

## CHAPTER – 1

# MADHYA PRADESH : INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

### Historical Background

Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956 comprising the seventeen districts of Mahakoshal, two districts of Bhopal, eight districts of Vindhya Pradesh, Sixteen districts of Madhya Bharat. At the time of its formation, the state had 43 districts. Subsequently, two large districts were bifurcated. Sixteen more districts were formed in the year 1998. The Chhattisgarh region, comprising of 16 districts, was separated to form a new state as per the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000 and recognized State of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on 1st November 2000. Again Three new districts i.e. Burhanpur, Ashoknagar and Anoopur were formed in the year 2003.

The total geographical area of the state is now 308 thousand sq. kms. Madhya Pradesh is situated in the very heart of India and it is surrounded by five states viz. Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.



### Dimensions of Poverty

During the past five years the incidence of poverty in the State (including Chhattisgarh) has declined from 42.52 in 1993-94 to 37.43 in 1999-2000 as against 26.10 per cent for the country as a whole. The State was the third poorest among 15 non-Special Category States in the year 1999-2000, the first being Orissa with 47.15 per cent, followed by Bihar with 42.60 per cent. The incidence of poverty in rural areas is substantially lower than in urban areas. In 1999-2000 the percentage of population living below poverty line in rural areas was 37.06 as against only 38.44 for urban areas.

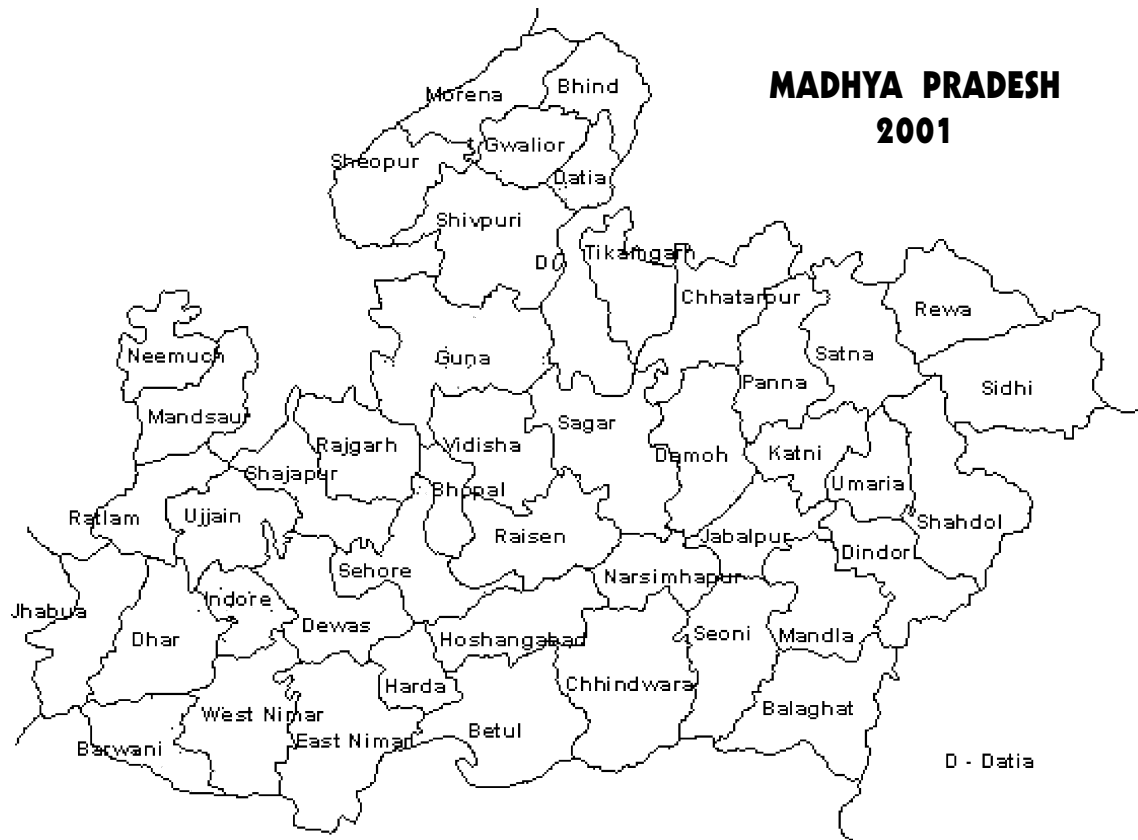
## Growth In State Economy And State Income

The State economy has grown at a compound (exponential) rate of 3.69 percent (divided M.P.) per annum during the ten year period 1993-94 to 2002-2003.

The net state domestic product (NSDP) of Madhya Pradesh at current prices increased from Rs. 33937.27 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 71386.53 crore in 2002-2003 thereby increasing nearly two time during the ten year period. Similarly the net state domestic product at constant (1993-94) prices increased to nearly 29.42 percent from Rs. 33937.27 crore in 1993-94 to Rs. 43923.41 crore in 2002-2003. The annual growth rate in Net State Domestic Product both current and Constant Prices is given below :-

The following table shows the sectoral composition of net state domestic product of Madhya Pradesh at current prices :

The per capita income in the state at current prices increased from Rs. 6584 in 1993-94 to Rs. 11438 in 2002-2003 (Q) and at constant (1993-94) prices from Rs. 6584 to Rs. 7038 during the same period. Thus, in real terms the per capita income in the State increased at a compound (Exponential) rate of only 1.52 percent during the period 1993-94 to 2002-2003. The lower growth rate in per capita income is mainly due to a higher rate of population growth in the state during this period.



Per capita income is the single most comprehensive indicator of the level of the state's economy. The per capita income of Madhya Pradesh in 2002-2003 (Q), at current prices, Rs. 11438, which is below the all India per capita income of Rs. 17978 for the year 2002-2003. Madhya Pradesh is thus still classified as a low income state in company with Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. In fact, the per capita income of some of the high income states like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujrat is more than twice than that of Madhya Pradesh. The per capita incomes of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamilnadu are 50.55, 67.33 and 79.00 percent higher respectively than Madhya Pradesh.

Population	6,03,85,118 (Census 2001)
Male	3,14,56,873
Female	2,89,28,245
Scheduled Tribes	96,82,000 (19.94 %)
Scheduled Castes	74,78,000 (15.40 %)
Area (in sq. kms.)	308,000
Revenue Divisions	9
Districts	45
Tehasils	260
Development Blocks	313
Populated villages	51,806
Gram Panchayats	21,999
Literacy	64.11 percent
Male	76.80 percent
Female	50.28 percent
Density of Population	196 per sq. kms.
Male-Female Ratio	1000 : 933

## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Land and its Use :**

The reorganized state has a geographical area of 307.55 lakh hectares, out of which 149.62 lakh hectares is the net area sown in 2001-02, and 14.99 lakh hectares are under permanent pastures, grazing lands and under miscellaneous tree crops. Another 12.41 lakh hectares are current and old fallow lands and 12.18 lakh hectares constitute cultivable waste land. The area under forests is 85.80 lakh hectares.

**Forest :**

Madhya Pradesh has immense forest resources covering an area of 95.2 thousand square kilometers which is approximately 31 percent of the total geographical area.

**Water Resources :**

The ten major rivers of the state, namely, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Chambal, Betwa, Sone, Wainganga, Ken, Sinath and Pench originate in Madhya Pradesh and flow to the five bordering states. These rivers of the state offer an availability of 56.9 MAF of water, about 70 percent of which could be harnessed for irrigation purposes. Besides, about 22.3 MAF ground water is also available, of which 50 percent could be utilised for irrigation purposes. In the year 2001-02 the net irrigated area in the State was 44.9 lakh hectares which was 30.7 percent of the net area sown.

**Agriculture**

Though the contribution of the primary sector, which includes agriculture, to the total Net State Domestic Product is coming down, agriculture is still the mainstay of the State's economy, as about 77 % of the population is still dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture in the state is still traditional.

Madhya Pradesh has a number of advantages in setting up industries. It has abundant natural resources, location advantage, peaceful industrial climate, better organizational delivery systems, availability of agricultural inputs and raw materials, and a number of State Government Undertakings for guidance and help.

The power position of the state is in deficit at present.

**Health :**

In line with national health policy of Health For All, the State has formulated strategies for development of the three tier health infrastructure facilities. At present the State has 39 District Hospitals, 227 Community Health Centres, 1194 Primary Health Centres, 57 Urban Civil Hospitals, 7 T-B Hospitals and 8835 Sub-health Centres, along with facilities of Indian System of Medicine. Besides, National Health Programmes like, blindness eradication, tuberculosis control, leprosy eradication, malaria eradication, and family welfare etc. are also being implemented.

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest Indian state in size with an area of 308,000 sq. kms

The concept of District Governance has been implemented and District Planning Committees have been empowered to plan and execute development works. A system of village level governance, Gram Swaraj, has been put in place, from Jan. 26, 2001, under which Gram Sabhas have been bestowed with considerable powers for development of villages and welfare activities.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Area (sq.km)</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>H.Q.</b>
<b>Badwani</b>	—	8,32,422	Badwani
<b>Balaghat</b>	9,229	13,62,731	Balaghat
<b>Betul</b>	10,043	11,80,527	Betul
<b>Bhind</b>	4,459	12,14,480	Bhind
<b>Bhopal</b>	2,772	13,50,302	Bhopal
<b>Chhatarpur</b>	8,687	11,58,853	Chhatarpur
<b>Chhindwara</b>	11,815	15,63,332	Chhindwara
<b>Damoh</b>	7,306	8,97,544	Damoh
<b>Datia</b>	2,038	3,97,743	Datia
<b>Dewas</b>	7,020	10,32,522	Dewas
<b>Dhar</b>	8,153	13,66,626	Dhar
<b>Dindori</b>	—	5,83,019	Dindori
<b>Guna</b>	11,065	13,09,451	Guna
<b>Gwalior</b>	5,214	14,14,948	Gwalior
<b>Harda</b>	—	3,80,762	Harda
<b>Hoshangabad</b>	10,037	13,65,970	Hoshangabad
<b>Indore</b>	3,898	18,30,870	Indore
<b>Jabalpur</b>	10,160	26,45,232	Jabalpur
<b>Jhabua</b>	6,782	26,45,232	Jhabua
<b>Katni</b>	—	8,81,925	Katni
<b>Khandwa (East Nimar)</b>	10,779	14,32,855	Khandwa
<b>Khargone (West Nimar)</b>	13,450	20,26,317	Khargone
<b>Mandla</b>	13,269	12,91,313	Mandla
<b>Mandsaur</b>	9,791	15,55,481	Mandsaur
<b>Morena</b>	11,594	17,07,619	Morena
<b>Narsinghpur</b>	5,133	7,84,523	Narsinghpur
<b>Neemuch</b>	—	5,98,339	Neemuch
<b>Panna</b>	7,135	6,84,721	Panna
<b>Raisen</b>	8,446	8,77,369	Raisen
<b>Rajgarh</b>	6,154	9,92 315	Rajgarh
<b>Ratlam</b>	4,861	9,71,309	Ratlam

Name	Area (sq.km)	Population	H.Q.
Rewa	6,314	15,50,140	Rewa
Sagar	10,252	16,46,198	Sagar
Satna	7,502	14,62,412	Satna
Sehore	6,578	8,40,427	Sehore
Seoni	8,758	9,99,762	Seoni
Shahdol	14,028	17,43,068	Shahdol
Shajapur	6,196	10,32,520	Shajapur
Sheopur	—	4,31,480	Shyopur
Shivpuri	10,278	11,31,933	Shivpuri
Sidhi	10,256	13,71,935	Sidhi
Tikamgarh	5,048	9,40,609	Tikamgarh
Ujjain	6,091	13,86,465	Ujjain
Umaria	—	4,20,815	Umaria
Vidisha	2,742	9,71,097	Vidisha
Anuppur	—	—	—
Ashok Nagar	—	—	—
Burhanpur	—	—	—

**Madhya Pradesh At A Glance - 2003**

ITEMS	UNIT	DETAILS
1. Geographical Area	In `000 Sq. Km.	308
<b>2. Temperature</b>		
Maximum Average	In centigrade	33.9
Minimum Average	In Centigrade	20.0
		<b>2001-2002</b>
3. Rainfall	In Mms.	702.9
No. of Rainy Days		32
<b>4. Administrative Set-up</b>		<b>2001 (P)</b>
Revenue Districts	No.	48
Tahsils	No.	271
Development Blocks	No.	313

<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>UNIT</b>	<b>DETAILS</b>
Tribal dev. Blocks	No.	89
Town	No.	394
Total Villages	No.	55392
Inhabited Villages	No.	52143
District Panchayats	No.	45
Janpad Panchayats	No.	313
Gram Panchayats	No.	22029
Municipal Corporation	No.	14
Municipalities	No.	85
Nagar Panchayat	No.	235
Special Area Development Authorities	No.	11
Dev. Authorities	No.	9
Vidhan Sabha Constituencies	No.	230
		<b>2001-2002</b>
Lok Sabha Contituencies	No.	29
Rajya Sabha Constituencies	No.	11

**Table - 1.1**  
**Population (in million) of Female Target Groups**  
**For Madhya Pradesh & All India During 1991**

State	Early Childhood 0-6 Yrs.	Girl Child 0-19 Yrs.	Adolescent Girl 11-18 Yrs.	Reproductive Age 15-44 Yrs.	Economically Active 15-59 Yrs.	Old age 60+ Yrs.
Madhya Pradesh	6.39 (00%)	15.16 (00%)	4.93 (00%)	13.76 (00%)	17.00 (00%)	2.16 (00%)
All India	73.10 (17.9%)	187.41 (46.0%)	65.41 (16.1%)	181.51 (44.6%)	223.39 (54.9%)	27.39 (6.7%)

Source : Census of India, 1991

Figures is for undivided Madhya Pradesh (Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh)

**Table - 1.2**  
**Female Population Growth in All India**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Decennial year</b>	<b>All India</b>
1.	1901-1911	0.23
2.	1911-1921	-0.08
3.	1921-1931	1.01
4.	1931-1941	1.30
5.	1941-1951	1.27
6.	1951-1961	1.93
7.	1961-1971	2.15
8.	1971-1981	2.23
9.	1981-1991	2.10
10.	1991-2001	1.97

Source : Census 1981,1991

**Table - 1.3**  
**Mean Age at effective Marriage (Female) by Sector for Madhya Pradesh and All India**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			<b>All India</b>		
	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Combined</b>
1991	18.3	20.2	18.6	19.2	20.6	19.5
1995	18.4	20.0	19.0	19.0	20.3	19.4
1996	18.4	20.8	18.9	19.0	20.7	19.4
1997	18.7	20.9	19.1	19.1	20.9	19.5
1998	18.4	20.5	18.8	19.1	21.1	19.5
1999	18.4	20.8	18.8	19.3	21.0	19.6

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

Figure is for undivided state.



**Table - 1.4**  
**Median age at first and last birth in Madhya Pradesh during 1998-99**

	<b>Median age (years) at first birth for women with at least one birth</b>	<b>Median age (years) at last birth for women with at least one birth</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Madhya Pradesh	18.5	29.9	11.3
All India	19.2	29.1	9.9

Source : National Family Health Survey-II, 1998-99

**Table - 1.5**  
**Infant Mortality Rates by Sex for Madhya Pradesh & All India**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>			<b>All India</b>		
	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>
1985	122	123	122	98	96	97
1990	112	115	111	81	78	80
1995	102	96	99	76	73	74
1996	96	97	97	73	71	72
1997	90	98	94	73	70	71
1998	97	99	98	73	70	72
1999	89	90	89	71	70	70
2000	93	81	87	69	67	68

Source : National Family Health Survey - II 1998-99

**Table - 1.6**  
**Maternal Mortality Rate for Madhya Pradesh and All India**

<b>State</b>	<b>Maternal Mortality Rate</b>
Madhya Pradesh	498
All India	407

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

**Table - 1.7**  
**Prevalence of Anemia among Women by Madhya Pradesh and All India during 1998-99**

Percentage of Women with :	Madhya Pradesh	All India
Mild Anemia	37.6	35.0
Moderate Anemia	15.6	14.8
Severe Anemia	1.0	1.9
Total	54.3	51.8

Source : National Family Health Survey - II 1998-99

**Table - 1.8**  
**Women employment in organised public and private sectors in Madhya Pradesh and All India**

*Figure in thousand*

Year	Madhya Pradesh		All India	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1971	59.9	24.7	860.8	1062.8
1976	93.9	22.1	1498.6	1294.2
1991	145.6	26.1	2346.8	1434.2
1996	156.1	26.7	2634.5	1791.9
1997	158.5	28.3	2727.6	1909.4
1998	157.5	27.8	2762.7	2010.9
1999	162.5	26.7	2810.7	2018.4
2000	165.2	27.4	2857.0	2065.8
2001	129.2	21.3	2859.2	2090.1

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training.

**Table - 1.9**  
**Unemployment rates for Madhya Pradesh by sex and sector During 1999-2000**

State	Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Madhya Pradesh	0.2	0.7	1.6	4.3
All India	1.5	2.1	7.1	4.8

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation, 55th round (July 1999-June 2000)

**Table - 1.10**  
**Job Seekers registered with employment exchanges by Madhya Pradesh and All India**

*(Figure in thousand)*

State	No. on live register as at the end of the year		
	Year 2001		
	Female	Male	Person
Madhya Pradesh	334.6	1974.4	4407.2
	335.7	1534.7	1870.4
All India	10884.8	31111.1	41995.9
	Year 2001		
Madhya Pradesh	703.3	2244.0	2947.3
All India	10649.5	30521.6	41171.2

Source : Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour

**Table - 1.11**  
**Percentage of usual Status (PS+SS) non-agricultural workers in the informal sector by sex and by sector for undivided M.P. and All India**

Place	Madhya Pradesh			All India		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Rural	61.00	62.00	61.80	75.00	69.50	70.70
Urban	68.10	62.10	63.10	68.50	67.40	67.60

Source : National Sample Survey Organisation report NO. 460

**Table - 1.12**  
**Literacy Rates by sex for Madhya Pradesh and All India**

Place	Madhya Pradesh			All India		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1981	19.0	48.4	34.2	29.8	56.4	43.6
1991	28.9	58.4	44.2	39.3	64.1	52.2
2001	50.28	76.80	64.11	54.16	75.85	65.38

Source : Population Census of India, Office of Registrar

**Table - 1.13**  
**Women's autonomy in Madhya Pradesh**

State	% not involved in any decision making	% involved in decision making on				% who do not need permission		% with access to money
		What to cook	Own health care	Purchasing jewelry, etc	Staying	Go to the market	Visits friends/ relatives	
Madhya Pradesh	12.5	81.7	36.6	44.3	38.1	21.0	19.5	49.3
All India	9.4	85.1	51.6	52.6	48.1	31.6	24.4	59.6

Source : National Family Health Survey - II, 1998-99

Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics for M.P.during 1998-99

**Table - 1.14**  
**Incidence and rate of total cognizable crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

State	Incidence of total cognizable crimes	% of contribution to all-India total	Estimated mid-year Population (in Lakhs)	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank*	Rank
Madhya Pradesh	17902	12.7	802.3	22.3	2	2
All India	141373	100.0	10021.4	14.1		

Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

- a. Rank on the basis of rate of total cognizable crimes
- b. Rank on the basis of percentage share of cognizable crimes.

**Table - 1.15****Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	Estimated mid year population (in lakhs)	RAPE			KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION			DOWRY DEATHS			CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
M.P.	802.3	3737	4.7	22.7	869	1.1	5.8	685	0.9	9.8	3092	3.9	6.8
All India	10021.4	16496	1.6	100	15023	1.5	100	6995	0.7	100	45778	4.6	100

Source : Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

I : Incidence R: Rate P : Proportion

**Table - 1.15 (Continue)****Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	MOLESTATION			SEXUAL HARRASSMENT (EVE-TEASING)			IMPORTATION OF GIRLS			IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
M.P.	8516	10.6	25.96	840	1.0	7.6	4	0.0	6.3	23	0.0	0.2
All India	32940	3.3	100.0	11024	1.1	100.0	64	0.0	100.0	9515	0.9	100.0

**Table - 1.15 (Continue)****Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PRE.) ACT			DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT			TOTAL		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
M.P.	0	0.0	0.0	136	0.2	4.7	17902	22.3	12.7
All India	662	0.1	100.0	2876	0.3	100.0	141373	14.1	100.0

**Table - 1.17****Victims of rape under different age groups in Madhya Pradesh and All India**

State	No. of Cases reported	Number of Victims					
		Upto 10 Years	11-15 Years	16-18 Years	19-30 Years	31-50 years	Above 50 years
Madhya Pradesh	3737	140	598	992	1471	490	46
All India	16496	744	2388	4622	6638	1994	110

Source : Crime in India, 2000; National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

## CHAPTER - 2

# RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES FOR WOMEN

### 1. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

The constitution of India not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favour of women for neutralizing the cumulative Socio economic, education and political disadvantages faced by them. Fundamental Rights, among others, ensures equality before the law, equal protection of law, prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens in matters relating to employment. Articles 14, 15(3), 16, 39(a), 39(b), 39(c) and 42 of the Constitution are of specific importance in this regard.

#### **Constitutional Privileges**

- (i) Equality before law for Women (Article 14)
- (ii) The State not to discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, **sex**, place of birth or any of them (Article 15(i))
- (iii) The State to make any special provision in favour of **women** and children (Article 15(3))
- (iv) Equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State (Article 16)
- (v) The State to direct its policy towards securing for men and women equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood (Article 39(a); and equal pay for equal work for both men and women (Article 39(d))
- (vi) To promote justice, on a basis of equal opportunity and to provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities (Article 39A)
- (vii) The State to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief (Article 42)
- (viii) The State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 46)

- (ix) The State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health (Article 47)
- (x) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women (Article 51(A)(e))
- (xi) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat (Article 243 D(3))
- (xii) Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women (Article 243D(4))
- (xiii) Not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Municipality to be reserved for women and such seats to be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in Municipality (Article 243 T(3))
- (xiv) Reservation of offices of Chairperson in Municipalities for the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and women in such manner as the legislature of a State may by law provide (Article 243 T (4))

## **2. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS**

### **Legal Rights**

To uphold the Constitutional mandate, the State has enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights, to counter social discrimination and various forms of violence and atrocities and to provide support services especially to working women.

Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'Murder', 'Robbery', 'Cheating' etc, the crimes, which are directed specifically against women, are characterized as 'Crime Against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories.

#### **(1) The Crimes Identified Under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**

- (i) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
- (ii) Kidnapping and Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-337)
- (iii) Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
- (iv) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)
- (v) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
- (vi) Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC)
- (vii) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age)

## **(2) The Crimes identified under the Special Laws (SLL)**

Although all laws are not gender specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments carried out to keep pace with the emerging requirements. Some acts which have special provisions to safeguard women and their interests are:

- (i) The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
- (ii) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951
- (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1954
- (iv) The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- (v) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- (vi) The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- (vii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- (viii) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended In 1995)
- (ix) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (x) The Medical Termination Of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation And Abolition) Act, 1976
- (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- (xiii) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979
- (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986
- (xvi) Indecent Representation Of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- (xvii) Commission Of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987

### **Special Initiatives Taken For Women In Madhya Pradesh**

#### **(i) National Commission for Women**

In January 1992, the Government set-up this statutory body with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for women, review the existing legislation to suggest amendments wherever necessary, etc.

#### **(ii) Reservation for Women in Local self-government**

The 72nd and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Acts passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

#### **(iii) The National Plan of Action for the Girl Child (1991-2000 AD)**

The plan of Action is to ensure survival, protection and development of the girl child with the ultimate objective of building up a better future for the girl child.



**(iv) National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001**

The Department of Women and Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development has prepared a "National Policy for the Empowerment of Women" In the year 2001. The goal of this policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women.

**FAMILY COURTS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

*Bhopal, 20th June, 2002*

F-4-1-02-XXI-B(I). - In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Family Courts Act, 1984 (No. 66 of 1984) the State Government, in consultation with the High Court of Madhya Pradesh, hereby makes the following rules, namely :-

**RULES**

**1. Short Title and Commencement. -**

- (1) These rules may be said to be the Madhya Pradesh Family Court Rules, 2002.
- (2) They shall come into force with effect from the date of their publication in the "Madhya Pradesh Gazette".

**2. Definitions. -** In those rules, unless the context otherwise requires. -

- (a) 'Act' means the Family Courts Act, 1984 (No. 66 of 1984);
- (b) "Family Court" means the Court established under Section 3 of the Act;
- (c) "Government" means the Government of Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) "High Court" means the High Court of Madhya Pradesh;
- (e) "Judge" means the Judge appointed under Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Act and includes a Principal Judge or Additional Principal Judge of the Family Court;
- (f) All other words and expressions not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings as assigned to them in the Act.

**3. Service conditions of the Judge of Family Court. -**

- (1) The term of the office of the Judge of Family Court shall be five years from the date of assuming office; or till he attains the age of sixty two years, subject to the prior approval of the High Court.
- (2) The Judge of the Family Court shall be under the administrative and disciplinary control of the High Court.
- (3) A Judge of a Family Court shall be entitled to pay and allowances including traveling allowance, dearness allowances as admissible to a District Judge, who is drawing supertime pay scale :

Provided that the pay and allowances of a Judge who is a member of the Madhya Pradesh Higher Judicial Service shall not be less than the presumptive pay and allowances as would have been admissible to him.

- (4) A serving member of the Madhya Pradesh Judicial Service appointed as a judge or Principal Judge or Additional Principal Judge of a Court being superannuated on attaining the age of superannuating during his tenure as such Judge shall receive pay and allowances which he last drawn minus pension, if any.
- (5) A retired member of the Madhya Pradesh Higher Judicial Service appointed as a Judge or Principal Judge or Additional Principal Judge of a Court shall receive the pay and allowances which he last drawn as a member of the said service minus pension, if any.
- (6) Any other person appointed as Judge or Principal Judge or Additional Principal Judge of a Court shall be entitled to such pay, allowances and other benefits as may be admissible to a member of the Madhya Pradesh Higher Judicial Service in the Superannuation scale of pay from time to time.

**4. Association of Social Welfare agencies.-**

- (1) Every Principal Judge of the Family Court shall for the association with it, in consultation with the High Court and State Government maintain in respect of its area a register or registers and record therein the name of :-
  - (i) institutions and organisations engaged in Social Welfare in family matrimonial and allied matters and their representatives thereof;
  - (ii) Persons professionally engaged in promoting the welfare of families; and
  - (iii) persons working in the field of social welfare.
- (2) Subject to sub-rule (1) , the Principal Judge of the Family Court may record such names after obtaining the written consent of the institution, organisation or person, as the case may be, on its own motion or its/his application.

**5. Counselling Centre. -**

- (1) There shall be attached to the Family Court in each city a counselling centre to be known as The Family Court Counselling Centre.
- (2) The Counselling Centre shall be located in the Family Court premises or at such other place as the High Court may direct.

**6. Appointment of Counsellors. -**

The Counsellors shall be appointed by the State Government from the Panel of Counsellors-prepared by the Principal Judge of the Family Court and approved by the High Court:

Provided that no Counsellor shall continue after he attains the age of 65 years.

**7. Number of Counsellors. -**

The number and categories of Counsellors in each Conselling Centre shall be such as may be determined by the Government in consultation with the High Court, from time to time as Principal Counsellor by the High Court.

**8. Qualification for Counsellor. -**

- (1) Any person having a degree of a recognised University preferably with Social Science or psychology as one of the subjects, and minimum experience of two years in social work, child psychiatry or family counselling, shall be eligible for appointment as a counsellor :

Provided that the Minimum academic qualifications may be relaxed in exceptional circumstances:

Provided further that preference may be given to women having the requisite qualification:

Provided also that person shall be eligible for appointment on the post of Counsellor unless he has attained the age of 35 years and is below 60 years of age;

- (2) A Candidate, who -

(a) has been a judge, or

(b) has experience of Counselling in family matters shall, other things being equal, be given preference in the matter of appointment.

**9. Payment of Honorarium/fee to Counsellors. -**

- (1) The Honorarium or fee admissible to persons employed as counsellors shall be such as may be determined by the State Government from time to time.

- (2) The Counsellors shall be entitled to the payment of Honorarium or fee at the minimum rate of Rs. 75/- (Rupees Seventy Five) per case per sitting for reconciliation. The number of sittings restricted for each case should not be more than four. In any case, the total Honorarium or fee of a counsellors shall not exceed Rs. 300/- (Rupees Three Hundred) per day.

**10. Function of Counsellor. -**

- (1) The Counsellor, entrusted with any petition, shall -

(i) attend the Court as and when required by the Judge of the Family Court;

(ii) aid and advise the parties regarding settlement of the subject matter of dispute or any other part thereof;

- (iii) help the parties in reconciliation;
  - (iv) submit report or interim report, as the case may be fixed by the Court;
  - (v) perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by the Family Court from time to time;
- (2) In performing his functions under sub-rule (1) the Counsellor shall be guided by such general or special directions as may be given by the Family Court from time to time.

**11. Conditions or service of employees of a Family Court.-**

The qualifications, procedure from recruitment, pay and other conditions of service of the employees of a Family Court shall be the same as of the employees of similar category in the Courts under the control of District Judge and the rules relating thereto shall, *mutandis*, apply.

**12. Assistance of medical experts, welfare experts. -**

- (1) Where the Family Court decides to secure the services of any expert or other person referred to in Section 12 of the Act, the Courts shall indicate the exact point or points on which and manner in which the service required is to be rendered.
- (2) The expert or other person referred to in sub-rule (1), shall render the service and submit its report within such time as may be indicated in the order of the Family Court or within such extended time as may be given by the Court.
- (3) The Family Court shall permit the parties to file objections against such report.
- (4) The court shall consider the report in deciding the dispute but shall not be bound to accept anything contained therein.

**13. Travelling and other expenses payable to medical and other experts. -**

Where in the opinion of the Family Court, the assistance of an expert or other person referred to in Section 12 of the Act is necessary, but the party needing such assistance does not have means to pay his fees and travelling and other expenses. It may, suo mote or on the application of the party, direct the payment of such fees and expenses, out of the revenue of the State as specified below :-

(1)	(2)
(a) If the expert is Government servant	Travelling expenses at the rates as admissible to him in the service of the State Government.
(b) If the expert is not a Government servant	Travelling expenses at the rates as admissible to class-I officer of the State Government plus Rs. 500/- as fees per day.

**14. Permission for representation by a lawyer. -**

The Court may permit the parties to be represented by a lawyer in Court. Such permission may be granted if the case involves complicated question of law or fact and if the Court is of the view that the party in person is not in a position shall be recorded in the order. Permission so granted may be revoked by the Court at any stage of the proceedings if the Court considers it just and necessary.

**15. Time for making application. -**

An application by a party for being represented by a lawyer in court shall be made by such party to the court after notice to the other side. Such an application shall be made not less than two weeks prior to the date fixed for hearing of the petition.

**16. Application not to be entertained during the hearing. -**

An application under rule 15 shall not be entertained after the petition is placed for hearing on the daily board of the court unless there are exceptional circumstances justifying such late application.

**17. Independent legal representation of a minor. -**

The Court may appoint a lawyer to represent independently any minor affected by litigation before the court. The Court may give suitable directions regarding fees to be paid to such a lawyer.

**18. Amicus Curiae. -**

- (1) The Family Court shall maintain a panel of legal experts, including legal practitioners, willing to be appointed as amicus curiae.
- (2) Where it appears to the Family Court that the assistance of a legal expert as amicus curiae is necessary in the interest of justice, the court may engage a legal expert from the said panel.
- (3) The amicus curiae, engaged under sub-rule (2), may be paid by the Family Court out of the revenues of the State, fees and expenses at the rates of Rupees Five Hundred per case or proceeding.

**19. Termination of appointment of Counsellor. -**

The appointment of a counsellor may be terminated at any time before the expiry of his term on the recommendation of the Judge of the Family Court.

By order and in the name of the  
Governor of Madhya Pradesh

(A.N. Gupta)  
Additional Secretary

**RESERVATIONS FOR WOMEN IN GOVT. SERVICES**

**General Administration Department**

**Ministry, Vallabh Bhawan, Bhopal**

Bhopal, dated 23rd September, 2000

No. 1-1-2000-R.C.-1-- In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh hereby make the following further amendment in the Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (Special Provision for Appointment of Women) Rules, 1997, namely :-

**AMENDMENT**

In the said rules, for Rule 3, the following rule shall be substituted, namely :-

**3. Reservation of posts for Women:-**

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any Service Rules, there shall be reserved thirty three percent of all posts in the service under the State in favour of Women at the stage of direct recruitment and the said reservation shall be horizontal and compartmentwise.

**Explanation.** - For the purpose of this rule 'horizontal and compartmentwise reservation' means reservation in each category, namely, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and General.

- (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1) in the said appointments preference shall be given to the widow or divorced Women."

By order and in the name of the  
Governor of Madhya Pradesh

R.C. SURYA.  
Dy. Secy.

## महिला अपराध से सम्बन्धित महत्वपूर्ण परिपत्र

क्रमांक	विषय
1.	पुलिस द्वारा महिलाओं के साथ व्यवहार करने बाबत
2.	नवविवाहित स्त्रियों की अकाल मृत्यु बाबत
3.	महिला आरोपियों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार की घटनाओं की रोकथाम
4.	समस्त महिला थानों में परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र प्रारंभ किये जाने के संबंध में
5.	बलात्कार के प्रकरणों का विचारण बंद कमरे में किये जाने के संबंध में
6.	महिलाओं पर घटित अपराधों की रोकथाम हेतु मध्यप्रदेश शासन द्वारा किये गये "एक्शन प्लान" का क्रियान्वयन
7.	महिला थानों को अधिक सक्रिय व सशक्त बनाने बाबत
8.	महिला प्रकोष्ठ एवं परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र प्रत्येक जिले में गठित करने के संबंध में
9.	गृह विभाग के महिला प्रकोष्ठ कायम करने बाबत निर्देशों के संबंध में प्रकोष्ठ एवं परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र प्रत्येक जिले में गठित करने के संबंध में
10.	महिलाओं/छात्राओं के साथ छेड़छाड़ – पुलिस कार्यवाही
11.	महिला उत्पीड़न-प्रकरणों का त्वरित निराकरण
12.	महिला अपराधों के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही
13.	थानों में दिन के समय आगंतुक अधिकारी एवं मोहरीर कार्य हेतु महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को पदस्थ किया जाना
14.	बलात्कार एवं नारी उत्पीड़न के प्रकरण-त्वरित पुलिस कार्यवाही
15.	प्रदेश में महिलाओं को सार्वजनिक स्थान पर निर्वस्त्र घुमाकर अपमानित तथा प्रताड़ित करने की घटना के संबंध में
16.	वैश्यावृत्ति विशेषकर बाल वैश्यावृत्ति उन्मूलन के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही
17.	महिला उत्पीड़न के संबंध में त्वरित कार्यवाही हेतु "हेल्पलाईन" की व्यवस्था के संबंध में
18.	बलात्कार तथा शीलभंग के प्रकरणों की रोकथाम-जन जागृति अभियान का आयोजन

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक

समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक

मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : पुलिस द्वारा महिलाओं के साथ व्यवहार करने बाबत।

महिलाओं के साथ पुलिस द्वारा बलात्कार करने अथवा अभद्र व्यवहार करने की कतिपय घटनायें प्रकाश में आई हैं। साधारणतः निम्नांकित परिस्थितियों में पुलिस कर्मचारी महिलाओं के सम्पर्क में आते हैं –

1. तलाशी लेते समय
2. बन्दी बनाते समय
3. पुलिस हवालात में अभिरक्षा के समय
4. पुलिस रिमाण्ड के समय
5. साथी के रूप में महिलाओं से पूछताछ के समय

महिलाओं के साथ हुई कुछ अप्रिय घटनाओं के कारण न केवल पुलिस की छवि धुमिल होती है वरन जनता का विश्वास भी पुलिस पर से उठ जाता है। इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये प्रभावी कदम उठाना आवश्यक है। अतः उपरोक्त घटनाओं को रोकने की दृष्टि से निम्नांकित प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से पालन किया जाये।

1. यदि महिला की तलाशी आवश्यक समझी जाये तो धारा 51 (2) दं.प्र.सं. 1923 के प्रावधान के अनुसार तलाशी किसी अन्य महिला द्वारा शालीनता का सख्ती से पालन करते हुये ली जानी चाहिये।
2. धारा 100 (3) दं.प्र.सं. 1973 के अनुसार महिला की तलाशी किसी अन्य महिला द्वारा शालीनता का विशेष ध्यान रखते हुए की जाना चाहिये।
3. धारा 161 (1) दं.प्र.सं. 1973 के अनुसार पूछताछ के लिये महिला को उसके रहने के स्थान के अतिरिक्त किसी अन्य स्थान पर न बुलाया जाये।
4. धारा 46 (1) दं.प्र.सं. 1973 के अनुसार यदि कोई व्यक्ति वचन अथवा कर्म द्वारा अपने अभिरक्षा में समर्पित करता है तो उसके शरीर को छुकर अथवा उसे परिरुद्ध कर बन्दी बनाना आवश्यक नहीं है। इसी मान्यता के आधार पर महिला को बन्दी बनाया जाये जब कि उसके विरुद्ध अन्यथा सिद्ध न हो।



5. जहां तक संभव हो महिला की तलाशी के समय स्वतंत्र साथी के रूप में कम से कम एक साथी महिला होना चाहिए।
6. यथा संभव महिला को सूर्यास्त के पश्चात् तथा सूर्योदय के पूर्व बन्दी न बनाया जाय। इस निर्देश के पालन करने में इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये कि दिन के समय गिरतारी बताने के लिये अवैधानिक तरीके से रात्रि में महिला को थाने में बैठा कर न रखा जाये।
7. यदि रात्र में महिला को बन्दी बनाना नितान्त आवश्यक हो तो संबंधित पुलिस अधिकारी की देखरेख में उसका कारण दर्शाना चाहिये तथा उसका औचित्य दर्शाते हुये इसकी रिपोर्ट अपने से वरिष्ठ अधिकारी की ओर शीघ्र भेजना चाहिये।
8. जमानती अपराधों में पुलिस को महिला बन्दी की जमानत शीघ्र लेना चाहिये। इस संबंध में अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों को विशेष निर्देश देने की कृपा करें कि पुलिस विवेक से काम लेकर जमानत देने में किसी प्रकार की देर या अड़ंगेवाजी न करें। यदि महिला को गैर जमानती अपराध में बन्दी बनाया जाये तो उसे शीघ्र न्यायिक अभिरक्षा में भेजने की व्यवस्था की जाये।
9. जहां पर महिला हवालात की व्यवस्था है, वहां महिला बन्दी को उसी महिला हवालात में रखा जाये। हवालात जब्ती का अतिरिक्त माल रखने के उपयोग में न लाया जाये।
10. महिला बन्दी के पुरुष या महिला रिश्तेदार को थाने की सीमा में किसी ऐसे स्थान पर रहने की अनुमति दी जाये जहां से वह महिला बन्दी पर नजर रख सके।
11. जहां पर महिला पुलिस उपलब्ध न हो वहां महिलाओं के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने में विशेष कर तलाशी एवं जेल ले जाते समय महिला पुलिस का उपयोग किया जाये।
12. पुलिस कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों के प्रशिक्षण के समय महिलाओं के साथ सद्व्यवहार करने संबंधी विषय पर विशेष बल दिया जाये।

हस्ता /—  
(जे.एस. कुकरेजा)  
पुलिस महानिरीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

अर्द्ध शा. पत्र क्रमांक—एफ—21—105/80 बी (1) दो  
मध्यप्रदेश शासन (गृह पुलिस) विभाग  
भोपाल, दिनांक 3 जून, 1983

प्रिय श्री,

शासन द्वारा पिछले कई वर्षों में विवाहित महिलाओं की उनके विवाह के 10 वर्ष के अंदर होने वाली संदिग्ध मृत्यु के प्रकरणों को विशेष गंभीरता से लेकर उनकी विवेचना अत्यन्त सावधानी से करने के संबंध में निर्देश प्रसारित किये गये हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा भी इस बारे में विशेष निर्देश वर्ष 1980 में प्रसारित किये गये हैं जिसके अनुसार ऐसी संदिग्ध मृत्यु की विवेचना पुलिस उप अधीक्षक से नीचे के स्तर के अधिकारियों द्वारा नहीं की जाना चाहिए, मृतक का शव परीक्षण दो डाक्टरों द्वारा कराया जाना चाहिए और शव का अंतिम संस्कार मृतका के माता-पिता अथवा मायके वालों को दिखाये बिना करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाना चाहिए। इस संबंध में पुलिस महानिदेशक के द्वारा भी समय-समय पर निर्देश प्रसारित किये गये हैं।

किन्तु यह देखने में आया है कि उक्त निर्देशों का अधिकांश पालन नहीं किया जाता है जो अत्यन्त आपत्तिजनक है। बहुधा ऐसे प्रकरणों में पुलिस द्वारा समुचित एवं त्वरित कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती प्रकरण की विवेचना उप निरीक्षक आदि द्वारा ही की जाती है और बहुत से प्रकरणों में मृतका के ससुराल पक्ष के व्यक्तियों से ही पूछताछ करके प्रकरण आत्महत्या का मान लिया जाता है अथवा साक्ष्य का अभाव दर्शाकर खात्मा रिपोर्ट भेज दी जाती है। जहाँ एक ओर दहेज इत्यादि के कारण विवाहिता महिलाओं के प्रति अत्याचार को रोकने के अथक प्रयास किये जाना आवश्यक है वहाँ पुलिस द्वारा भारत सरकार एवं राज्य शासन तथा पुलिस महानिदेशक के कई बार जारी किये गये स्पष्ट निर्देश के उपरान्त भी ऐसी संदिग्ध मृत्यु के प्रकरणों में अत्यंत असावधानी दर्शाते हुए शंकास्पद रूप से ऐसे प्रकरणों का निपटारा किया जा रहा है, जो आपत्तिजनक है। अतः राज्य शासन चाहता है कि आप इस ओर व्यक्तिगत ध्यान दें और भविष्य में किसी भी विवाहिता महिला की उसके विवाह के 10 वर्ष के अंदर संदिग्ध परिस्थितियों में मृत्यु होने पर निम्नानुसार प्रक्रिया अनिवार्य रूप से अपनाई जाय:-

- (1) विवाहिता महिला की संदिग्ध मृत्यु की सूचना प्राप्त होते ही तत्काल प्रकरण पंजीबद्ध किया जाय।
- (2) मृतका के मायके के निकट संबंधियों को तत्काल सूचना देकर यथासंभव उनकी उपस्थिति में ही शव का पंचनामा बनाया जाय यदि मृतका के माता-पिता अथवा मायके के निकट संबंधी दूर रहने के कारण पंचनामों के समय उपस्थित न हों तो पंचनामा गांव के दो या तीन प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों, की उपस्थिति में पंचनामा तैयार किया जाय।
- (3) शव का पंचनामा पुलिस सब इंस्पेक्टर या उससे ऊपर के श्रेणी के अधिकारी द्वारा ही बनाया जाय।
- (4) पंचनामा के पश्चात् शव परीक्षण दो डाक्टरों द्वारा शीघ्र कराये जाने की व्यवस्था की जाये
- (5) यदि मृतका का विसरा रासायनिक परीक्षण के लिये भेजना आवश्यक हो तो शव परीक्षण की रिपोर्ट आने के तीन दिवस के अंदर विसरा रासायनिक परीक्षण हेतु अनिवार्य रूप से भेजा जाये।
- (6) रासायनिक परीक्षण की रिपोर्ट पुलिस द्वारा स्वयं प्रयास करके 10 दिन के अंदर प्राप्त की जाये।
- (7) प्रथम दृष्टि में मृत्यु संदिग्ध प्रतीत होने पर तुरन्त हत्या का प्रकरण पंजीबद्ध किया जाय और इसकी विवेचना उप अधीक्षक स्तर के अधिकारी द्वारा स्वयं की जाय।

- (8) मृतका के माता-पिता अथवा मायके के निकट संबंधियों द्वारा मृतदेह का निरीक्षण करने के पश्चात् ही अंतिम संस्कार की अनुमति दी जाय।
- (9) जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक प्रत्येक माह में अपने जिले के प्रत्येक थाने के विवाहित महिला की संदिग्ध मृत्यु के समस्त प्रकरणों की स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त करें और प्रकरण की विवेचना पर स्वयं नजर रखें। उक्त मासिक जानकारी की एक प्रति जिला दंडाधिकारी को भी भेजी जाय। और उन्हें विवेचना की प्रगति की जानकारी नियमित रूप से पुलिस अधीक्षक द्वारा दी जाय।
- (10) ऐसे प्रकरणों में समुचित एवं त्वरित कार्यवाही करने के लिये तथा उक्त निर्देशों का पालन कराने के लिए प्रत्येक जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक को व्यक्तिगत रूप से उत्तरदायी माना जावेगा।

हस्ता/-  
(पी.एस. मेहता)  
विशेष सचिव

कार्यालय पुलिस मुख्यालय, म.प्र., भोपाल  
क्रं-पु.मु./शिकायत/विविध/296-85

दिनांक 4.1.85

प्रतिलिपि -

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक मध्यप्रदेश की ओर महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अत्याचार संबंधी शासन के निर्देश क्रमांक एफ-12-105/80-बी (1) दिनांक 3.6.83 की प्रति आदेशानुसार आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु अग्रेषित।

हस्ता/-  
हेतु उप पुलिस महानिदेशक (शि.)  
पु.मु., भोपाल

पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./ह.क./म.प्र.को./3069/92

भोपाल, दिनांक 3.9.92

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक

समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक

मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिला आरोपियों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार की घटनाओं की रोकथाम।

महिला आरोपियों के साथ अभद्र व्यवहार करने की घटनायें प्रकाश में आई हैं। उसे रोकथाम करने के लिये शासन ने निम्नलिखित निर्देश दिये हैं। जिसे कड़ाई से पालन किया जावे :-

1. पुलिस थाना में किसी भी व्यक्ति को पुलिस रिमांड के बिना 24 घंटे से ज्यादा ना रखा जाये।
2. महिला अभियुक्त को स्त्री बन्दीगृह में रखना चाहिए, यदि स्त्री बन्दीगृह ना हो तो नजदीकी थाना को भेजना चाहिये।
3. महिला अपराधी के थाने आने पर उससे शालीनता से पूछताछ करना चाहिये तथा पूछताछ दिन में ही की जाये। यदि संभव हो सके तो रात्रि में उनके परिवार के सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये।
4. वरिष्ठ पुलिस अधिकारियों को थाना में बन्दी अपराधियों का निरीक्षण करना चाहिए एवं उनके रखरखाव व देखरेख का अवलोकन कर अपने मातहत को निर्देश देना चाहिए।
5. महिला अपराधी को महिला पुलिस थाना को जांच व अन्वेषण हेतु सुपुर्द कर देना चाहिये।

हस्ता/-

पुलिस महानिरीक्षक (हरिजन कल्याण)

पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./ह.क./म.प्र.को./3069/92

भोपाल, दिनांक 3.9.92

प्रतिलिपि :-

समस्त जोनल महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश,

समस्त रेल पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश

हस्ता/-

पुलिस महानिरीक्षक (हरिजन कल्याण)

पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल

प्रति,

पुलिस अधीक्षक  
भोपाल, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, बिलासपुर,  
रतलाम, सागर, रीवा, उज्जैन एवं सतना

विषय:—महिला थाने में पारिवारिक सलाह केन्द्र (थंडपसल ब्वनदेमससपदह ब्मदजतमे) स्थापित करने बाबत।

महिलाओं पर ससुराल में तरह-तरह के अत्याचार घटित होते हैं, फिर भी पीड़ित महिला तब तक थाने में रिपोर्ट करने नहीं जाती जब तक कि, प्रताड़ना गंभीर रूप धारण नहीं कर लेती। इस प्रकार की मारपीट आदि की रिपोर्ट थाने में करने पर आपसी समझौते के सभी द्वार हमेशा के लिए बंद हो जाते हैं। ऐसी समस्याओं को गंभीर रूप लेने के पूर्व उन्हें समझा-बुझा कर समझौता करवाने के लिए यदि कोई सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, वकील मनोवैज्ञानिक (Psychologist) आदि सामने आये तो, जरूर उस पीड़ित महिला को उत्पीड़न से मुक्ति मिल सकती है एवं परिवार सुखी रह सकता है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ये निर्णय लिया गया है कि प्रदेश के हर महिला थाने में (Family Counselling) स्थापित किया जाये, जिसमें स्थानीय सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं, वकीलों एवं मनोवैज्ञानिकों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

2. बम्बई एवं दिल्ली जैसे महानगरों में यह सलाहकार केन्द्र बहुत सफलता से कार्य कर रहे हैं ; यह केन्द्र खास तौर से पीड़ित परिवारों को सलाह देने, घरेलू झगड़ों को सुलझाने, स्त्री धन वापस करने, सही धाराओं में अपराध पंजीबद्ध करने में सहायता देने आदि का कार्य कर रहे हैं। सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता, वकील, मनोवैज्ञानिक स्वयं किसी न किसी स्वयंसेवी संस्था से संबंध रखते हैं। अतः ये स्वेच्छा से बगैर किसी मानदेय के भी कार्य करना चाहेंगे। केवल उन्हें महिला थाने में बैठने के लिए अलग से कमरा एवं फर्नीचर आदि की आवश्यकता होगी। साथ में पीड़ित महिला के घर तक जाने-आने के लिए कभी-कभार गाड़ी की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।
3. दिनांक 5.6.95 को पुलिस मुख्यालय में जोनल पुलिस महानिरीक्षकों की बैठक में भी सभी अधिकारियों ने इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करते हुए इसे शीघ्र अमल में लाने की सहमति व्यक्त की है।

अतः निर्देशित किया जाता है कि आपके अधीनस्थ महिला पुलिस थाने से पारिवारिक सलाहकार केन्द्र (Family Counselling Centres) शुरू कर उनकी सेवाएं पीड़ित महिलाओं को उपलब्ध कराने की शीघ्र व्यवस्था कर इस कार्यालय को सूचित करें।

हस्ता/—  
(शरद चन्द्र)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक, मध्यप्रदेश

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. समस्त जोनल पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश,
2. समस्त रेंज उप महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश

की ओर सूचनार्थ, एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु, कृपया की गई कार्यवाही से इस कार्यालय को 15 जुलाई 1995 तक अवगत करायें।

हस्ता / -  
अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिरीक्षक  
(अ.जा.क.) पुलिस मुख्यालय  
भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस इकाईयां,

मध्यप्रदेश

विषय: धारा 327 उपधारा (2) एवं उपधारा (3) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में दिये गये प्रावधानों का सख्ती से पालन करने के लिये, भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पंजाब राज्य बनाम गुरमीत सिंह एवं अन्य, 1996 (1) बास् 309 में, दिनांक 16.1.96 को पारित किये गये महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय।

धारा 327 दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में दण्ड विधि संशोधन अधिनियम 1983 (क्रं.43 सन् 1983) द्वारा बलात्कार अपराध की जांच और विचारण बन्द कमरे में किये जाने एवं ऐसी कार्यवाही के संबंध में कोई सामग्री मुद्रित या प्रकाशित नहीं किये जाने बाबत् ऐतिहासिक संशोधन लाया जाकर उपधारा (2) व उपधारा (3) अन्तः स्थापित कर करीब 12 वर्ष से अधिक अवधि व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद भी उक्त उपधाराओं में दिये गये प्रावधानों का विचार न्यायालय द्वारा पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। इस पर आपत्ति उठाते हुए उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा पंजाब राज्य बनाम गुरमीत सिंह एवं अन्य के प्रकरण में महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय दिया है कि भविष्य में धारा 327 (2) एवं (3) दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में दिये गये प्रावधानों का सख्ती से पालन कर धारा 376, 376-क, 376-ख, 376-ग, या 376-घ भा.दं.सं. के अन्तर्गत अपराध की जांच विचारण बन्द कमरे में किया जाये एवं ऐसी कार्यवाही में कोई सामग्री मुद्रित या प्रकाशित नहीं की जाये।

उक्त प्रकरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण इस प्रकार है कि दिनांक 30.3.1984 को 16 वर्षीय आवेदिका परीक्षा देकर अपने घर वापस जा रही थी, को एक नीली एम्बेसेडर कार में 4 आरोपियों ने जबरदस्ती बैठाकर ले गये एवं बाद में सामूहिक बलात्कार कर दूसरे दिन वापस छोड़ दिया। गांव में पंचायत बुलायी गयी, लेकिन कोई हल न हो सका। अतः पुलिस में रिपोर्ट की गयी। प्रकरण में विचार न्यायालय द्वारा अभियुक्तों को बरी कर दिया। पूरे 11 वर्ष के बाद उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा विचार न्यायालय द्वारा दिये गये निर्णय को अमान्य करते हुए अपराधियों को दण्डित किया गया। निर्णय पारित करते समय उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा यह भी मत व्यक्त किया गया कि—

1. आरोपियों को दण्डित करने के लिये उक्त प्रकरण के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बलात्कार की पीड़ित महिला के कथन की समर्थन साक्ष्य की आवश्यकता नहीं है, बल्कि इस महिला का कथन ऐसे व्यक्ति या साक्षी की भांति माना जाना चाहिए जैसा कि एक चोट खाये व्यक्ति का स्वयं का कथन।
2. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम की धारा 118 में या इस अधिनियम में कहीं भी यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि बलात्कार की पीड़ित महिला के कथन में समर्थन साक्ष्य की आवश्यकता है।
3. विचार न्यायालय बलात्कार की पीड़ित महिला से बचाव पक्ष के वकील या गवाह द्वारा "बलात् संभोग" के संबंध में उन्हीं —उन्हीं प्रश्नों को बार-बार न दोहरायें, जिन्हें पीड़ित महिला द्वारा अपने कथन में बताया जा चुका है। इस प्रकार के प्रश्न/प्रश्नादि करने वालों पर विचार न्यायाधीश द्वारा कन्ट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि पीड़ित महिला को अनावश्यक रूप से अपमानित और गुमराह होने से बचाई जा सकें।

4. इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि बलात्कार की शिकार हुयी महिला बलात्कार के आरोपी के साथ सह-अपराधी नहीं है, बल्कि वह लैंगिक हमला" (मगनंसो नसज) की पीड़ित महिला है।

उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय की एक प्रति आपको मार्गदर्शनार्थ संलग्न कर निर्देशित किया जाता है कि ऐसे प्रकरणों में इस निर्णय को विचार न्यायालय के ध्यान में लाया जाकर उन्हें बन्द कमरे में विचार करने के लिये विश्वास में लिया जावे।

हस्ता/—  
(शरद चन्द्र)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पृ.क्रं.पु.मु./अजाक/ए/483/96

भोपाल, दिनांक 21.3.1996

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. समस्त अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक, पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल,
2. समस्त पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल,
3. समस्त पुलिस उप महानिरीक्षक, पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल,
4. समस्त सहायक पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल,
5. निज सचिव, पुलिस महानिदेशक, पु.मु. भोपाल।

हस्ता/—  
(डी.सी. मोहन)  
अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल



प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक,

समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक,

मध्यप्रदेश

विषय: महिलाओं पर घटित अपराधों की रोकथाम हेतु मध्यप्रदेश शासन द्वारा दिये गये "एक्शन प्लान" का क्रियान्वयन।

महिलाओं पर घटित अत्याचार चिन्ताजनक एवं निन्दनीय है। इन अपराधों को रोकने के लिए एवं पीड़ित महिलाओं को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये शासन कटिबद्ध है। इसी तारतम्य में शासन के महिला बाल विकास विभाग द्वारा महिलाओं से संबंधित अपराधों पर त्वरित कार्यवाही करने के लिये एक "एक्शन प्लान" तैयार किया गया है।

इस प्लान का अध्ययन 3 भागों में करना उचित होगा।

1. भाग-1 प्रकरणों की विवेचना
2. भाग-2 प्रकरणों का पर्यवेक्षण
3. भाग-3 जन भागीदारी

1. महिलाओं पर घटित अपराधों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। महिलाओं द्वारा दर्ज कराये गये प्रकरणों की प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सही रूप में, प्रार्थी की ही भाषा में लिखा जाय एवं एफ.आई.आर पर तुरन्त असरकारक कार्यवाही शुरू की जाये। किसी भी प्रकार की शिथिलता या लापरवाही पर तत्काल कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित की जाये एवं प्राथमिकता के आधार पर विवेचना पूर्ण कर चालान न्यायालय सुपुर्द किया जाये। पुलिस की त्वरित कार्यवाही से जहां पीड़ित महिला को राहत एवं धैर्य मिलता है वहीं अपराधी पक्ष में भय की भावना उत्पन्न होगी। इससे पूरे समाज में ऐसे अपराधों के संबंध में जागरूकता पैदा करने में कारगर सिद्ध होगी एवं संभव है कि भविष्य में ऐसी घटना में कमी आये।
2. महिलाओं पर घटित गंभीर अपराधों पर पुलिस अधीक्षकों को स्वयं ध्यान देना चाहिए। सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरणों में नामजद विवेचना अधिकारी मनोनीत किये जायें जो पूर्ण कार्यवाही के लिये जिम्मेदार रहेगें। पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी 48 घंटे में प्रकरण का अध्ययन कर एवं अपने मार्ग-दर्शन में उचित कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने से कार्यवाही में गतिशीलता आवेगी। जिले में समस्त ऐसे अपराधों की समीक्षा करने से प्रकरणों में त्वरित अंतिम रूप दिया जा सकेगा। किन्हीं प्रकरणों में अगर अंतिम प्रतिवेदन भेजा जाना हो तो उचित होगा कि पुलिस अधीक्षक स्वयं संतुष्ट हों कि प्रकरण में सभी पक्षों को न्याय मिला है तथा अंतिम प्रतिवेदन भेजना ही उचित है।

3. वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में जन-भागीदारी के बिना पुलिस की कार्यवाही अधूरी रह जाती है। विशेष कर महिलाओं पर हो रहे अत्याचारों के संबंध में समाज को जागरूक एवं चेतन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे प्रकरणों की रोकथाम हेतु जन सहयोग बहुत जरूरी है। पंचायतों में महिलाओं या ग्राम की प्रतिष्ठित महिलाओं से इन प्रकरणों में सहयोग लिया जा सकता है। स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं का भी भरपूर सहयोग लिया जा सकता है जिससे इन अत्याचारों के बारे में जानकारी जन-जन तक पहुंच सकेगी।

प्रदेश की महिला नीति में सम्मिलित इन सभी मुद्दों का गंभीरता से अध्ययन करें एवं अपने अधीनस्थों को आवश्यक निर्देश पारित करें।

कृपया इस पत्र की अभिस्वीकृति भेजें।

हस्ता/—  
(देव प्रकाश खन्ना)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :- सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।

1. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (रेल) मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल,
2. समस्त जोनल पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश,
3. समस्त रेंज उप पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश

हस्ता/—  
(देव प्रकाश खन्ना)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रति,

पुलिस अधीक्षक  
भोपाल, रायपुर, बिलासपुर, रतलाम, इन्दौर,  
उज्जैन, रीवा, सागर, सतना, दुर्ग, जबलपुर,  
ग्वालियर।

विषय : महिला थाने को अधिक सक्रिय व सशक्त बनाने बाबत।

मध्यप्रदेश में पहला महिला थाना भोपाल में दिनांक 10.8.1987 को काफी उत्साह से प्रारंभ किया गया था। महिला थाने की उपयोगिता को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये इनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर अब प्रदेश में कुल 12 महिला थाने खोले गये हैं।

मुख्यतः महिला थानों को संचालित करने का उद्देश्य यह है कि एक महिला फरियादी, जो किसी उत्पीड़न या बलात्कार की शिकार हुई हो, वह अपनी व्यथा को एक महिला अधिकारी के सामने बिना हिचक या भय के निडर होकर बता सकेंगी। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि महिला थानों में जिस गति से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये थी, वह अपेक्षा कृत कार्यवाही नहीं हो पा रही है। महिला थानों, में अपराधों का पंजीयन एवं विवेचना बहुत ही कम एवं निराशाजनक रही है (सूची संलग्न है)। इससे स्पष्ट है कि महिलाओं से संबंधित अपराधों को महिला थानों में न सौंप कर सामान्य थानों में ही विवेचना की जा रही है जो महिला थानों की स्थापना के मूल उद्देश्य को ही निरर्थक बना रहे हैं। अगर महिला उत्पीड़न के प्रकरणों की महिला थानों द्वारा ही विवेचना नहीं की जा रही है तो महिला थानों की उपयोगिता का क्या औचित्य है, यह विचारणीय है।

प्रायः सभी महिला थानों में स्वीकृत बल के अनुरूप तैनात नहीं किया गया है, आरोपियों की गिरतारी के लिये पुरुष बल उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया है। महिला थानों को वाहन भी उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये हैं। जहाँ आधुनिकीकरण के तहत महिला थानों को वाहन आवंटित भी किये गये हैं वहाँ के वाहनों का कहीं और इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। महिला थानों को मात्र औपचारिकता भर समझा जा रहा है। यह स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है।

अतः निर्देशित किया जाता है कि -

- (1) जिन जिलों में महिला थाने स्थापित किये गये हैं वहाँ अधिक से अधिक महिला उत्पीड़न एवं बलात्कार की घटनाओं की विवेचना महिला थानों को ही सौंपी जायें एवं महिला फरियादियों को महिला थानों में ही जाने की सलाह दी जाये ताकि महिलाओं में इन थानों के प्रति विश्वास उत्पन्न हो सके।
- (2) महिला थानों को भी अन्य सामान्य थानों की तरह ही समझा (ज्तमंज) जाये तथा उन थानों के कर्तव्य के बारे में शासन द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना अनुसार कार्य करने की स्वतंत्रता दी जाये।

कृपया परिपत्र की अभिस्वीकृति स.म.नि. (म.प्र.को.) पुलिस मुख्यालय को भेजी जाये।

- संलग्न :-
1. पंजीकरण की स्टेटमेन्ट,
  2. अधिसूचना

हस्ता / -  
(ए.एन. पाठक)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक, म.प्र. भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./अजाक/म.प्र.को/343-ए/96

भोपाल, दिनांक

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. समस्त जोनल पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश,
2. समस्त रेंज उप पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, मध्यप्रदेश पालनार्थ अग्रेषित।

हस्ता / -  
अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
हेतु पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./ए.डी.जी.पी./म.प्र.को./808/96

भोपाल, दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1998

प्रति,

पुलिस अधीक्षक  
जिला \_\_\_\_\_  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिला प्रकोष्ठ एवं परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र गठित करने के संबंध में।

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत शासन के निर्देशानुसार जिला स्तर पर महिला प्रकोष्ठ एवं परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र गठित करें। महिला प्रकोष्ठ में महिला उप निरीक्षक-एक, प्रधान आरक्षक-एक, महिला आरक्षक-चार रहेंगी। यदि महिला उप निरीक्षक जिले में पदस्थ नहीं हैं, तब वरिष्ठ पुरुष उप निरीक्षक को शामिल किया जावे। परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र में समाज सेवी संस्थाओं एवं महिलाओं की सहायता ली जाये।

उपरोक्त विषय में कृपया कार्यवाही कर महिला प्रकोष्ठ एवं परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र के सदस्यों की सूची शीघ्र भेजने का कष्ट करें, ताकि शासन को अवगत कराया जा सके।

हस्ता/-  
सहायक पुलिस महानिरीक्षक (म.प्र.को.)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलि अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : गृह विभाग के निर्देशों के पालन के संबंध में।

शासन के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है कि, अभिरक्षा में हिंसा के मामलों में दोषी पाये जाने वाले लोक-सेवकों को उचित और सख्त दण्ड, बिना किसी सहानुभूति के दिया जाना चाहिये। अधिकारियों की लापरवाही पाई जाने पर उन्हें भी गम्भरता से लिया जाना चाहिए।

महत्वपूर्ण अपराधों जैसे हत्या, बलात्कार और महिलाओं की प्रताड़ना के मामलों में विवेचना अधिकारी द्वारा की जा रही लापरवाही को बर्दास्त नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। अपराधों की विवेचना पूर्ण किये जाने के लिये समय-सीमा का विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही की जाना चाहिए।

जिलों में होने वाले महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों पर अधिक ध्यान दिये जाने के लिये महिला प्रकोष्ठ कायम किये जायें (जहां अभी तक महिला प्रकोष्ठ न हो)।

परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र अनेक जिलों में सफलता पूर्वक कार्यरत हैं, अन्य जिले जहाँ परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र नहीं है, खोले जाना चाहिए।

उपरोक्त बिन्दुओं पर की गई कार्यवाही से मुझे एक सप्ताह में अवगत करायें ताकि शासन को सूचित किया जा सके।

हस्ता/-  
सहायक पुलिस महानिरीक्षक (म.प्र.को)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिलाओं/छात्राओं के साथ छेड़छाड़-पुलिस कार्यवाही।

महिलाओं विशेषकर कामकाजी महिलाओं और छात्राओं के साथ असामाजिक तत्वों के द्वारा छेड़छाड़ तथा फिकरेबाजी करने की शिकायतें प्रायः आती रहती है। कभी-कभी प्रतिकार करने पर छेड़छाड़ की ये घटनायें हिंसात्मक रूप ले लेती हैं और ऐसे हादसे भी जाते हैं जो पीड़ित महिला के व्यक्तित्व, जीवनदर्शन तथा विचारधारा को ही बदल देते हैं। दिसम्बर 3, 1998 को अम्बिकापुर में घटित दुखद घटना जिसमें महाविद्यालय परिसर में कुछ उच्छ्रंखल छात्रों द्वारा एक प्रतिकार कर रही छात्रा को जीप से कुचलकर मार डाला गया, इसका एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दृष्टान्त है। इस प्रकार की घटनायें सभ्य समाज के लिये लज्जास्पद तो हैं ही। साथ ही पुलिस की कार्यक्षमता पर प्रश्न चिन्ह भी लगाती है।

इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो, यह अति महत्वपूर्ण दायित्व भी पुलिस का ही है कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों में लिप्त तत्वों पर प्रभावी ढंग से अंकुश लगाया जाये। अतः आवश्यकता है कि पुलिस दायित्व पालन दृढ़तापूर्वक और प्रभावी ढंग से करें। इसके लिये अधोलिखित बिन्दुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए -

1. छेड़छाड़ की घटनायें संज्ञेय अपराध की रेणी में आती है। पुलिस द्वारा संज्ञान लेने के लिये पीड़ित महिला/छात्रों को स्वयं शिकायत करना आवश्यक नहीं है।
2. प्रायः महिलायें शिकायत करने में संकोच करती हैं और न ही असामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध शिकायत करने का साहस जुटा पाती हैं। संभवतः उनके अर्न्तमन में यह बात भी रहती है कि पुलिस प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने में सक्षम नहीं है।
3. इन सामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध पुलिस कार्यवाही इतने प्रभावी ढंग से की जानी चाहिये कि न केवल पीड़ित महिला, अन्य महिलायें भी पूरे विश्वास के साथ पुलिस में शिकायत कर सकें।
4. महिलाओं/छात्राओं में साहस तथा आत्मविश्वास पैदा करने के लिये चेतना शिविर का आयोजन किया जा सकता है। शिविर में उनकी इस प्रकार की समस्याओं की जानकारी ली जा सकती है। उन्हें आत्मरक्षा के अधिकार के संबंध में धारा 96 से 106 भारतीय दण्ड विधान के प्रावधानों से अवगत कराया जा सकता है साथ ही इच्छुक महिलाओं/छात्राओं को कराते आदि सीखने हेतु प्रेरित करना चाहिये।
5. महिलाओं विशेषकर छात्राओं को महिला थाने का भ्रमण कराया जाकर उन्हें महिला उत्पीड़न से जुड़े कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषयों से सूक्ष्म में अवगत कराया जा सकता है।

6. कार्यालयों/शिक्षण संस्थाओं के खुलने और बन्द होने के समय उनके आसपास के क्षेत्रों में पुलिस गश्त की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। विशेषकर महिला शिक्षण संस्थाओं के पास पुलिस की उपस्थिति सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिये।
7. भीड़भाड़ और व्यस्त आवागमन वाले कुछ चुने हुये स्थानों पर असामाजिक तत्वों की गतिविधियों पर सतक्रता रखने के लिये मुती में पुलिसकर्मी लगाये जा सकते हैं। इससे अन्य अपराधों की रोकथाम भी होगी।
8. ऐसे असामाजिक तत्वों के विरुद्ध प्रतिबन्धात्मक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये। आवश्यकतानुसार उन्हें धारा 110 भारतीय दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अन्तर्गत अनुबंधित भी किया जा सकता है।
9. यदि आवश्यक हो तो अपराध प्रकरण भी कायम किये जाकर त्वरित विवेचना की जानी चाहिए।
10. थाना प्रभारी को अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के शिक्षण संस्थाओं के प्रमुखों से जीवन्त सम्पर्क बनाये रखना चाहिये। इससे उन समस्याओं की जानकारी मिलती रहेगी और उनके समुचित निदान हेतु विचार भी किया जा सकेगा। साथ ही पुलिस में छात्राओं और अध्यापिकाओं का विश्वास भी बढ़ेगा।
11. जिलाध्यक्ष के माध्यम से समय-समय पर सभी संस्था प्रमुखों की बैठक आवश्यकतानुसार आयोजित की जा सकती है। इससे संस्थाओं की सामान्य समस्याएँ ज्ञात हो सकेंगी। फिर संस्था प्रमुखों का सहयोग भी सुनिश्चित किया जा सकेगा। इस प्रकार की बैठक कम से कम शैक्षणिक सत्र के प्रारंभ में अवश्य ही आयोजित की जानी चाहिये।
12. जिला स्तर पर पुलिस अधीक्षक खेल सम्बंधी गतिविधियों से निकट से जुड़े हुये हैं। इसका लाभ उठाकर छात्रों से सम्पर्क बढ़ाया जाकर उन्हें और उनकी उर्जा को रचनात्मक कार्यों में सकारात्मक ढंग से लगाये जाने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये।

यह दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि यह एक अत्यधिक संवेदनशील विषय है तथा पुलिस से इस दिशा में उतनी ही संवेदनशीलता तथा पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ कार्यवाही अपेक्षित है। सक्षम तथा प्रभावी कार्यवाही ही समस्या का निदान है। कृपया इस ओर व्यक्तिगत ध्यान दें और आवश्यक कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करें।

हस्ता/—  
(वी.पी. सिंह)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश

क्रमांक—पु.मु./म.प्र.को./365/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 9.2.99

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. उप पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, रेंज—ग्वालियर/चम्बल रेंज—ग्वालियर/भोपाल/होशंगाबाद रेंज—भोपाल/इन्दौर/उज्जैन/जबलपुर/सागर/बिलासपुर/रीवा/रायपुर/बस्तर/बालाघाट/रेल भोपाल।



2. पुलिस महानिदेशक जोन-ग्वालियर/ भोपाल/ इन्दौर/ जबलपुर/ बिलासपुर/ भिलाई/ नक्सलाइट जोन-राजनांदगांव/रेल भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु।
3. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (रेल) पु.मु., भोपाल
4. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (अ.अ.वि.) पु.मु., भोपाल
5. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (गुप्तवार्ता) पु.मु., भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।

हस्ता / -  
(वी.पी. सिंह)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिला उत्पीड़न-प्रकरणों का त्वरित निराकरण

हत्या, बलात्कार, छेड़छाड़, दहेज उत्पीड़न, आदि की शिकायत होने पर अपराध प्रकरण की कायमी तथा बाद में विवेचना में विलम्ब की शिकायतें प्रायः आती रहती हैं। इसे लेकर उत्पीड़न की शिकायत महिलाओं एवं समाजसेवी तथा महिला संगठनों द्वारा अपना असंतोष तथा आक्रोश यदाकदा प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से व्यक्त किया जाता है। साथ ही पुलिस पर निष्क्रियता तथा अपराधियों से मिली भगत के आरोप तक लगाये जाते हैं। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि इस प्रकार के आरोप सही हो किन्तु सभी आरोप निराधार हो ऐसा भी नहीं है।

2. महिला उत्पीड़न के प्रकरण अत्यधिक संवेदनशील होते हैं क्योंकि इनका विभत्स तथा कुत्सित रूप जनमानस को उद्धेलित करता है और साथ ही समाज में आक्रोशमय प्रतिक्रिया को जन्म देता है। यह प्रतिक्रिया कानून व्यवस्था की गंभीर समस्या का रूप ले ले, इसकी संभावना सदैव ही बनी रहती है। दृष्टांत अनेकों हैं। महिला अपराधों के संबंधों में राज्य शासन की संवेदनशील प्रतिबद्धता बहुत ही स्पष्ट है। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि उतनी ही संवेदनशीलता तथा प्रतिबद्धता से इन प्रकरणों में पुलिस कार्यवाही भी हो।
3. पूर्व में समय-समय पर इस संबंध में कई परिपत्र जारी किये गये हैं किन्तु ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि उनमें निहित निर्देशों/मार्गदर्शन को विस्मृत सा कर दिया गया है। अतः कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिन्दुओं की ओर आपका ध्यान पुनः आकृष्ट करना आवश्यक जान पड़ता है ताकि महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही हो। तत्संबंध में अधोलिखित बिन्दुओं को भविष्य में ध्यान में रखा जाना उचित तथा उपयोगी होगा :-
  1. अपराध की सूचना थाने पर मिलने पर प्रकरण कायम करना एक कानूनी अनिवार्यता है। थाना प्रभारी का उपलब्ध न होना अपराध कायम न करने का कोई समाधानकारक कारण नहीं है। किसी प्रकार का विलम्ब अनावश्यक तथा आपत्तिजनक है।
  2. बलात्कार के प्रकरण में आवेदिका का पूर्व चरित्र अपराध प्रकरण कायम करने में बाधक नहीं है। अतः उसके कथित पूर्व चरित्र के आधार पर अपराध प्रकरण कायम न करना अनुचित है और अवैध भी।
  3. थाने पर रिपोर्ट होने पर जाँच करने के बाद अपराध प्रकरण कायम करना उचित नहीं है क्योंकि कानून में इस प्रकार की जाँच का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

4. देहात भ्रमण के दौरान सूचना मिलने पर नियमानुसार अपराध "शून्य" पर पंजीबद्ध कर विवेचना प्रारंभ करना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार अन्य क्षेत्र का अपराध होने या अपराध के क्षेत्र के संबंध में संदेह होने पर अपराध "शून्य" पर पंजीबद्ध कर प्रारंभिक विवेचना जैसे घायलों की चिकित्सा, घटनास्थल की सुरक्षा, लाश का पंचनाम, फोटो आदि पूर्ण करने के पश्चात् ही विशेष वाहक द्वारा प्रकरण संबंधित थाने को स्थानान्तरित करना चाहिए।
5. प्रथम सूचना में घटना और जुड़ी हुई परिस्थितियों का पूरा विवरण, अपराधी का नाम (यदि ज्ञात हो) तथा हुलिया, साक्षियों के नाम आदि का स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया जाना चाहिए। ये त्वरित विवेचना तथा सफल अभियोजन के लिये अत्यधिक उपयोगी है।
6. बन्दी बनाने में अनावश्यक विलंब से आरोपियों को अभियोगी पक्ष और साक्षीगणों पर दबाव डालने तथा अग्रिम प्रतिभूति लेने का अवसर मिल जाता है। फिर कुछ फरार भी हो जाते हैं जिससे जनमानस में पुलिस की कार्यक्षमता/निष्ठा पर संदेह होने लगता है।
7. हत्या/बलात्कार के आरोपी के तत्काल न मिलने से उसके मेडिकल परीक्षण से मिलने वाली साक्ष्य मिट जाती है जिससे प्रकरण कमजोर हो जाता है और लाभ आरोपी को मिलता है।
8. साक्षियों से पूछताछ करने या उनके कथन लेने में अकारण विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए। विलम्ब होने पर साक्षियों की स्मृति कमजोर होने लगती है और न्यायालय द्वारा भी संदेह की दृष्टि से देखा जाता है। अपराध से आरोपी को जोड़ने वाली सुसंगत साक्ष्य का ही संकलन करना चाहिए।
9. हत्या के प्रकरण में शव परीक्षण तथा बलात्कार के प्रकरण में अभियोक्त्री का मेडिकल परीक्षण तत्काल कराया जाना अत्यधिक आवश्यक है। उसी तत्परता से पहने हुये कपड़ों तथा विसरा का रासायनिक परीक्षण कराया जाना चाहिए। विशेषज्ञ की राय प्राप्त करने के लिये कार्यवाही करने में ही कर्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं समझ लेना चाहिए। राय शीघ्र प्राप्त करने के लिये व्यक्तिगत स्तर पर भी प्रयास करना चाहिए।
10. धारा 32 भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम के अनुसार मृत्युकालिक कथन एक महत्वपूर्ण साक्ष्य है जो अनुश्रुत (भ्रमंतैल) होने पर भी न्यायालय में स्वीकार्य है। इसे लिपिबद्ध करने में विलम्ब नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। यदि दण्डाधिकारी अथवा डॉक्टर तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हों तो स्वयं पुलिस अधिकारी मृत्युकालिक कथन दो अथवा अधिक साक्षीगणों के समक्ष लेख कर सकता है जो साक्ष्य में स्वीकार्य है। कथन प्रश्न तथा उत्तर के रूप में ही लिया जाना चाहिए।
11. धारा 164 भा.द.सं. के अन्तर्गत अभियोजन पक्ष के महत्वपूर्ण साक्षियों के कथन लिपिबद्ध कराये जा सकते हैं किन्तु कथन कराने के पूर्व साक्षी से बात कर संतुष्ट हो लेना चाहिए। यह स्पष्ट रूप से समझ लिया जाना चाहिए कि आरोपियों को संरक्षण देना इसका उद्देश्य नहीं है। यदि आवश्यक समझा जाता है तो कथन यथाशीघ्र कराये जाने चाहिये।
12. प्रथम सूचना के आवेदक का कथन धारा 164 भा.द.प्र.सं. में कराना कदापि उचित और आवश्यक नहीं है। प्रथम सूचना धारा 164 भा.द.प्र.सं. के कथन से अधिक भारी तथा मजबूत साक्ष्य है।

13. विवेचना उपरांत आरोप पत्र की स्कूटनी में अनावश्यक विलम्ब से बचा जाना चाहिये। इंगित त्रुटियों/खामियों की पूर्ति पूरी तत्परता से की जानी चाहिए। जिन त्रुटियों/खामियों की पूर्ति संभव न हो उन्हें स्पष्ट रूप से रेखांकित किया जाना चाहिए ताकि अनावश्यक रूप से उन पर समय व्यर्थ न हो।
14. अपराध का पता न चलने पर अथवा निकट भविष्य में भी पता चलने की संभावना न होने पर प्रकरण में खात्मा भेजकर आवेदिका/आवेदक को सूचित करना चाहिए।
15. अपराध के घटित न होने पर या प्रकरण झूठा होने पर प्रकरण में खारजी अविलम्ब भेजना चाहिए। साथ ही झूठी रिपोर्ट करने वाले के विरुद्ध धारा 182/211 भा.द.वि. के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने हेतु विचार किया जाना चाहिए।
16. हर प्रकरण विशेषकर बलात्कार/हत्या में चक्षुदर्शी साक्ष्य उपलब्ध हो, आवश्यक नहीं है। अतः मजबूत परिस्थितिजन्य साक्ष्य एकत्र करने में विशेष जोर लगाना चाहिए।
17. दहेज उत्पीड़न के कारण आत्महत्या के प्रकरणों में पर्याप्त समय के अभाव को बहुत अधिक महत्व नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा यह अभिमत दिया गया है कि जब तक परिस्थितियाँ एकदम असहनीय न हो जाय तब तक कोई स्वस्थचित महिला अपने आपको जलाकर अथवा कुएं में कूदकर आत्महत्या नहीं करेगी।
18. आरोप पत्र यथाशीघ्र न्यायालय के समक्ष विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया जाना चाहिए। आरोप पत्र के साथ ही आरोपियों के लिये प्रपत्रों की प्रतियाँ भी उपलब्ध करा दी जानी चाहिए ताकि अनावश्यक विलम्ब से बचा जा सके।
19. महिलाओं के विरुद्ध अपराधों का पर्यवेक्षण तत्परता व निष्पक्षता के साथ करना चाहिए तथा स्पष्ट निर्देश देना चाहिए। साथ ही अपराध डायजेस्ट की सहायता से अनुसंधान की दिन-प्रतिदिन की प्रगति की समीक्षा पर्यवेक्षण अधिकारी द्वारा की जानी चाहिए।
20. प्रकरणों के लंबित होने के कारण से संतुष्ट न होने पर तत्काल आवश्यक निर्देश देकर उनका पालन सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्देशों का पालन न करने वाले विवेचकों के विरुद्ध तत्काल अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही करने हेतु विचार किया जाना चाहिए।
21. अभियोजन की न्यायालयीन प्रगति की समीक्षा समय-समय पर की जानी चाहिए ताकि आवश्यकतानुसार न्यायालय से त्वरित निराकरण हेतु अनुरोध किया जा सके।

यह स्पष्ट रूप से समझ लिया जाना चाहिए कि महिलाओं पर हो रहे अपराधों विशेषकर बलात्कार, हत्या तथा दहेज उत्पीड़न के प्रकरणों में सूचना मिलते ही अविलम्ब कार्यवाही कर आरोपियों को त्वरित विवेचनोपरांत दण्ड दिलाने हेतु आरोप पत्र न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करना पुलिस का कानूनी दायित्व है। वस्तुतः यह उसके सामाजिक विवेक तथा प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण भी है। अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत समस्त अधिकारियों एवं थाना प्रभारियों को इस संबंध में भली प्रकार सूचित कर सचेत करें। साथ ही, यह भी सुनिश्चित करें कि त्रुटिपूर्ण कार्यवाही करने वाले पुलिसकर्मियों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक दण्डात्मक कार्यवाही अविलम्ब हो। यह ध्यान रखें कि स्वयं आप और आपके

अधीनस्थ राजपत्रित अधिकारियों द्वारा विवेचना तथा अभियोजन की सतत समीक्षा से ही अपराधियों को दण्डित करना संभव हो सकेगा।

हस्ता/—  
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क्रमांक—पु.मु./म.प्र.को./444—ए/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 17.2.99

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. उप पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज ग्वालियर/चम्बल रेंज—ग्वालियर/भोपाल/होशंगाबाद रेंज— भोपाल / इन्दौर/उज्जैन/जबलपुर/सागर/बिलासपुर/रीवा/रायपुर/बस्तर/बालाघाट।
2. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक जोन ग्वालियर/भोपाल/इन्दौर/जबलपुर/भिलाई/नक्सलाईट जोन राजनांदगांव/रेल की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु। लम्बे समय से लम्बित चले आ रहे प्रकरणों की समीक्षा जिलों के भ्रमण के दौरान आपके द्वारा करना अत्यधिक उपयोगी तथा प्रभावी होगा।
3. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक अ.अ.वि./रेल की ओर सूचनार्थ
4. प्रभारी अभिलेख, पु.मु. भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ।

हस्ता/—  
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पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिला अपराधों के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही।

महिला पर घटित अपराधों की रोकथाम तथा उनके संबंध में त्वरित एवं समुचित कार्यवाही किये जाने के संबंध में मुख्यालय द्वारा समय-समय पर कई परिपत्र जारी किये गये हैं। हाल ही में गृह मंत्रालय भारत सरकार से इस संबंध में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं। तदनुसार कृपया निम्नानुसार कार्यवाही करें :-

- (1) राज्य के 12 जिलों में 12 महिला थाने हैं। 10 अन्य जिलों में महिला थानों के प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं। नीति सभी जिलों में महिला थाने स्थापित करना है। किन्तु इसमें समय लगता अवश्यम्भावी है। जब तक ऐसा नहीं हा जाये, जिले में उपलब्ध महिला कर्मियों को मुख्यालय स्थित थाने पर पदस्थापित कर महिला प्रकोष्ठ बनाया जा सकता है।
- (2) कुछ क्षेत्र ऐसे होते हैं, जहाँ महिलाओं पर अत्याचार की घटनायें अधिक होती है। अपने क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत ऐसे क्षेत्रों की पहचान करें। क्षेत्र की महिलाओं की समस्याओं का अध्ययन कर उनके निदान के प्रयास किये जावें। यदि सीाव हो तो इन क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को पदस्थ करने के संबंध में विचार किया जाना चाहिए।
- (3) बलात्कार की शिकार महिला सदमें में रहती है। अतः बलात्कार के प्रकरणों की विवेचना के दौरान यथा संभव महिला पुलिसकर्मी द्वारा ही अभियोक्त्री के घर पर ही पूछताछ की जानी चाहिये। यदि अभियोक्त्री 18 वर्ष से कम आयु की हो तो पूछताछ उसके अभिभावकों की उपस्थिति में ही की जावे। पूछताछ मर्यादा के अन्तर्गत हो, इसका विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए।
- (4) यथासंभव अभियोक्त्री का चिकित्सकीय परीक्षण महिला चिकित्सक अधिकारी द्वारा ही किया जाना चाहिए। यह भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि परीक्षण में विलम्ब न हो।
- (5) महिलाओं को नग्न कर सड़कों/गलियों में बुलाए जाने एवं अवयस्क बालिकाओं के साथ बलात्कार आदि की घटनाओं में त्वरित तथा प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्डित कराने हेतु हर संभव प्रयास करना चाहिए।

- (6) दहेज, बलात्कार, हत्या आदि के संबंध में तत्समय प्रचलित कानूनों के प्रभावी क्रियानवयन द्वारा ही महिला अत्याचार के प्रकरणों की रोकथाम की दिशा में अच्छे परिणाम किये जा सकते हैं। तदनुसार की गई कार्यवाही समय-समय पर पुर्नमूल्यांकन कर आवश्यक कदम भी उठाये जाने चाहिए।

हस्ता/—  
(गणेश प्रसाद दुबे)  
अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :-

पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज भोपाल/होशंगाबाद/उज्जैन/इन्दौर/ग्वालियर/चम्बल/सागर/  
जबलपुर/रीवा/बिलासपुर बालाघाट/रायपुर/बस्तर की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं अग्रिम कार्यवाही हेतु।

