Societies (SCPS), District Child Protection Unit (DCPUs), Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Child Care Institutions (CCIs), Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) as well as citizens through respective dashboard for all MIS purposes. The portal aims to provide better services to the Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) & Child in Conflict with Law (CCL) through proper monitoring up to grassroots level.

State/UT to ensure regular data entry in different modules of the portal. The different portals under erstwhile Child Protection Services Scheme and Juvenile Justice Act i.e. TrackChild Portal for Missing/Found Children; ICPS Portal for monitoring the scheme and Khoya-Paya Citizen Centric Application for Missing and Sighted Children have been integrated under one single portal.

- ii. **Poshan Abhiyaan:** Poshan Abhiyaan aimed for holistic nourishment scheme to improve nutritional outcomes for children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. The scheme seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery by creating a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.
- iii. **Mission Poshan 2.0 (Mission Saksham Anganwadi):** The Scheme is an integrated nutrition support programme, to strengthen nutritional content, delivery, outreach and outcomes with focus on developing and promoting practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity. The scheme focuses on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment of MAM/SAM and Wellness through AYUSH practices to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anemia.
- iv. **Scheme for adolescent girls:** The Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) has been revised and subsumed under Mission Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 w.e.f. 1st April, 2022. The targeted beneficiaries under this scheme are girls in the age group of 14 – 18 years in the Aspirational Districts and all North Eastern States. This scheme consists of two components, viz., nutrition and non-nutrition. Under nutrition component, supplementary nutrition containing 600 calories, 18–20 gms of protein and micronutrients is provided



in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) for maximum of 300 days in a year. The non-nutrition component is based on convergence with different ministries wherein IFA supplementation, health checkup and referral services, nutrition & health education, skill training etc. is provided.

6.6 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR),

a statutory body, was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December, 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

6.7 Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)

This was set up in June 1990 by Government of India to regulate, monitor and promote adoption of orphan, abandoned or surrendered children, with the principal mandate of finding loving families for Children in need of Care and Protection. CARA is a statutory body established under section 68 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (amended in 2021) under the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated:

- i. To promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate inter-State adoptions in co-ordination with State Agency; To regulate inter-country adoptions;
- ii. To frame regulations on adoption and related matters from time to time as may be necessary.
- iii. To carry out the functions of the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-country Adoption;
- iv. Any other function as may be prescribed.

Accordingly, the Adoption Regulations, 2022 serve as the policy framework governing the procedures and processes to be followed for various categories of adoption, including in-country, inter-country, relative, and step-parent adoptions.

6.8 Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Education

The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) implements two major schemes related to school education, as outlined below. The policies & programmes directly related to the welfare of children studying in School with the purpose of improving GER and Learning outcomes.

- i. **Samagra Shiksha Scheme:** The Samagra Shiksha scheme launched in 2018 is an integrated scheme for school education covering the entire gamut from pre-school to class XII. The scheme treats school education as a continuum and is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal for Education (SDG-4). The scheme not only provides support for the implementation of the Right



of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 but has also been aligned with the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The scheme aims to ensure that all children have access to quality education with an equitable and inclusive classroom environment which should take care of their diverse background, multilingual needs, different academic abilities and make them active participants in the learning process.

- ii. **Digital/ Technological Initiatives:** Under PM e-VIDYA, DIKSHA is the one nation, one digital education infrastructure. All states/UTs have been onboarded in DIKSHA. This digital infrastructure is artificial intelligence-based and is highly scalable. This infrastructure is also being utilized for creating Energized Textbooks in 31 Indian languages and 7 Foreign Languages including ISL. The existing 12 DTH Channels of SWAYAM PRABHA for School Education are meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet have been extended to 200 channels with more than 13,000 contents produced for telecast in 31 languages.
- iii. **PM POSHAN:** The scheme covers all school children studying in Balvatika and classes I to VIII in Government, Government-Aided Schools on all school-days. The Scheme aims at providing nutritional support and enhancing school participation of students. The Scheme has been aligned with NEP 2020 in 2021 through:
 - a. Tithi Bhojan - A community participation programme in which people provide special food to children on special occasions/festivals.
 - b. Development of School Nutrition Gardens in schools to give children first-hand experience with nature and gardening. The harvest of these gardens is used in the scheme providing additional micro nutrients. iv.) Social Audit of the scheme is made mandatory in all the districts.
 - c. Special provision is made for providing supplementary nutrition items to children in aspirational districts and districts with high prevalence of Anaemia.
 - d. Encouraging cooking competitions to promote ethnic cuisine and innovative menus based on locally available ingredients and vegetables.
 - e. Involvement of Farmers' Producer Organizations (FPO) and Women Self Help Groups in the implementation of the scheme.