हस्ता/—  
(गणेश प्रसाद दुबे)  
अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./म.प्र.को./1671/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 18.6.99

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय: थानों में दिन के समय आगन्तुक अधिकारी एवं मोहर्रिर् कार्य हेतु महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को पदस्थ किया जाना।

पुलिस सुधार समिति 1994 की बिना अथवा कम वित्तीय भार वाली अनुशंसाओं के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में दिनांक 30.1.99 को शासन स्तर पर बैठक हुई थी। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि, संभागीय मुख्यालय के थानों में दिन के समय आगन्तुक अधिकारी एवं मोहर्रिर् कार्य हेतु महिला पुलिस कर्मियों को पदस्थ किया जावे।

2. तदनुसार कार्यवाही करने में यदि कोई व्यवहारिक कठिनाई हो तो अवगत कराएँ।

हस्ता/-

(गणेश प्रसाद दुबे)

अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)

पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल



प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : बलात्कार एवं नारी उत्पीड़न के प्रकरण-त्वरित पुलिस कार्यवाही।

बलात्कार एवं नारी उत्पीड़न से संबंधित प्रकरणों में त्वरित एवं प्रभावी कार्यवाही हेतु समय-समय पर आवश्यक निर्देश प्रसारित किये गये हैं। हाल ही में राज्य महिला आयोग की मान. सदस्या श्रीमती शान्ति यदु द्वारा सागर जिले का भ्रमण किया गया था। उन्होंने बलात्कार एवं नारी उत्पीड़न के प्रकरणों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित सुझाव दिये हैं :-

1. बलात्कार एवं नारी-उत्पीड़न से संबंधित प्रकरणों की विवेचना में विलम्ब नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।
2. मेडिकल जांच रिपोर्ट विवेचना में एक महत्वपूर्ण साक्ष्य होती है। अतः मेडिकल जांच तत्काल करवाई जाना चाहिये।
3. मेडिकल जांच (विशेषकर बलात्कार के प्रकरणों में) के समय एड्स आदि की संभावनाओं का भी परीक्षण किया जाना चाहिये।
4. कृपया तदनुसार कार्यवाही की जाये।

हस्ता/-

अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./अजाक/म.प्र.को./2393/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 24.7.99

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

प्रदेश में महिलाओं को सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर निर्वस्त्र घुमाकर अपमानित तथा प्रताड़ित करने की कुछ घटनायें प्रकाश में आई हैं। प्रायः इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में धारा 354 भा.द.वि. का उपयोग किया है। प्रायः इस प्रकार की घटनाओं में सार्वजनिक रूप से अपमानित करने का उद्देश्य रहता है। अतः धारा 355 भा.द.वि. का उपयोग भी किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि धारा 354 भा.द.वि. में "गंभीर प्रकोपन होने से किसी व्यक्ति का निरादर करने के आशय से उस पर हमला या अपराधिक बल प्रयोग निहित है।"

धारा 355 भा.द.वि. असंज्ञेय अवश्य है किन्तु इसमें दो वर्ष के कारावास के दण्ड का प्रावधान है। महिलाओं को निर्वस्त्र कर अपमानित करने की घटना जब भी घटित हो, अन्य घटनाओं के साथ धारा 355 भा.द.वि. भी लगाई जावे।

हस्ता/—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./अजाक/म.प्र.को./2393/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 24.7.99

प्रतिलिपि :

1. रेंज पुलिस महानिरीक्षक, ग्वालियर/चम्बल/इन्दौर/उज्जैन/जबलपुर/सागर/रायपुर/बालाघाट/बस्तर/बिलासपुर/रीवा /होशंगाबाद/ भोपाल
2. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (रेल्वे) भोपाल
3. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (अ.अ.वि.) पु.मु., भोपाल

हस्ता/—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
पुलिस मुख्यालय मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : वैश्यावृत्ति विशेष कर बाल वैश्यावृत्ति उन्मूलन के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही।

बेड़िया, बाँछड़ा एवं सांसी समाज के लोगों द्वारा अपनी बेटियों को वैश्यावृत्ति में परम्परागत रूप से लगा दिया जाता है। समाज के इस वर्ग विशेष की परम्परागत वैश्यावृत्ति समाज करने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि इस वर्ग की बालिकाओं और महिलाओं को इस घृणित व्यवसाय में जाने से रोका जाये। शासन द्वारा इस दिशा में प्रयासरत है और बेड़िया, बाँछड़ा, सांसी व अन्य परम्परागत रूप से देह का व्यापार करने वाले परिवारों की महिलाओं/बच्चों के लिये कई कार्यक्रम चलाये भी जा रहे हैं।

2. दाण्डिक कार्यवाही के लक्ष्य को लेकर अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1956 (यथा संशोधित 1986) के अन्तर्गत राज्य शासन द्वारा कुछ क्षेत्रों को परिलक्षित कर "वैश्यावृत्ति निरोधक क्षेत्र" घोषित किया जाकर तदनुसार अधिसूचना भी जारी की गई है। साथ ही, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत त्वरित कार्यवाही करने के लिये कुछ विशिष्ट पुलिस अधिकारियों को "विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी" नियुक्त कर अधिसूचना जारी की गई है। महिला थानों (भोपाल, ग्वालियर, इन्दौर, रायपुर, जबलपुर, बिलासपुर, रीवा, रतलाम, सागर, दुर्ग, सतना तथा उज्जैन) को भी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही हेतु अधिसूचित किया गया है। फिर भी कुछ जिले (धार/रायगढ़/पन्ना/दमोह/टीकमगढ़/झाबुआ/होशंगाबाद/नरसिंहपुर/मंडला/छिन्दवाड़ा/राजगढ़/बिलासपुर) जहाँ बेड़िया, बाँछड़ा तथा सांसी समाज के लोग रहते हैं, अधिसूचित नहीं है।
3. न केवल इन जातियों वरन् सामान्य वैश्यावृत्ति के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत प्रभावी कार्यवाही में पुलिस की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। तदनुसार समय-समय पर मुख्यालय द्वारा पुलिस कार्यवाही के संबंध में निर्देश दिये गये हैं। अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1996, 1997 तथा 1998 में क्रमशः मात्र 20, 13 तथा 17 प्रकरण पूरे राज्य में कायम हुये हैं। स्पष्टतः अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत की गई पुलिस कार्यवाही बहुत प्रभावी नहीं दीख पड़ती है जबकि समस्या की गंभीरता को देखते हुए प्रतिबद्ध पुलिस कार्यवाही नितान्त ही आवश्यक है। अतः यह आवश्यक जान पड़ता है कि पुलिस की इस सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता की ओर पुनः आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जावे।
4. वैश्यावृत्ति के व्यवसाय में आने से महिलाओं विशेषकर बालिकाओं को बचाना एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है। अवयस्क बालिकाओं के व्यवसाय में आगमन को रोक कर ही परम्परागत वैश्यावृत्ति की श्रृंखला तोड़ी जा सकती है। इसके लिये पुलिस द्वारा अधोलिखित कार्यवाही तत्काल की जानी चाहिये:-
  - (1) अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 7 (3) के प्रावधान के अनुसार चिकित्सालय, प्रसूतीगृह या किसी प्रकार के ऐसे अन्य लोक संसाधनों से 200 मीटर की दूरी के भीतर वैश्यावृत्ति

होती है तो ऐसे स्थानों को वैश्यावृत्ति निरोधक क्षेत्र के रूप में अधिसूचित कराया जा सकता है। अतः यदि ऐसे क्षेत्र जिले में कहीं परिलक्षित हों तो उनको अधिसूचित करवाये जाने हेतु प्रस्ताव यथाशीघ्र भेजें। संलग्न सहपत्र के अनुसार जानकारी प्रस्ताव में अवश्य दें।

- (2) शासन द्वारा पूर्व में कुछ जिलों को अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित किया जा चुका है। यदि आपका जिला अधिसूचित नहीं है किन्तु वहां वैश्यावृत्ति की समस्या विद्यमान है, तो जिले को अधिसूचित कराने हेतु प्रस्ताव यथा शीघ्र भेजें। संलग्न सहपत्र के अनुसार जानकारी प्रस्ताव में दी जानी चाहिये।
- (3) अधिनियम की धारा 13 (2) के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित क्षेत्र में अधिनियम के अधीन विवेचना करने के लिये राज्य शासन द्वारा विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी जो निरीक्षक के पद से कम स्तर के अधिकारी नहीं होंगे, नियुक्त किये जा सकते हैं। तत्सम्बंध में भी अपने प्रस्ताव भेजें।
- (4) अधिनियम की धारा 13 (3) (ख) में विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी को उनके कार्यों में सामान्य महत्व के विषयों पर सलाह देने के लिए शासन द्वारा नानऑफिशियल एडवायजरी बॉडी नियुक्त करने का प्रावधान है। उसमें उस अधिसूचित क्षेत्र के अधिक से अधिक 5 सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता मनोनीत किये जा सकते हैं। यदि महिला सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता उपलब्ध हो तो इनमें 2 महिला सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता भी मनोनीत की जाना चाहिये। इस संबंध में अपने प्रस्ताव उक्त प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखते हुये भेजें।
- (5) अधिसूचित क्षेत्रों में अधिनियम एवं भा.द.वि. की धाराओं के अन्तर्गत विधि सम्मत प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।
- (6) वैश्यावृत्ति छोड़कर अन्य व्यवसाय करने तथा शिक्षा ग्रहण करने हेतु अनेकों महिलायें इच्छुक होती हैं। इसी प्रकार वैश्यावृत्ति को प्रोत्साहित करने वाले कुछ व्यक्ति दलाल भी इस घृणित व्यवसाय को छोड़ना चाहेंगे। इन लोगों को स्वयंसेवी संगठनों के माध्यम से इस दिशा में प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिये। साथ ही, उन्हें शासकीय/अशासकीय सहायता प्राप्त करने में भी मदद करनी चाहिये।
- (7) शासन द्वारा वैश्यावृत्ति में लिप्त महिलाओं और उनके बच्चों के हित में चलाई जा रही विभिन्न योजनाओं विशेषकर जाबाली योजना से इन महिलाओं को अवगत कराया जाना चाहिये। इन योजनाओं का भरपूर प्रचार/प्रसार भी कराया जाना उपयोगी होगा।
- (8) जिला प्रशासन के साथ मिलकर स्वयंसेवी संगठनों से विचार-विमर्श कर ऐसी योजनाएं तैयार करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिये, जिससे दलालों की गतिविधियों पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाया जा सके और प्रभावित महिलाओं को इस व्यवसाय से दूर होने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जा सके।
- (9) ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहाँ बालिकाओं का क्रय विक्रय बाल वैश्यावृत्ति के उद्देश्य से किया जाता हो, विशेष अभियान चलाकर इस प्रकार की कुत्सित प्रथा को रोकने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

- (10) देहात तथा नगरीय क्षेत्रों में ऐसे स्थानों का पता लगाया जाना चाहिये जहाँ वैश्यावृत्ति होती है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों को अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम 1956 के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित कराने की कार्यवाही की जावे। साथ ही उनकी सूची महिला बाल विकास विभाग को भी दी जावे।
- (11) दलाली करने वाले या लड़कियों/महिलाओं को बहला फुसलाकर वैश्यावृत्ति के व्यवसाय में लगाने वाले व्यक्तियों को विशेष प्रयास कर पकड़ा जाना चाहिये। आवश्यकतानुसार धारा 110 दं.प्र.सं. के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।
- (12) वैश्यावृत्ति पर छापों में मात्र महिलाओं को न पकड़ा जावे और न ही इन महिलाओं को अपराधी के रूप में देखा जावे। वस्तुतः उन्हें अपराध की शिकार के रूप में देखा जाना चाहिये और इसी के अनुसार उनसे पूरी सहानुभूति तथा संवेदनशीलता के साथ व्यवहार किया जाना चाहिये।
- (13) इस कुत्सित व्यवसाय में लड़कियों की आवाजाही को रोकने के लिये बस स्टेण्ड, रेल्वे स्टेशनों, हवाई अड्डों, मेलादि पर कड़ी नजर रख संदेहास्पद व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा जाना चाहिये, विशेषकर उन शहरों में जहां रेड लाईट एरिया घोषित किया गया हो।
- (14) ऐसी ही कड़ी निगरानी उन क्षेत्रों में भी रखी जानी चाहिये जहाँ से महिलायें लड़कियाँ इस धन्धे के लिये लाई जाती हैं। इससे दलालों को रंगे हाथों पकड़ने में सहायता भी मिलेगी।
- (15) धन्धे में फंस गई अवयस्क लड़की के पास आने वाले ग्राहकों को भी पकड़ा जाना चाहिये। ताकि बलात्कार का प्रकरण उनके विरुद्ध कायम किया जा सके।
- (16) न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन प्रकरणों के त्वरित निराकरण की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। समन्स/वारन्ट्स की समयवधि में तामिली सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिये ताकि अभियोजन पक्ष के साक्षी निर्धारित तिथि पर अवश्य ही उपस्थिति हों।
- (17) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मारे गये छापों, पकड़े गये लोगों (महिला तथा पुरुष अलग-अलग) आदि से संबंधित जानकारी प्रत्येक माह पुलिस मुख्यालय, भोपाल स्थित प्रकोष्ठ को भेजें। लाभों के लिये स्वयंसेवी संगठनों का भी सहयोग लिया जा सकता है।
- (18) वैज्ञानिक प्रगति के इस युग के चलते अपराधियों द्वारा कानून के शिकंजे से बचने के अनेक तरीके निकाल लिये जाते हैं। ऐसे लोग किसी कार्य या व्यवसाय की आड़ में बालिकाओं को वैश्यावृत्ति के व्यवसाय में ढकेलने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं। अतः सुनिश्चित यह करना है कि वे लोग अपने कुत्सित प्रयास में सफल न हो। इसके लिये अन्य अधिनियमों जैसे महिलाओं का निर्लज्ज निरूपण (प्रतिषेध) अधिनियम, 1986, बालक (श्रम गिरवीकरण) अधिनियम, 1933, बाल विवाह (अवरोध) अधिनियम, 1929, बालश्रम (प्रतिषेध तथा विनिमय) अधिनियम, 1986 और बाल न्याय अधिनियम, 1986 के अन्तर्गत भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये।

(19) यहां यह स्पष्ट करना उचित जान पड़ता है कि भा.द.वि. एक बहुत ही व्यापक और प्रभावी अधिनियम है। इसका उपयोग बहुत ही सहज और सुविधाजनक रूप में किया जा सकता है।

हस्ता/—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
विशेष कर्तव्यस्थ अधिकारी एवं  
पदेन पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :

1. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (रेल), मध्यप्रदेश
2. अतिरिक्त महानिदेशक (अ.अ.वि.) पु.मु., भोपाल
3. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज—सागर/इन्दौर/उज्जैन/बालाघाट/रीवा/होशंगाबाद/भोपाल ग्वालियर/  
रायपुर/चम्बल/ बिलासपुर /जबलपुर/ बस्तर  
की ओर सूचनार्थ

हस्ता/—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
विशेष कर्तव्यस्थ अधिकारी एवं  
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मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

जिला \_\_\_\_\_

1. रेड लाइट ऐरिया यदि कोई हो मोहल्ले का नाम
2. इन क्षेत्रों में निवासरत परिवारों, महिलाओं की संख्या व जातियों जो वैश्यावृत्ति में लिप्त है।
3. पुलिस कार्यवाही, यदि की गई है, के पिछले तीन वर्ष का विवरण
4. ऐसे क्षेत्र जहां वैश्यावृत्ति की शिकायत पिछले तीन वर्षों से प्राप्त हो रही हों
5. क्या ऐसे क्षेत्र लोक संस्थानों (सार्वजनिक धार्मिक पूजा स्थल, शिक्षण संस्था, छात्रावास, चिकित्सालय, प्रसूतिगृह) से 200 मीटर की परिधि के अन्तर्गत है।
6. प्रस्तावित विशेष पुलिस अधिकारी का पदनाम (जो निरीक्षक के पद से कम स्तर का न हो)
7. अशासकीय सलाहकार निकाय के सदस्यों के प्रस्तावित नाम (यदि महिला कार्यकर्ता उपलब्ध हो तो कम से कम दो के नाम प्रस्तावित किये जावें)
8. क्या निकाय की सदस्यता के लिये प्रस्तावित व्यक्तियों की सहमति प्राप्त कर ली गई है।
9. वैश्यावृत्ति अन्मूलन के क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की सूची
10. अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 13 (4) के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित पुर्ववहार पुलिस अधिकारी का पद नाम जो उप पुलिस अधीक्षक से कम स्तर का न हो।

पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

क्रमांक-पु.मु./अजाक/म.प्र.को./3560/99

भोपाल, दिनांक 25.10.99

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : वैश्यावृत्ति विशेष कर बाल वैश्यावृत्ति उन्मूल के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही

मुख्यालय द्वारा हाल ही में वैश्यावृत्ति विशेषकर बाल वैश्यावृत्ति उन्मूलन के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही बाबत परिपत्र क्रं./पु.मु./अजाक/म.प्र.को./2570/99, दिनांक 5.8.99 जारी किया गया है। इसी अनुक्रम में मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, महिला एवं बाल विकास की अध्यक्षता में गठित समिति द्वारा निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं पर कार्यवाही अनुशंसित की है :-

1. गवाहों तथा पीड़ितों को सुरक्षा देना।
2. स्वैच्छिक संस्थाओं के व्यक्तियों को, जो इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत है, सुरक्षा देना।
3. बंधुआ के तौर पर देह व्यापार के लिये रखी गई महिलाओं को बंधुआ मुक्ति कानून के तहत मुक्त कराना।

कृपया पूर्व में जारी परिपत्र के उक्त बिन्दुओं पर प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित कर वांछित जानकारी शीघ्र इस कार्यालय को भेजने का कष्ट करें।

हस्ता/-

अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :

1. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (रेल), मध्यप्रदेश
2. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अ.अ.वि.) पु.मु., भोपाल
3. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज-सागर/इन्दौर/उज्जैन/बालाघाट/रायपुर/चम्बल/बिलासपुर / जबलपुर / बस्तर

की ओर सूचनार्थ

हस्ता/-

अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अजाक)  
पुलिस मुख्यालय, मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल



प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : वैश्यावृत्ति/बल वैश्यावृत्ति उन्मूलन के संबंध में प्रभावी पुलिस कार्यवाही

राज्य महिला आयोग द्वारा अनैतिक एवं देह व्यापार निवारण संबंधी कानूनों में संशोधन हेतु एक कार्यशाला फरवरी, 13,2000 को भोपाल में आयोजित की गई थी। कार्यशाला में यह व्यक्त किया गया कि पुलिस वैश्यावृत्ति रोकने की दिशा में प्रभावी कार्यवाही नहीं करती है क्योंकि अनैतिक व्यापार (निवारण) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक अधिसूचनाओं के अभाव में पुलिस प्रायः कार्यवाही करने में अपने को असहाय बताती है।

यह धारणा कि, इंगित अधिसूचनाओं के अभाव में पुलिस कार्यवाही में पुलिस सक्षम नहीं है, निराधार है। विशिष्ट अधिनियमों के अभाव में भी भारतीय दण्ड विधान के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए, विशेषकर जब अवयस्क बालिकाओं के क्रय-विक्रय की शिकायत हो। इस संदर्भ में भारतीय दण्ड विधान की धारा 372, 373 की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जा जाना उचित जान पड़ता है। इनमें अवयस्क बालिकाओं के वैश्यावृत्ति के उद्देश्य से क्रय-विक्रय किये जाने पर दण्ड हेतु विशेष प्रावधान किये गये हैं। ये प्रावधान काफी सशक्त हैं और इनके अन्तर्गत अपराध प्रकरण कायम करने में कोई बाधा भी नहीं है।

तदनुसार भविष्य में इस प्रकार के प्रकरण दृष्टिगत होने पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 372, 373 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही करें। इन धाराओं के प्रभावी उपयोग से वैश्यावृत्ति हेतु नाबालिग बालिकाओं की खरी-फरोख्त पर प्रभावी अंकुश लगाया जा सकता है। इस संबंध में समस्त विवेचकों को भी निर्देश जारी करें।

हस्ता/-

(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)

पुलिस महानिदेशक मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :

1. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (अ.अ.वि.) पु.मु., भोपाल
2. अतिरिक्त पुलिस महानिदेशक (रेल), मध्यप्रदेश (की ओर सूचनार्थ)
3. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज-भोपाल, ग्वालियर, चम्बल, इन्दौर, उज्जैन, जबलपुर, सागर, रायपुर, बस्तर, बिलासपुर, रीवा, होशंगाबाद, बालाघाट, की ओर सूचनार्थ

हस्ता/-

(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)

पुलिस महानिदेशक

मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : महिला उत्पीड़न-त्वरित पुलिस कार्यवाही – हेल्प लाइन

महिलाएं प्रायः विभिन्न प्रकार की पारिवारिक तथा सामाजिक प्रताड़नाओं व उत्पीड़न का शिकार हो जाती हैं। यदा-कदा उन्हें अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए अविलम्ब पुलिस मदद की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है। यथा-समय उन्हें सहायता उपलब्ध कराने हेतु सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में उत्पीड़ित महिलाओं को त्वरित पुलिस सहायता प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था समय की मांग है।

इस दिशा में भोपाल पुलिस द्वारा महिला थाने में हेल्प लाइन की व्यवस्था की गयी है। विशेषकर उन महिलाओं के लिए जो थाने नहीं आना चाहती हैं। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अन्य जिलों में महिला थाने अथवा परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र के माध्यम से चलाई जा सकती है। जहां महिला थाने तथा परिवार परामर्श केन्द्र कार्यरत नहीं हैं, वहां यह व्यवस्था पुलिस नियंत्रण कक्ष अथवा/तथा अजाक थाने के माध्यम से चलाई जा सकती है। व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत नियत दूरभाष नम्बर पर उत्पीड़ित महिला के आपात अनुरोध पर पुलिस कर्मी दूरभाष पर ही समस्या के समाधान का प्रयास करते हैं और आवश्यकता हुई तो उस तक पहुंचते भी हैं। यह विचार है कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अन्य जिलों में भी अपनाई जाये।

इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने के लिए मोटे तौर पर निम्न बिन्दुओं का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं तथा संसाधनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर व्यवस्था तदनुसार की जा सकती है।

- (1) व्यवस्था स्थाई रूप से चौबीस घंटे उपलब्ध हो और उसी के अनुसार पुलिस बल की भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।
- (2) एक वाहन मय चालक के हर समय उपलब्ध होना चाहिए ताकि आवश्यकतानुसार पुलिस बल इंगित स्थान पर अविलम्ब पहुँच सके।
- (3) एक दूरभाष निर्धारित कर उसके नम्बर से स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से जनता को अवगत कराया जावे।
- (4) दूरभाष पर शिकायत सुनने वाले पुलिस कर्मियों को विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह पीड़ित महिला की बात पूरी सदृश्यता तथा सहानुभूति से सुने तथा तात्कालिक सहायता के रूप में दूरभाष पर ही चर्चा कर समस्या के निदान हेतु सुझाव दे सके।
- (5) "हेल्प लाइन" महिलाओं की सभी प्रकार की समस्याओं तथा उत्पीड़न के प्रकरणों में त्वरित सहायता देने का एक प्रयास है। आवश्यक होने पर घटना स्थल पर तत्काल पहुँचकर समस्या का निदान भी किया जा सकता है और अपराध प्रकरण भी कायम किया जा सकता है।

- (6) दूरभाष पर प्राप्त होने वाली सभी सूचनाएं एक रजिस्टर में अंकित की जावे। सूचना देने वाले का नाम पता, दूरभाष नम्बर तथा संक्षेप में समस्या का विवरण लेख किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही, की गयी कार्यवाही का विवरण भी लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- (7) हेल्प लाइन के माध्यम से प्राप्त शिकायतों तथा की गयी कार्यवाही की जानकारी माह जनवरी/अप्रैल/जुलाई/अक्टूबर के माह में महिला प्रकोष्ठ को भेजी जावे। यदि विशेष उल्लेखनीय कार्य किया गया हो तो उसका पूरा विवरण भी दिया जाये।

इस व्यवस्था की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि सामान्यतः शिकायत करने वाली महिला को थाने पर आने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। फलस्वरूप महिलाओं का थाने आने का संकोच पुलिस मदद में आड़े नहीं आता है। मात्र आपात स्थिति में ही पुलिस उनके समक्ष होती है।

हस्ता/—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रति,

समस्त पुलिस अधीक्षक  
समस्त रेल पुलिस अधीक्षक  
मध्यप्रदेश

विषय : बलात्कार तथा शीलभंग के प्रकरणों की रोकथाम-जन-जागृति अभियान का आयोजन।

राष्ट्रीय अपराध अभिलेख ब्यूरो भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक क्राइम इन इंडिया वर्ष 1998 के अनुसार बलात्कार और शीलभंग के प्रकरणों की संख्या मध्यप्रदेश में अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में सर्वाधिक रहीं। यह आवश्यक जान पड़ता है कि इन प्रकरणों की वृद्धि के संबंध में स्थानीय स्तर पर परीक्षण/समीक्षा कर रोकथाम के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जावे क्योंकि इस वृद्धि के कारण पुलिस को प्रायः विभिन्न स्तर पर आलोचना का शिकार होना पड़ता है।

2. बलात्कार की अधिकांश घटनायें सुनियोजित न होकर अवसर मिलने पर आकस्मिक रूप में होती हैं और इनसे समाज का कोई भी अछूता नहीं है। अवयस्क तथा अबोध बालिकाओं के साथ इस प्रकार का आचरण/व्यवहार करने वालों में प्रायः परिचित तथा संबंधी होते हैं जिसके कारण इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को रोकना कठिन होता है। फिर भी यह अवश्य संभव है कि अभिभावक इन बालिकाओं को अपरिचितों अथवा शंकास्पद संबंधियों/व्यक्तियों के साथ न छोड़ें। इस दिशा में उन्हें विशेषकर महिलाओं को जागरूक बनाया जा सकता है-महिला जागृति शिविर चलाकर। इन शिविरों में महिलाओं को उनके विधि समस्त अधिकारों से भी अवगत कराया जा सकता है।
3. महिलाओं के साथ होने वाले अपराधों की रोकथाम की दृष्टि से कृपया अधोलिखित कार्यवाही करें :-
  - (1) महिला अपराधों में वृद्धि के स्थानीय कारणों की समीक्षा कर उन्हें चिन्हित करें। यह समीक्षा गत 5 वर्ष के अपराध आंकड़ों, स्थानीय परम्पराओं तथा मान्यताओं, सामाजिक परिवेश आदि के आधार पर की जा सकती है।
  - (2) चिन्हित कारणों के संबंध में जो कार्यवाही आवश्यक और संभव हो वह करें। यदि स्थानीय स्तर पर पूरी कार्यवाही न हो पा रही हो तो रेंज स्तर पर चर्चा करें।
  - (3) महिलाओं की जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिये महिला जागृति शिविर में सहयोग करें। इस प्रकार के शिविरों के आयोजन हेतु भोपाल में पहल की गई है। जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी महिला एवं बाल विकास भोपाल द्वारा जारी परिपत्र की प्रति संलग्न है।
  - (4) जाग्रति शिविर के प्रभावी तथा सफल आयोजन हेतु स्वयं सेवी संगठनों की मदद ली जा सकती है। नगर सुरक्षा समिति तथा ग्राम रक्षा समिति के सदस्यों द्वारा भी इनके आयोजन में सहयोग किया जा सकता है।

- (5) शिविरों के लक्ष्य को थोड़ा बढ़ाना होगा। इसमें महिलाओं को उनके कानून प्रदत्त अधिकारों से भी अवगत कराया जा सकता है।
- (6) इस संबंध में जो कार्यवाही की जाती है, उसकी जानकारी अजाक मुख्यालय (महिला प्रकोष्ठ) को भिजवायें।

हस्ता /—  
(सुभाष चन्द्र त्रिपाठी)  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

प्रतिलिपि :

1. पुलिस महानिरीक्षक रेंज — भोपाल, होशंगाबाद, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, चम्बल, सागर, जबलपुर, रीवा, बिलासपुर, बालाघाटा, रायपुर, बस्तर की ओर सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु। कृपया की जा रही कार्यवाही की समीक्षा कर प्रत्येक माह की मासिक अपराध समीक्षा में उल्लेख करें।

हस्ता /—  
पुलिस महानिदेशक  
मध्यप्रदेश, भोपाल

कार्यालय कार्यक्रम अधिकारी महिला एवं बाल विकास जिला भोपाल

क्रमांक-परि. 99-योजना

भोपाल, दिनांक

प्रति,

परियोजना अधिकारी,  
एकीकृत बाल विकास परियोजना,  
फनदा/बैरसिया

विषय : महिला जागृति शिविरों के संबंध में।

संदर्भ : संचालनालय का पत्र क्रमांक-216 दिनांक 6.8.99

विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित पत्र के द्वारा निर्देशित किया गया है कि दिनांक 25.7.99 को आयोजित महिला उत्पीड़न निवारण बैठक में सहायक महानिरीक्षक (अजाक) ने सुझाव दिया कि महिला जागृति शिविर के जरिये महिलाओं में उनके कानूनी अधिकारों के प्रति जागृति उत्पन्न करने के संबंध में यदि जागृति शिविरों की तिथि व समय की जानकारी जिला स्तरीय पुलिस अधिकारी को भी दें तो वे भी इन शिविरों में भाग ले सकेंगे।

अतः आप भविष्य में आयोजित होने वाली जागृति शिविरों की तिथि व समय की जानकारी सहायक महानिरीक्षक अजाक पुलिस मुख्यालय भोपाल व जिला स्तरीय पुलिस अधिकारी को अवगत कराते हुए कार्यालय को जानकारी भेजना सुनिश्चित करें।

हस्ता/—

जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी  
महिला एवं बाल विकास  
भोपाल

क्रमांक-परि-99-योजना/1686

भोपाल, दिनांक 16.8.99

प्रतिलिपि :-

1. परियोजना संचालक, महिला एवं बाल विकास भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ ।
2. सहायक महानिरीक्षक, अजाक, पुलिस मुख्यालय भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ ।
3. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी, जिला पंचायत जिला भोपाल की ओर सूचनार्थ ।
4. मुख्य कार्यपालन अधिकारी विकास खण्ड फनदा/बैरसिया की ओर सूचनार्थ ।

हस्ता/—

जिला कार्यक्रम अधिकारी  
महिला एवं बाल विकास  
भोपाल

## CHAPTER – 3

# POLICIES FOR WOMEN

### **NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN (2001)**

#### **Introduction**

- 1.1 The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women, but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women.
- 1.2 Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) onwards has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognized as the central issue in determining the status of women. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments (1993) to the Constitution of India have provided for reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision making at the local levels.
- 1.3 India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993.
- 1.4 The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) and the Outcome Document adopted by the UNGA Session on Gender Equality and Development & Peace for the 21<sup>st</sup> century, titled "Further actions and initiatives to implement the Beijing Declaration and the Platform for Action" have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow up.
- 1.5 The Policy also takes note of the commitments of the Ninth Five Year Plan and the other Sectoral Policies relating to empowerment of Women.
- 1.6 The women's movement and a wide-spread network of non-Government Organizations which have strong grass-roots presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed in inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women.

- 1.7 However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes, and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of the status of women in India, on the other. This has been analyzed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality", 1974 and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women, 1988-2000, the Shramshakti Report, 1988 and the Platform for Action, Five Years After- An assessment"
- 1.8 Gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the most obvious being the trend of continuously declining female ratio in the population in the last few decades. Social stereotyping and violence at the domestic and societal levels are some of the other manifestations. Discrimination against girl children, adolescent girls and women persists in parts of the country.
- 1.9 The underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure, which is based on informal and formal norms, and practices.
- 1.10 Consequently, the access of women particularly those belonging to weaker sections including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Other backward Classes and minorities, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector – to education, health and productive resources, among others, is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded.

### **Goals and Objectives**

- 1.11 The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development and empowerment of women. The Policy will be widely disseminated so as to encourage active participation of all stakeholders for achieving its goals. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include
- (i) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for full development of women to enable them to realize their full potential
  - (ii) The de-jure and de-facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on equal basis with men in all spheres – political, economic, social, cultural and civil
  - (iii) Equal access to participation and decision making of women in social, political and economic life of the nation
  - (iv) Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office etc.
  - (v) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women



- (vi) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- (vii) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.
- (viii) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- (ix) Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organizations.

## **Policy Prescriptions**

### **Judicial Legal Systems**

- 2.1 Legal-judicial system will be made more responsive and gender sensitive to women's needs, especially in cases of domestic violence and personal assault. New laws will be enacted and existing laws reviewed to ensure that justice is quick and the punishment meted out to the culprits is commensurate with the severity of the offence.
- 2.2 At the initiative of and with the full participation of all stakeholders including community and religious leaders, the Policy would aim to encourage changes in personal laws such as those related to marriage, divorce, maintenance and guardianship so as to eliminate discrimination against women.
- 2.3 The evolution of property rights in a patriarchal system has contributed to the subordinate status of women. The Policy would aim to encourage changes in laws relating to ownership of property and inheritance by evolving consensus in order to make them gender just.

### **Decision Making**

- 3.1 Women's equality in power sharing and active participation in decision making, including decision making in political process at all levels will be ensured for the achievement of the goals of empowerment. All measures will be taken to guarantee women equal access to and full participation in decision making bodies at every level, including the legislative, executive, judicial, corporate, statutory bodies, as also the advisory Commissions, Committees, Boards, Trusts etc. Affirmative action such as reservations/quotas, including in higher legislative bodies, will be considered whenever necessary on a time bound basis. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

### **Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in the Development Process**

- 4.1 Policies, programmes and systems will be established to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes, as catalysts, participants and recipients. Wherever there are gaps in policies and programmes, women specific interventions would be undertaken to bridge these. Coordinating and monitoring mechanisms will also be devised to assess from

time to time the progress of such mainstreaming mechanisms. Women's issues and concerns as a result will specially be addressed and reflected in all concerned laws, sectoral policies, plans and programmes of action.

## **Economic Empowerment of women**

### **Poverty Eradication**

- 5.1 Since women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination, macro economic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There will be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women. Steps will be taken for mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, along with necessary support measures to enhance their capabilities

### **Micro Credit**

- 5.2 In order to enhance women's access to credit for consumption and production, the establishment of new, and strengthening of existing micro-credit mechanisms and micro-finance institution will be undertaken so that the outreach of credit is enhanced. Other supportive measures would be taken to ensure adequate flow of credit through extant financial institutions and banks, so that all women below poverty line have easy access to credit.

### **Women and Economy**

- 5.3 Women's perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up. Such measures could include:

Reinterpretation and redefinition of conventional concepts of work wherever necessary e.g. in the Census records, to reflect women's contribution as producers and workers.

Preparation of satellite and national accounts.

Development of appropriate methodologies for undertaking (i) and (ii) above.

### **Globalization**

- 5.4 Globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. However, from the micro-level studies that were commissioned by the Department of Women & Child Development, it is evident that there is a need for re-framing policies for access to employment and quality

of employment. Benefits of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions and unsafe working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Strategies will be designed to enhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may flow from the globalization process.

### **Women and Agriculture**

- 5.5 In view of the critical role of women in the agriculture and allied sectors, as producers, concentrated efforts will be made to ensure that benefits of training, extension and various programmes will reach them in proportion to their numbers. The programmes for training women in soil conservation, social forestry, dairy development and other occupations allied to agriculture like horticulture, livestock including small animal husbandry, poultry, fisheries etc. will be expanded to benefit women workers in the agriculture sector.

### **Women and Industry**

- 5.6 The important role played by women in electronics, information technology and food processing and agro industry and textiles has been crucial to the development of these sectors. They would be given comprehensive support in terms of labor legislation, social security and other support services to participate in various industrial sectors.
- 5.7 Women at present cannot work in night shift in factories even if they wish to. Suitable measures will be taken to enable women to work on the night shift in factories. This will be accompanied with support services for security, transportation etc.

### **Support Services**

- 5.8 The provision of support services for women, like child care facilities, including crèches at work places and educational institutions, homes for the aged and the disabled will be expanded and improved to create an enabling environment and to ensure their full cooperation in social, political and economic life. Women-friendly personnel policies will also be drawn up to encourage women to participate effectively in the developmental process.

### **Social Empowerment of Women**

#### **Education**

- 6.1 Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured. Special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy, create a gender-sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation/ vocation/ technical skills by women. Reducing the gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus

area. Sectoral time targets in existing policies will be achieved, with a special focus on girls and women, particularly those belonging to weaker sections including the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Minorities. Gender sensitive curricula would be developed at all levels of educational system in order to address sex stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination.

## **Health**

- 6.2 A holistic approach to women's health which includes both nutrition and health services will be adopted and special attention will be given to the needs of women and the girl at all stages of the life cycle. The reduction of infant mortality and maternal mortality, which are sensitive indicators of human development, is a priority concern. This policy reiterates the national demographic goals for Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) set out in the National Population Policy 2000. Women should have access to comprehensive, affordable and quality health care. Measures will be adopted that take into account the reproductive rights of women to enable them to exercise informed choices, their vulnerability to sexual and health problems together with endemic, infectious and communicable diseases such as malaria, TB, and water borne diseases as well as hypertension and cardio-pulmonary diseases. The social, developmental and health consequences of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases will be tackled from a gender perspective.
- 6.3 To effectively meet problems of infant and maternal mortality, and early marriage the availability of good and accurate data at micro level on deaths, birth and marriages is required. Strict implementation of registration of births and deaths would be ensured and registration of marriages would be made compulsory.
- 6.4 In accordance with the commitment of the National Population Policy (2000) to population stabilization, this Policy recognizes the critical need of men and women to have access to safe, effective and affordable methods of family planning of their choice and the need to suitably address the issues of early marriages and spacing of children. Interventions such as spread of education, compulsory registration of marriage and special programmes like BSY should impact on delaying the age of marriage so that by 2010 child marriages are eliminated.
- 6.5 Women's traditional knowledge about health care and nutrition will be recognized through proper documentation and its use will be encouraged. The use of Indian and alternative systems of medicine will be enhanced within the framework of overall health infrastructure available for women.

## **Nutrition**

- 6.6 In view of the high risk of malnutrition and disease that women face at all the three critical stages viz., infancy and childhood, adolescent and reproductive phase, focused attention would

be paid to meeting the nutritional needs of women at all stages of the life cycle. This is also important in view of the critical link between the health of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women with the health of infant and young children. Special efforts will be made to tackle the problem of macro and micro nutrient deficiencies especially amongst pregnant and lactating women as it leads to various diseases and disabilities.

- 6.7 Intra-household discrimination in nutritional matters vis-à-vis girls and women will be sought to be ended through appropriate strategies. Widespread use of nutrition education would be made to address the issues of intra-household imbalances in nutrition and the special needs of pregnant and lactating women. Women's participation will also be ensured in the planning, superintendence and delivery of the system.

### **Drinking Water and Sanitation**

- 6.8 Special attention will be given to the needs of women in the provision of safe drinking water, sewage disposal, toilet facilities and sanitation within accessible reach of households, especially in rural areas and urban slums. Women's participation will be ensured in the planning, delivery and maintenance of such services.

### **Housing and Shelter**

- 6.9 Women's perspectives will be included in housing policies, planning of housing colonies and provision of shelter both in rural and urban areas. Special attention will be given for providing adequate and safe housing and accommodation for women including single women, heads of households, working women, students, apprentices and trainees.

### **Environment**

- 6.10 Women will be involved and their perspectives reflected in the policies and programmes for environment, conservation and restoration. Considering the impact of environmental factors on their livelihoods, women's participation will be ensured in the conservation of the environment and control of environmental degradation. The vast majority of rural women still depend on the locally available non-commercial sources of energy such as animal dung, crop waste and fuel wood. In order to ensure the efficient use of these energy resources in an environmental friendly manner, the Policy will aim at promoting the programmes of non-conventional energy resources. Women will be involved in spreading the use of solar energy, biogas, smokeless chulahs and other rural application so as to have a visible impact of these measures in influencing eco system and in changing the life styles of rural women.

### **Science and Technology**

- 6.11 Programmes will be strengthened to bring about a greater involvement of women in science and technology. These will include measures to motivate girls to take up science and technology for higher education and also ensure that development projects with scientific and technical inputs

involve women fully. Efforts to develop a scientific temper and awareness will also be stepped up. Special measures would be taken for their training in areas where they have special skills like communication and information technology. Efforts to develop appropriate technologies suited to women's needs as well as to reduce their drudgery will be given a special focus too.

### **Women in Difficult Circumstances**

6.12 In recognition of the diversity of women's situations and in acknowledgement of the needs of specially disadvantaged groups, measures and programmes will be undertaken to provide them with special assistance. These groups include women in extreme poverty, destitute women, women in conflict situations, women affected by natural calamities, women in less developed regions, the disabled widows, elderly women, single women in difficult circumstances, women heading households, those displaced from employment, migrants, women who are victims of marital violence, deserted women and prostitutes etc.

### **Violence against women**

7.1 All forms of violence against women, physical and mental, whether at domestic or societal levels, including those arising from customs, traditions or accepted practices shall be dealt with effectively with a view to eliminate its incidence. Institutions and mechanisms/schemes for assistance will be created and strengthened for prevention of such violence, including sexual harassment at work place and customs like dowry; for the rehabilitation of the victims of violence and for taking effective action against the perpetrators of such violence. A special emphasis will also be laid on programmes and measures to deal with trafficking in women and girls.

### **Rights of the Girl Child**

8.1 All forms of discrimination against the girl child and violation of her rights shall be eliminated by undertaking strong measures both preventive and punitive within and outside the family. These would relate specifically to strict enforcement of laws against prenatal sex selection and the practices of female foeticide, female infanticide, child marriage, child abuse and child prostitution etc. Removal of discrimination in the treatment of the girl child within the family and outside and projection of a positive image of the girl child will be actively fostered. There will be special emphasis on the needs of the girl child and earmarking of substantial investments in the areas relating to food and nutrition, health and education, and in vocational education. In implementing programmes for eliminating child labor, there will be a special focus on girl children.

### **Mass Media**

9.1 Media will be used to portray images consistent with human dignity of girls and women. The Policy will specifically strive to remove demeaning, degrading and negative conventional stereotypical images of women and violence against women. Private sector partners and media networks will

be involved at all levels to ensure equal access for women particularly in the area of information and communication technologies. The media would be encouraged to develop codes of conduct, professional guidelines and other self regulatory mechanisms to remove gender stereotypes and promote balanced portrayals of women and men.

## **Operational Strategies**

### **Action Plans**

- 10.1 All Central and State Ministries will draw up time bound Action Plans for translating the Policy into a set of concrete actions, through a participatory process of consultation with Centre/State Departments of Women and Child Development and National /State Commissions for Women. The Plans will specifically including the following: -
- i) Measurable goals to be achieved by 2010.
  - ii) Identification and commitment of resources.
  - iii) Responsibilities for implementation of action points.
  - iv) Structures and mechanisms to ensure efficient monitoring, review and gender impact assessment of action points and policies.
  - v) Introduction of a gender perspective in the budgeting process.
- 10.2 In order to support better planning and programme formulation and adequate allocation of resources, Gender Development Indices (GDI) will be developed by networking with specialized agencies. These could be analyzed and studied in depth. Gender auditing and development of evaluation mechanisms will also be undertaken along side.
- 10.3 Collection of gender disaggregated data by all primary data collecting agencies of the Central and State Governments as well as Research and Academic Institutions in the Public and Private Sectors will be undertaken. Data and information gaps in vital areas reflecting the status of women will be sought to be filled in by these immediately. All Ministries/Corporations/Banks and financial institutions etc will be advised to collect, collate, disseminate and maintain/publish data related to programmes and benefits on a gender disaggregated basis. This will help in meaningful planning and evaluation of policies.

### **Institutional Mechanisms**

- 11.1 Institutional mechanisms, to promote the advancement of women, which exist at the Central and State levels, will be strengthened. These will be through interventions as may be appropriate and will relate to, among others, provision of adequate resources, training and advocacy skills to effectively influence macro-policies, legislation, programmes etc. to achieve the empowerment of women.

- 11.2 National and State Councils will be formed to oversee the operationalisation of the Policy on a regular basis. The National Council will be headed by the Prime Minister and the State Councils by the Chief Ministers and be broad in composition having representatives from the concerned Departments/Ministries, National and State Commissions for Women, Social Welfare Boards, representatives of Non-Government Organizations, Women's Organizations, Corporate Sector, Trade Unions, financing institutions, academics, experts and social activists etc. These bodies will review the progress made in implementing the Policy twice a year. The National Development Council will also be informed of the progress of the programme undertaken under the policy from time to time for advice and comments.
- 11.3 National and State Resource Centers on women will be established with mandates for collection and dissemination of information, undertaking research work, conducting surveys, implementing training and awareness generation programmes, etc. These Centers will link up with Women's Studies Centers and other research and academic institutions through suitable information networking systems.
- 11.4 While institutions at the district level will be strengthened, at the grass-roots, women will be helped by Government through its programmes to organize and strengthen into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) at the Anganwadi/Village/Town level. The women's groups will be helped to institutionalize themselves into registered societies and to federate at the Panchayat/Municipal level. These societies will bring about synergistic implementation of all the social and economic development programmes by drawing resources made available through Government and Non-Government channels, including banks and financial institutions and by establishing a close Interface with the Panchayats/ Municipalities.

### **Resource Management**

- 12.1 Availability of adequate financial, human and market resources to implement the Policy will be managed by concerned Departments, financial credit institutions and banks, private sector, civil society and other connected institutions. This process will include:
- (a) Assessment of benefits flowing to women and resource allocation to the programmes relating to them through an exercise of gender budgeting. Appropriate changes in policies will be made to optimize benefits to women under these schemes;
  - (b) Adequate resource allocation to develop and promote the policy outlined earlier based on (a) above by concerned Departments.
  - (c) Developing synergy between personnel of Health, Rural Development, Education and Women & Child Development Department at field level and other village level functionaries'
  - (d) Meeting credit needs by banks and financial credit institutions through suitable policy initiatives and development of new institutions in coordination with the Department of Women & Child Development.



- 12.2 The strategy of Women's Component Plan adopted in the Ninth Plan of ensuring that not less than 30% of benefits/funds flow to women from all Ministries and Departments will be implemented effectively so that the needs and interests of women and girls are addressed by all concerned sectors. The Department of Women and Child Development being the nodal Ministry will monitor and review the progress of the implementation of the Component Plan from time to time, in terms of both quality and quantity in collaboration with the Planning Commission.
- 12.3 Efforts will be made to channelize private sector investments too, to support programmes and projects for advancement of women

### **Legislation**

- 13.1 The existing legislative structure will be reviewed and additional legislative measures taken by identified departments to implement the Policy. This will also involve a review of all existing laws including personal, customary and tribal laws, subordinate legislation, related rules as well as executive and administrative regulations to eliminate all gender discriminatory references. The process will be planned over a time period 2000-2003. The specific measures required would be evolved through a consultation process involving civil society, National Commission for Women and Department of Women and Child Development. In appropriate cases the consultation process would be widened to include other stakeholders too.
- 13.2 Effective implementation of legislation would be promoted by involving civil society and community. Appropriate changes in legislation will be undertaken, if necessary.
- 13.3 In addition, following other specific measures will be taken to implement the legislation effectively.
- (a) Strict enforcement of all relevant legal provisions and speedy redressal of grievances will be ensured, with a special focus on violence and gender related atrocities.
  - (b) *Measures to prevent and punish sexual harassment at the place of work, protection for women workers in the organized/ unorganized sector and strict enforcement of relevant laws such as Equal Remuneration Act and Minimum Wages Act will be undertaken,*
  - (c) Crimes against women, their incidence, prevention, investigation, detection and prosecution will be regularly reviewed at all Crime Review fora and Conferences at the Central, State and District levels. Recognized, local, voluntary organizations will be authorized to lodge Complaints and facilitate registration, investigations and legal proceedings related to violence and atrocities against girls and women.
  - (d) Women's Cells in Police Stations, Encourage Women Police Stations Family Courts, Mahila Courts, Counseling Centers, Legal Aid Centers and Nyaya Panchayats will be strengthened and expanded to eliminate violence and atrocities against women.

- (e) Widespread dissemination of information on all aspects of legal rights, human rights and other entitlements of women, through specially designed legal literacy programmes and rights information programmes will be done.

### **Gender Sensitization**

14.1 Training of personnel of executive, legislative and judicial wings of the State, with a special focus on policy and programme framers, implementation and development agencies, law enforcement machinery and the judiciary, as well as non-governmental organizations will be undertaken. Other measures will include:

- (a) Promoting societal awareness to gender issues and women's human rights.
- (b) Review of curriculum and educational materials to include gender education and human rights issues
- (c) Removal of all references derogatory to the dignity of women from all public documents and legal instruments.
- (d) Use of different forms of mass media to communicate social messages relating to women's equality and empowerment.

### **Panchayati Raj Institutions**

15.1 The 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments (1993) to the Indian Constitution have served as a breakthrough towards ensuring equal access and increased participation in political power structure for women. The PRIs will play a central role in the process of enhancing women's participation in public life. The PRIs and the local self Governments will be actively involved in the implementation and execution of the National Policy for Women at the grassroots level.

### **Partnership with the voluntary sector organizations**

16.1 The involvement of voluntary organizations, associations, federations, trade unions, non-governmental organizations, women's organizations, as well as institutions dealing with education, training and research will be ensured in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and review of all policies and programmes affecting women. Towards this end, they will be provided with appropriate support related to resources and capacity building and facilitated to participate actively in the process of the empowerment of women.

### **International Cooperation**

17.1 The Policy will aim at implementation of international obligations/commitments in all sectors on empowerment of women such as the Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+5) and other such instruments. International, regional and sub-regional

cooperation towards the empowerment of women will continue to be encouraged through sharing of experiences, exchange of ideas and technology, networking with institutions and organizations and through bilateral and multi-lateral partnerships.

### **CODE OF CONDUCT FOR WORKPLACE**

Sexual harassment is a serious criminal offence which can destroy human dignity and freedom. In an effort to promote the well being of all women employees at the work place the following code of conduct has been prescribed :

1. It shall be the duty of the employer to prevent or deter the commission of any act of sexual harassment at the workplace.
2. Sexual harassment shall include such unwelcome sexually determined behavior by any person either individually or in association with other persons or by any person in authority whether directly or by implication or as :
  - i. Eve Teasing
  - ii. Unsavory remarks
  - iii. Jokes causing or likely to cause awkwardness or embarrassment
  - iv. innuendos and taunts
  - v. Gender based insults or sexist remarks
  - vi. unwelcome sexual tone in any manner such as over telephone (obnoxious telephone calls) and the likes
  - vii. Touching or brushing against any part of the body and the like
  - viii. Displaying pornographic or other offensive or derogatory pictures, cartoons, pamphlets or sayings
  - ix. Forcible physical touch or molestation
  - x. Physical confinement against one's will any other act likely to affect one's privacy and includes any act or conduct by a person in authority and belonging to one sex which denies or would deny equal opportunity in pursuit of career development or other wise making the environment at the workplace hostile or intimidating to a person belonging to the other sex, only on the ground of sex.

#### **Explanation**

Where any comment, act or conduct is committed against any person and such person has a reasonable apprehension that :

- a. it can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem, or
  - b. it is discriminatory, as for instance, when the woman has reasonable grounds to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment or study including recruitment or promotion or advancement or when it creates a hostile environment, or
  - c. it would result in adverse consequences if she does not consent to the conduct or raises any objection, it shall be deemed to sexual harassment.
4. Eve-teasing will include any person willfully and indecently exposing his person in such a manner as to be seen by other employees or use indecent language or behave indecently or in a disorderly manner in the work place. It will also include any work, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman by making any sound or gesture or exhibit any object intending that such word or sound shall be heard or that such gesture or object shall be seen by such women or intrudes upon the privacy of a woman employees.
  5. Sexual harassment of an employee means use of authority by any person in charge of the management or any person employed by it to exploit the sexuality or sexual identity of a subordinate employee to be harass her in a manner which prevents or impairs the employee's full utilization of employment benefits or opportunities. It also includes behavior that covertly or overtly uses the power inherent in the status of the employer or the head of the Institution or management to affect negatively an employee's work experience or career opportunities and/ or to threaten, coerce or intimidate an employee to accept sexual advances or making employment decision affecting the individual or create an intimidating, hostile or offensive working environment.
  6. It shall be the duty of the employer to prevent or deter the committing of any act of sexual harassment at the work place.

All employers should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment of any nature. Express prohibition of sexual harassment should be notified at the work place and also published for the general information of the employees and evaluated in an appropriate manner periodically.

7. Appropriate working conditions should be provided in respect of work, leisure, health, and hygiene to ensure that there is no hostile environment towards women at the work place and no woman employee should have reasonable grounds to believe that she is disadvantaged in connection with her employment in that organisation.
8. Women employees should not be treated as sex objects.
9. No male employee shall outrage or insult the modesty of a female employee at the work place.
10. No male employee shall make any type of sexual advances to woman colleagues or woman subordinates.

11. The head of the organisation shall constitute a Complaints Committee as specified in the judgment of the Supreme Court, i.e., The Committee should be headed by a woman and not less than half of its members should be women. Further to prevent the possibility of any undue pressure or influence from senior levels such Complaints Committee should involve a third party either a non-governmental organisation or other body who is familiar with the issue of sexual harassment.
12. **CONDUCTING ENQUIRY BY THE COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE**
  - i. Any person aggrieved shall prefer a complaint before the Complaints Committee at the earliest point of time and in any case within 15 days from the date of occurrence of the alleged incident.
  - ii. The complaint shall contain all the material and relevant details concerning the alleged sexual harassment including the names of the contravener and the complaint shall be addressed to the Complaints Committee.
  - iii. If the complainant feels that she cannot disclose her identity for any particular reason the complainant shall address the complaint to the head of the organisation and hand over the same in person or in a sealed cover. Upon receipt of such complaint the head of the organisation shall retain the original complaint with himself and send to the Complaints Committee a gist of the complaint containing all material and relevant details other than the name of the complainant and other details which might disclose the identity of the complainant.
13. The Complaints Committee shall take immediate necessary action to cause an enquiry to be made discreetly or hold an enquiry, if necessary.
14. The Complaints Committee shall after examination of the complaint submit its recommendations to the head of the organisation recommending the penalty to be imposed.
15. The head of the organisation, upon receipt of the report from the Complaints Committee shall after giving an opportunity of being heard to the person complained against submit the case with the Committee's recommendations to the management.
16. The Management of the Organisation shall confirm with or without modification the penalty recommended after duly following the prescribed procedure.
17. **DISCIPLINARY ACTION** : Where the conduct of an employee amounts to misconduct in employment as defined in the relevant service rules the employer should initiate appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the relevant rules.
18. **WORKERS' INITIATIVE** : Employees should be allowed to raise issues of sexual harassment at workers' meeting and in other appropriate forum and it should be affirmatively discussed in periodical employer-employee meetings.

19. **THIRD PARTY HARASSMENT** : Where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an act or omission by any third party or outsider the employer and the persons in charge shall take all steps necessary and reasonable to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.
20. **ANNUAL REPORT** : The Complaints Committee shall prepare an Annual Report giving a full account of its activities during the previous year and forward a copy thereof to the Head of the Organization concerned who shall forward the same to the government department concerned with its comments.

**SAVINGS** : Nothing contained in this code shall prejudice any right available to the employee or prevent any person from seeking any legal remedy under the National Commission for Women Act 1990, Protection of Human Rights Commission Act 1993 or under any other law for the time being in force.

Where such conduct amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, the employer shall initiate appropriate action in accordance with law by making a complaint with appropriate authority.

In particular, it should ensure that victims or witnesses are not victimized or discriminated against while dealing with complaints of sexual harassment. The victims of sexual harassment should have the option to seek transfer of the perpetrator or their own transfer.

### **SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT THEIR WORK PLACE (PREVENTION) BILL, 2003**

A Bill to provide for prevention of sexual harassment of women and women employees that is work related or arises during the course of employment or custodial in nature by anyone including their employers, superiors, colleagues and matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the fifty fifth year of the Republic of India as follows:-

#### **1. Short title extent and commencement**

- i. This Act may be called the Sexual Harassment of Women at their Work Place(Prevention) Act, 2003.
- ii. It extends to the whole of India.
- iii. It shall come into force with immediate effect.

#### **2. Definition:** In this Act, unless the Context otherwise requires -

- a. **"Appropriate Government"** means in relation to the Centrally owned undertakings or departments, the Central Government and in relation to the other undertakings and departments, the State Government.

- b. **Employer** means:-
- i. In relation to an establishment which is under control of the Appropriate Government a person or authority appointed by the Appropriate Government for the supervision and control of employees or where no person or authority is appointed the Head of the Department.
  - ii. In relation to an establishment under any local authority, the person appointed by such authority for the supervision and control of employees or where no person is so appointed the Chief Executive Officer;
  - iii. In any other case, the person who or the authority which, has the ultimate control over the affairs of establishment or house and where such affairs are entrusted to any other person whether called a Manager, Managing Director, Managing Agent or by any other name, such person;
- c. **"Sexual Harassment"** includes any avoidable sexual advances either verbal or through gestures or through use of sexually suggestive or pornographic material, and includes amongst others; whistling, sexually slanting and obscene remarks or jokes; comments about physical appearance; demands for sexual favors; threats, innuendoes; avoidable physical contacts, touching, patting, pinching; physical assaults and molestation of and towards women workers by their male colleagues, or any one who for the time being is in a position to sexually harass the women.
- d. **"Woman"** means and includes a woman employed, whether directly or through any agency, for wages or for similar other considerations in any establishment, house or industry, or at construction site, or a self employed women, and also includes a student in an educational or other institution of learning.
- e. **"Work Place"** means -
- i. a factory;
  - ii. a mine;
  - iii. a plantation;
  - iv. an agricultural field; a place of sale of agricultural or other products;
  - v. a brick kiln;
  - vi. a construction site;
  - vii. a shop or business establishment;
  - viii. any private office or house including a farm house;

- ix. any Government, semi Government establishment or department including telegraph office, post office, telephone exchange etc;
  - x. a hospital or nursing home;
  - xi. court premises, police stations; remand homes or other judicial establishments;
  - xii. restaurants, clubs, hotels; resorts or any other hospitality establishments;
  - xiii. school, college, university or like institution;
  - xiv. a training institution;
  - xv. an establishment wherein persons are employed for exhibition of equestrian, acrobatic, athletic and other sports related performance;
  - xvi.
  - xvii. any other place, where a woman visits in connection with work;
3. **Conduct of sexual harassment to amount to misconduct in employment:** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the conduct of sexual harassment would amount to misconduct in employment.
  4. **Joint responsibility of employer in offence of sexual harassment :**Notwithstanding anything contained in other law for the time being in force if an act of sexual harassment is committed at a work place, the supervisor, manager and managing director or the overall administrative head, shall also be joint responsibility for the commission of sexual harassment in the establishment and irrespective of the intention and prior meeting of minds; section 34 of the IPC shall be made applicable in their case.
  5. **Women employees not to be harassed :** No person being an employer or manager or supervisor in charge of the officer/organisation or a factory or establishment or any other work place or any other employee or any other person shall indulge or caused to be indulged in sexual harassment of women employees.
  6. **Punishment for sexual harassment of women :** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force whoever sexually harasses a woman at work place shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years or wit fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or both.
  7. **Burden of proof :** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force the onus of proving the innocence shall be on the accused and the victim shall have the right to lead evidence in rebuttal.
  8. **Pleading in case of Harassed Women worker :** Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force the case of a sexually harassed woman at a work place shall be



pleaded at her option either by herself or with her counsel or by a women's organisation or the trade union of which she is a member.

9. **Trial to be held in camera** :At the option of the trial of an offence committed under this Act shall be held in camera.
10. **Criminal Proceedings** : Where the conduct of sexual harassment amounts to a specific offence under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law, the employer shall initiate action in accordance with law by making a complaint with the appropriate authority ensuring that the victims or witnesses are not victimized or discriminated against while dealing with the complaints of sexual harassment.
  - i. The employers shall at the option of the victim, transfer of the perpetrator or the victim from the place of posting.
  - ii. Notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (i) & (ii), where the perpetrator of sexual harassment happens to be the employer of the victim, the Complaint Committee shall at the option of the victim transfer the perpetrator and ensure that the victim or witnesses are not victimized or discriminate against while dealing with the complaint of sexual harassment.
11. **Disciplinary Action** : Where sexual harassment takes place at the instance of or by the employer, the employer shall also initiate appropriate disciplinary action in accordance with the rules relating to misconduct.
12. **Complaint Mechanism** : The employer shall create an appropriate complaint mechanism as stated in section 14, within organisation for redressal of the complaint made by the victim. Such complaint mechanism should ensure time bound treatment of complaints.
13. **Complaint Committee** : A complaints committee shall be constituted consisting of seven members headed by a woman and not less than half of its members shall be women.
  - i. It shall include at least three non-government organisation or bodies familiar with the issue of sexual harassment.
  - ii. In case the establishment has a number of branches/offices etc. each such place shall have a separate committee.
  - iii. The committee shall complete its report within a period of six months from the date of receipt of the complaint of sexual harassment from the victim.
  - iv. The committee shall recommend appropriate punishment and the employer shall implement the same.
  - v. It shall make an annual report to the Government department concerned, of the complaints and action taken by them.

14. **Third party harassment** : Where sexual harassment occurs as a result of an action or mission by any third party or outsider, employer and person in charge will take all necessary and reasonable steps to assist the affected person in terms of support and preventive action.
15. **Special Officers to deal with the cases in the government office** : The appropriate government shall designate an female officer, to be the Special Officer in every department or officer under its jurisdiction to deal with cases arising out of this Act.
  1. The Government shall widely publicize the designation and duties of such Officer in every department or office.
  2. The Special Officer so designated shall deal with complaints lodged by female employees in her department or office or establishment and shall forward it to the Complaint Committee, constituted under section 14, and the Complaint committee shall complete the report within six months from the date of receiving such complaints.
16. **District Level Officer for every district** : The appropriate government shall appoint a female District Level Officer other than those covered under section 6 (1), for every district to deal with cases arising out of provisions of this Act within the jurisdiction of that district.
  - a. The District Level Officer specified in clause (i) shall be based in Labor Department and shall look after the complaints of sexual harassment at workplace by all women of the district irrespective of whether they are employed in organized or unorganized sector or are self employed.
17. **District Level Officer to make inquiries** : As soon as a complaint has been lodged with the District Level Officer, she shall investigate the matter and shall direct the concerned employer to forward it to the Complaints Committee constituted under section 14 to future inquire into the facts and circumstances of the complaint and send a report to her in a time bound manner.
18. **District Level Officer to ensure action against guilty** : If after inquiry, the District Level Officer receives a report against any person guilty of violating the provisions of this Act, she shall -
  - a. in case the guilty is an employee of the Government, ensure that disciplinary action is taken against him by appropriate authority.
  - b. in case the guilty (harassed) is not employed in Government service ensure that the employer or other person in charge of the affairs of the organisation where harasser is employed takes necessary action in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
19. **Duty of the Employer** : It shall be the duty of the employer to inform the Complaints Committee and District Level Officer about the disciplinary action initiated against the accused.
  - a. Where the employer himself is the accused the District level officer shall be empowered to initiate the disciplinary action against such employer in accordance with the service rules.

20. **Non compliance of the report of District Level Officer** : When no action has been taken by the employer or the person in charge or the affairs of the organisation where the accused is employed, on a report by the District Level Officer.
- i. in case it is an office or establishment under the control of the appropriate Government, the appropriate Government may terminate the services of both the accused person and the person in charge of the office where the victim is working.
  - ii. in case the work place where the victim is employed is not under the control of government, the facilities and concessions extended to that organisation by the appropriate government shall be withdrawn forthwith.
21. **Power of the District Level Officer** : A District Level Officer while discharging her functions under the provisions of this Act shall have the powers of a Civil Court and the proceedings thereof shall be in accordance with the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
22. **Workers initiative** : Employees should be allowed to raise issues of sexual harassment at worker's meeting and in other appropriate forum, and it shall be affirmatively discussed in employer-employee meetings.

**Power to make rules** : The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

### **VISION FOR POLICY ON WOMEN IN MADHYA PRADESH**

Madhya Pradesh is the largest state in India, with a total population of over 66 millions, a large concentration of tribal population, and great regional and cultural diversity. Half of this population is constituted by women (48.2 percent of population). The proportion of women in the population (sex ratio) is low in the northern and north western districts, but reaches parity and beyond in the southern and south-eastern districts.

The literacy level in 1991 for women was 28.85 percent. Within the state, there is much inter-district variation (the highest female literacy levels were found in 1991 in Bhopal (54.17 percent) and the lowest in Jhabua (11.52 percent). Women in Madhya Pradesh work mainly in agriculture, forestry, home based production and the urban informal sector.

Recognizing that the problems of women need special focus and attention, the State created a separate Department of Women and Child Development in 1988. This is, however, the first attempt to formulate a comprehensive policy for the empowerment of women in the state that takes into account the specificities of the situation of women in the State.

The Constitution of India, guarantees equal access to women in the process of development as enshrined in articles 14, 15 and 16. These articles guarantee equality before law, equality of opportunity with regard to employment, and empowers the state to make any special provision for women and

children. Like the fundamental rights, the Directive Principles are also the instruments for attaining our national objectives of Justice, Liberty and Equality. the Directive Principles in article 39 (a), (d) and (e), and article 42 assert the right to an adequate means of livelihood for men and women equally, equal pay for equal work, protection of the health and strength of workers- men, women and children -and just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. The Constitution of India provides the framework for the status and development of women, and it is on these lines that the Madhya Pradesh Policy for Women is designed.

The process of developmental planning in India and in Madhya Pradesh has made an attempt' to address itself to women from the very beginning. The State now moves ahead from the effort towards women developed, which revolved around economic and social programmes. EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN is the key item on the agenda today, if iniquitous societal structures are to be broken and women are to take their rightful place in the political, social and economic life of the nation and of our state.

The State considers empowerment of Women's as an ongoing process of collective struggle against the forces that oppress and subordinate women. It emphasizes a process of redistribution of all available resources in society social, economic, political, intellectual and cultural to ensure women's equal access to them. Further, it recognizes women's productive and reproductive labor, their equal right to work and property, the opportunity for decision making at all levels including the family. the workplace, and the community, equal access to knowledge, he right to life, and equal opportunities for the girl child.

In Madhya Pradesh, a beginning has already been made in this direction. The State has the unique distinction of already having implemented the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, and, conducting ejections to the three tier Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) and municipalities. Since August 1994 rights and duties of the newly elected PRIs with reference to several government departments have been delegated to the Panchayats.

### **VISION FOR POLICY**

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is committed to ensuring equality for women in all walks of life, and to improve their condition in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

In keeping with this commitment, the Government of Madhya Pradesh will seek to achieve a better quality of life for women in all spheres including their mental, physical and emotional well being, and will undertake active advocacy towards this end.

In this venture, the Government of Madhya Pradesh will seek the active collaboration of people's representative, and all agencies including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and concerned individuals.

All efforts will be made to harness resources to achieve the goals and strategies outlined below towards the furtherance of these ends. Special care will be taken to see that resources constraints do

not impede the efforts to improve the quality of life at the women in the State, especially the poorest segments.

### **GOALS OF THE POLICY ON WOMEN**

The main goals of the Madhya Pradesh Policy for Women are :

1. Ensuring the survival and protection of female life.
2. Ensuring the fullest participation of women in Civil Society, and strengthening their role in decision making.
3. Increasing self- confidence and enhancing the status of Women.
4. Empowerment of Women to enable them to take the fullest advantage of developmental efforts in all fields.
5. Affirmative action to ensure Women's full participation in economic activity.
6. Ensuring the visibility of women in all walks of life.
7. Bringing about sensitization and attitudinal change in the larger society on the women's question.
8. Prevention of atrocities and acts of violence against women.

Towards this end, the government is committed to evolving suitable strategies and developing appropriate programmes. for women, and provide. where necessary, positive discrimination and support for groups of women needing special attention.

The government is also committed to the active promotion of an ideology of women's equality as opposed to one of women's subordination.

### **STRATEGIES**

Based upon the stated goals of the Policy, and the two principal priority area of empowerment of women and women's economic, social and cultural development and progress, the strategies are outlined below.

1. The Government will seek actively to promote an increase in women's control over land, property and other common resources.
2. Women headed households will be recognized and supported for all purposes, particularly in the planning process and programmes. At the same time, efforts will be made to reach the individual female members of the household to make available the benefits of government schemes and programmes.
3. The government, since it recognizes women as major stake holders in the development of common property resources. will seek to increase the participation of women in decision making for the management of these resources.

4. The Government will take steps to increase employment for women at all levels, particularly in the development and social sectors and to ensure this will introduce job reservations for women.
5. The Government will ensure that Women's visibility is apparent in the data collection and statistical record keeping of the State. This will involve the reorientation of data generation, updating, and presentation systems to incorporate gender desegregated data. It will also involve reexamination and redefinition of male centered concepts. In this exercise a mechanism may also be evolved to capture the productive labor of the women in household chores.
6. Impact of all developmental investments vis-à-vis women will be studied by an expert group which will be created in the Planning Department.
7. A review mechanism will be set up to over see sectoral implementation of the Policy on Women by different agencies in the State.
8. Active steps will be taken to arrest and reduce the levels of female mortality in the State. Particular emphasis will be given to the containment of maternal and early childhood female mortality and to the reduction of female malnutrition.
9. An action plan will be drawn up and implemented for the survival, protection and development of the Girl Child.
10. The Government will recognize women as producers, and will seek to cover them fully under its extension programmes.
11. Active support will be given to women in the role of economic producers by the inter linking of activities of Women's thrift and credit groups, grass root programmes like DWCRA and GRAMYA, District Supply and Marketing Agencies. State level agencies like the Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam and National agencies like the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh.
12. Top priority will be accorded to the training and sensitization of all level of government functionaries on Gender issues. All government institutions will incorporate Gender Sensitization as part of their programmes.
13. The sensitization of elected members of the PRIs and urban local self government bodies on gender issues, particularly on the issue of violence against women will be undertaken extensively.
14. The government will take care to ensure the equitable flow of credit and institutional finance to women in all sectors including the home based and the informal. To this end, it will devise effective schemes and innovative mechanisms.
15. Representatives of Women's User groups will be incorporated into the SLCC and SLBC to ensure flow of credit to women in all sectors, and a similar provision will be made at lower levels like the DRDA, DLBC, BLBC and other bodies. A similar provision will be made in the case of

Regional Rural Banks, Boards and Cooperatives.

16. A minimum representation of Women on all state constituted Advisory Boards and Empowered Groups will be ensured. At least one third of such membership will comprise of women.
17. Steps will be taken to ensure a productive relationship between government agencies, NGOs and the academicians on women's issues.
18. All State laws will be scanned to ensure that women's status and interests are protected. Wherever necessary amendment to these laws will be initiated to secure these interests. At the same time, it will be ensured that laws relating to women are enforced and that all future legislations keep these interests in mind.
19. Measures will be undertaken to ensure the prevention of abuse, exploitation and perpetration of atrocities on women and girls in families, communities and institutions.
20. Special measures will be taken for the protection of vulnerable sections of women like the aged, the destitute, the single, the divorced, the emotionally disturbed, the mentally retarded and the physically handicapped.
21. As widows who are young are more vulnerable to destitute there shall be no age restriction for availing widow pension subject to the widow being more than 18 years of age.
22. The state will also introduce measures to encourage widow-remarriage.
23. The government will make special efforts to take technology to women and support measures to make technology women friendly.
24. The government will take steps to strengthen and upgrade women's technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills, especially in sectors where large numbers of women are concentrated like the agriculture and allied and urban informal sectors. A similar effort will be extended to women artisans and crafts persons.
25. Recognizing the pre-dominance of women's role in Cottage, Village, Industries and Handicraft, they will be made more viable, profitable and complete.
26. A comprehensive system of credit, raw material, technology, managerial and marketing support to women entrepreneurs and producers will be evolved and implemented.
27. The government will initiate attempts to influence youth and the academia through suitable curricular modification highlighting a positive and independent image of women. The government will also encourage action research in this field by academic institutions and NGOs.
28. Appropriate reservation for women to posts in extension services of government in rural areas will be made to ensure proper and adequate dissemination and extension of government programmes and schemes to women.

29. There shall be a reservation of 30% for women in all allotments of commercial and residential plots made by local bodies, Housing Boards, Development authorities etc. in urban areas.

#### **MAJOR AREAS AND CONCERNS**

1. Women and Panchayati Raj
2. Women and Land
3. Women and Water
4. Women in Agriculture
5. Women in the Agriculture (Allied Sectors)
6. Women and Forests
7. Women and Industry
8. Women and Employment
9. Women and Credit
10. Migrant Women Workers
11. Women and Health
12. Women and Education
13. Women and Law
14. Women and Violence

#### **WOMEN AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**

Political empowerment of women has taken a leap with the new Panchayati Raj system and the representation given to women. A series of significant steps need to be taken to complete this transformation. For one, many of our women unused to a decision making role, still face considerable difficulty in carrying out their newly assumed responsibilities. To overcome this shortcoming, the government will take steps to help women to strengthen and realize their leadership capabilities.

The government will :

1. Carry out training programmes that are both extensive and intensive for women members of the PRIs. The training will be carried out in a phased manner through state level institutions like the Academy of Administration and by making full use of district level training infrastructure. The government will also seek active cooperation and partnership of NGOs.
2. Encourage women, through media and awareness campaigns to participate actively in the meetings of the Gram Sabha.



3. Ensure that at least one third of all sub-committees of the PRIs at district, block and village levels and in urban local self government bodies are headed by women.
4. PRIs and particularly their women members will be associated with the task of disseminating and implementing where feasible, the measures suggested in this policy document. They will be provided necessary orientation and training for this purpose.

### **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY**

The state is committed to the implementation of the measures enunciated in this policy in a planned and time -bound manner. To this end,

1. All departments of the government will reorient, refocus and reorganize their departmental schemes and programmes to incorporate the measures suggested in this policy. It will be the responsibility of every department to carry out these measures both in letter and spirit.
2. The state department of Women and child development will be the nodal department to coordinate the implementation of this policy.
3. The Academy of Administration, in consultation with other training institute will be entrusted with the task of devising appropriate training programmes and to carry them out.
4. The State Commission for women will perform the role of a watch dog and assist and advise the state government in the accomplishment of the goals set forth in this document.

### **IMPLEMENTATION IN SCHEDULED AREAS**

In accordance with the provision of Article 244(1) of the constitution this policy documents will be placed before the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Advisory Council and will be implemented in scheduled areas with modifications, if any, suggested by the Council.

### **STATE COMMISSION**

A State Commission on Women is to be set up as a duly constituted statutory body with its accountability and responsibility clearly worked out. It will be the duty of this Commission to oversee the permeation of all programmes of the Government with a holistic gender approach.

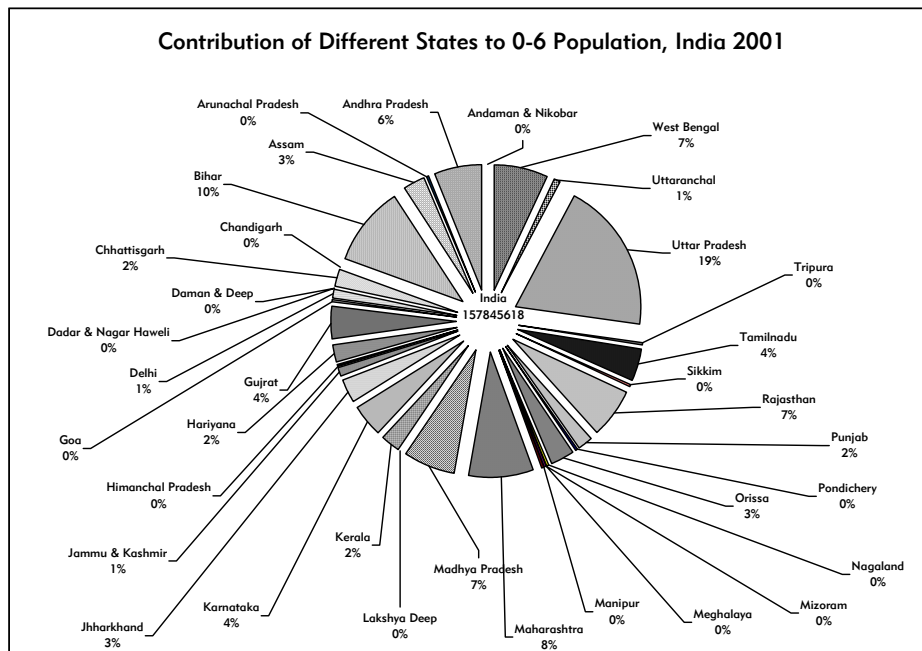
The Commission will set up institutional criteria for evaluation and monitoring of programmes with the help of a larger constituency of Women organizations, elected members of PRIs and other citizens for Through this larger constituency, the Commission will also take a lead in the gender sensitization of all levels of public servants. Capacity building for monitoring and evaluation will be another function of the Commission as will the sharing of evaluation data with the larger public as well as the Government planning process. Indicators for evaluation would be both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative indicators, Italic may include maternal and infant morality rates, the sex ratio (proportion of women to men in the population), life expectancy at birth, average age at marriage, literacy and work participation rates, and the number of women participating in any given Programme.

## CHAPTER - 4

# POPULATION AND SEX RATIO IN MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh is the largest state of the Republic of India in terms of area. In terms of population, it was the sixth most populous state at the 1991 population census with a population of 66.18 million. The average annual rate of growth of population in the state, during the decade 1981-91, was 2.38 per cent per year. This rate is second highest in the country. Projections made by the Registrar General of India indicate that the population of the state will increase to 155 million by the year 2016.

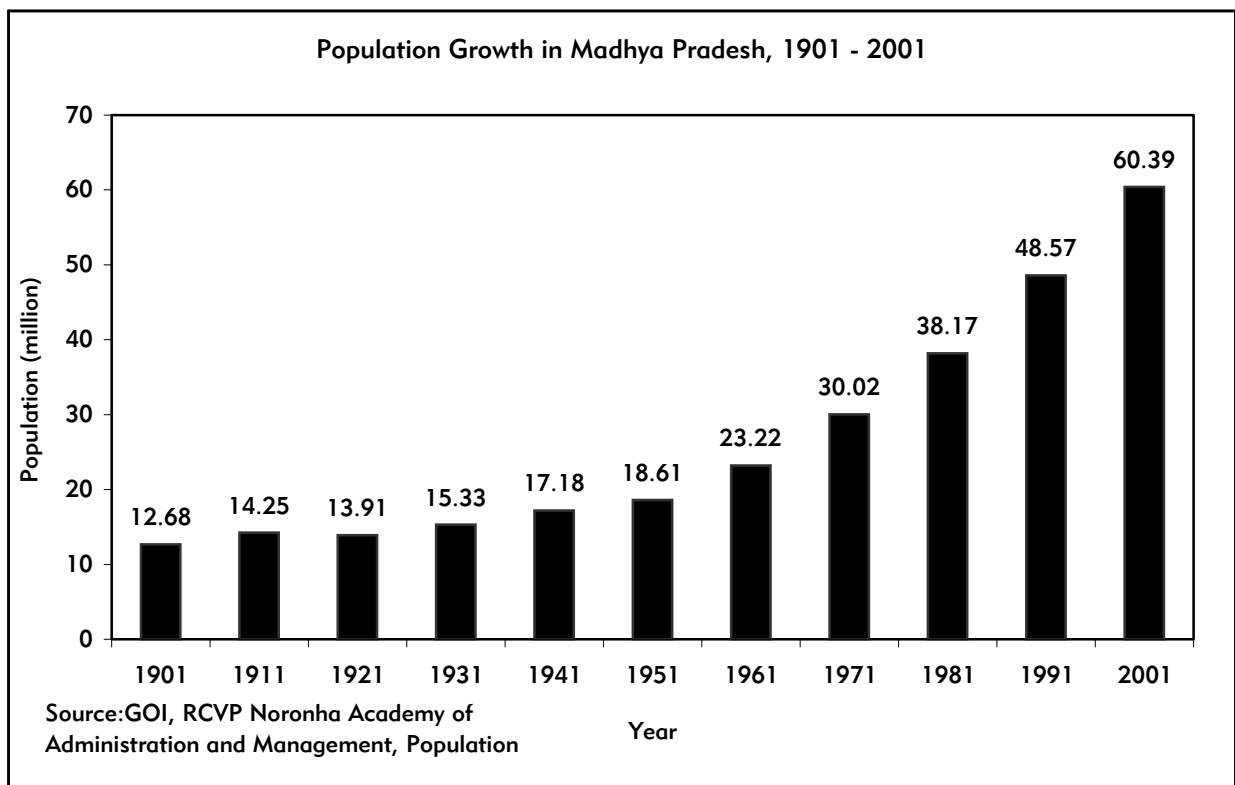
About 5.88 percent of the country's total population reside in Madhya Pradesh. According to Census of India 2001 the population of Madhya Pradesh has grown by 24.34 %. According to 1991 Census the total population of State was 48566242 and as per 2001 census it is now 60386118. The sex breakup shows that in total population 52.1% are male and rest 47.9 are female. The sex ratio comes out to be 920 female per 1000 male, which is slightly lower than all India average of 933. The total population is spread in 55.1 thousand inhabited villages and 394 towns out of total population the urban population is 161.02 lakh and rural population is 442.83 lakh. Thus the ratio of rural and urban population in Madhya Pradesh is 73.27.



**4.2 Population Growth :** Looking to the All India figures the growth of the female population (2.10%) during decade 1981-1991. But over the last decade viz. 1991-2001 the female population growth rate is 1.97% as compared to the 1.90% growth rate of the male population. The Madhya Pradesh has also shown similar trend in female population growth. The female annual exponential growth rate was observed as 2.32 which was slightly lower than male growth rate (2.42%) during 1981-1991. In the period 1991-001 the female growth rate was observed as 2.21 % which was higher than male growth rate (2.13%) during that period

Annual Exponential Growth Rate			
Sector	All	SC	ST
Rural	2.04	1.91	2.23
Urban	2.69	2.67	3.81
Total	2.21	2.89	2.35

The sector wise and caste category wise female annual exponential growth rate during 1991 to 2001 is shown in a box. The urban female growth rate is higher than rural growth rate in Schedule Caste population, Schedule Tribe population and Total population. The highest growth rate (3.81) was observed in Schedule Tribe urban population and lowest growth rate (1.91) was observed in Schedule Caste population rural population.

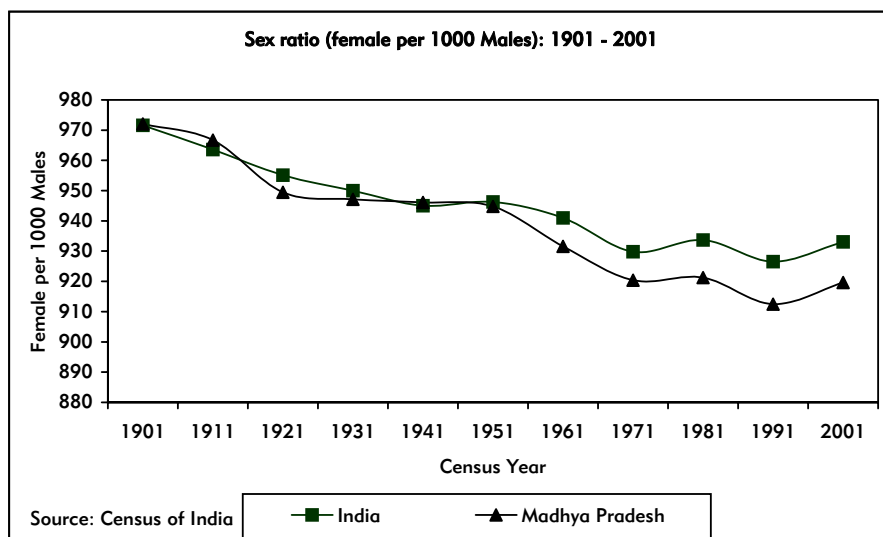


**4.3 Sex Ratio :** It is widely known fact that there are less number of women than men In fact in our country the number of women per 1000 men has shown a decreasing trend except in 1981 and 2001 census where it was increased as compared to previous census.

India/ State/ Union territory *	Census year										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
1. <b>INDIA</b> <sup>1,2,3</sup>	<b>972</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>933</b>
2. Jammu & Kashmir <sup>2</sup>	882	876	870	865	869	873	878	878	892	896	900
3. Himachal Pradesh <sup>3</sup>	884	889	890	897	890	912	938	958	973	976	970
4. Punjab	832	780	799	815	836	844	854	865	879	882	874
5. Chandigarh *	771	720	743	751	763	781	652	749	769	790	773
6. Uttaranchal	918	907	916	913	907	940	947	940	936	936	964
7. Haryana	867	835	844	844	869	871	868	867	870	865	861
8. Delhi *	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801	808	827	821
9. Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908	911	919	910	922
10. Uttar Pradesh	938	916	908	903	907	908	907	876	882	876	898
11. Bihar	1,061	1,051	1,020	995	1,002	1,000	1,005	957	948	907	921
12. Sikkim	916	951	970	967	920	907	904	863	835	878	875
13. Arunachal Pradesh <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	894	861	862	859	901
14. Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933	871	863	886	909
15. Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,065	1,055	1,036	1,015	980	971	958	978
16. Mizoram	1,113	1,120	1,109	1,102	1,069	1,041	1,009	946	919	921	938
17. Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932	943	946	945	950
18. Meghalaya	1,036	1,013	1,000	971	966	949	937	942	954	955	975
19. Assam	919	915	896	874	875	868	869	896	910	923	932
20. West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	878	891	911	917	934
21. Jharkhand	1,032	1,021	1,002	989	978	961	960	945	940	922	941
22. Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001	988	981	971	972
23. Chhatisgarh	1,046	1,039	1,041	1,043	1,032	1,024	1,008	998	996	985	990
24. Madhya Pradesh	972	967	949	947	946	945	932	920	921	912	920
25. Gujarat <sup>3</sup>	954	946	944	945	941	952	940	934	942	934	921
26. Daman & Diu *	995	1,040	1,143	1,088	1,080	1,125	1,169	1,099	1,062	969	709
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli *	960	967	940	911	925	946	963	1,007	974	952	811
28. Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	930	937	934	922
29. Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	987	980	986	981	977	975	972	978
30. Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	964

India/ State/ Union territory *	Census year										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
31. Goa	1,091	1,108	1,120	1,088	1,084	1,128	1,066	981	975	967	960
32. Lakshadweep *	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978	975	943	947
33. Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,016	1,032	1,036	1,058
34. Tamil Nadu	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992	978	977	974	986
35. Pondicherry *	NA	1,058	1,053	NA	NA	1,030	1,013	989	985	979	1,001
36. Andaman & Nicobar Is. *	318	352	303	495	574	625	617	644	760	818	846

1. For working out the sex ratio of India and Assam for 1981, interpolated figures for Assam have been used.
2. For working out the sex ratio of India and Jammu and Kashmir for 1991, interpolated figures for Jammu and Kashmir have been used.
3. For working out the sex ratio of India, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh for 2001, estimated figures for affected areas of Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh have been used.
4. The sex ratio for Arunachal Pradesh is not available for the years 1901-1951 and for Pondicherry it is not available for the years 1901, 1931 and 1941.



The five states of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh contribute highest to the country's total urban population and more than 50% India's urban population reside in these States. Madhya Pradesh contributes 5.64% to the country's total urban population. (Source: Census 2001, Madhya Pradesh, series-24)

The sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh according to 2001 population census is 920 females for every 1000 males which reflects the poor status of females as compared to males. In fact, the sex ratio has been declining in the state through out the twentieth century suggesting that the status of women in

relation to men has in general deteriorated during the last century. It was only during the period 1991-2001 that there has been some improvement in the sex ratio, which suggests that there has been some improvement in the status of women in the state in the recent past.

In sector wise comparison of sex ratio, Madhya Pradesh is not far behind then all India. The rural sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh is 927 according to Population Census 2001. All India rural sex ratio during this period was 946. IN urban sector also the sex ratio at all India and Madhya Pradesh was 901 and 899 respectively.

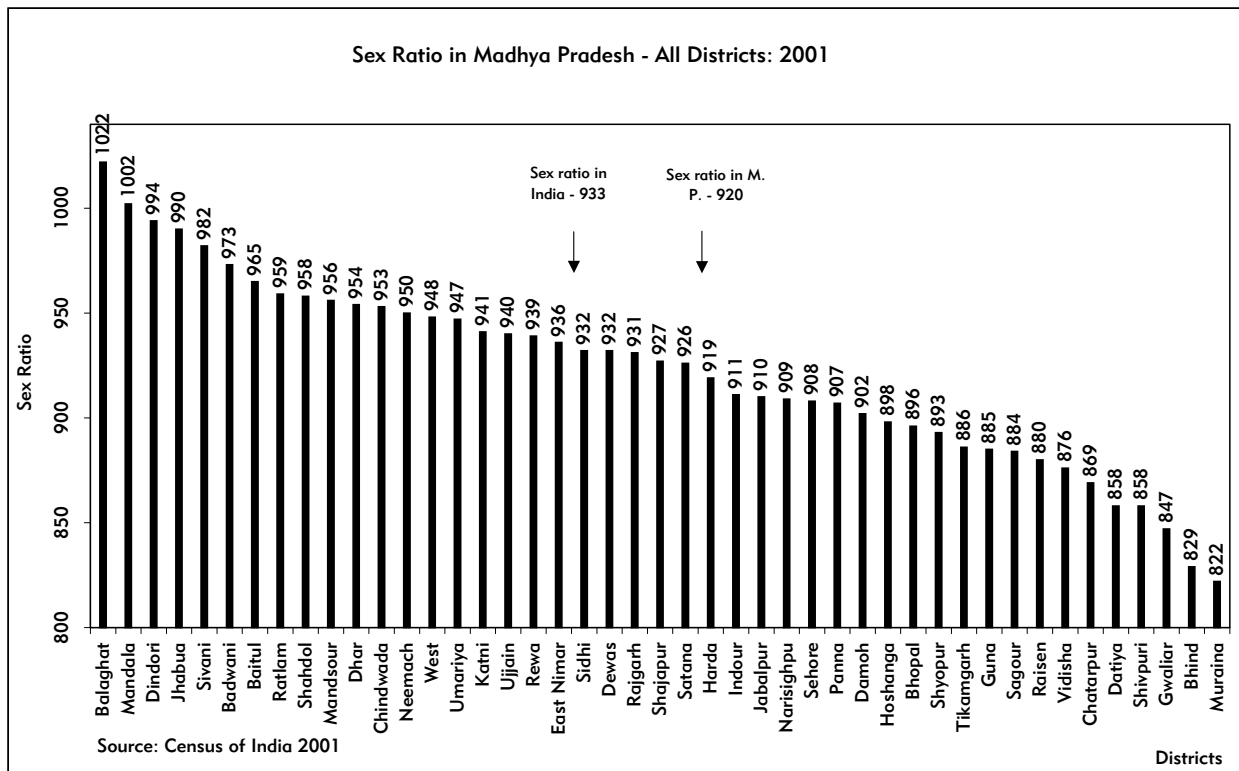
It is clear from the table that 19 districts in Madhya Pradesh are having sex ratio more than all India sex ratio (923). The highest sex ratio 1022 is observed in Balaghat and second highest district is Mandla with sex ratio as 1002. The lowest sex ratio 822 was observed in Muraina. The District Bhind was next to Muraina with sex ratio at 829.

District wise sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh as observed in various population census from 1901 to 2001 is given in a table below :-

**Table - 4.0**

State/District	Sex Ratio in Madhya Pradesh Over the Years										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Madhya Pradesh	972	967	949	947	946	945	932	920	921	912	920
1 Sheopur	***	854	829	831	837	908	961	886	887	880	893
2 Morena	***	843	819	823	830	832	831	822	817	808	822
3 Bhind	***	851	835	835	839	843	849	834	827	816	829
4 Gwalior	***	861	822	834	853	885	853	834	844	831	847
5 Datia	***	935	922	912	914	912	903	882	854	847	858
6 Shivpuri	***	912	892	899	903	908	888	864	855	849	858
7 Guna	***	918	908	901	905	919	899	884	882	875	885
8 Tikamgarh	941	957	932	926	921	911	906	877	883	871	886
9 Chhatarpur	943	943	923	920	911	893	891	864	864	856	869
10 Panna	990	974	966	968	965	941	938	923	913	897	907
11 Sagar	973	960	941	942	979	934	920	892	891	881	884
12 Damoh	988	982	954	974	981	980	965	941	925	905	902
13 Satna	1041	1034	1016	1006	986	976	965	950	936	918	926
14 Rewa	1014	1012	1012	992	996	979	987	973	969	932	939
15 Umaria	994	1012	996	992	987	968	936	962	963	942	947
16 Shahadol	1004	1018	999	996	987	969	963	953	944	940	958

State/District	Sex Ratio in Madhya Pradesh Over the Years										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
17 Sidhi	999	1006	1000	995	987	971	977	961	951	922	932
18 Neemuch	927	944	950	944	941	967	924	920	940	943	950
19 Mandsaur	946	949	947	941	945	940	925	925	941	947	956
20 Ratlam	***	961	948	946	957	966	941	941	948	948	959
21 Ujjain	***	920	918	913	935	952	921	918	926	929	940
22 Shajapur	***	942	932	927	946	966	943	931	929	918	927
23 Dewas	***	986	941	946	947	960	937	929	929	924	932
24 Jhabua	***	1001	971	958	956	949	958	969	985	977	990
25 Dhar	***	1004	987	979	971	963	962	962	966	951	954
26 Indore	***	891	848	838	861	900	882	880	898	906	911
27 W. Nimar	***	962	956	952	966	969	951	939	944	941	948
28 Barwani	***	967	961	957	970	974	968	967	969	964	973
29 E. Nimar	948	948	930	929	946	948	939	934	939	938	936
30 Rajgarh	***	928	906	906	912	924	917	907	931	923	931
31 Vidisha	939	940	908	917	905	915	890	882	881	874	876
32 Bhopal	***	937	903	897	881	895	816	840	874	889	896
33 Sehore	***	962	928	929	919	922	914	905	907	898	908
34 Raisen	***	993	952	952	933	913	907	900	908	879	880
35 Betul	1040	1011	1025	1020	1003	997	994	982	973	966	965
36 Harda	996	981	965	957	972	957	955	939	930	914	919
37 Hoshangabad	1007	985	967	962	968	956	925	902	899	892	898
38 Katni	1041	1031	1016	1010	996	989	975	965	956	939	941
39 Jabalpur	1019	977	953	953	905	914	897	887	894	903	910
40 Narsinghpur	1040	1013	990	992	972	969	952	926	930	913	909
41 Dindori	1028	1017	1011	1015	1010	1011	1011	999	999	985	994
42 Mandla	1027	1017	1012	1013	1008	1048	1002	994	1006	990	1002
43 Chhindwara	1046	1020	1026	1011	997	995	980	968	965	953	953
44 Seoni	1069	1053	1045	1046	1031	1015	1006	986	982	974	982
45 Balaghat	1065	1037	1032	1028	1021	989	1009	1000	1006	1002	1022



CHANGE IN SEX RATIO			
DISTRICT	1991	2001	DIFF.
Narsinghpur	913	909	-4
Damoh	905	902	-3
E. Nimar	938	936	-2
Betul	966	965	-1
Tikamgarh	871	886	15
Gwalior	831	847	16
Shahadol	940	958	18
Balaghat	1002	1022	20

While All India and Madhya Pradesh has increased, there are 4 districts viz. Narsinghpur, Damoh, East Nimar & Betul where the sex ratio has decreased.\*\* The four districts who has shown improvement in the sex ratio are Tikamgarh, Gwalior, Shahdol and Balaghat. The highest increase was observed in Balaghat district where the ratio has been increased from 1002 to 1022 during 1991-2001.

It is a known fact that the urban sex ratio is always found less then rural sex ratio. In Madhya Pradesh there are almost 11 districts where the rural sex ratio is less then the urban sex ratio. District Morena is on the top of that list and its rural sex ratio is lower by 26 points then urban sex ratio. In the districts Dhar and Sidhi their rural sex ratio is found greater then urban sex ratio but the gape between rural and urban sex ratio is very much wide. The District wise table showing rural and urban sex ratio for Madhya Pradesh and the gape between rural and urban sex ratio is as under:-



**Table - 4.1**  
**Sex Ratio 2001**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Difference</b>
1	Morena	822	816	842	-26
2	Gwalior	847	833	857	-24
3	Shivpuri	858	855	874	-19
4	Bhind	829	825	842	-17
5	Tikamgarh	886	883	900	-17
6	Datia	858	855	870	-15
7	Guna	885	882	897	-15
8	Sagar	884	880	895	-15
9	Vidisha	876	873	887	-14
10	Bhopal	896	887	898	-11
11	Chhatarpur	869	868	873	-5
12	E. Nimar	936	936	936	0
13	Damoh	902	903	901	2
14	Hoshangabad	898	899	895	4
15	Narsinghpur	909	910	906	4
16	Shajapur	927	929	921	8
17	Sehore	908	910	900	10
18	Dewas	932	936	919	17
19	Sheopur	893	896	878	18
20	Mandsaur	956	960	942	18
21	Raisen	880	884	864	20
22	Rajgarh	931	935	914	21
23	Ratlam	959	965	943	22
24	Ujjain	940	949	926	23
25	Harda	919	924	901	23
26	Panna	907	910	886	24
27	Jabalpur	910	924	900	24
28	W. Nimar	948	953	925	28
29	Neemuch	950	960	925	35

No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban	Difference
30	Indore	911	937	901	36
31	Chhindwara	953	962	926	36
32	Umaria	947	953	915	38
33	Barwani	973	979	941	38
34	Katni	941	950	909	41
35	Dindori	994	996	944	52
36	Seoni	982	988	935	53
37	Satna	926	938	883	55
38	Balaghat	1022	1030	972	58
39	Mandla	1002	1008	949	59
40	Betul	965	977	917	60
41	Rewa	939	950	883	67
42	Jhabua	990	996	929	67
43	Shahadol	958	979	897	82
44	Dhar	954	970	875	95
45	Sidhi	932	947	851	96
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>28</b>

Sex ratio is a biological constant therefore decreasing sex ratio and the wide gap between rural and urban sex ratio are really the conditions which are not favorable to females and hence widely regarded as poor status or discrimination against female.

**Table - 4.2**

**Total Male, Female Population and Sex Ratio  
Population 2001**

No.	District	Population			
		Total	Male	Female	Female Per '000 Male
1	Sheopur	559495	295297	264198	895
2	Morena	1592714	874089	718625	822
3	Bhind	1428559	780902	647657	829
4	Gwalior	1632109	883317	748792	848
5	Datia	628240	338232	290008	857

No.	District	Population			
		Total	Male	Female	Female Per '000 Male
6	Shivpuri	1441950	776190	665760	858
7	Guna	1666767	884020	782747	885
8	Tikamgarh	1202998	637913	565085	886
9	Chhatarpur	1474723	788933	685790	869
10	Panna	856558	450549	406009	901
11	Sagar	2021987	1073205	948782	884
12	Damoh	1083949	570229	513720	901
13	Satna	1870104	971396	898708	925
14	Rewa	1973306	1016687	956619	941
15	Umaria	515963	265128	250835	946
16	Shahadol	1575303	804988	770315	957
17	Sidhi	1831152	947830	883322	932
18	Neemuch	726070	372419	353651	950
19	Mandsaur	1183724	605119	578605	956
20	Ratlam	1215393	620862	594531	958
21	Ujjain	1710982	882871	828111	938
22	Shajapur	1290685	669852	620833	927
23	Dewas	1308223	677866	630357	930
24	Jhabua	1394561	702053	692508	986
25	Dhar	1740329	890416	849913	955
26	Indore	2465827	1289352	1176475	912
27	Barwani	10811441	548609	532832	971
28	Khandwa	1713134	884966	828168	936
29	Khargaone	1529562	784604	744958	949
30	Rajgarh	1254085	649106	604979	932
31	Vidisha	1214857	647838	567019	875
32	Bhopal	1843510	972649	870861	895
33	Raisen	1125154	598247	526907	881
34	Sehore	1078912	565137	513775	909

No.	District	Population			
		Total	Male	Female	Female Per '000 Male
35	Betul	1395175	709956	685219	965
36	Harda	474416	247226	227190	919
37	Hoshangabad	1084265	571774	512491	896
38	Katni	1064167	548368	512491	935
39	Jabalpur	2151203	1127304	1023899	908
40	Narsinghpur	957646	501645	456001	909
41	Mandla	894236	447956	446280	996
42	Dindori	580730	291716	289014	991
43	Chhindwara	1849283	947337	901946	952
44	Seoni	1166608	588750	577858	981
45	Balaghat	1497968	740749	757219	1022
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>60348023</b>	<b>31443652</b>	<b>28904371</b>	919

India's rural Population today comprises of 360519109 female population and 381,141,184 male population, rural sex-ratio thus being 946. Similarly India's urban population comprises of 135,219,060 female population and 150,135,894 male population with sex ratio 901. According to provisional figures of 2001 census, average sex-ratio in the country is 933.

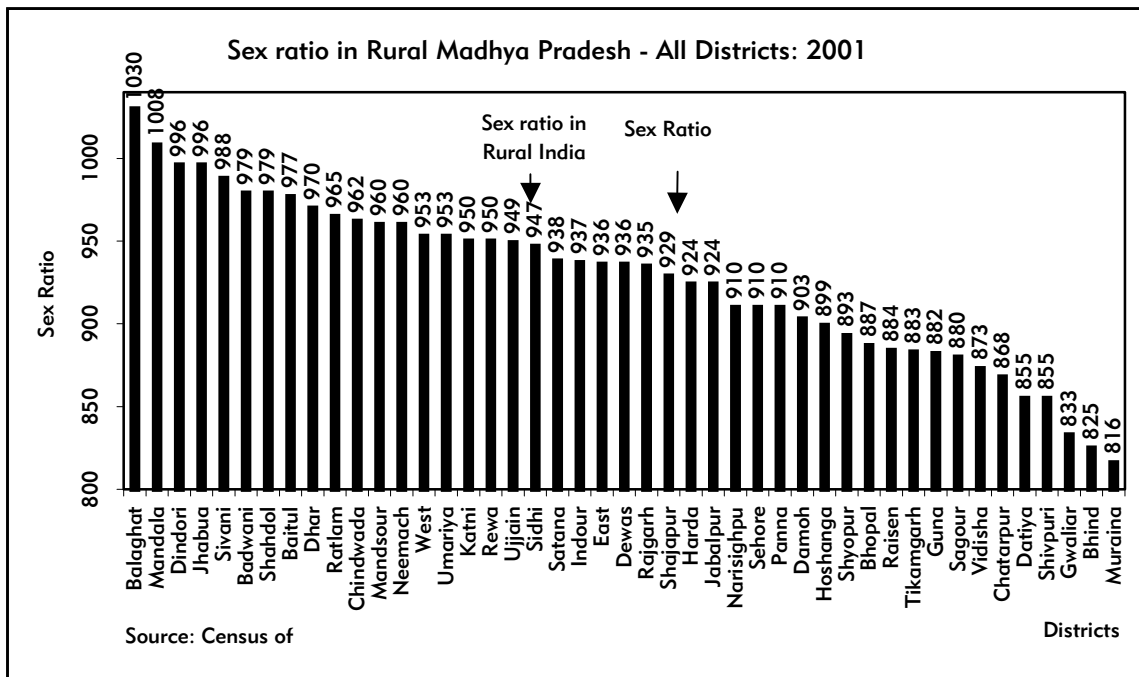
The average sex-ratio in Madhya Pradesh according to provisional figures is 920, the rural sex-ratio being 927 and urban sex-ratio 899. The urban sex-ratio of Madhya Pradesh is greater than the urban sex-ratio of some of the states like Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Gujrat, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Maharashtra, Jhharkhand, Bihar, Uttaranchal Arunachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland and Himanchal Pradesh and rural sex-ratio is more than rural sex-ratio of states like Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarpradesh, Punjab, Sikkim and Haryana. Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir have the rural sex-ratio equal to the rural sex-ratio of Madhya Pradesh.

**Table - 4.3**  
**Rural Total, Male & Female 2001**

No.	District	Rural Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	470924	248103	222821
2	Morena	1249409	687664	561745
3	Bhind	1089626	596980	492646

No.	District	Rural Population		
		Total	Male	Female
4	Gwalior	649101	354064	295037
5	Datia	490691	264670	226021
6	Shivpuri	1202277	648319	553958
7	Guna	1311954	697035	614919
8	Tikamgarh	990265	525864	464401
9	Chhatarpur	1150428	615842	534586
10	Panna	748674	393209	355165
11	Sagar	1431080	761243	669837
12	Damoh	879598	462648	416950
13	Satna	1484551	766510	718041
14	Rewa	1652743	845993	806750
15	Umaria	432830	221749	211081
16	Shahadol	1177149	595089	582060
17	Sidhi	1570121	806699	763422
18	Neemuch	523100	267006	256094
19	Mandsaur	963020	491421	471599
20	Ratlam	846959	431230	415729
21	Ujjain	1048195	538586	509609
22	Shajapur	1051455	545254	506201
23	Dewas	949876	491053	458823
24	Jhabua	1273530	639252	634278
25	Dhar	1452145	736710	715435
26	Indore	735464	379624	355840
27	Barwani	923466	467159	456307
28	Khandwa	1253213	647364	605849
29	Khargaone	1294103	662407	631696
30	Rajgarh	1036763	535615	501148
31	Vidisha	954490	509861	444629
32	Bhopal	360792	191367	169425
33	Raisen	918354	487410	430944

No.	District	Rural Population		
		Total	Male	Female
34	Sehore	885172	463139	422033
35	Betul	1136056	574704	561352
36	Harda	373249	194117	179132
37	Hoshangabad	749871	395290	354581
38	Katni	838906	430308	408598
39	Jabalpur	923863	479621	444242
40	Narsinghpur	804536	421247	383289
41	Mandla	802322	400731	401591
42	Dindori	553860	277902	275958
43	Chhindwara	1397080	712421	684659
44	Seoni	1045921	526328	519593
45	Balaghat	1303996	642285	661711
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>44380878</b>	<b>23031093</b>	<b>21349785</b>



The 19 districts of Madhya Pradesh viz. Balaghat, Dindori, Jhabua, Seoni, Barwani, Shahdol, Betul, Dhar, Ratlam, Chhindwara, Mandsor, Neemuch, West-Nimar, Umariya, Katni, Rewa, Ujjain, and Sidhi have rural sex-ratios more than country's sex-ratio. In remaining 26 districts, the rural sex-ratio

is less than the country's rural sex-ratio. The 20 districts of Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori, Ratlam, Mandso, Barwani, East-Nimar, Seoni, Jhabua, Chhindwara, Ujjain, Neemuch, West-Nimar, Shajapur, Dewas, Betul, Umaria, Rajgarh, Katni and Narsinghpur have urban sex-ratio more than country's urban sex-ratio. The three districts of Indore, Harda and Damoh have urban sex-ratio equal to country's urban sex ratio.

The average sex-ratio, in respect of tehsil is found to be higher in Lanji (1037), Jobat (1031), Baihar (1029), Barghat (1028), Kimapur (1027), etc. tehsil and lowest in Gohad (803), Morena (805), Jaura (807), Mehgaon (822), Narwar (828), Ambah (828), Lahar (830), Kailaras (834), Bhind (838), Pichhor (Gwalior) (839), Sendhwa (842), Ron (844), Mihona (845), Sabalgarrh (846), etc. tehsils. The rural sex-ratio is lowest in Morena (787), Gohad (800), Jaura (805), Gird (819), Mehgaon (820), Lahar (822), etc. tehsils and the urban sex-ratio is lowest in Gohad(813), Pichhor (Gwalior) (820), Goharganj (820), Dhar (825), Bijeypur (830), arera (831), etc. tehsils.

The average sex-ratio in 35 million-plus cities/U. As is 871, the highest being 1022 in Kochi U.A. followed by Madurai (976), Vishakhapatnam (972), Chennai (950), Coimbatore (946), etc. The lowest sex-ratio of 760 is found in Surat U.A.. After Surat, Ludhiana (766), Allahabad (804), Faridabad (817), Delhi (822), etc. are other urban agglomerations lowest sex-ratios.

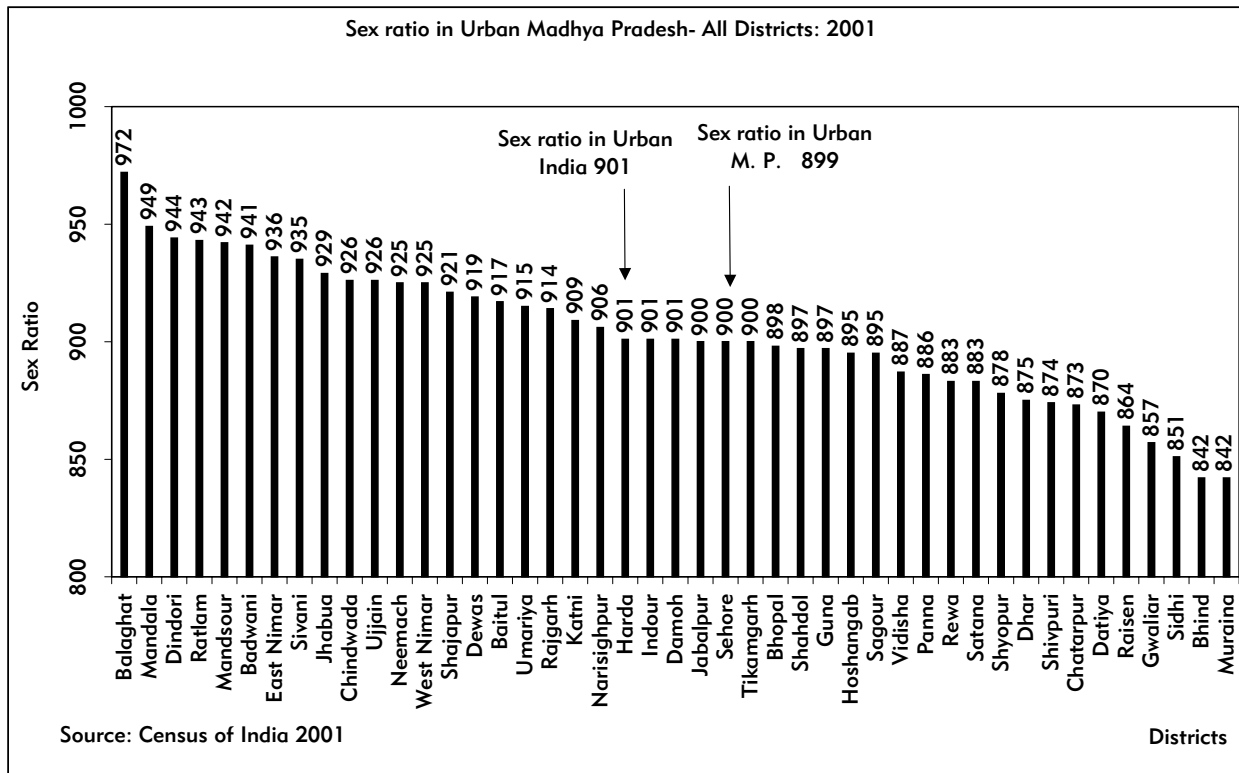
**Table - 4.4**  
**Urban Total, Male & Female**

No.	District	Urban Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	88571	47194	41377
2	Morena	343305	186425	156880
3	Bhind	338933	183922	155011
4	Gwalior	983008	529253	453755
5	Datia	137549	73562	63987
6	Shivpuri	239673	127871	111802
7	Guna	354813	186985	167828
8	Tikamgarh	212733	110249	100684
9	Chhatarpur	324295	173091	151204
10	Panna	108184	57340	50844
11	Sagar	5909907	311962	278945
12	Damoh	204351	107581	96770
13	Satna	385553	204886	180667

No.	District	Urban Population		
		Total	Male	Female
14	Rewa	320563	170694	149869
15	Umaria	83133	43379	39754
16	Shahadol	398154	209899	188255
17	Sidhi	261031	14131	119900
18	Neemuch	202970	105413	97557
19	Mandsaur	220704	113698	107006
20	Ratlam	368434	189632	178802
21	Ujjain	662787	344285	318502
22	Shajapur	239230	124598	114632
23	Dewas	358347	186813	171534
24	Jhabua	121031	62801	58230
25	Dhar	288184	153706	134478
26	Indore	1730363	909728	820635
27	Barwani	157975	81450	76525
28	Khandwa	459921	237602	222319
29	Khargaone	235459	122197	13262
30	Rajgarh	217322	113491	103831
31	Vidisha	260367	137977	122390
32	Bhopal	1482718	781282	701436
33	Raisen	206800	110837	95963
34	Sehore	193740	101998	91742
35	Betul	259119	135252	123867
36	Harda	101167	53109	48058
37	Hoshangabad	334394	176484	157910
38	Katni	225261	118060	107201
39	Jabalpur	1227340	647683	579657
40	Narsinghpur	153110	80398	72712
41	Mandla	91914	47225	44689
42	Dindori	26870	13814	13056
43	Chhindwara	452203	234916	217287



No.	District	Urban Population		
		Total	Male	Female
44	Seoni	120687	64222	58265
45	Balaghat	193972	98464	95508
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>15967145</b>	<b>8412559</b>	<b>7554586</b>

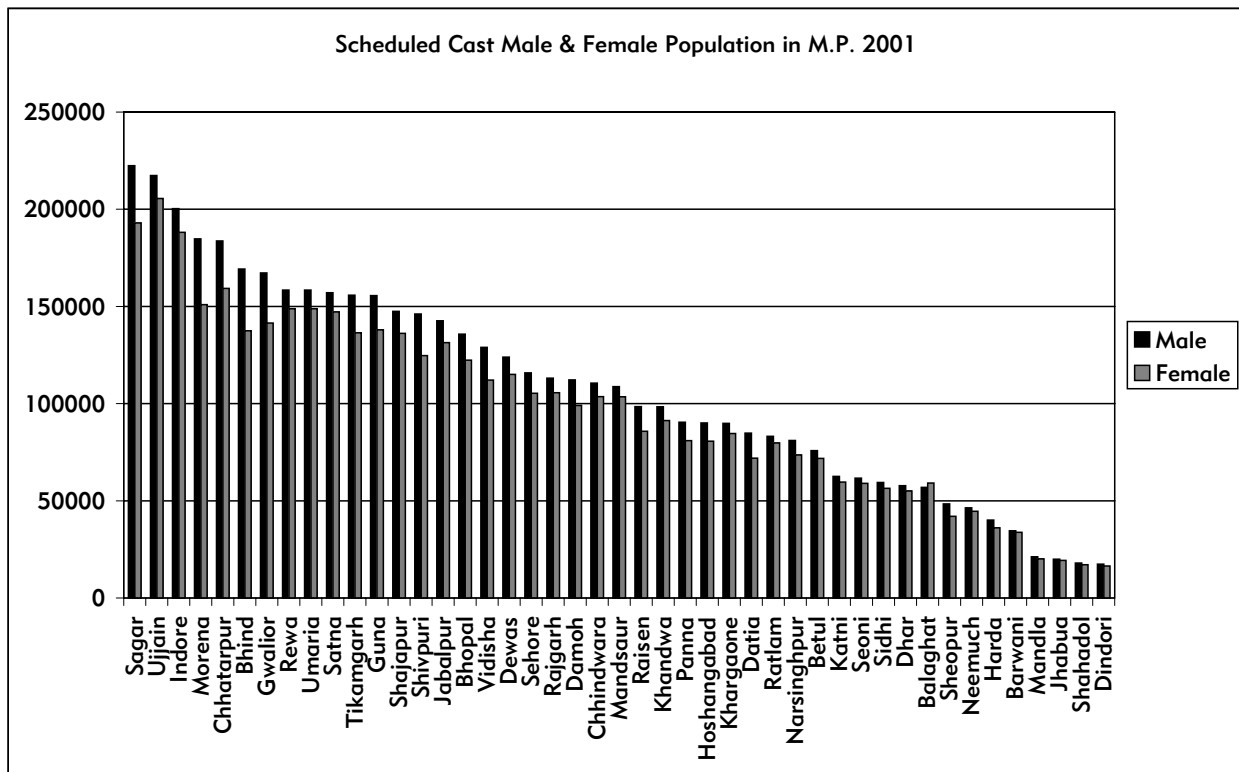


**Table - 4.5**  
**Scheduled Cast Male & Female Population 2001**

No.	District	Total	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	90420	48384	42036
2	Morena	335728	184742	150986
3	Bhind	306786	169271	137515
4	Gwalior	308664	167249	141415
5	Datia	156732	84794	71938
6	Shivpuri	270864	146130	124734
7	Guna	293527	155591	137936
8	Tikamgarh	292171	155749	136422

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
9	Chhatarpur	342990	183680	159310
10	Panna	171353	90444	80909
11	Sagar	415374	222368	193006
12	Damoh	211258	112242	99016
13	Satna	304217	157025	147192
14	Rewa	307235	158448	148787
15	Umaria	307235	158448	148787
16	Shahadol	35126	18014	17112
17	Sidhi	115904	59421	56483
18	Neemuch	91088	46425	44663
19	Mandsaur	212262	108742	103520
20	Ratlam	163001	83203	79798
21	Ujjain	4228821	217348	205534
22	Shajapur	283639	147465	136174
23	Dewas	238934	123916	115018
24	Jhabua	39290	19965	19325
25	Dhar	112976	57839	55137
26	Indore	388459	200344	188115
27	Barwani	68426	34587	33839
28	Khandwa	189688	98383	91305
29	Khargaone	174495	89881	84614
30	Rajgarh	218706	113104	105602
31	Vidisha	241131	129018	112113
32	Bhopal	258173	135756	122417
33	Raisen	184234	98473	85761
34	Sehore	221077	115754	105323
35	Betul	147604	75789	71815
36	Harda	76200	40056	36144
37	Hoshangabad	170780	90078	80702
38	Katni	122171	62512	59659
39	Jabalpur	273953	142609	131344

No.	District	Total	Male	Female
40	Narsinghpur	154552	81000	73552
41	Mandla	41305	21176	20129
42	Dindori	33848	17410	16438
43	Chhindwara	214201	110576	103625
44	Seoni	120657	61688	58969
45	Balaghat	116070	56953	59117
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>9155177</b>	<b>4804881</b>	<b>4350296</b>

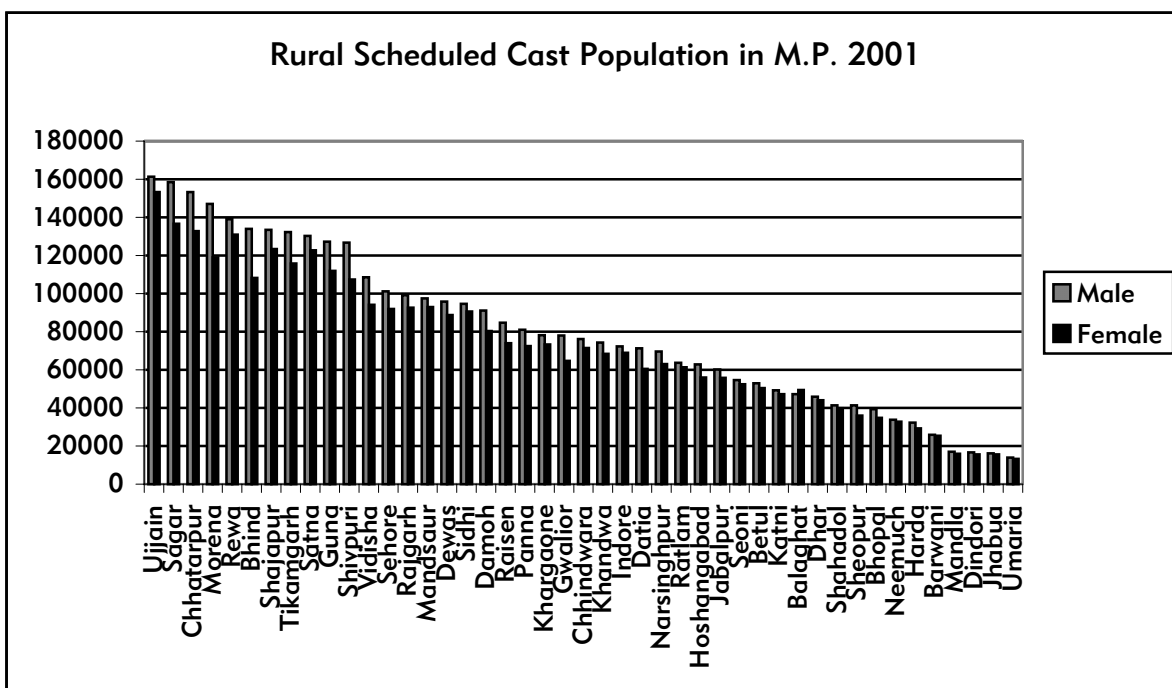


**Table - 4.6**  
**Rural Scheduled Cast Population**

No.	District	Total	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	77185	41271	35914
2	Morena	266039	146999	119040
3	Bhind	242237	133962	108275
4	Gwalior	142727	77985	64742
5	Datia	131776	71280	60496

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
6	Shivpuri	234019	126676	107343
7	Guna	239192	127221	111971
8	Tikamgarh	247939	132213	115726
9	Chhatarpur	285905	153197	132708
10	Panna	153362	80974	72388
11	Sagar	295125	158549	136576
12	Damoh	171391	91048	80343
13	Satna	252941	130325	122616
14	Rewa	269822	138952	130870
15	Umaria	27216	13900	13316
16	Shahadol	81098	41279	39819
17	Sidhi	185131	94624	90507
18	Neemuch	66566	33743	32823
19	Mandsaur	190418	97532	92886
20	Ratlam	125080	63764	61316
21	Ujjain	314615	161364	153251
22	Shajapur	256668	133375	123293
23	Dewas	184409	95730	88679
24	Jhabua	31752	16072	15680
25	Dhar	89924	45842	44082
26	Indore	141258	72303	68955
27	Barwani	51261	25912	25349
28	Khandwa	142649	74212	68437
29	Khargaone	151486	78143	73343
30	Rajgarh	191704	99097	92607
31	Vidisha	202590	108550	94040
32	Bhopal	74109	39320	34789
33	Raisen	158756	84724	74032
34	Sehore	193068	101107	91961
35	Betul	103371	52972	50399
36	Harda	61554	32336	29218

No.	District	Total	Male	Female
37	Hoshangabad	1118893	62850	56043
38	Katni	96424	49192	47232
39	Jabalpur	116000	60180	55820
40	Narsinghpur	132531	69516	63015
41	Mandla	32906	16900	16006
42	Dindori	32314	16630	15684
43	Chhindwara	147545	76069	71476
44	Seoni	107029	54651	52378
45	Balaghat	96741	47286	49455
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>6914726</b>	<b>3629827</b>	<b>3284899</b>



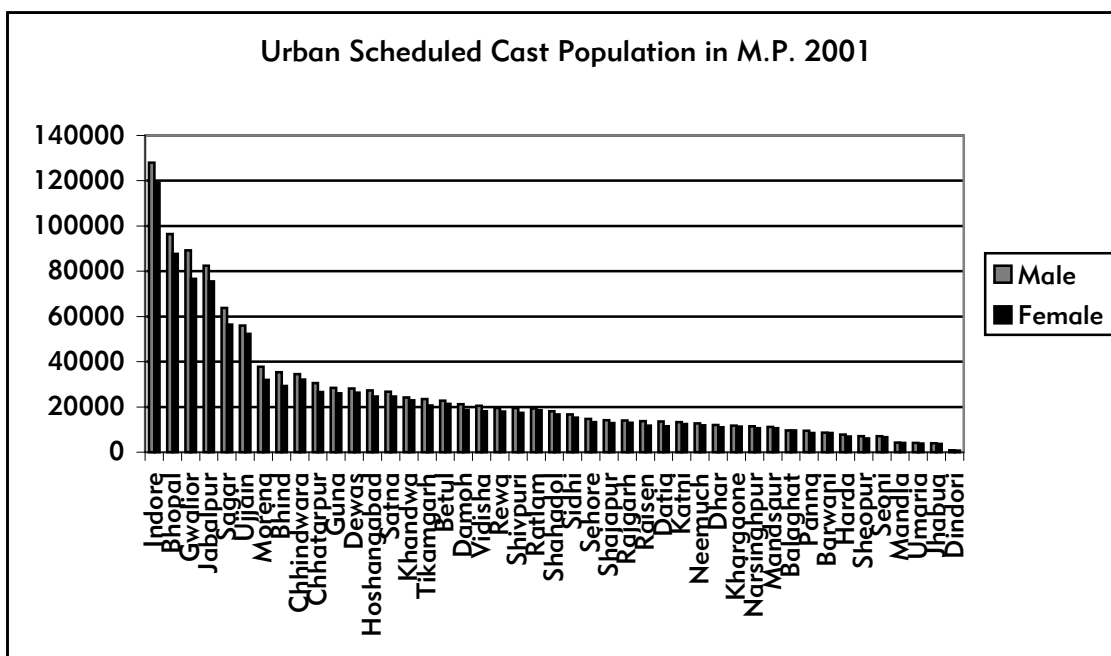
**Table - 4.7**

**Urban Scheduled Cast Population 2001**

No.	District	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	7113	6122
2	Morena	37743	31946
3	Bhind	35309	29240

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
4	Gwalior	89264	76673
5	Datia	13514	11442
6	Shivpuri	19454	17391
7	Guna	28370	25965
8	Tikamgarh	23536	20696
9	Chhatarpur	30483	26602
10	Panna	9470	8521
11	Sagar	63819	56430
12	Damoh	21194	18673
13	Satna	26700	24576
14	Rewa	19496	17917
15	Umaria	4114	3796
16	Shahadol	18142	16664
17	Sidhi	16655	15240
18	Neemuch	12682	11840
19	Mandsaur	11210	10634
20	Ratlam	19439	18482
21	Ujjain	55984	52283
22	Shajapur	14090	12881
23	Dewas	28186	26339
24	Jhabua	3893	3645
25	Dhar	11997	11055
26	Indore	128041	119160
27	Barwani	8675	8490
28	Khandwa	24171	22868
29	Khargaone	11738	11271
30	Rajgarh	14007	12995
31	Vidisha	20468	18073
32	Bhopal	96436	87628
33	Raisen	13749	11729
34	Sehore	14647	13362

No.	District	Male	Female
35	Betul	22817	21416
36	Harda	7720	6926
37	Hoshangabad	27228	24659
38	Katni	13320	12427
39	Jabalpur	82429	75524
40	Narsinghpur	11484	10537
41	Mandla	4276	4123
42	Dindori	780	754
43	Chhindwara	34507	32149
44	Seoni	7037	6591
45	Balaghat	9667	9662
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1175054</b>	<b>1065397</b>

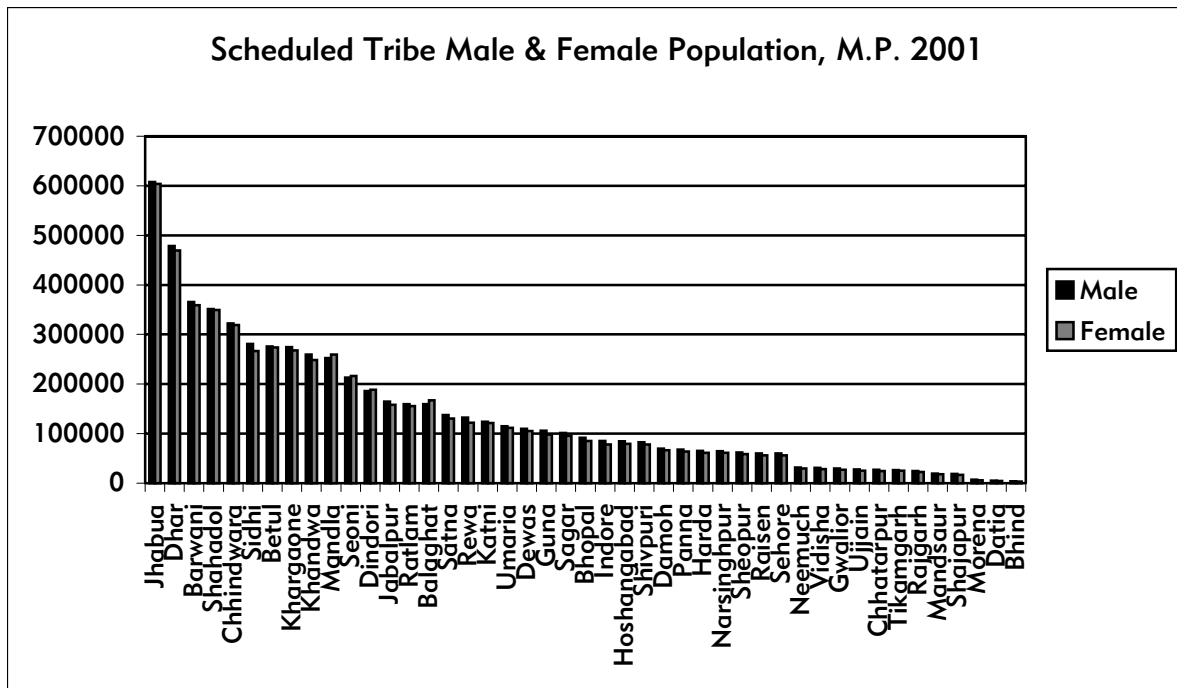


**Table - 4.8**  
**Total Scheduled Tribe Male & Female Population 2001**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	Sheopur	120482	61958	58524
2	Morena	12974	6851	6123
3	Bhind	6720	3580	3140
4	Gwalior	56948	29787	27161
5	Datia	9977	5224	4753
6	Shivpuri	161393	82961	78432
7	Guna	203742	105843	97899
8	Tikamgarh	51957	26688	25269
9	Chhatarpur	51593	26880	24713
10	Panna	131796	67834	63962
11	Sagar	196472	101162	95310
12	Damoh	136175	69837	66338
13	Satna	268104	137562	130542
14	Rewa	254061	132058	122003
15	Umaria	227250	115247	112003
16	Shahadol	700651	351539	349112
17	Sidhi	547375	280675	266700
18	Neemuch	61790	31962	29828
19	Mandsaur	37526	19296	18230
20	Ratlam	314704	159375	155329
21	Ujjain	53230	27725	25505
22	Shajapur	35302	18408	16894
23	Dewas	215151	110064	105087
24	Jhabua	1211116	607652	603464
25	Dhar	948434	478757	469677
26	Indore	163872	85442	78430
27	Barwani	724735	365568	359167
28	Khandwa	508532	259613	248919
29	Khargaone	242762	274740	268022



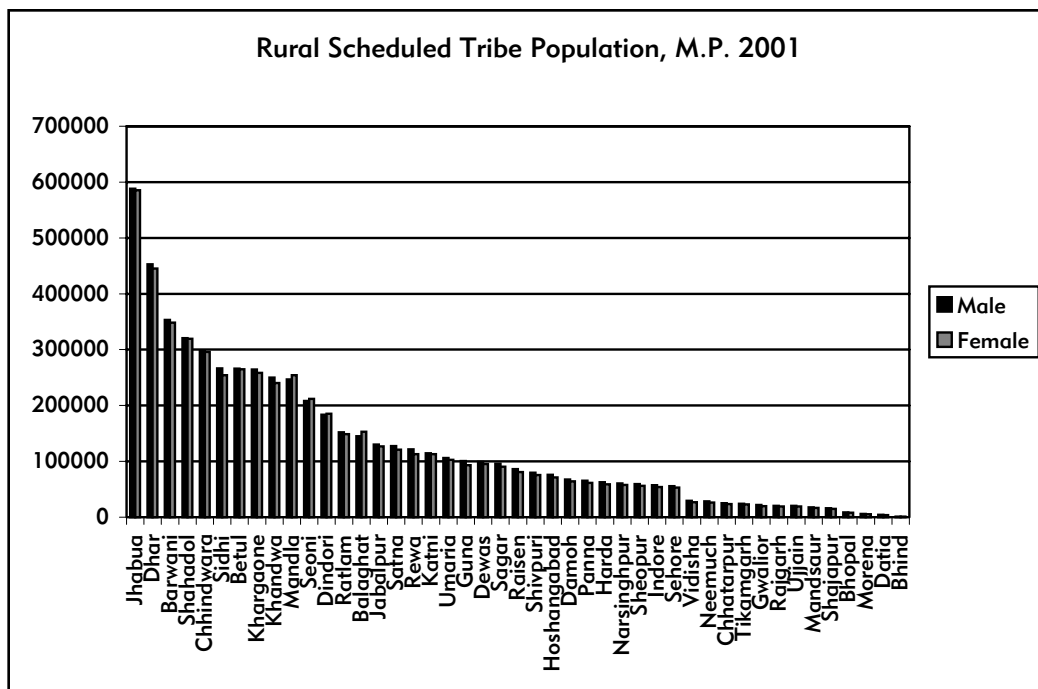
No.	District	Total	Male	Female
30	Rajgarh	47370	24568	22802
31	Vidisha	59323	30960	28699
32	Bhopal	177139	91666	85473
33	Raisen	116122	59751	56371
34	Sehore	116122	59751	56371
35	Betul	549907	275793	274114
36	Harda	126322	65028	61294
37	Hoshangabad	164049	84892	79157
38	Katni	245518	123932	121586
39	Jabalpur	322890	164878	158012
40	Narsinghpur	126139	64514	61625
41	Mandla	511798	252350	259448
42	Dindori	374447	186193	188254
43	Chhindwara	641421	322458	318963
44	Seoni	429104	212822	216282
45	Balaghat	326540	159285	167255
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>12233474</b>	<b>6195240</b>	<b>6038234</b>



**Table - 4.9**  
**Rural Scheduled Tribe Population 2001**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	Sheopur	115564	59288	56276
2	Morena	11597	6079	5518
3	Bhind	2141	1131	1010
4	Gwalior	41827	21781	20046
5	Datia	8284	4296	3988
6	Shivpuri	154752	79504	75248
7	Guna	193835	100672	93163
8	Tikamgarh	46878	24102	22776
9	Chhatarpur	48555	25258	23297
10	Panna	127120	65362	61758
11	Sagar	186264	95776	90488
12	Damoh	131841	67606	64235
13	Satna	248290	127308	120982
14	Rewa	234225	121570	112655
15	Umaria	208761	105853	102908
16	Shahadol	640152	320547	319605
17	Sidhi	520773	266397	254376
18	Neemuch	54412	28135	26277
19	Mandsaur	34395	17703	16692
20	Ratlam	301006	151990	149016
21	Ujjain	39469	20416	19053
22	Shajapur	31374	16317	15057
23	Dewas	194159	99150	95009
24	Jhabua	1173640	587990	585650
25	Dhar	898012	452570	445442
26	Indore	110920	57017	53903
27	Barwani	701675	353337	348338
28	Khandwa	490588	250175	240413
29	Khargaone	522914	264435	258479

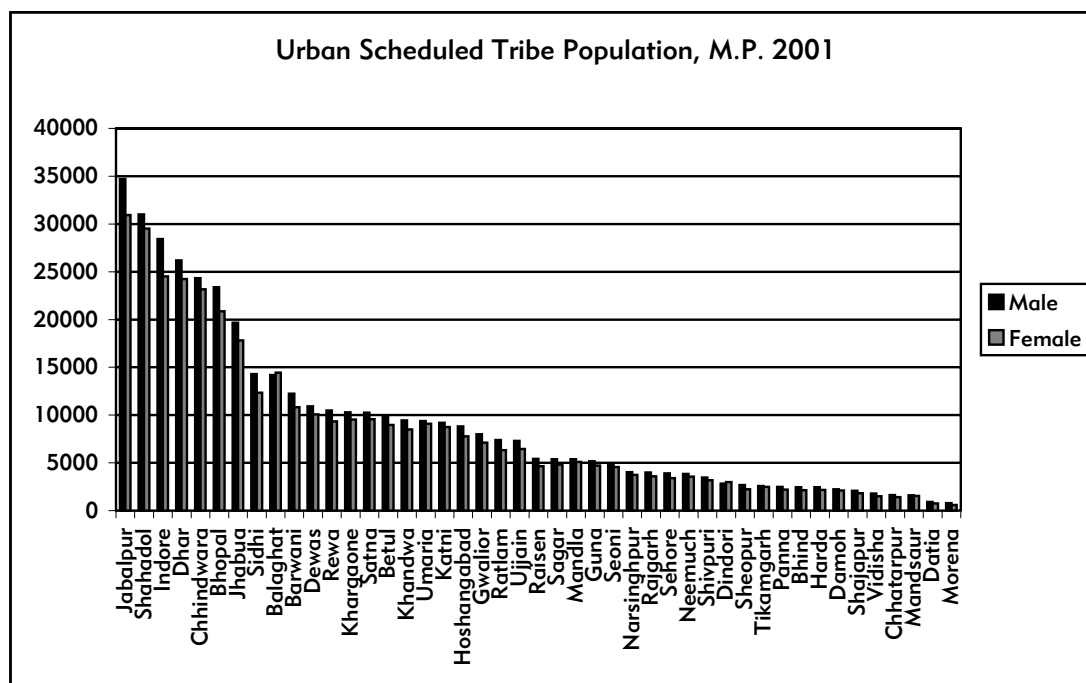
No.	District	Total	Male	Female
30	Rajgarh	39785	20584	19201
31	Vidisha	56022	29167	26855
32	Bhopal	16321	8478	7843
33	Raisen	167062	86259	80803
34	Sehore	108833	55854	52979
35	Betul	530990	265854	265136
36	Harda	121718	62587	59131
37	Hoshangabad	147481	76083	71398
38	Katni	227576	114746	112830
39	Jabalpur	257236	130172	127064
40	Narsinghpur	118355	60470	57885
41	Mandla	501327	246969	254358
42	Dindori	368650	183372	185278
43	Chhindwara	593956	298142	295814
44	Seoni	419807	208076	211731
45	Balaghat	297906	145100	152806
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>11446448</b>	<b>5783678</b>	<b>5662770</b>



**Table - 4.10**  
**Urban Scheduled Tribe Population 2001**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1	Sheopur	4918	2670	2248
2	Morena	1377	772	605
3	Bhind	4579	2449	2130
4	Gwalior	15121	8006	7115
5	Datia	1693	928	765
6	Shivpuri	6641	3457	3184
7	Guna	9907	5171	4736
8	Tikamgarh	5079	2586	2493
9	Chhatarpur	3038	1622	1416
10	Panna	4676	2472	2204
11	Sagar	10208	5386	4822
12	Damoh	4334	2231	2103
13	Satna	19814	10254	9560
14	Rewa	19836	10488	9348
15	Umaria	18489	9394	9095
16	Shahadol	60499	30992	29507
17	Sidhi	26602	14278	12324
18	Neemuch	7378	3827	3551
19	Mandsaur	3131	1593	1538
20	Ratlam	13698	7385	6313
21	Ujjain	13761	7309	6452
22	Shajapur	3928	2091	1837
23	Dewas	20992	10914	10078
24	Jhabua	37476	19662	17814
25	Dhar	50422	26187	24235
26	Indore	52952	28425	24527
27	Barwani	23060	12231	10829
28	Khandwa	17944	9438	8506
29	Khargaone	19848	10305	9543

No.	District	Total	Male	Female
30	Rajgarh	7585	3984	3601
31	Vidisha	3301	1793	1508
32	Bhopal	44240	23384	20856
33	Raisen	10077	5407	4670
34	Sehore	7289	3897	3392
35	Betul	18917	9939	8978
36	Harda	4604	2441	2163
37	Hoshangabad	16568	8809	7759
38	Katni	17942	9186	8756
39	Jabalpur	65654	34706	30948
40	Narsinghpur	7784	4044	3740
41	Mandla	10471	5381	5090
42	Dindori	5797	2821	2976
43	Chhindwara	47465	24316	23149
44	Seoni	9297	4746	4551
45	Balaghat	28634	14185	14449
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>787026</b>	<b>411526</b>	<b>354464</b>



**Table - 4.11**  
**Household Population by Age and Sex**

<b>Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 1998-99</b>									
	<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
1-4	8.3	9.2	8.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8
5-9	11.9	12.3	12.1	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.0	14.1
10-14	12.9	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6
15-19	12.0	10.2	11.1	9.8	8.9	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.8
20-24	9.3	9.9	9.6	7.3	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.3
25-29	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.4	7.9
30-34	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2
35-39	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.9	5.8	6.4
40-44	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.4
45-49	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
50-54	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
55-59	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4
60-64	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
65-69	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
70-74	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
75-79	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
80+	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Persons	4941	4510	9451	14010	13328	27338	18950	17838	36788
Sex Ratio*	NA	NA	913	NA	NA	951	NA	NA	941

Note : Table is based on the de facto population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

NA: Not applicable

\* Females per 1,000 males

**Table - 4.12**  
**Population By Age And Sex From The SRS And Nfhs-2**

<b>Percent Distribution of Population By Age And Sex From The SRS And NFHS-2, Madhya Pradesh 1997-99</b>					
<b>AGE</b>	<b>SRS (1997)</b>		<b>NFHS-2 (1998-99)</b>		
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Sex ratio*</b>
<5	12.7	12.7	12.2	12.2	936
5-14	26.3	25.7	26.3	26.7	946
15-29	27.1	26.1	25.8	26.5	931
30-49	22.2	22.4	22.2	20.9	880
50-64	8.4	9.1	8.2	8.6	983
65+	3.2	3.8	5.3	5.1	896
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	934
Median age	U	U	204	20.6	NA

Note : Table is based on the de jure population, i.e., usual residents

NA : Not applicable

U : Not available

\*Female per 1,000 males

Source for SRS : Office of the Registrar General, 1999a

Both above table also present sex ratios (Females per 1,000 Males ) in Madhya Pradesh from NFHS-2. The sex ratio for the de facto population (941) in Table 1 is higher than the sex ratio for the de jure population (934) in Table 2. The sex ratio for the de facto sample is 913 in urban areas and 951 in rural areas, suggesting that rural-urban migration in Madhya Pradesh has been dominated by males.

#### **Population 0-6 age group**

**4.4 Population 0-6 age group** : As per the population Census 2001, Madhya Pradesh is having total 10600796 children population of age group 0 to 7 years. In children population 5483852 are male and 5116944 are female. Share of Madhya Pradesh in Country's total population is 6.72% and in rank Madhya Pradesh is at fifth place. The decadal growth rate in children population is observed 9.46% which is third highest growth rate among the states. Rural decadal growth was 10.39% and Urban decadal growth was 6.22%. Among the district of Madhya Pradesh highest growth (27.15%) in children population is observed in Barwani district while district Dindori's children population is decreased by 18.44%. Total, rural and urban decadal growth rate is shown in the following table: -

**Table - 4.13**  
**Decadal Growth rate of Age Group 0-6 Years**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>
1	Sheopur	15.07	13.57	24.94
2	Morena	6.35	9.21	-4.31
3	Bhind	-1.53	-4.05	8.65
4	Gwalior	2.07	14.50	-6.67
5	Datia	5.21	5.49	4.09
6	Shivpuri	14.97	15.51	11.60
7	Guna	15.61	15.34	16.84
8	Tikamgarh	14.77	16.28	7.15
9	Chhatarpur	18.03	16.96	22.97
10	Panna	17.14	19.18	1.88
11	Sagar	7.67	10.80	-1.09
12	Damoh	5.07	6.48	-2.00
13	Satna	12.40	13.10	9.29
14	Rewa	11.62	12.06	8.81
15	Umaria	7.54	10.35	-8.09
16	Shahadol	0.06	1.55	-5.25
17	Sidhi	20.08	12.83	129.54
18	Neemuch	6.69	8.72	1.00
19	Mandsaur	10.69	14.51	-6.09
20	Ratlam	15.82	21.80	0.50
21	Ujjain	12.53	18.89	1.19
22	Shajapur	18.05	18.55	15.59
23	Dewas	10.97	11.80	8.36
24	Jhabua	18.28	18.98	7.98
25	Dhar	20.73	17.45	46.45
26	Indore	16.48	15.73	16.88
27	W. Nimar	21.64	22.00	19.14
28	Barwani	27.15	28.21	18.80
29	E. Nimar	4.14	7.49	-6.42



No.	District	Total	Rural	Urban
30	Rajgarh	18.04	19.09	12.61
31	Vidisha	14.03	13.50	16.51
32	Bhopal	18.86	19.66	18.59
33	Sehore	16.39	19.06	2.76
34	Raisen	15.89	14.05	26.51
35	Betul	-5.20	-0.97	-25.38
36	Harda	8.61	8.50	9.19
37	Hoshangabad	1.73	4.49	-5.83
38	Katni	7.57	11.74	-9.80
39	Jabalpur	-2.97	2.19	-7.72
40	Narsinghpur	3.08	2.47	7.24
41	Dindori	-18.44	-18.60	-14.0
42	Mandla	3.23	4.05	-5.55
43	Chhindwara	-6.14	-5.10	-10.33
44	Seoni	-1.00	-0.80	-3.29
45	Balaghat	-11.07	-13.83	19.24
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>9.46</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>6.22</b>

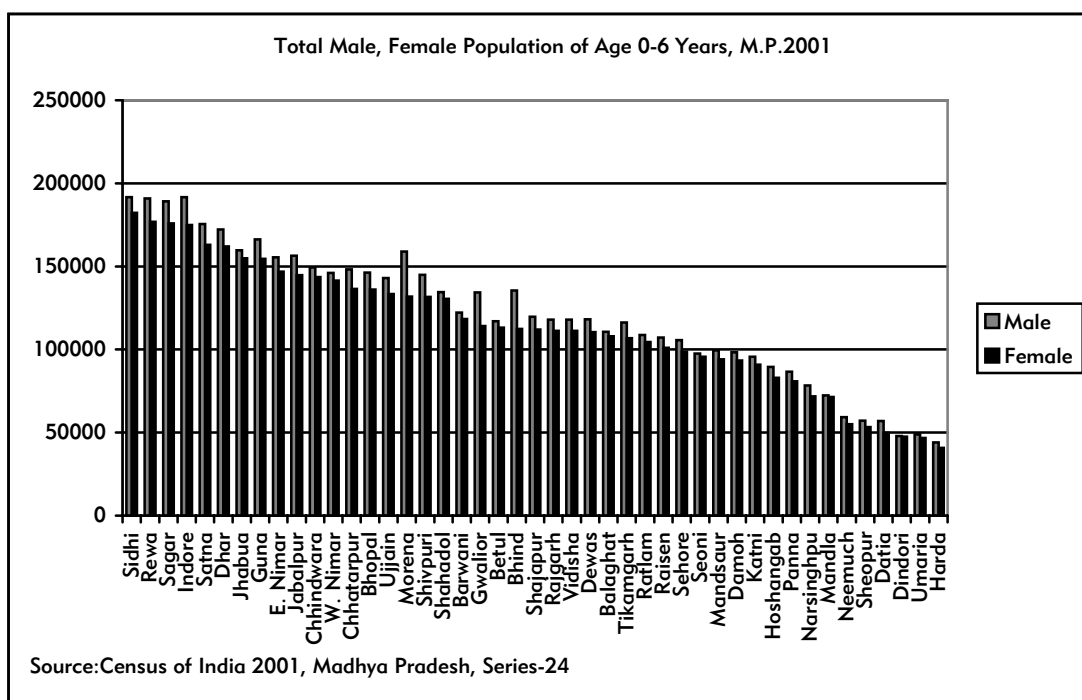
The sex ratio in children population in Madhya Pradesh is 933 and Madhya Pradesh is on the 23rd rank. The sex ratio in children population in Madhya Pradesh is very much low then the Chhattisgarh state where this ratio is observed as 975. Among the districts of Madhya Pradesh the district Dindori has observed highest sex ratio of 989. After Dindori the other districts where the sex ratio of 0-6 population was observed high are Mandla (986), Seoni (980), Balaghat (974), Jhabua (970), Shahdol (970), Barwani (969) etc. In the rural sector the district where the sex ratio of 0-6 age population observed as higher are Mandla (992), Dindori (990), Seoni (987), Shahdol (979), Balaghat (978) West Nimad (976) and Betul (976) etc.

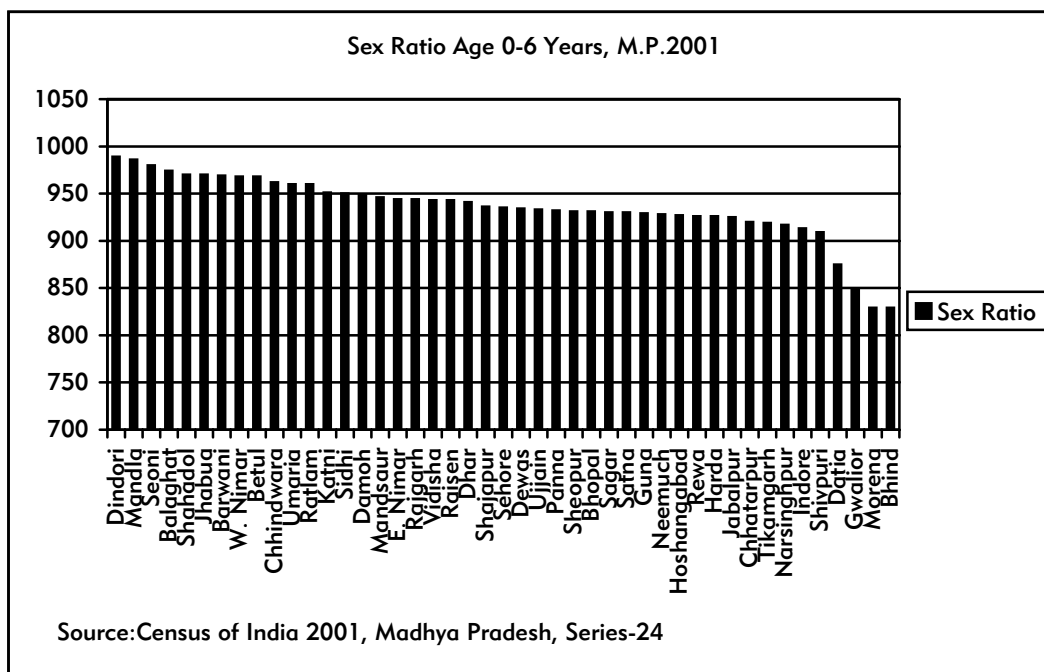
In the Urban sector Dindori (964), Ratlam (952), Umaria (949), Mandour (974), Balaghat (942), Tikamgarh (939) are the districts where the sex ratio of age 0-6 was observed higher. Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia are the Districts where sex ratio in rural and urban both sector was low in the state. The details table showing district wise rural and urban population and sex ratio is as under:-

**Table - 4.14**  
**Total Male, Female Population of Age 0-6 Years And Sex Ratio (Population 2001)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
1	Sheopur	57202	53267	931
2	Morena	158897	131773	829
3	Bhind	135553	112328	829
4	Gwalior	134299	114038	849
5	Datia	56982	49851	875
6	Shivpuri	144863	131657	909
7	Guna	166278	154522	929
8	Tikamgarh	116238	106765	919
9	Chhatarpur	148218	136413	920
10	Panna	86673	80748	932
11	Sagar	189146	175821	930
12	Damoh	98335	93303	949
13	Satna	175428	163099	930
14	Rewa	190983	176842	926
15	Umaria	48788	46855	960
16	Shahadol	134505	130484	970
17	Sidhi	191719	182170	950
18	Neemuch	59323	55047	928
19	Mandsaur	99573	94177	946
20	Ratlam	108793	104455	960
21	Ujjain	142995	133447	933
22	Shajapur	119691	112074	936
23	Dewas	118195	110436	934
24	Jhabua	159649	154892	970
25	Dhar	172222	162047	941
26	Indore	191608	174918	913
27	W. Nimar	146158	141460	968
28	Barwani	122132	118406	969
29	E. Nimar	155547	146853	944

No.	District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
30	Rajgarh	117960	111313	944
31	Vidisha	118071	111282	943
32	Bhopal	146186	136098	931
33	Sehore	105625	98709	935
34	Raisen	107112	101036	943
35	Betul	116965	113260	968
36	Harda	44104	40848	926
37	Hoshangabad	89423	82903	927
38	Katni	95565	90890	951
39	Jabalpur	156498	144729	925
40	Narsinghpur	78333	71825	917
41	Dindori	48017	47496	989
42	Mandla	72368	71332	986
43	Chhindwara	149277	143553	962
44	Seoni	97636	95645	980
45	Balaghat	110719	107877	974
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>5483852</b>	<b>5116944</b>	<b>933</b>

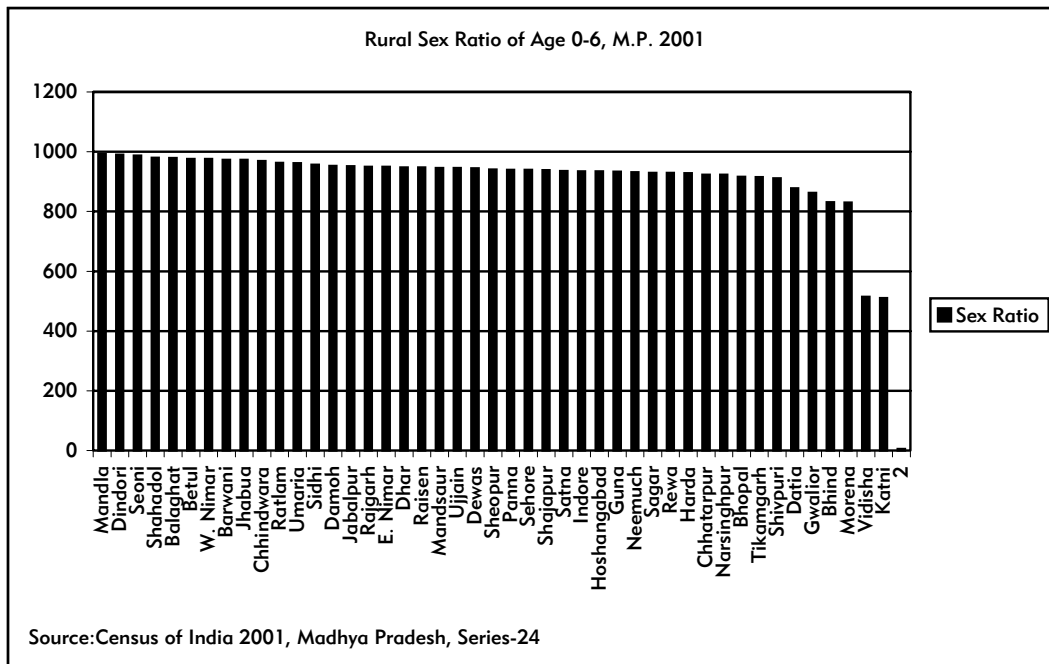
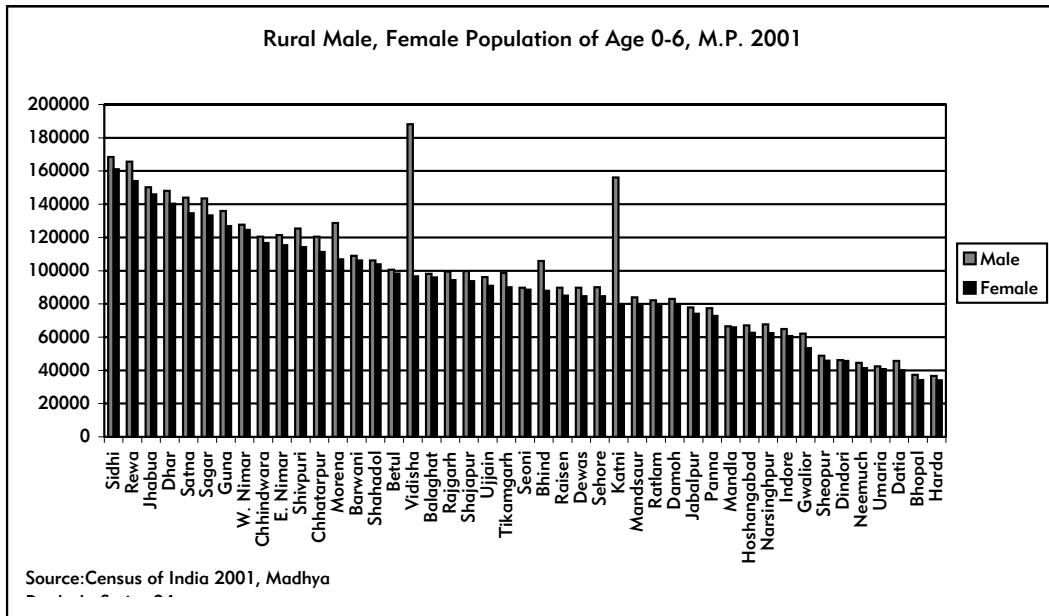




**Table - 4.15**  
**Rural Male, Female Population of Age 0-6 Years And Sex Ratio (Population 2001)**

No.	District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
1	Sheopur	48806	45874	939.9254
2	Morena	128654	106772	829.9159
3	Bhind	105830	87900	830.5773
4	Gwalior	62040	53475	861.9439
5	Datia	45676	40055	876.9376
6	Shivpuri	125357	114223	911.1817
7	Guna	135975	126936	933.5245
8	Tikamgarh	98533	90133	914.7494
9	Chhatarpur	120520	111266	923.2161
10	Panna	77466	72770	939.3799
11	Sagar	143429	133334	929.6167
12	Damoh	82944	79013	952.6066
13	Satna	143982	134614	934.9363
14	Rewa	165698	153926	928.9551
15	Umaria	42387	40778	962.0402
16	Shahadol	106105	103918	979.3883

No.	District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
17	Sidhi	168386	161124	956.8729
18	Neemuch	44473	41421	931.3741
19	Mandsaur	83901	79343	945.6741
20	Ratlam	82151	79094	962.788
21	Ujjain	96176	90944	945.5997
22	Shajapur	99771	93600	938.1484
23	Dewas	89689	84689	944.2518
24	Jhabua	150135	145977	972.3049
25	Dhar	148113	140378	947.7764
26	Indore	64884	60606	934.067
27	W. Nimar	127635	124533	975.6963
28	Barwani	109014	106099	973.2603
29	E. Nimar	121516	115330	949.0931
30	Rajgarh	99380	94322	949.1044
31	Vidisha	188132	96668	513.8307
32	Bhopal	37239	34112	916.0289
33	Sehore	90132	84663	939.3223
34	Raisen	89710	84957	947.0182
35	Betul	100620	98220	976.1479
36	Harda	36650	34014	928.0764
37	Hoshangabad	67064	62641	934.0481
38	Katni	156198	79684	510.1474
39	Jabalpur	77909	74120	951.3663
40	Narsinghpur	67651	62443	923.0167
41	Dindori	46220	45764	990.1341
42	Mandla	66490	65934	991.6378
43	Chhindwara	120485	116673	968.3612
44	Seoni	89697	88530	986.9895
45	Balaghat	98109	95996	978.4627
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>4282954</b>	<b>4028492</b>	<b>940.5873</b>



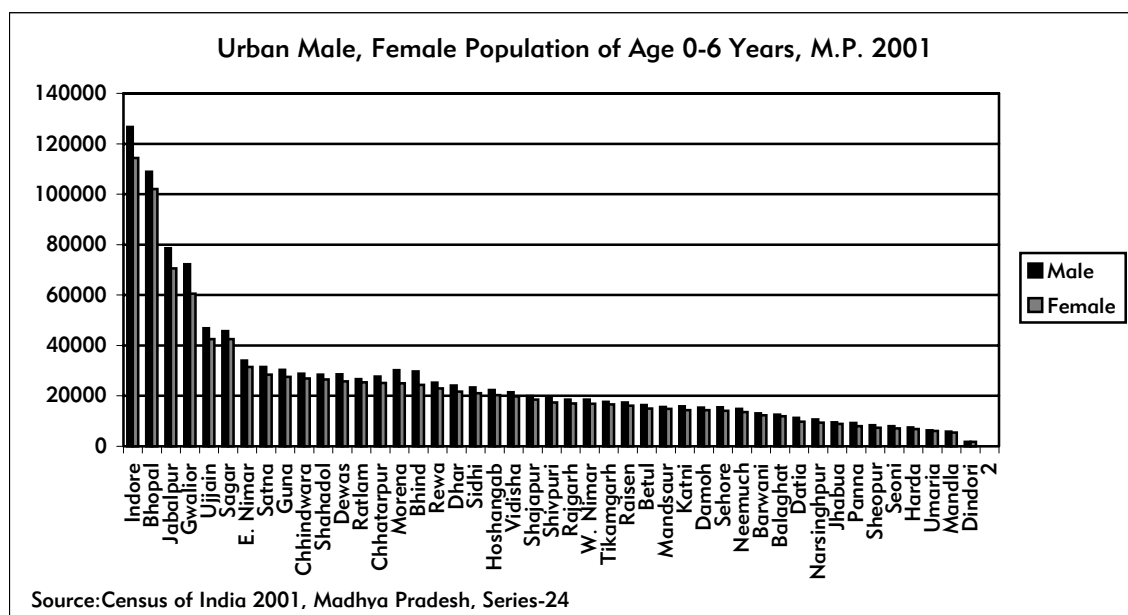
Madhya Pradesh in respect of this age group population recorded the growth of 9.46% over 1991 population, the growth in rural areas being 10.39% and 6.22% in urban areas. Barwani district in the State has recorded the highest growth of 27.15% whereas Dindori district has registered a decline of 18.44%.

Jhabua (22.52%), Barwani (22.25%), Sidhi (20.42%), etc. are the districts having 0-6 age group population in the State. Jabalpur district has the lowest and it is 13.90% of the district's total population. After Jabalpur, Indore (14.18%), Balaghat (15.12%), Gwalior (15.24%), Bhopal (15.37%), etc. are the other districts having lowest 0-6 age group population.

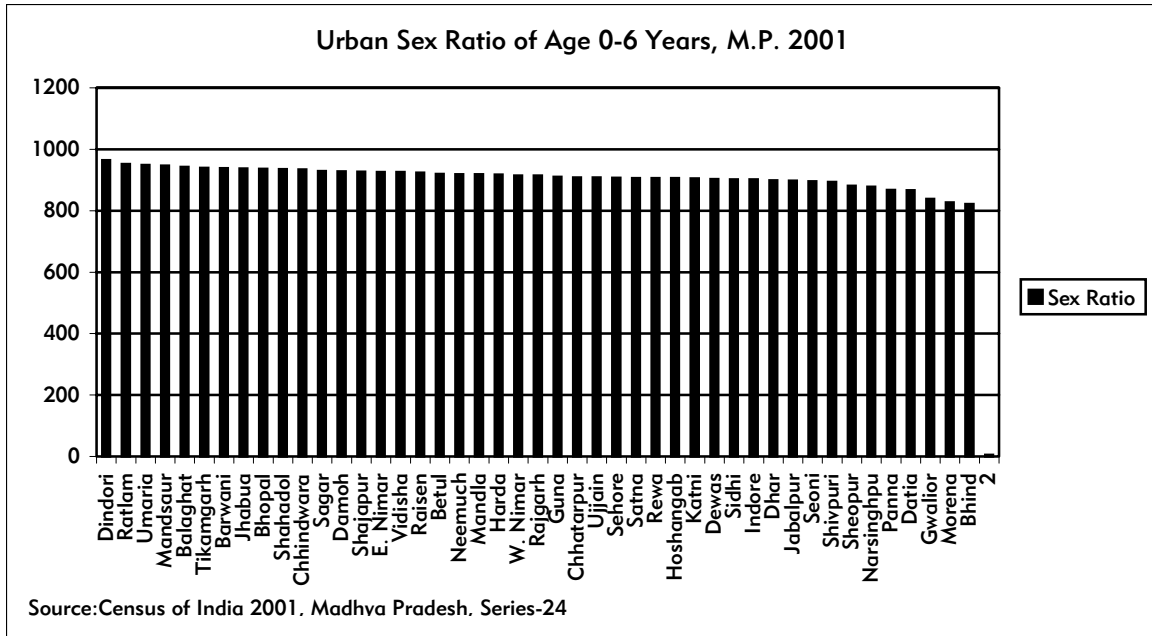
**Table - 4.16**  
**Urban Male, Female Population of Age 0-6 Years And Sex Ratio (Population 2001)**

<b>No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Sex Ratio</b>
1	Sheopur	8396	7393	881
2	Morena	30243	25001	827
3	Bhind	29723	24428	822
4	Gwalior	72259	60563	838
5	Datia	11306	9796	866
6	Shivpuri	19506	17434	894
7	Guna	30303	27586	910
8	Tikamgarh	17705	16632	939
9	Chhatarpur	27698	25147	908
10	Panna	9207	7978	867
11	Sagar	45717	42487	929
12	Damoh	15391	14290	928
13	Satna	31446	28485	906
14	Rewa	25285	22916	906
15	Umria	6401	6077	949
16	Shahadol	28400	26566	935
17	Sidhi	23333	21046	902
18	Neemuch	14850	13626	918
19	Mandsaur	15672	14834	947
20	Ratlam	26642	25361	952
21	Ujjain	46819	42503	908
22	Shajapur	19920	18474	927
23	Dewas	28506	25747	903
24	Jhabua	9514	8915	937
25	Dhar	24109	21669	899
26	Indore	126724	114312	902
27	W. Nimar	18523	16927	914
28	Barwani	13118	12307	938
29	E. Nimar	34031	31523	926

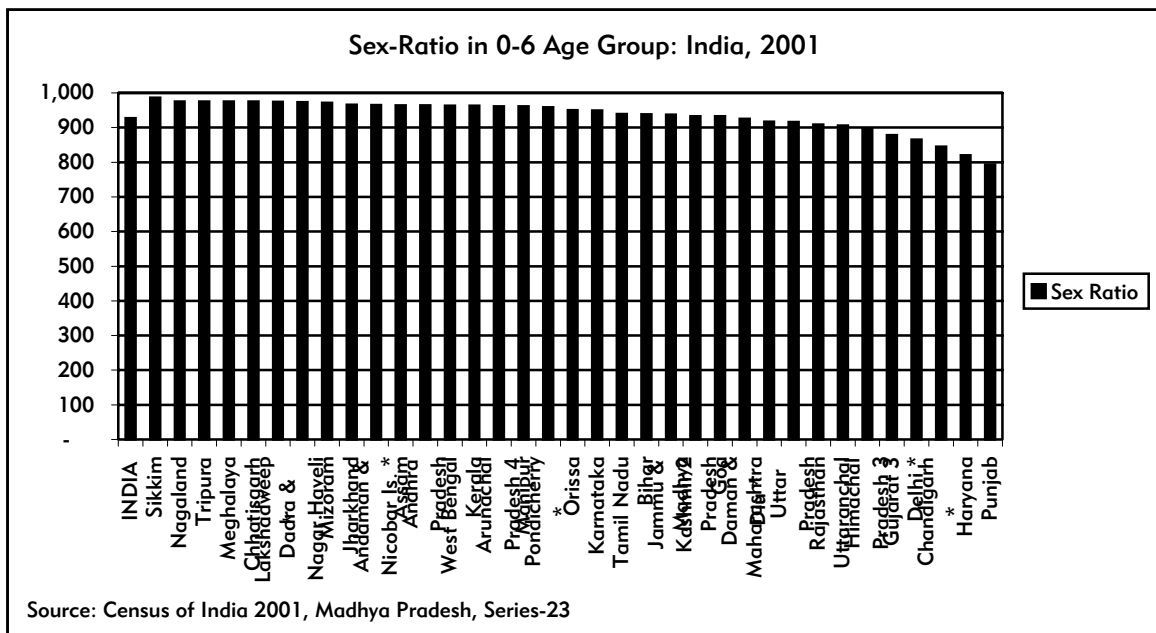
No.	District	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
30	Rajgarh	18580	16991	914
31	Vidisha	21403	19818	926
32	Bhopal	108947	101986	936
33	Sehore	15493	14046	907
34	Raisen	17402	16079	924
35	Betul	16345	15040	920
36	Harda	7454	6834	917
37	Hoshangabad	22359	20262	906
38	Katni	15881	14376	905
39	Jabalpur	78589	70609	898
40	Narsinghpur	10682	9382	878
41	Dindori	1797	1732	964
42	Mandla	5878	5398	918
43	Chhindwara	28792	26880	934
44	Seoni	7939	7115	896
45	Balaghat	12610	11881	942
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1200898</b>	<b>1088452</b>	<b>906</b>







If decadal growth rates of male and female are compared for 0 to 6 age group population, a serious picture will emerge for women as decreasing female growth rate itself proves the discrimination against women.

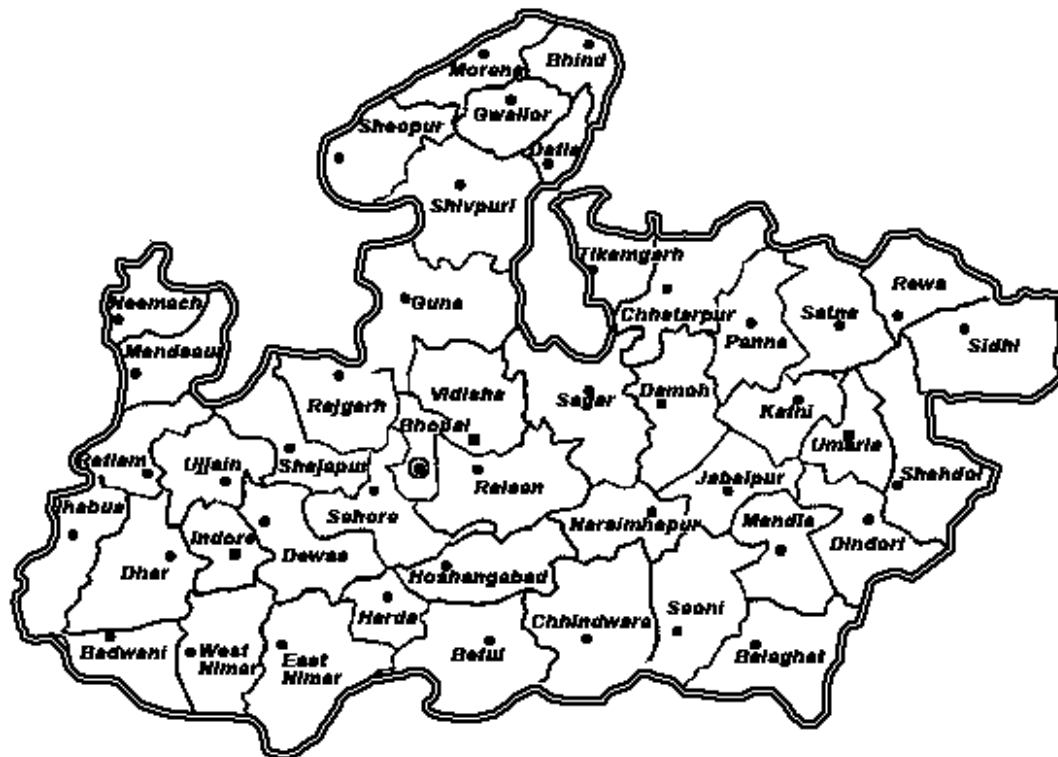


The sex-ratio in 0-6 age group in respect of states is found highest in Sikkim (986), Meghalaya (975), Chhattisgarh (975), Nagaland (975), Tripura (975), Lakshadweep (974), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (973), Mizoram (971), Jharkhand (966), etc. In Madhya Pradesh this is 933 and the State ranks 24th in the country in this regard.

The district of Dindori has the highest sex-ratio of 989 in this age group. After Dindori, Mandla (986), Seoni (980), Balaghat (974), Jhabua (970), Shahdol (970), Barwani (969), etc. are other districts having highest sex-ratios. The lowest sex-ratios are found in the districts of Morena (829), Bhind (829), Gwalior (849), Datia (875), etc. In rural areas, the highest sex-ratios of this age group are found in Mandla (992), Dindori (990), Seoni (987), Shahdol (979), Balaghat (978), West-Nimar (976), Betul (976), etc. districts. The urban areas of Dindori (964), Ratlam (952), Umaria (949), Mandsor (947), Balaghat (942), Tikamgarh (939), etc. districts have got this sex-ratio highest. The urban as well as rural sex-ratios of this age group are found to be lowest in Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia Districts.