iv. **Digital/ Technological Initiatives: Management Information System**

DoSE&L has a robust, up to date and credible data collection mechanism called Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). A total of 14.72 lakh schools covering 98.08 Lakh teachers and 24.80 Crore students has been part of UDISE+ ecosystem for the year 2023-24. Till 2021-22 through UDISE+ total figure on enrolments across individual schools were collected, however considering the recommendations of National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 to facilitate tracking of individual students for Dropout, Learning Outcomes, Academic credits, Health record etc. for first time w.e.f. 2022-23 UDISE+ application has been revitalized to capture individual



student wise details which would help in identifying rightful beneficiary leading to significant savings to Government resulting into better expenditure management and Good Governance.

6.9 Ministry of Labour and Employment

- i. The Government has enacted the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. Labour is under the Concurrent List and States / Union Territories (UTs) are important stakeholders for implementation of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. Under the Child and Adolescent (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, the powers and duties to carry out the provisions of the Act have been conferred to District Magistrates. The Ministry of Labour and Employment issues direction/advisories to States/UTs from time to time for strict enforcement of the Act.
- ii. The Government is pursuing multi-pronged strategy to eliminate child labour and has taken comprehensive measures which include legislative measures, rehabilitation strategy, providing right of free education and general socio-economic development so as to eliminate the incidence of the child labour. The details of statutory and legislative measure, rehabilitation strategy and education are as under:
- iii. The Government of India has demonstrated a persistent commitment to uphold all applicable national and international standards, particularly in its effort to eliminate child labour. India has ratified ILO's fundamental Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age, 1973 and Convention No. 182 concerning Worst forms of Child Labour, 1999. With the ratification of these two ILO Conventions, India has reaffirmed its commitment towards elimination of child labour and sent a message to the international community for achieving the target stipulated in Sustainable Development Goal.
- iv. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules, 1988 inter-alia, provide for District Nodal Officer (DNO) and Task Force at district level under chairpersonship of District Magistrate to ensure that the provisions of the Act are properly enforced.
- v. The PENCIL (Platform for Effective Enforcement of No Child Labour) portal has a complaint corner for registering the complaint regarding child labour. These complaints are dealt by the respective District Nodal Officers of the District.
- vi. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has been issuing advisory to States/UTs from time to time strengthen the enforcement mechanisms to prevent violation of Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The recent advisory was issued in June 2024.
- vii. Framing of model State Action Plan enumerating action points to be taken by respective State Governments.



6.10 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Interventions under Child Health

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, Adolescent Health and Nutrition (RMNCAH+N) strategy in a life cycle approach under National Health Mission (NHM), which includes interventions to address nutrition concerns among children across all States/UTs in the country as placed below:

- i. **Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)** are set up at public health facilities to provide in-patient medical and nutritional care to children under 5 years suffering from Severe Acute Malnourished (SAM) with medical complications. In addition to curative care, special focus is given on timely, adequate and appropriate feeding for children; on improving the skills of mothers and caregivers on complete age-appropriate caring and feeding practices.
- ii. **Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA) Programme** is implemented to improve breastfeeding coverage which includes early initiation of breastfeeding and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months followed by age-appropriate complementary feeding practices.
- iii. **Anemia Mukht Bharat (AMB)** strategy is implemented to reduce anaemia among six beneficiaries age group - children (6-59 months), children (5-9 years), adolescents (10-19 years), pregnant and lactating women and in women of reproductive age group (15-49 years) in life cycle approach through implementation of six interventions (Prophylactic Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, Deworming, Intensified Behavioral Change Communication campaign, Testing for anemia and treatment as per management protocols, mandatory provision of IFA fortified food in public health programmes and addressing non nutritional causes of anemia) implemented via robust institutional mechanism.
- iv. Under **National Deworming Day (NDD)**, albendazole tablets are administered in a single fixed day approach via schools and anganwadi centres in two rounds (February and August) to reduce the soil transmitted helminth (STH) infestation among all children and adolescents (1-19 years).
- v. **Lactation Management Centres** are established to provide lactation support to mothers and to facilitate expression of mother's own milk and ensure availability of safe, pasteurized Donor Human Milk for feeding of sick, preterm and low birth weight babies admitted in Neonatal Intensive Care Units and Special Newborn Care Units.
- vi. Under **Bi-annual Vitamin A supplementation Programme**, all children age 6-59 months are administered Vitamin A dose every 6 months in two rounds during Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Days or in campaign approach.