As per the SRS (Sample Registration System) bulletin April 2003 the estimated birth rate in Madhya Pradesh is 31.0 and death rate is 10.1. Both the rates are higher than all India estimated birth rate (25.4) and death rate (8.4). A table showing rural urban estimated rates is as under : -

RATE				
	Birth	Death	Natural Growth	Infant Mortality
Total	31.0	10.1	20.8	86
Rural	32.9	10.8	22.1	92
Urban	23.1	7.2	15.9	53



**Table - 4.17**

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1	Agar	M	Shajapur	31,202	16,196	15,006	4,919	2,543	2,376
2	Ajaigarh	N.P.	Panna	13,979	7,442	6,537	2,281	1,209	1,072
3	Akoda	N.P.	Bhind	11,034	6,073	4,961	1,957	1,040	917
4	Akodia	N.P.	Shajapur	10,408	5,419	4,989	1,769	907	862
5	Alampur	N.P.	Bhind	9,350	5,071	4,279	1,486	800	686
6	Alirajpur	M	Jhabua	25,161	13,191	11,970	3,695	1,936	1,759
7	Alot	N.P.	Ratlam	21,522	11,065	10,457	3,554	1,803	1,751
8	Amanganj	N.P.	Panna	11,614	6,239	5,375	1,973	1,055	918
9	Amarkantak	N.P.	Shahdol	7,074	3,830	3,244	919	434	485
10	Amarpatan	N.P.	Satna	16,365	8,666	7,699	2,784	1,480	1,304
11	Amarwara	N.P.	Chhindwara	12,025	6,283	5,742	1,765	925	840
12	Ambada	C.T.	Chhindwara	6,895	3,703	3,192	580	311	269
13	Ambah	M	Morena	36,443	19,670	16,773	5,791	3,246	2,545
14	Amla	M	Betul	29,553	15,409	14,144	3,657	1,911	1,746
15	Amlai	C.T.	Shahdol	30,292	15,955	14,337	4,563	2,279	2,284
16	Anjad	N.P.	Barwani	22,890	11,668	11,222	3,747	1,889	1,858
17	Antari	N.P.	Gwalior	9,534	5,061	4,473	1,554	824	730
18	Anuppur	N.P.	Shahdol	16,397	8,512	7,885	2,396	1,214	1,182
19	Aron	N.P.	Guna	21,230	11,211	10,019	3,730	1,927	1,803
20	Ashok Nagar	M	Guna	57,682	30,550	27,132	9,186	4,857	4,329
21	Ashta	M	Sehore	39,773	20,813	18,960	6,763	3,512	3,251
22	Babai	N.P.	Hoshangabad	14,587	7,648	6,939	2,240	1,159	1,081
23	Bada Malhera	N.P.	Chhatarpur	15,042	7,947	7,095	2,740	1,423	1,317
24	Badagaon	N.P.	Tikamgarh	7,724	4,014	3,710	1,581	773	808
25	Badagoan	N.P.	Shajapur	6,566	3,438	3,128	1,142	590	552
26	Badarwas	N.P.	Shivpuri	10,408	5,431	4,977	1,814	946	868
27	Badawada	N.P.	Ratlam	7,654	3,883	3,771	1,355	700	655
28	Badi	N.P.	Raisen	16,094	8,531	7,563	2,679	1,364	1,315

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
29	Badkuhi	C.T.	Chhindwara	10,764	5,594	5,170	1,174	602	572
30	Badnagar	M	Ujjain	30,951	15,943	15,008	4,466	2,341	2,125
31	Badnawar	N.P.	Dhar	17,746	9,323	8,423	2,882	1,549	1,333
32	Badod	N.P.	Shajapur	11,764	6,071	5,693	2,081	1,054	1,027
33	Badoda	M	Sheopur	15,672	8,293	7,379	2,914	1,547	1,367
34	Badra	C.T.	Shahdol	4,755	2,511	2,244	669	357	312
35	Bagh	C.T.	Dhar	7,415	3,766	3,649	1,204	616	588
36	Bagli	N.P.	Dewas	10,122	5,180	4,942	1,526	753	773
37	Baihar	N.P.	Balaghat	15,400	7,844	7,556	2,123	1,084	1,039
38	Baikunthpur	N.P.	Rewa	9,301	4,862	4,439	1,663	847	816
39	Balaghat	M	Balaghat	75,061	38,628	36,433	8,378	4,316	4,062
40	Baldeogarh	N.P.	Tikamgarh	7,585	3,982	3,603	1,481	789	692
41	Bamhani	N.P.	Mandla	9,619	4,891	4,728	1,189	622	567
42	Bamor	N.P.	Morena	25,222	13,607	11,615	4,599	2,428	2,171
43	Bamora	C.T.	Sagar	7,416	3,870	3,546	1,072	536	536
44	Banda	N.P.	Sagar	26,178	13,773	12,405	4,274	2,210	2,064
45	Bangawan	C.T.	Shahdol	20,719	11,037	9,682	2,889	1,465	1,424
46	Bansatar Kheda	C.T.	Damoh	5,032	2,672	2,360	799	409	390
47	Baraily	N.P.	Raisen	25,216	13,424	11,792	3,714	1,898	1,816
48	Barela	N.P.	Jabalpur	10,874	5,762	5,112	1,576	836	740
49	Barghat	N.P.	Seoni	10,425	5,352	5,073	1,329	701	628
50	Barhi	N.P.	Katni	10,923	5,736	5,187	1,842	964	878
51	Barigarh	N.P.	Chhatarpur	8,589	4,599	3,990	1,651	821	830
52	Barwaha	M	West Nimar	24,914	12,956	11,958	3,307	1,701	1,606
53	Barwani	M	Barwani	43,222	22,419	20,803	6,238	3,206	3,032
54	Basoda	M	Vidisha	62,358	33,035	29,323	9,583	4,997	4,586
55	Begamganj	M	Raisen	30,563	16,084	14,479	5,114	2,633	2,481
56	Beohari	N.P.	Shahdol	20,013	10,623	9,390	2,946	1,570	1,376
57	Berasia	N.P.	Bhopal	24,289	12,858	11,431	4,311	2,295	2,016

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
58	Betma	N.P.	Indore	12,529	6,422	6,107	2,089	1,099	990
59	Betul	M	Betul	83,287	43,383	39,904	10,622	5,611	5,011
60	Betul-Bazar	N.P.	Betul	9,645	4,964	4,681	1,143	597	546
61	Bhainsdehi	N.P.	Betul	15,756	8,082	7,674	2,196	1,144	1,052
62	Bhamodi	C.T.	Chhindwara	3,983	2,090	1,893	357	180	177
63	Bhander	N.P.	Datia	20,667	11,043	9,624	3,311	1,784	1,527
64	Bhanpura	N.P.	Mandsaur	16,493	8,387	8,106	2,207	1,137	1,070
65	Bharveli	C.T.	Balaghat	9,101	4,584	4,517	1,379	718	661
66	Bhaurasa	N.P.	Dewas	10,405	5,382	5,023	1,758	920	838
67	Bhavra	N.P.	Jhabua	9,263	4,704	4,559	1,733	864	869
68	Bhedaghat	N.P.	Jabalpur	1,840	984	856	290	173	117
69	Bhikangaon	N.P.	West Nimar	14,297	7,410	6,887	2,127	1,123	1,004
70	Bhilakhedi	C.T.	Hoshangabad	11,161	5,879	5,282	1,142	610	532
71	Bhind	M	Bhind	153,768	83,009	70,759	23,089	12,764	10,325
72	Bhitarwar	N.P.	Gwalior	15,266	8,183	7,083	2,566	1,369	1,197
73	Bhopal	M.Corp.	Bhopal	1,433,875	755,685	678,190	203,348	105,034	98,314
74	Biaora	M	Rajgarh	37,816	20,105	17,711	5,755	2,991	2,764
75	Bijawar	N.P.	Chhatarpur	18,412	9,732	8,680	2,988	1,596	1,392
76	Bijeypur	N.P.	Sheopur	14,555	7,954	6,601	2,674	1,462	1,212
77	Bijuri	N.P.	Shahdol	28,263	14,780	13,483	4,451	2,302	2,149
78	Bilaua	N.P.	Gwalior	11,522	6,115	5,407	1,821	959	862
79	Bilpura	C.T.	Jabalpur	11,812	6,208	5,604	1,524	800	724
80	Bina Etawa	M	Sagar	51,189	26,741	24,448	7,467	3,906	3,561
81	Bina Rly Colony	C.T.	Sagar	7,219	3,827	3,392	678	338	340
82	Birsinghpur	N.P.	Satna	12,334	6,478	5,856	2,247	1,162	1,085
83	Boda	N.P.	Rajgarh	8,511	4,435	4,076	1,346	676	670
84	Budhni	N.P.	Sehore	13,862	7,593	6,269	1,957	1,018	939
85	Burhanpur	M.Corp.	East Nimar	194,360	100,031	94,329	29,057	15,115	13,942
86	Burhar	N.P.	Shahdol	17,746	9,349	8,397	2,449	1,306	1,143

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
87	Buxwaha	N.P.	Chhatarpur	9,064	4,830	4,234	1,681	848	833
88	Chachaura-Binaganj	N.P.	Guna	17,303	9,171	8,132	2,970	1,619	1,351
89	Chakghat	N.P.	Rewa	9,103	4,816	4,287	1,630	854	776
90	Chandameta-Butaria	N.P.	Chhindwara	16,937	8,751	8,186	1,986	1,060	926
91	Chanderi	M	Guna	28,313	14,696	13,617	4,934	2,534	2,400
92	Chandia	N.P.	Umaria	12,806	6,587	6,219	2,115	1,060	1,055
93	Chandla	N.P.	Chhatarpur	10,207	5,460	4,747	1,992	1,005	987
94	Chaurai Khas	N.P.	Chhindwara	11,399	5,965	5,434	1,522	779	743
95	Chhatarpur	M	Chhatarpur	99,519	53,129	46,390	14,694	7,760	6,934
96	Chhindwara	M	Chhindwara	122,309	63,583	58,726	14,467	7,593	6,874
97	Chhota Chhindwara (Gotegaon)	N.P.	Narsimhapur	23,417	12,119	11,298	3,102	1,590	1,512
98	Chichli	C.T.	Narsimhapur	9,250	4,900	4,350	1,413	767	646
99	Chitrakoot	N.P.	Satna	22,294	12,617	9,677	4,083	2,122	1,961
100	Churhat	N.P.	Sidhi	13,102	7,014	6,088	2,181	1,132	1,049
101	Daboh	N.P.	Bhind	15,897	8,602	7,295	2,772	1,405	1,367
102	Dabra	M	Gwalior	56,665	30,107	26,558	8,404	4,502	3,902
103	Damoh	M	Damoh	112,160	58,898	53,262	15,320	7,955	7,365
104	Damua	C.T.	Chhindwara	15,856	8,197	7,659	1,639	848	791
105	Datia	M	Datia	82,742	43,961	38,781	12,205	6,453	5,752
106	Deodara	C.T.	Mandla	6,734	3,491	3,243	899	480	419
107	Deori	M	Sagar	23,812	12,445	11,367	3,601	1,905	1,696
108	Deori	C.T.	Shahdol	5,761	3,052	2,709	801	411	390
109	Depalpur	N.P.	Indore	15,200	7,787	7,413	2,471	1,283	1,188
110	Devendranagar	N.P.	Panna	11,411	6,003	5,408	2,066	1,119	947
111	Devhara	C.T.	Shahdol	10,827	5,800	5,027	1,370	734	636
112	Dewas	M.Corp	Dewas	230,658	120,610	110,048	33,492	17,704	15,788
113	Dhamnod	N.P.	Dhar	26,270	13,726	12,544	3,964	2,126	1,838
114	Dhana	C.T.	Sagar	10,295	6,302	3,993	1,482	751	731

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
115	Dhanpuri	M	Shahdol	43,914	23,079	20,835	5,994	3,043	2,951
116	Dhar	M	Dhar	75,472	39,225	36,247	10,446	5,549	4,897
117	Dharampuri	N.P.	Dhar	13,229	6,800	6,429	2,178	1,174	1,004
118	Dighawani	C.T.	Chhindwara	7,935	4,232	3,703	1,063	532	531
119	Diken	N.P.	Neemuch	7,206	3,701	3,505	1,100	587	513
120	Dindori	N.P.	Dindori	17,413	8,977	8,436	2,264	1,142	1,122
121	Dola	C.T.	Shahdol	10,377	5,402	4,975	1,441	744	697
122	Dongar Parasia	M	Chhindwara	37,876	19,397	18,479	4,642	2,311	2,331
123	Dumar Kachhar	C.T.	Shahdol	9,730	5,233	4,497	1,217	636	581
124	G.C.F Jabalpur	C.T.	Jabalpur	15,274	8,075	7,199	1,319	710	609
125	Gadarwara	M	Narsimhapur	37,837	19,979	17,858	4,951	2,673	2,278
126	Gairatganj	C.T.	Raisen	8,095	4,294	3,801	1,342	698	644
127	Garhakota	M	Sagar	26,877	14,016	12,861	4,310	2,202	2,108
128	Garhi-Malhara	N.P.	Chhatarpur	12,962	6,896	6,066	2,100	1,144	956
129	Garoth	N.P.	Mandsaur	14,568	7,426	7,142	2,134	1,063	1,071
130	Ghansor	C.T.	Seoni	6,130	3,233	2,897	922	488	434
131	Ghuwara	N.P.	Chhatarpur	10,813	5,754	5,059	2,129	1,131	998
132	Gogapur	C.T.	Ujjain	6,371	3,247	3,124	1,032	513	519
133	Gohad	M	Bhind	45,194	24,668	20,526	7,707	4,249	3,458
134	Gormi	N.P.	Bhind	17,255	9,363	7,892	2,939	1,610	1,329
135	Govindgarh	N.P.	Rewa	9,697	5,109	4,588	1,560	807	753
136	Guna	M	Guna	137,132	72,462	64,670	20,648	10,872	9,776
137	Gurh	N.P.	Rewa	12,445	6,423	6,022	2,094	1,055	1,039
138	Gwalior	M.Corp.	Gwalior	826,919	442,484	384,435	109,028	59,462	49,566
139	Hanumana	N.P.	Rewa	14,873	7,797	7,076	2,789	1,423	1,366
140	Harda	M	Harda	61,712	32,398	29,314	8,496	4,435	4,061
141	Harpalpur	N.P.	Chhatarpur	15,410	8,199	7,211	2,272	1,161	1,111
142	Harrai	N.P.	Chhindwara	9,438	4,855	4,583	1,598	821	777
143	Harsud	N.P.	East Nimar	15,869	8,301	7,568	2,282	1,149	1,133

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
144	Hatod	N.P.	Indore	9,030	4,648	4,382	1,452	761	691
145	Hatpipalya	N.P.	Dewas	15,937	8,308	7,629	2,538	1,332	1,206
146	Hatta	M	Damoh	28,508	15,118	13,390	4,298	2,269	2,029
147	Hindoria	N.P.	Damoh	14,426	7,476	6,950	2,423	1,219	1,204
148	Hirapur	C.T.	Balaghat	5,639	2,823	2,816	824	421	403
149	Hoshangabad	M	Hoshangabad	97,357	51,694	45,663	12,685	6,732	5,953
150	Ichhawar	N.P.	Sehore	12,688	6,633	6,055	2,079	1,093	986
151	Iklehra	C.T.	Chhindwara	9,206	4,775	4,431	1,129	581	548
152	Indergarh	N.P.	Datia	14,596	7,881	6,715	2,390	1,332	1,058
153	Indore	M.Corp.	Indore	1,597,441	839,843	757,598	203,236	106,808	96,428
154	Isagarh	N.P.	Guna	10,347	5,499	4,848	1,857	959	898
155	Itarsi	M	Hoshangabad	93,783	48,954	44,829	11,731	6,105	5,626
156	Jabalpur	M.Corp.	Jabalpur	951,469	496,829	454,640	112,446	59,104	53,342
157	Jabalpur Cantt.	C.B.	Jabalpur	66,482	39,528	26,954	6,333	3,360	2,973
158	Jaisinghnagar	N.P.	Shahdol	7,392	3,826	3,566	1,094	583	511
159	Jaithari	N.P.	Shahdol	7,800	4,048	3,752	1,133	587	546
160	Jaitwara	N.P.	Satna	8,903	4,543	4,360	1,633	843	790
161	Jamai	M	Chhindwara	22,426	11,587	10,839	2,404	1,248	1,156
162	Jaora	M	Ratlam	63,736	32,575	31,161	9,989	5,098	4,891
163	Jata Chhapar	C.T.	Chhindwara	3,455	1,790	1,665	409	214	195
164	Jatara	N.P.	Tikamgarh	15,593	8,109	7,484	2,831	1,442	1,389
165	Jawad	N.P.	Neemuch	16,143	8,189	7,954	2,259	1,134	1,125
166	Jawar	N.P.	Sehore	7,131	3,699	3,432	1,274	656	618
167	Jeron Khalsa	N.P.	Tikamgarh	8,297	4,383	3,914	1,496	766	730
168	Jhabua	M	Jhabua	30,577	15,960	14,617	4,261	2,218	2,043
169	Jhundpura	N.P.	Morena	8,110	4,499	3,611	1,531	867	664
170	Jiran	N.P.	Neemuch	10,519	5,301	5,218	1,429	719	710
171	Jirapur	N.P.	Rajgarh	16,815	8,700	8,115	2,744	1,368	1,376
172	Jobat	N.P.	Jhabua	9,991	5,163	4,828	1,557	758	799



Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
173	Joura	N.P.	Morena	25,514	13,808	11,706	4,097	2,186	1,911
174	Kailaras	N.P.	Morena	21,930	11,918	10,012	3,590	1,924	1,666
175	Kakarhati	N.P.	Panna	7,096	3,784	3,312	1,326	692	634
176	Kali Chhapar	C.T.	Chhindwara	10,692	5,567	5,125	1,148	576	572
177	Kanad	N.P.	Shajapur	8,650	4,532	4,118	1,494	776	718
178	Kannod	N.P.	Dewas	15,165	7,813	7,352	2,308	1,208	1,100
179	Kantaphod	N.P.	Dewas	9,240	4,796	4,444	1,640	886	754
180	Kareli	N.P.	Narsimhapur	25,035	13,170	11,865	3,354	1,796	1,558
181	Karera	N.P.	Shivpuri	23,491	12,831	10,660	3,803	2,078	1,725
182	Kari	N.P.	Tikamgarh	8,686	4,570	4,116	1,712	923	789
183	Karnawad	N.P.	Dewas	10,254	5,232	5,022	1,882	929	953
184	Karrapur	C.T.	Sagar	9,285	4,923	4,362	1,646	852	794
185	Kasrawad	N.P.	West Nimar	19,035	9,728	9,307	3,120	1,644	1,476
186	Katangi	N.P.	Jabalpur	17,076	9,033	8,043	2,639	1,364	1,275
187	Katangi	N.P.	Balaghat	14,760	7,421	7,339	1,976	1,060	916
188	Kelhauri(chachai)	C.T.	Shahdol	9,502	5,002	4,500	1,190	638	552
189	Khachrod	M	Ujjain	29,897	15,288	14,609	4,651	2,512	2,139
190	Khajuraho	N.P.	Chhatarpur	19,282	10,101	9,181	3,641	1,904	1,737
191	Khand(Bansagar)	N.P.	Shahdol	10,940	5,960	4,980	1,554	839	715
192	Khandwa	M.Corp.	East Nimar	171,976	88,859	83,117	23,197	12,086	11,111
193	Khaniyadhana	N.P.	Shivpuri	12,595	6,589	6,006	2,416	1,247	1,169
194	Khargapur	N.P.	Tikamgarh	12,412	6,623	5,789	2,271	1,214	1,057
195	Khargone	M	West Nimar	86,443	44,858	41,585	13,473	7,032	6,441
196	Khategaon	N.P.	Dewas	21,018	11,026	9,992	3,277	1,699	1,578
197	Khetia	N.P.	Barwani	14,265	7,383	6,882	2,127	1,149	978
198	Khilchipur	N.P.	Rajgarh	15,321	7,846	7,475	2,476	1,242	1,234
199	Khirkhya	N.P.	Harda	17,483	9,195	8,288	2,615	1,383	1,232
200	Khujner	N.P.	Rajgarh	9,285	4,800	4,485	1,627	863	764
201	Khurai	M	Sagar	31,887	16,616	15,271	4,809	2,460	2,349

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
202	Kolaras	N.P.	Shivpuri	15,674	8,286	7,388	2,640	1,395	1,245
203	Kotar	N.P.	Satna	6,863	3,488	3,375	1,260	607	653
204	Kothi	N.P.	Satna	7,710	3,967	3,743	1,284	665	619
205	Kotma	M	Shahdol	28,484	14,962	13,522	4,162	2,105	2,057
206	Kukshi	N.P.	Dhar	24,317	12,424	11,893	3,625	1,896	1,729
207	Kumbhraj	N.P.	Guna	13,999	7,317	6,682	2,474	1,251	1,223
208	Kurwai	N.P.	Vidisha	13,737	7,139	6,598	2,475	1,278	1,197
209	Kymore	N.P.	Katni	20,140	10,668	9,472	2,593	1,339	1,254
210	Lahar	N.P.	Bhind	28,250	15,271	12,979	4,845	2,613	2,232
211	Lakhnadon	N.P.	Seoni	14,343	7,528	6,815	1,940	992	948
212	Lateri	N.P.	Vidisha	14,067	7,493	6,574	2,518	1,341	1,177
213	Laundi	N.P.	Chhatarpur	20,186	10,988	9,198	3,193	1,706	1,487
214	Lidhorakhas	N.P.	Tikamgarh	10,668	5,528	5,140	2,082	1,033	1,049
215	Lodhikheda	N.P.	Chhindwara	9,302	4,765	4,537	1,439	720	719
216	Loharda	N.P.	Dewas	8,101	4,195	3,906	1,492	779	713
217	Machalpur	N.P.	Rajgarh	7,884	4,063	3,821	1,324	696	628
218	Maharajpur	N.P.	Chhatarpur	21,532	11,351	10,181	3,439	1,763	1,676
219	Maheshwar	N.P.	West Nimar	19,646	10,085	9,561	2,826	1,482	1,344
220	Mahidpur	M	Ujjain	28,080	14,464	13,616	4,733	2,414	2,319
221	Maihar	M	Satna	34,347	17,904	16,443	5,276	2,779	2,497
222	Majholi	N.P.	Jabalpur	11,308	5,872	5,436	1,701	849	852
223	Makronia	C.T.	Sagar	14,386	7,684	6,702	2,235	1,192	1,043
224	Maksi	N.P.	Shajapur	18,392	9,654	8,738	3,085	1,613	1,472
225	Malaj Khand	M	Balaghat	32,326	16,144	16,182	4,437	2,223	2,214
226	Malhargarh	N.P.	Mandsaur	7,349	3,713	3,636	1,044	535	509
227	Manasa	N.P.	Neemuch	22,622	11,580	11,042	3,196	1,672	1,524
228	Manawar	M	Dhar	25,460	13,141	12,319	3,905	2,029	1,876
229	Mandav	N.P.	Dhar	8,545	4,369	4,176	1,750	911	839
230	Mandideep	M	Raisen	39,898	22,484	17,414	7,078	3,755	3,323

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				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
231	Mandla	M	Mandla	45,907	23,564	22,343	5,570	2,885	2,685
232	Mandleshwar	N.P.	West Nimar	11,345	5,828	5,517	1,595	814	781
233	Mandsaur	M	Mandsaur	116,483	60,269	56,214	15,611	8,026	7,585
234	Manegaon	C.T.	Jabalpur	9,174	4,728	4,446	955	520	435
235	Mangawan	N.P.	Rewa	11,556	6,074	5,482	2,115	1,093	1,022
236	Manglaya Sadak	C.T.	Indore	5,951	3,190	2,761	879	481	398
237	Manpur	N.P.	Indore	6,525	3,446	3,079	962	517	445
238	Mau	N.P.	Bhind	17,625	9,987	7,638	2,856	1,714	1,142
239	Mauganj	N.P.	Rewa	22,989	11,849	11,140	4,169	2,151	2,018
240	Meghnagar	C.T.	Jhabua	10,316	5,354	4,962	1,846	987	859
241	Mehara Gaon	C.T.	Hoshangabad	4,306	2,259	2,047	527	288	239
242	Mehgaon	N.P.	Bhind	14,736	8,014	6,722	2,473	1,357	1,116
243	Mhow Cantt.	C.B.	Indore	85,023	46,023	39,000	10,502	5,474	5,028
244	Mhowgaon	N.P.	Indore	20,521	10,990	9,531	3,392	1,784	1,608
245	Mihona	N.P.	Bhind	14,799	7,876	6,923	2,290	1,223	1,067
246	Mohgaon	N.P.	Chhindwara	9,890	5,115	4,775	1,426	755	671
247	Morar Cantt.	C.B.	Gwalior	38,881	22,904	15,977	5,805	3,189	2,616
248	Morena	M	Morena	150,890	82,281	68,609	23,329	12,896	10,433
249	Multai	N.P.	Betul	21,428	11,099	10,329	2,759	1,407	1,352
250	Mundi	N.P.	East Nimar	10,667	5,541	5,126	1,640	864	776
251	Mungaoli	N.P.	Guna	19,536	10,299	9,237	3,147	1,642	1,505
252	Murwara (Katni)	M.Corp.	Katni	186,738	97,666	89,072	24,682	12,974	11,708
253	Nagda	M	Ujjain	96,525	50,306	46,219	13,401	7,065	6,336
254	Nagod	N.P.	Satna	19,474	10,272	9,202	3,031	1,648	1,383
255	Nagri	N.P.	Mandsaur	6,565	3,281	3,284	956	460	496
256	Nai Garhi	N.P.	Rewa	8,767	4,459	4,308	1,650	856	794
257	Nainpur	M	Mandla	21,769	11,072	10,697	2,598	1,355	1,243
258	Nalkheda	N.P.	Shajapur	14,201	7,333	6,868	2,349	1,196	1,153
259	Namli	N.P.	Ratlam	8,475	4,307	4,168	1,297	673	624

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
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260	Narayangarh	N.P.	Mandsaur	10,079	5,114	4,965	1,333	682	651
261	Narsimhapur	M	Narsimhapur	46,120	24,159	21,961	5,740	3,068	2,672
262	Narsingharh	M	Rajgarh	27,657	14,437	13,220	4,256	2,287	1,969
263	Narwar	N.P.	Shivpuri	15,748	8,399	7,349	2,760	1,488	1,272
264	Nasrullaganj	N.P.	Sehore	17,240	9,271	7,969	2,542	1,415	1,127
265	Naudhia	C.T.	Sidhi	7,143	3,823	3,320	1,064	564	500
266	Neemuch	M	Neemuch	107,496	56,509	50,987	15,027	7,843	7,184
267	Nepanagar	M	East Nimar	31,658	16,324	15,334	3,677	1,913	1,764
268	Neuton Chikhli Kalan	N.P.	Chhindwara	10,850	5,651	5,199	1,248	636	612
269	Niwari	N.P.	Tikamgarh	20,711	10,927	9,784	1,483	760	723
270	Nowgaon	M	Chhatarpur	33,024	17,923	15,101	4,793	2,576	2,217
271	Nowrozabad(Khodargama)	N.P.	Umaria	22,401	11,621	10,780	3,456	1,813	1,643
272	O.F.Khamaria	C.T.	Jabalpur	14,557	7,705	6,852	1,233	641	592
273	Obedullaganj	N.P.	Raisen	19,955	10,530	9,425	3,005	1,529	1,476
274	Omkareshwar	N.P.	East Nimar	6,616	3,562	3,054	1,093	532	561
275	Orachha	N.P.	Tikamgarh	8,499	4,507	3,992	1,498	778	720
276	Ordinance Factory Itarsi	C.T.	Hoshangabad	10,265	5,490	4,775	724	361	363
277	Pachmarhi Cantt	C.B.	Hoshangabad	11,374	6,418	4,956	1,414	743	671
278	Pachore	N.P.	Rajgarh	20,940	11,060	9,880	3,480	1,884	1,596
279	Pal Chourai	C.T.	Chhindwara	7,264	3,800	3,464	739	380	359
280	Palda	C.T.	Indore	10,859	5,840	5,019	1,958	1,023	935
281	Palera	N.P.	Tikamgarh	14,646	7,760	6,886	2,724	1,432	1,292
282	Pali	N.P.	Umaria	20,868	10,805	10,063	3,246	1,671	1,575
283	Panagar	M	Jabalpur	25,143	13,086	12,057	3,621	1,825	1,796
284	Panara	C.T.	Chhindwara	4,144	2,078	2,066	464	229	235
285	Pandhana	N.P.	East Nimar	10,999	5,808	5,191	1,790	925	865
286	Pandhurna	M	Chhindwara	40,906	21,264	19,642	5,091	2,586	2,505
287	Panna	M	Panna	45,666	24,033	21,633	6,284	3,382	2,902
288	Pansemal	N.P.	Barwani	10,745	5,553	5,192	1,795	908	887

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
289	Pasan	M	Shahdol	29,566	15,581	13,985	4,196	2,164	2,032
290	Patan	N.P.	Jabalpur	13,215	7,022	6,193	1,836	941	895
291	Patharia	N.P.	Damoh	17,182	9,076	8,106	2,562	1,330	1,232
292	Pawai	N.P.	Panna	12,003	6,379	5,624	2,255	1,226	1,029
293	Petlawad	N.P.	Jhabua	12,419	6,363	6,056	1,872	965	907
294	Phuphkalan	N.P.	Bhind	10,245	5,602	4,643	1,737	948	789
295	Pichhore	N.P.	Gwalior	11,725	6,209	5,516	2,019	1,083	936
296	Pichhore	N.P.	Shivpuri	14,897	7,946	6,951	2,112	1,103	1,009
297	Pipariya	M	Hoshangabad	41,307	21,757	19,550	5,277	2,770	2,507
298	Pipariya	C.T.	Jabalpur	4,483	2,350	2,133	564	293	271
299	Piploda	N.P.	Ratlam	7,302	3,712	3,590	1,119	575	544
300	Piplya Mandi	N.P.	Mandsaur	13,703	7,000	6,703	2,001	1,032	969
301	Pithampur	N.P.	Dhar	68,051	39,725	28,326	12,416	6,464	5,952
302	Polay Kalan	N.P.	Shajapur	10,849	5,656	5,193	1,768	906	862
303	Porsa	M	Morena	33,097	17,813	15,284	5,483	2,976	2,507
304	Prithvipur	N.P.	Tikamgarh	22,542	11,895	10,647	4,049	2,101	1,948
305	Raghogarh -Vijaypur	M	Guna	49,193	25,785	23,408	8,943	4,642	4,301
306	Rahatgarh	N.P.	Sagar	25,217	13,307	11,910	4,789	2,454	2,335
307	Raisen	M	Raisen	35,553	18,747	16,806	5,449	2,818	2,631
308	Rajakhedi	C.T.	Sagar	19,023	10,024	8,999	2,847	1,531	1,316
309	Rajgarh	N.P.	Dhar	15,610	7,990	7,620	2,513	1,327	1,186
310	Rajgarh	N.P.	Rajgarh	23,927	12,554	11,373	3,453	1,821	1,632
311	Rajnagar	N.P.	Chhatarpur	12,442	6,562	5,880	2,199	1,145	1,054
312	Rajpur	N.P.	Barwani	17,913	9,103	8,810	3,100	1,577	1,523
313	Rampur Baghelan	N.P.	Satna	11,315	5,855	5,460	2,012	1,042	970
314	Rampur Naikin	N.P.	Sidhi	9,901	5,182	4,719	1,749	855	894
315	Rampura	N.P.	Neemuch	17,761	9,223	8,538	2,490	1,299	1,191
316	Ranapur	N.P.	Jhabua	10,617	5,483	5,134	1,707	898	809
317	Ratangarh	N.P.	Neemuch	7,004	3,571	3,433	1,041	553	488

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
318	Ratlam	M.Corp.	Ratlam	221,267	113,982	107,285	29,682	15,121	14,561
319	Ratlam Rly. Colony (Ratlam Kasba)	C.T.	Ratlam	12,213	6,491	5,722	1,242	692	550
320	Rau	N.P.	Indore	20,845	10,658	10,187	3,265	1,687	1,578
321	Rehli	M	Sagar	25,913	13,713	12,200	4,023	2,103	1,920
322	Rehti	N.P.	Sehore	9,741	5,114	4,627	1,521	822	699
323	Rewa	M.Corp.	Rewa	183,232	98,476	84,756	23,909	12,678	11,231
324	Runji Gautampura	N.P.	Indore	13,221	6,741	6,480	2,100	1,126	974
325	Sabalgarh	M	Morena	29,597	15,882	13,715	4,650	2,496	2,154
326	Sagar	M.Corp.	Sagar	232,321	122,491	109,830	32,154	16,622	15,532
327	Sagar Cantt.	C.B.	Sagar	35,872	18,558	17,314	5,256	2,754	2,502
328	Sailana	N.P.	Ratlam	10,903	5,667	5,236	1,433	746	687
329	Sanawad	M	West Nimar	34,131	17,877	16,254	4,738	2,491	2,247
330	Sanchi	N.P.	Raisen	6,785	3,604	3,181	1,061	536	525
331	Sarangpur	M	Rajgarh	32,295	16,736	15,559	5,964	3,108	2,856
332	Sardarpur	N.P.	Dhar	6,120	3,204	2,916	895	468	427
333	Sarni	M	Betul	95,015	49,878	45,137	10,535	5,429	5,106
334	Satai	N.P.	Chhatarpur	8,293	4,357	3,936	1,710	868	842
335	Satna	M.Corp.	Satna	225,468	120,203	105,265	33,205	17,488	15,717
336	Satwas	N.P.	Dewas	10,919	5,665	5,254	2,023	1,055	968
337	Sausar	N.P.	Chhindwara	24,312	12,597	11,715	3,114	1,632	1,482
338	Sawer	N.P.	Indore	13,146	6,799	6,347	1,890	976	914
339	Sehore	M	Sehore	90,930	47,589	43,341	12,982	6,734	6,248
340	Semaria	N.P.	Rewa	12,325	6,599	5,726	2,091	1,116	975
341	Sendhwa	M	Barwani	48,941	25,269	23,672	8,418	4,389	4,029
342	Seondha	N.P.	Datia	19,540	10,656	8,884	3,196	1,737	1,459
343	Seoni	M	Seoni	89,799	46,276	43,523	10,863	5,758	5,105
344	Seoni Malwa	M	Hoshangabad	26,195	13,732	12,463	3,412	1,749	1,663
345	Sethia	C.T.	Chhindwara	4,559	2,461	2,098	650	334	316

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
346	Shahdol	M	Shahdol	78,583	41,373	37,210	9,532	4,989	4,543
347	Shahgarh	N.P.	Sagar	14,585	7,625	6,960	2,648	1,368	1,280
348	Shahpur	N.P.	Sagar	12,205	6,406	5,799	2,061	1,063	998
349	Shahpur	N.P.	East Nimar	18,187	9,347	8,840	2,818	1,447	1,371
350	Shahpur	C.T.	Betul	3,997	2,113	1,884	446	231	215
351	Shahpura	N.P.	Jabalpur	11,961	6,214	5,747	1,663	870	793
352	Shahpura	N.P.	Dindori	9,449	4,841	4,608	1,265	655	610
353	Shajapur	M	Shajapur	50,086	25,854	24,232	7,643	3,961	3,682
354	Shamgarh	N.P.	Mandsaur	21,455	11,230	10,225	3,232	1,669	1,563
355	Sheopur	M	Sheopur	55,026	29,023	26,003	9,561	5,058	4,503
356	Shivpuri	M	Shivpuri	146,859	78,395	68,464	21,395	11,249	10,146
357	Shujalpur	M	Shajapur	42,465	22,098	20,367	6,734	3,487	3,247
358	Sidhi	M	Sidhi	45,664	24,872	20,792	6,706	3,542	3,164
359	Sihora	M	Jabalpur	37,887	19,648	18,239	5,635	2,841	2,794
360	Singoli	N.P.	Neemuch	8,307	4,260	4,047	1,267	691	576
361	Singrauli	M.Corp.	Sidhi	185,580	100,342	85,238	32,679	17,240	15,439
362	Sinhasa	C.T.	Indore	4,079	2,203	1,876	748	409	339
363	Sirgora	C.T.	Chhindwara	8,485	4,414	4,071	1,184	616	568
364	Sirmaur	N.P.	Rewa	10,938	5,887	5,051	1,695	907	788
365	Sironj	M	Vidisha	42,100	22,328	19,772	7,199	3,771	3,428
366	Sitamau	N.P.	Mandsaur	12,889	6,614	6,275	1,847	991	856
367	Sohagpur	N.P.	Hoshangabad	22,329	11,658	10,671	2,999	1,587	1,412
368	Sonkatch	N.P.	Dewas	15,543	7,989	7,554	2,317	1,241	1,076
369	Soyatkalan	N.P.	Shajapur	13,574	6,982	6,592	2,236	1,181	1,055
370	Suhagi	C.T.	Jabalpur	8,371	4,450	3,921	980	521	459
371	Sultanpur	N.P.	Raisen	8,716	4,664	4,052	1,575	861	714
372	Susner	N.P.	Shajapur	13,440	7,047	6,393	2,084	1,114	970
373	Suthaliya	N.P.	Rajgarh	7,601	4,004	3,597	1,370	713	657
374	Tal	N.P.	Ratlam	13,073	6,722	6,351	2,183	1,150	1,033

Sl. No.	City/Town	Urban Status	District	Total Population			Population 0-6		
				Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
375	Talen	N.P.	Rajgarh	9,098	4,730	4,368	1,776	931	845
376	Tarana	N.P.	Ujjain	21,455	11,021	10,434	3,382	1,752	1,630
377	Taricharkalan	N.P.	Tikamgarh	6,440	3,451	2,989	1,074	565	509
378	Tekanpur	C.T.	Gwalior	12,819	8,527	4,292	1,625	871	754
379	Tendu Kheda	N.P.	Damoh	11,228	5,894	5,334	1,802	940	862
380	Teonthar	N.P.	Rewa	15,249	7,855	7,394	2,836	1,498	1,338
381	Thandla	N.P.	Jhabua	12,685	6,540	6,145	1,758	888	870
382	Tikamgarh	M	Tikamgarh	68,572	36,051	32,521	10,055	5,129	4,926
383	Timarni	N.P.	Harda	19,178	10,089	9,089	2,684	1,387	1,297
384	Tirodi	C.T.	Balaghat	8,847	4,367	4,480	1,298	686	612
385	Udaipura	N.P.	Raisen	13,790	7,399	6,391	2,122	1,113	1,009
386	Ujjain	M.Corp.	Ujjain	429,933	223,745	206,188	54,262	28,488	25,774
387	Ukwa	C.T.	Balaghat	7,108	3,542	3,566	1,008	527	481
388	Umaria	M	Umaria	26,837	14,281	12,556	3,661	1,857	1,804
389	Unchehara	N.P.	Satna	16,662	8,671	7,991	2,671	1,391	1,280
390	Unhel	N.P.	Ujjain	13,955	7,117	6,838	2,559	1,275	1,284
391	Vehicle Fac. Jabalpur	C.T.	Jabalpur	11,956	6,216	5,740	535	285	250
392	Vidisha	M	Vidisha	125,457	66,579	58,878	18,982	9,780	9,202
393	Vijayraghavgarh	N.P.	Katni	7,157	3,786	3,371	1,140	604	536
394	Wara Seoni	M	Balaghat	22,966	11,618	11,348	2,699	1,394	1,305



**Table-4.18**  
**Population Growth and structure**

District	Population 2001	Average annual Population growth rate 1991-2001 %	Population Density 2001 Per Sq. Km	Proportion of Scheduled Castes population 1991 %	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes population 1991 %	Population sex ratio 2001 F/ 1000M	Sex ratio 0-6 year population 2001 F/ 1000M	Proportion of population 0-6 Years 2001 %
Madhya Pradesh	60385118	2.178	197	15.4	19.94	920	929	17.58
SHEOPUR	559715	2.602	85	16.16	19.78	893	931	19.74
MORENA	1587264	2.159	318	21.15	0.77	822	829	18.31
BHIND	1426951	1.575	320	21.34	0.27	829	829	17.37
GWALIOR	1629881	2.311	357	20.44	2.9	847	849	15.24
DATIA	627818	1.974	233	24.67	1.71	858	875	17.02
SHIVPURI	1440666	2.403	140	19.36	11.28	858	909	19.19
GUNA	1665503	2.399	151	18.08	12.01	885	929	19.26
TIKAMGARH	1203160	2.459	238	22.75	4.13	886	919	18.53
CHATARPUR	1474633	2.416	170	23.7	3.75	869	920	19.3
PANNA	854235	2.165	120	20.4	14.9	907	932	19.6
SAGOUR	2021783	2.046	197	21.09	8.46	884	930	18.05
DAMOH	1081909	1.862	148	20.08	12.37	902	949	17.71
SATANA	1868648	2.431	249	17.85	13.81	926	930	18.12
REWA	1972333	2.377	3.2	14.79	12.42	939	926	18.65
UMARIYA	515851	2.036	127	6.9	43.22	947	960	18.5
SHAH DOL	1572748	1.729	158	7.96	47.31	958	970	16.85
SIDHI	1830553	2.873	174	11.37	30.43	932	950	20.42
NEEMACH	725457	1.926	170	12.94	7.96	950	928	15.77
MANDSOUR	1183369	2.125	214	19.62	3.74	956	946	16.37
RATLAM	1214536	2.229	250	13.72	23.27	959	960	17.56
UJJAIN	1709885	2.121	281	24.56	2.11	940	933	16.17
SHAJAPUR	1290230	2.221	208	22.34	2.37	927	936	17.96
DEWAS	1306617	2.342	186	18.15	15.04	932	934	17.5

District	Population 2001	Average annual Population growth rate 1991-2001 %	Population Density 2001 Per Sq. Km	Proportion of Scheduled Castes population 1991 %	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes population 1991 %	Population sex ratio 2001 F/ 1000M	Sex ratio 0-6 year population 2001 F/ 1000M	Proportion of population 0-6 Years 2001 %
JHABUA	1396677	2.115	206	3.06	85.67	990	934	22.96
DHAR	1740577	2.413	213	6.94	53.48	954	941	19.2
INDOUR	2585321	3.423	663	16.65	5.5	911	913	14.18
W NIMAR	1529954	2.465	191	11.9	37.59	948	968	18.8
BALWANI	1081039	2.613	199	6.7	58.65	973	969	22.25
E NIMAR	1708170	1.766	159	11.4	26.77	936	944	17.7
RAJGARH	1253246	2.33	204	18	3.3	931	944	18.29
VIDISHA	1214759	2.246	165	20.31	4.4	876	943	18.88
BHOPAL	1836784	3.068	663	13.8	3.05	896	931	15.37
SEHORE	1078769	2.486	164	20.3	10.18	908	935	18.94
RAISEN	1120159	2.453	132	16.55	14.4	880	943	18.58
BAITUL	1394421	1.657	139	10.79	37.51	965	968	16.51
HARDA	474174	2.194	142	18.2	20.47	919	926	17.92
HOSHANGABAD	1085011	2.021	162	15.46	16.03	898	927	15.88
KATNI	1063689	1.874	215	11.91	23.92	941	951	17.53
JABALPUR	2167469	2.037	416	13.28	14.91	910	925	13.9
NARSIMHAPUR	957399	1.979	187	16.59	12.9	909	917	15.68
DINDORI	579312	1.243	78	5.72	59.81	994	989	16.49
MANDALA	893908	1.368	154	4.91	61.52	1002	852	17.35
CHINDWADA	1848882	1.643	156	12.2	34.47	953	962	15.84
SEONI	1165893	1.527	133	10.77	36.95	982	980	16.58
BALAGHAT	14445760	0.568	157	8.28	21.87	1022	921	15.12

Source: GOI, RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration & Management, Population Resource Centre. 2003

Sex wise classification of Death rate and Infant mortality rate as per the SRS as under :-

RATE				
	Death Birth		Infant Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	10.1	10.1	83	89
Rural	10.7	11.0	88	95
Urban	7.8	6.6	55	51

**4.4 Female Distribution according to Age and Marital Status :**As per the NFHS Survey II report the age distribution of the population in Madhya Pradesh is typical of populations in which fertility has fallen recently, with relatively low proportions of the population in the younger and older age groups (Figure 1). Thirty-nine percent are below 15 years of age and 5 percent are age 65 or older. The proportion below age 15 is higher in rural areas (40 percent) than in urban areas (35 percent), primarily because fertility is higher in rural areas.

Table 2 compares the age distributions by sex from the NFHS-2 de jure sample with the age distributions by sex from the Sample Registration System for 1997. The SRS baseline survey, which is de jure, counts all usual residents in a sample area (Office of the Registrar General, 1999a). The NFHS-2 and SRS age distributions are similar for broad age groups, despite the misreporting of age evident in the NFHS-2 single year age data.

**Table - 4.19**  
**Household Population by Age and Sex**

Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 1998-99									
Age	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
1-4	8.3	9.2	8.7	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8
5-9	11.9	12.3	12.1	15.0	14.6	14.8	14.2	14.0	14.1
10-14	12.9	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6
15-19	12.0	10.2	11.1	9.8	8.9	9.4	10.3	9.2	9.8
20-24	9.3	9.9	9.6	7.3	8.4	7.8	7.8	8.8	8.3
25-29	8.0	9.0	8.5	7.2	8.2	7.7	7.4	8.4	7.9
30-34	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.2

<b>Percent distribution of the household population by age, according to residence and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 1998-99</b>									
	<b>Urban</b>			<b>Rural</b>			<b>Total</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
35-39	7.4	6.2	6.8	6.8	5.6	6.2	6.9	5.8	6.4
40-44	5.1	4.4	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.4
45-49	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5
50-54	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0
55-59	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.4
60-64	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
65-69	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9
70-74	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
75-79	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
80+	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Persons	4941	4510	9451	14010	13328	27338	18950	17838	36788
Sex Ratio*	NA	NA	913	NA	NA	951	NA	NA	941

Note : Table is based on the de facto population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors).

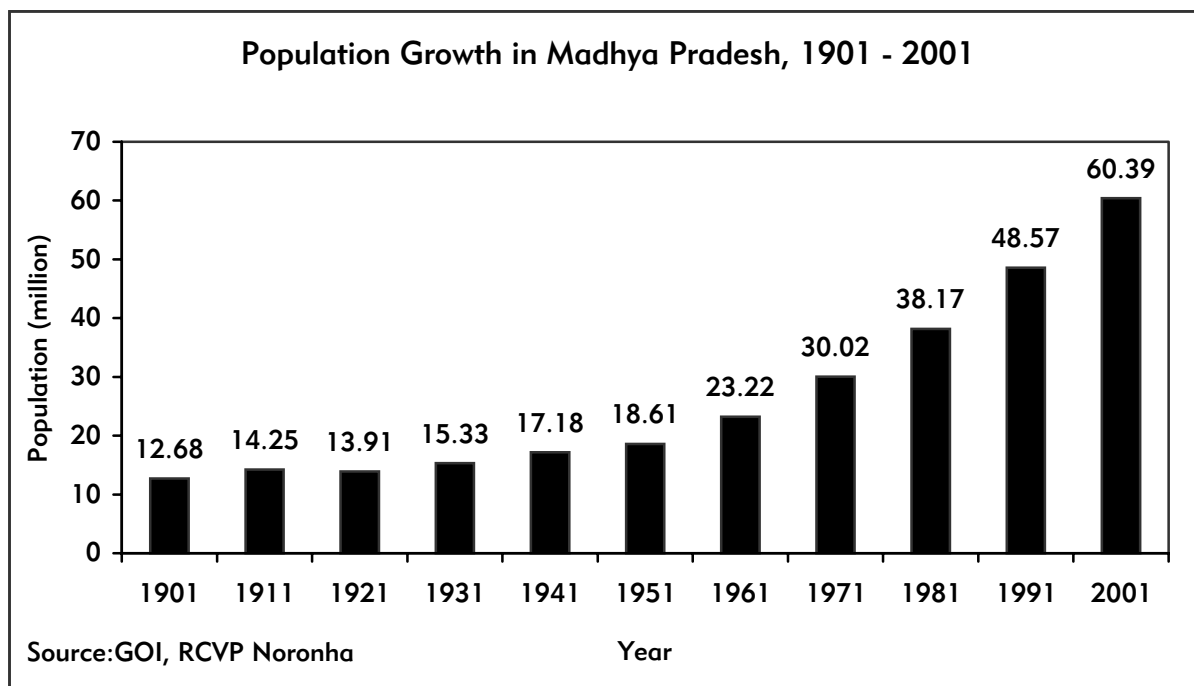
NA: Not applicable

\* Females per 1,000 males

**Table - 4.20**  
**Population Growth in Madhya Pradesh, 1901-2001**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>
1901	12.68
1911	14.25
1921	13.91
1931	15.33
1941	17.18
1951	18.61
1961	23.22
1971	30.02

Year	Population
1981	38.17
1991	48.57
2001	60.39

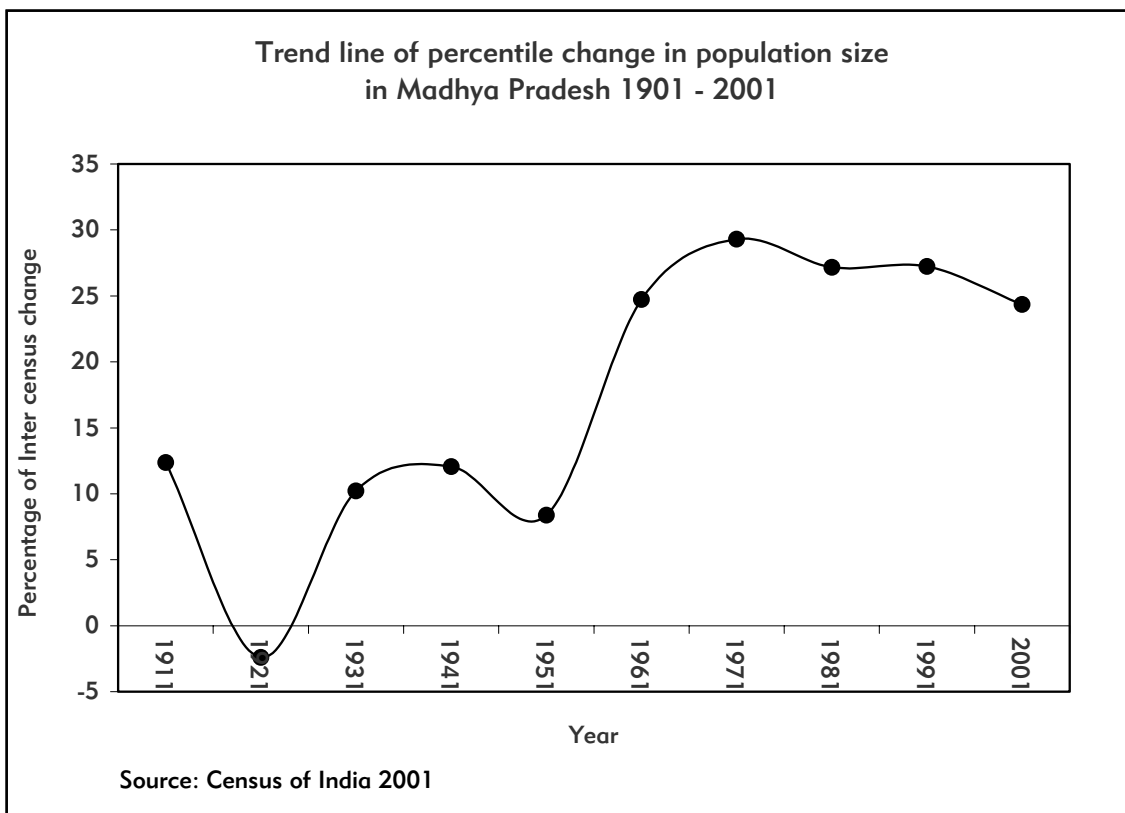


**Table - 4.21**  
**Population growth in Madhya Pradesh 1901 - 2001**

Year	Population	Inter - census change		Exponential rate of growth (Percent)
		Absolute	Percentage	
1901	12679214			
1911	14249382	1567168	12.38	1.17
1921	13906774	(-) 342608	-2.4	(-) 0.24
1931	15326879	1420105	10.21	0.97
1941	17175722	1848843	12.06	1.14
1951	18614931	1439209	8.38	0.81
1961	23217910	4602979	24.73	2.21
1971	30016625	6798715	29.29	2.55
1981	38168507	8151882	27.16	2.42

Year	Population	Inter - census change		Exponential rate of growth (Percent)
		Absolute	Percentage	
1991	48566242	10397735	27.24	2.41
2001	60385118	11818876	24.34	2.18

Source : Government of India (2001)



## CHAPTER- 5

### BIRTH & DEATH RATE OF WOMEN IN MADHYA PRADESH

India has followed the demographic transition pattern of all developing countries as presented in the Population Growth Chart. It has crossed the first stage of "high birth rate - high death rate" and reached the second stage of "high birth rate - low death rate" which manifest in high rates of population growth. According to present targets it will reach the third stage of "low birth rate-low death rate" only after 2010. The annual growth rate of the population came down to 2.14 per cent during the 1981-1991 decade from 2.22 in the 1971-81 period. The growth rate has come down below 2 in the last few years, down to 1.75 in the Sample Registration System of 1998. The birth rate has come down from 40.8 per 1000 in 1951 to 37 in 1971 and has since declined to 29.5 in 1991 and 26.5 in 1998. The death rate declined from 25 in 1951 to 15 in 1971 and since declined to 9 in 1998 (1998 SRS). The decadal growth rate of the population for 1991-2001 according to the 2001 Census is 21.34% and annual exponential growth rate is 1.93%.

The major demographic indicators as projected are given. The population annual average exponential growth rate between 1991 and 2001 is 1.93%. It is expected to reduce further to 1.62% by the year 2001 and further reduce to 1.50% by 2011. The expectation of life at birth is expected to go up to 66.91 years for females and 63.87 years for Males by 2001. As per the projections, the sex ratio will continue to be adverse for females for another half century with more males for 100 females in the decades to come. Urban population estimated at 27.23% in 1996 is expected to rise to 31.99% by 2011. As per trends available so far, increasing numbers of urban women should benefit from greater opportunities for social development.

**Table - 5.1**  
**Percent of Female Live Births and Deaths 2002 (Rural)**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>% of Female Live Births to Total</b>	<b>% of Female Deaths to Total</b>
SHEOPUR	41.53	40.28
MORENA	35.97	34.59
BHIND	36.23	37.75
GWALIOR	40.94	33.90
DATIA	43.40	38.46

<b>Districts</b>	<b>% of Female Live Births to Total</b>	<b>% of Female Deaths to Total</b>
SHIVPURI	41.77	37.79
GUNA	32.07	25.59
TIKAMGARH	42.34	38.62
CHATARPUR	40.40	36.58
PANNA	45.96	40.21
SAGOUR	46.79	45.52
DAMOH	48.63	45.92
SATANA	39.61	42.47
REWA	37.33	36.48
UMARIYA	44.28	43.05
SHAHDOL	46.01	41.15
SIDHI	47.33	40.58
NEEMACH	42.48	45.20
MANDSOUR	44.24	40.83
RATLAM	46.93	4.26
UJJAIN	44.33	43.52
SHAJAPUR	44.25	44.74
DEWAS	41.57	45.36
JHABUA	48.85	30.39
DHAR	46.98	40.86
INDOUR	46.53	38.89
W NIMAR	43.20	35.31
BARWANI	42.86	29.08
E NIMAR	44.68	45.24
RAJGARH	42.40	43.74
VIDISHA	45.23	39.38
BHOPAL	42.69	40.50
SEHORE	44.32	42.00
RAISEN	45.10	41.79
BAITUL	47.01	43.79
HARDA	46.27	45.79



<b>Districts</b>	<b>% of Female Live Births to Total</b>	<b>% of Female Deaths to Total</b>
HOSHANGABAD	46.59	44.99
KATNI	47.11	46.38
JABALPUR	46.92	45.42
NARSIMHAPUR	45.41	43.88
DINDORI	46.12	43.59
MANDALA	45.64	46.71
CHINDWADA	47.28	47.09
SEONI	46.30	43.92
BALAGHAT	48.43	47.75
Madhya Pradesh	45.35	42.54

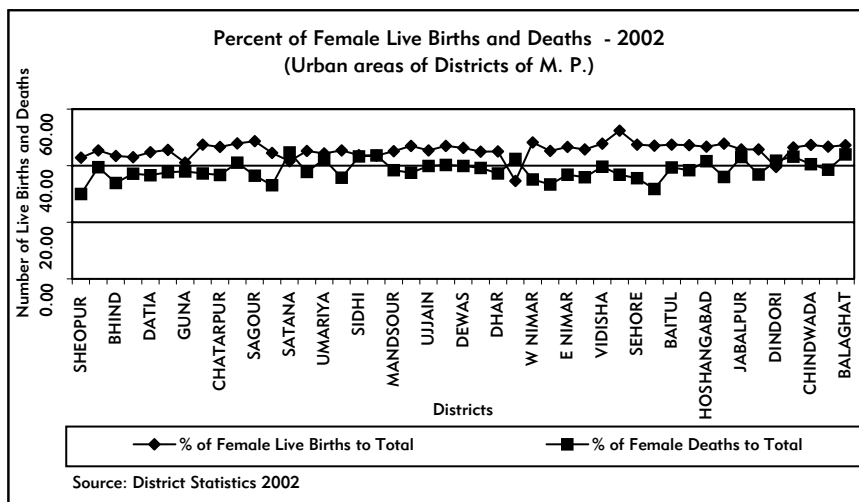
Source : District Statistics Year 2002

**Table - 5.2**  
**Percent of Female Live Births and Deaths (Urban)**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>% of Female Live Births to Total</b>	<b>% of Female Deaths to Total</b>
SHEOPUR	42.86	30.00
MORENA	45.37	39.51
BHIND	43.41	33.89
GWALIOR	43.02	37.16
DATIA	44.80	36.62
SHIVPURI	45.59	37.71
GUNA	41.05	38.00
TIKAMGARH	47.41	37.25
CHATARPUR	46.62	36.73
PANNA	47.84	41.08
SAGOUR	48.64	36.46
DAMOH	44.50	33.08
SATANA	41.61	44.70
REWA	45.22	37.78
UMARIYA	44.35	42.29
SHAH DOL	45.44	35.79

<b>Districts</b>	<b>% of Female Live Births to Total</b>	<b>% of Female Deaths to Total</b>
SIDHI	43.74	43.28
NEEMACH	43.50	43.63
MANDSOUR	45.09	38.41
RATLAM	46.95	37.48
UJJAIN	45.44	39.93
SHAJAPUR	47.00	40.25
DEWAS	46.27	39.89
JHABUA	44.99	39.20
DHAR	45.01	37.27
INDOUR	34.62	42.36
W NIMAR	48.22	35.16
BARWANI	45.20	33.39
E NIMAR	46.61	36.80
RAJGARH	45.75	35.92
VIDISHA	47.82	39.67
BHOPAL	52.42	36.82
SEHORE	47.39	35.54
RAISEN	47.09	31.74
BAITUL	47.41	39.41
HARDA	47.26	38.37
HOSHANGABAD	46.72	41.59
KATNI	47.76	36.05
JABALPUR	45.73	43.07
NARSIMHAPUR	45.77	36.89
DINDORI	39.55	41.80
MANDALA	46.47	43.18
CHINDWADA	47.36	40.50
SEONI	46.71	38.57
BALAGHAT	47.28	43.99
Madhya Pradesh	44.90	39.16

Source : District Statistics Year 2002



### Birth Rate in M.P.

The birth rate in the state, according to the sample registration system, is quite high. It was 30.8 live births per 1000 population for the year 2001 against the national average of 25.4 live births per 1000 population. Among the biggest states of the country, Madhya Pradesh ranks poorest fourth after Uttar Pradesh (32.1), Bihar (31.2) and Rajasthan (31.0).

Estimates of birth rate for the existing Madhya Pradesh are available through the sample registration system from 1999 onwards. Estimates of the birth rate prior to the year 1999 are for the combined Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh). The trend in birth rate in the combined state shows that till mid 1980s it stagnated around 38 and thereafter was intensified. The stagnation was noticed even at the national level because of slackness in the performance of family welfare programme. With the adoption of Madhya Pradesh Population Policy, 2000 it may be expected that the performance of family welfare programme will improve further resulting in curtailing of higher order births and adolescent fertility. Reduction in the proportion of higher order births and adolescent fertility will result in further decline in the birth rate.

District level estimates of birth rate are available from the 2001 population census. These estimates have been obtained on the basis of the proportion of population in 0-6 years of age and refer to the period 1994-2001. According to these estimates, districts Jhabua with a crude birth rate of 41.6 live births per 1000 population has the highest birth in the state. In addition to district Jhabua, in 6 other districts of the state, the birth rate varies between 35-40 live births per 1000 population. On the other hand, district Jabalpur (24.2) has the lowest birth rate. Besides Jabalpur, Indore is the only other district of the state where the birth rate has been estimated to be less than 25 live births per 1000 population.

### Death Rate in M.P.

The death rate in the state is estimated to have come down to 10.1 in 2001 according to the sample registration system against the national average of 8.4 deaths per 1000 population per year.

Thus, compared to the national average the death rate in the state is on the higher side. It may be noted that except for two states namely, Osissa (10.4) and Uttar Pradesh (10.1), the death rate in all the other states and Union Territories in the country has come down to below 10. The relatively high death rate in Madhya Pradesh is mainly because of high infant and child mortality. The trend shows that in early 1970s the death rate in the undivided Madhya Pradesh state was around 17 and it has continuously declined largely by control of various disease.

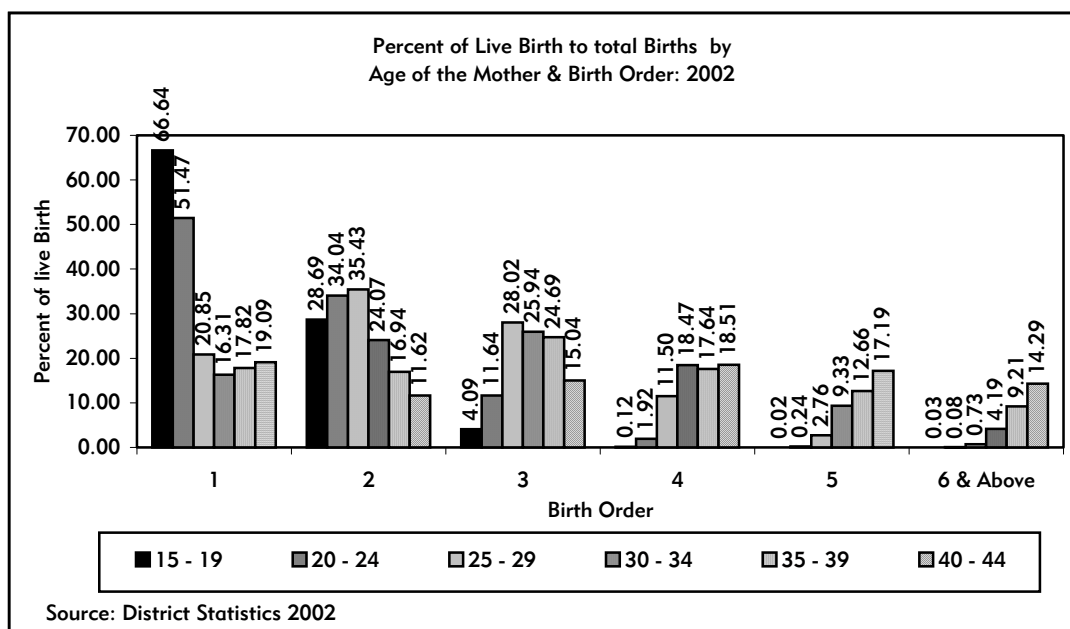
Like the birth rate, one may expect strong inter-district variations in the death rate that have persisted over time. However, estimates of death rate for the district of the state are not available. The sample registration system provides estimates of the death rate only up to the state level.

Source : Madhya Pradesh, The State of Population 2003

**Table - 5.3**  
**Percent of Live Births to total Births by Age of the Mother and Birth Order 2002**

Age of Mother	1	2	3	4	5	6 & Above
15 - 19	66.64	28.69	4.09	0.12	0.02	0.03
20 - 24	51.47	34.04	11.64	1.92	0.24	0.08
25 - 29	20.85	35.43	28.02	11.50	2.76	0.73
30 - 34	16.31	24.07	25.94	18.47	9.33	4.19
35 - 39	17.82	16.94	24.69	17.64	12.66	9.21
40 - 44	19.09	11.62	15.04	18.51	17.19	14.29

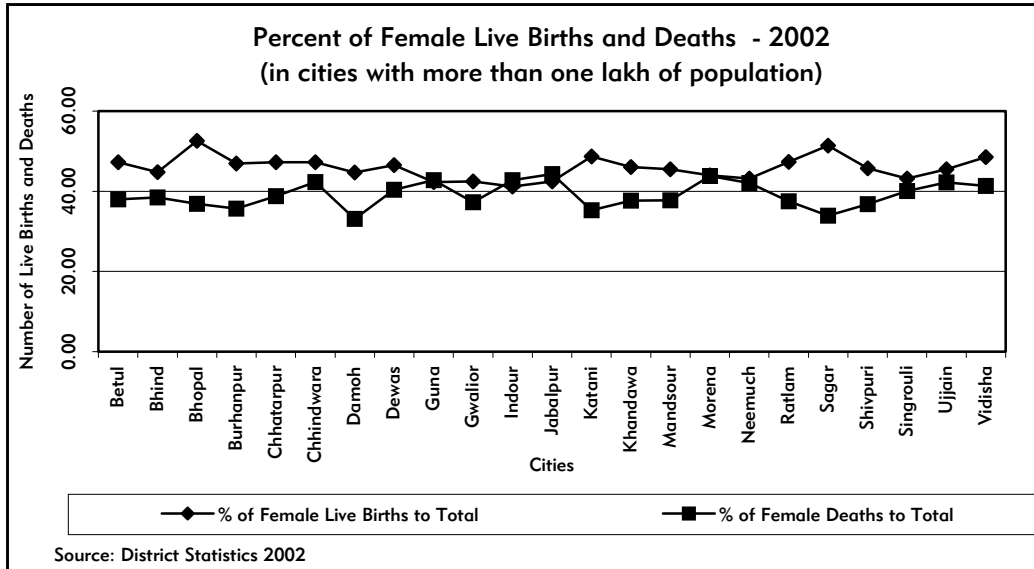
Source: Districts Statistics year 2002



**Table - 5.4**  
**Number of Births, Deaths by Sex and Maternal Deaths : Registered During 2002**  
**(For Cities with Population one lakh and above)**

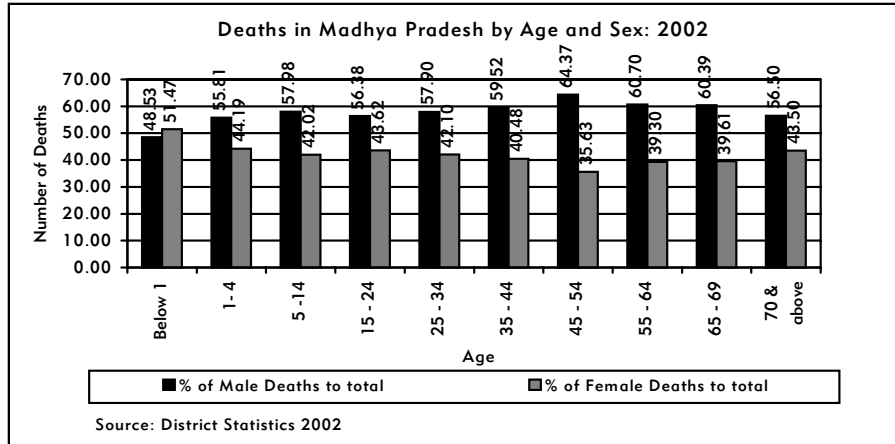
Cities	% of Female Live Births to Total	% of Female Deaths to Total
Betul	47.22	37.97
Bhind	44.77	38.48
Bhopal	52.57	36.88
Burhanpur	46.94	35.68
Chhatarpur	47.20	38.81
Chhindwara	47.23	42.30
Damoh	44.71	33.11
Dewas	46.49	40.34
Guna	42.32	42.81
Gwalior	42.48	37.23
Indour	41.18	42.75
Jabalpur	42.44	44.27
Katani	48.69	35.30
Khandawa	46.06	37.69
Mandsour	45.49	37.73
Morena	44.00	43.84
Neemuch	43.17	42.08
Ratlam	47.35	37.48
Sagar	51.37	33.91
Shivpuri	45.68	36.78
Singrouli	43.17	40.03
Ujjain	45.52	42.18
Vidisha	48.47	41.29
Total	45.31	39.93

Source: District Statistics Year 2002



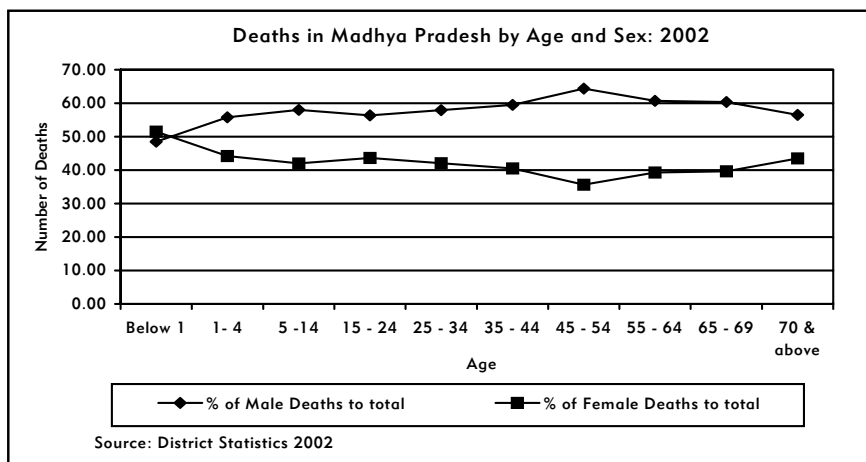
**Table - 5.5**  
**Deaths by Age and Sex 2002**

Age at Death	% of Male Deaths to total	% of Female Deaths to total
Below 1	48.53	51.47
1- 4	55.81	44.19
5 -14	57.98	42.02
15 - 24	56.38	43.62
25 - 34	57.90	42.10
35 - 44	59.52	40.48
45 - 54	64.37	35.63
55 - 64	60.70	39.30
65 - 69	60.39	39.61
70 & above	56.50	43.50



**Table - 5.6**  
**Deaths by Age and Sex 2002**

Age at Death	% of Male Deaths to total	% of Female Deaths to total
Below 1	48.53	51.47
1- 4	55.81	44.19
5 -14	57.98	42.02
15 - 24	56.38	43.62
25 - 34	57.90	42.10
35 - 44	59.52	40.48
45 - 54	64.37	35.63
55 - 64	60.70	39.30
65 - 69	60.39	39.61
70 & above	56.50	43.50



In Madhya Pradesh range of Death Rates in Rural and Urban areas is different. Death rates are higher in Rural areas than in Urban areas and also higher than national average. Gender differentials become very pronounced early in the life cycle. Fifty Years of efforts through nine five year plans for economic development and social justice has not been able to pierce through the attitudinal barriers in the society, which keep women at a lower status. The symptoms of this social inequality are declining sex ratio, high female mortality through infancy, childhood and the reproductive age.

Sex wise classification of Death rate and Infant mortality rate as per the SRS as under :-

RATE				
	Death Birth		Infant Mortality	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	10.1	10.1	83	89
Rural	10.7	11.0	88	95
Urban	7.8	6.6	55	51

**4.4 Female Distribution according to Age and Marital Status :**As per the NFHS Survey II report the age distribution of the population in Madhya Pradesh is typical of populations in which fertility has fallen recently, with relatively low proportions of the population in the younger and older age groups (Figure 1). Thirty-nine percent are below 15 years of age and 5 percent are age 65 or older. The proportion below age 15 is higher in rural areas (40 percent) than in urban areas (35 percent), primarily because fertility is higher in rural areas.

Table 2 compares the age distributions by sex from the NFHS-2 de jure sample with the age distributions by sex from the Sample Registration System for 1997. The SRS baseline survey, which is de jure, counts all usual residents in a sample area (Office of the Registrar General, 1999a). The NFHS-2 and SRS age distributions are similar for broad age groups, despite the misreporting of age evident in the NFHS-2 single year age data.



## CHAPTER - 6

### MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN MADHYA PRADESH

Marriage is a social institution and in societies where births are within the wedlock, family building and fertility is influenced by the timing of marriage, especially of females as marriage signals the beginning of socially recognized sexually active reproductive life. In Madhya Pradesh, marriage is universal and females, in general, get married at an early age. According to the 1991 population census, the female mean age at marriage was 16.6 years in the undivided Madhya Pradesh which is well below the female legal minimum age at marriage of 18 years. The recent rapid household survey carried out in the State suggested that more than 51 per cent of females in undivided Madhya Pradesh got married before reaching 18 years of age around the period 1998-99.

**Marital Status :** NFHS-2 includes information on the marital status of all household members age six and above. Table 2.3 shows the marital status distribution of the de facto household population, classified by age, residence, and sex. Among females age six years and above, 54 percent are currently married and 36 percent have never been married. Comparable percentages from NFHS-1 are 59 percent and 32 percent, respectively. The slight increase in the proportion never married over the six and one-half years between the two surveys is largely due to an increase in the age at first marriage. The proportion never married is higher for males (46 percent) than for females (36 percent) and higher in urban areas (51 percent for males and 39 percent for females) than in rural areas (44 percent for males and 35 percent for females). The proportion divorced, separated or deserted is small, and widowhood is quite limited until the older ages. Notably, 40 percent of women age 50 or older are widowed, but only 14 percent of men in that age group are widowed.

Also of interest is the proportion of persons who marry young. At age 15-19, the proportions ever married are 3 percent for males and 23 percent for females in urban areas, 10 percent for males and 43 percent for females in rural areas, and 8 percent for males and 38 percent for females in the state as a whole. In addition, 4 percent each of males and females in the age group 15-19 in the state are married but gauna has not yet been performed. By age 25-29, almost all women (96 percent), and 81 percent of men (64 percent in urban areas and 88 percent in rural areas) have been married. Overall, the table shows that women in Madhya Pradesh marry at much younger ages than men, and that both men and women marry at younger ages in rural areas than in urban areas.

**Table - 6.1**  
**Marital status of the household population**  
**Percent distribution of the household population age 6 and above by marital status,**  
**according to age, residence, and sex, Madhya Pradesh, 1998-99**

<b>Marital Status</b>								
Age	Never Married	Currently Married	Married, <i>Gauna</i> not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	Total %
<b>URBAN MALE</b>								
6-12	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	96.5	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
20-24	73.8	25.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0
25-29	35.5	62.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0
30-49	4.2	93.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	100.0
50+	0.4	88.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0
Total	51.3	46.2	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
<b>URBAN FEMALE</b>								
6-12	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	98.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	76.6	21.8	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0
20-24	32.3	65.2	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	100.0
25-29	7.7	89.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.7	100.0
30-49	1.3	91.1	0.1	5.3	1.2	0.5	0.4	100.0
50+	0.0	53.6	0.0	45.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	100.0
Total	39.3	51.1	0.2	8.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	100.0
<b>RURAL MALE</b>								
6-12	99.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	98.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	85.4	9.3	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
20-24	41.4	54.2	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
25-29	12.0	85.0	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0

Age	Never Married	Currently Married	Married, Gauna not performed	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Deserted	Total %
30-49	2.0	94.7	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
50+	0.9	83.7	0.0	14.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0
Total	43.6	51.6	1.0	3.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
<b>RURAL FEMALE</b>								
6-12	98.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	90.6	4.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	50.8	42.3	5.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0
20-24	8.6	87.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	100.0
25-29	2.7	93.6	0.0	1.9	1.5	0.1	0.2	100.0
30-49	0.9	92.3	0.1	5.0	1.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
50+	0.0	60.7	0.0	38.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total	34.8	55.1	1.2	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.2	100.0
<b>TOTAL MALE</b>								
6-12	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	98.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	88.8	7.3	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0
20-24	51.5	45.3	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0
25-29	18.7	78.6	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	100.0
30-49	2.6	94.3	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	100.0
50+	0.8	84.8	0.0	13.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0
Total	45.7	50.1	0.8	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0
<b>TOTAL FEMALE</b>								
6-12	99.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
13-14	92.8	3.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
15-19	58.0	36.6	4.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0
20-24	15.3	81.4	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	100.0
25-29	4.1	92.4	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	100.0
30-49	1.0	92.0	0.1	5.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	100.0
50+	0.0	59.1	0.0	40.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	100.0
Total	36.0	54.1	0.9	7.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0

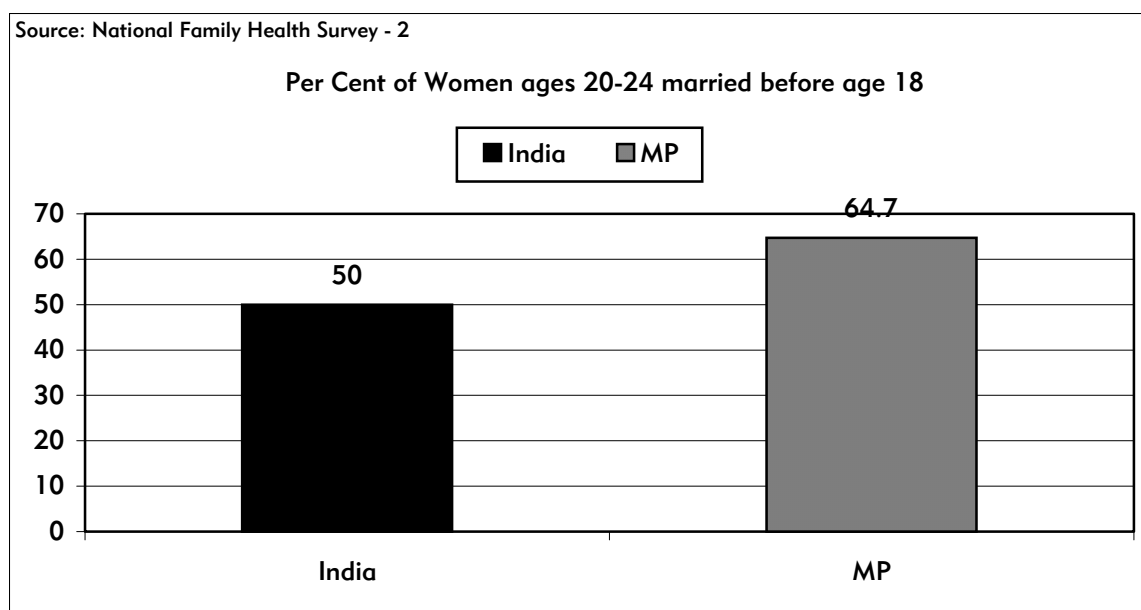
Note : Table is based on the de facto population, i.e., persons who stayed in the household the night before the interview (including both usual residents and visitors). The marital status distribution for females by age cannot be directly compared with the published distribution for NFHS-1 because the ages in the current table are based entirely on the reports of the household respondents whereas in NFHS-1 the ages of ever-married women age 13-49 were taken from the Women's Questionnaire.

Table 3 shows estimates of the singulate mean age at marriage (SMAM) for men and women, which can be calculated from age-specific proportions single in a census or household survey. SMAM is calculated from the de jure population in NFHS-2 in order to arrive at estimates that are more comparable to those derived from the censuses, which are modified de jure counts. According to the SMAM measure, men in Madhya Pradesh are married to women who are, on average, five years younger than them. The census and NFHS-2 data indicate that the age at marriage has risen for both men and women at approximately the same rate (by a total of about 5 years between 1961 and 1998-99). The SMAM in Madhya Pradesh as estimated by NFHS-2 is 18.9 for females and 23.5 for males. Marriage ages are higher in urban areas than in rural areas, with urban men marrying more than three and one-half years later, and urban women marrying more than two and one-half years later, than their rural counterparts.

### Marital Status at a Glance

Table - 6.2

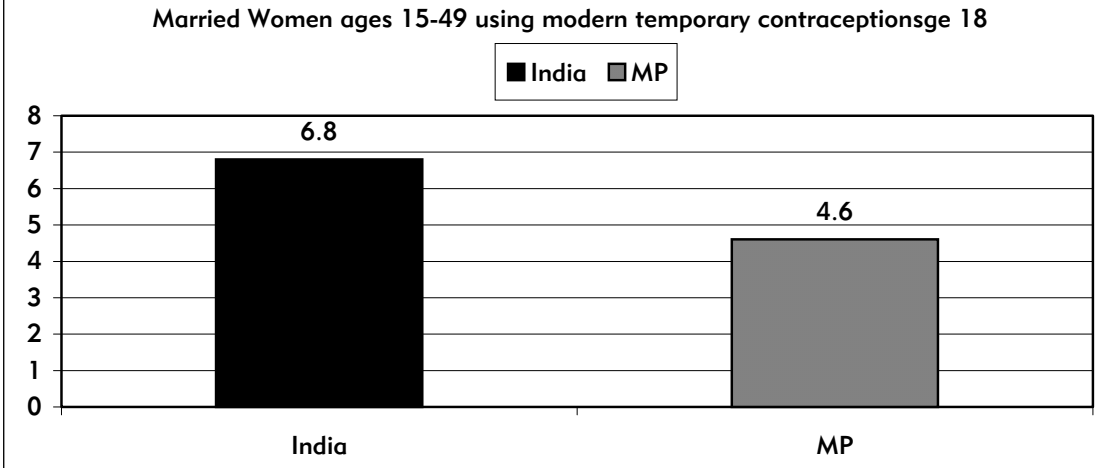
Indicators	India	MP
% of Women ages 20-24 married before age 18	50	64.7



**Table - 6.3**

Indicators	India	MP
Married Women ages 15-49 using modern temporary contraception	6.8	4.6

Source: National Family Health Survey - 2



**Table - 6.4**

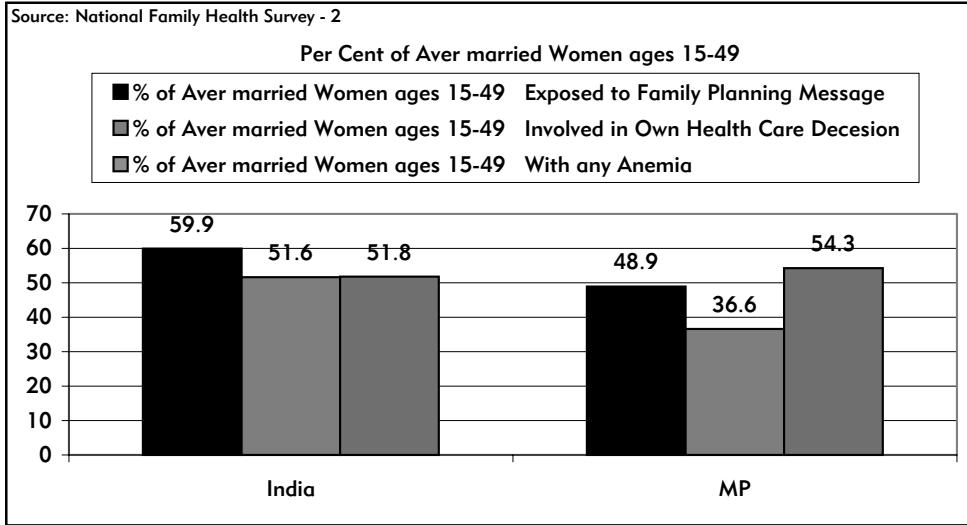
Indicators	India	MP
% of Women ages 25-49 Married before age 18	64.6	78.5

Source: National Family Health Survey - 2



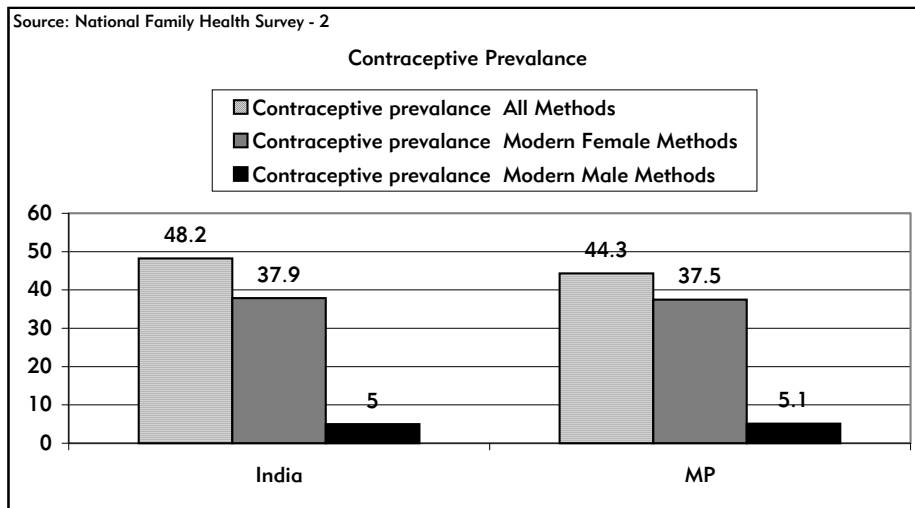
**Table - 6.5**

Indicators		India	MP
% of Avar married Women ages 15-49	Exposed to Family Planning Message	59.9	48.9
	Involved in Own Health Care Decision	51.6	36.6
	With any Anemia	51.8	54.3



**Table - 6.6**

Indicators		India	M.P.
Contraceptive prevalence	All Methods	48.2	44.3
	Modern Female Methods	37.9	37.5
	Modern Male Methods	5	5.1



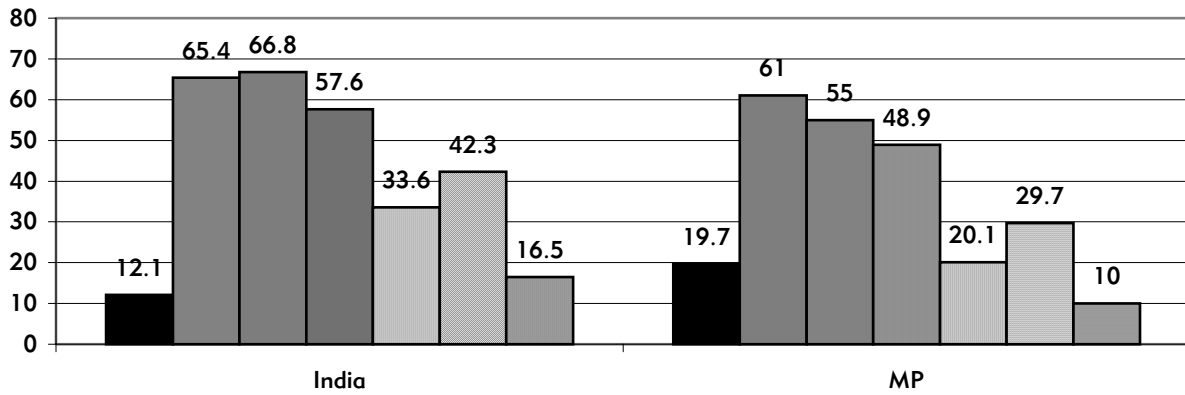
**Table - 6.7**

Indicators		India	M.P.
Percent of births in the past three years	For which mother suffered from night blindness	12.1	19.7
	With any antenatal check up	65.4	61
	For which mother received 2 or more doses of TT	66.8	55
	For which mother received any IFA	57.6	48.9
	Which took place in a Health facility	33.6	20.1
	Attended by a Health Professional	42.3	29.7
	With postpartum check - up within 2 months	16.5	10

Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

Percent of births in the past three years

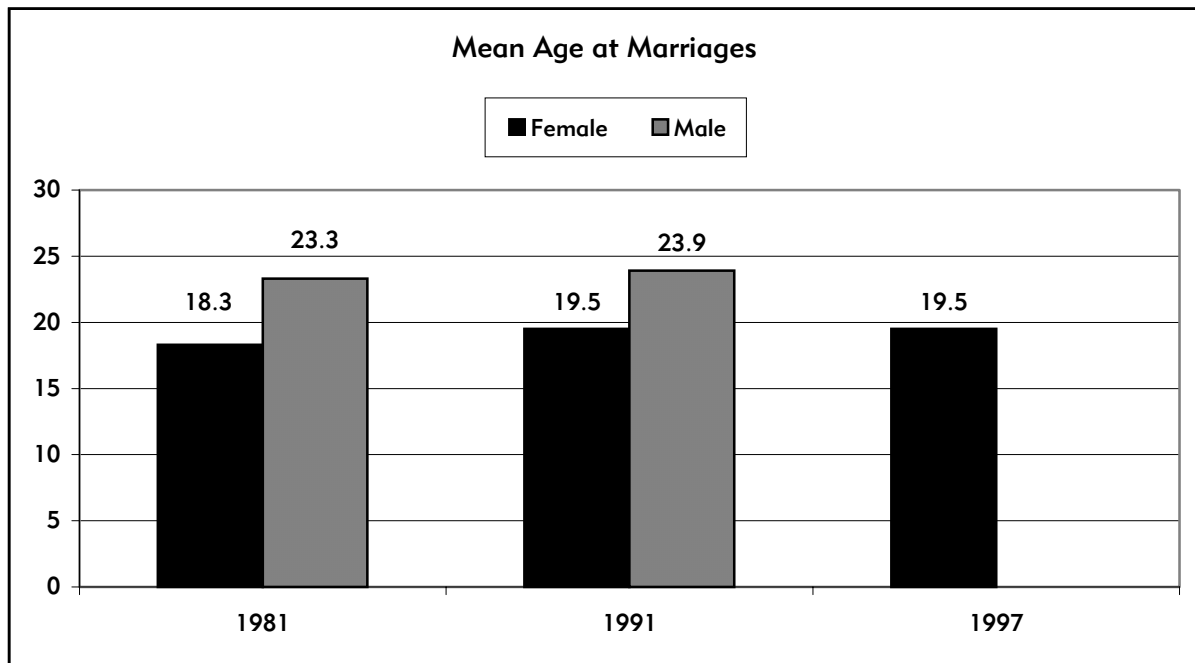
- Percent of births in the past three years For which mother suffered from night blindness
- Percent of births in the past three years with any antenatal check up
- Percent of births in the past three years For which mother received 2 or more doses of TT
- Percent of births in the past three years For which mother received any IFA
- Percent of births in the past three years Which took place in a Health facility
- Percent of births in the past three years Attended by a Health Professional
- Percent of births in the past three years With postpartum check - up within 2 months



**Table - 6.8**  
**Mean Age at Marriage (1981-1997)**

Year	Female	Male
1981	18.3	23.3
1991	19.5	23.9
1997	19.5	—

Source : Sample Registration System Bulletin





## CHAPTER - 7

### LIFE EXPECTANCY OF WOMEN IN MADHYA PRADESH

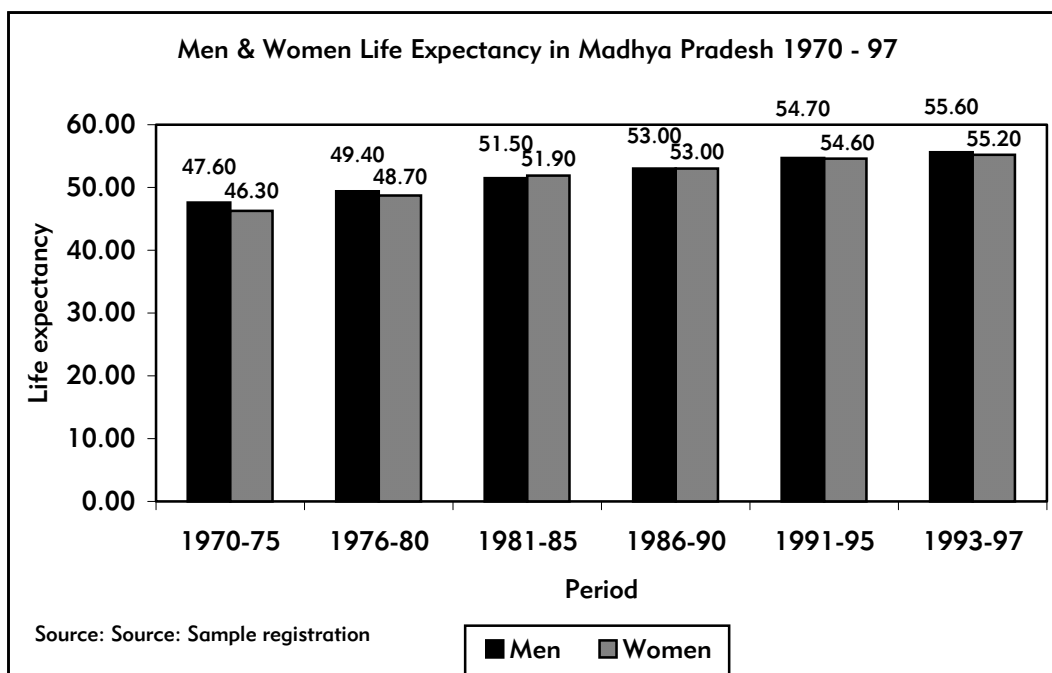
The life expectancy of the males in the state is a marginally higher than the life expectancy of females. The gap in the life expectancy of the two sexes has, however, been narrowed down in recent years as the result of relatively faster gain in the life expectancy of females. During the 30 years period between 1961-70 and 1993-97, the female life expectancy increased by more than 10 years whereas the corresponding gain for males was about 9 years. This trend is expected to continue in future with the result that life expectancy of females will surpass the life expectancy of males in the state in the coming years.

**Table - 7.1**  
**Life expectancy in Madhya Pradesh 1970 - 97**

Period	Life expectancy	
	Men	Women
1970-75	47.60	46.30
1976-80	49.40	48.70
1981-85	51.50	51.90
1986-90	53.00	53.00
1991-95	54.70	54.60
1993-97	55.60	55.20

Source: Sample registration system

Note: The estimates of life expectancy are for undivided Madhya Pradesh



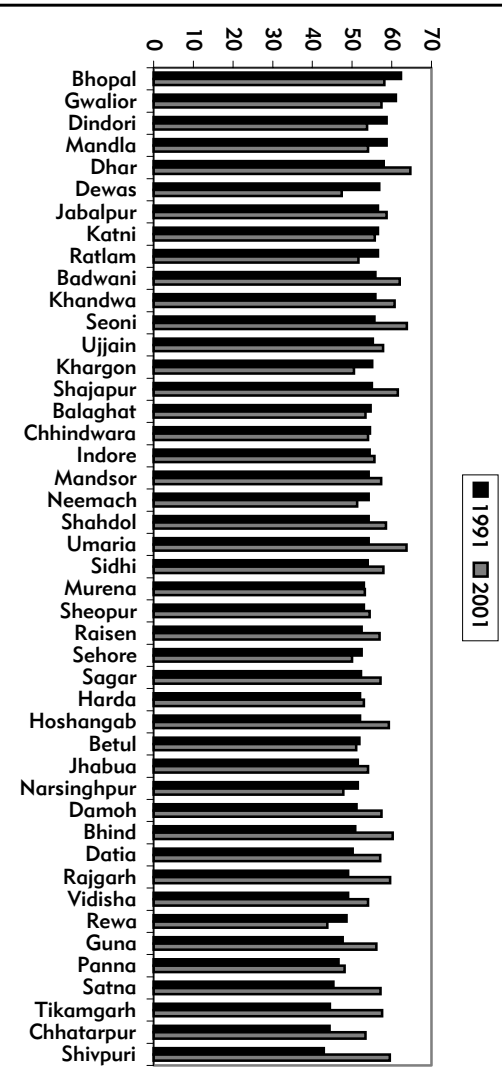
**Life Expectancy**  
**Female Life Expectancy at Birth, M.P. 1991-2001**

District	1991	2001
Bhopal	62.3	58.1
Gwalior	61	57.4
Dindori	58.7	53.8
Mandla	58.7	54
Dhar	58	64.7
Dewas	56.8	47.4
Jabalpur	56.5	58.7
Katni	56.5	55.7
Ratlam	56.5	51.6
Badwani	55.9	62
Khandwa	55.9	60.7
Seoni	55.6	63.8
Ujjain	55.2	57.8
Khargon	55.1	50.5
Shajapur	55	61.5

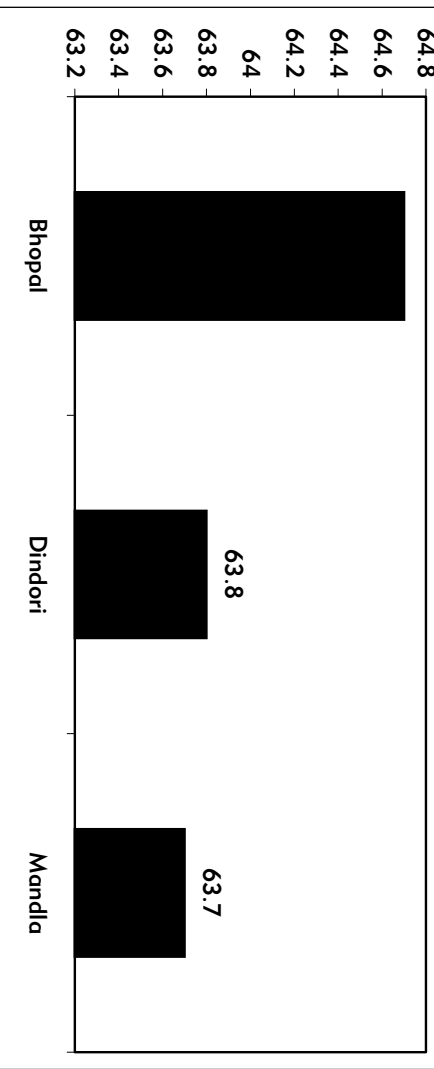
<b>District</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>
Balaghat	54.7	53.4
Chhindwara	54.5	54
Indore	54.4	55.6
Mandsor	54.2	57.3
Neemach	54.2	51.3
Shahdol	54.2	58.5
Umaria	54.2	63.7
Sidhi	53.9	57.9
Murena	53	53.2
Sheopur	53	54.4
Raisen	52.4	56.9
Sehore	52.4	50
Sagar	52.2	57.2
Harda	52	53
Hoshangabad	52	59.3
Betul	51.8	51
Jhabua	51.4	54
Narsinghpur	51.4	47.8
Damoh	51.1	57.4
Bhind	50.8	60.2
Datia	50.1	57.1
Rajgarh	49	59.6
Vidisha	49	54
Rewa	48.6	43.8
Guna	47.6	56.1
Panna	46.6	48.1
Satna	45.3	57.2
Tikamgarh	44.4	57.6
Chhatarpur	44.3	53.4
Shivpuri	42.9	59.5

Source : M.P. Human Development Report 2002

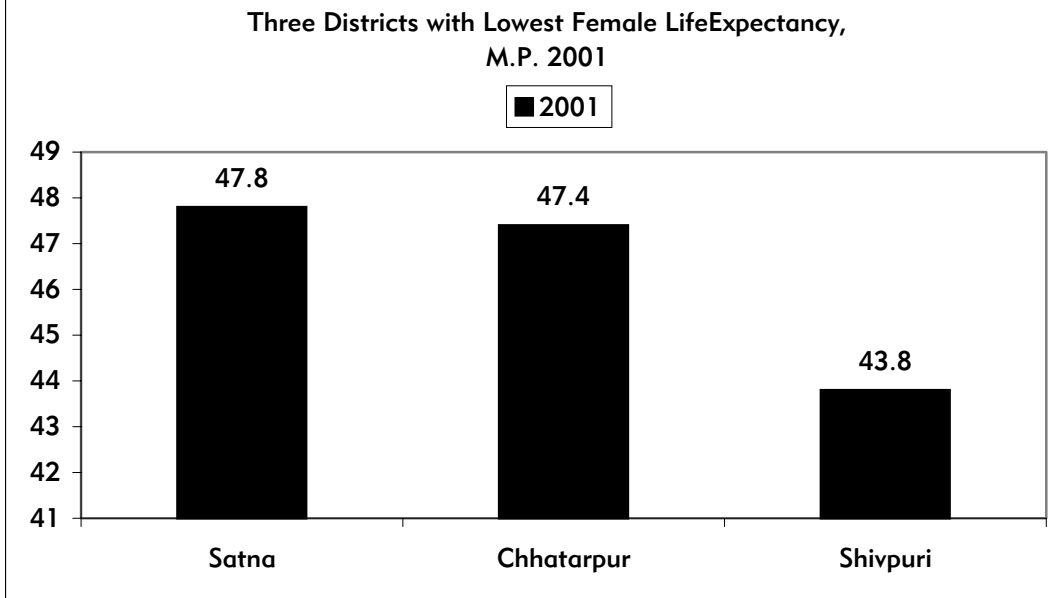
Source: Source: M.P. Human Development Report 2002  
**Female Life Expectancy, M.P. 1991-2001**



Source: Source: M.P. Human Development Report 2002  
**Three Districts with Higher Female Life Expectancy, M.P. 2001**



Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002



Life expectancy is the most comprehensive indicator of health. A better health status can be safely assumed to give a better life expectancy to people. The last estimate of the life expectancy at birth in Madhya Pradesh was 55.2. in period of 1992 and 1996. In Madhya Pradesh there are geographical differences in life expectancy with rural and urban life conditions. In Madhya Pradesh, Life expectancy in comparison of 1991 and 2001 is higher in five districts Bhopal, Dindori, Mandla, Dewas, and Gwalior because social awareness and literacy rate is higher in Bhopal. And in two tribal districts Dindori and Mandla, women are involved in decision making and involvement of women is in women's favor. Life expectancy is very low in three districts of Madhya Pradesh i.e Shivpuri, Chhatarpur and Satna. Because crime rate against women in Shivpuri is very high. And in Chhatarpur and Satna sex ratio, literacy rate is lower specially maternal mortality rate and proportion of female receiving full antenatal care is not available for safe delivery.

The trend is expected to continue in future with the result that life expectancy of female will surpass the life expectancy of the male in the state in coming years.

**CHAPTER - 8**  
**MORTALITY RATE**

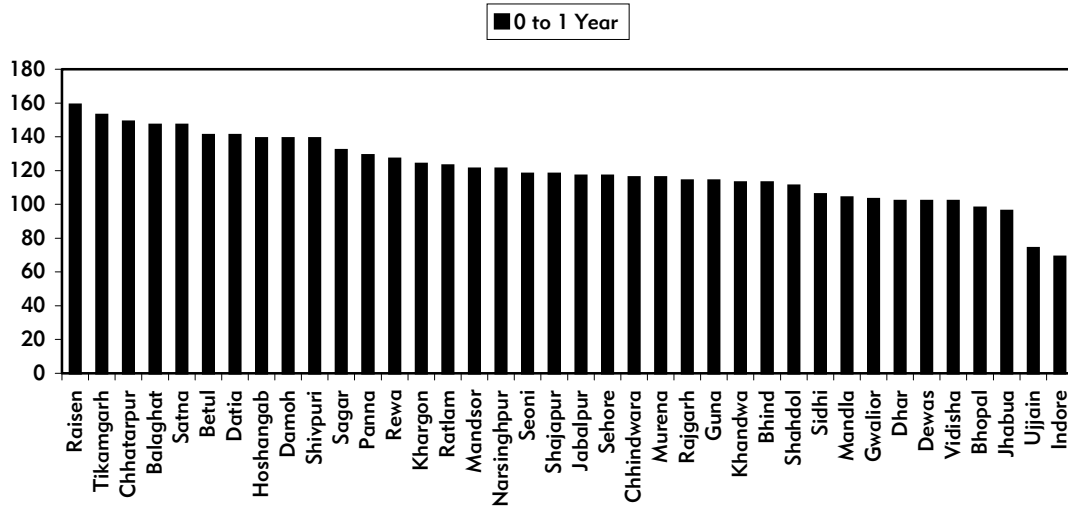
Child Mortality Rate, M.P. 1991-2001				
District	1991		2001	
	0 to 1 Yr.	1 to 5 Yr.	0 to 1 Yr.	1 to 5 Yr.
Bhopal	98	107	NA	NA
Gwalior	103	126	NA	NA
Dindori	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mandla	104	129	NA	NA
Dhar	102	127	NA	NA
Dewas	102	139	NA	NA
Jabalpur	117	145	NA	NA
Katni	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ratlam	123	151	NA	NA
Badwani	NA	NA	NA	NA
Khandwa	113	153	NA	NA
Seoni	118	148	NA	NA
Ujjain	74	156	NA	NA
Khargon	124	156	NA	NA
Shajapur	118	184	NA	NA
Balaghat	147	172	NA	NA
Chhindwara	116	137	NA	NA
Indore	69	97	NA	NA
Mandsor	121	153	NA	NA
Neemach	NA	NA	NA	NA
Shahdol	111	154	NA	NA
Umaria	NA	NA	NA	NA

Child Mortality Rate, M.P. 1991-2001				
	1991		2001	
Sidhi	106	163	NA	NA
Murena	116	163	NA	NA
Sheopur	NA	NA	NA	NA
Raisen	159	170	NA	NA
Sehore	117	195	NA	NA
Sagar	132	169	NA	NA
Harda	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hoshangabad	139	183	NA	NA
Betul	141	181	NA	NA
Jhabua	96	179	NA	NA
Narsinghpur	121	159	NA	NA
Damoh	139	173	NA	NA
Bhind	113	181	NA	NA
Datia	141	213	NA	NA
Rajgarh	114	198	NA	NA
Vidisha	102	198	NA	NA
Rewa	127	198	NA	NA
Guna	114	198	NA	NA
Panna	129	207	NA	NA
Satna	147	207	NA	NA
Tikamgarh	153	205	NA	NA
Chhatarpur	149	227	NA	NA
Shivpuri	139	234	NA	NA

Source : M.P. Human Development Report 2002

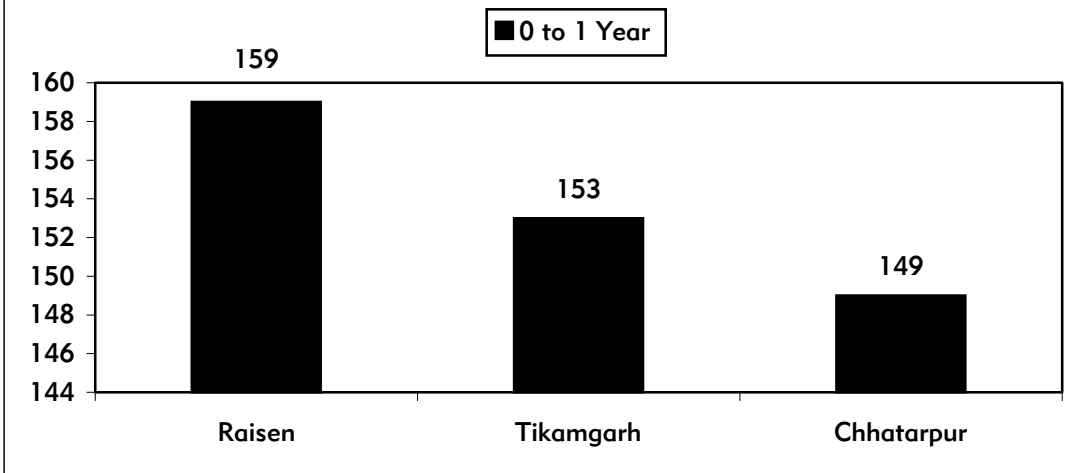
Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

### Mortality Rate 0-1 Year Age, M.P. 1991



Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

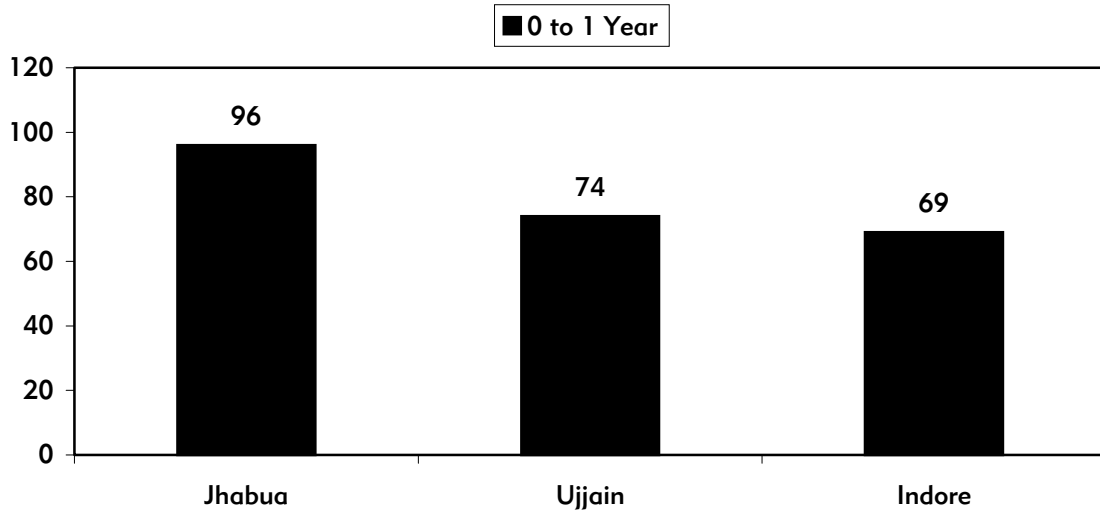
### Three Districts with Higher Mortality Rate 0-1 Year Age Group, M.P. 1991





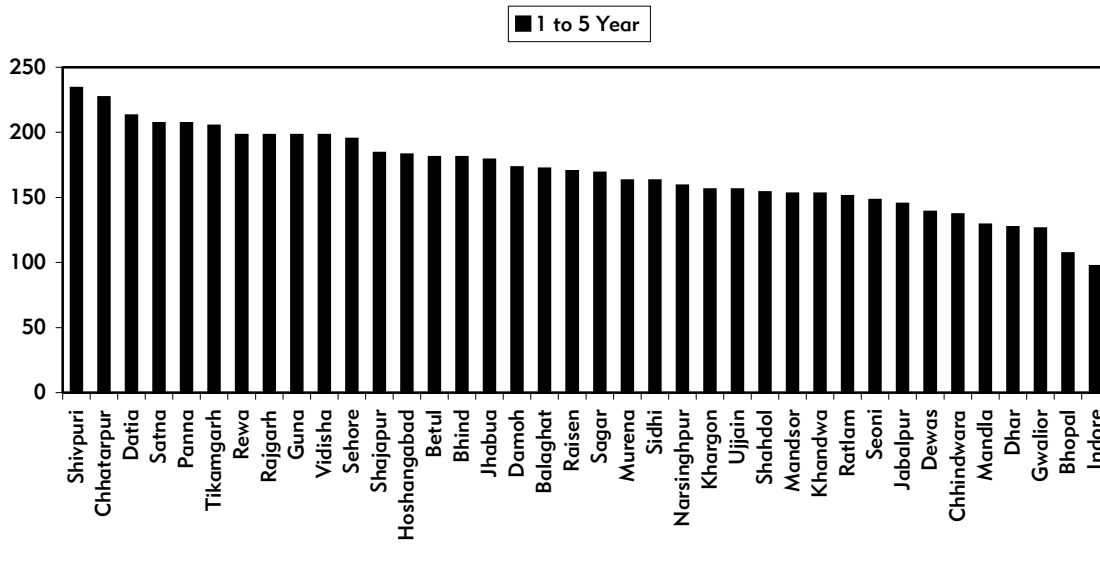
Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

Three Districts with Lowest Mortality Rate  
0-1 Year Age Group, M.P. 1991



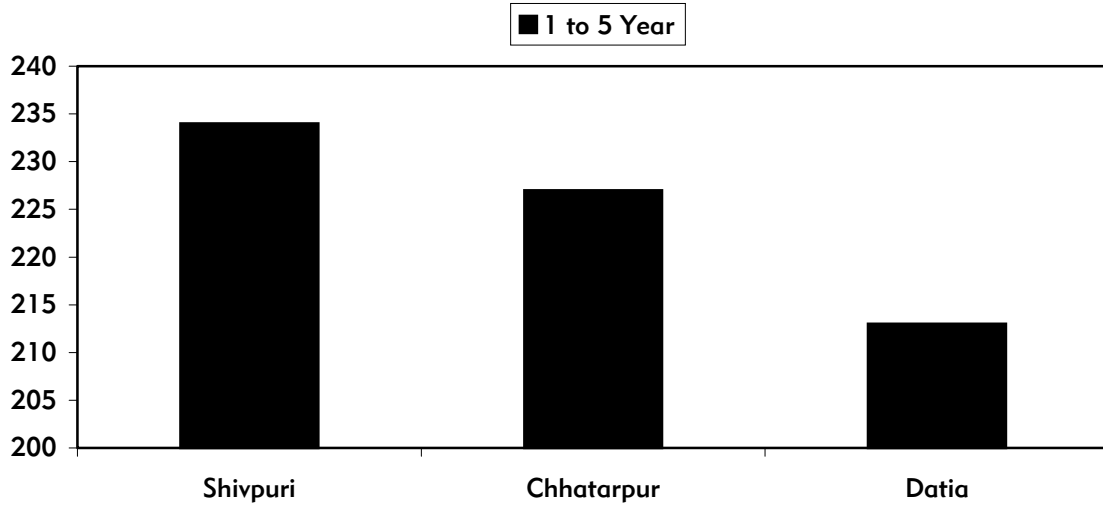
Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

Mortality Rate 1- 5 Year Age, M.P. 1991



Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

Three Districts with Higher Mortality Rate  
1- 5 Year Age Group, M.P. 1991



Source: Source: M.P.Human Development Report 2002

Three Districts with Lowest Mortality Rate  
1- 5 Year Age Group, M.P. 1991

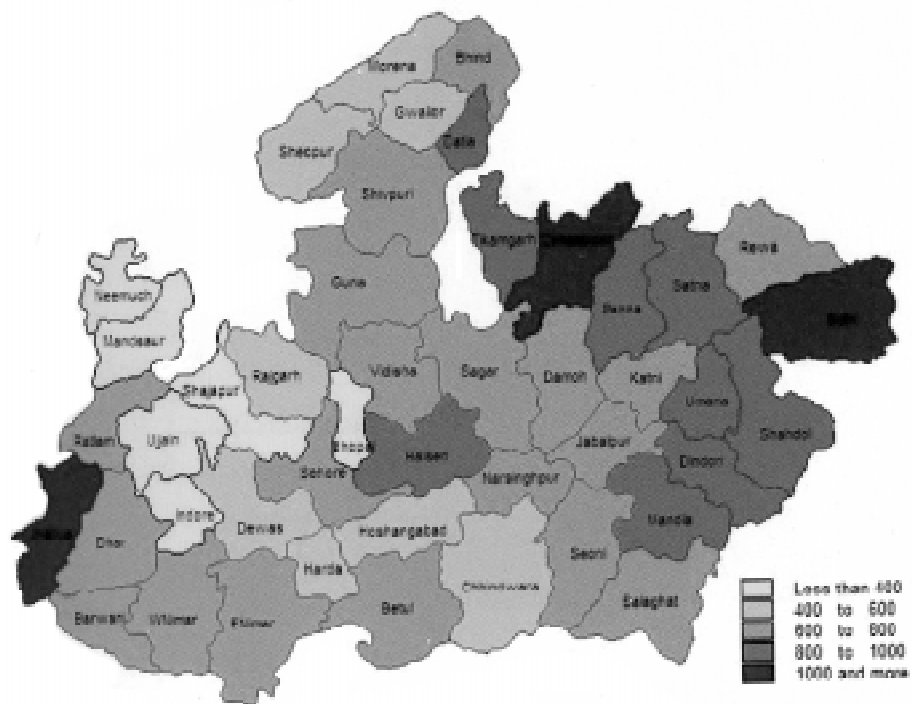


**Table - 8.1**  
**Maternal Mortality Rate, M.P. 1998**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Ratio</b>
Sidhi	1295
Chhatarpur	1077
Jhabua	1056
Satna	976
Tikamgarh	950
Dindori	926
Mandla	926
Raisen	896
Shahdol	866
Umaria	866
Panna	826
Datia	818
Vidisha	766
Damoh	763
Rewa	754
Narsinghpur	741
Sagar	724
Badwani	723
w nimar	723
Dhar	713
Shivpuri	687
Seoni	681
Guna	676
Jabalpur	665
Katni	665
Bhind	659
E nimar	655
Sehore	634
Ratlam	615

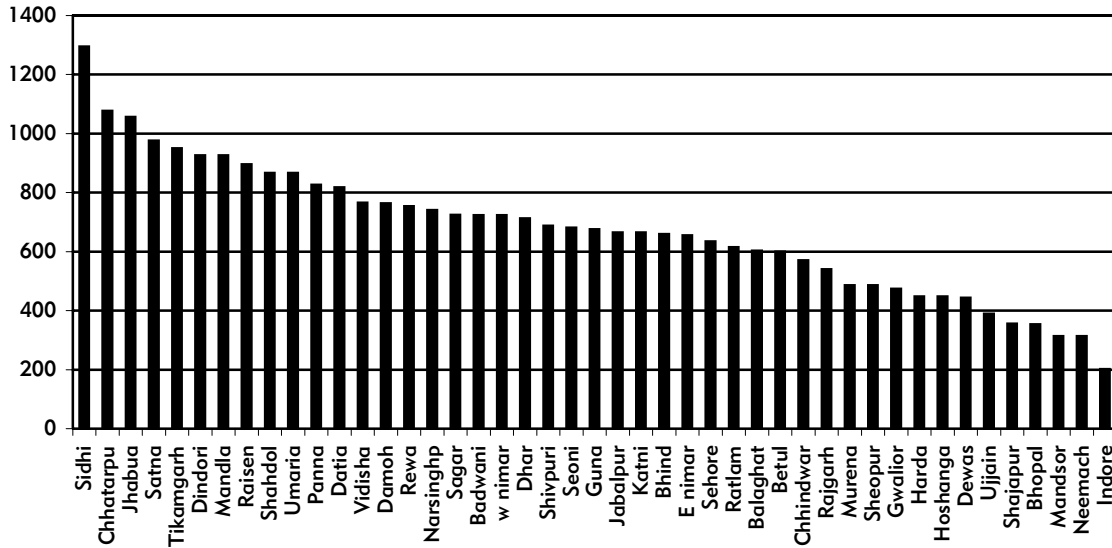
Districts	Ratio
Balaghat	603
Betul	600
Chhindwara	570
Rajgarh	540
Murena	486
Sheopur	486
Gwalior	474
Harda	448
Hoshangabad	448
Dewas	443
Ujjain	389
Shajapur	356
Bhopal	354
Mandsor	313
Neemach	313
Indore	202

Source : Madhya Pradesh the Population of State, 2003, MPPRC



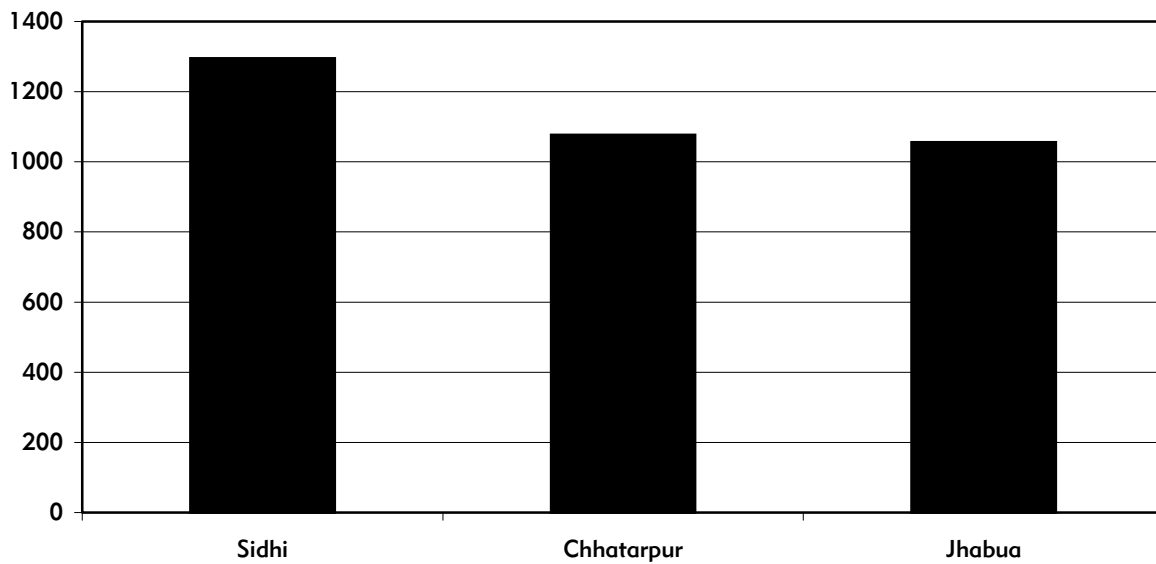
Source : Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC

Maternal Mortality Ratio, M.P. 1998



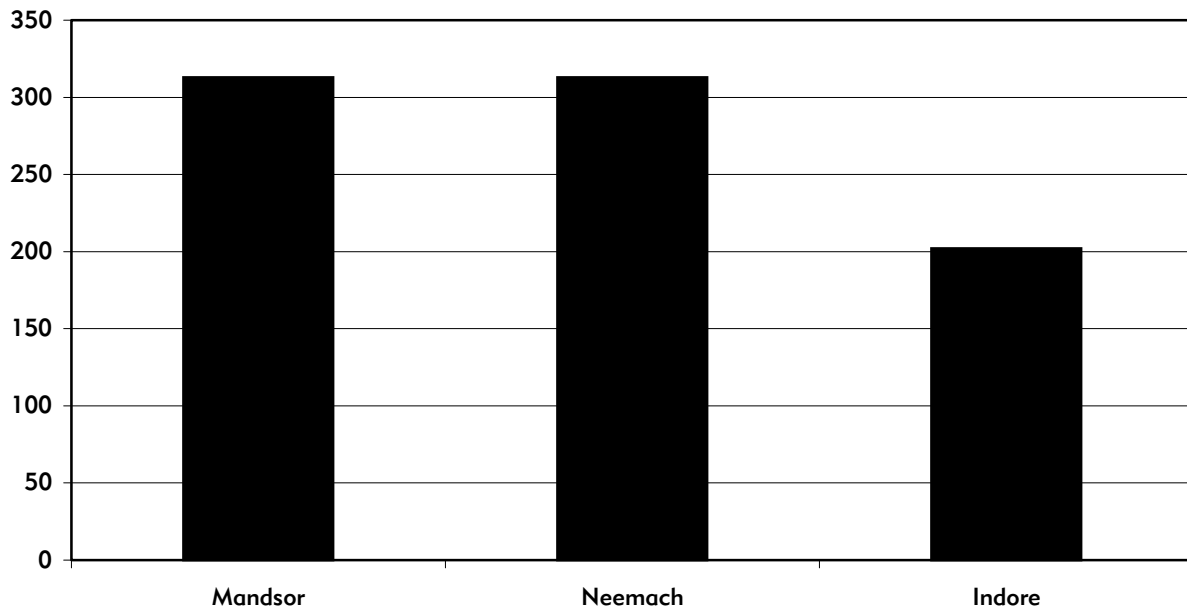
Source : Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC

Three Districts with Higher Maternal Mortality Ratio, M.P. 1998



Source : Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC

Three Districts with Lowest Maternal Mortality Ratio, M.P. 1998



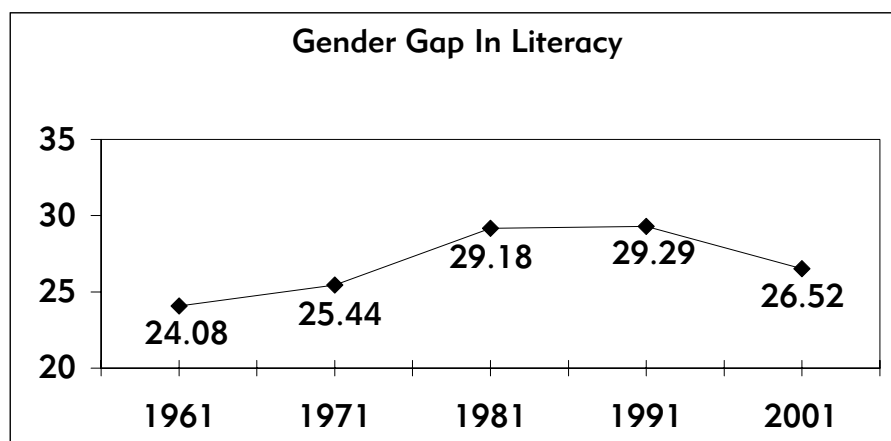
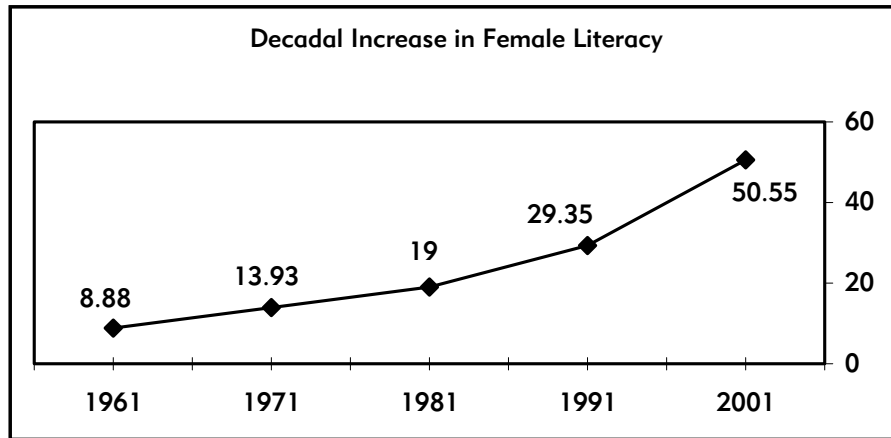
**CHAPTER - 9**  
**LITERACY & EDUCATION**

The Madhya Pradesh has made satisfactory progress in providing education to all in the state. The literacy rate in the state (Population 7 years and above) is 64.08 as against 65.38 for all India according to the 2001 census. In the reference period the male literacy rate is 50.55 against 54.16 for all India. It is very interesting to note that female literacy rate, as per 1991 census was 29.35 percent, which with quantum jump reached to 50.55 percent in the year 2001.

	1991			2001		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
<b>All India</b>						
Total	52.21	64.13	39.29	65.38	75.85	54.16
Rural	44.69	57.87	30.62	50.40	71.40	46.70
Urban	73.08	81.09	64.05	80.30	86.70	73.10
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
Total	44.67	58.54	29.35	64.08	76.50	50.55
Rural	35.52	50.49	19.17	58.10	72.10	42.96
Urban	70.67	80.98	51.74	79.67	87.78	70.62

In the state the district Jhabua has decreased the lowest literacy rate 25.5 % which almost equal to half of the total female literacy rate. Above Jhabua, Sheopur is at 28.99, Barwani is at 37.37. To the higher side district Narsinghpur was on the top with female literacy percentage was observed as 69.02. After Narsinghpur the district has at second place with female literacy rate at 66.67. The other districts were Jabalpur (66.4), Indore (63.96), and Datia (62.48).

In urban sector district Sheopur is having lowest female literacy percentage at 51.97. Above Sheopur Tikamgarh was at 57.19 and Sidhi was at 59.29. The district having higher urban literacy rates were Seoni (79.41), Raisen (77.98) Betul (77.98) Narsinghpur (77.87) Mandla (77.84) and Hoshangabad (77.26).



Similarly in Rural sector the districts having highest female literacy percentage were Narsinghpur 67.28, Datia 60.81, Raisen 60.19 Shajapur 55.28 and the districts having lowest female literacy percentage are Jhabua 20.86 Sheopur 24.56, Barwani 25.2, Chhattarpur 32.24 and Rajgarh 32.54 according to rural and urban female literacy percentage. It is very clear that all though the state has achieve a very high female growth rate but there are few districts where the female literacy percentage is still near to half of the total female literacy percentage. The big gap between high and low as well as male and female is required to be reduced.

Education is a expression of human development for all type of values. Understanding of education requires method that method assesses the availability of educational resources as a basic opportunity and quality. In reference to Madhya Pradesh census 1991 reveals that in Madhya Pradesh 57 per cent population was illiterate. Women were not literate. Literacy rate were lowest with SC, ST, respectively 35.1 and 21.5. Access to school was a problem for women which had both financial and social implications.

The main emphasis in Madhya Pradesh since 1994 has been an universally primary education and since year 1999 this concern have been enlarged to elementary education. The state govt. has created new opportunities of governance in the state. It was a new way of doing things with the



ownership of stake holder. The education sector for women was delegated to local panchayat bodies and Village education committee. set a very subs was delegated .

**Table - 9.1**  
**Literacy Rates by Sex (1981-2001)**

<b>Census</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Male Female Gap in Literacy Rate</b>
1981	29.76	56.38	43.57	26.62
1991	39.29	64.13	52.21	24.84
2001	54.16	75.85	65.38	21.69

Source : Census of India, 2001

Over the years, there has been a marked improvement in the literacy levels in the country. As per 2001 Census, the literacy rate for the population seven years and above is 65.38 per cent and the corresponding figure for female and males is 54.16 per cent and 75.85 per cent respectively. Thus, more than half of the female population in the country can read and write. The gap in female-male literacy rate has also reduced from 26.62 per cent in 1981 to 21.70 per cent in 2001 as given in the table below.

At the state level, female literacy rate varies from 35 per cent in Bihar to 88 per cent in Kerala as shown in Table. In States/ Uts like Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammuand Kashmir, Rajasthan, Dadraand Nagar Haveli, the female literacy rate is below the national average (50 per cent) and in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh it is 51 per cent.

**Table - 9.2**  
**Literacy Rate in India by Sex, 2001**

	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>
INDIA	65	76	54
Andhra Pradesh	61	71	51
Arunachal Pradesh	55	64	44
Assam	64	72	56
Bihar & Jharkhand	49	62	35
Delhi	82	87	75
Goa	82	89	76
Gujrat	70	80	59
Haryana	69	79	56
Himanchal Pradesh	77	86	68

	Persons	Males	Females
Jammu & Kashmir	54	66	42
Karnataka	67	76	57
Kerala	91	94	88
M.P. & CG	64	77	51
Maharashtra	77	86	68
Manipur	69	78	60
Meghalaya	63	66	60
Mizoram	88	91	86
Nagaland	67	72	62
Orissa	64	76	81
Punjab	70	76	64
Rajasthan	61	76	44
Sikkim	70	77	61
Tamil Nadu	73	82	65
Tripura	74	81	65
UP & Uttranchal	58	71	44
West Bengal	69	78	60
Andaman & Nicobar	81	86	75
Chandigarh	82	86	77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	73	43
Daman & Diu	81	88	70
Lakshadweep	88	93	82
Pondicherry	81	89	74

No of schools in the State under different categories and the average distance from villages (for rural schools).

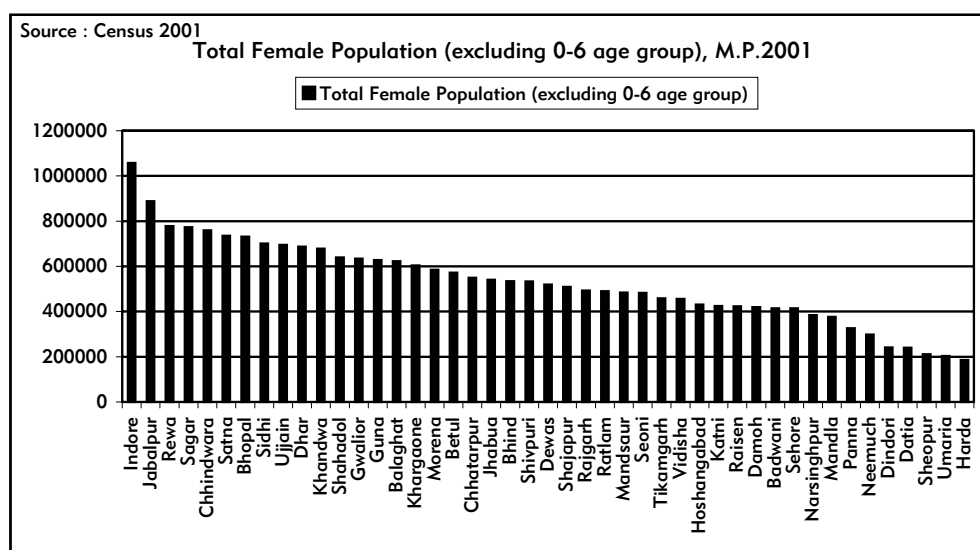
**Table 9.3**  
**Education**

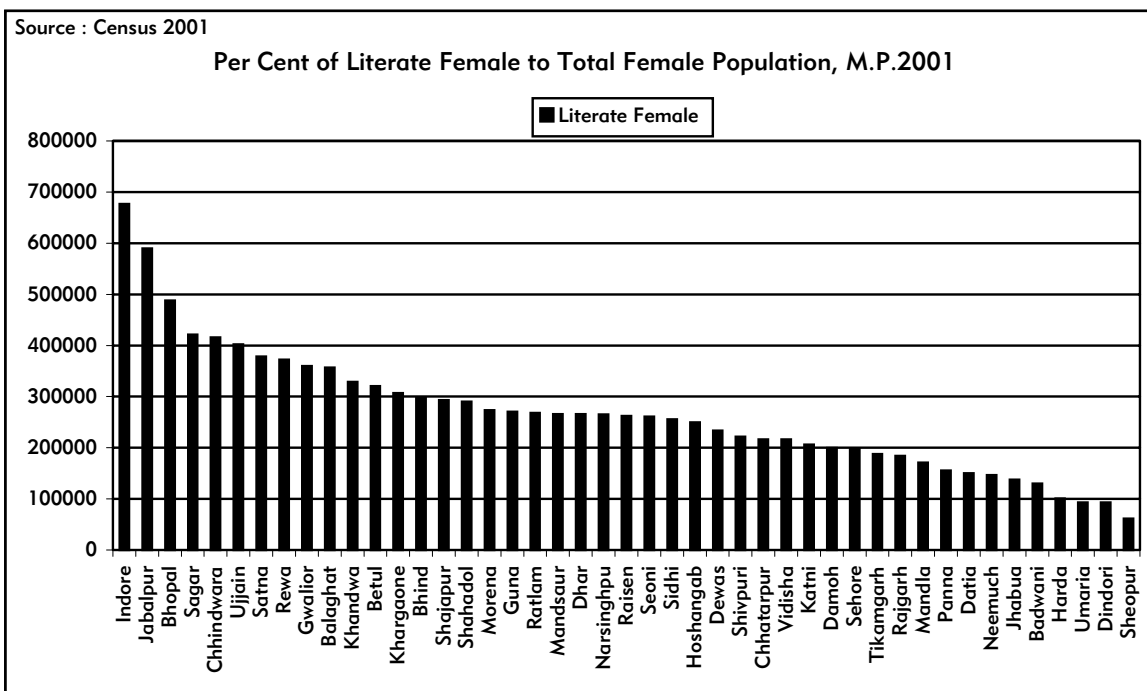
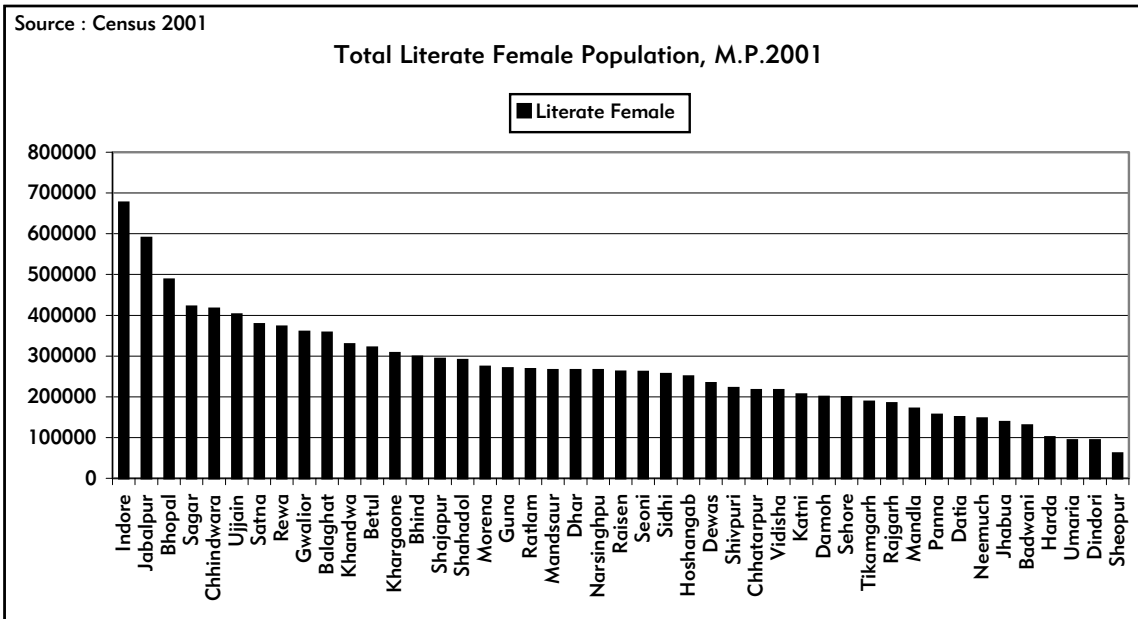
No.of Schools	Distance
1. Primary - 56022	
2. Middle- 24185	Within 1 KM.
EGS-26571	Within 3 KM.
Not applicatble	

**Table 9.4**  
**Total Percentage of Female Literacy Census 2001, M.P.**

S. No.	District	Total Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)	Literate Female	Percentage of Literate Female to Total Female Population
1	Sheopur	210818	61107	28.99
2	Morena	584248	273511	46.81
3	Bhind	534501	297885	55.73
4	Gwalior	633585	359647	56.76
5	Datia	240125	150032	62.48
6	Shivpuri	533536	221644	41.54
7	Guna	627548	270198	43.06
8	Tikamgarh	458553	187899	40.98
9	Chhatarpur	549375	216324	39.38
10	Panna	325564	155763	47.84
11	Sagar	772930	421226	54.5
12	Damoh	419902	199502	47.51
13	Satna	735435	377977	51.4
14	Rewa	778089	372193	47.83
15	Umaria	203998	92961	45.57
16	Shahadol	638848	290051	45.4
17	Sidhi	701107	255389	36.43
18	Neemuch	298438	146581	49.12
19	Mandsaur	484250	265724	54.87
20	Ratlam	489962	267808	54.66
21	Ujjain	694929	402168	57.87
22	Shajapur	508737	292912	57.58
23	Dewas	519767	233367	44.9
24	Jhabua	540043	137722	25.5
25	Dhar	6887677	265582	38.62
26	Indore	1057554	676407	63.96
27	Badwani	414796	130050	31.35
28	Khandwa	678946	329029	48.46

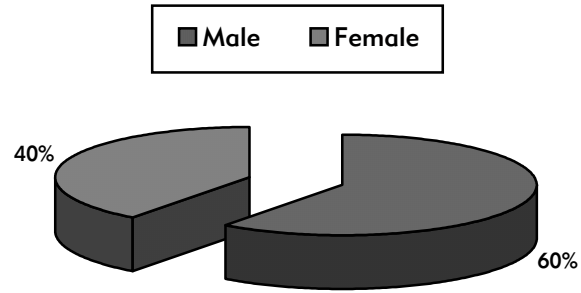
S. No.	District	Total Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)	Literate Female	Percentage of Literate Female to Total Female Population
29	Khargaone	603282	307019	50.89
30	Rajgarh	493083	184277	37.37
31	Vidisha	455845	216289	47.45
32	Bhopal	731722	487842	66.67
33	Raisen	423393	262052	61.89
34	Sehore	414673	198855	47.95
35	Betul	571636	320387	56.05
36	Harda	186197	100801	54.14
37	Hoshangabad	430312	249683	58.02
38	Katni	424722	205916	48.48
39	Jabalpur	887870	589513	66.4
40	Narsinghpur	384167	265167	69.02
41	Mandla	376089	170705	45.39
42	Dindori	241244	92840	38.48
43	Chhindwara	758747	415943	54.82
44	Seoni	482113	260626	54.06
45	Balaghat	622945	356992	57.31
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>23811301</b>	<b>12035566</b>	<b>50.55</b>





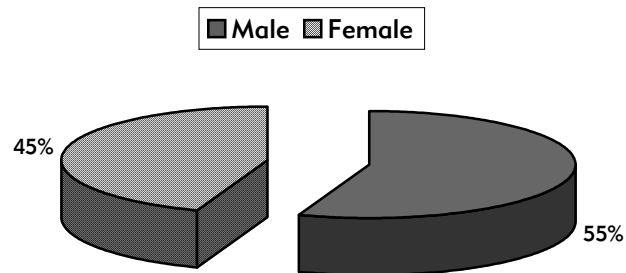
Total female population is highest in Indore and Lowest in Harda. Simultaneously highest literate population is in Indore and lowest total literate population is at Sheopur. Percentage of literate women is highest in Indore (63.96) and lowest at Sheopur (28.99). There is a need for special intervention in women education at Sheopur.

Literacy Rate in Men and Women in Madhya Pradesh: 2001



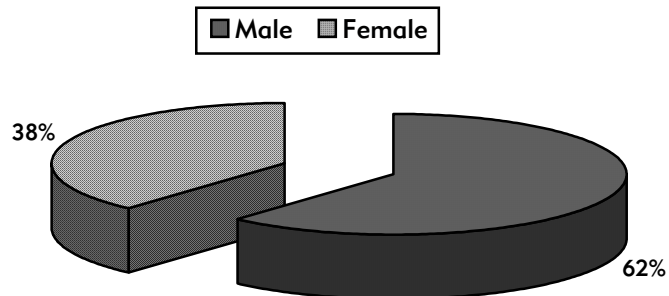
Source: Census of India 2001

Literacy Rate in Men and Women in Urban Madhya Pradesh: 2001



Source: Census of India 2001

Literacy Rate in Men and Women in Rural Madhya Pradesh: 2001

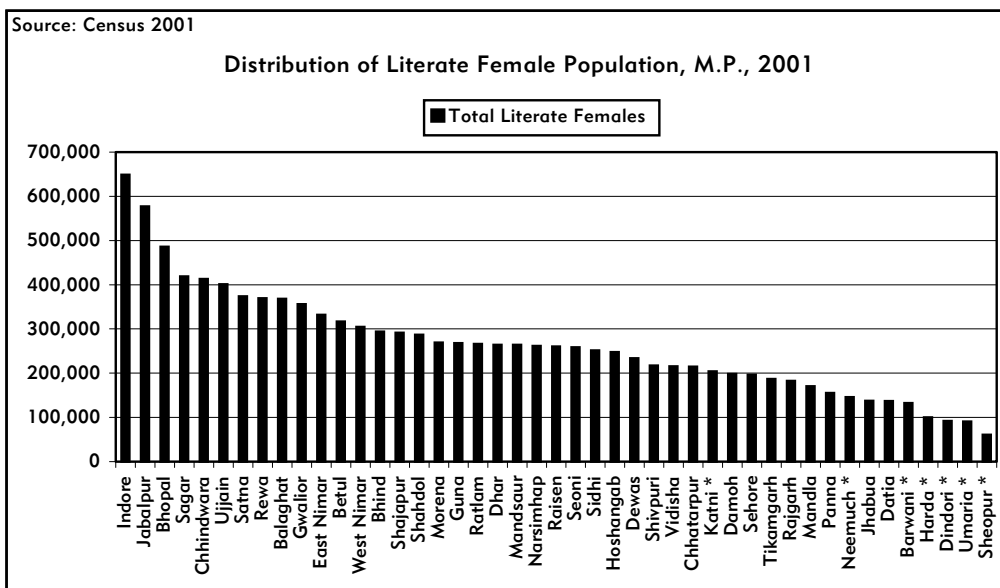


Source: Census of India 2001

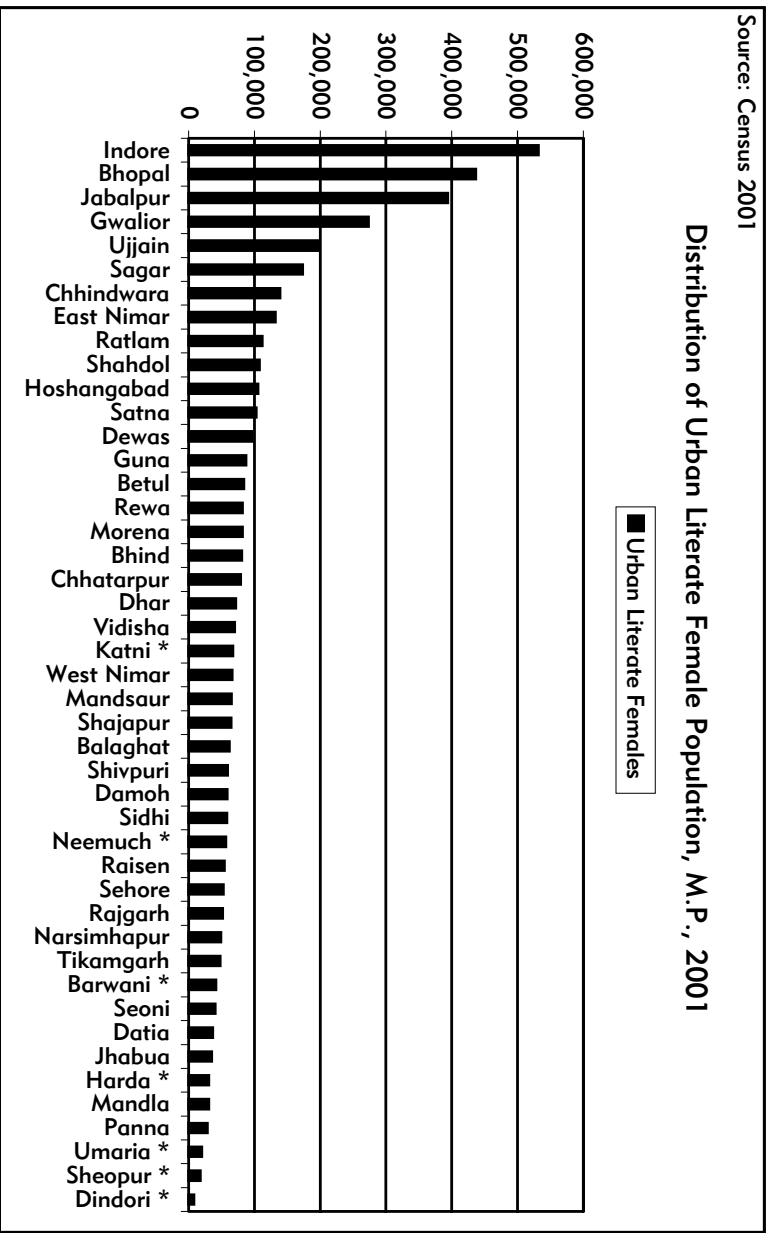
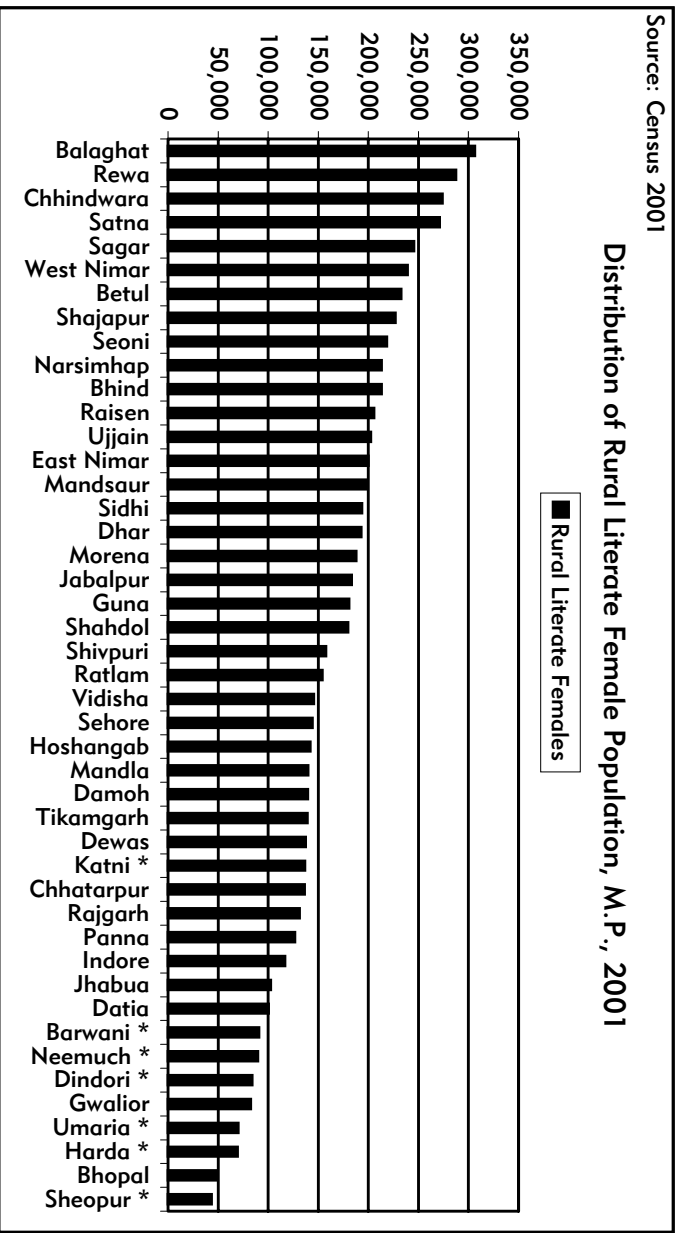
**Table 9.5**  
**Distribution of Population among Literates and Illiterates**

Distribution of Population among Literates and Illiterates							
	Total Pop.	Persons	Number of Literates		Number of illiterates		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Madhya Pradesh	60,348,023	31,592,563	19,672,274	11,920,289	28,755,460	11,771,378	16,984,082
Sheopur *	559,495	207,536	146,457	61,079	351,959	148,840	203,119
Morena	1,592,714	837,828	568,474	269,354	754,886	305,615	449,271
Bhind	1,428,559	827,663	533,921	293,742	600,896	246,981	353,915
Gwalior	1,632,109	955,356	599,253	356,103	676,753	284,064	392,689
Datia	628,240	373,358	236,341	137,017	254,882	101,891	152,991
Shivpuri	1,441,950	682,555	465,476	217,079	759,395	310,714	448,681
Guna	1,666,767	797,993	529,858	268,135	868,774	354,162	514,612
Tikamgarh	1,202,998	542,498	355,842	186,656	660,500	282,071	378,429
Chhatarpur	1,474,723	631,370	416,441	214,929	843,353	372,492	470,861
Panna	856,558	420,622	265,457	155,165	435,936	185,092	250,844
Sagar	2,021,987	1,118,993	700,223	418,770	902,994	372,982	530,012
Damoh	1,083,949	548,331	350,142	198,189	535,618	220,087	315,531
Satna	1,870,104	984,833	611,158	373,675	885,271	360,238	525,033
Rewa	1,973,306	991,410	621,967	369,443	981,896	394,720	587,176
Umaria *	515,963	247,303	156,899	90,404	268,660	108,229	160,431
Shahdol	1,575,303	767,630	480,446	287,184	807,673	324,542	483,131
Sidhi	1,831,152	759,929	508,382	251,547	1,071,223	439,448	631,775
Neemuch *	726,070	403,371	257,619	145,752	322,699	114,800	207,899
Mandsaur	1,183,724	694,046	429,667	264,379	489,678	175,452	314,226
Ratlam	1,215,393	672,715	406,791	265,924	542,678	214,071	328,607
Ujjain	1,710,982	1,014,882	613,726	401,156	696,100	269,145	426,955
Shajapur	1,290,685	748,357	456,982	291,375	542,328	212,870	329,458
Dewas	1,308,223	656,369	422,705	233,664	651,854	255,161	396,693
Jhabua	1,394,561	396,590	259,123	137,467	997,971	442,930	555,041
Dhar	1,740,329	735,243	470,857	264,386	1,005,086	419,559	585,527
Indore	2,465,827	1,575,436	926,915	648,521	890,391	362,437	527,954
West Nimar	1,529,562	780,796	475,854	304,942	748,766	308,750	440,016

Distribution of Population among Literates and Illiterates							
	Total Pop.	Persons	Number of Literates		Number of illiterates		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Barwani *	1,081,441	350,354	218,053	132,301	731,087	330,556	400,531
East Nimar	1,713,134	866,818	534,903	331,915	846,316	350,063	496,253
Rajgarh	1,254,085	548,640	365,919	182,721	705,445	283,187	422,258
Vidisha	1,214,857	608,083	392,534	215,549	606,774	255,304	351,470
Bhopal	1,843,510	1,159,823	673,981	485,842	683,687	298,668	385,019
Sehore	1,078,912	550,972	354,429	196,543	527,940	210,708	317,232
Raisen	1,125,154	658,705	398,632	260,073	466,449	199,615	266,834
Betul	1,395,175	770,252	453,686	316,566	624,923	256,270	368,653
Harda *	474,416	257,682	157,472	100,210	216,734	89,754	126,980
Hoshangabad	1,084,265	635,839	388,376	247,463	448,426	183,398	265,028
Katni *	1,064,167	555,204	351,232	203,972	508,963	197,136	311,827
Jabalpur	2,151,203	1,396,120	818,931	577,189	755,083	308,373	446,710
Narsimhapur	957,646	624,793	362,954	261,839	332,853	138,691	194,162
Dindori *	580,730	261,764	169,782	91,982	318,966	121,934	197,032
Mandla	894,236	446,998	276,499	170,499	447,238	171,457	275,781
Chhindwara	1,849,283	1,020,599	607,698	412,901	828,684	339,639	489,045
Seoni	1,166,608	636,216	377,563	258,653	530,392	211,187	319,205
Balaghat	1,497,968	870,688	502,654	368,034	627,280	238,095	389,185





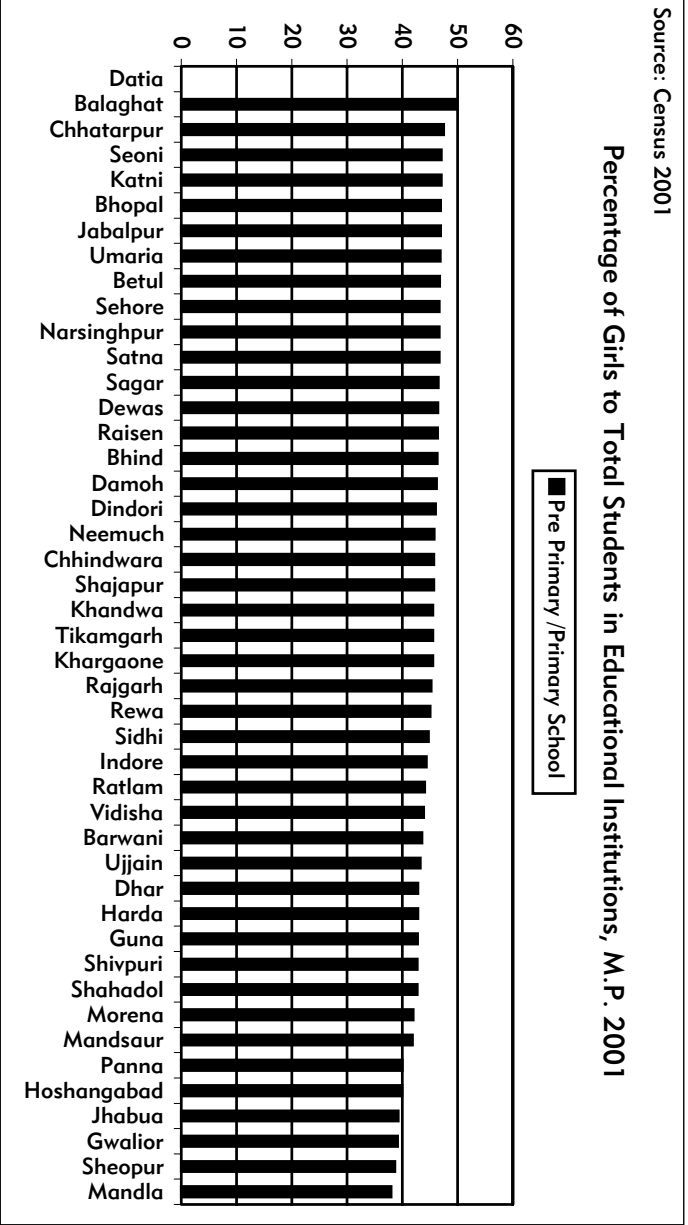
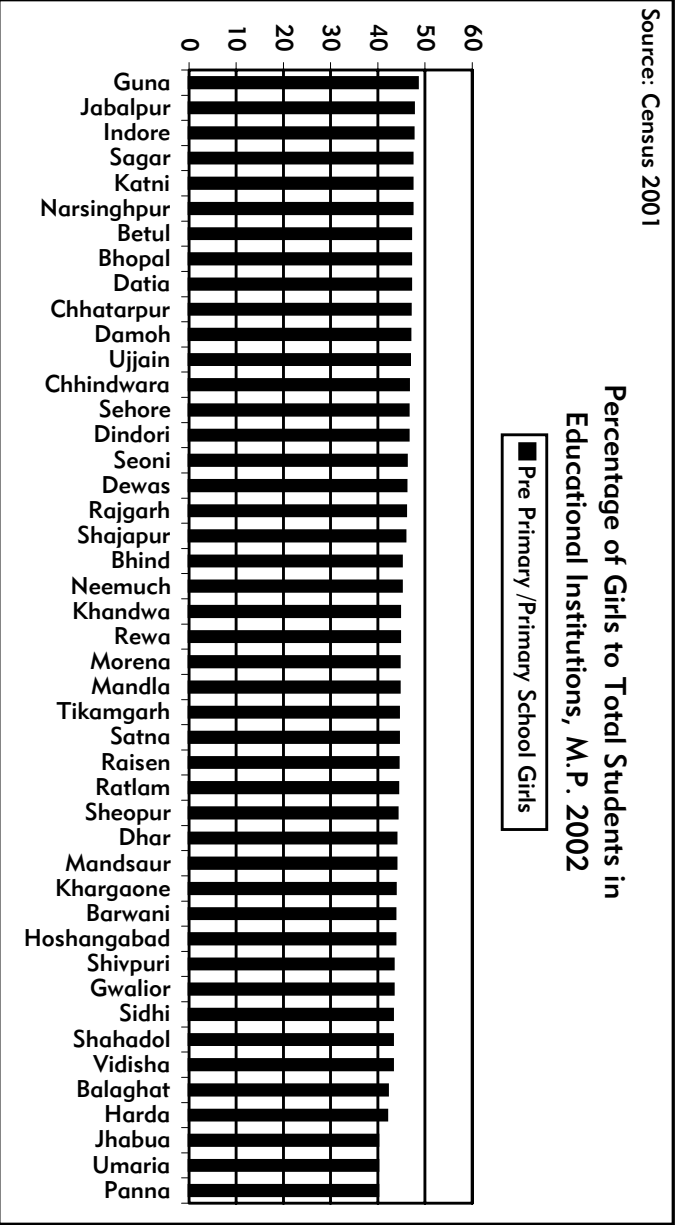


Rural literacy rate is highest at Balaghat and lowest literacy is in Sheopur. Though in Urban area highest is in Indore and lowest is in Dindori. It shows that in urban area there except Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain urban literacy rate is lower than total rural literacy.

**Table 9.6**  
**Number of Girls in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Pre Primary /Primary School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	32814	42394	38.68	44.08
2	Morena	114983	112672	41.96	44.54
3	Bhind	93652	98416	46.29	44.99
4	Gwalior	105567	116841	39.14	43.27
5	Datia	48239	50851	45.98	46.92
6	Shivpuri	111101	110956	42.67	43.28
7	Guna	82643	98048	42.76	48.38
8	Tikamgarh	98552	89319	45.53	44.41
9	Chhatarpur	127914	114975	47.46	46.85
10	Panna	66645	58730	40	39.98
11	Sagar	133722	139665	46.52	47.26
12	Damoh	67698	73613	46.22	46.77
13	Satna	116993	114981	46.67	44.35
14	Rewa	11520	130541	45.04	44.58
15	Umariya	23848	25393	46.89	40.02
16	Shahdol	101528	102818	42.67	43.1
17	Sidhi	110742	98367	44.73	43.12
18	Neemuch	34790	34979	45.79	44.99
19	Mandsaur	60342	63530	41.86	43.82
20	Ratlam	69457	68429	44.03	44.25
21	Ujjain	96490	110537	43.27	46.73
22	Shajapur	81133	83897	45.7	45.76
23	Dewas	73854	82116	46.42	45.95
24	Jhabua	60149	60608	39.27	40.03
25	Dhar	86346	97456	42.82	43.87
26	Indore	166207	132015	44.38	47.47
27	Barwani	55132	41365	43.54	43.66

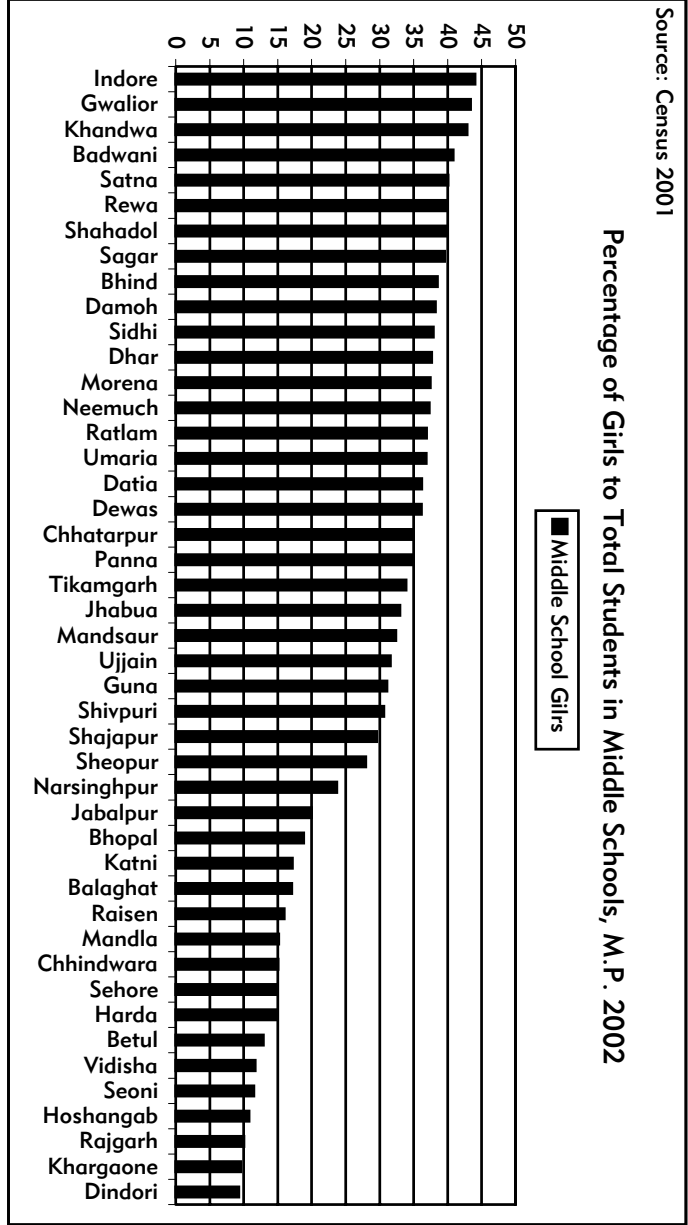
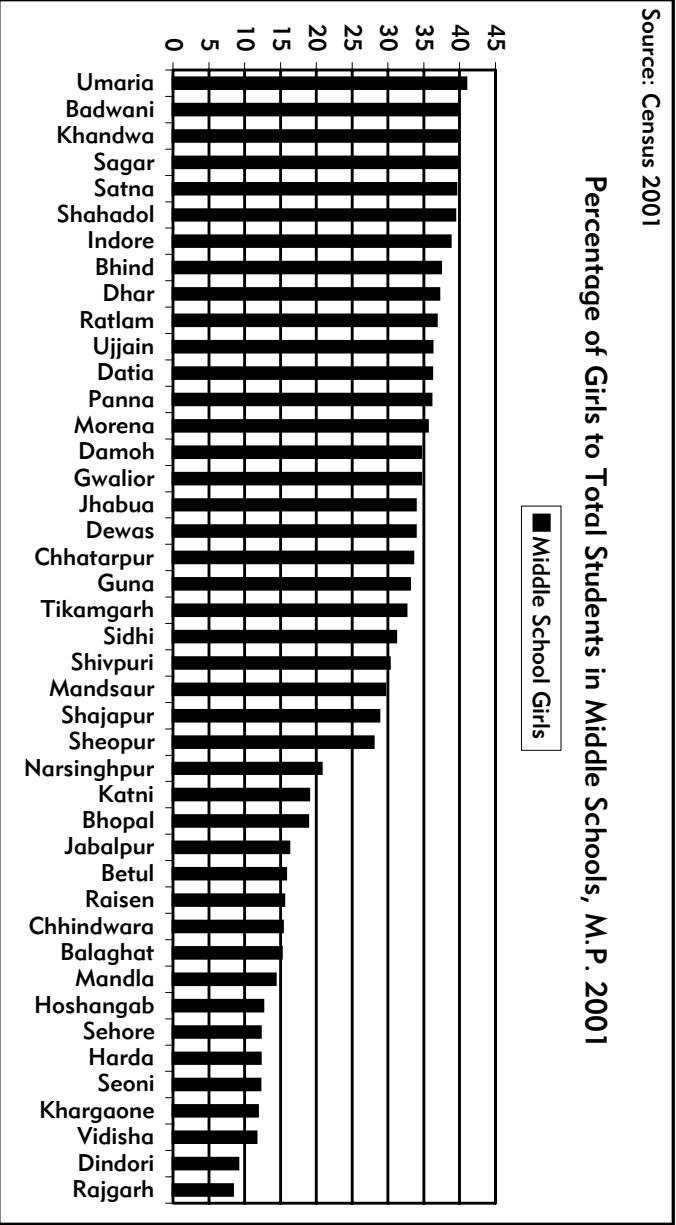
No.	District	Pre Primary /Primary School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
28	Khandwa	104182	100518	45.54	44.61
29	Khargane	73803	74456	45.52	43.67
30	Rajgarh	76547	80187	45.2	45.85
31	Vidisha	77564	77346	43.86	43.086
32	Bhopal	102057	103831	46.94	46.94
33	Raisen	76327	69915	46.41	44.3
34	Sehore	71363	74814	46.71	46.44
35	Betul	92774	92630	46.76	46.96
36	Harda	23537	24773	42.81	41.87
37	Hoshangabad	45259	56094	39.93	43.64
38	Katni	70714	64738	47.03	47.24
39	Jabalpur	121763	129138	46.92	47.57
40	Narsinghpur	59793	55287	46.69	47.21
41	Mandla	48604	58434	37.95	44.51
42	Dindori	39965	43270	46.04	46.42
43	Chhindwara	140292	134088	45.72	46.51
44	Seoni	92999	98994	47.05	46.01
45	Balaghat	115253	80488	49.63	42.06
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>3764890</b>	<b>3772447</b>	<b>44.59</b>	<b>45.06</b>



**Table 9.7**  
**Number of Girls in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Middle School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	4325	4325	27.96	27.96
2	Morena	29738	31959	35.48	37.43
3	Bhind	26585	32431	37.35	38.51
4	Gwalior	32339	44685	34.54	43.39
5	Datia	10231	10593	36.1	36.19
6	Shivpuri	19797	21769	30.19	30.63
7	Guna	16667	16937	33.04	31.08
8	Tikamgarh	17912	22281	32.5	33.89
9	Chhatarpur	21.01	23653	33.47	34.79
10	Panna	18891	20997	36	34.73
11	Sagar	43218	42910	39.6	39.56
12	Damoh	14173	16750	34.55	38.22
13	Satna	35010	39337	39.46	40.06
14	Rewa	40682	39280	42.18	39.97
15	Umariya	15766	10025	40.86	36.85
16	Shahdol	29060	29337	39.32	39.86
17	Sidhi	22755	34868	31.09	37.9
18	Neemuch	11756	10634	40.94	37.31
19	Mandsaur	12349	15026	29.55	32.38
20	Ratlam	17382	17270	36.74	36.9
21	Ujjain	22772	23279	36.15	31.6
22	Shajapur	12725	13540	28.75	29.59
23	Dewas	18002	20525	33.79	36.13
24	Jhabua	10134	10293	33.83	32.99
25	Dhar	22696	23664	37.08	37.66
26	Indore	42527	47664	38.7	44.02
27	Badwani	12393	9517	39.79	40.81

No.	District	Middle School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
28	Khandwa	22846	26620	39.66	42.89
29	Khargane	19103	16325	11.78	9.57
30	Rajgarh	14043	17575	8.29	10.05
31	Vidisha	20514	20612	11.6	11.69
32	Bhopal	40859	41702	18.79	18.85
33	Raisen	25402	25170	15.45	15.95
34	Sehore	18592	23933	12.17	14.86
35	Betul	31203	25426	15.73	12.89
36	Harda	6272	7490	12.17	14.86
37	Hoshangabad	14180	13847	12.51	10.77
38	Katni	28489	23505	18.95	17.15
39	Jabalpur	41934	54262	16.16	19.99
40	Narsinghpur	26475	27746	20.67	23.69
41	Mandla	18260	19920	14.26	15.17
42	Dindori	7848	8639	9.04	9.27
43	Chhindwara	46913	43404	15.29	15.06
44	Seoni	23972	24747	12.13	11.5
45	Balaghat	35136	32616	15.13	17.05
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	1023830	1086988	12.13	12.98



**Table 9.8**  
**Number of Girls in Educational Institutions**

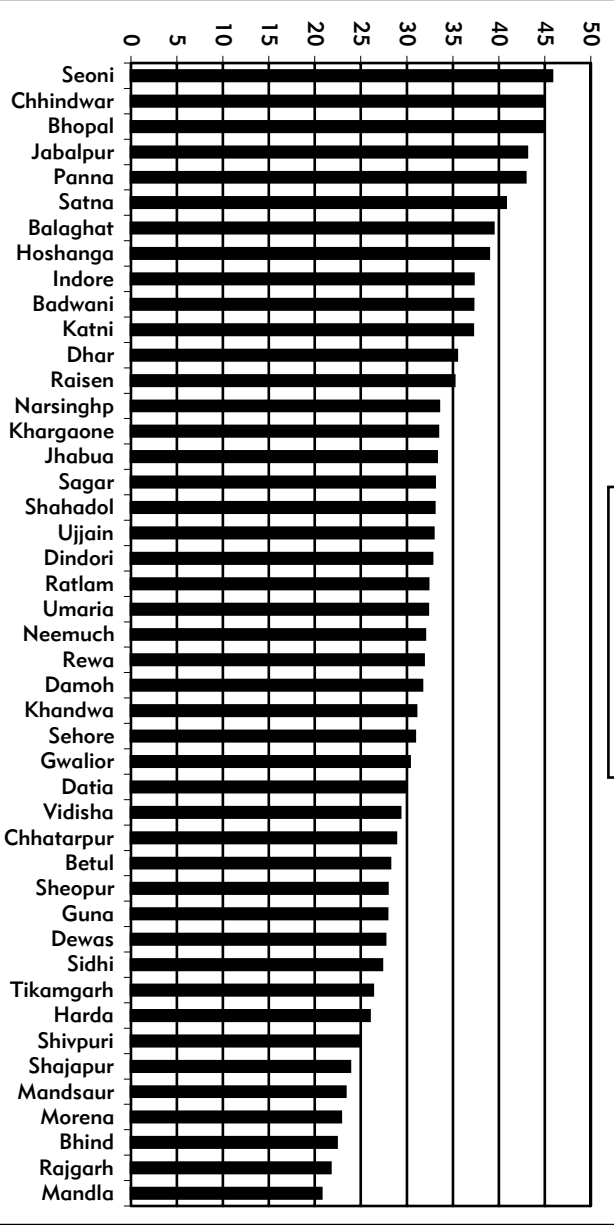
No.	District	High School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	1384	1517	28.74	27.88
2	Morena	8133	4911	30.00	22.81
3	Bhind	4785	5133	25.63	22.36
4	Gwalior	15348	4670	39.08	30.31
5	Datia	2259	1992	30.89	29.98
6	Shivpuri	4553	5049	26.19	24.91
7	Guna	5087	4581	28.47	27.86
8	Tikamgarh	7087	5372	24.54	26.28
9	Chhatarpur	5654	6355	28.29	28.82
10	Panna	7481	8990	41.28	42.89
11	Sagar	13643	13073	33.02	33.03
12	Damoh	4857	6677	30.41	31.64
13	Satna	10265	27176	27.84	40.74
14	Rewa	20953	24365	34.87	31.83
15	Umariya	2781	2855	33.06	32.29
16	Shahdol	10322	10340	33	33
17	Sidhi	7661	7661	27.3	27.3
18	Neemuch	3459	3517	36.92	31.98
19	Mandsaur	4258	4136	24.46	23.33
20	Ratlam	4870	4870	32.32	32.32
21	Ujjain	6676	2108	33.82	32.88
22	Shajapur	3365	1422	24.26	23.8
23	Dewas	5351	6031	26.41	27.64
24	Jhabua	3774	4097	33.32	33.25
25	Dhar	6811	8150	32.48	35.43
26	Indore	18656	9922	38.13	37.24
27	Badwani	3361	3697	35.11	37.22