Chapter 7
Sustainable Development
Goals Related to Children

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Background

- 7.1** The United Nations General Assembly, during its 70th Session on 25th September 2015, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", building on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals. This global agenda, which came into effect on 1st January 2016, outlines a comprehensive plan of action for people, planet, and prosperity. It establishes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets, addressing both development outcomes and the means of implementation. The SDGs serve as a blueprint for a more equitable, sustainable, and inclusive future, integrating social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Each country is responsible for monitoring and reviewing its own progress toward achieving these goals by 2030.
- 7.2** Although the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not legally binding, they have effectively become de facto international commitments and have the potential to influence national spending priorities through 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership by formulating national frameworks to achieve these goals. The success of implementation largely depends on each nation's sustainable development policies, strategies, and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also highlights the critical importance of quality, reliable, and disaggregated data to track progress towards the targets and to ensure that "no one is left behind."

SDGs and Children

- 7.3** The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development embodies the highest aspirations for a bright future for the world's children, and the SDGs are a crucial opportunity to realize their rights. Children have a vital role in achieving SDGs, as they are the future leaders, citizens and stakeholders of the world. Children are the basis for all dimensions of sustainable development. They have a right to thrive, develop to their full potential, and live in a sustainable world.
- 7.4** Children can also benefit from the SDGs by having their rights and well-being protected and promoted, such as the right to education, health, nutrition, protection, participation and equality. A focus on children in social statistics and social progress is not only good for children, but good for the societies in which they live, as well as being necessary for informing action for children. Children are not only directly impacted by these goals but also have the potential to drive change and contribute to their achievement.



Children's Well-Being and the SDGs: A Focus on Priority Indicators

7.5 Children's well-being is fundamental to sustainable development, and upholding their rights requires targeted action and continuous monitoring. Child-focused indicators, integrated across Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), encompass a wide range of development areas. The adoption and use of these indicators are especially important for several reasons. First, children must be recognized and empowered as agents of change, ensuring their inclusion in the principle of "leaving no one behind" (LNOB). Moreover, health and education are critical components of human capital. Prioritizing improvements in these areas for children not only enhances individual well-being but also strengthens the human capital of future generations. This, in turn, supports more resilient economic growth and fosters sustainable development in the medium to long term.

7.6 India's SDG monitoring framework has evolved into a robust, data-driven system that increasingly integrates child-specific indicators. India's SDG framework features:

A rich set of child-specific indicators within NIF, touching on health, education, nutrition, protection, and participation.

Integration of surveys and programs like NFHS, PLFS, ICDS, and GRS for comprehensive child data.

Localization efforts bringing child-specific monitoring to sub-national levels.

Consistent annual reporting, ensuring transparency and enabling course corrections.

Based on the latest Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Progress Report, 2025 by MoSPI the child-specific indicators

inter-alia includes the following:



S.No.	SDG Goal	SDG National Indicator
1.	Goal 1: No Poverty	1.2.2: Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
2.		1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
3.	Goal 2: Zero Hunger	2.1.1: Percentage of children aged under 5 years who are underweight
4.		2.2.1: Percentage of children under age 5 years who are stunted
5.		2.2.2: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
6.		2.2.5: Percentage of Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/dl)
7.	Goal 3: Good Health & Well-being	3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)
8.		3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate, (per 1,000 live births)
9.		3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
10.		3.7.5: Percentage of women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant
11.		3.8.1 (b): Percentage of children aged 12-23 months who have received 3 doses of Pentavalent or DPT vaccine
12.		3.8.1 (d): Percentage of children (under age 5 years) with symptoms of ARI in the 2 weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or health provider
13.		3.b.1: Percentage of children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated with BCG, measles and three doses each of polio and DPT or Penta vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth)
14.	Goal 4: Quality Education	4.1.1: Percentage of students in grade 3, 5 and 8 achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in terms of nationally defined learning outcomes to be attained by pupils at the end of each of above grades
15.		4.1.2: Completion rate for grade 5, grade 8 and grade 12
16.		4.1.3: Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher secondary education
17.		4.1.4: Net Enrolment Ratio in primary and upper primary education
18.		4.1.5: Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio in primary, upper primary and secondary education