No.	District	High School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
28	Khandwa	5368	5488	31.45	31.02
29	Khargane	6558	5262	35.03	33.39
30	Rajgarh	3899	4355	20.24	21.7
31	Vidisha	4041	4080	29.35	29.26
32	Bhopal	18582	18958	44.77	44.78
33	Raisen	6630	5080	34.18	35.16
34	Sehore	5248	6407	28.35	30.87
35	Betul	9466	5930	4.37	28.18
36	Harda	857	892	25.65	25.93
37	Hoshangabad	2107	4428	40.13	38.91
38	Katni	9150	6387	47.96	37.17
39	Jabalpur	16582	22874	43.24	43.05
40	Narsinghpur	5446	5446	33.48	33.48
41	Mandla	1682	1862	1666	20.71
42	Dindori	2632	2895	29.43	32.76
43	Chhindwara	16333	21969	41.5	44.85
44	Seoni	5189	6126	35.51	45.79
45	Balaghat	12079	10079	43.74	39.39
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>324677</b>	<b>327184</b>	<b>33.81</b>	<b>3382</b>

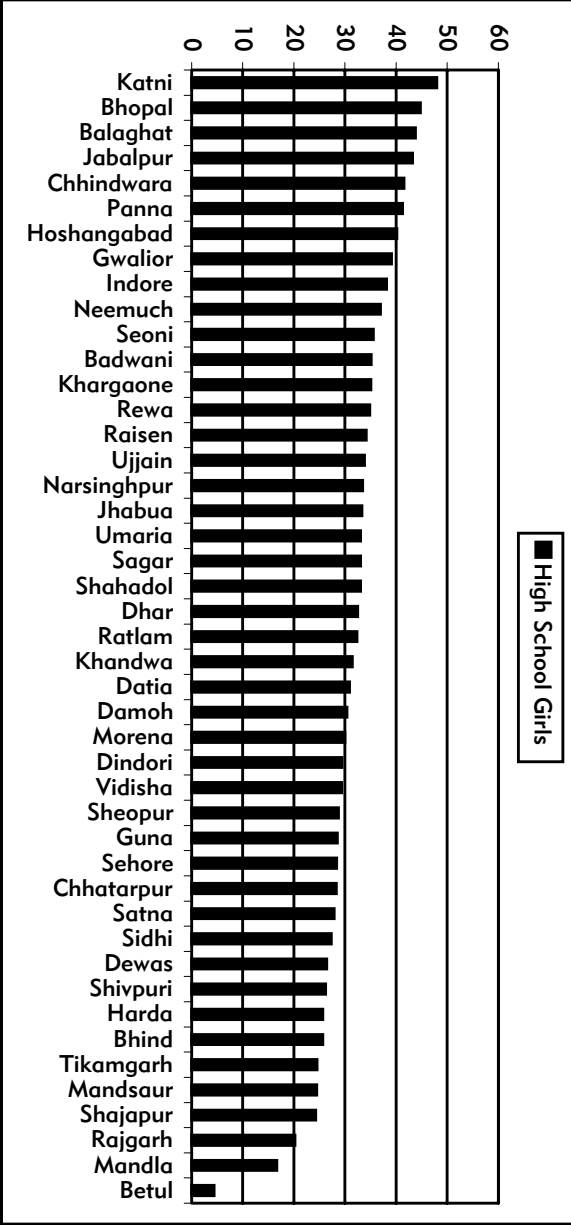
Source: Census 2001

Percentage of Girls to Total Students in High Schools, M.P. 2002



Source: Census 2001

Percentage of Girls to Total Students in High Schools, M.P. 2001



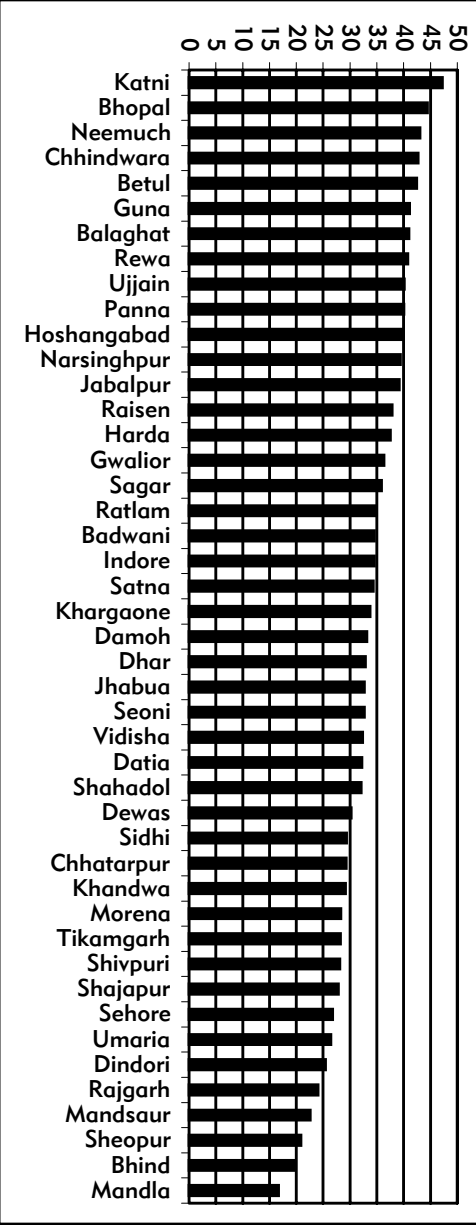
**Table 9.9**  
**Number of Girls in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Higher Secondary School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	448	725	20.83	28.21
2	Morena	5244	3130	28.29	22.71
3	Bhind	1981	2712	19.55	26.14
4	Gwalior	9685	2744	36.35	23.73
5	Datia	1529	1832	32.2	30.88
6	Shivpuri	2372	5665	28.12	29.46
7	Guna	2825	2584	41.11	30.36
8	Tikamgarh	4290	2180	28.2	27.69
9	Chhatarpur	2926	3397	29.3	30.07
10	Panna	4624	5690	40.02	41.38
11	Sagar	4813	5543	35.84	34.79
12	Damoh	1836	2310	33.12	32.23
13	Satna	7943	15042	34.35	38.08
14	Rewa	12650	16130	40.77	45.22
15	Umariya	2910	873	26.46	32.54
16	Shahdol	4548	4572	32.04	32.01
17	Sidhi	3407	3407	29.37	29.37
18	Neemuch	4798	1923	43.00	30.56
19	Mandsaur	1809	1796	22.56	22.63
20	Ratlam	2897	2897	34.74	34.74
21	Ujjain	4884	6689	40.09	34.61
22	Shajapur	2053	3761	27.84	20.01
23	Dewas	2857	2850	30.23	29.27
24	Jhabua	1919	1878	32.70	32.17
25	Dhar	3160	3578	32.86	34.49
26	Indore	9080	9858	34.51	34.74
27	Badwani	1761	1938	34.54	34.55

No.	District	Higher Secondary School			
		Number of girls		Percentage of girls To Total Students	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
28	Khandwa	2915	3591	29.12	32.35
29	Khargane	3355	2720	33.7	38.20
30	Rajgarh	1563	1533	24.04	38.95
31	Vidisha	2305	2324	32.33	32.37
32	Bhopal	9890	10089	44.43	44.41
33	Raisen	2976	1867	37.82	35.35
34	Sehore	1481	1870	26.75	31.5
35	Betul	4706	3882	42.43	45.29
36	Harda	1830	2224	37.53	40.92
37	Hoshangabad	6138	3687	40.00	36.31
38	Katni	5880	2963	47.21	42.14
39	Jabalpur	10153	15318	39.18	46.1
40	Narsinghpur	5677	5677	39.39	39.39
41	Mandla	1094	1144	16.66	17.79
42	Dindori	524	776	25.42	31.46
43	Chhindwara	19809	19095	42.71	41.88
44	Seoni	2251	2579	32.68	34.76
45	Balaghat	5429	54.29	41.00	41.00
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	197225	199372	35.47	35.47

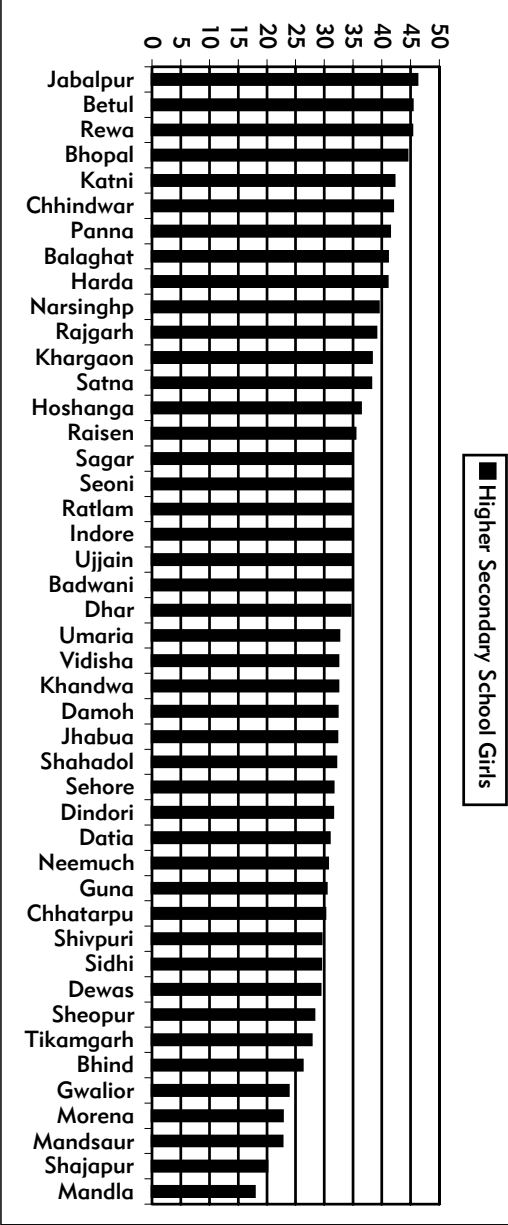
Source: Census 2001

Percentage of Girls to Total Students in  
Higher Secondary Schools, M.P. 2001



Source: Census 2001

Percentage of Girls to Total Students in  
Higher Secondary Schools, M.P. 2002



**Table - 9.10**  
**Literacy Rate by Sex**

	Area	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Madhya Pradesh	Total	31,592,563	19,672,274	11,920,289	63.7	76.1	50.3
	Rural	20,772,257	13,392,005	7,380,252	57.8	71.7	42.8
	Urban	10,820,306	6,280,269	4,540,037	79.4	87.4	70.5
Sheopur *	Total	207,536	146,457	61,079	46.4	61.8	29.1
	Rural	159,658	116,237	43,421	42.6	58.6	24.6
	Urban	47,878	30,220	17,658	66.1	78.2	52.2
Morena	Total	837,828	568,474	269,354	64.7	79.9	46.2
	Rural	621,268	433,560	187,708	61.6	77.9	41.6
	Urban	216,560	134,914	81,646	75.6	86.9	62.3
Bhind	Total	827,663	533,921	293,742	70.5	83.2	55.2
	Rural	615,681	402,636	213,045	69.1	82.4	53.0
	Urban	211,982	131,285	80,697	75.0	85.7	62.3
Gwalior	Total	955,356	599,253	356,103	69.4	80.4	56.4
	Rural	283,522	201,030	82,492	53.4	69.2	34.4
	Urban	671,834	398,223	273,611	79.4	87.5	69.9
Datia	Total	373,358	236,341	137,017	71.8	84.3	57.2
	Rural	282,613	182,268	100,345	70.0	83.5	54.1
	Urban	90,745	54,073	36,672	78.3	87.2	68.0
Shivpuri	Total	682,555	465,476	217,079	58.9	74.1	40.8
	Rural	531,570	373,936	157,634	55.4	71.8	36.0
	Urban	150,985	91,540	59,445	75.2	85.2	63.7
Guna	Total	797,993	529,858	268,135	59.5	74.1	42.9
	Rural	577,626	396,871	180,755	55.3	71.0	37.2
	Urban	220,367	132,987	87,380	74.7	85.4	62.8
Tikamgarh	Total	542,498	355,842	186,656	55.7	68.7	41.0
	Rural	421,102	282,179	138,923	52.8	66.4	37.3
	Urban	121,396	73,663	47,733	69.0	79.3	57.6

	Area	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Chhatarpur	Total	631,370	416,441	214,929	53.3	65.3	39.3
	Rural	433,752	297,669	136,083	47.4	60.3	32.3
	Urban	197,618	118,772	78,846	73.2	82.2	62.8
Panna	Total	420,622	265,457	155,165	61.4	73.3	48.0
	Rural	351,569	224,800	126,769	59.1	71.6	45.1
	Urban	69,053	40,657	28,396	76.4	84.9	66.7
Sagar	Total	1,118,993	700,223	418,770	67.7	79.4	54.4
	Rural	706,304	460,763	245,541	61.3	74.7	45.9
	Urban	412,689	239,460	173,229	82.5	90.3	73.6
Damoh	Total	548,331	350,142	198,189	61.8	74.7	47.3
	Rural	407,510	268,085	139,425	57.1	71.1	41.4
	Urban	140,821	82,057	58,764	80.9	89.4	71.5
Satna	Total	984,833	611,158	373,675	64.6	77.1	51.0
	Rural	732,363	461,330	271,033	61.0	74.5	46.7
	Urban	252,470	149,828	102,642	77.9	86.7	67.8
Rewa	Total	991,410	621,967	369,443	62.0	75.6	47.6
	Rural	785,633	498,120	287,513	59.2	73.5	44.2
	Urban	205,777	123,847	81,930	76.0	85.7	64.9
Umaria *	Total	247,303	156,899	90,404	59.1	72.9	44.5
	Rural	196,532	126,296	70,236	56.5	70.7	41.4
	Urban	50,771	30,603	20,168	72.3	83.3	60.2
Shahdol	Total	767,630	480,446	287,184	58.7	71.8	45.0
	Rural	504,354	324,599	179,755	52.2	66.4	37.7
	Urban	263,276	155,847	107,429	77.0	86.3	66.7
Sidhi	Total	759,929	508,382	251,547	52.3	67.4	36.0
	Rural	603,174	409,594	193,580	48.8	64.4	32.2
	Urban	156,755	98,788	57,967	72.2	83.6	58.6
Neemuch *	Total	403,371	257,619	145,752	66.2	82.5	49.0
	Rural	266,572	177,081	89,491	61.1	79.8	41.8
	Urban	136,799	80,538	56,261	78.7	89.3	67.4

	Area	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Mandsaur	Total	694,046	429,667	264,379	70.3	85.2	54.7
	Rural	540,403	341,291	199,112	67.8	84.0	50.9
	Urban	153,643	88,376	65,267	81.1	90.5	71.1
Ratlam	Total	672,715	406,791	265,924	67.2	79.5	54.3
	Rural	415,942	261,778	154,164	60.8	75.1	45.9
	Urban	256,773	145,013	111,760	80.9	88.9	72.5
Ujjain	Total	1,014,882	613,726	401,156	70.9	83.0	57.9
	Rural	552,275	350,014	202,261	64.2	79.1	48.4
	Urban	462,607	263,712	198,895	80.9	88.9	72.3
Shajapur	Total	748,357	456,982	291,375	70.9	83.3	57.4
	Rural	591,611	364,680	226,931	69.1	82.1	55.1
	Urban	156,746	92,302	64,444	78.2	88.4	67.2
Dewas	Total	656,369	422,705	233,664	60.9	75.7	45.0
	Rural	422,784	285,422	137,362	54.6	71.3	36.8
	Urban	233,585	137,283	96,302	77.1	87.0	66.3
Jhabua	Total	396,590	259,123	137,467	36.9	48.0	25.7
	Rural	314,406	212,088	102,318	32.3	43.5	21.1
	Urban	82,184	47,035	35,149	80.5	88.8	71.6
Dhar	Total	735,243	470,857	264,386	52.5	65.7	38.6
	Rural	554,804	362,106	192,698	47.8	61.6	33.6
	Urban	180,439	108,751	71,688	75.0	84.5	64.0
Indore	Total	1,575,436	926,915	648,521	75.2	84.6	64.8
	Rural	348,500	231,787	116,713	57.5	74.2	39.8
	Urban	1,226,936	695,128	531,808	82.3	88.7	75.2
West Nimar	Total	780,796	475,854	304,942	63.0	74.8	50.6
	Rural	625,029	386,039	238,990	60.2	72.5	47.2
	Urban	155,767	89,815	65,952	78.1	86.9	68.7
Barwani *	Total	350,354	218,053	132,301	41.5	51.0	31.8
	Rural	251,498	160,796	90,702	35.4	44.7	25.8
	Urban	98,856	57,257	41,599	74.5	83.8	64.7



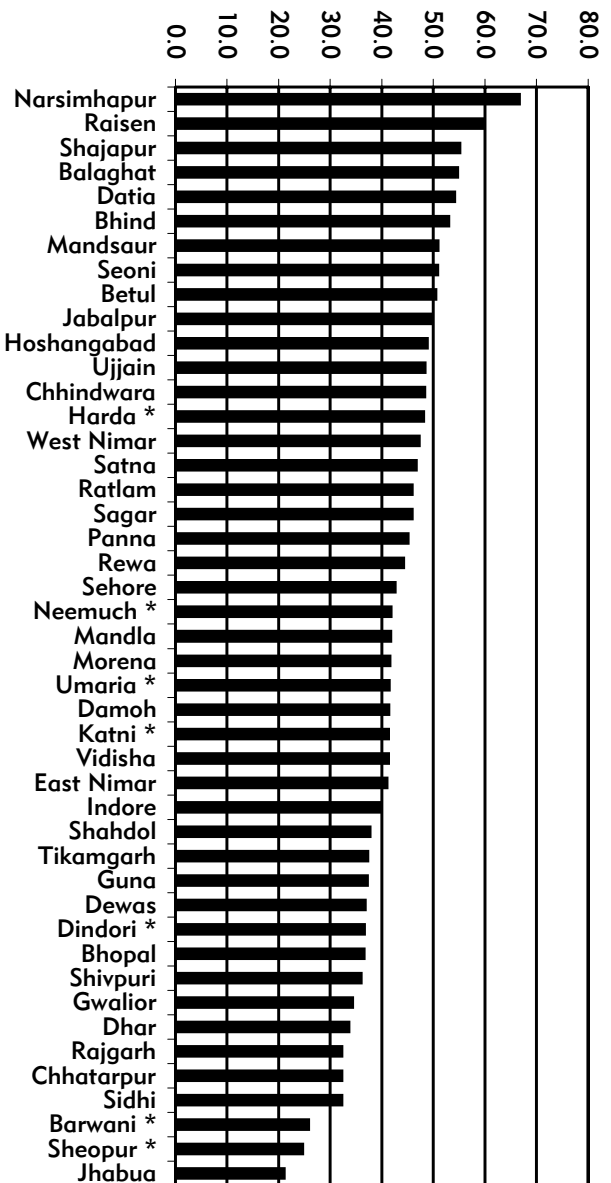
	Area	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
East Nimar	Total	866,818	534,903	331,915	61.8	73.7	48.9
	Rural	563,717	363,681	200,036	55.8	69.6	41.0
	Urban	303,101	171,222	131,879	77.2	84.5	69.4
Rajgarh	Total	548,640	365,919	182,721	53.7	69.1	37.1
	Rural	417,854	286,719	131,135	49.7	66.0	32.3
	Urban	130,786	79,200	51,586	72.3	83.8	59.7
Vidisha	Total	608,083	392,534	215,549	61.8	74.2	47.4
	Rural	438,460	292,844	145,616	57.3	71.0	41.3
	Urban	169,623	99,690	69,933	77.6	85.7	68.3
Bhopal	Total	1,159,823	673,981	485,842	74.6	81.9	66.4
	Rural	151,752	102,573	49,179	52.7	66.9	36.5
	Urban	1,008,071	571,408	436,663	79.6	85.4	73.1
Sehore	Total	550,972	354,429	196,543	63.1	77.3	47.4
	Rural	424,633	280,669	143,964	59.8	75.4	42.6
	Urban	126,339	73,760	52,579	77.4	85.6	68.2
Raisen	Total	658,705	398,632	260,073	72.2	81.6	61.3
	Rural	524,331	318,866	205,465	70.8	80.6	59.6
	Urban	134,374	79,766	54,608	77.9	85.8	68.7
Betul	Total	770,252	453,686	316,566	66.4	76.8	55.6
	Rural	578,560	345,824	232,736	62.0	73.2	50.5
	Urban	191,692	107,862	83,830	84.5	91.1	77.4
Harda *	Total	257,682	157,472	100,210	66.5	77.9	54.1
	Rural	185,620	116,102	69,518	61.7	74.1	48.1
	Urban	72,062	41,370	30,692	83.4	91.0	74.9
Hoshangabad	Total	635,839	388,376	247,463	70.0	80.8	57.8
	Rural	389,046	247,085	141,961	63.0	75.6	48.8
	Urban	246,793	141,291	105,502	84.8	91.9	76.9
Katni *	Total	555,204	351,232	203,972	63.6	77.9	48.2
	Rural	397,229	260,638	136,591	58.5	74.7	41.3
	Urban	157,975	90,594	67,381	81.5	89.2	73.0

	Area	Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Jabalpur	Total	1,396,120	818,931	577,189	75.7	84.6	65.9
	Rural	490,334	306,991	183,343	63.8	76.8	49.7
	Urban	905,786	511,940	393,846	84.2	90.0	77.6
Narsimhapur	Total	624,793	362,954	261,839	77.7	86.1	68.5
	Rural	513,077	300,016	213,061	76.4	85.2	66.7
	Urban	111,716	62,938	48,778	84.4	90.7	77.5
Dindori *	Total	261,764	169,782	91,982	54.2	70.0	38.2
	Rural	242,992	158,974	84,018	52.8	68.9	36.6
	Urban	18,772	10,808	7,964	81.0	90.6	70.8
Mandla	Total	446,998	276,499	170,499	59.6	73.7	45.5
	Rural	378,422	238,501	139,921	56.5	71.4	41.7
	Urban	68,576	37,998	30,578	85.2	92.1	77.9
Chhindwara	Total	1,020,599	607,698	412,901	65.8	76.4	54.6
	Rural	699,987	426,185	273,802	60.5	72.3	48.3
	Urban	320,612	181,513	139,099	81.3	88.5	73.4
Seoni	Total	636,216	377,563	258,653	65.6	77.2	53.8
	Rural	546,140	327,643	218,497	63.2	75.3	50.8
	Urban	90,076	49,920	40,156	85.8	92.2	79.0
Balaghat	Total	870,688	502,654	368,034	68.7	80.6	57.2
	Rural	732,048	425,639	306,409	66.7	79.1	54.7
	Urban	138,640	77,015	61,625	82.1	90.1	74.0

Source : Census of India 2001

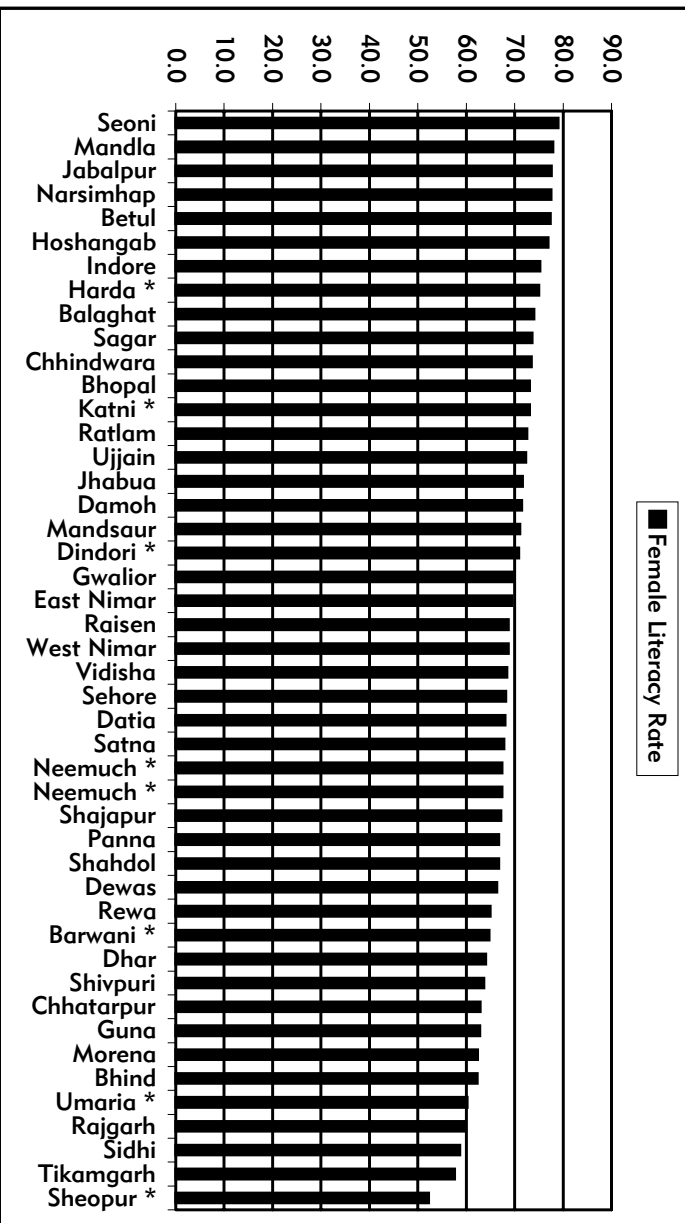
Source: Census 2001, India

Rural Literacy Rate by Sex, M.P. 2001



Source: Census 2001, India

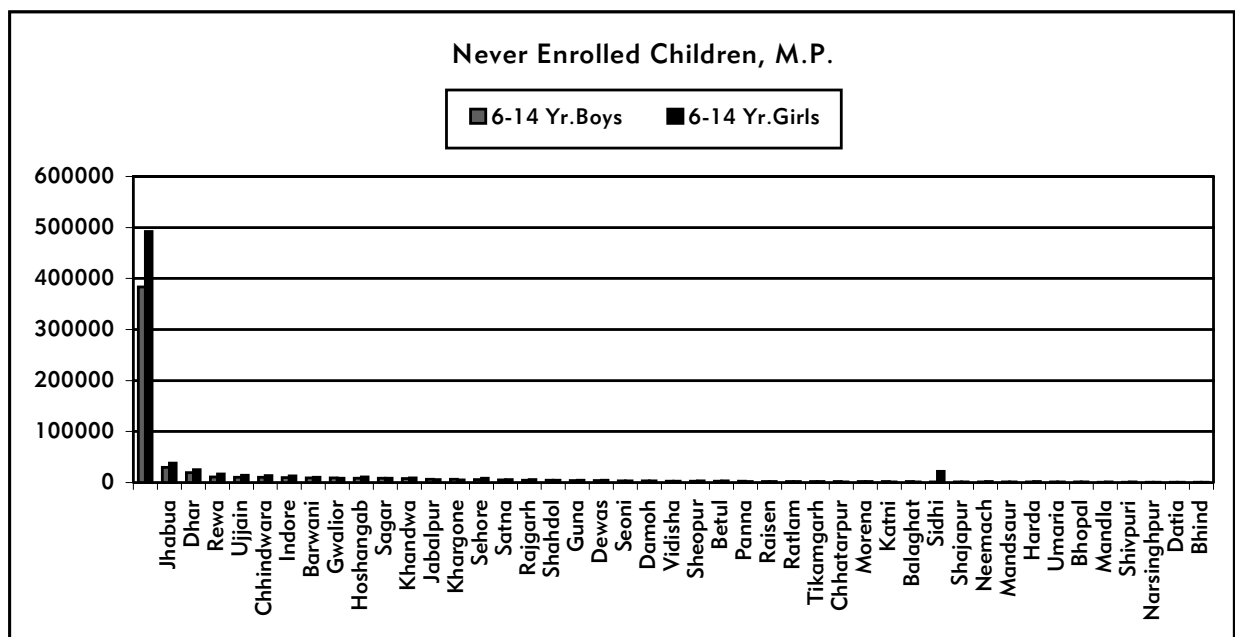
Urban Literacy Rate by Sex, M.P. 2001



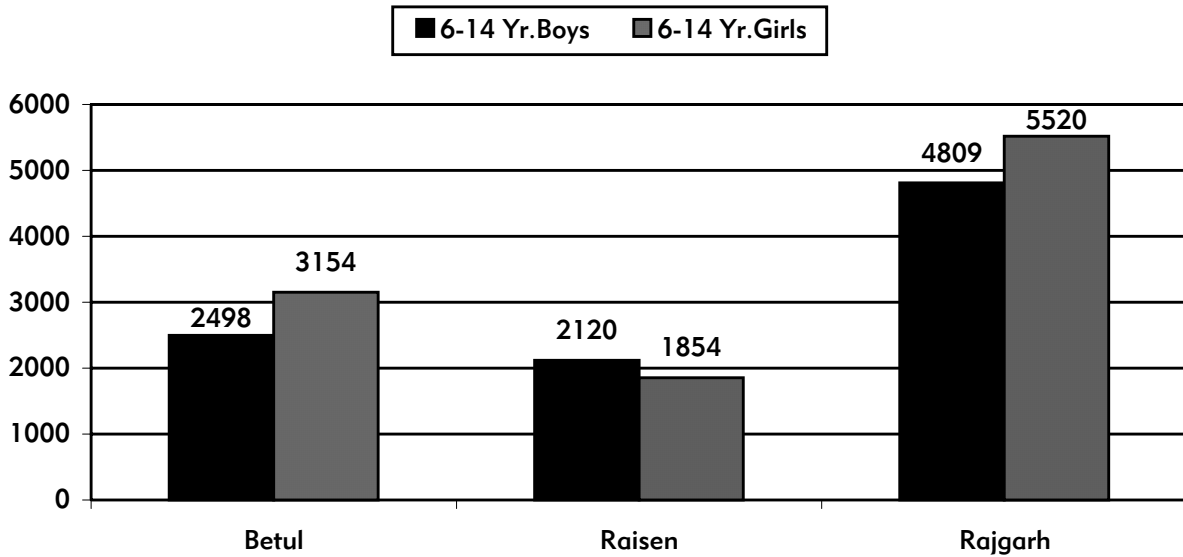
**Table - 9.11**  
**Never Enrolled Children, M.P.,2002-03**

Distric	Never Enrolled Boys (6-14 years)					Never Enrolled Girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total
Betul	91	2089	289	29	2498	122	2650	342	40	3154
Raisen	392	661	842	225	2120	324	619	743	168	1854
Rajgarh	1146	148	3079	436	4809	1290	270	3449	511	5520
Sehore	1469	1619	2253	775	6116	1858	2352	2911	1001	8122
Guna	750	1167	1848	232	3997	824	1183	2163	212	4382
Dhar	1208	14759	2955	789	19711	1724	18561	3492	1299	25076
Rewa	1996	4449	3750	1047	11242	3333	6138	5418	1718	16607
Satna	934	1852	1739	572	5097	1045	2097	2135	551	5828
Shahdol	584	2310	704	652	4250	542	2109	1385	763	4799
Umaria	89	700	234	65	1088	132	873	258	87	1350
Sidhi	223	744	441	96	1504	3619	9426	7364	1720	22129
Chhatarpur	633	186	866	127	1812	461	134	748	88	1431
Panna	683	664	766	221	2334	536	496	705	170	1907
Tikamgarh	495	190	1083	93	1861	494	204	1119	80	1897
Mandsaur	343	53	748	158	1302	351	71	777	145	1344
Neemach	201	188	685	311	1385	457	435	666	345	1903
Ratlam	449	518	692	202	1861	632	615	827	183	2257
Bhind	221	16	322	116	675	160	15	276	76	527
Damoh	776	711	1318	215	3020	720	760	1363	234	3077
Datia	181	36	440	73	730	143	26	474	64	707
Dewas	721	1312	1410	261	3704	933	1390	1753	448	4524
Jhabua	820	28789	352	85	30046	1011	36576	325	107	38019
Khandwa	778	4285	1921	558	7542	910	5180	2264	543	8897
Khargone	807	3969	1154	252	6182	700	3421	1129	163	5413
Barwani	579	7421	1121	218	9339	515	8613	935	160	10223
Mandla	53	553	258	41	905	76	713	334	58	1181
Dindori	33	512	102	12	659	35	510	117	31	693
Morena	397	90	1049	257	1793	390	62	1351	316	2119

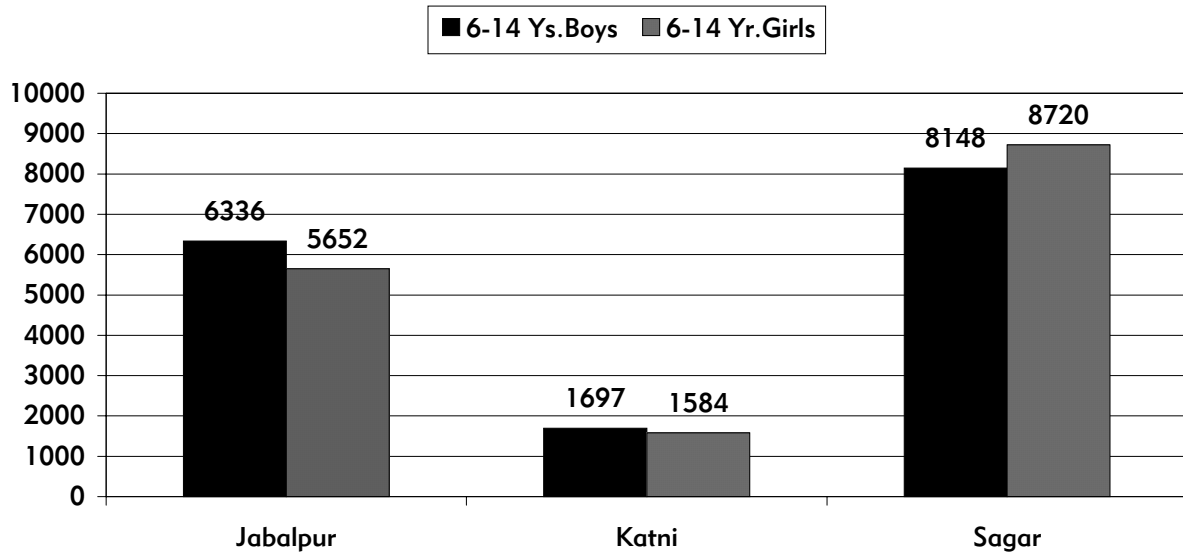
Distric	Never Enrolled Boys (6-14 years)					Never Enrolled Girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total
Sheopur	413	992	1224	89	2718	388	1331	1480	94	3293
Seoni	293	1418	0	1463	3174	252	1752	0	1435	3439
Shajapur	434	67	688	199	1388	306	42	635	149	1132
Shivpuri	212	201	319	163	895	412	309	446	272	1439
Vidisha	584	258	1575	414	2831	578	224	1518	403	2723
Balaghat	134	588	872	60	1654	128	478	836	51	1493
Gwalior	2421	1483	3862	1208	8974	2549	669	4247	1050	8515
Bhopal	195	59	137	697	1088	225	67	310	748	1350
Narsinghpur	166	165	491	56	878	180	179	476	53	888
Hoshangabad	1320	1156	1648	4117	8241	1726	1507	2158	5395	10786
Harda	238	572	294	144	1248	329	788	447	251	1815
Indore	1674	541	2582	4796	9593	2243	799	3382	6212	12636
Chhindwara	928	5712	3296	174	10110	1107	8174	4240	260	13781
Ujjain	3987	386	4675	1242	10290	5383	502	6599	1685	14169
Jabalpur	1029	2231	1319	1757	6336	979	1996	912	1765	5652
Katni	458	714	397	128	1697	388	601	380	215	1584
Sagar	2185	2018	3364	581	8148	2183	1984	3875	678	8720



### 3 Districts with Higher Rate of Never Enrolled Children, M.P.



### 3 Districts with Lower Rate of Never Enrolled Children, M.P.



**Table 9.12**  
**Number of Female Teachers in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Pre Primary / Primary School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	381	412	26.98	25.08
2	Morena	964	913	17.52	16.87
3	Bhind	502	502	12.13	12.13
4	Gwalior	3070	2978	46.4	46.01
5	Datia	387	408	20.26	21.53
6	Shivpuri	1380	1574	25.68	25.35
7	Guna	1487	1024	26.78	23.21
8	Tikamgarh	1139	951	31.21	26.71
9	Chhatarpur	1240	1000	34.66	28.86
10	Panna	965	942	31.74	33.3
11	Sagar	2104	2263	34.97	32.74
12	Damoh	951	954	26.05	28.52
13	Satna	969	969	20.52	20.52
14	Rewa	952	925	22.26	17.23
15	Umaria	266	213	21.26	20.42
16	Shahadol	792	808	19.09	19.28
17	Sidhi	952	952	23.68	23.68
18	Neemuch	727	324	34.94	18
19	Mandsaur	1029	1211	36.37	34.46
20	Ratlam	1943	1889	42.32	41.84
21	Ujjain	3053	2827	47.62	45.92
22	Shajapur	367	365	35.8	35.68
23	Dewas	1046	1240	28.38	29.07
24	Jhabua	1157	1225	28.09	29.85
25	Dhar	1262	1641	25.09	30.07
26	Indore	3613	3580	60.61	59.92

No.	District	Pre Primary / Primary School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
27	Badwani	648	462	35.68	36.12
28	Khandwa	1302	1359	36.83	36.45
29	Khargaone	960	727	28.13	23.1
30	Rajgarh	1135	1198	27.72	27.5
31	Vidisha	1751	1754	35.08	35.12
32	Bhopal	1870	1868	69.36	68.98
33	Raisen	958	1075	27.44	29.47
34	Sehore	500	703	19.11	22.28
35	Betul	1021	1085	25.33	25.57
36	Harda	236	249	24.69	39.68
37	Hoshangabad	786	822	31.77	32.67
38	Katni	1100	742	21.07	29.88
39	Jabalpur	1954	2831	39.01	56.38
40	Narsinghpur	727	715	23.47	24.93
41	Mandla	563	553	20.5	20.32
42	Dindori	429	427	21.08	21.22
43	Chhindwara	1813	1935	27.12	31.15
44	Seoni	1100	1004	21.07	19.59
45	Balaghat	1359	1089	29.61	26.13
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>52910</b>	<b>52688</b>	<b>30.45</b>	<b>30.68</b>



**Table 9.13**  
**Number of Female Teachers in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Middle School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	77	96	18.92	18.08
2	Morena	503	289	18.55	12.44
3	Bhind	247	247	12.25	12.25
4	Gwalior	2244	2244	47.61	47.61
5	Datia	163	197	17.12	20.1
6	Shivpuri	517	651	26.98	27.39
7	Guna	461	522	30.03	27.15
8	Tikamgarh	436	476	21.1	21.92
9	Chhatarpur	996	956	30.81	31.27
10	Panna	224	234	31.55	31.75
11	Sagar	900	994	36.3	34.57
12	Damoh	615	493	32.05	29.31
13	Satna	832	832	28.68	28.68
14	Rewa	848	1127	28.56	20.85
15	Umaria	242	242	19.07	19.07
16	Shahadol	859	871	22.17	22.4
17	Sidhi	612	612	24.8	24.8
18	Neemuch	361	182	31.17	18.2
19	Mandsaur	503	581	30.84	33.45
20	Ratlam	860	860	38.5	38.5
21	Ujjain	1377	1397	37.99	44.5
22	Shajapur	181	181	33.33	33.33
23	Dewas	930	1028	42.64	41.87
24	Jhabua	528	580	25.84	26.53
25	Dhar	810	1052	28.14	32.2
26	Indore	4961	4995	65.92	65.93

No.	District	Middle School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
27	Badwani	307	215	17.23	22.21
28	Khandwa	457	478	32.85	32.83
29	Khargaone	760	442	24.76	19.33
30	Rajgarh	497	557	24.83	27.18
31	Vidisha	642	663	35.45	35.27
32	Bhopal	2587	2628	70.43	68.42
33	Raisen	457	418	24.39	28
34	Sehore	493	528	31.72	28.95
35	Betul	264	268	20.17	19.84
36	Harda	84	91	21.48	22.14
37	Hoshangabad	210	270	24.91	29.28
38	Katni	462	577	24.39	32.75
39	Jabalpur	1556	2076	44.75	61.82
40	Narsinghpur	290	290	25.62	25.62
41	Mandla	152	147	16.26	16.12
42	Dindori	112	112	15.66	15.71
43	Chhindwara	609	735	26.35	29.06
44	Seoni	462	462	24.39	24.39
45	Balaghat	828	828	27.74	27.74
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>32510</b>	<b>33724</b>	<b>33.85</b>	<b>33.99</b>

**Table 9.14**  
**Number of Female Teachers in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	High School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	4	6	9.3	8.7
2	Morena	126	99	18.31	15.37
3	Bhind	65	65	13.24	13.24
4	Gwalior	622	622	43.86	43.86
5	Datia	67	83	25.87	30.86
6	Shivpuri	71	108	28.17	34.73
7	Guna	90	121	39.47	33.33
8	Tikamgarh	157	143	25.28	28.43
9	Chhatarpur	298	257	28.06	26.49
10	Panna	45	51	25.57	27.27
11	Sagar	334	370	29.87	29.41
12	Damoh	113	210	27.23	30.97
13	Satna	251	251	20.52	20.52
14	Rewa	452	392	37.17	22.67
15	Umaria	45	45	17.18	17.18
16	Shahadol	274	300	23.6	25.23
17	Sidhi	312	312	31.33	31.33
18	Neemuch	92	45	35.38	18.6
19	Mandsaur	97	128	33.68	39.75
20	Ratlam	150	150	40.11	40.11
21	Ujjain	236	241	48.76	48.2
22	Shajapur	21	21	20	20
23	Dewas	139	342	34.41	53.61
24	Jhabua	133	129	24.49	26.27
25	Dhar	413	464	34.85	36.08
26	Indore	500	544	53.53	54.73

No.	District	High School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
27	Badwani	121	129	32.18	32.49
28	Khandwa	156	179	36.97	37.84
29	Khargaone	199	77	31.89	20.48
30	Rajgarh	246	202	34.65	29.93
31	Vidisha	137	126	36.53	37.39
32	Bhopal	1622	1674	77.42	77.64
33	Raisen	145	276	30.85	43.4
34	Sehore	138	163	27.88	33.2
35	Betul	92	110	19.57	23.86
36	Harda	12	21	35.29	42
37	Hoshangabad	55	65	31.79	37.14
38	Katni	156	112	25.96	27.52
39	Jabalpur	452	450	44.53	52.14
40	Narsinghpur	83	83	22.8	22.8
41	Mandla	59	57	22.96	22.89
42	Dindori	46	51	19.57	20.73
43	Chhindwara	199	154	33.22	28.52
44	Seoni	156	156	25.96	25.96
45	Balaghat	413	413	33.04	33.04
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>9594</b>	<b>9997</b>	<b>35.05</b>	<b>35.38</b>

**Table 9.15**  
**Number of Female Teachers in Educational Institutions**

No.	District	Higher Secondary School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
1	Sheopur	43	46	17.41	17.49
2	Morena	212	151	13.62	12.85
3	Bhind	74	74	11.44	11.44
4	Gwalior	795	795	45.06	45.06
5	Datia	58	71	17.74	21.13
6	Shivpuri	173	183	22.5	21.45
7	Guna	205	151	33.77	34.4
8	Tikamgarh	190	145	16.34	18.69
9	Chhatarpur	445	468	28.45	29.51
10	Panna	155	155	30.04	29.69
11	Sagar	1057	1070	39.38	44.55
12	Damoh	199	182	35.41	32.5
13	Satna	413	413	21.07	21.07
14	Rewa	654	611	34.01	15.98
15	Umaria	24	24	11.76	11.76
16	Shahadol	643	643	31.67	31.6
17	Sidhi	541	541	33.96	33.96
18	Neemuch	174	84	32.1	55.95
19	Mandsaur	120	120	20.55	20.65
20	Ratlam	509	509	41.76	41.76
21	Ujjain	642	652	41.18	41.56
22	Shajapur	77	77	32.77	32.77
23	Dewas	701	754	54.98	55.48
24	Jhabua	129	107	28.86	23.41
25	Dhar	572	765	32.26	37.19
26	Indore	1628	1678	53.87	54.62

No.	District	Higher Secondary School			
		Number of Female Teachers		Percentage of Female Teachers in Total Teachers	
		2001	2002	2001	2002
27	Badwani	347	371	33.27	33.67
28	Khandwa	281	287	33.94	33.8
29	Khargaone	697	239	38.57	23.23
30	Rajgarh	142	86	43.83	32.09
31	Vidisha	306	304	46.58	46.7
32	Bhopal	2517	2576	70.09	70.09
33	Raisen	123	163	33.79	38.08
34	Sehore	133	120	26.18	23.81
35	Betul	126	233	21.18	32.5
36	Harda	40	48	26.67	29.27
37	Hoshangabad	223	227	37.29	36.73
38	Katni	402	193	30	31.69
39	Jabalpur	956	2200	42.58	21.36
40	Narsinghpur	80	80	14.63	14.63
41	Mandla	181	179	24.79	27.97
42	Dindori	72	75	24.32	25.34
43	Chhindwara	510	532	30.27	31.48
44	Seoni	402	402	30	30
45	Balaghat	633	633	31.9	31.9
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	18604	19417	36.21	36.35

**Table 9.16**  
**Total Percentage of Female Literacy Census 2001**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)</b>	<b>Literate Female</b>	<b>Percentage of Literate Female to Total Female Population</b>
1	Sheopur	210818	61107	28.99
2	Morena	584248	273511	46.81
3	Bhind	534501	297885	55.73
4	Gwalior	633585	359647	56.76
5	Datia	240125	150032	62.48
6	Shivpuri	533536	221644	41.54
7	Guna	627548	270198	43.06
8	Tikamgarh	458553	187899	40.98
9	Chhatarpur	549375	216324	39.38
10	Panna	325564	155763	47.84
11	Sagar	772930	421226	54.5
12	Damoh	419902	199502	47.51
13	Satna	735435	377977	51.4
14	Rewa	778089	372193	47.83
15	Umaria	203998	92961	45.57
16	Shahadol	638848	290051	45.4
17	Sidhi	701107	255389	36.43
18	Neemuch	298438	146581	49.12
19	Mandsaur	484250	265724	54.87
20	Ratlam	489962	267808	54.66
21	Ujjain	694929	402168	57.87
22	Shajapur	508737	292912	57.58
23	Dewas	519767	233367	44.9
24	Jhabua	540043	137722	25.5
25	Dhar	6887677	265582	38.62
26	Indore	1057554	676407	63.96

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)</b>	<b>Literate Female</b>	<b>Percentage of Literate Female to Total Female Population</b>
27	Badwani	414796	130050	31.35
28	Khandwa	678946	329029	48.46
29	Khargaone	603282	307019	50.89
30	Rajgarh	493083	184277	37.37
31	Vidisha	455845	216289	47.45
32	Bhopal	731722	487842	66.67
33	Raisen	423393	262052	61.89
34	Sehore	414673	198855	47.95
35	Betul	571636	320387	56.05
36	Harda	186197	100801	54.14
37	Hoshangabad	430312	249683	58.02
38	Katni	424722	205916	48.48
39	Jabalpur	887870	589513	66.4
40	Narsinghpur	384167	265167	69.02
41	Mandla	376089	170705	45.39
42	Dindori	241244	92840	38.48
43	Chhindwara	758747	415943	54.82
44	Seoni	482113	260626	54.06
45	Balaghat	622945	356992	57.31
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>23811301</b>	<b>12035566</b>	<b>50.55</b>



**Table 9.17**  
**Total Percentage of Urban Female Literacy Census 2001**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Urban Female Population</b>	<b>Urban Literate Female</b>	<b>Percentage of Urban Literate Female</b>
1	Sheopur	7393	17681	51.97
2	Morena	25001	82834	62.83
3	Bhind	24428	81923	62.93
4	Gwalior	60563	276946	70.44
5	Datia	9796	3697	68.2
6	Shivpuri	17434	60692	64.32
7	Guna	27586	88382	63.06
8	Tikamgarh	16632	48009	57.19
9	Chhatarpur	25147	79842	63.35
10	Panna	7978	29078	67.92
11	Sagar	42487	174913	73.86
12	Damoh	14290	59071	71.56
13	Satna	28485	103825	68.17
14	Rewa	22916	83187	65.32
15	Umaria	6077	20272	60.44
16	Shahadol	26566	108548	67.15
17	Sidhi	21046	58684	59.21
18	Neemuch	13626	56574	67.71
19	Mandsaur	14834	65776	71.36
20	Ratlam	25361	112784	73.74
21	Ujjain	42503	200641	72.73
22	Shajapur	18474	64926	67.42
23	Dewas	25747	96827	66.58
24	Jhabua	8915	35389	71.7
25	Dhar	21669	72378	64.12
26	Indore	114312	558319	73.21
27	Barwani	12307	41735	64.93
28	Khandwa	31523	1132987	69.61

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Urban Female Population</b>	<b>Urban Literate Female</b>	<b>Percentage of Urban Literate Female</b>
29	Khargaone	16927	67099	69.08
30	Rajgarh	16991	52050	60.04
31	Vidisha	16079	55248	69.21
32	Bhopal	14046	53381	68.39
33	Raisen	15040	84833	77.98
34	Sehore	14046	53381	68.39
35	Betul	15040	84833	77.98
36	Harda	6834	30899	75.21
37	Hoshangabad	20262	106888	77.26
38	Katni	14376	67965	73.3
39	Jabalpur	20262	106888	77.26
40	Narsinghpur	9382	49365	77.87
41	Mandla	70609	404552	77.84
42	Dindori	1732	8088	71.5
43	Chhindwara	26880	140419	73.7
44	Seoni	7115	40650	79.41
45	Balaghat	11881	62335	74.49
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1088452</b>	<b>4613193</b>	<b>70.62</b>

**Table 9.18**  
**Total Percentage of Rural Female Literacy Census 2001**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Rural Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)</b>	<b>Rural Literate Female</b>	<b>Rural Female Literacy Rate</b>
1	Sheopur	45874	43426	24.56
2	Morena	106772	190677	42.15
3	Bhind	87900	215962	53.41
4	Gwalior	53475	82701	34.4
5	Datia	40055	113061	60.81
6	Shivpuri	114223	160952	36.65
7	Guna	126936	181816	37.3
8	Tikamgarh	90133	139890	37.34
9	Chhatarpur	111266	136482	32.24
10	Panna	72770	126685	44.8
11	Sagar	133334	246313	45.94
12	Damoh	79013	140431	41.63
13	Satna	134614	274152	47.01
14	Rewa	153926	289006	44.41
15	Umaria	40778	72689	42.64
16	Shahadol	103918	181503	38.04
17	Sidhi	161124	196705	32.68
18	Neemuch	41421	90007	41.89
19	Mandsaur	79094	155024	46
20	Ratlam	79094	155024	46
21	Ujjain	90944	201527	48.09
22	Shajapur	93600	227986	55.28
23	Dewas	84689	136540	36.47
24	Jhabua	145977	102333	20.86
25	Dhar	140378	193204	33.61
26	Indore	60606	118088	40.03

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Rural Female Population (excluding 0-6 age group)</b>	<b>Rural Literate Female</b>	<b>Rural Female Literacy Rate</b>
27	Badwani	106099	88315	25.2
28	Khandwa	115330	196042	40.18
29	Khargaone	124533	239920	47.4
30	Rajgarh	94322	132227	32.54
31	Vidisha	91464	145781	41.26
32	Bhopal	34112	49116	36.64
33	Raisen	84957	506804	60.19
34	Sehore	84663	145474	43.22
35	Betul	98220	235554	50.89
36	Harda	34014	69902	48.17
37	Hoshangabad	62641	142795	48.91
38	Katni	76514	137951	41.55
39	Jabalpur	74120	184961	50.24
40	Narsinghpur	62443	215802	67.28
41	Mandla	65934	139712	41.5
42	Dindori	45764	84752	36.86
43	Chhindwara	116673	275524	48.49
44	Seoni	88530	219976	51.05
45	Balaghat	95996	294657	54.64
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	4028492	7422373	42.96

**Table 9.19**  
**Literacy Rate by Sex and Gender Gap in Literacy Rate**

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Gender Gap in Literacy</b>
Madhya Pradesh	Total	31,443,652	28,904,371	76.1	50.3	25.8
	Rural	23,031,093	21,349,785	71.7	42.8	28.9
	Urban	8,412,559	7,554,586	87.4	70.5	16.9
Sheopur *	Total	295,297	264,198	61.8	29.1	32.7
	Rural	248,103	222,821	58.6	24.6	33.9
	Urban	47,194	41,377	78.2	52.2	26.1
Morena	Total	874,089	718,625	79.9	46.2	33.6
	Rural	687,664	561,745	77.9	41.6	36.4
	Urban	186,425	156,880	86.9	62.3	24.6
Bhind	Total	780,902	647,657	83.2	55.2	28.0
	Rural	596,980	492,646	82.4	53.0	29.4
	Urban	183,922	155,011	85.7	62.3	23.4
Gwalior	Total	883,317	748,792	80.4	56.4	24.0
	Rural	354,064	295,037	69.2	34.4	34.8
	Urban	529,253	453,755	87.5	69.9	17.6
Datia	Total	338,232	290,008	84.3	57.2	27.1
	Rural	264,670	226,021	83.5	54.1	29.4
	Urban	73,562	63,987	87.2	68.0	19.2
Shivpuri	Total	776,190	665,760	74.1	40.8	33.3
	Rural	648,319	553,958	71.8	36.0	35.8
	Urban	127,871	111,802	85.2	63.7	21.6
Guna	Total	884,020	782,747	74.1	42.9	31.2
	Rural	697,035	614,919	71.0	37.2	33.8
	Urban	186,985	167,828	85.4	62.8	22.6
Tikamgarh	Total	637,913	565,085	68.7	41.0	27.7
	Rural	525,864	464,401	66.4	37.3	29.1
	Urban	112,049	100,684	79.3	57.6	21.7

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Gender Gap in Literacy</b>
Chhatarpur	Total	788,933	685,790	65.3	39.3	26.0
	Rural	615,842	534,586	60.3	32.3	28.1
	Urban	173,091	151,204	82.2	62.8	19.3
Panna	Total	450,549	406,009	73.3	48.0	25.4
	Rural	393,209	355,165	71.6	45.1	26.4
	Urban	57,340	50,844	84.9	66.7	18.2
Sagar	Total	1,073,205	948,782	79.4	54.4	25.1
	Rural	761,243	669,837	74.7	45.9	28.8
	Urban	311,962	278,945	90.3	73.6	16.7
Damoh	Total	570,229	513,720	74.7	47.3	27.4
	Rural	462,648	416,950	71.1	41.4	29.7
	Urban	107,581	96,770	89.4	71.5	17.9
Satna	Total	971,396	898,708	77.1	51.0	26.1
	Rural	766,510	718,041	74.5	46.7	27.8
	Urban	204,886	180,667	86.7	67.8	18.9
Rewa	Total	1,016,687	956,619	75.6	47.6	28.1
	Rural	845,993	806,750	73.5	44.2	29.3
	Urban	170,694	149,869	85.7	64.9	20.8
Umaria *	Total	265,128	250,835	72.9	44.5	28.4
	Rural	221,749	211,081	70.7	41.4	29.3
	Urban	43,379	39,754	83.3	60.2	23.1
Shahdol	Total	804,988	770,315	71.8	45.0	26.8
	Rural	595,089	582,060	66.4	37.7	28.8
	Urban	209,899	188,255	86.3	66.7	19.6
Sidhi	Total	947,830	883,322	67.4	36.0	31.4
	Rural	806,699	763,422	64.4	32.2	32.1
	Urban	141,131	119,900	83.6	58.6	24.9
Neemuch *	Total	372,419	353,651	82.5	49.0	33.5
	Rural	267,006	256,094	79.8	41.8	38.0
	Urban	105,413	97,557	89.3	67.4	21.9

	<b>Area</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Gender Gap in Literacy</b>
Mandsaur	Total	605,119	578,605	85.2	54.7	30.5
	Rural	491,421	471,599	84.0	50.9	33.1
	Urban	113,698	107,006	90.5	71.1	19.4
Ratlam	Total	620,862	594,531	79.5	54.3	25.2
	Rural	431,230	415,729	75.1	45.9	29.2
	Urban	189,632	178,802	88.9	72.5	16.4
Ujjain	Total	882,871	828,111	83.0	57.9	25.2
	Rural	538,586	509,609	79.1	48.4	30.8
	Urban	344,285	318,502	88.9	72.3	16.6
Shajapur	Total	669,852	620,833	83.3	57.4	25.9
	Rural	545,254	506,201	82.1	55.1	26.9
	Urban	124,598	114,632	88.4	67.2	21.2
Dewas	Total	677,866	630,357	75.7	45.0	30.7
	Rural	491,053	458,823	71.3	36.8	34.5
	Urban	186,813	171,534	87.0	66.3	20.7
Jhabua	Total	702,053	692,508	48.0	25.7	22.3
	Rural	639,252	634,278	43.5	21.1	22.5
	Urban	62,801	58,230	88.8	71.6	17.2
Dhar	Total	890,416	849,913	65.7	38.6	27.2
	Rural	736,710	715,435	61.6	33.6	28.0
	Urban	153,706	134,478	84.5	64.0	20.5
Indore	Total	1,289,352	1,176,475	84.6	64.8	19.8
	Rural	379,624	355,840	74.2	39.8	34.4
	Urban	909,728	820,635	88.7	75.2	13.5
West Nimar	Total	784,604	744,958	74.8	50.6	24.2
	Rural	662,407	631,696	72.5	47.2	25.2
	Urban	122,197	113,262	86.9	68.7	18.2
Barwani *	Total	548,609	532,832	51.0	31.8	19.1
	Rural	467,159	456,307	44.7	25.8	18.9
	Urban	81,450	76,525	83.8	64.7	19.1

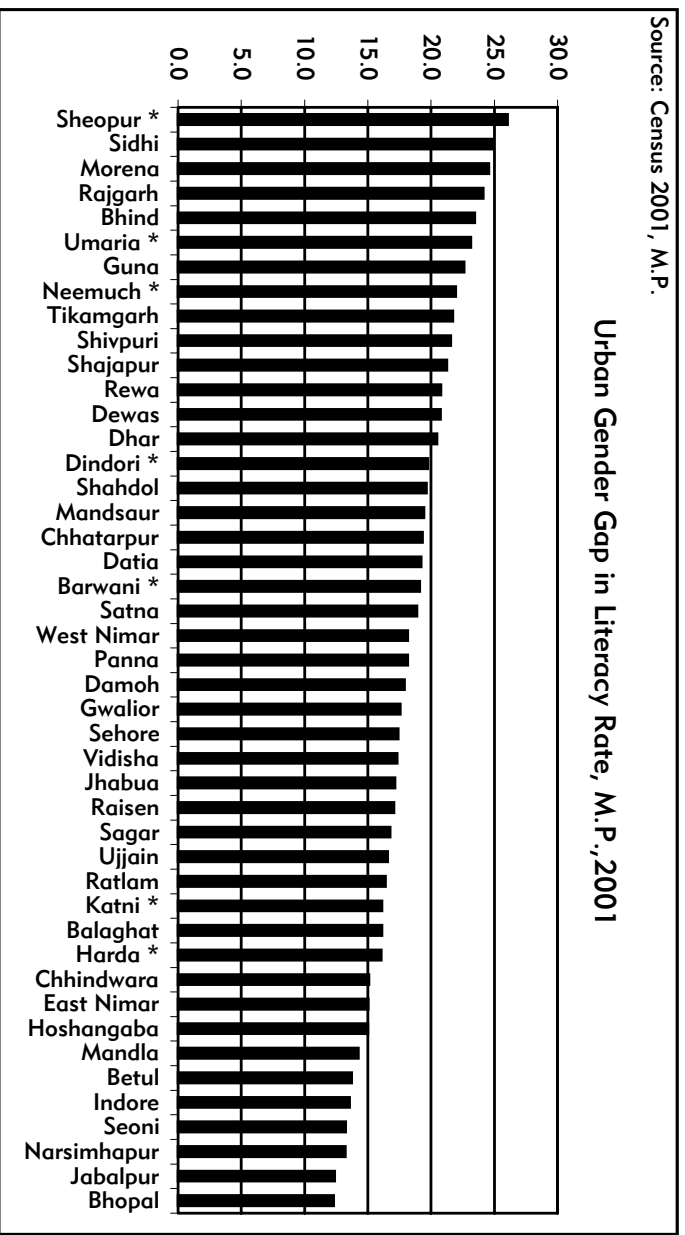
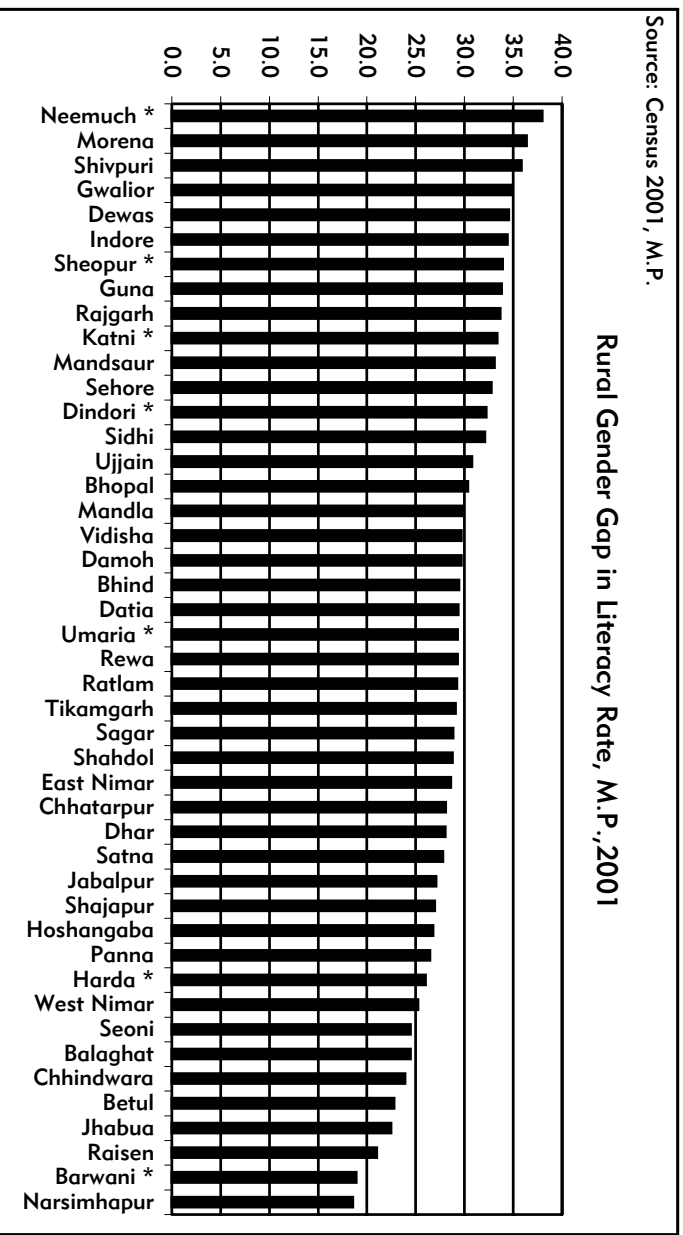
	<b>Area</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Gender Gap in Literacy</b>
East Nimar	Total	884,966	828,168	73.7	48.9	24.8
	Rural	647,364	605,849	69.6	41.0	28.6
	Urban	237,602	222,319	84.5	69.4	15.0
Rajgarh	Total	649,106	604,979	69.1	37.1	32.0
	Rural	535,615	501,148	66.0	32.3	33.7
	Urban	113,491	103,831	83.8	59.7	24.1
Vidisha	Total	647,838	567,019	74.2	47.4	26.8
	Rural	509,861	444,629	71.0	41.3	29.7
	Urban	137,977	122,390	85.7	68.3	17.3
Bhopal	Total	972,649	870,861	81.9	66.4	15.6
	Rural	191,367	169,425	66.9	36.5	30.3
	Urban	781,282	701,436	85.4	73.1	12.3
Sehore	Total	565,137	513,775	77.3	47.4	29.9
	Rural	463,139	422,033	75.4	42.6	32.8
	Urban	101,998	91,742	85.6	68.2	17.4
Raisen	Total	598,247	526,907	81.6	61.3	20.3
	Rural	487,410	430,944	80.6	59.6	21.0
	Urban	110,837	95,963	85.8	68.7	17.1
Betul	Total	709,956	685,219	76.8	55.6	21.2
	Rural	574,704	561,352	73.2	50.5	22.8
	Urban	135,252	123,867	91.1	77.4	13.7
Harda *	Total	247,226	227,190	77.9	54.1	23.9
	Rural	194,117	179,132	74.1	48.1	26.0
	Urban	53,109	48,058	91.0	74.9	16.1
Hoshangabad	Total	571,774	512,491	80.8	57.8	23.0
	Rural	395,290	354,581	75.6	48.8	26.8
	Urban	176,484	157,910	91.9	76.9	15.0
Katni *	Total	548,368	515,799	77.9	48.2	29.7
	Rural	430,308	408,598	74.7	41.3	33.3
	Urban	118,060	107,201	89.2	73.0	16.1



	Area	Male	Female	Male	Female	Gender Gap in Literacy
Jabalpur	Total	1,127,304	1,023,899	84.6	65.9	18.7
	Rural	479,621	444,242	76.8	49.7	27.1
	Urban	647,683	579,657	90.0	77.6	12.4
Narsimhapur	Total	501,645	456,001	86.1	68.5	17.7
	Rural	421,247	383,289	85.2	66.7	18.5
	Urban	80,398	72,712	90.7	77.5	13.2
Dindori *	Total	291,716	289,014	70.0	38.2	31.7
	Rural	277,902	275,958	68.9	36.6	32.2
	Urban	13,814	13,056	90.6	70.8	19.8
Mandla	Total	447,956	446,280	73.7	45.5	28.2
	Rural	400,731	401,591	71.4	41.7	29.7
	Urban	47,225	44,689	92.1	77.9	14.2
Chhindwara	Total	947,337	901,946	76.4	54.6	21.8
	Rural	712,421	684,659	72.3	48.3	23.9
	Urban	234,916	217,287	88.5	73.4	15.1
Seoni	Total	588,750	577,858	77.2	53.8	23.4
	Rural	526,328	519,593	75.3	50.8	24.5
	Urban	62,422	58,265	92.2	79.0	13.2
Balaghat	Total	740,749	757,219	80.6	57.2	23.5
	Rural	642,285	661,711	79.1	54.7	24.4
	Urban	98,464	95,508	90.1	74.0	16.1

- Female literacy growth rate exceeds male literacy growth rate and it goes from 29.4 percent in 1991 to 50.3 per cent in 2001 registering a 20.9 percent growth.
- The growth in Madhya Pradesh in female literacy far exceeds the national average. At the national level female literacy went up from 39.3 per cent in 1991 to 54.2 per cent in 2001 registering a 14.9 growth whereas in Madhya Pradesh the growth has been 22.5 (combined) and 20.93 (after division).
- It is for the first time that the growth rate of female literacy in Madhya Pradesh exceeded the growth rate for men and the national growth rate in female literacy.
- 39 out of Madhya Pradesh's 45 districts have a female literacy growth rate above the national female literacy growth rate of 14.87 per cent.

- In 17 districts in Madhya Pradesh female literacy rate exceeds the national average.
- A few miracles in female literacy in Madhya Pradesh: In three districts - Datia, Shajapur and Raisen - female literacy rate growth ranges between 35-38 per cent.
- In 22 districts female literacy rate went up more than 30 per cent.



**Table 9.20**  
**Enrolment in Schools**  
**Population, Enrolment and GER Primary level (2002-03)**

District	Population 6-11			Enrolment primary			Gross Enrolment Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Balaghat	112531	109543	222074	116650	111418	228068	103.70%	101.70%	102.70%
Barwani	86793	79913	166706	89885	75511	165396	103.60%	94.50%	99.20%
Betul	113018	104014	217032	118725	106417	225142	105.00%	102.30%	103.70%
Bhind	127811	99764	227575	138378	108866	247244	108.30%	109.10%	108.60%
Bhopal	128302	109501	237803	120927	106008	226935	94.30%	96.80%	95.40%
Chhatarpur	113758	97838	211596	123645	104301	227946	108.70%	106.60%	107.70%
Chhindwara	149130	134876	284006	148387	131387	279774	99.50%	97.40%	98.50%
Damoh	98896	85132	184028	96617	83676	180293	97.70%	98.30%	98.00%
Datia	53679	45243	98922	56017	47468	103485	104.40%	104.90%	104.60%
Dewas	103318	96827	200145	107367	88384	195751	103.90%	91.30%	97.80%
Dhar	145802	128601	274403	149194	119187	268381	102.30%	92.70%	97.80%
Dindori	45424	42491	87915	44950	39959	84909	99.00%	94.00%	96.60%
Guna	118717	97195	215912	133002	105667	238669	112.00%	108.70%	110.50%
Gwalior	102757	83469	186226	104700	83132	187832	101.90%	99.60%	100.90%
Harda	39777	32400	72177	40333	32260	72593	104.40%	99.60%	100.60%
Hoshangabad	75617	66412	142029	74898	66954	141852	99.00%	100.80%	99.90%
Indore	147979	126926	274905	136670	132201	268871	92.40%	104.20%	97.80%
Jabalpur	142649	132738	275387	151717	139319	291036	106.40%	105.00%	105.70%
Jhabua	164164	130427	294591	168096	120029	288125	102.40%	92.00%	97.80%
Katni	84859	71242	156101	81392	73285	154677	95.90%	102.90%	99.10%
khandwa	124286	107086	231372	130673	105861	236534	105.10%	98.90%	102.20%
khargon	121091	109985	231076	120171	107123	227294	99.20%	97.40%	98.40%
Mandla	75110	70722	145832	77590	73576	151166	103.30%	104.00%	103.70%
Mandsaur	83695	74738	158433	86085	74198	160283	102.90%	99.30%	101.20%
Morena	139038	114336	253374	144127	118335	262462	103.70%	103.50%	103.60%
Narsinghpur	65869	59491	125360	71310	63166	134476	108.30%	106.20%	107.30%
Neemuch	49643	42961	92604	49196	41375	90571	99.10%	96.30%	97.80%

District	Population 6-11			Enrolment primary			Gross Enrolment Ratio		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Panna	72668	60270	132938	74343	60962	135305	102.30%	101.10%	101.80%
Raisen	89667	79131	168798	94655	81967	176622	105.60%	102.60%	104.60%
Rajgarh	99199	91599	190798	106088	90418	196506	106.90%	98.70%	103.00%
Ratlam	94669	78882	173551	106142	83205	189347	112.10%	105.50%	109.10%
Rewa	171689	150308	321997	168643	142660	311303	98.20%	94.90%	96.70%
Sagar	125560	112363	237923	127463	112644	240107	101.50%	100.30%	100.90%
Satna	138029	126020	264049	140423	129988	270411	101.70%	103.10%	102.40%
Sehore	97310	87300	184610	106032	80616	186648	109.00%	92.30%	101.10%
Seoni	97567	94084	191651	99823	94489	194312	102.30%	100.40%	101.40%
Shahadol	115174	106565	221739	125501	114720	240221	109.00%	107.70%	108.30%
Shajapur	106028	89360	195388	106536	89816	196352	100.50%	100.50%	100.50%
Sheopur	48732	39020	87752	52314	37115	89429	107.40%	95.10%	101.90%
Shivpuri	156202	122757	278959	159506	122428	281934	102.10%	99.70%	101.10%
Sidhi	155335	141441	296776	168869	145758	314627	108.70%	103.10%	106.00%
Tikamgarh	102481	86250	188731	105895	87554	193449	103.30%	101.50%	102.50%
Ujjain	168188	147217	315405	165659	142824	308483	98.50%	97.00%	97.80%
Umariya	47610	42288	89898	46161	41766	87927	97.00%	98.80%	97.80%
Vidisha	100547	89015	189562	107015	91525	198540	106.40%	102.80%	104.70%

Source : Approach Paper on Education for All, Rajya Shiksha Kendra

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has risen from 76.5% in 1996 to 96.2% in 2000-01 to 101.7 in 2002-03. The GER of girls has risen from 70.7% in 1996 to 94.3% in 2000-01 to 100.3 in 2002-03 clearly indicating that there has been a rise in girls enrolment. There has been significant increase in GER of ST, which has risen from 78% in 1992 to 91% in 2000-01. The gap in GER of boys and girls has also narrowed from 25% in 1992 to 11% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2000-01 to 2.6 in 2002-03 indicative of the fact that girls enrolment has increased in the past years.

**Table 9.21**  
**Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary level**

GER as per LSA 1996			GER as PER LSA 2000-01			GER as PER IPMS 2002-03		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
81.5	70.7	76.5	97.9	94.3	96.2	102.9	100.3	101.7

In the state, presently 91.51 lakh children are enrolled at the primary level. Out of these 42.10 lakh are girls, which is 46% of the total enrolment. The increase in enrolment is a result of a series of mobilisation activities. Such as Mahila Shiksha Abhiyan, which focused on enrolment of girls, especially SC and ST girls. These resulted in the additional enrolment of approximately 14 lakh girls. The opening of EGS in areas, which were deprived of education facility, also resulted in enrolment of children, who otherwise were not enrolled in school or were not regular in attending school because of long distances. There are 12.33 lakh children enrolled in EGS schools, out of these 5.76 lakh girls which is 47% of the total children enrolled in EGS schools. Similarly the number of tribal children enrolled in EGS schools is schools, Similarly the number of tribal children enrolled in EGS schools.

#### Gross Enrolment Ratio at Upper Primary Level

	Boys	Girls	Total
Enrolment at Upper Primary Level in (Lakhs)	15.23	10.31	25.54
GER	77.7	69.2	74.0

#### Retention

About 70% children survive till the primary cycle, 50% survive the upper primary cycle and only 40% the higher secondary. Although the transition rate from primary to upper primary level is 97%, only 50% of them complete the upper primary level. Girls are biggest casualty. Proximity of the middle school is an important factor. The universalisation of the middle school, would thus improve the completion of the upper primary cycle.

**Table 9.22**  
**Number of Children out of School (2002-03)**

District	Out of School Boys (6-14 years)					Out of School Girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Betul	207	3934	684	84	4909	286	4885	740	85	5996
Raisen	504	859	1188	293	2844	481	832	1047	261	2621
Rajgarh	1392	279	5285	737	7693	2413	532	7010	1112	11067
Sehore	1522	2283	3587	1184	8576	3041	2978	4831	1669	12519
Guna	1440	1809	3682	488	7419	1694	1871	4401	478	8444
Dhar	2209	20694	4440	1302	28645	2638	24715	5445	2008	34806
Rewa	2550	6193	5321	1594	15658	4245	7471	7118	2533	21367
Satna	1239	2972	2761	836	7808	1898	3129	3374	822	9223
Shahdol	915	4777	1866	984	8542	1197	4300	2559	1058	9114
Umaria	137	1598	496	128	2359	225	1707	524	210	2666

District	Out of School Boys (6-14 years)					Out of School Girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Sidhi	1086	3059	1922	428	6495	4420	11719	9326	2386	27851
Chhatarpur	785	279	1659	277	3000	816	188	1397	214	2615
Panna	820	1000	1281	361	3462	763	731	1068	300	2862
Tikamgarh	657	324	1911	196	3088	906	352	2013	174	3445
Mandsaur	390	107	1312	284	2093	712	181	1757	388	3038
Neemach	297	333	1207	654	2491	907	726	1302	677	3612
Ratlam	1074	1518	1156	420	4168	1027	1686	1378	429	4520
Bhind	244	18	475	152	889	202	21	361	104	688
Damoh	858	1245	2622	371	5096	1579	1167	2746	417	5909
Datia	251	54	826	112	1243	251	39	819	109	1218
Dewas	1173	2636	2924	580	7313	2234	2961	3653	995	9843
Jhabua	2625	36912	465	136	40138	1355	43828	475	150	45808
Khandwa	1183	6266	2859	839	11147	1510	7104	3263	926	12803
Khargone	1181	5982	2428	579	10170	1323	4912	2307	419	8961
Barwani	932	10301	1434	296	12963	866	11231	1411	238	13746
Mandla	125	1094	510	90	1819	145	1349	650	109	2253
Dindori	140	943	182	39	1304	83	960	219	72	1334
Morena	465	111	1587	413	2576	725	74	2039	486	3324
Sheopur	631	1570	1969	119	4289	638	1777	2193	148	4756
Seoni	622	2751	0	2331	5704	482	3248	0	2502	6232
Shajapur	552	164	2241	779	3736	1114	126	2228	508	3976
Shivpuri	286	629	799	381	2095	1879	1387	1861	934	6061
Vidisha	639	324	2017	577	3557	779	313	2075	663	3830
Balaghat	636	1850	3528	372	6386	566	1971	3704	289	6530
Gwalior	2671	1698	5563	1657	11589	3295	894	5673	1448	11310
Bhopal	399	118	415	1429	2361	434	128	599	1504	2665
Narsinghpur	210	259	832	95	1396	330	284	852	106	1572
Hoshangabad	1499	1478	2141	5259	10377	2143	1863	2672	6675	13353
Harda	402	876	582	305	2165	485	1321	696	407	2909
Indore	1914	768	3708	6885	13275	2998	1047	4534	8339	16918

District	Out of School Boys (6-14 years)					Out of School Girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	Gen	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Chhindwara	1875	10028	7055	499	19457	2263	13477	8028	690	24458
Ujjain	4663	635	8585	3425	17308	8584	727	11321	3242	23874
Jabalpur	1492	3037	3259	4561	12349	1977	3875	1970	4675	12497
Katni	655	1906	1186	401	4148	972	1374	944	404	3694
Sagar	2506	2917	4579	1307	11309	2991	2681	5086	1222	11980

District data captured in the habitation wise household contact survey in 1996 and 2000 show that the percentage of Out-of-school Children against the target population has decreased from 29.34% in 1996 to 11.2% in 2000 to 6.2% in 2002-03.

% of out of school children against target population as per LSA'1996			GER as PER LSA 2000-01			GER as PER IPMS 2002-03		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
24.4	35.2	29.3	9.4	13.39	11.2	5.1	7.5	6.2

Source : LSA'1996 & LSA'2000-01, IPMS 2002-03

Number of out of school children as per LSA' 1996			Number of out of school of children as per LSA'2000-01			Number of out of school children as per IPMS'20002-03		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
13.2	16.0	29.2	6.1	7.2	13.3	3.5	4.2	7.7

Source: LSA'1996 & LSA'2000-01, IPMS 2002-03

- Out of school girls are 4.28 lakh, which is 55% of the total out-of-school-children.
- About 80% girls remain out of school due to the following five reasons i.e. sibling care (24%), engaged in economic activities (19%), cattle grazing (14%), weak financial condition (14%) and migration (9%).
- It is evident from the data above that having achieved the goal of providing access to primary education facility, the problem of out of school children still persists. This is more acute for the upper primary level. The upper primary data shows that gross enrolment ratio are low. It is expected that the opening of middle schools in close habitations will improve the transition rate from primary to upper primary. These cases require specific attention for effective interventions. It is evident that the the major reasons for children being out of school whether as never enrolled or drop out across both genders are economic (8.3%). Some schooling incentives are being

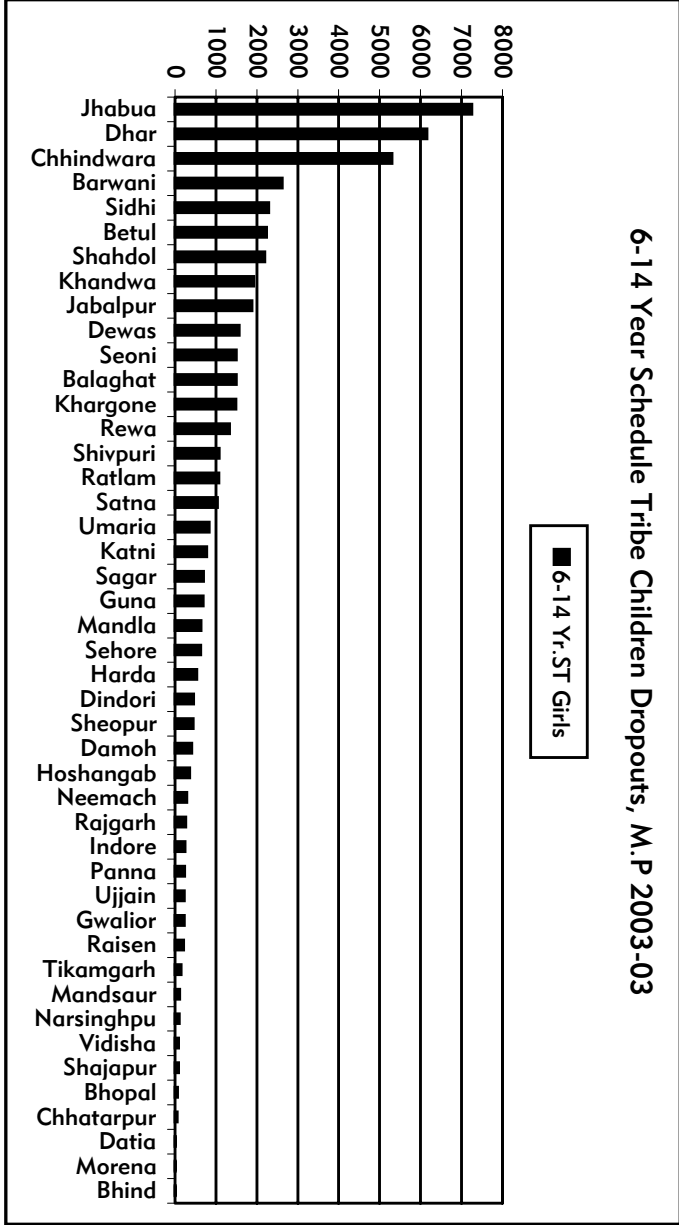
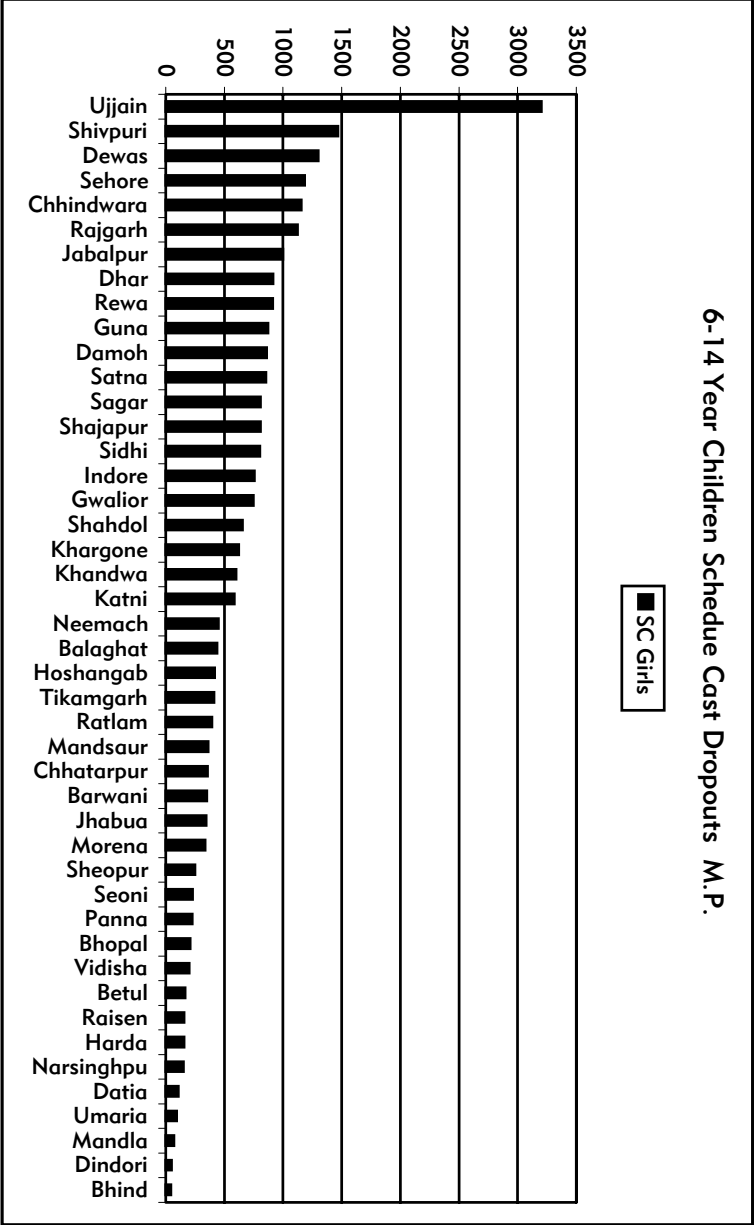
provided to meet the cost of some factors affecting school participation. Incentives like book-banks, free educational materials, uniforms are being provided focusing on SC/ST children and girls of economically backward families etc. Subject to resources community mobilization and making the school flexible in its operation have proved effective for increasing enrolment. Largely, however economic, health and cultural factors are exogenous to the education sector and require convergence inputs from sectors that deal with livelihood issues. Health reasons too are exogenous to the education sector and require clear targeting of health programmes.

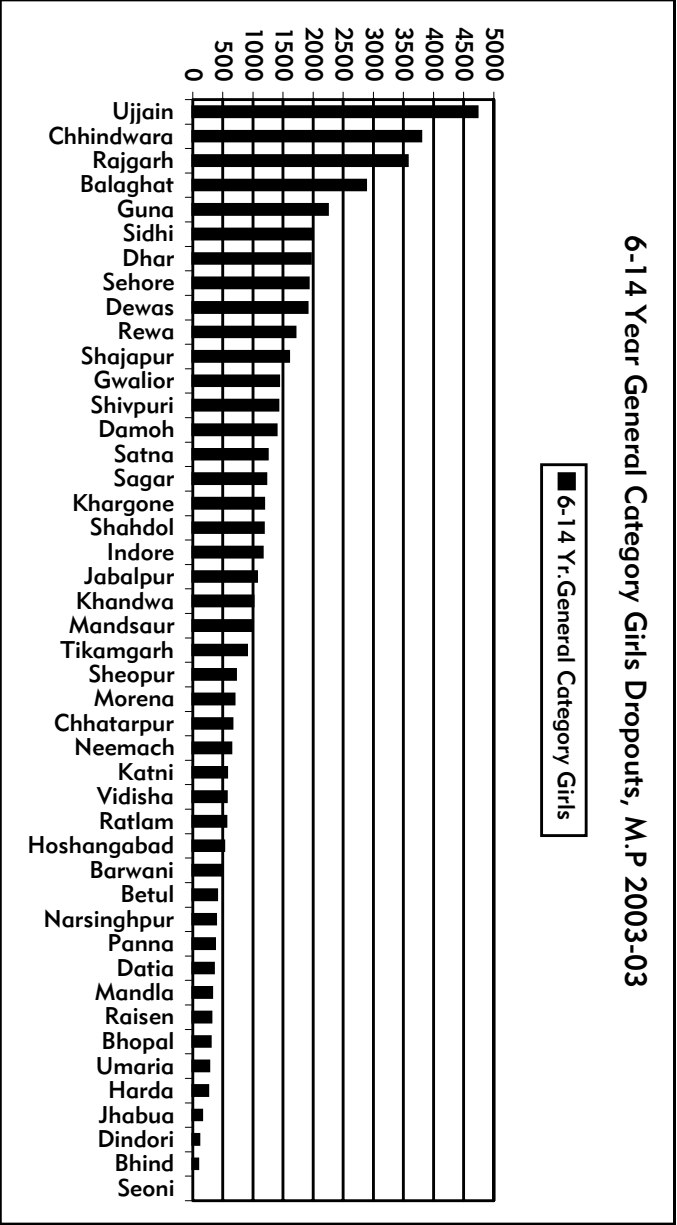
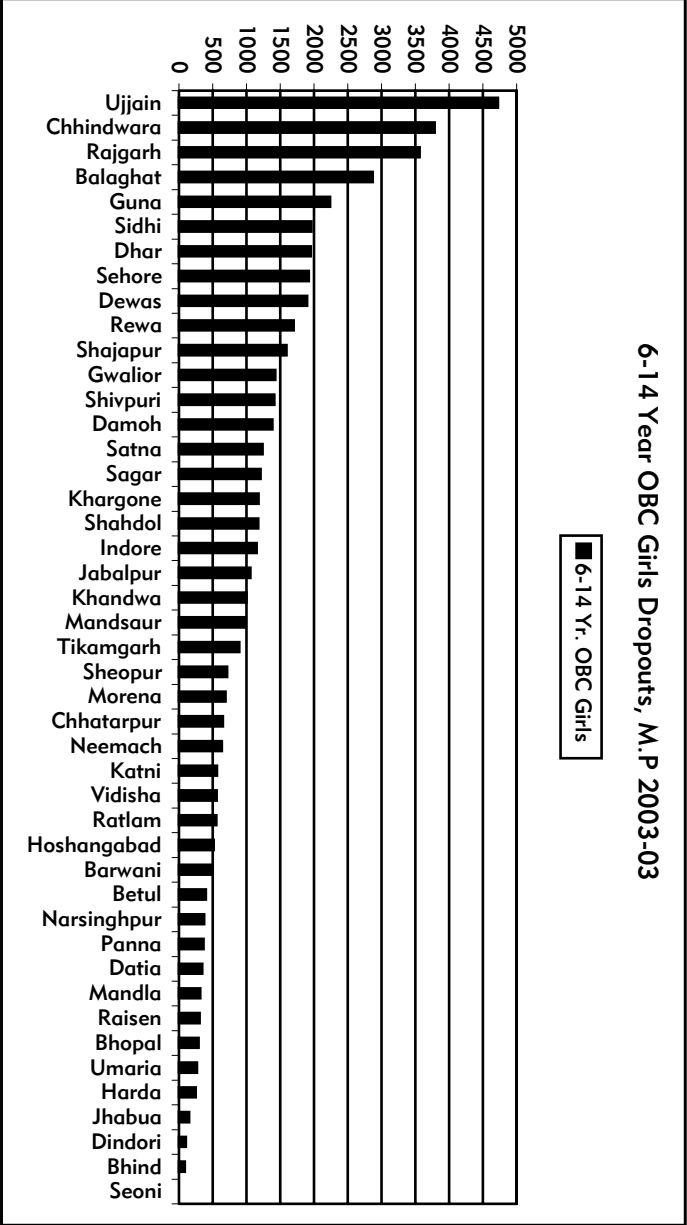
**Table 9.23**  
**Gender wise and Category wise Dropouts**

Distric	2002-03 dropout boys (6-14 years)					2002-03 dropout Girls girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Betul	116	1845	395	55	2411	164	2235	398	45	2842
Raisen	112	198	346	68	724	157	213	304	93	767
Rajgarh	246	131	2206	301	2884	1123	262	3561	601	5547
Sehore	53	664	1334	409	2460	1183	626	1920	668	4397
Guna	690	642	1834	256	3422	870	688	2238	266	4062
Dhar	1001	5935	1485	513	8934	914	6154	1953	709	9730
Rewa	554	1744	1571	547	4416	912	1333	1700	815	4760
Satna	305	1120	1022	264	2711	853	1032	1239	271	3395
Shahdol	331	2467	1162	332	4292	655	2191	1174	295	4315
Umaria	48	898	262	63	1271	93	834	266	123	1316
Sidhi	863	2315	1481	332	4991	801	2293	1962	666	5722
Chhatarpur	152	93	793	150	1188	355	54	649	126	1184
Panna	137	336	515	140	1128	227	235	363	130	955
Tikamgarh	162	134	828	103	1227	412	148	894	94	1548
Mandsaur	47	54	564	126	791	361	110	980	243	1694
Neemach	96	145	522	343	1106	450	291	636	332	1709
Ratlam	625	1000	464	218	2307	395	1071	551	246	2263
Bhind	23	2	153	36	214	42	6	85	28	161
Damoh	82	534	1304	156	2076	859	407	1383	183	2832
Datia	70	18	386	39	513	108	13	345	45	511
Dewas	452	1324	1514	319	3609	1301	1571	1900	547	5319



Distric	2002-03 dropout boys (6-14 years)					2002-03 dropout Girls girls (6-14 years)				
	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total	SC	ST	OBC	GEN	Total
Jhabua	1796	8123	113	51	10083	344	7252	150	43	7789
Khandwa	405	1981	938	281	3605	600	1924	999	383	3906
Khargone	374	2013	1274	327	3988	623	1491	1178	256	3548
Barwani	353	2880	313	78	3624	351	2618	476	78	3523
Mandla	72	541	252	49	914	69	636	316	51	1072
Dindori	107	431	80	27	645	48	450	102	41	641
Morena	68	21	538	156	783	335	12	688	170	1205
Sheopur	218	578	745	30	1571	250	446	713	54	1463
Seoni	329	1333	0	868	2530	230	1496	0	1067	2793
Shajapur	118	97	1553	580	2348	808	84	1593	359	2844
Shivpuri	74	428	480	218	1200	1467	1078	1415	662	4622
Vidisha	55	66	442	163	726	201	89	557	260	1107
Balaghat	502	1262	2656	312	4732	438	1493	2868	238	5037
Gwalior	250	215	1701	449	2615	746	225	1426	398	2795
Bhopal	204	59	278	732	1273	209	61	289	756	1315
Narsinghpur	44	94	341	39	518	150	105	376	53	684
Hoshangabad	179	322	493	1142	2136	417	356	514	1280	2567
Harda	164	304	288	161	917	156	533	249	156	1094
Indore	240	227	1126	2089	3682	755	248	1152	2127	4282
Chhindwara	947	4316	3759	325	9347	1156	5303	3788	430	10677
Ujjain	676	249	3910	2183	7018	3201	225	4722	1557	9705
Jabalpur	463	806	1940	2804	6013	998	1879	1058	2910	6845
Katni	197	1192	789	273	2451	584	773	564	189	2110
Sagar	321	899	1215	726	3161	808	697	1211	544	3260

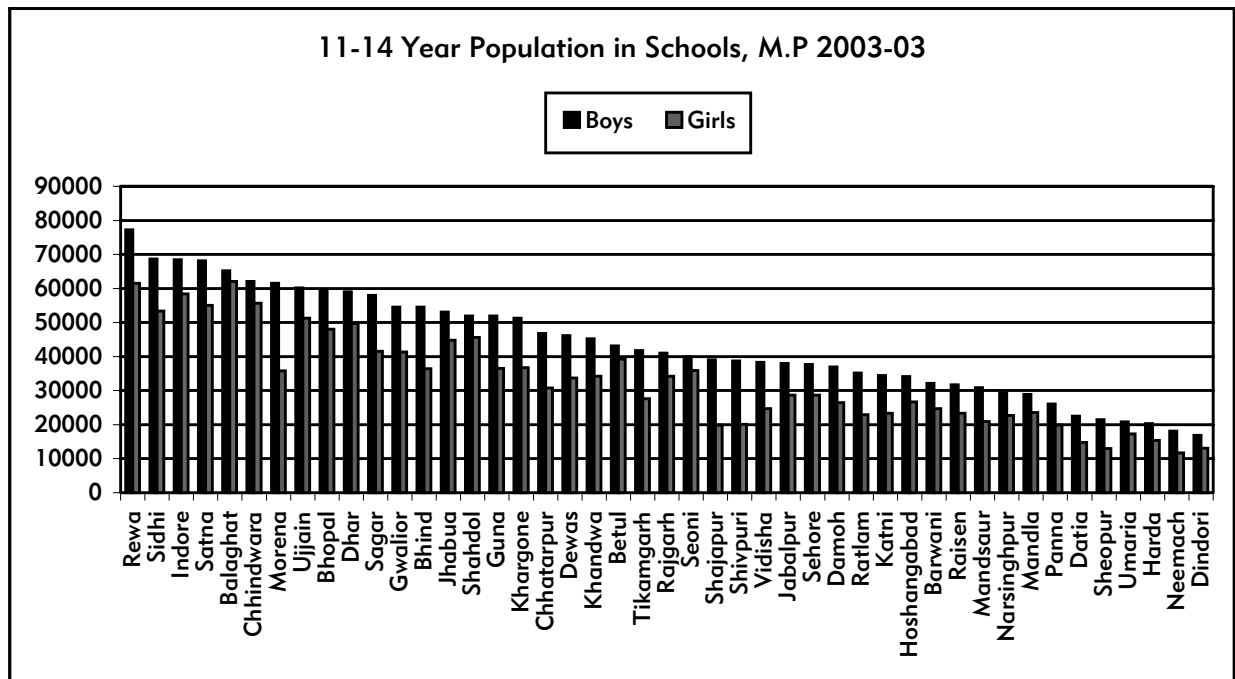


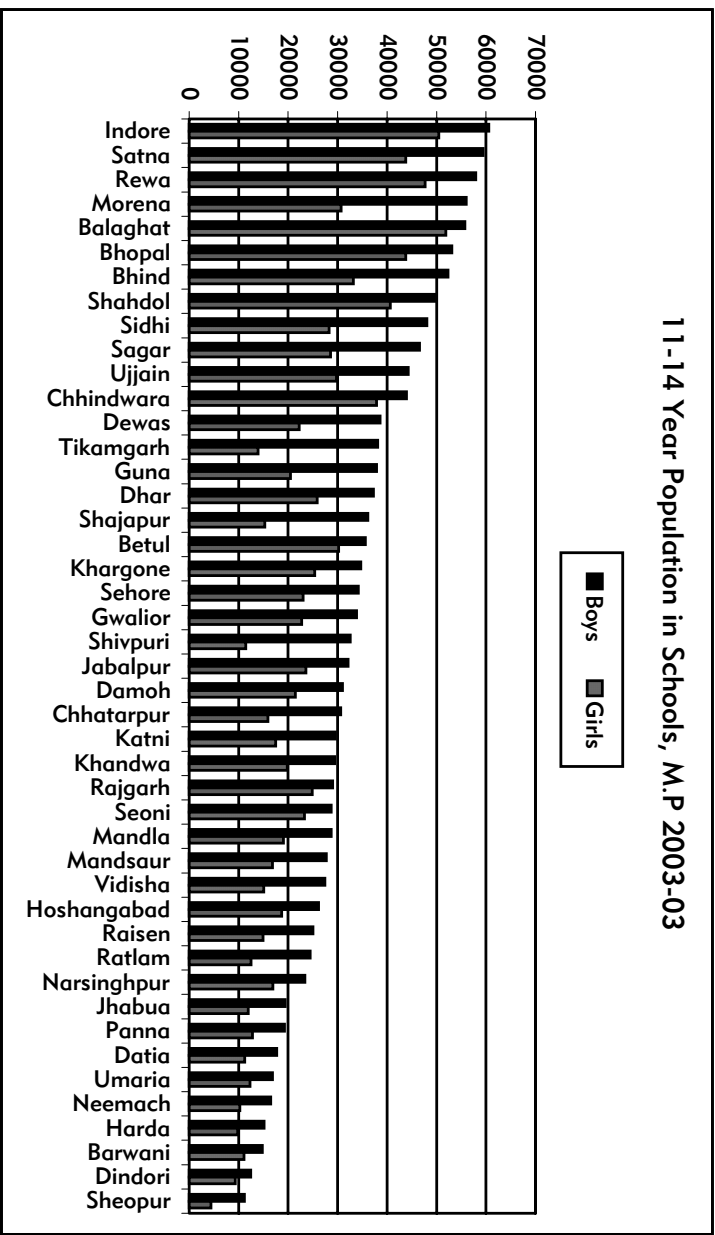


**Table 9.24**

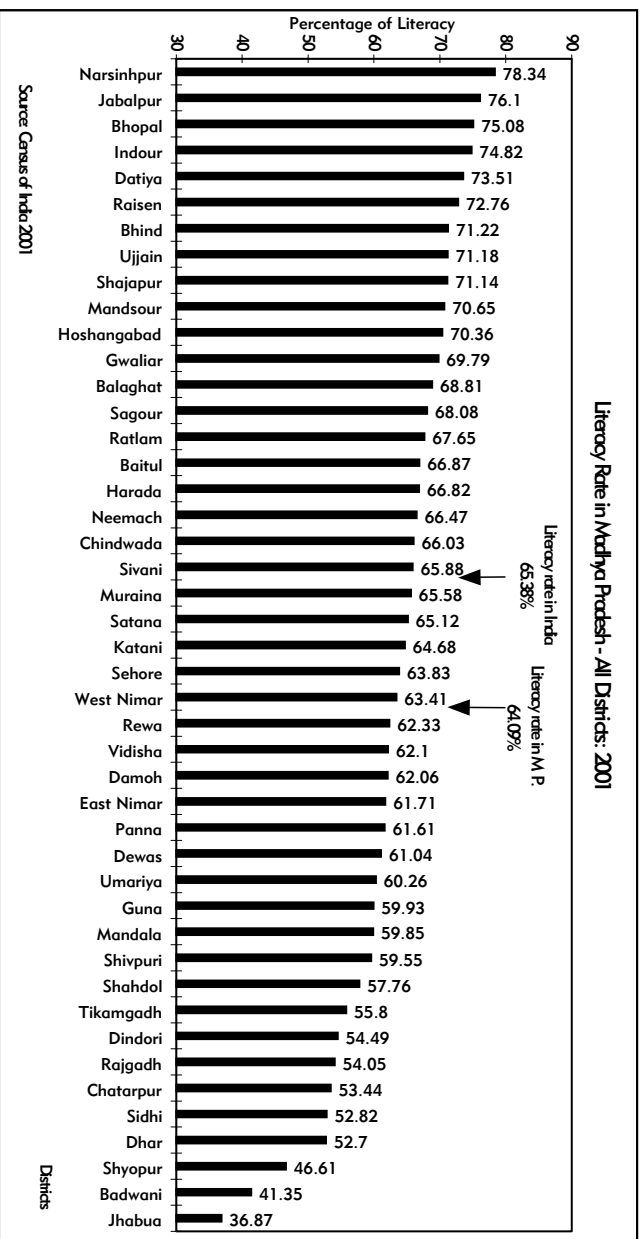
District	Population 11-14			Enrolment Middle			Gross enrolment ratio(GER)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Betul	43162	39254	82416	35606	30221	65827	82.50%	77.00%	79.90%
Raisen	31702	23326	55028	25044	14944	39988	79.00%	64.10%	72.70%
Rajgarh	40977	34200	75177	29012	24876	53888	70.80%	72.70%	71.10%
Sehore	37683	28676	66359	34178	23027	57205	90.70%	80.30%	87.20%
Guna	51902	36509	88411	37888	20445	58333	73.00%	56.00%	66.00%
Dhar	59054	49731	108785	37205	25860	63065	63.00%	52.00%	58.00%
Rewa	77233	61518	138751	57925	47671	105596	75.00%	77.50%	76.10%
Satna	68139	55015	122154	59417	43751	103168	87.20%	81.00%	84.50%
Shahdol	51905	45595	97500	49916	40615	90531	96.20%	89.10%	92.90%
Umariya	20835	17319	38154	16876	12297	29173	81.00%	71.00%	76.50%
Sidhi	68604	53335	121939	48023	28268	76291	70.00%	53.00%	62.60%
Chhatarpur	46793	30738	77531	30639	15937	46576	65.50%	51.80%	60.10%
Panna	26045	19862	45907	19262	12797	32059	74.00%	64.40%	69.80%
Tikamgarh	41740	27605	69345	38102	13900	52002	91.30%	50.40%	75.00%
Mandsaur	30831	20894	51725	27750	16841	44591	90.00%	80.60%	86.20%
Neemach	18076	11719	29795	16468	10207	26675	91.10%	87.10%	89.50%
Ratlam	35147	22947	58094	24462	12541	37003	69.60%	54.70%	63.70%
Bhind	54504	36463	90967	52324	33181	85505	96.00%	91.00%	94.00%
Damoh	36908	26427	63335	31003	21458	52461	84.00%	81.20%	82.80%
Datia	22529	14793	37322	17706	11237	28943	78.60%	76.00%	77.50%
Dewas	46151	33663	79814	38579	22271	60850	83.60%	66.20%	76.20%
Jhabua	53010	44783	97793	19401	11911	31312	36.60%	26.60%	32.00%
Khandwa	45218	34243	79461	29392	19861	49253	65.00%	58.00%	62.00%
Khargone	51296	36700	87996	34688	25367	60055	67.60%	69.10%	68.20%
Barwani	32124	24658	56782	14778	11096	25874	46.00%	45.00%	45.60%
Mandla	28901	23516	52417	28711	19046	47757	99.30%	81.00%	91.10%
Dindori	16839	13106	29945	12461	9331	21792	74.00%	71.20%	72.80%
Morena	61556	35740	97296	56017	30736	86753	91.00%	86.00%	89.20%
Sheopur	21414	12987	34401	11135	4416	15551	52.00%	34.00%	45.20%

District	Population 11-14			Enrolment Middle			Gross enrolment ratio(GER)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Seoni	39924	35917	75841	28745	23345	52090	72.00%	65.00%	68.70%
Shajapur	39033	19848	58881	36068	15301	51369	92.40%	77.10%	87.20%
Shivpuri	38725	20102	58827	32529	11438	43967	84.00%	56.90%	74.70%
Vidisha	38264	24682	63308	27423	15057	42480	71.00%	61.00%	67.10%
Balaghat	65180	62072	127252	55708	51879	107587	85.50%	83.60%	84.50%
Gwalior	54518	41364	95882	33802	22750	56552	62.00%	55.00%	59.00%
Bhopal	59611	48030	107641	53063	43806	96869	89.00%	91.20%	90.00%
Narsinghpur	29297	22753	52050	23408	16906	40314	79.90%	74.30%	77.50%
Hoshangabad	34100	26694	60794	26121	18713	44834	76.60%	70.10%	73.70%
Harda	20304	15368	35672	15147	9835	24982	74.60%	64.00%	70.00%
Indore	68403	58363	126766	60538	50483	111021	88.50%	86.50%	87.60%
Chhindwara	62051	55700	117751	43931	37876	81807	70.80%	68.00%	69.50%
Ujjain	60208	51322	111530	44253	29768	74021	73.50%	58.00%	66.40%
Jabalpur	38013	28663	66676	32122	23590	55712	84.50%	82.30%	83.60%
Katni	34403	23362	57765	29586	17488	47074	86.00%	74.90%	81.50%
Sagar	57982	41533	99515	46559	28575	75134	80.30%	68.80%	75.50%

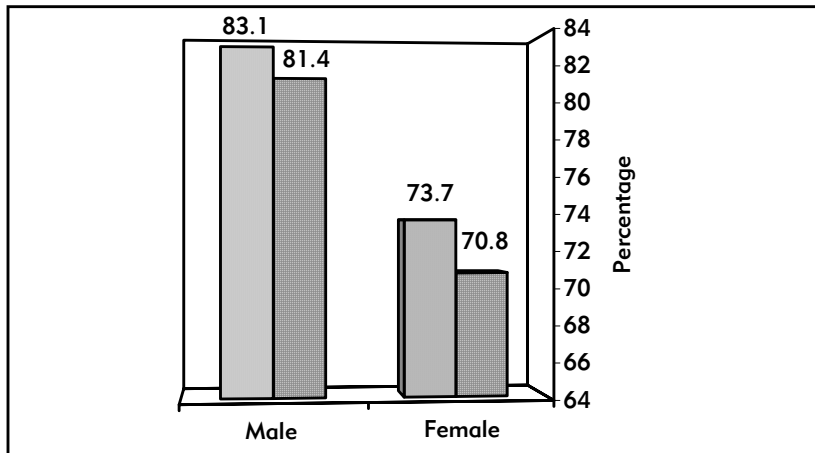




Madhya Pradesh female literacy went up 22.49 % in the combined state by 20.93 % in new state of Madhya Pradesh.



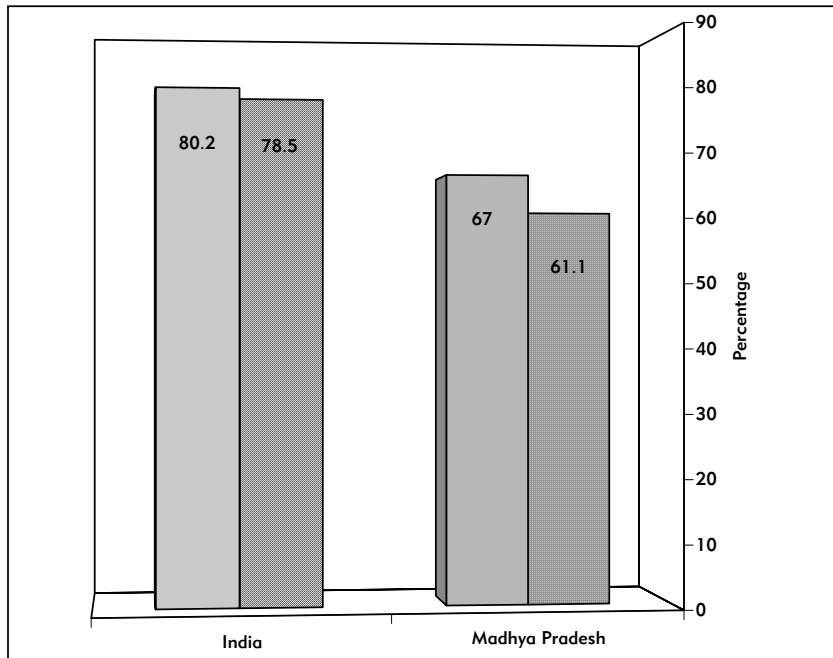
Percent of children ages 6 - 14 Attending school:  
Male and Female



Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

India Madhya Pradesh

Percent of children ages 11 - 14 in school:  
Male and Female



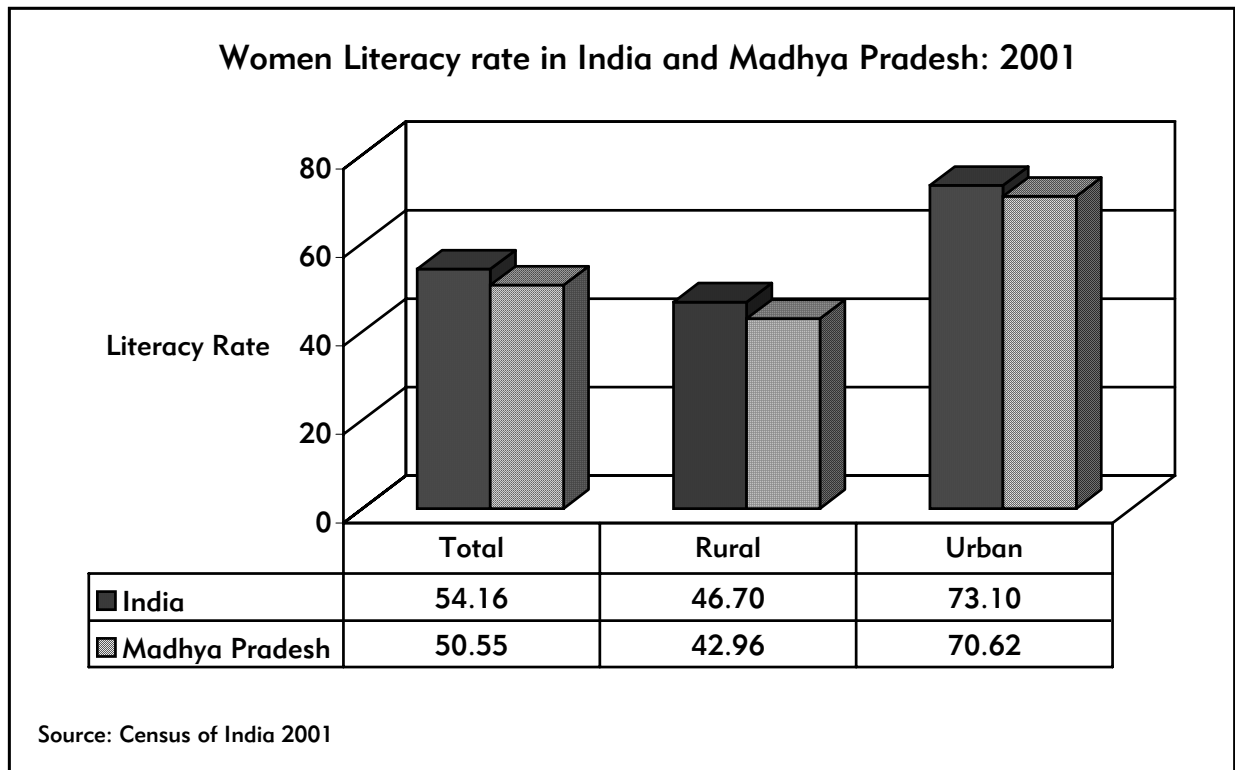
Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

India Madhya Pradesh

**Table - 9.25**  
**Literacy rate: India and Madhya Pradesh**

Country / State	1991			2001		
	Persons	Men	Women	Persons	Men	Women
<b>India</b>						
Total	52.21*	64.13	39.29	65.38	75.85	54.16
Rural	44.69*	57.87	30.62	59.40	71.40	46.70
Urban	73.08*	81.09	64.05	80.30	86.70	73.10
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
Total	44.67	58.54	29.35	64.08	76.50	50.55
Rural	35.52	50.49	19.17	58.10	72.10	42.96
Urban	70.67	80.98	51.74	79.67	87.78	70.62

\* Except Jammu & Kashmir





## CHAPTER - 10

# HEALTH STATUS OF WOMEN

### INTRODUCTION:

1. The Committee on the Status of Women observed "The health Status of Women includes their mental and social condition as affected by prevailing norms and attitudes of society in addition to their biological and physiological problem. Societies delineate women's roles partly according to their biological function and partly from prevailing attitudes regarding their physical and mental capacity. These social attitudes also influence the provision and use of preventive and curative health care, including maternal care." The CSWI underscored health as an important factor both in the achievement of status as well as an indicator of social status, particularly for women, whose health is conditioned to a great extent by social attitudes. The CSWI therefore saw a definite link between low status of women and deficiencies in the knowledge and utilisation of preventive health services.

### SPECIFIC HEALTH NEEDS OF WOMEN

"The health needs of females vary according to their biological needs and are distinct for the different age groups. The prevalent gender-bias in the society runs through all the different age groups and manifest itself differently. Analysis of the specific needs of each of these age groups has to be related to this social discrimination. The proportion of the female population of 407.8 million (1991 census) in five distinct age groups with specific requirements is as follows:

Girl children in the age group of 0-14 years account for 153.85 million (37.8%). They need special protection and care for survival, opportunities for development, which they are sometimes deprived of, due to gender bias and discrimination in nutrition, education, medical care as well as parental affection.

Adolescent girls in the age group of 15-18 years account for 38.70 million (9.5%) and require special planning of their care as this is the preparatory stage for future productive as well as reproductive roles in the family and society.

Women in reproductive age group of 15-44 years account for 183.67 million (45.1%) who need special care and attention to meet their reproductive needs.

Women in the economically active age group of 15-59 years account for 226.04 million (55.5%). Planning for their education and training, employment, income generation and participation in developmental processes including decision-making etc. is necessary.

Elderly women in the age group of 60+ account for 27.17 million (6.7%). The needs relate to health care, financial and emotional security."

(National Profile on women, Health and Development, India, April 2000)

2. Factors identified by the CSWI as affecting women's health were:
- attitudes to marriage,
  - age of marriage,
  - value attached to fertility and sex of the child,
  - pattern of family organisation and the ideal role demanded of the women by social convention as the cultural norms.
3. The situation in India has not changed very much since the Report of the CSWI.

### TRENDS IN VITAL STATISTICS IN INDIA

There has been a decline in birth rates, total fertility rates, infant mortality rates, child mortality rates, age at marriage, percentage of females married in the age group 15-19 years as already discussed., the demographic profile of the population in India. There has been increase in couple protection rate and life expectancy over the last three decades. The data is given in Table. While in itself this is a positive sign, the rates of changes are far too slow for sustainable development and better quality of life for the people. Consequent on the slow changes, India still contributes to majority of the poor of the world with her large population living with poor infrastructure amongst abundant resources. The impact of these are more on women, given the burden of child bearing in a patriarchal social mindset. Poverty mixed with a poor social status, and lack of access to social development, multiplies the burdens on women's health and living conditions.

**Table - 10.1**  
**Trends in Vital Statistics**

Year	1951	1981	1991	Current Level
Birth Rate (Per 1000 population)	39.9	33.9 (SRS)	29.5 (SRS)	26.1 (SRS,99)
TFR	6	4.5 (")	3.6 (")	3.3 (SRS, 97)
IMR (Per 1000 live birth)	146	110 (")	80 (")	70 (SRS, 99)
Child mortality rate (0-4 year per 1000 children)	57.3 (1972)	39.1 (1982)	26.5 (")	23.9 (SRS,96)
Age at Marriage Males	22.6 (1971)	23.5	24	24.9 (NHFS-2)
Females	17.2 (1971)	18.4	19.3	19.7 (NHFS-2)
Proportion of females married in the age group 15-19 Years	R 61.03 ('71) U 35.91 ('71)	R 48.92 U 27.89	R 40.68 U 21.32	R34.4(NHFS-2) U16.4(NHFS-2)
Couple Protection rate (%)	10.4 (1971)	22.8	44.1	46.2 (31.3.2000)
Expectation of life at birth Male	37.2	54.1	60.6	62.3 (1996-01)
Female	36.2	54.7	61.7 (1991-96)	63.99 (Projection)

Source : Economic Survey, GOI, 2000-20001

Women and men have somewhat different kind of health risks throughout their life span. Women are exposed to a peculiar and major health risk due to child bearing. Good health and family planning services are important for the general well-being of the women, children and the entire family-giving women, in particular, an opportunity to decide when and how many children do they want. Reduced infant mortality would give a women a beter chance to have the desired size of the family with fewer number of pregnancies. Discrimination against a female child is evident from the fact that girls experience higher rate of mortality in younger age-groups as compared to the boys. In 1999, the age-specific mortality for females in the age-group 0-4 was 21.1 as compared to 19.8 for males.

**Table 10.2**  
**National Health Policy: Goals and Achievements**

Indicator	Prior to NHP	EIGHT PLAN		NHP Goal for 2000	9th Plan Goal	Most recent estimate
		Goal	Achievement (1996)			
IMR	125 (1978)	70	72	60	56-50	72 (1998)
Prenatal mortality rate				30-35		44.3 (1993)
CDR	12.5 (1981)		9	9	9	8.9 (1996)
MMR	4-5 (1976)		4.7 (1993)	Below 2	3	4.07 (1997)
Life Expectancy						
a) Male	52.6 (1976-81)		59.0 (1989-93)	64	62 (1996-01)	63.0 (96-01)
b) Female	51.6		59.7 (1989-93)	64	63 (1996-01)	63.4 (-Do-)
Babies with weight below 2.5 kg(%)	30%		30%	10%		30% (1993) 47% (98-99)
CBR/1000	35	26	27.5	21	24/23	26.5 (1998)
CPR %	23.6 (1982)	56	45.4	50	51-60	46.2 (2000)
NRR	1.48 (1981)					
Growth Rate % (ANNUAL)	2.24 (1971-81)		1.8	1.2	1.6/1.5	
TFR	4.4 (1975)		3.5	2.3	2.9/2.6	2.85 (96-98)
IMMUNISATION						
BCG (Infants)		100	97 (1996-97)	100	65	
Polio (Infants)		100	90 (1996-97)	100	65	
DPT (Children < 1 Year)		100	89 (1996-97)	100	65	
Measles		100		100	65	
DT (New school entrants) (5-6 years)		100	48 (1995-96)	100		

Indicator	Prior to NHP	EIGHT PLAN		NHP Goal for 2000	9th Plan Goal	Most recent estimate
		Goal	Achievement (1996)			
T.T. (for school children)						
a) 10 Years		100	47 (1995-96)	100		
b) 16 Years		100	41 (1995-96)	100		
Immunisation by TT (%) (for pregnant mothers receiving antenatal care (%))	20	100	79	100	95	66.8 (98-99)
Pregnant mothers receiving antenatal care (%)	40-50	100	76	100	90	65.1 (98-99)
Deliveries by trained personnel (%)	30-35		13	100	45	76.7 (98-99)
Institutional Deliveries %						
Leprosy (% arrested cases among detected cases)	20			80		
Prevalence per thousand TB (% of arrested cases among detected)	57.3 (1981)		5.8 (1995) 30 (1995)	90	1/10000 85	

Source : GOI, Planning Commission, Ninth Five Year Plan 1997-2002

### **NFHS-I (1992-93)**

NFHS is a nationally representative survey of ever-married women age 13-49. The NFHS covered the population of 24 States and the National Capital Territory of Delhi to provide demographic and health data for interstate comparisons. The main objectives of the survey was to collect reliable and up-to-date national-level and state-level data on fertility, nuptiality, fertility preferences, knowledge and practice of family planning, the potential demand for contraception, the level of unwanted fertility, utilization of ante natal services, breast feeding and food supplementation practices, child nutrition and health, vaccinations and infant and child mortality.

In the NFHS, a total of 88,562 households were covered, and the interviewers collected information from 89,777 ever-married women age 13-49 (23,455 in urban areas and 66,322 in rural areas). The field work was conducted in three phases between April 1992 to September 1993.

### **NFHS-II (1998-99)**

The second NFHS conducted in 1998-99 provides information on fertility, mortality, family planning and important aspects of nutrition, health and health care. The survey collected information

from a nationally representative sample of more than 90,000 ever-married women age 15-49. The NFHS-2 sample covers 99 percent of India's population living in all 26 states. This report is based on the survey data for 25 of the 26 states, however, since data collection in Tripura was delayed due to local problem in the state.

Most of the types of information collected in NFHS-2 were also collected in the earlier survey, making it possible to identify trends over the intervening period of six and one-half years. In addition, this survey questionnaire covered number of new or expanded topics with important policy implications, such as reproductive health, women's autonomy, domestic violence, women nutrition, anemia and salt iodization.

The NFHS-2 survey was carried out in two phases. Ten States were surveyed in the first phase which began in March, 1999. The field staff collected information from 91,196 households in these 25 states and interviewed 89,199 eligible women in these households. In addition, the survey collected information on 32,393 children born in the three years preceding the survey. One health investigator on each survey team measured the height and weight of eligible women and children and took blood samples to assess the prevalence of anemia.

Source : Website:<http://www.nfhsindia.org>

**Table - 10.3**  
**Key Indicators of National Family Health Survey(NFHS Ph.I (92-93) & Ph.II (98-99)**  
**A Comparative Statement**

India / States	Neo-Natal Mortality		Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality Rate		Total Fertility Rate		Contribution of Higher Birth Order 3 & Above		% of Mothers Received ANC		% Currently Using					
													Any method		Sterilisation		Spacing Method	
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II		
<b>India</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Andhra Pradesh	45.3	43.8	70.4	65.8	22.4	21	2.59	2.25	42.1	31.5	86.8	92.7	47	59.6	44.7	57	1.8	1.8
Assam	50.9	44.6	88.7	69.5	58.7	21.4	3.53	2.31	58.2	43.8	48.9	59.8	42.8	43.3	14.6	16.7	5.4	10
Bihar	54.8	46.5	89.2	73	42	34.7	3.98	3.49	56.4	54.6	36.3	36	23.1	24.5	17.7	20.2	3.2	2.2
Chhatisgarh		66.4		90.6		46.8		2.79		48.1		57.5		45		38.4		3.9
Gujarat	46.3	39.6	73.5	62.6	32.7	24	2.97	2.7	42	41.1	75.4	86.3	49.3	59	41	45.3	5.8	8.1
Haryana	38.4	34.9	73.3	56.8	27.4	21.2	3.98	2.88	47.5	41.6	72.2	58	49.7	62.4	34.8	40.8	9.6	13
Jharkhand		36.6		54.3		25.4		2.76		53.7		41.7		27.6		22		2.9
Karnataka	45.3	37.1	65.4	51.5	23.5	19.3	2.83	2.13	42.4	33.6	83.4	86.3	49.1	58.3	42.7	52.2	4.8	4.4

India / States	Neo-Natal Mortality		Infant Mortality Rate		Child Mortality Rate		Total Fertility Rate		Contribution of Higher Birth Order 3 & Above		% of Mothers Received ANC		% Currently Using					
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	Any method		Sterilisation		Spacing Method	
Kerala	15.5	13.8	23.8	16.3	8.4	2.6	2	1.96	26	21.1	97.3	98.9	63.3	63.7	48.3	51	6.1	5.1
Madhya Pradesh	53.2	54.9	85.2	86.1	49.3	56.4	3.85	3.31	49.8	52.8	52.3	61.1	36.5	44.3	31.7	37.9	4	4.7
Maharashtra	36.4	32	50.5	43.7	20.9	15	2.86	2.52	42.8	39.2	82.3	90	53.7	60.9	46.5	52.2	6.4	7.6
Orissa	64.7	48.6	112.1	81	21.3	25.5	2.92	2.46	48	42.9	61	79.2	36.3	46.8	31.6	35.6	10	4.7
Punjab	31.2	34.3	53.7	57.1	15	15.9	2.91	2.21	42.7	39.6	87.6	74.1	58.7	66.7	34	30.9	17	23
Rajasthan	42.1	49.5	76.3	80.4	33.8	37.6	3.58	3.78	50.7	52.9	32.8	47.2	31.8	40.3	26.2	31.3	3.3	5.8
Tamil Nadu	46.2	34.8	67.7	48.2	20.1	15.9	2.48	2.18	32.3	23.2	94.2	98.4	49.8	52.1	39.6	46	5.8	4.3
Uttar Pradesh	59.9	53.6	99.9	86.7	46	39.2	4.75	3.99	57.5	58.1	44.4	34.3	19.8	28.1	13.1	15.6	5.3	6.4
West Bengal	55.1	31.9	81	48.7	28.6	19.9	2.89	2.29	46.2	36.5	75.4	89.5	57.4	66.6	30.6	33.8	7	14
Arunachal Pradesh	17.5	41.8	40	63.1	33.3	37.4	2.44	2.52	54.6	46	48.9	60.9	23.6	35.4	10.7	20.7	8.5	12
Delhi	34.9	29.5	65.4	46.8	19	9	3.02	2.4	44.3	39.3	81.8	83.2	60.3	63.8	23.2	28.6	31	28
Goa	20.6	31.2	31.9	36.7	7.2	10.5	1.89	1.8	32.2	24.9	95	99	47.8	47.5	30.5	28.2	7.3	7.7
Himachal Pradesh	34.2	22.1	55.8	34.4	14.1	8.3	2.97	2.14	42.7	33.3	75.4	86.8	58.4	67.7	45.8	52.4	8.5	8.4
Jammu & Kashmir	31.9	40.3	45.4	65	14.3	16.1	3.13	2.71	44.1	50.3	78.6	83	49.4	49.1	29.7	30.7	10	11
Manipur	25.1	18.6	42.4	37	20.2	19.9	2.76	3.04	52	47.1	63.5	80.1	34.9	38.7	13.8	15.5	10	10
Meghalaya	37.8	50.7	64.2	89	24.3	36.2	3.73	4.57	53.5	60.1	51.1	53.1	20.7	20.2	10	10.7	5.1	9.1
Mizoram	8.3	18.8	14.6	37	14.9	18.4	2.3	2.89	45	46	86.3	90.3	53.8	57.7	44.6	45.3	8.3	12
Nagaland	10	20.1	17.2	42.1	30.6	22.7	3.26	3.77	48.1	59.6	38.5	59.4	13	30.3	6.4	12.3	6.2	12
Sikkim		26.3		44		28.4		2.75		42.1		70		53.8		24.8		17
Tripura	43.6	28.6	75.8	44.2	31.2	7.4	2.67	1.87	45.8		64.4	70.9	56.4	55.5	19.3	26.7	9.5	17
Uttaranchal		25.7		37.6		19.2		2.6		46.4		43.4		43.1		31.1		9.2

Note: 1. Figures of NFHS-I(92-93) in respect of Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal are not available separately and are included in their earlier respective states viz. Madhya Pr., Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

2. Figures relating to % of women and children with anaemia i/r of NFHS-I(92-93) are not available.

**Table - 10.4**  
**Key Indicators of National Family Health Survey(NFHS Ph.I (92-93) & Ph.II (98-99)**  
**A Comparative Statement (Contd...)**

India / States	% of Children Vaccinated										Institutional		Safe		% of Children with Anaemia	% of Women with Anaemia
	Fully		BCG		DPT -3		Polio -3		Measles		Delivery (%)		Delivery (%)			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	II	II
India	35.4	42	62	72	52	55	53	63	42	51	26	34	34	42	74.3	51.8
Andhra Pradesh	45	59	74	90	66	80	68	82	54	65	33	50	80	65	72.3	50
Assam	19.4	17	48	54	31	38	33	38	26	25	11	18	18	22	62.4	69
Bihar	10.7	11	34	38	29	24	32	41	15	17	12	15	19	23	81.3	63.4
Chhatisgarh		22		74		41		57		40		14		32	87.7	68.7
Gujarat	49.8	53	77	85	64	64	63	69	56	64	36	46	43	54	74.5	46.3
Haryana	53.5	63	77	87	67	71	68	74	61	72	17	22	30	42	83.9	47
Jharkhand		8.8		44		22		37		18		14		18	82.4	72.9
Karnataka	52.2	60	82	85	71	75	71	78	55	67	38	51	51	59	70.6	42.4
Kerala	54.4	80	86	96	74	88	75	88	61	85	88	93	90	94	43.9	22.6
Madhya Pradesh	22.9	22	57	65	44	37	47	57	41	36	16	20	30	30	75	54.4
Maharashtra	64.3	78	87	94	83	89	82	91	70	84	44	53	53	60	76	48.5
Orissa	36.1	44	63	85	56	62	57	68	40	54	14	23	21	33	72.3	63
Punjab	61.9	72	77	89	74	82	73	84	65	77	25	38	48	63	80	41.4
Rajasthan	21.1	17	46	54	30	26	33	45	31	27	12	22	22	36	82.3	48.5
Tamil Nadu	65.1	89	92	99	87	97	86	98	72	90	64	79	71	82	69	56.5
Uttar Pradesh	19.8	21	49	58	34	34	37	42	26	35	11	16	17	23	73.9	48.7
West Bengal	34.2	44	63	77	52	58	56	62	43	52	32	40	44	44	78.3	62.7
Arunachal Pradesh	22.5	21	46	54	46	42	39	43	28	34	20	31	21	32	54.4	62.5
Delhi	57.8	70	92	92	72	80	76	81	70	78	44	59	53	66	69	40.5
Goa	74.9	83	94	99	87	93	88	96	78	84	87	91	88	91	53.4	36.4
Himachal Pradesh	63.5	83	85	95	79	89	78	90	72	89	16	29	26	40	69.9	40.5
Jammu & Kashmir	54.2	57	79	86	75	72	74	74	58	69	22	36	31	42	71.1	58.7
Manipur	29.1	42	64	71	43	59	39	63	37	46	23	35	51	54	43.5	28.9

India / States	% of Children Vaccinated										Institutional		Safe		% of Children with Anaemia	% of Women with Anaemia
	Fully		BCG		DPT -3		Polio -3		Measles		Delivery (%)		Delivery (%)			
	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	II	II
Meghalaya	54.9	42	44	46	23	25	24	28	13	18	30	18	37	21	67.7	63.8
Mizoram	56.9	60	77	88	72	70	70	72	65	71	49	58	62	61	55.6	48.2
Nagaland	3.8	14	19	46	13	30	16	42	10	20	6	12	12	33	44.8	38.9
Sikkim		47		77		63		64		59		32		35	76.5	61.1
Tripura	14.3	41	33	74	28	52	28	58	21	45	31	45	33	48	63.6	59.4
Uttaranchal		41		77		56		62		56		21		35	77.4	45.6

### STATE OF WOMEN HEALTH IN MADHYA PRADESH

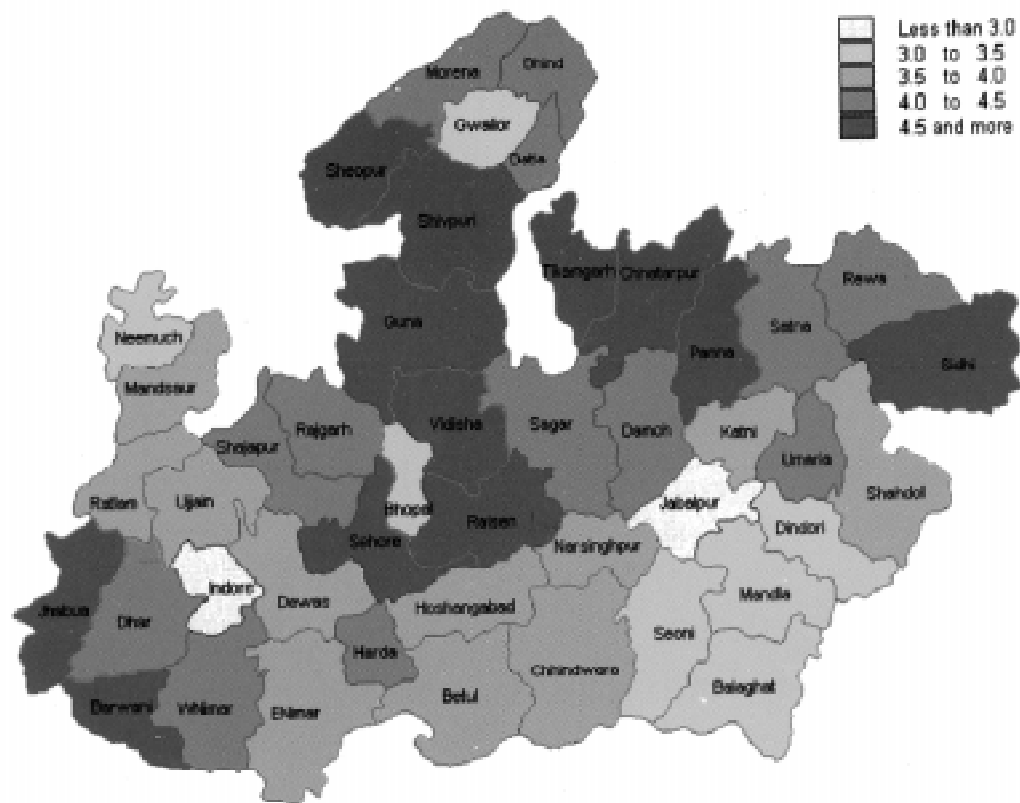
Women health services is the most crucial challenge facing in Madhya Pradesh. The recent initiatives of Govt. of Madhya Pradesh of constituting mission for community health for decentralization of health care. The creation of multi sectoral forum at district level of district health society and the state level of a state health society are steps in the direction.

Information and data available for most of the health parameters till recently was for the undivided area of Madhya Pradesh. Some data is now available for latest years on crucial health indicators and shall be used as were possible.

#### Fertility Rate

Fertility, i.e. the basic ability to reproduce is at the root of reproductive health. Both infertility as well as high levels of fertility are bad for health. High prevalence of infertility has important psychological and sociological impact on the community. Very high levels of fertility means that women are devoting greater part of their lives to child bearing, and the exposure to maternal complications is high. In the contemporary Indian context, high levels of fertility is a major problem. Hence reduction in fertility levels is viewed as an indicator of improvements in reproductive health. The three common measures of fertility are; (a) Crude Birth Rate (CBR), (b) Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR), and (c) Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Crude birth rate (CBR) is the simplest of all and is defined as the number of births per annum per 1000 population. However, crude birth rate is influenced by the age-sex structure of the population apart from its true fertility experience.





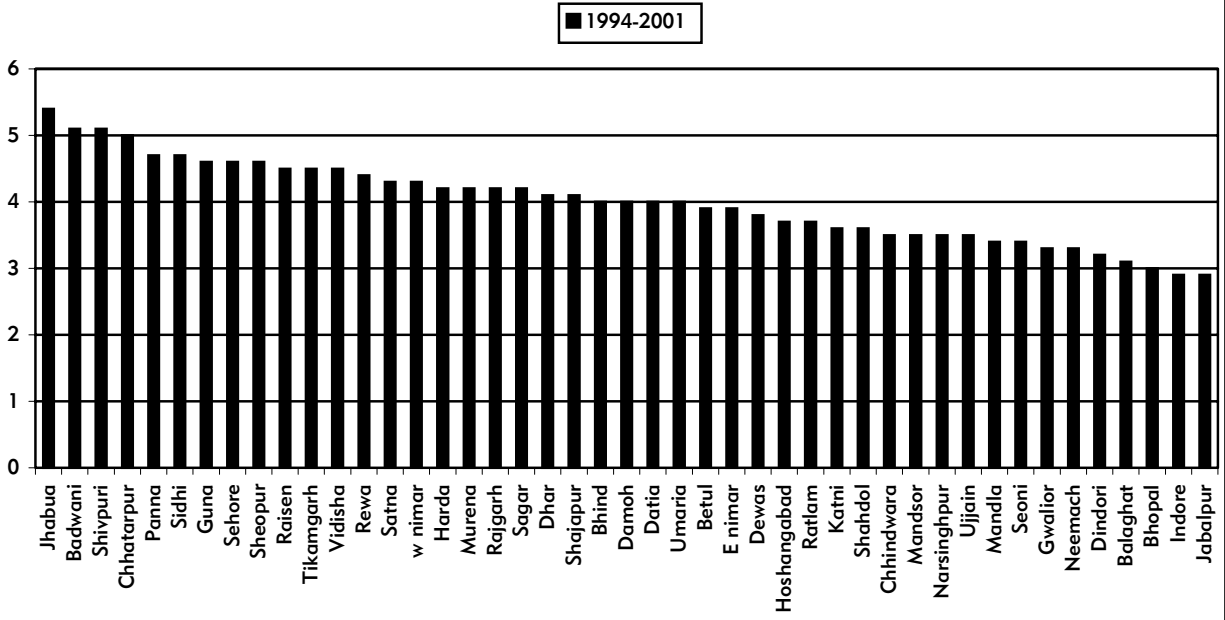
**Table - 10.5**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>1994-2001</b>
Jhabua	5.4
Badwani	5.1
Shivpuri	5.1
Chhatarpur	5
Panna	4.7
Sidhi	4.7
Guna	4.6
Sehore	4.6
Sheopur	4.6
Raisen	4.5
Tikamgarh	4.5
Vidisha	4.5
Rewa	4.4

<b>Districts</b>	<b>1994-2001</b>
Satna	4.3
W. Nimar	4.3
Harda	4.2
Murena	4.2
Rajgarh	4.2
Sagar	4.2
Dhar	4.1
Shajapur	4.1
Bhind	4
Damoh	4
Datia	4
Umaria	4
Betul	3.9
E nimar	3.9
Dewas	3.8
Hoshangabad	3.7
Ratlam	3.7
Katni	3.6
Shahdol	3.6
Chhindwara	3.5
Mandsor	3.5
Narsinghpur	3.5
Ujjain	3.5
Mandla	3.4
Seoni	3.4
Gwalior	3.3
Neemach	3.3
Dindori	3.2
Balaghat	3.1
Bhopal	3
Indore	2.9
Jabalpur	2.9

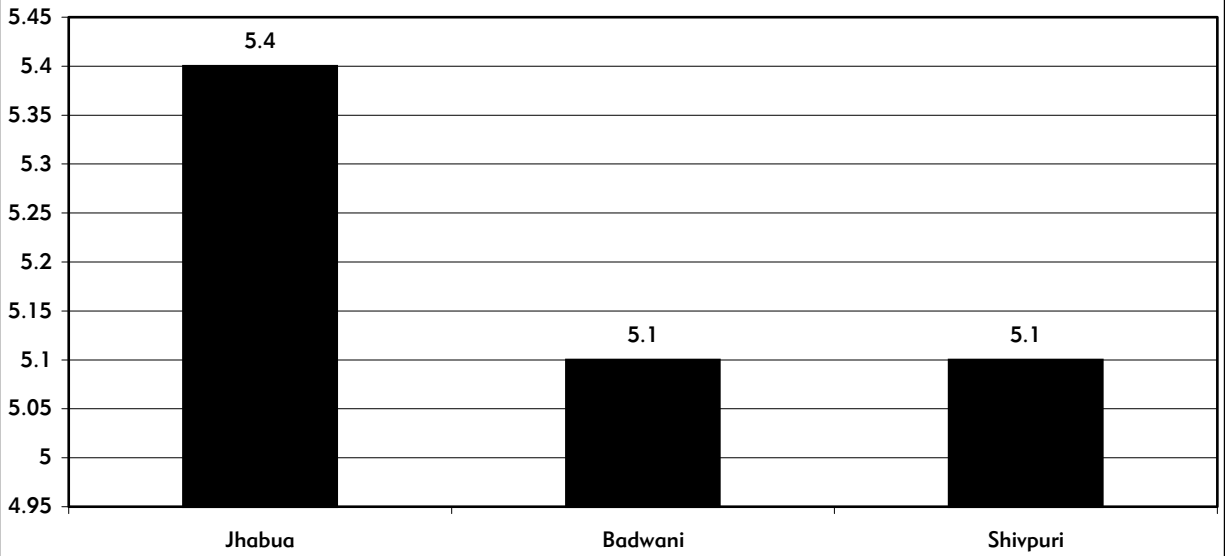
Source: Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC

Total Fertility Rate M.P.Yr 1994-2001

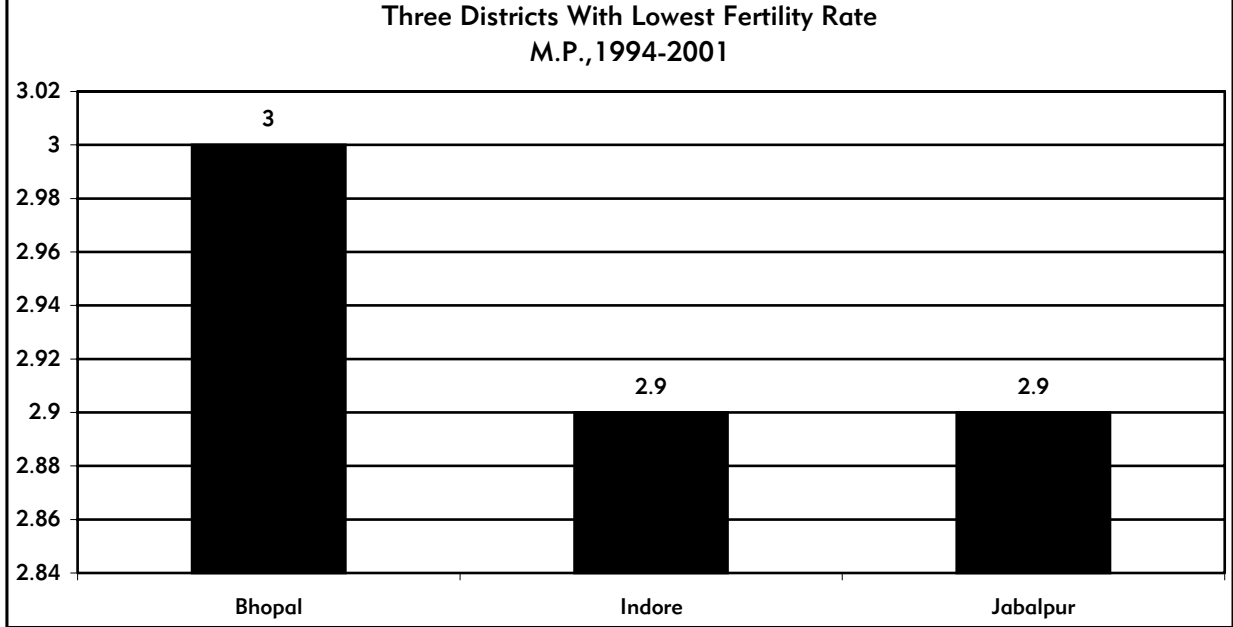


Source: Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC

Three Districts With Higher Fertility Rate  
M.P., 1994-2001



Source: Madhya Pradesh the State of Population 2003, MPPRC



### **Total Fertility Rate**

Estimates of total fertility rate are not available for the existing state of Madhya Pradesh from the sample registration system. For the undivided Madhya Pradesh, the sample registration system suggests an estimate of 3.9. Children per women of reproductive age for the year 1999. This level is well above the national average of 3.2 children per women. During the last 30 years, the total fertility rate in the undivided Madhya Pradesh has decreased from 5.6 in 1971 to 3.9 in 1999. This suggests an average annual reduction of about 0.06 absolute point per year. During the same period, total fertility rate for the country as a whole decreased, on average, by more than 0.07 absolute point per year.

Estimates of total fertility rate are available from 2001 population census and refer to the period 1994-2001. According to these estimates, in five districts, total fertility rate is still more than 5 children per women whereas in 21 districts, it ranges between 4 to 5 children per women. Districts Jhabua (5.4) has the highest and Bhopal (3.0) and Indore (2.9) have the lowest total fertility rate in the state.

**Table - 10.6**  
**Gender Development Indicator**

**Some Selected social indicators MP/Major States of India**

State	Female Literacy Rate 2001	Life Expectancy at Birth 2001-06		IMR (per 1000 live births) 2000			MMR 1998	TFR 1995-97	Birth Rate (per 1000) 2000	Death rate (per 1000) 2000
		M	F	M	F	T				
Andhra Pradesh	51.17	62.79	65	66	64	65	159	2.8	21.3	8.2
Assam	56.03	58.96	60.87	66	83	75	409	3.3	26.9	9.6
Bihar	33.57	65.66	64.79	62	61	62	452	4.5	31.9	8.8
Gujrat	55.61	63.12	64.1	59	67	62	28	3.1	25.2	7.5
Haryana	56.31	64.64	69.3	63	71	67	103	3.5	26.9	7.5
Karnataka	57.45	62.43	66.44	65	47	57	195	2.6	22	7.8
Kerala	87.86	71.67	75	15	13	14	198	1.8	17.9	6.4
Madhya Pradesh	50.55	59.19	58.01	81	93	87	498	4.1	31.4	10.3
Maharashtra	67.51	66.75	69.76	46	50	48	135	2.8	21	7.5
Orissa	50.97	60.05	59.71	98	92	96	367	3.1	24.3	10.5
Punjab	63.55	69.78	72	45	62	52	199	2.8	21.6	7.4
Rajasthan	44.34	62.17	62.8	76	81	79	670	4.2	31.4	8.5
Tamilnadu	64.55	67	69.75	49	54	51	79	2.1	19.3	7.9
Uttar Pradesh	42.97	63.54	64.09	81	87	83	707	4.9	32.8	10.3
West Bengal	60.22	66.08	69.34	54	47	51	266	2.7	20.7	7

**Table - 10.7**

Sr. No.	District/Division	IMMUNISATION							
		T.T. (10 Years)				T.T. (16 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
1	MORENA	25000	14832	9460	37.8	25000	11968	14900	59.6
2	BHIND	47500	50452	48183	101.4	44000	41047	45121	102.5
3	SHEOPUR	12110	9961	9524	78.6	10110	9080	8890	87.9
	Chambal Div.	84610	75245	67167	79.4	79110	62095	68911	87.1
4	GWALIOR	36000	45196	33070	91.9	35000	57943	32199	92.0
5	DATIA	14200	12407	8547	60.2	12200	9590	6665	54.6
6	SHIVPURI	29441	21757	19303	65.6	28896	17595	16076	55.6
7	GUNA	61000	47359	53230	87.3	61000	28742	47016	77.1
	Gwalior Div.	140641	126719	114150	81.2	137096	113870	101956	74.4
8	TIKAMGARH	45000	36937	21533	47.9	35000	29882	17453	49.9
9	CHHATARPUR	63600	56670	53507	84.1	56360	51262	41701	74.0
10	PANNA	34000	31789	20514	60.3	34000	31421	19323	56.8
11	SAGAR	50408	47993	49933	99.1	45449	38401	39131	86.1
12	DAMOH	34180	41261	28562	83.6	34180	40789	25202	73.7
	Sagar Div.	227188	214650	174049	76.6	204989	191755	142810	69.7
13	SATNA	28145	23692	21320	75.8	23750	20175	19541	82.3
14	REWA	66300	48474	52257	78.8	71750	43413	48067	67.0
15	SHAHNOL	43000	37490	28169	65.5	36300	30036	23003	63.4
16	SIDHI	63000	15345	36954	58.7	63000	12515	27156	43.1
17	UMARIA	14466	11886	10397	71.9	12324	10415	9351	75.9
	Rewa Div.	214911	136887	149097	69.4	207124	116554	127118	61.4
18	MANDSAUR	38220	41620	38016	99.5	34695	36231	34729	100.1
19	RATLAM	31486	32865	33969	107.9	31486	25492	25975	82.5
20	UJJAIN	42250	39452	30180	71.4	42070	39396	27907	66.3
21	SHAJAPUR	33980	32620	29444	86.7	26645	26121	18885	70.9
22	DEWAS	32000	31133	32701	102.2	26000	25674	23895	91.9
23	NEEMUCH	19420	19129	24446	125.9	16700	16624	23496	140.7

Sr. No.	District/Division	IMMUNISATION							
		T.T. (10 Years)				T.T. (16 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
	Ujjain Div.	197356	196819	188756	95.6	177596	169538	154887	87.2
24	JHABUA	68545	48051	55286	80.7	68227	44975	50627	74.2
25	DHAR	40388	45252	40932	101.3	36717	39627	35564	96.9
26	INDORE	56272	56712	42796	76.1	53913	52978	38969	72.3
27	KHARGONE	58387	34439	56021	95.9	58751	30340	53106	90.4
28	KHANDWA	43567	36360	25146	57.7	43049	26211	19744	45.9
29	BADWANI	65000	48835	46906	72.2	65000	40176	43613	67.1
	Indore Div.	332159	269649	267087	80.4	325657	234307	241623	74.2
30	RAJGARH	27800	28767	35212	126.7	27800	23078	34693	124.8
31	VIDISHA	33000	18619	16311	49.4	33000	13838	13318	40.4
32	BHOPAL	49020	44727	56187	114.6	51366	49391	46992	91.5
33	SEHORE	32500	31299	30974	95.3	24000	23758	21001	87.5
34	RAISEN	30184	34289	36563	121.1	30184	30285	33454	110.8
35	BETUL	33100	37801	36826	111.3	31800	28537	30407	95.6
	Bhopal Div.	205604	195502	212073	103.1	198150	168887	179865	90.8
36	HOSHANGABAD	31466	33244	32693	103.9	30342	27615	27031	89.1
37	HARDA	13948	16466	16612	119.1	13440	14194	13730	102.2
	Hoshangabad Div.	45414	49710	49305	108.6	43782	41809	40761	93.1
38	JABALPUR	70816	57603	43279	61.1	70816	50659	42509	60.0
39	NARSINGHPUR	23742	10084	17664	74.4	21503	11778	15227	70.8
40	MANDLA	35497	28374	35339	99.6	35611	16464	24486	68.8
41	CHHINDWADA	59851	51782	63138	105.5	57500	39957	50621	88.0
42	SEONI	34600	31724	31738	91.7	33600	23298	28798	85.7
43	BALAGHAT	47460	43746	44408	93.6	44000	37123	41192	93.6
44	KATNI	16000	7413	11434	71.5	16000	6709	9291	58.1
45	DINDORI	15446	16320	16052	103.9	13902	12264	11664	83.9
	Jabalpur Div.	303412	247046	263052	86.7	292932	198252	223788	76.4
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1751295</b>	<b>1512227</b>	<b>1484736</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>1666436</b>	<b>1297067</b>	<b>1281719</b>	<b>76.9</b>

**Table - 10.8**

Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-2004	2002-03	2003-04			
1	MORENA	44000	45338	40977	93.1	105000	77023	40977	39.0
2	BHIND	56200	60299	63020	112.1	90750	121366	101866	112.2
3	SHEOPUR	18894	17846	18013	95.3	41979	26364	13495	32.1
	Chambal Div.	119094	123483	122010	102.4	237729	224753	156338	65.8
4	GWALIOR	53500	66174	59786	111.7	53000	26449	39121	73.8
5	DATIA	18600	17315	13938	74.9	37850	29282	7745	20.5
6	SHIVPURI	48979	49366	44972	91.8	106687	99832	68592	64.3
7	GUNA	61000	65964	65256	107.0	137206	133757	33627	24.5
	Gwalior Div.	182079	198819	183952	101.0	334743	289320	149085	44.5
8	TIKAMGARH	42585	41102	40408	94.9	115637	69157	56013	48.4
9	CHHATARPUR	54470	49107	50784	93.2	176955	112722	112646	63.7
10	PANNA	36000	34831	32851	91.3	45500	35852	31236	68.7
11	SAGAR	72465	73349	76375	105.4	79101	98234	82312	104.1
12	DAMOH	36460	35343	36185	99.2	91150	61173	56878	62.4
	Sagar Div.	241980	233732	236603	97.8	508343	377138	339085	66.7
13	SATNA	59000	55902	54223	91.9	88770	77942	40543	45.7
14	REWA	71750	62331	61436	85.6	305500	87025	56358	18.4
15	SHAHDOL	49000	49544	47147	96.2	81600	107607	80220	98.3
16	SIDHI	65500	58045	56194	85.8	85212	78975	56194	65.9
17	UMARIA	17150	16406	16979	99.0	30009	30484	22192	74.0
	Rewa Div.	262400	242228	235979	89.9	591091	382033	255507	43.2
18	MANDSAUR	38029	36914	37653	99.0	67867	69662	54391	80.1
19	RATLAM	38299	36968	35332	92.3	80597	53778	37694	46.8
20	UJJAIN	49705	46892	44438	89.4	75580	71953	54755	72.4
21	SHAJAPUR	51000	49996	49751	97.6	102328	101640	93285	91.2



Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04			
22	DEWAS	42163	40988	42248	100.2	72000	69511	52697	73.2
23	NEEMUCH	19420	20054	19558	100.7	45715	34878	23672	51.8
	Ujjain Div.	238616	231812	228980	96.0	444087	401422	316494	71.3
24	JHABUA	83492	51190	53157	63.7	105059	88989	72384	68.9
25	DHAR	51300	51941	50787	99.0	128250	115673	78874	61.5
26	INDORE	79500	84937	49082	61.7	196180	209155	55719	28.4
27	KHARGONE	52227	51245	54143	103.7	130568	102536	123204	94.4
28	KHANDWA	51866	57993	55535	107.1	99801	104093	78857	79.0
29	BADWANI	39000	37984	37196	95.4	177000	93324	30776	17.4
	Indore Div.	357385	335290	299900	83.9	836858	713770	439814	52.6
30	RAJGARH	39900	38831	40774	102.2	59850	84932	51271	85.7
31	VIDISHA	33000	37658	37297	113.0	82500	51617	43544	52.8
32	BHOPAL	65806	57864	61322	93.2	124784	127030	54881	44.0
33	SEHORE	35000	35944	37159	106.2	60000	53385	70310	117.2
34	RAISEN	36983	37648	38447	104.0	90917	55402	29692	32.7
35	BETUL	37200	38426	38732	104.1	89200	98716	79930	89.6
	Bhopal Div.	247889	246371	253731	102.4	507251	471082	329628	65.0
36	HOSHANGABAD	31040	29540	28800	92.8	79930	78372	91051	113.9
37	HARDA	15942	15570	16239	101.9	68044	31045	61060	89.7
	Hoshangabad Div.	46982	45110	45039	95.9	147974	109417	152111	102.8
38	JABALPUR	72272	75547	70912	98.1	278119	133801	177875	64.0
39	NARSINGHPUR	23965	22131	24016	100.2	47975	26825	24016	50.1
40	MANDLA	25130	23273	23381	93.0	74819	50981	49868	66.7
41	CHHINDWADA	57500	48142	48967	85.2	133500	102341	186448	139.7
42	SEONI	34570	29591	31822	92.1	74967	40668	24953	33.3
43	BALAGHAT	37000	35593	34861	94.2	211450	62205	55302	26.2

Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04			
44	KATNI	26750	27847	28972	108.3	21000	31967	14237	67.8
45	DINDORI	19068	16622	16109	84.5	243118	28509	25755	10.6
	Jabalpur Div.	296255	278746	279040	94.2	1084948	477297	558454	51.5
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1992680</b>	<b>1935591</b>	<b>1885234</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>4693024</b>	<b>3446232</b>	<b>2696516</b>	<b>57.5</b>

**Table - 10.9**

Sr. No.	District/Division	MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES							
		T.T. (PW) 2nd + Booster)				D.T. (5 Years)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04			
1	MORENA	49000	42583	42240	86.2	25000	18648	16322	65.3
2	BHIND	60500	60574	58419	96.6	54000	44277	42587	78.9
3	SHEOPUR	21276	17613	15104	71.0	16470	11483	12244	74.3
	Chambal Div.	130776	120770	115763	88.5	95470	74408	71153	74.5
4	GWALIOR	58500	59127	52510	89.8	35000	41920	22542	64.4
5	DATIA	22700	16923	14581	64.2	15700	12464	8332	53.1
6	SHIVPURI	51464	45408	41970	81.6	24947	19316	15734	63.1
7	GUNA	70000	67182	68611	98.0	61000	44310	47370	77.7
	Gwalior Div.	202664	188640	177672	87.7	136647	118010	93978	68.8
8	TIKAMGARH	44920	38604	37623	83.8	45000	33744	9058	20.1
9	CHHATARPUR	60523	46365	47424	78.4	55000	53853	51965	94.5
10	PANNA	46000	41370	38014	82.6	38000	37373	31550	83.0
11	SAGAR	80576	77154	77015	95.6	52924	41580	39126	73.9
12	DAMOH	40100	35277	32237	80.4	34180	26982	15390	45.0
	Sagar Div.	272119	238770	232313	85.4	225104	193532	147089	65.3

Sr. No.	District/Division	MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES							
		T.T. (PW) 2nd + Booster)				D.T. (5 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
13	SATNA	68000	61490	56973	83.8	33880	19992	13734	40.5
14	REWA	82000	71520	67225	82.0	58400	56393	36948	63.3
15	SHAHDOL	62700	54056	49179	78.4	44700	31626	10525	23.5
16	SIDHI	78000	54312	51898	66.5	63000	12315	16545	26.3
17	UMARIA	18860	17199	18320	97.1	15539	11867	5046	32.5
	Rewa Div.	309560	258577	243595	78.7	215519	132193	82798	38.4
18	MANDSAUR	42362	41572	40673	96.0	36970	40265	33644	91.0
19	RATLAM	42200	37710	36385	86.2	31486	20769	26454	84.0
20	UJJAIN	54505	50628	48141	88.3	41900	30460	22619	54.0
21	SHAJAPUR	55000	53564	52123	94.8	31378	29508	18837	60.0
22	DEWAS	49128	44365	45937	93.5	28000	27916	26115	93.3
23	NEEMUCH	21578	19506	20276	94.0	19420	19058	15548	80.1
	Ujjain Div.	264773	247345	243535	92.0	189154	167976	143217	75.7
24	JHABUA	70041	47118	59410	84.8	68333	50682	54293	79.5
25	DHAR	60320	54472	51668	85.7	49568	45252	36997	74.6
26	INDORE	90153	92982	52093	57.8	54211	54065	33272	61.4
27	KHARGONE	57694	49860	49504	85.8	48825	27617	42327	86.7
28	KHANDWA	57053	59946	56362	98.8	44086	31368	21136	47.9
29	BADWANI	39000	32023	31979	82.0	65000	41086	35070	54.0
	Indore Div.	374261	336401	301016	80.4	330023	250070	223095	67.6
30	RAJGARH	47582	43304	43777	92.0	25800	19836	23438	90.8
31	VIDISHA	36400	36993	37224	102.3	33000	18692	19866	60.2
32	BHOPAL	73929	63678	62701	84.8	50228	51226	46252	92.1
33	SEHORE	39500	38717	39413	99.8	27000	26303	20087	74.4
34	RAISEN	40681	40410	41292	101.5	36983	35710	35274	95.4
35	BETUL	40900	42371	39798	97.3	34430	31916	35500	103.1
	Bhopal Div.	278992	265473	264205	94.7	207441	183683	180417	87.0

Sr. No.	District/Division	MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SERVICES							
		T.T. (PW) 2nd + Booster)				D.T. (5 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
36	HOSHANGABAD	37085	34579	32943	88.8	32590	25822	26942	82.7
37	HARDA	17934	16873	15443	86.1	14447	14348	17710	122.6
	Hoshangabad Div.	55019	51452	48386	87.9	47037	40170	44652	94.9
38	JABALPUR	79047	78833	79317	100.3	70816	49264	39667	56.0
39	NARSINGHPUR	27230	21045	24062	88.4	23493	8635	17059	72.6
40	MANDLA	28785	25025	25608	89.0	36386	26076	28979	79.6
41	CHHINDWADA	55470	49905	50255	90.6	44000	30956	40728	92.6
42	SEONI	36300	31975	31950	88.0	28500	24703	22195	77.9
43	BALAGHAT	40480	36895	41652	102.9	50000	39458	27287	54.6
44	KATNI	28710	27956	26906	93.7	16000	8628	10289	64.3
45	DINDORI	21186	18668	18866	89.0	17162	17798	15393	89.7
	Jabalpur Div.	317208	290302	298616	94.1	286357	205518	201597	70.4
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>2205372</b>	<b>1997730</b>	<b>1925101</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>1732752</b>	<b>1365560</b>	<b>1187996</b>	<b>68.6</b>

**Table - 10.10**

Sr. No.	District/Division	IMMUNISATION							
		T.T. (10 Years)				T.T. (16 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
1	MORENA	25000	14832	9460	37.8	25000	11968	14900	59.6
2	BHIND	47500	50452	48183	101.4	44000	41047	45121	102.5
3	SHEOPUR	12110	9961	9524	78.6	10110	9080	8890	87.9
	Chambal Div.	84610	75245	67167	79.4	79110	62095	68911	87.1
4	GWALIOR	36000	45196	33070	91.9	35000	57943	32199	92.0
5	DATIA	14200	12407	8547	60.2	12200	9590	6665	54.6
6	SHIVPURI	29441	21757	19303	65.6	28896	17595	16076	55.6
7	GUNA	61000	47359	53230	87.3	61000	28742	47016	77.1
	Gwalior Div.	140641	126719	114150	81.2	137096	113870	101956	74.4
8	TIKAMGARH	45000	36937	21533	47.9	35000	29882	17453	49.9
9	CHHATARPUR	63600	56670	53507	84.1	56360	51262	41701	74.0
10	PANNA	34000	31789	20514	60.3	34000	31421	19323	56.8
11	SAGAR	50408	47993	49933	99.1	45449	38401	39131	86.1
12	DAMOH	34180	41261	28562	83.6	34180	40789	25202	73.7
	Sagar Div.	227188	214650	174049	76.6	204989	191755	142810	69.7
13	SATNA	28145	23692	21320	75.8	23750	20175	19541	82.3
14	REWA	66300	48474	52257	78.8	71750	43413	48067	67.0
15	SHAHNOL	43000	37490	28169	65.5	36300	30036	23003	63.4
16	SIDHI	63000	15345	36954	58.7	63000	12515	27156	43.1
17	UMARIA	14466	11886	10397	71.9	12324	10415	9351	75.9
	Rewa Div.	214911	136887	149097	69.4	207124	116554	127118	61.4
18	MANDSAUR	38220	41620	38016	99.5	34695	36231	34729	100.1
19	RATLAM	31486	32865	33969	107.9	31486	25492	25975	82.5
20	UJJAIN	42250	39452	30180	71.4	42070	39396	27907	66.3
21	SHAJAPUR	33980	32620	29444	86.7	26645	26121	18885	70.9
22	DEWAS	32000	31133	32701	102.2	26000	25674	23895	91.9
23	NEEMUCH	19420	19129	24446	125.9	16700	16624	23496	140.7

Sr. No.	District/Division	IMMUNISATION							
		T.T. (10 Years)				T.T. (16 Years)			
		Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.	Service Need 2003-04	ACHIEVEMENT April - March		%age Achiev.
			2002-03	2003-04			2002-03	2003-04	
	Ujjain Div.	197356	196819	188756	95.6	177596	169538	154887	87.2
24	JHABUA	68545	48051	55286	80.7	68227	44975	50627	74.2
25	DHAR	40388	45252	40932	101.3	36717	39627	35564	96.9
26	INDORE	56272	56712	42796	76.1	53913	52978	38969	72.3
27	KHARGONE	58387	34439	56021	95.9	58751	30340	53106	90.4
28	KHANDWA	43567	36360	25146	57.7	43049	26211	19744	45.9
29	BADWANI	65000	48835	46906	72.2	65000	40176	43613	67.1
	Indore Div.	332159	269649	267087	80.4	325657	234307	241623	74.2
30	RAJGARH	27800	28767	35212	126.7	27800	23078	34693	124.8
31	VIDISHA	33000	18619	16311	49.4	33000	13838	13318	40.4
32	BHOPAL	49020	44727	56187	114.6	51366	49391	46992	91.5
33	SEHORE	32500	31299	30974	95.3	24000	23758	21001	87.5
34	RAISEN	30184	34289	36563	121.1	30184	30285	33454	110.8
35	BETUL	33100	37801	36826	111.3	31800	28537	30407	95.6
	Bhopal Div.	205604	195502	212073	103.1	198150	168887	179865	90.8
36	HOSHANGABAD	31466	33244	32693	103.9	30342	27615	27031	89.1
37	HARDA	13948	16466	16612	119.1	13440	14194	13730	102.2
	Hoshangabad Div.	45414	49710	49305	108.6	43782	41809	40761	93.1
38	JABALPUR	70816	57603	43279	61.1	70816	50659	42509	60.0
39	NARSINGHPUR	23742	10084	17664	74.4	21503	11778	15227	70.8
40	MANDLA	35497	28374	35339	99.6	35611	16464	24486	68.8
41	CHHINDWADA	59851	51782	63138	105.5	57500	39957	50621	88.0
42	SEONI	34600	31724	31738	91.7	33600	23298	28798	85.7
43	BALAGHAT	47460	43746	44408	93.6	44000	37123	41192	93.6
44	KATNI	16000	7413	11434	71.5	16000	6709	9291	58.1
45	DINDORI	15446	16320	16052	103.9	13902	12264	11664	83.9
	Jabalpur Div.	303412	247046	263052	86.7	292932	198252	223788	76.4
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1751295</b>	<b>1512227</b>	<b>1484736</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>1666436</b>	<b>1297067</b>	<b>1281719</b>	<b>76.9</b>

**Table - 10.11**

Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-2004	2002-03	2003-04			
1	MORENA	44000	45338	40977	93.1	105000	77023	40977	39.0
2	BHIND	56200	60299	63020	112.1	90750	121366	101866	112.2
3	SHEOPUR	18894	17846	18013	95.3	41979	26364	13495	32.1
	Chambal Div.	119094	123483	122010	102.4	237729	224753	156338	65.8
4	GWALIOR	53500	66174	59786	111.7	53000	26449	39121	73.8
5	DATIA	18600	17315	13938	74.9	37850	29282	7745	20.5
6	SHIVPURI	48979	49366	44972	91.8	106687	99832	68592	64.3
7	GUNA	61000	65964	65256	107.0	137206	133757	33627	24.5
	Gwalior Div.	182079	198819	183952	101.0	334743	289320	149085	44.5
8	TIKAMGARH	42585	41102	40408	94.9	115637	69157	56013	48.4
9	CHHATARPUR	54470	49107	50784	93.2	176955	112722	112646	63.7
10	PANNA	36000	34831	32851	91.3	45500	35852	31236	68.7
11	SAGAR	72465	73349	76375	105.4	79101	98234	82312	104.1
12	DAMOH	36460	35343	36185	99.2	91150	61173	56878	62.4
	Sagar Div.	241980	233732	236603	97.8	508343	377138	339085	66.7
13	SATNA	59000	55902	54223	91.9	88770	77942	40543	45.7
14	REWA	71750	62331	61436	85.6	305500	87025	56358	18.4
15	SHAHNOL	49000	49544	47147	96.2	81600	107607	80220	98.3
16	SIDHI	65500	58045	56194	85.8	85212	78975	56194	65.9
17	UMARIA	17150	16406	16979	99.0	30009	30484	22192	74.0
	Rewa Div.	262400	242228	235979	89.9	591091	382033	255507	43.2
18	MANDSAUR	38029	36914	37653	99.0	67867	69662	54391	80.1
19	RATLAM	38299	36968	35332	92.3	80597	53778	37694	46.8
20	UJJAIN	49705	46892	44438	89.4	75580	71953	54755	72.4
21	SHAJAPUR	51000	49996	49751	97.6	102328	101640	93285	91.2

Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04			
22	DEWAS	42163	40988	42248	100.2	72000	69511	52697	73.2
23	NEEMUCH	19420	20054	19558	100.7	45715	34878	23672	51.8
	Ujjain Div.	238616	231812	228980	96.0	444087	401422	316494	71.3
24	JHABUA	83492	51190	53157	63.7	105059	88989	72384	68.9
25	DHAR	51300	51941	50787	99.0	128250	115673	78874	61.5
26	INDORE	79500	84937	49082	61.7	196180	209155	55719	28.4
27	KHARGONE	52227	51245	54143	103.7	130568	102536	123204	94.4
28	KHANDWA	51866	57993	55535	107.1	99801	104093	78857	79.0
29	BADWANI	39000	37984	37196	95.4	177000	93324	30776	17.4
	Indore Div.	357385	335290	299900	83.9	836858	713770	439814	52.6
30	RAJGARH	39900	38831	40774	102.2	59850	84932	51271	85.7
31	VIDISHA	33000	37658	37297	113.0	82500	51617	43544	52.8
32	BHOPAL	65806	57864	61322	93.2	124784	127030	54881	44.0
33	SEHORE	35000	35944	37159	106.2	60000	53385	70310	117.2
34	RAISEN	36983	37648	38447	104.0	90917	55402	29692	32.7
35	BETUL	37200	38426	38732	104.1	89200	98716	79930	89.6
	Bhopal Div.	247889	246371	253731	102.4	507251	471082	329628	65.0
36	HOSHANGABAD	31040	29540	28800	92.8	79930	78372	91051	113.9
37	HARDA	15942	15570	16239	101.9	68044	31045	61060	89.7
	Hoshangabad Div.	46982	45110	45039	95.9	147974	109417	152111	102.8
38	JABALPUR	72272	75547	70912	98.1	278119	133801	177875	64.0
39	NARSINGHPUR	23965	22131	24016	100.2	47975	26825	24016	50.1
40	MANDLA	25130	23273	23381	93.0	74819	50981	49868	66.7
41	CHHINDWADA	57500	48142	48967	85.2	133500	102341	186448	139.7
42	SEONI	34570	29591	31822	92.1	74967	40668	24953	33.3
43	BALAGHAT	37000	35593	34861	94.2	211450	62205	55302	26.2



Sr. No.	District/Division	Prophylaxis Against Vitamin A Deficiency				Prophylaxis Against Blindness Due to Vitamin A Deficiency			
		Children (1st Dose)				Children (2nd to 5th Dose)			
		Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.	Service Need	ACHIEVEMENT		%age Achiev.
			April - March				April - March		
2003-04	2002-03	2003-04		2003-04	2002-03	2003-04			
44	KATNI	26750	27847	28972	108.3	21000	31967	14237	67.8
45	DINDORI	19068	16622	16109	84.5	243118	28509	25755	10.6
	Jabalpur Div.	296255	278746	279040	94.2	1084948	477297	558454	51.5
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>1992680</b>	<b>1935591</b>	<b>1885234</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>4693024</b>	<b>3446232</b>	<b>2696516</b>	<b>57.5</b>