Sustainable Development Goals Related to Children

19.	Goal 4: Quality Education	4.1.6: Proportion of students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/upper primary/ secondary levels
20.		4.1.7: Number of years (i) free and (ii) compulsory education guaranteed in legal frameworks
21.		4.2.1: Gross early childhood education enrolment ratio
22.		4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning one year before official primary entry
23.		4.4.1: Percentage of Secondary and Higher Secondary schools with internet facilities
24.		4.5.1: Gender Parity indices for Primary/Secondary/Higher Secondary
25.		4.5.2: Enrolment ratio of children with disabilities
26.		4.7.1: Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Similar to Indicators 12.8.1 and 13.3.1)
27.		4.a.1: Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) computers for pedagogical purposes; (c) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities/ disabled friendly ramp and toilets; (d) basic drinking water; (e) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (f) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions);
28.		Goal 5: Gender Equality
29.	5.2.5: Proportion of trafficking of girl children to total children trafficked during the calendar year	
30.	5.2.7: Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (females per 1,000 males)	
31.	5.3.1: Percentage of women aged 20-24 years who were married by exact age 18 years	
32.	5.3.2: % of crimes under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (early marriage of children below 18 years of age) to total crime against children	
33.	Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	16.2.1: Proportion of Crime Committed against Children during the year, (Per 1,00,000 children)
34.		16.9.1: Percentage of births registered





Appendix-I

List of Members in Expert Committee for Ad-hoc Publication: Children in India, Youth in India and Elderly in India.

Director General (Central Statistics), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Member
Additional Director General, Social Statistics Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Member
Representatives/Nodal Officers from	
Social Justice and Empowerment Vertical of NITI Aayog	Member
Ministry of Women & Child Development	Member
Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	Member
Department of School Education, Ministry of Education	Member
Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education	Member
Coordination and Quality Control Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Member
National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	Member
Ministry of Labour & Employment	Member
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Member
Dr. Jyoti Sharma, Additional Professor, Indian Institute of Public Health, New Delhi	Member (Non-Official)
Dr. Aparajita Dasgupta, Associate Professor at Ashoka University, Sonapat	Member (Non-Official)
Sh. Sanjay Kumar, Professor and Co-Director of Lokniti	Member (Non-Official)
Dr. Soham Sahoo, Professor at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	Member (Official)
Dr. Preeti Dhillon, Assistant Professor, Department of Survey Research and Data Analytics, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai	Member (Official)
Dr. Lekha Subaiya, Professor at Population Research Centre at ISEC, Bengaluru	Member (Official)
Deputy Director General, Social Statistics Division, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	Member Secretary



Appendix-II Definitions and Explanations

Indicators	Definition	Source
Sex Ratio	Sex ratio has been defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population; it is expressed as 'number of females per 1000 males' $\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}} \times 1000$	Registrar General of India
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	$\frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB)	$\frac{\text{Number of female births registered during the year}}{\text{Number of male births registered during the year}} \times 1000$ Delayed Registered Birth events of more than one year have been duly deducted for arriving the sex ratio of Registered Birth	Civil Registration System, Registrar General of India
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant Mortality Rate refers to the measurement of mortality in the first year of life and is computed by (relating) the number of deaths under one year of age divided by 1000 live births in a given year. $\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U-5MR)	The Under-Five Mortality is the probability (5^q0) that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current Age-Specific Mortality Rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR)	The Neo-natal Mortality rate is defined as the number of infant deaths less than 29 days of life per thousand live births. $\text{NMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of < than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Early neo-natal mortality rate i.e. number of infant deaths of seven days to less than 7 days of life per thousand live births. $\frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of < 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India



Indicators	Definition	Source
Age-specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	$\frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age - group}}{\text{Mid - year female population of the same age - group}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	$TFR = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-49} ASFR}{1000}$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid - year population}} \times 1000$	Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India
Stunting (assessed via height-for-age)	Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth retardation and cumulative growth deficits. Children whose height-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted), or chronically undernourished.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019 21, MoHFW
Wasting (assessed via weight-for-height)	Weight-for-height index measures body mass in relation to body height or length and describes current nutritional status. Children whose Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are considered thin (wasted), or acutely undernourished.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019 21, MoHFW
Underweight (assessed via weight-for-age)	Weight-for-age is a composite index of height-for-age and weight-for-height. It takes into account both acute and chronic undernutrition. Children whose weight-for-age Z-score is below minus two standard deviations (-2 SD) from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019 21, MoHFW
Overweight children (assessed via weight-for-height)	Children whose weight-for-height Z-score is more than 2 standard deviations (+2 SD) above the median of the reference population are considered overweight.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019 21, MoHFW



Indicators	Definition	Source
Antenatal care (ANC) from a skilled provider	Pregnancy care received from skilled providers, that is, doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives (ANMs), nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21, MoHFW
Skilled assistance during delivery	Births delivered with the assistance of doctors, auxiliary nurse midwives, nurses, midwives, and lady health visitors.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21, MoHFW
Early breastfeeding	Initiation of breastfeeding within one hour of birth.	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21, MoHFW
Minimum acceptable diet (MAD)	Proportion of children age 6-23 months who receive a minimum acceptable diet. This indicator is a composite of the following two groups: Breastfed children age 6 – 23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day And Nonbreastfed children age 6 – 23 months who received at least two milk feedings, and had at least the minimum dietary diversity (not including milk feeds), and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21, MoHFW
Coverage of all basic vaccinations	Children age 12-23 months who received specific vaccines at any time before the survey (according to a vaccination card or the mother's report). To have received all basic vaccinations, a child must receive at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one dose of BCG vaccine, which protects against tuberculosis • three doses of DPT vaccine, which protects against diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus • three doses of polio vaccine • one dose of measles vaccine 	National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-5, 2019-21, MoHFW



Indicators	Definition	Source
Literacy Rate	A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate. A person, who can only read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that to be treated as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille were also treated as literates. All children of age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate by definition, irrespective of their status of school attendance and the capability to read and write.	Office of Registrar General of India
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Total enrolment in a particular level of school education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the Population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year. Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GER Foundational = Enrolment in pre-school to class2 + projected population in age group 3-7 years. 	UDISE + Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education.
Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (ANER)	Total number of pupils enrolled either in the corresponding level or a higher level of the school education who are of the corresponding official age group expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age-group which corresponds to the given level of school education in a given school year. Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ANER Foundational = Children of age 3-7 years enrolled in Foundational or higher ÷ projected population in age group 3-7 years • ANER Preparatory = Children of age 8-10 years enrolled in Preparatory or higher ÷ projected population in age group 8-10 years 	UDISE + Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education.
Gender Parity Index (GPI)	GPI is defined as Ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys. It measures the progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available to boys. It also represents the level of girls' empowerment in the society.	UDISE + Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education.
Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR)	For each level of education, GAR is the ratio of the number of persons attending in the level of education to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group.	NSS 75 th Round (2017-18), MoSPI



Indicators	Definition	Source
Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)	For each level of education, NAR is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular level of education to the total number persons in that age-group.	NSS 75 th Round (2017-18), MoSPI
Drop Out Rate	Dropout Rate is defined as proportion of pupil from a cohort enrolled in a given level at a given school year who are no longer enrolled at any grade in the following school year.	UDISE + Report, Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education
Students enrolled in Grade 1 who reaches last grade or primary/Elementary/secondary levels	It is a gross measure of the internal efficiency of an education system to retain its students. A high value of this indicator indicates the low incidence of dropouts. It is computed as Enrolment in Grade V/VIII/X (minus repeaters) in a year as proportion to enrolment in Grade I four/ seven/ nine years back.	Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education
Gross Early Childhood Education Enrolment Ratio	Total enrolment in (a) pre-primary education and (b) early childhood educational development regardless of age expressed as a percentage of the population of the official age for the respective level of education. $\text{Gross Early Childhood Education Enrolment Ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of enrolments in pre - primary (UDISE +)} + \text{Number of Enrolment in Anganwadi}}{\text{Population of age group 3 - 5 years}} \times 100$	Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education
Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	Percentage of children aged one year before the official primary entry age, who participate in one or more organized learning programme, including programmes which offer a combination of education and care. $\frac{\text{Number of students with pre primary enrolment in (same school + another school + anganwadi/ ECCE)}}{\text{Number of new admission in class 1}} \times 100$	Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education
Enrolment Ratio of children with disabilities	The indicator gives the enrolment ratio of children with disabilities in all schools (Grade 1 to12). $\text{Enrolment Ratio of children with disabilities} = \frac{\text{Number of enrolment of children with disability in all schools (Grade 1 to12)}}{\text{Total number of enrolment of children}} \times 100$	Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education



Indicators	Definition	Source
Completion Rate	<p>Percentage of a cohort of children or young people who have completed a given education level.</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>At Primary Level (class 5)</p> $= \frac{\text{Total enrolment in class VI in the current year} - \text{Repeaters in class VI in the current year (Fresh enrolment)}}{\text{Total enrolment of same cohort in class I six years back}} \times 100$	<i>Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education</i>
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is the average number of pupils (at a specific level of education) per teacher (teaching at that level of education) in a given school year.	<i>Department of School Education and Literacy, M/o Education</i>





“If we are to reach real peace in this world...
we shall have to begin with children.”

- Mahatma Gandhi