**Table - 10.12**  
**Nutritional Status of Children and Child Feeding Practices by State\***

State	Percent Undernourished			Percentage Started Breast Feeding within One Day of Birth	Timely complementary Feeding Rate
	Weight for age (Under weight)	Height for Age (Stunted)	Weight for Height (Wasted)		
India	47	45.5	15.5	37.2	33.6
<b>North</b>					
Delhi	34.7	36.8	12.5	51.2	37
Haryana	34.6	50	5.3	31.1	41.8
Himanchal Pradesh	43.6	41.3	16.9	42.3	61.3
Jammu & Kashmir	34.5	38.8	11.8	59.2	38.9
Punjab	28.7	39.2	7.1	19.5	38.7
Rajasthan	50.6	52	11.7	33.6	17.5
Madhya Pradesh	55.1	51	19.8	29.3	27.3
Uttar Pradesh	51.7	55.5	11.1	13.4	17.3
<b>East</b>					
Bihar	54.4	53.7	21	20.7	15
Orissa	54.4	44	24.3	63.2	30.1
West Bengal	48.7	41.5	13.6	50.6	46.3
Arunachal Pradesh	24.3	26.5	7.9	77.1	(60.2)

State	Percent Undernourished			Percentage Started Brest Feeding within One Day of Birth	Timely complementary Feeding Rate
	Weight for age (Under weight)	Height for Age (Stunted)	Weight for Height (Wasted)		
Aasam	36	50.2	13.3	77.6	58.5
Manipur	27.5	31.3	8.2	47.5	86.8
Meghalay	37.9	44.9	13.3	71.6	77.1
Mizoram	27.7	34.6	10.2	78.2	(74.2)
Nagaland	24.1	33	10.4	70.2	81.3
Sikkim	20.6	31.7	4.8	73.4	87.3
Tripura	42.6	40.4	13.1	67	(66.5)
Goa	28.6	18.1	13.1	61.8	(65.4)
Gujrat	45.1	43.6	16.2	36.6	46.5
Maharashtra	49.6	39.9	21.2	47.7	30.8
Andhra Pradesh	37.7	38.6	9.1	37.3	59.4
Karnataka	43.9	36.6	20	41.5	38.4
Kerala	26.9	21.9	11.1	92	72.9
Tamilnadu	36.7	29.4	19.9	78.7	55.4
<b>Metros</b>					
Chennai	40.6	41	12.7	80.5	75
Kolkata	27.9	23.3	10.1	53.9	46.3
Mumbai	38	27.1	13.9	61.9	42.6

\* Percentage of children under age three years classified as undernourished on three anthropometric indices of nutritional status, percentage of children born in the three year preceding the survey who started breastfeeding within one day of birth, and the timely complementary feeding rate, by state and selected metropolitan area. India 1998 - 99

( ) Percentage based on fewer than 50 unweighted cases

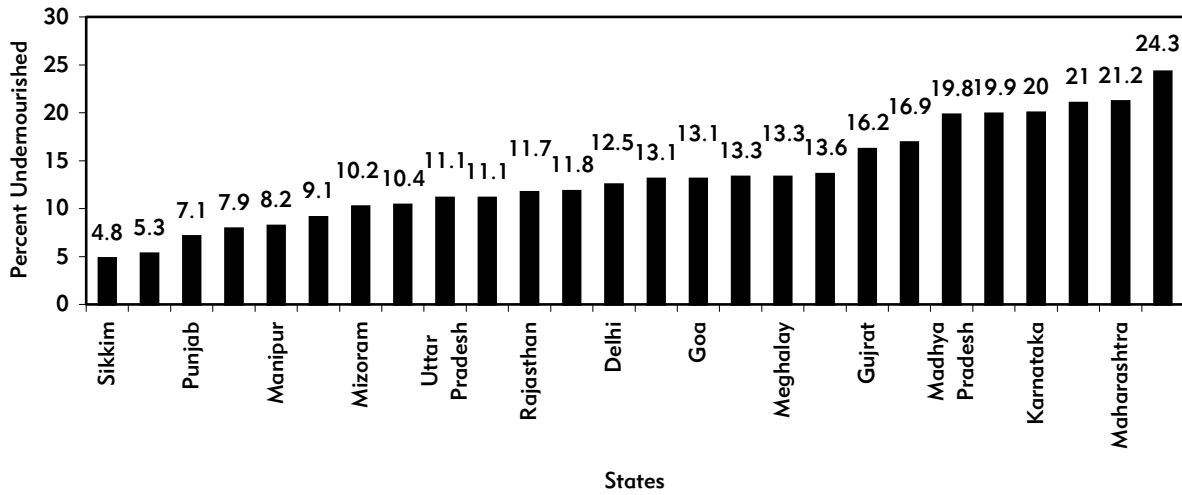
Source : EPW, 14 Feb., 2004

**Table - 10.13**  
**CHILD HEALTH (April-March 2003-2004)**

Sr. No.	District	Weight at Birth					
		No of Children Weight recorded			Weight < 2500 gm		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	MORENA	11578	9862	21440	7450	6902	14352
2	BHIND	21323	17418	38741	4022	3375	7397
3	SHEOPUR	4193	3923	8116	818	745	1563
4	GWALIOR	5171	4253	9424	9956	8076	18032
5	DATIA	6028	5950	11978	1484	1265	2749
6	SHIVPURI	17636	16005	33641	1830	1559	3389
7	GUNA	28168	26357	54525	3909	3912	7821
8	TIKAMGARH	15172	13178	28350	8701	7441	16142
9	CHHATARPUR	16972	15649	32621	3539	3357	6896
10	PANNA	9657	8919	18576	1786	1661	3447
11	SAGAR	22351	18288	40639	13434	10993	24427
12	DAMOH	12603	11981	24584	2242	2057	4299
13	SATNA	27600	27000	54600	14631	12615	27246
14	REWA	24713	23606	48319	2570	2274	4844
15	SHAHNOL	14616	13762	28378	5138	5356	10494
16	SIDHI	20908	19688	40596	2505	2470	4975
17	UMARIA	6054	5938	11992	797	1529	2326
18	MANDSAUR	17053	16090	33143	483	455	938
19	RATLAM	8059	7527	15586	6010	5611	11621
20	UJJAIN	21872	20711	42583	3113	2711	5824
21	SHAJAPUR	27422	22437	49859	5767	4462	10229
22	DEWAS	17226	16028	33254	5684	5289	10973
23	NEEMUCH	8715	8115	16830	8161	7592	15753
24	JHABUA	14249	13479	27728	5575	5297	10872
25	DHAR	22443	21410	43853	14678	14002	28680
26	INDORE	18742	17120	35862	6220	6335	12555
27	KHARGONE	19716	17667	37383	7351	6510	13861

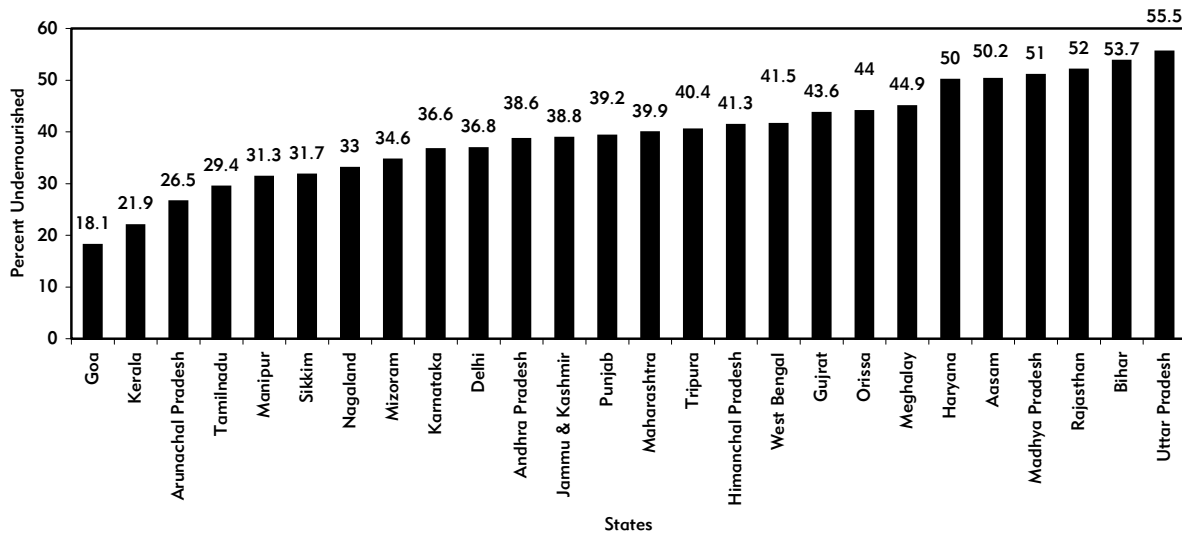
Sr. No.	District	Weight at Birth					
		No of Children Weight recorded			Weight < 2500 gm		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
28	KHANDWA	19036	17664	36700	8127	7242	15369
29	BADWANI	12997	12340	25337	5133	4908	10041
30	RAJGARH	21473	20821	42294	425	386	811
31	VIDISHA	17352	19182	36534	2497	2676	5173
32	BHOPAL	19797	18275	38072	318	289	607
33	SEHORE	15411	13923	29334	1311	1131	2442
34	RAISEN	19305	17120	36425	8282	7345	15627
35	BETUL	16119	15512	31631	8201	7896	16097
36	HOSHANGABAD	14432	13353	27785	7409	6855	14264
37	HARDA	5864	5079	10943	3387	2977	6364
38	JABALPUR	27548	25430	52978	1519	1403	2922
39	NARSINGHPUR	9405	8430	17835	4004	3040	7044
40	MANDLA	11910	11118	23028	4130	3954	8084
41	CHHINDWADA	20408	21468	41876	13914	12804	26718
42	SEONI	14529	14029	28558	15020	13031	28051
43	BALAGHAT	16865	11548	28413	1670	1768	3438
44	KATNI	8249	7249	15498	4521	4972	9493
45	DINDORI	8142	8008	16150	7107	6905	14012
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>	<b>719082</b>	<b>632348</b>	<b>1351430</b>	<b>244829</b>	<b>214124</b>	<b>458953</b>

Nutritional status of children, underage of three years  
Weight for Height (Wasted)

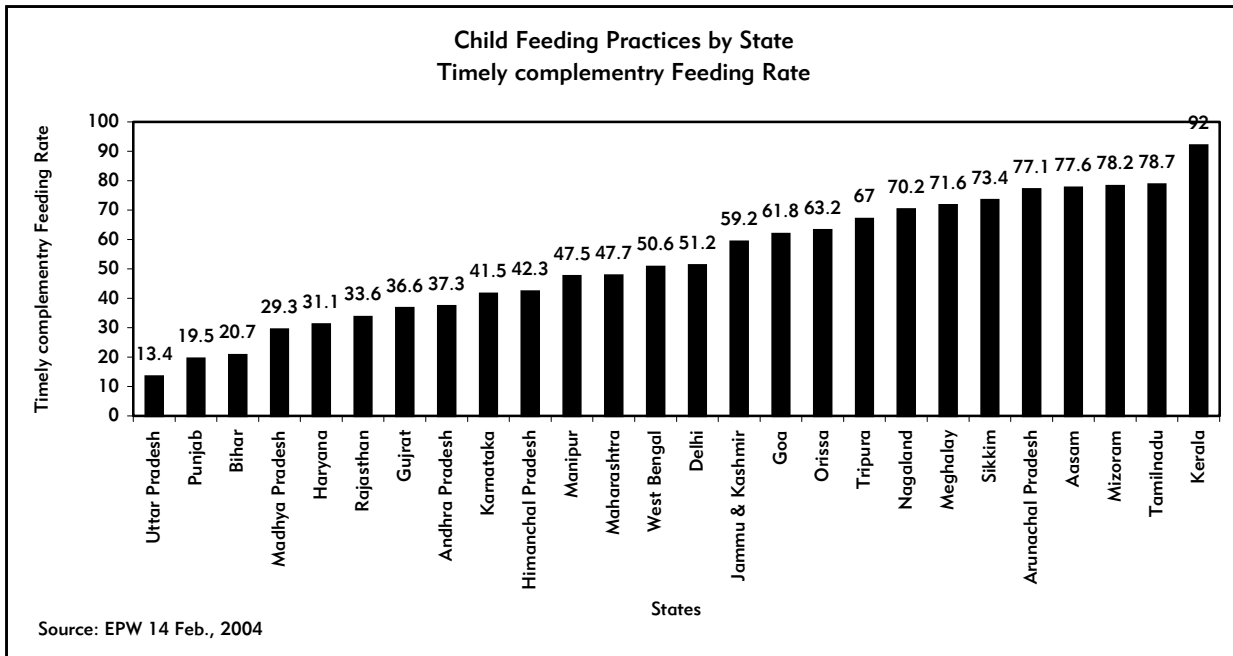
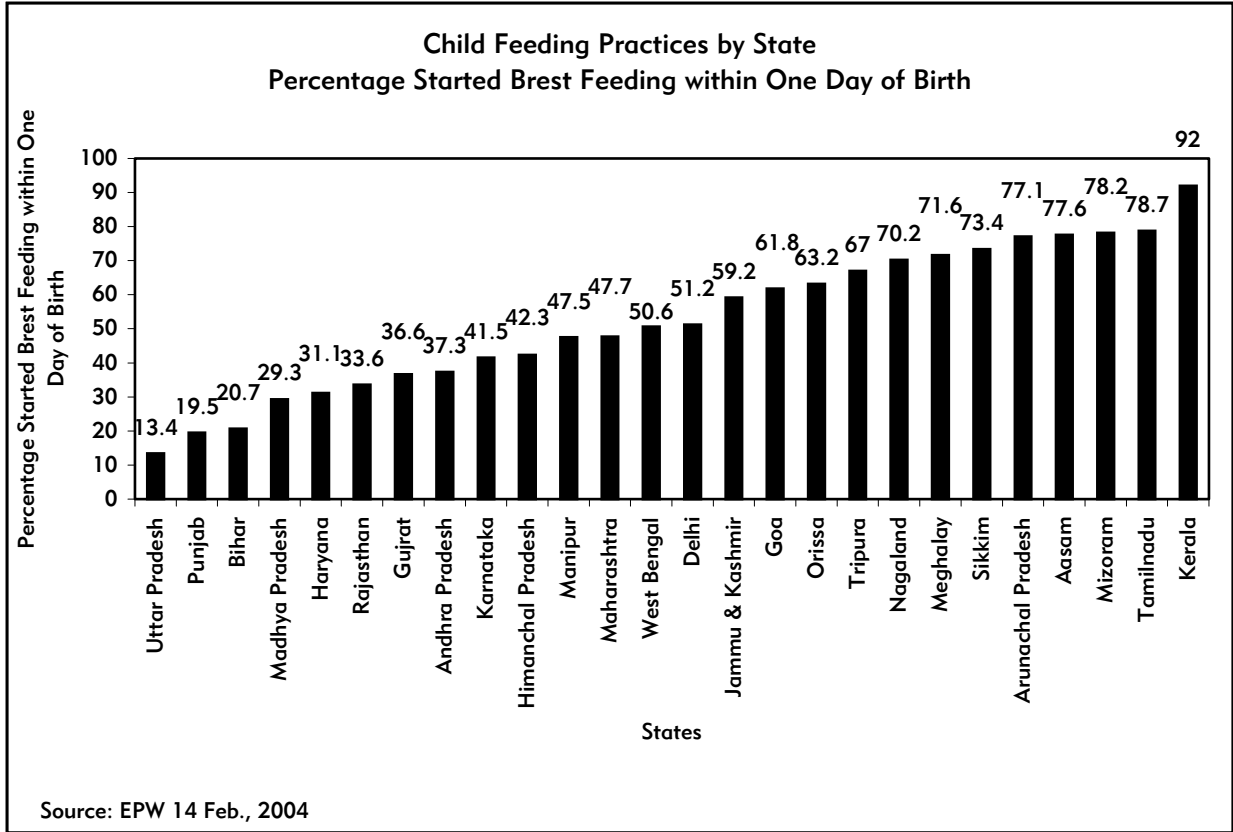


Source: EPW 14 Feb., 2004

Nutritional status of children, underage of three years  
Height for Age ( Stunted)



Source: EPW 14 Feb., 2004



**Table - 10.14**  
**Anaemia in Women**

State	Percentage of Women with Anaemia			
	Any Anaemia	Mild Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Severe Anaemia
India	51.8	35.1	14.8	1.9
Delhi	40.5	29.6	9.6	1.3
Haryana	47	30.9	14.5	1.6
Himanchal Pradesh	40.5	31.4	8.4	0.7
Jammu & Kashmir	58.7	39.3	17.6	1.9
Punjab	41.4	28.4	12.3	0.7
Rajasthan	48.5	32.3	14.1	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	37.6	15.6	1
Uttar Pradesh	48.7	33.5	13.7	1.5
Bihar	63.4	42.9	19	1.5
Orissa	63	42.9	19	1.5
West Bengal	62.7	45.3	15.9	1.5
Arunachal Pradesh	62.5	50.6	11.3	0.6
Aasam	69.7	43.2	25.6	0.9
Manipur	28.9	21.7	6.3	0.8
Meghalay	63.3	33.4	27.5	2.4
Mizoram	48	35.2	12.1	0.7
Nagaland	38.4	27.8	9.6	1
Sikkim	61.1	37.3	21.4	2.4
Tripura	59.4	43	13.7	2.6
Goa	36.4	27.3	8.1	1
Gujrat	46.3	29.5	14.4	2.5
Maharashtra	48.5	31.5	14.1	2.9
Andhra Pradesh	49.8	32.5	14.9	2.4
Karnataka	42.4	26.7	13.4	2.3
Kerala	22.7	19.5	2.7	0.5
Tamilnadu	56.5	36.7	15.9	3.9

State	Percentage of Women with Anaemia			
	Any Anaemia	Mild Anaemia	Moderate Anaemia	Severe Anaemia
Metros				
Chennai	54.7	40.3	13.6	0.8
Kolkata	60.7	45.8	12.9	2
Mumbai	42.1	29.7	11.5	0.9

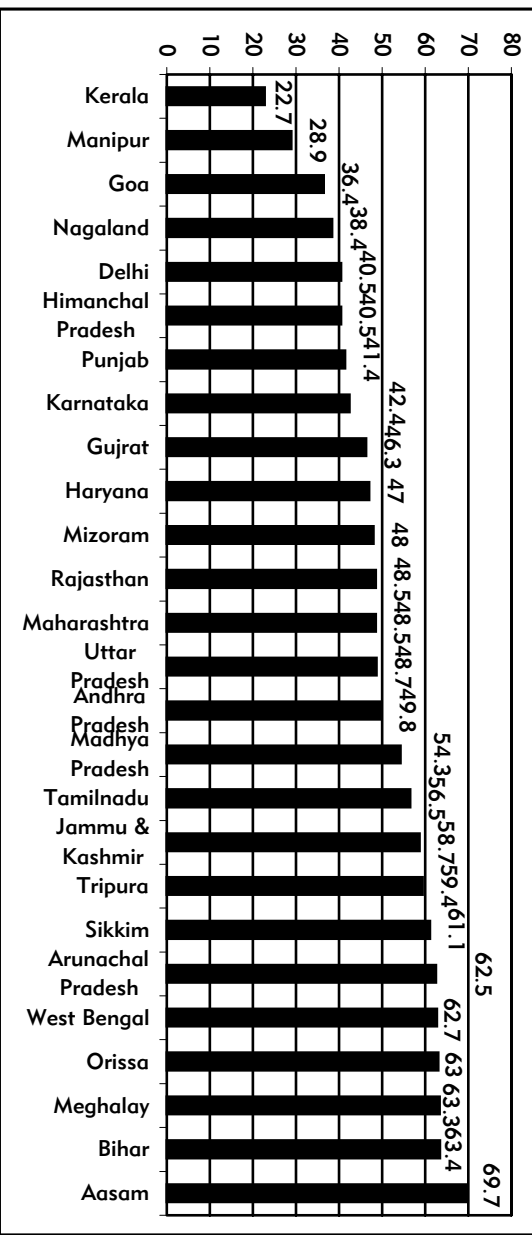
\* Percentage of ever - married women age women age 15 - 49 classified as having anaemia by state and selected metropolitan areas, Iniad, 1998 - 99

Source : EPW, 14 Feb. 2004



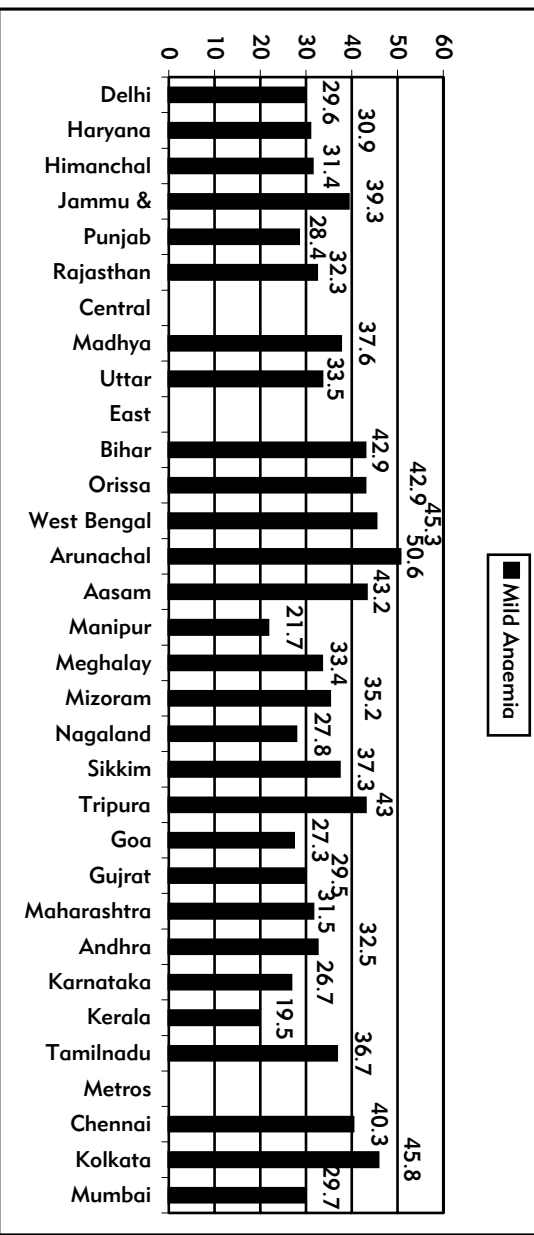
Source: EPW 14 Feb., 2004

### Any Anaemia in Women, India



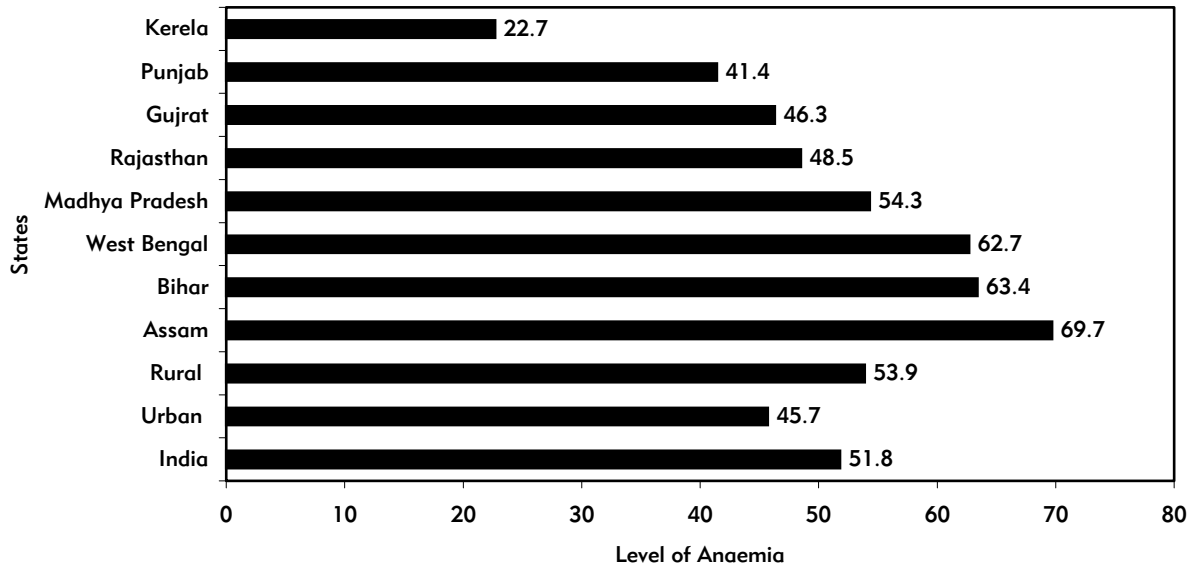
Source: EPW 14 Feb., 2004

### Mild Anaemia in Women, M.P.

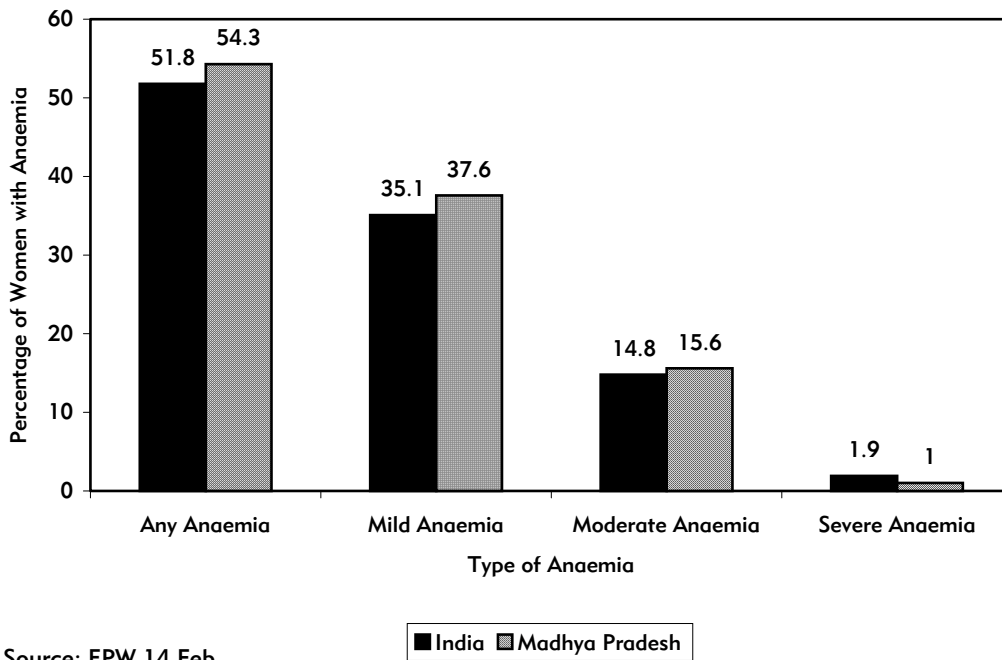


Source: National Family Health

### Level of Anaemia among Women Ages 15 - 49: India and Selected States



### Anaemia in Women: India and Madhya Pradesh



**Table - 10.15**  
**Women Health & Awareness : NFHS2 results**

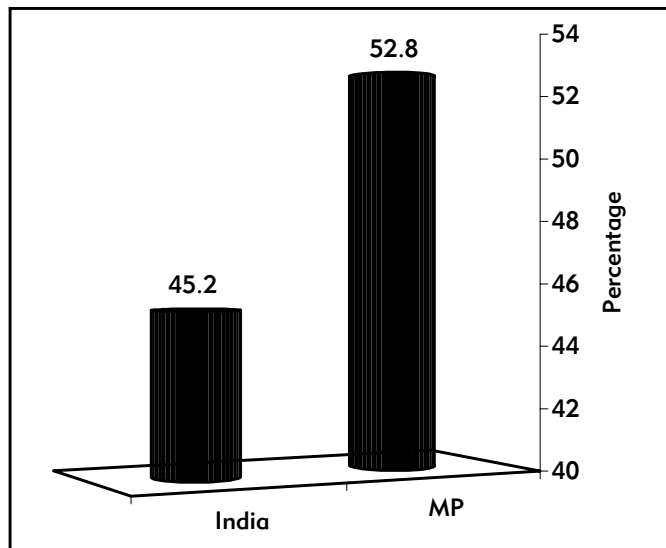
Indicators		India	MP
Married Women ages 15-49 using modern temporary contraception's		6.8	4.6
% of Birth of order 3+ in past 3 years		45.2	52.8
Contraceptive prevalence	All Methods	48.2	44.3
	Modern Female Methods	37.9	37.5
	Modern Male Methods	5	5.1
% of Ever married Women ages 15-49	Exposed to Family Planning Message	59.9	48.9
	Involved in Own Health Care Decision	51.6	36.6
	With any Anemia	51.8	54.3
Percent of births in the past three years	For which mother suffered from night blindness	12.1	19.7
	with any antenatal check up	65.4	61
	For which mother received 2 or more doses of TT	66.8	55
	For which mother received any IFA	57.6	48.9
	Which took place in a Health facility	33.6	20.1
	Attended by a Health Professional	42.3	29.7
	With postpartum check - up within 2 months	16.5	10
Percent of ever married women Ages 15 - 49	With height below 145cm	13.2	10.8
	With BMI below 18.5	35.8	38.2
	With BMI 25.0 or higher	10.6	6.1
	Who had heard of AIDS	40.3	22.7
	Who worked in the past twelve months	39.2	57.2
	not needing permission to visit friends / Relatives	24.4	19.5
Percent of currently married women with a reproductive health		39.2	44.9
Percent of ever married women Ages 15 - 49 with knowledge of AIDS		40.3	22.7

Source : National Family Health Survey - 2

**Table - 10.16**  
**Contraceptive prevalence**

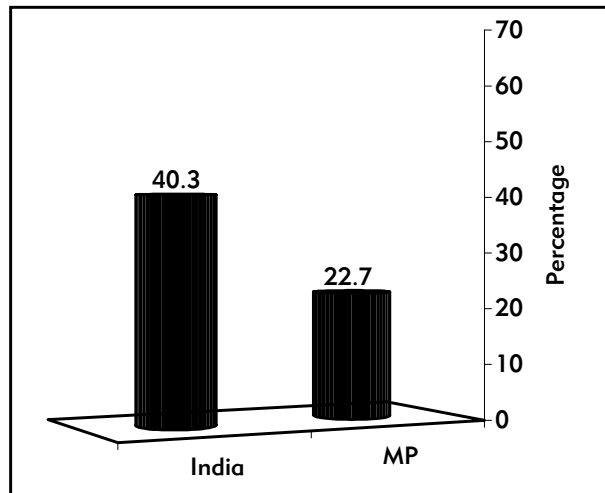
Country/State	All Methods	Modern Female Methods	Modern Male Methods
India	48.2	37.9	5
M. P.	44.3	37.5	5.1

**Percent of birth order 3 + (in last three years)**



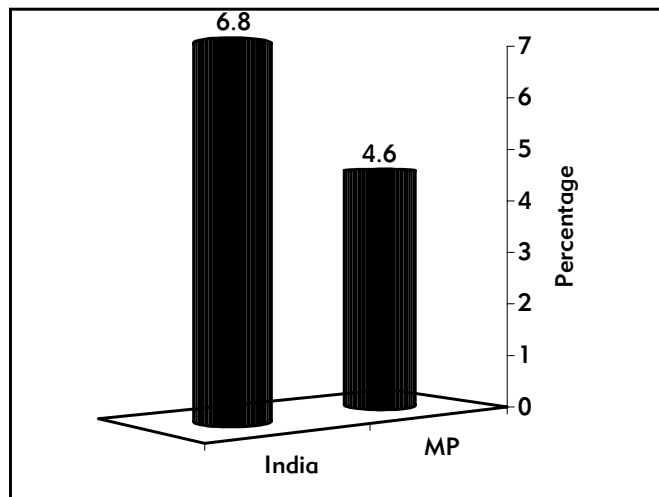
Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

**Percent of ever married women ages 15 - 49 with knowledge of AIDS**



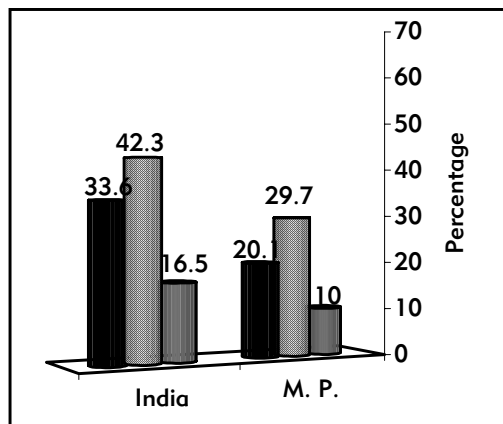
Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

**Married women ages 15 - 49 using modern temporary contraceptions**



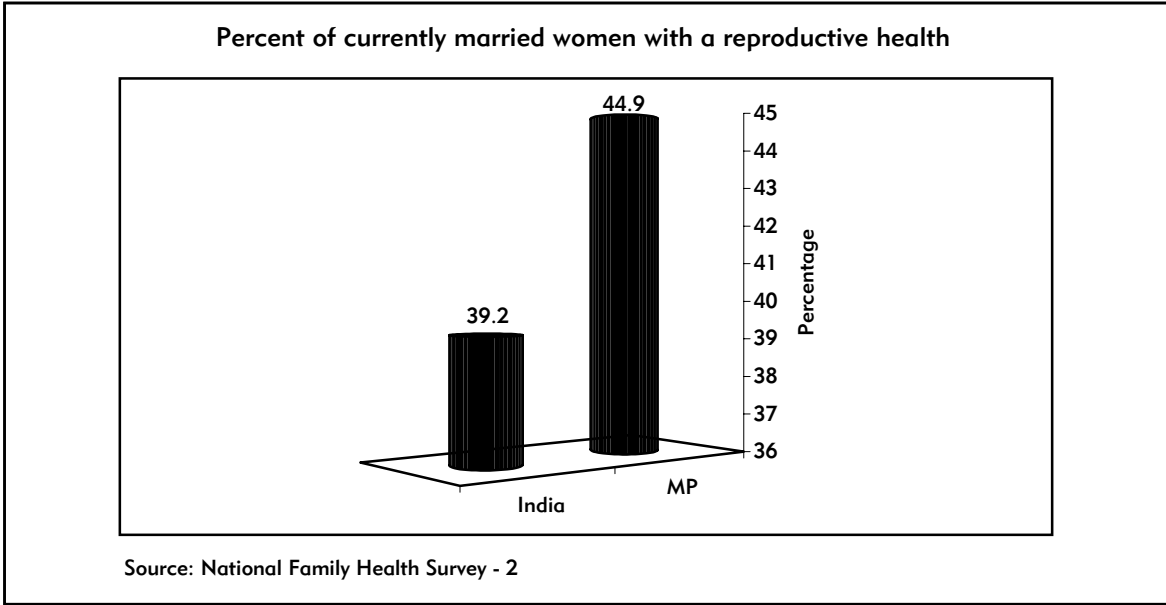
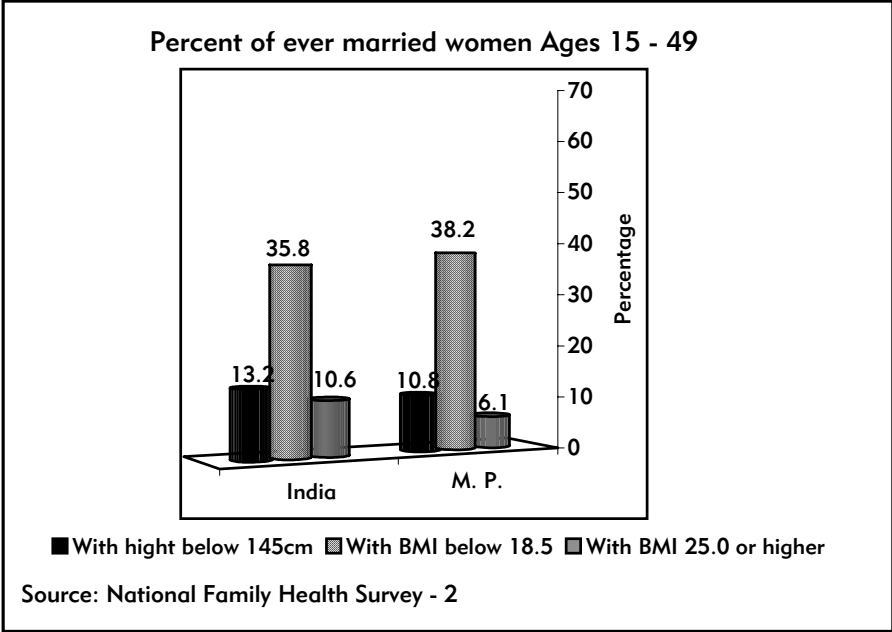
Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

**Percent of births in the past three years**

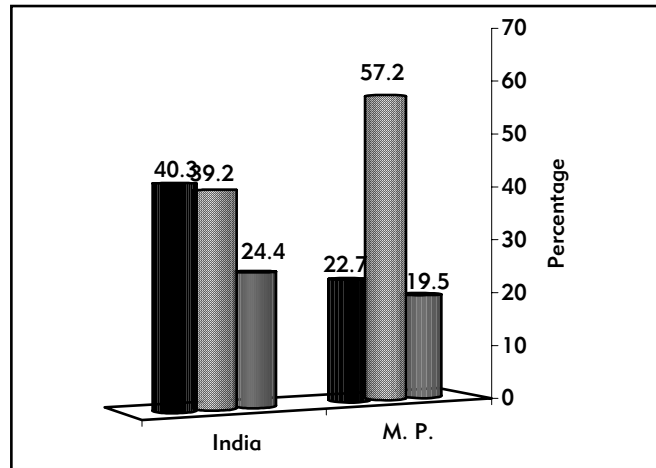


- Which took place in a Health facility
- Attended by a Health Professional
- With postpartum check - up within 2 months

Source: National Family Health Survey - 2



Percent of ever married women Ages 15 - 49



- Who had heard of AIDS
- ▒ Who worked in the past twelve months
- ▓ not needing permission to visit friends / Relatives

Source: National Family Health Survey - 2

## **NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF WOMEN**

### **The National Nutrition Policy**

The National Nutrition Policy has considered poverty in terms of a self-perpetuating vicious circle-causative sequential links being low intake of food and nutrition-under nutrition with attendant nutrition related diseases and infections-faltering growth of children-small body size of adults-impaired productivity-low learning capacity-back to poverty.

According to the policy, the problems of nutrition have to be addressed in terms of grounding an overall development strategy - nutrition being tackled both independently and alongside other development issues. Direct interventions are required in a short term for expanding the safety net, reducing the incidence of severe and moderate malnutrition, reaching the adolescent girls, ensuring better coverage of expectant women, fortification of essential goods, popularisation of low-cost nutrition food and control of micro-nutrient deficiencies among vulnerable groups.

Indirect and long term interventions would include actions relating to provision of overall food security, transfer of income for enhancing the purchasing power of the vulnerable groups, establishing effective public distribution system, health and family welfare, prevention of food adulteration, nutrition surveillance etc.

### **Indices of Nutrition Status**

Indices of nutrition status are birth weight and anthropometric details - weight, height and body mass. Studies have shown that birth-weights of babies born to women in poor income groups are rather low and have been so over the last 50 years. Mean birth-weight of babies born to such women is only 2.7 Kg as against 3.2 Kgs of children born to women from higher income groups. Weight below 2.5 Kgs for India babies is construed as low birth weight. One - third of the infants born in India has a low birth-rate.

### **Child Malnutrition**

It has been found that malnutrition in children is rather rampant - 90% of children have low weight relative to age and 45-55% of them have malnutrition of moderate and severe types. Nor has there been any decline in malnutrition worthy of mention in past twenty years. The severest incidence of malnutrition is in rural and slum areas.

### **Gender Discrimination against Baby Girls and Cumulative Effects.**

Gender discrimination in breast-feeding and feeding patterns against baby girls has been established by studies. It has been found that 47% of 15 year old girls in the country have body weight less than 38 Kgs and 39% have heights lesser than 145 Cms. Women suffer from anaemia to the extent of 40-50% in urban areas and 50-70% in rural areas.



### **Observations of CSWI on gender bias in nutrition**

Females having food after the males in the family is a matter of discrimination. In families affected by poverty, this would result in greater malnutrition for the women. The culture of subservience and self-effacement would affect the young girls also. This process starting at an early age had adverse consequences on women's health, particularly at the time of pregnancy and childbirth.

### **Nutritional Intake**

The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau has brought out through its surveys that despite passage of five decades after independence, average intake of calories is substantially below the recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA), largest deficit being experienced by pregnant and lactating mothers. Mean intake of calories by women is less than 2100 calories. Low calorie intake coupled with high work demand are discriminated against in nutrition intake.

A basic factor affecting nutrition security, particularly for the 36% of the people living below poverty line, is the high price of food articles. Efforts at containing the fiscal deficit include cutting down subsidies. In order to address this issue in the food front, the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) is introduced. But by now, experience has shown that TPDS has not been very effective, even as stated in mid-term review of the Ninth Plan. This scenario has implications for the nutrition intake of people below poverty line, particularly women amongst them.

While breast-feeding of children, relative to feeding of commercial infant foods have several advantages in terms of cost, availability, safety and psychological satisfaction of the babies, baby food companies are making significant investments on promotional campaigns for their products. Home made weaning foods, it has been found, are also not inferior to the commercial baby foods in nutrition composition and are also significantly much cheaper.

Government of India have enacted two laws to promote breast-feeding: first is the infant Milk Substitutes. Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 and the second is related to providing time to lactating during working hours for breast-feeding.

The integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) has been designed to provide supplementary feeding to children of below six years of age and pregnant women. However, only children in the age-group of 3-6 are benefited. Nutrition needs of children below three years of age are not met under this programme.

With this background we can look at the nutritional status of women in Madhya Pradesh and also examine variations and disparities among various action of population of women, Special emphasis is required related to tribal women.

### Nutritional Status of Women in M.P.

Background Characteristics	% of women with BMI below 18.5
1. Residence	
Urban	28.2
Rural	41.8
2. Region	
Vindhya	25
Central Madhya Pradesh	30.5
Malwa Plateau	36.3
South Central MP	47.1
South Western MP	36.9
Northern MP	33.8
3. Cast/Tribe	
Schedule Caste	39.9
Schedule Tribe	49.2
Other Backward Class	37.4
Other	27.4
Total	38.2

BMI : Body Mass Index, a BMI less than 18.5 denotes under nourishment

Source: NHFS-2, Madhya Pradesh (National Family Health Survey, 1998-99)

Given the information about women's intake of nutritious foods discussed above, it is not surprising to note that 38.2% of women in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished and hence some grade of Chronic Energy Deficiency. However, the disparities among various social strata are responsible for even higher levels of under nutrition. Rural women are one-and-half times more likely to be undernourished than urban women. There are significant regional disparities too, with women from the "South Central" area faring much worse than those from Vindhya and Central Madhya Pradesh. And finally, prevalence of under nutrition among tribal women is almost twice of those in the 'other' category.

### MORBIDITY PATTERN

#### **Rates of Morbidity, Gender Differentials**

The National Profile on Women, Health and Development, India 2000, brings out that morbidity prevalence rates for females was 2% higher than that for males in rural India in 1993, while the differential went up to 10% socio-economic development has an impact on the morbidity prevalence rates. While men and Women reported high morbidity levels in Orissa, Kerala and Himanchal Pradesh;

In Orissa it was largely due to prevalence of communicable diseases and acute illness while in rural Kerala and Urban Himanchal Pradesh, it was due to chronic illnesses.

The two extreme periods of the life cycle periods viz. below age 5 and above age 60 are the most vulnerable periods for both males and females. Female morbidity is higher than male morbidity during the reproductive age. The female to male ratios for the age group 15-59 was 1.11 for rural India and 1.23 for urban India. Male morbidity is higher during childhood i.e. before age of 15. The morbidity ratio for females is slightly higher than for males for all illness.

#### **Morbidity and multiple roles of women**

Higher ratio of female morbidity during the reproductive age is corroborated by micro level studies in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. A study in Nashik District of Maharashtra brought out greater morbidity amongst married women compared to unmarried women. Separated or widowed women reported higher morbidity. These findings reflect the multiple the multiple burdens of women. Fulfilling their roles as wife, mother, attending to other household chores with very little help from their spouses, leaves them with a lot of work. When they take up remunerative work additionally outside the cost of rest and nourishment takes its toll on women's health. The reproductive age becomes very vulnerable with the multiplicity of roles handled by women without an effective social support.

## CHAPTER - 11

### WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING

An important aspect of empowerment of women is the extent of their involvement in the process of decision making whether in household or in the government. In the year 1998 about 12.5% of ever-married women were not involved in any decision making in the household. This percentage was above the level of all India percentage. About 81.7% women decide what to cook in household while only 44.3% of women decide about purchasing jewelry etc. Difference of these two percentages shows that the degree of financial freedom. Only 21% women do not need permission to go to the market while 19.5% women do not need permission to visit their friends/relatives.

**Table - 11.1**  
**Women's autonomy in India**

Characteristics	% not involved in any decision making	% with access to money	Number of Women
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	24.4	45.5	8182
20-24	15.4	54.1	16389
25-29	9.4	58.8	17745
30-34	6.1	61.1	15094
35-39	4.8	64.3	13089
40-44	3.7	65.9	10521
45-49	3.8	67.6	8179
<b>Residence</b>			
Urban	7.1	73.6	23370
Rural	10.3	54.6	65829
<b>Education</b>			
Illiterate	9.6	52.8	51871
Literate < Middle school complete	9.1	61.3	17270

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>% not involved in any decision making</b>	<b>% with access to money</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>
Middle school complete	11.3	66.6	7328
High school complete and above	8.1	81.0	12719
<b>Cash employment</b>			
Working for cash	5.7	64.7	23391
Working but not for cash	10.2	50.6	11519
Not worked in past 12 months	10.9	59.3	54271
<b>Standard of living index</b>			
Low	8.5	52.1	29033
Medium	10.2	58.1	41289
High	9.3	75.1	17845
Total	9.4	59.6	89199

Source : National Family Health Survey - II, 1998-99.

Note: Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics in India during 1998-99. Total includes 11,18 and 1032 Women with missing information on education, cash employment, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

**Table - 11.2**  
**Women's autonomy in State/Union Territories**

<b>State</b>	<b>% not involved in any decision making</b>	<b>% with access to money</b>
Andhra Pradesh	7.4	57.7
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	78.6
Assam	4.6	35
Bihar	13.5	66.7
Delhi	5.3	82.3
Goa	3.6	82.4
Gujrat	4.1	73.6
Haryana	3.4	70.8
Himanchal Pradesh	.8	80.1

<b>State</b>	<b>% not involved in any decision making</b>	<b>% with access to money</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	12.4	58.1
Karnataka	8.1	67
Kerala	7.2	66.2
Madhya Pradesh	12.5	49.3
Maharashtra	7.2	64.2
Manipur	3.3	76.8
Meghalaya	2.6	81.5
Mizoram	5.8	55
Nagaland	.4	27.9
Orissa	10.6	46.3
Punjab	1	78.3
Rajasthan	13.3	40.5
Sikkim	2.7	78.9
Tamil Nadu	2.4	79
Uttar Pradesh	16.4	52.3
West Bengal	8	51.4
India	9.4	59.6

Source : National Family Health Survey - II, 1998-99.

Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics in India during 1998-99. Total includes 11,18 and 1032 Women with missing information on education, cash employment, and the standard of living index, respectively, who are not shown separately.

The comparison of Madhya Pradesh and all India figures based on NFHS-II are given below :-

**Table - 11.3**  
**Women's autonomy in Madhya Pradesh**

State	% not involved in any decision making	% involved in decision making on :				% who do not need permission		% with access to money
		What to cook	Own health care	Buying jewelry, etc	Staying	Go to the market	Visits friends/relatives	
Madhya Pradesh	12.5	81.7	36.6	44.3	38.1	21.0	19.5	49.3
All India	9.4	85.1	51.6	52.6	48.1	31.6	24.4	59.6

Source : National Family Health Survey - II, 1998-99

Note : Figures give the percentage of ever-married women involved in household decision making, percentage with freedom of movement, and percentage with access to money by selected background characteristics for Madhya Pradesh during the Year 1998-1999

In the Vidhan Sabha general elections 2003 about 62.15% of female electors and about 71.70% of male electors were participated in the elections. In the Lok Sabha general elections 2004 the female and male polling percentage was observed as 38.83% and 56.37% respectively. In the Lok Sabha general elections the percentage of female voters was just half of the percentage observed in Vidhan Sabha elections.

Overall number of female nominations/rejections in the Vidhan Sabha elections is as under :-

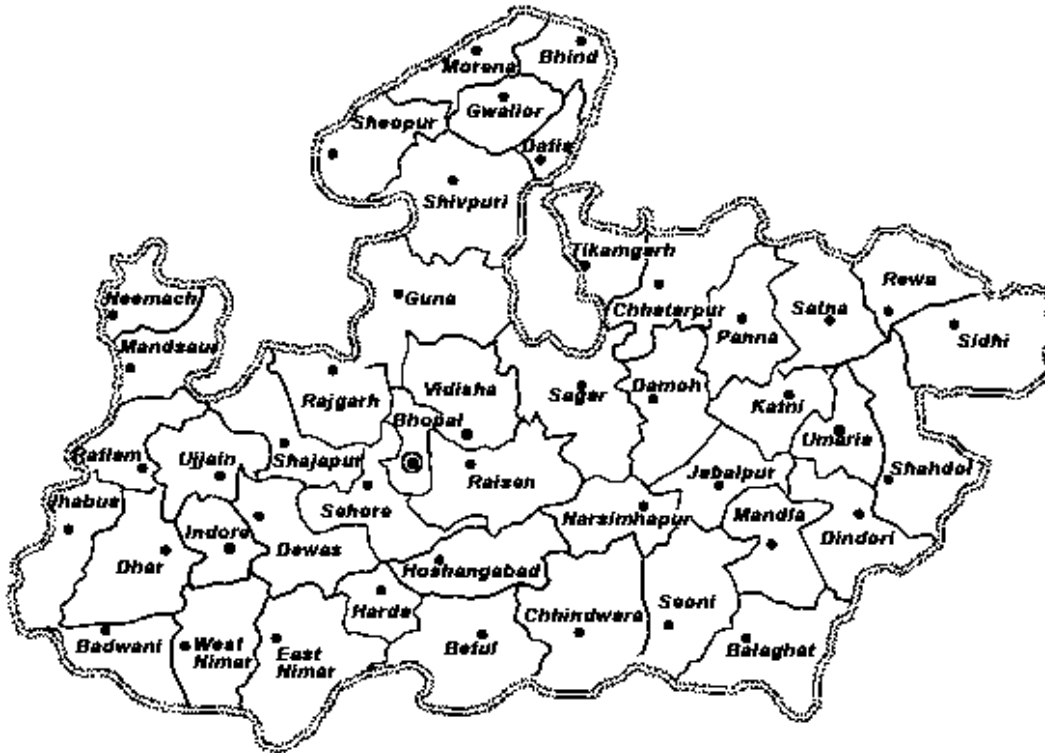
**Table - 11.4**  
**Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**

Filed Nominations			Nominations Rejected		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2761 (90.31%)	296 (9.69%)	3057	487 (86.96%)	73 (13.04%)	560

Withdrawal of Nominations			Final Contestants		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
302 (92.63%)	24 (7.37%)	326	1972 (90.83%)	199 (9.17%)	2171

The table given above clearly indicates that there were only 199 (9.17%) female contestants in Vidhan Sabha general elections. The share of women in total contestants in the general elections has been much lower than men.



Assembly segment wise list of men and women electors Madhya Pradesh Lok Sabha Elections-2004 is as under :-

**Table - 11.5**  
**Lok Sabha General Elections - 2004**  
**Assembly Segment wise Male and Female Voters**

S. No.	Name of Parliamentary Constituency	Name of Assembly Segment	Male Voters	Female Voters
1	MORENA (SC)	SHEOPUR	91909	84655
2	MORENA (SC)	VIJAIPUR	91012	78250
3	MORENA (SC)	SABALGARH	98447	83463
4	MORENA (SC)	JOURA	93993	77112
5	MORENA (SC)	SUMAWALI	98588	78044
6	MORENA (SC)	MORENA	119878	96819
7	MORENA (SC)	DIMNI (SC)	85476	68306
8	MORENA (SC)	AMBAH (SC)	102094	85413
9	BHIND	GOHAD (SC)	83531	68955



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
10	BHIND	MEHGAON	85060	71929
11	BHIND	ATTAIR	99038	83797
12	BHIND	BHIND	131477	108747
13	BHIND	RON	77254	63778
14	BHIND	LAHAR	102673	87793
15	GWALIOR	GWALIOR	130282	111638
16	GWALIOR	LASHKAR EAST	67692	61079
17	GWALIOR	LASHKAR WEST	78569	69845
18	GWALIOR	MORAR	101954	85112
19	GWALIOR	GIRD	89617	76661
20	GWALIOR	DABRA	89267	77635
21	GWALIOR	BHANDER (SC)	83071	71615
22	BHIND	SEONDHA (SC)	88843	75111
23	BHIND	DATIA	84282	74618
24	GWALIOR	KARERA	100984	85150
25	GUNA	POHRI	75370	64953
26	GUNA	SHIVPURI	105194	91165
27	GUNA	PICHHORE	104325	90042
28	GUNA	KOLARAS (SC)	91051	78919
29	GUNA	GUNA	120095	109262
30	RAJGARH	CHACHAURA	82850	73491
31	RAJGARH	RAGHOGARH	91328	80589
32	GUNA	SHADORA (SC)	79666	68425
33	GUNA	ASHOKNAGAR	94270	82693
34	GUNA	MUNGAWALI	88557	77935
35	SAGAR (SC)	BINA	68308	59464
36	SAGAR (SC)	KHURAI (SC)	77690	67826
37	SAGAR (SC)	BANDA	96670	83101
38	SAGAR (SC)	NARYAWALI (SC)	96374	80908
39	SAGAR (SC)	SAGAR	91771	80908

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
40	SAGAR (SC)	SURKHI	78755	64625
41	SAGAR (SC)	REHLI	77371	65603
42	SAGAR (SC)	DEORI	86302	74133
43	KHAJURAHO	NIWARI	118284	105716
44	KHAJURAHO	JATARA	94116	82449
45	KHAJURAHO	KHARGAPUR (SC)	96672	83464
46	KHAJURAHO	TIKAMGARH	107190	96049
47	DAMOH	MALEHARA	98756	85016
48	KHAJURAHO	BIJAWAR	102129	88505
49	KHAJURAHO	CHHATARPUR	113951	98500
50	KHAJURAHO	MAHARAJPUR (SC)	104359	89730
51	KHAJURAHO	CHANDLA	94491	76757
52	DAMOH	NOHATA	95337	88069
53	DAMOH	DAMOH	95120	85372
54	DAMOH	PATHARIA (SC)	79664	70971
55	DAMOH	HATTA	92221	81068
56	DAMOH	PANNA	97961	84391
57	DAMOH	AMANGANJ (SC)	87093	77904
58	DAMOH	PAWAI	94074	85214
59	SATNA	MAIHAR	93277	87464
60	SATNA	NAGOD	83840	77718
61	SATNA	RAIGAON (SC)	79525	73423
62	SATNA	CHITRAKOOT	86212	75632
63	SATNA	SATNA	117631	103907
64	REWA	RAMPUR BAGHELAN	86848	82756
65	SATNA	AMARPATAN	79630	76563
66	REWA	REWA	125277	110785
67	REWA	GURH	95102	90084
68	REWA	MANGAWAN	81325	77262
69	REWA	SIRMAUR	97601	89108

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
70	REWA	TEONTHAR	96764	86669
71	REWA	DEOTALAB (SC)	87136	81547
72	REWA	MAUGANJ	89400	82318
73	SIDHI (ST)	CHURHAT	85106	80566
74	SIDHI (ST)	SIDHI	90202	81055
75	SIDHI (ST)	GOPADBANAS	86476	80090
76	SIDHI (ST)	DHOHANI (ST)	81678	77944
77	SIDHI (ST)	DEOSAR (ST)	96085	88867
78	SIDHI (ST)	SINGROLI (SC)	123980	110110
79	SHAHNOL (ST)	BEOHARI	82342	77777
80	SHAHNOL (ST)	UMERIA	88262	82560
81	SHAHNOL (ST)	NOWROZABAD (ST)	80946	75977
82	SHAHNOL (ST)	JAISINGHNAGAR (ST)	73590	71626
83	SHAHNOL (ST)	KOTMA (ST)	91376	86301
84	SHAHNOL (ST)	ANUPPUR (ST)	82350	78438
85	SHAHNOL (ST)	SOHAGPUR	98389	88587
86	SHAHNOL (ST)	PUSHPARAJGARH (ST)	73964	72517
87	BALAGHAT	BAIHAR (ST)	74680	75197
88	BALAGHAT	LANJI	60206	58825
89	BALAGHAT	KIRNAPUR	59705	59082
90	BALAGHAT	WARASEONI	53829	53921
91	BALAGHAT	KHAIRLANJI	48533	49177
92	BALAGHAT	KATANGI	53189	53341
93	BALAGHAT	BALAGHAT	79574	78981
94	BALAGHAT	PARASWADA	70285	71609
95	MANDLA (ST)	NAINPUR (ST)	64944	64181
96	MANDLA (ST)	MANDLA (ST)	73112	71987
97	MANDLA (ST)	BICHHIA (ST)	70522	72840
98	MANDLA (ST)	BAJAG (ST)	68279	68818
99	MANDLA (ST)	DINDORI (ST)	66804	67797

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
100	MANDLA (ST)	SHAH PURA (ST)	65774	66865
101	MANDLA (ST)	NIWAS (ST)	63698	64834
102	SEONI	BARGI (ST)	85405	80751
103	JABALPUR	PANAGAR (ST)	119133	102625
104	JABALPUR	JABALPUR CANTT.	81439	70742
105	JABALPUR	JABALPUR EAST (SC)	70076	61788
106	JABALPUR	JABALPUR CENTRAL	50452	46119
107	JABALPUR	JABALPUR WEST	134734	119040
108	SEONI	PATAN	80134	72450
109	SEONI	MAJHOLI	69389	63181
110	JABALPUR	SIHORA	77920	72918
111	JABALPUR	BAHORIBAND	79772	75194
112	JABALPUR	MUDWARA	97016	88411
113	SATNA	BADWARA	73555	69400
114	SATNA	VIJAIRAGHOGARH	75289	70610
115	HOSHANGABAD	GADARWARA	78823	70193
116	HOSHANGABAD	BOHANI	74749	66449
117	HOSHANGABAD	NARSIMHAPUR	90212	80902
118	SEONI	GOTEGAON (SC)	81119	74030
119	SEONI	LAKHNADON (ST)	74447	71515
120	MANDLA (ST)	GHANSAUR (ST)	73929	70586
121	SEONI	KEOLARI	79742	74790
122	SEONI	BARGHAT	67613	68884
123	SEONI	SEONI	82120	78130
124	CHHINDWARA	JAMAI (ST)	63937	61676
125	CHHINDWARA	CHHINDWARA	93977	87442
126	CHHINDWARA	PARASIA (SC)	74244	67926
127	CHHINDWARA	DAMUA (ST)	75034	71549
128	CHHINDWARA	AMARWARA (ST)	73220	72422
129	CHHINDWARA	CHAURAI	70815	65650

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
130	CHHINDWARA	SAUSER	74051	69049
131	CHHINDWARA	PANDHURNA	64237	59554
132	HOSHANGABAD	PIPARIA	91756	81606
133	HOSHANGABAD	HOSHANGABAD	95348	83170
134	HOSHANGABAD	ITARSI	91965	82491
135	HOSHANGABAD	SEONI MALWA	79675	70745
136	BETUL	TIMARNI (SC)	74516	68071
137	BETUL	HARDA	75023	68100
138	BETUL	MULTAI	57263	52873
139	BETUL	MASOD	58585	54155
140	BETUL	BHAINSDEHI (ST)	76287	74281
141	BETUL	BETUL	78275	72152
142	BETUL	GHORADONGRI (ST)	101431	95136
143	BETUL	AMLA (SC)	59570	56490
144	VIDISHA	BUDHNI	92098	82270
145	BHOPAL	ICHHAWAR	74467	68324
146	BHOPAL	ASHTA (SC)	92921	87803
147	BHOPAL	SEHORE	78168	70859
148	BHOPAL	GOVINDPURA	190736	169170
149	BHOPAL	BHOPAL SOUTH	230510	205722
150	BHOPAL	BHOPAL NORTH	116063	109278
151	BHOPAL	BERASIA	106355	96195
152	VIDISHA	SANCHI (SC)	96507	84177
153	VIDISHA	UDAIPURA	88890	76403
154	HOSHANGABAD	BARELI	79511	68915
155	VIDISHA	BHOJPUR	99402	86366
156	VIDISHA	KURWAI (SC)	66214	57673
157	VIDISHA	BASODA	85456	73637
158	VIDISHA	VIDISHA	96390	83152
159	VIDISHA	SHAMSHABAD	77214	66887

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
160	RAJGARH	SIRONJ	77523	66871
161	RAJGARH	BIAORA	74985	69659
162	RAJGARH	NARSINGHGARH	82687	78563
163	RAJGARH	SARANGPUR (SC)	82946	80521
164	RAJGARH	RAJGARH	84984	80505
165	RAJGARH	KHILCHIPUR	87142	83645
166	SHAJAPUR (SC)	SHUJALPUR	91345	86608
167	SHAJAPUR (SC)	GULANA	76750	72978
168	SHAJAPUR (SC)	SHAJAPUR	93240	89025
169	SHAJAPUR (SC)	AGAR (SC)	82396	78912
170	SHAJAPUR (SC)	SUSNER	74457	71409
171	UJJAIN (SC)	TARANA (SC)	72005	68880
172	UJJAIN (SC)	MAHIDPUR	69722	65260
173	UJJAIN (SC)	KHACHROD	89490	85037
174	UJJAIN (SC)	BADNAGAR	76907	74827
175	UJJAIN (SC)	GHATTIYA (SC)	84009	80259
176	UJJAIN (SC)	UJJAIN NORTH	77746	71305
177	UJJAIN (SC)	UJJAIN SOUTH	96651	91330
178	INDORE	DEPALPUR	90529	87523
179	INDORE	MHOW	83738	78013
180	INDORE	INDORE-I	128081	112699
181	INDORE	INDORE-II	120470	108548
182	INDORE	INDORE-III	40334	37417
183	INDORE	INDORE-IV	141497	133543
184	INDORE	INDORE-V	177543	163061
185	INDORE	SANWER (SC)	89169	84596
186	SHAJAPUR (SC)	DEWAS	114225	106793
187	SHAJAPUR (SC)	SONKATCH (SC)	74432	68539
188	SHAJAPUR (SC)	HATPIPALYA	75377	71453
189	KHANDWA	BAGLI	84268	79850

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Parliamentary Constituency</b>	<b>Name of Assembly Segment</b>	<b>Male Voters</b>	<b>Female Voters</b>
190	BHOPAL	KHATEGAON	77386	71872
191	KHANDWA	HARSUD (ST)	76469	71877
192	KHANDWA	NIMARKHEDI	79836	72602
193	KHANDWA	PANDHANA (SC)	78444	73277
194	KHANDWA	KHANDWA	79332	73497
195	KHANDWA	NEPANAGAR	76824	73536
196	KHANDWA	SHAHPUR	71744	69302
197	KHANDWA	BURHANPUR	80465	76213
198	KHARGONE	BHIKANGAON (ST)	77309	75603
199	KHARGONE	BARWAH	82629	77288
200	KHARGONE	MAHESHWAR (SC)	80489	77706
201	KHARGONE	KASRAWAD	86163	81228
202	KHARGONE	KHARGONE	88306	83556
203	KHARGONE	DHOOLKOT (ST)	73826	72776
204	KHARGONE	SENDHWA (ST)	85548	83955
205	DHAR (ST)	ANJAD (ST)	69644	67479
206	KHARGONE	RAJPUR (ST)	80817	79922
207	DHAR (ST)	BADWANI (ST)	78153	76742
208	DHAR (ST)	MANAWAR (ST)	73303	72723
209	DHAR (ST)	DHARAMPURI (ST)	84208	82151
210	DHAR (ST)	DHAR	119635	110313
211	DHAR (ST)	BADNAWAR	78514	78642
212	DHAR (ST)	SARDARPUR (ST)	88089	88304
213	DHAR (ST)	KUKSHI (ST)	79675	77892
214	JHABUA (ST)	ALIRAJPUR (ST)	76319	75775
215	JHABUA (ST)	JOBAT (ST)	81089	82048
216	JHABUA (ST)	JHABUA (ST)	91721	93168
217	JHABUA (ST)	PETLAWAD (ST)	87346	88187
218	JHABUA (ST)	THANDLA (ST)	76412	75808
219	JHABUA (ST)	RATLAM NAGAR	80351	75799

S. No.	Name of Parliamentary Constituency	Name of Assembly Segment	Male Voters	Female Voters
220	JHABUA (ST)	RATLAM RURAL	72927	72026
221	JHABUA (ST)	SAILANA (ST)	80599	80365
222	MANDSAUR	JAORA	75151	73530
223	UJJAIN (SC)	ALOT (SC)	71186	68343
224	MANDSAUR	MANASA	77036	75248
225	MANDSAUR	GAROTH	88174	84125
226	MANDSAUR	SUWASARA (SC)	85337	82071
227	MANDSAUR	SITAMAU	84160	80610
228	MANDSAUR	MANDSAUR	97036	93112
229	MANDSAUR	NEEMUCH	98552	94834
230	MANDSAUR	JAWAD	93164	91118
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20014999</b>	<b>18356177</b>

Assembly segment wise voters turnout in Madhya Pradesh Lok Sabha elections-2004 is as under:-

**Table - 11.6**  
**Lok Sabha General Elections-2004**  
**Assembly Segment Wise Voters Turnout**

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Sheopur	39728	21412	43.23	25.29
2	Vijaipur	35912	15557	39.46	19.88
3	Sabalgarh	49239	21724	50.02	26.03
4	Joura	46254	16553	49.21	21.47
5	Sumawali	50516	14838	51.24	19.01
6	Morena	47076	17858	39.27	18.44
7	Dimni (SC)	40040	9711	46.84	14.22
8	Ambah (SC)	47107	13936	46.14	16.32
9	Gohad (SC)	46089	18895	55.18	27.40
10	Mehgaon	55526	26875	65.28	37.36
11	Attair	58928	28910	59.50	34.50
12	Bhind	73486	34037	55.89	31.30



S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
13	Ron	42542	16279	55.07	25.52
14	Lahar	54368	21634	52.95	24.64
15	Gwalior	52670	33173	40.43	29.71
16	Lashkar East	33480	21907	49.46	35.87
17	Lashkar West	35444	23079	45.11	33.04
18	Morar	48219	21600	47.29	25.38
19	Gird	42277	23585	47.18	30.77
20	Dabra	48932	27796	54.82	35.80
21	Bhander (SC)	44495	23020	53.56	32.14
22	Seondha (SC)	43253	19561	48.68	26.04
23	Datia	41075	22776	48.74	30.52
24	Karera	56218	28936	55.67	33.98
25	Pohri	43183	26063	57.29	40.13
26	Shivpuri	51898	31206	49.34	34.23
27	Pichhore	69959	42014	67.06	46.66
28	Kolaras (SC)	52956	26515	58.16	33.60
29	Guna	59351	34427	49.42	31.51
30	Chachaura	44640	20450	53.88	27.83
31	Raghogarh	49550	21709	54.25	26.94
32	Shadora (SC)	48434	22122	60.80	32.33
33	Ashoknagar	52435	26591	55.62	32.16
34	Mungawali	51780	27036	58.47	34.69
35	Bina	31652	14482	46.34	24.35
36	Khurai (SC)	43426	23216	55.90	34.23
37	Banda	49786	24951	51.50	30.02
38	Naryawali (SC)	46401	21718	48.15	26.84
39	Sagar	39543	24008	43.09	29.67
40	Surkhi	39621	16653	50.31	25.77
41	Rehli	40436	16529	52.26	25.20
42	Deori	37637	14843	43.61	20.02

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
43	Niwari	69835	35457	59.04	33.54
44	Jatara	48710	20197	51.76	24.50
45	Khargapur (SC)	55655	27289	57.57	32.70
46	Tikamgarh	62922	33759	58.70	35.15
47	Malehara	56234	28852	56.94	33.94
48	Bijawar	63339	38902	62.02	43.95
49	Chhatarpur	69546	43795	61.03	44.46
50	Maharajpur (SC)	67660	41656	64.83	46.42
51	Chandla	57673	32700	61.04	42.60
52	Nohata	56319	30116	59.07	34.20
53	Damoh	50204	26725	52.78	31.30
54	Patharia (SC)	42654	18676	53.54	26.31
55	Hatta	50754	22435	55.04	27.67
56	Panna	50790	26787	51.85	31.74
57	Amanganj (SC)	44321	19185	50.89	24.63
58	Pawai	46949	20040	49.91	23.52
59	Maihar	51650	31928	55.37	36.50
60	Nagod	47445	29015	56.59	37.33
61	Raigaon (SC)	46095	28931	57.96	39.40
62	Chitrakoot	44745	26193	51.90	34.63
63	Satna	64062	42008	54.46	40.43
64	Rampur Baghelan	46700	28328	53.77	34.23
65	Amarpatan	46517	35012	58.42	45.73
66	Rewa	60882	38717	48.60	34.95
67	Gurh	49442	28734	51.99	31.90
68	Mangawan	49140	33122	60.42	42.87
69	Sirmaur	49642	29124	50.86	32.68
70	Teonthar	50874	27528	52.58	31.76
71	Deotalab (SC)	43349	24525	49.75	30.07
72	Mauganj	44568	26256	49.85	31.90

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
73	Churhat	44398	30031	52.17	37.28
74	Sidhi	42237	23630	46.82	29.15
75	Gopadbanas	43254	24611	50.02	30.73
76	Dhohani (ST)	47167	29450	57.75	37.78
77	Deosar (ST)	47206	25115	49.13	28.26
78	Singroli (SC)	65394	34540	52.75	31.37
79	Beohari	34785	21666	42.24	27.86
80	Umeria	39312	20628	44.54	24.99
81	Nowrozabad (ST)	37304	20557	46.09	27.06
82	Jaisinghnagar (ST)	37316	23032	50.71	32.16
83	Kotma (ST)	44334	25936	48.52	30.05
84	Anuppur (ST)	41863	26447	50.84	33.72
85	Sohagpur	45762	28752	46.51	32.46
86	Pushparajgarh (ST)	38800	23905	52.46	32.96
87	Baihar (ST)	44294	34499	59.31	45.88
88	Lanji	37744	32920	62.69	55.96
89	Kirnapur	39129	31992	65.54	54.15
90	Waraseoni	36601	30116	67.99	55.85
91	Khairlanji	32233	28236	66.41	57.42
92	Katangi	37715	32539	70.91	61.00
93	Balaghat	54349	45767	68.30	57.95
94	Paraswada	48526	42209	69.04	58.94
95	Nainpur (ST)	39290	28431	60.50	44.30
96	Mandla (ST)	44645	34626	61.06	48.10
97	Bichhia (ST)	38518	29697	54.62	40.77
98	Bajag (ST)	40039	29722	58.64	43.19
99	Dindori (ST)	41140	31474	61.58	46.42
100	Shahpura (ST)	39348	27782	59.82	41.55
101	Niwas (ST)	42251	34530	66.33	53.26
102	Bargi (ST)	40178	24888	47.04	30.82

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
103	Panagar (ST)	58052	36936	48.73	35.99
104	Jabalpur Cantt.	39786	27253	48.85	38.52
105	Jabalpur East (SC)	31545	20334	45.02	32.91
106	Jabalpur Central	26723	18000	52.97	39.03
107	Jabalpur west	59178	40310	43.92	33.86
108	Patan	33732	15411	42.09	21.27
109	Majholi	34602	18820	49.87	29.79
110	Sihora	43942	27908	56.39	38.27
111	Bahoriband	41845	21863	52.46	29.08
112	Mudwara	49224	29649	50.74	33.54
113	Badwara	34915	19342	47.47	27.87
114	Vijairaghogarh	41119	25713	54.61	36.42
115	Gadarwara	45582	24550	57.83	34.97
116	Bohani	44974	24259	60.17	36.51
117	Narsimhapur	53194	33077	58.97	40.89
118	Gotegaon (SC)	51826	33775	63.89	45.62
119	Lakhnadon (ST)	48501	33908	65.15	47.41
120	Ghansaur (ST)	49719	37007	67.25	52.43
121	Keolari	51351	37549	64.40	50.21
122	Barghat	47148	41836	69.73	60.73
123	Seoni	48515	36749	59.08	47.04
124	Jamai (ST)	43489	32785	68.02	53.16
125	Chhindwara	66084	53276	70.32	60.93
126	Parasia (SC)	51824	41451	69.80	61.02
127	Damua (ST)	48156	36723	64.18	51.33
128	Amarwara (ST)	54030	43003	73.79	59.38
129	Chaurai	54859	42623	77.47	64.92
130	Sausar	55753	43746	75.29	63.36
131	Pandhurna	46989	37663	73.15	63.24
132	Piparia	52704	29721	57.44	36.42

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
133	Hoshangabad	52770	29143	55.34	35.04
134	Itarsi	49760	30140	54.11	36.54
135	Seoni Malwa	51094	33115	64.13	46.81
136	Timarni (SC)	43187	24947	57.96	36.65
137	Harda	41152	24720	54.85	36.30
138	Multai	33157	21003	57.90	39.72
139	Masod	35483	22786	60.57	42.08
140	Bhainsdehi (ST)	42531	28509	55.75	38.38
141	Betul	42061	27008	53.73	37.43
142	Ghoradongri (ST)	60677	43353	59.82	45.57
143	Amla (SC)	33918	21912	56.94	38.79
144	Budhni	62485	38746	67.85	47.10
145	Ichhawar	45419	25360	60.99	37.12
146	Ashta (SC)	63014	34598	67.81	39.40
147	Sehore	48897	28945	62.55	40.85
148	Govindpura	95985	65266	50.32	38.58
149	Bhopal South	108675	82262	47.15	39.99
150	Bhopal North	55499	41285	47.82	37.78
151	Berasia	56208	30452	52.85	31.66
152	Sanchi (SC)	56349	31669	58.39	37.62
153	Udaipura	53376	25861	60.05	33.85
154	Bareli	49923	29621	62.79	42.98
155	Bhojpur	61939	34518	62.31	39.97
156	Kurwai (SC)	41884	21322	63.26	36.97
157	Basoda	51833	25702	60.65	34.90
158	Vidisha	54429	29350	56.47	35.30
159	Shamshabad	46379	20815	60.07	31.12
160	Sironj	47095	22535	60.75	33.70
161	Biaora	46929	23445	62.58	33.66
162	Narsingharh	48109	22780	58.18	29.00

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
163	Sarangpur (SC)	53481	32106	64.48	39.87
164	Rajgarh	51966	27269	61.15	33.87
165	Khilchipur	56023	30703	64.29	36.71
166	Shujalpur	62410	36549	68.32	42.20
167	Gulana	54648	33625	71.20	46.08
168	Shajapur	65653	43932	70.41	49.35
169	Agar (SC)	56397	37848	68.45	47.96
170	Susner	51314	33927	68.92	47.51
171	Tarana (SC)	51127	37233	71.00	54.05
172	Mahidpur	48517	35096	69.59	53.78
173	Khachrod	57157	41316	63.87	48.59
174	Badnagar	54838	41169	71.30	55.02
175	Ghattiya (SC)	59122	44873	70.38	55.91
176	Ujjain North	38600	26788	49.65	37.57
177	Ujjain South	52510	39452	54.33	43.20
178	Depalpur	60841	44667	67.21	51.03
179	Mhow	51471	39643	61.47	50.82
180	Indore-I	63617	40059	49.67	35.55
181	Indore-II	66747	48176	55.41	44.38
182	Indore-III	22344	15539	55.40	41.53
183	Indore-IV	79803	58040	56.40	43.46
184	Indore-V	94794	69662	53.39	42.72
185	Sanwer (SC)	57684	40098	64.69	47.40
186	Dewas	59301	38697	51.92	36.24
187	Sonkatch (SC)	46922	28409	63.04	41.45
188	Hatpipalya	44644	25464	59.23	35.64
189	Bagli	47192	33248	56.00	41.64
190	Khategaon	47307	30250	61.13	42.09
191	Harsud (ST)	44546	30080	58.25	41.85
192	Nimarkhedi	43739	28131	54.79	38.75

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
193	Pandhana (SC)	47831	33482	60.97	45.69
194	Khandwa	40352	28234	50.86	38.42
195	Nepanagar	43742	31648	56.94	43.04
196	Shahpur	45294	34243	63.13	49.41
197	Burhanpur	43945	29368	54.61	38.53
198	Bhikangaon (ST)	39359	27844	50.91	36.83
199	Barwah	49191	38229	59.53	49.46
200	Maheshwar (SC)	50064	39741	62.20	51.14
201	Kasrawad	53396	41785	61.97	51.44
202	Khargone	47399	35267	53.68	42.21
203	Dhoolkot (ST)	40009	28270	54.19	38.85
204	Sendhwa (ST)	42972	31205	50.23	37.17
205	Anjad (ST)	41311	32676	59.32	48.42
206	Rajpur (ST)	48471	38761	59.98	48.50
207	Badwani (ST)	47565	37452	60.86	48.80
208	Manawar (ST)	47549	36428	64.87	50.09
209	Dharampuri (ST)	51526	39241	61.19	47.77
210	Dhar	67306	46818	56.26	42.44
211	Badnawar	52871	40125	67.34	51.02
212	Sardarpur (ST)	50674	38091	57.53	43.14
213	Kukshi (ST)	42517	30479	53.36	39.13
214	Alirajpur (ST)	38004	24684	49.80	32.58
215	Jobat (ST)	38168	26359	47.07	32.13
216	Jhabua (ST)	45989	36388	50.14	39.06
217	Petlawad (ST)	51884	43689	59.40	49.54
218	Thandla (ST)	43641	39935	57.11	52.68
219	Ratlam Nagar	37785	25731	47.02	33.95
220	Ratlam Rural	48943	37002	67.11	51.37
221	Sailana (ST)	49913	40566	61.93	50.48
222	Jaora	49343	37363	65.66	50.81

S. No.	Name of Assembly Segment	Total Poll		Poll Percentage	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
223	Alot (SC)	52009	39933	73.06	58.43
224	Manasa	47204	30822	61.28	40.96
225	Garoth	52010	34017	58.99	40.44
226	Suwasara (SC)	59784	42250	70.06	51.48
227	Sitamau	61676	47021	73.28	58.33
228	Mandsaur	63568	48733	65.51	52.34
229	Neemuch	61019	46142	61.92	48.66
230	Jawad	56370	38917	60.51	42.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11324317</b>	<b>7129301</b>	<b>56.58</b>	<b>38.84</b>

The age wise and party wise classification of the female contestants indicates that only 4 contestants were from age group of 21-25 years. The maximum contestants (65) were from the age group of 26-35 years. In the age group of 36-40 there were 50 candidates and in the age group of 41-50 years total 56 candidates fought the election. It is also interesting to know that out of 199 female candidates total 68 has filed their nominations as independent candidate.

**Table - 11.7**  
**Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**  
**Agewise & Partywise Classification of Female Candidates**

S. No.	Name of Party	Age Category (In years)								Total
		21-25	26-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Above 71	Not Mentioned	
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party		5	6	2				1	14
2.	Bhartiya Janta Party	1	5	3	6	3				18
3.	Communist Party of India									0
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)		1							1
5.	Indian National Congress		8	5	14	5		1	1	34
6.	National Congress Party		3	5	4	1				13
7.	Gondwana Republic Party		5	3	1	1				10
8.	Samajwadi Party		5	4	1	2				12
9.	Others		7	9	10	2			1	29
10	Independent	3	26	15	18	6				68
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>199</b>



The education level wise classification of women contestant indicates that 9 (4.52 %) women out of 199 were illiterate and 39 women (19.06 %) were having qualification post graduate and above. 2 women were graduates in engineering and 5 women were postgraduate in law. 25 women (12.56 %) were having education at Higher Secondary Level. The party wise and educational level wise classification of women contestants shows that the National Level Parties had given preferred more qualified candidates while the Local Parties had given tickets to the female candidates having illiterate or having primary education. The party wise detailed table is given below :-

**Table - 11.8**  
**Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**  
**Education wise & Party wise Classification of Female Candidates**

S. No.	Name of Party	Uneducated	Below Primary	Primary	Middle	High School	Higher Secondary	Diploma/ I.T.I.
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party			1		2	5	
2.	Bhartiya Janta Party				2	1		
3.	Communist Party of India							
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)							
5.	Indian National Congress			4	3	2	4	
6.	National Congress Party			2	2	1	3	
7.	Gondwana Republic Party	1	2			5	1	
8.	Samajwadi Party		1		2	2	1	
9.	Others	4	4	3	1	1	2	
10.	Independent	4	8	10	8	8	9	
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table - 11.9**  
**Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**  
**Education wise & Party wise Classification of Female Candidates**

S. No.	Name of Party	Graduate				Post Graduate				High Degree	Other	Not mentioned	Total
		General	Engineer	Medical	Law	General	Engineer	Medical	Law				
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party	1			1	1			1			3	14
2.	Bhartiya Janta Party	2			4					3		4	18
3.	Communist Party of India												0
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)				1	1						1	
5.	Indian National Congress	3	1		9	9			2	3		1	34
6.	National Congress Party	1			1	1			1			2	13
7.	Gondwana Republic Party												
8.	Samajwadi Party	1	1							2			12
9.	Others	3			2	2				2		7	29
10.	Independent	5			6	6			1			9	68
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>199</b>

The occupation wise classification of women contestants indicates the polarization of contestants in mainly 3 categories i.e. Agriculture 55 (27.64 %), Housewife 45 (22.64 %) and Social or Political Activist 29 (14.57 %) the remaining 70 candidates (35.18 %) were distributed in Service, Teacher, Business, Contractors and Lawyers. The detailed table is as under :-

**Table - 11.10**  
**Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**  
**Occupation wise & Party wise Classification of Female Candidates**

S. No.	Name of Party	Agriculture	Industries	Business	Transport	Contractor	Advocate	Doctor	Reporter	Social/Political Activists	Labour
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party	2		1						3	1
2.	Bhartiya Janta Party	4		1			2			2	
3.	Communist Party of India										
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)						1				
5.	Indian National Congress	17		1			2			5	
6.	National Congress Party	1								4	
7.	Gondwana Republic Party	3								1	
8.	Samajwadi Party	2					1	1		3	
9.	Others	6				1				6	1
10.	Independent	20		2			1			5	1
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>

**Table - 11.11**  
**Occupation of Female Candidates Party wise in Madhya Pradesh**

S. No.	Name of Party	Service/Retired/Pensioner	House Servant	Housewife	Teacher	Student	Unemployed	Engineer	Other	Not Mentioned	Total
1.	Bahujan Samaj Party			4	1					2	14
2.	Bhartiya Janta Party			4						5	18
3.	Communist Party of India										
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)										1
5.	Indian National Congress	1		3						5	34
6.	National Congress Party	1		4						3	13
7.	Gondwana Republic Party			2						4	10
8.	Samajwadi Party			2					1	2	12
9.	Others			9			1			5	29
10.	Independent			17	2				4	16	68
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>199</b>

The overall performance of women contestant, elected and security forfeited in Madhya Pradesh General Election 2003 is as under :-

**Table - 11.12**  
**Performance of Women Candidates in**  
**Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha General Elections 2003**

Total No. of Seats	Total Female Contestants	Elected Female Members	Defeated Female Members	Deposit Forfeited
230	199	19 (9.55%)	33 (16.58%)	147 (73.87%)

The position of female members in Indian Administrative Service (Madhya Pradesh cadre) and State Administrative Service indicates that the participation of women in administrative jobs in Madhya Pradesh is still very low. The representation of women in other higher level institutions is as under :-

**Table - 11.13**  
**Representation of Women from Madhya Pradesh in Central Council of Ministers**

Year	Number
1999	2
2004	0

**Table - 11.14**  
**Representation of Women in State Council of Ministers**

Year	Number
1998	6
2003	3

Number of elected total and women Panchayat representatives in the three tier Panchayati Raj system during 2002 is as under:

**Table - 11.15**

Gram Panchayat		Janpad Panchayat		District Panchayat	
Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total
106491	314847	2159	6456	248	734

**CHAPTER- 12**  
**LIVELIHOOD & EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN**

**Introduction**

The most crucial need for a sustainable livelihoods for an individual or household is employment or being gainfully employed over a period of time that ensure to satisfy the quality of life. Livelihood security for poor is most important challenge. Madhya Pradesh has a very large population dependent on agriculture. There is a gradual casualness of labor and a large number of persons are employed in sectors which are not high growth. The challenge of employment is than not just a new job but to make livelihood stronger and sustainable. In the following section we will attempt to look at the employment scenario and trends for Madhya Pradesh in the light of where is this employment is coming from, what could be the characteristics of employment for man and women.

**Table - 12.1**

Age group	Population (%)			Rural (%)			Urban (%)		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Total	42.8	52.3	32.7	46.8	54.0	39.3	29.6	46.8	10.2
5-14	8.1	7.6	8.6	9.9	9.2	10.7	1.8	2.3	1.3
15-19	44.9	57.4	42.0	55.0	55.6	54.2	16.7	24.5	7.2
20-24	64.8	78.8	51.0	74.4	85.9	63.6	37.6	60.3	12.6
25-29	74.4	94.0	54.4	81.7	96.2	66.9	52.6	87.4	16.6
30-34	78.4	97.5	57.9	84.3	98.2	69.7	60.2	95.3	20.2
35-39	80.1	98.5	59.0	86.1	99.0	71.4	62.5	97.2	21.8
40-49	79.8	97.7	60.3	84.8	98.1	70.8	63.7	96.3	23.1
50-59	75.0	94.3	53.6	79.3	95.8	61.6	58.8	89.2	20.8
60-69	55.6	76.4	33.9	60.5	81.3	38.7	34.4	55.1	12.6
70-79	33.9	52.4	15.7	36.2	56.0	17.9	21.1	36.5	5.7
80+	24.7	38.1	10.1	26.3	39.8	11.6	18.1	31.2	4.2
15-59	70.0	85.1	53.7	77.2	88.5	65.3	48.1	75.2	16.7

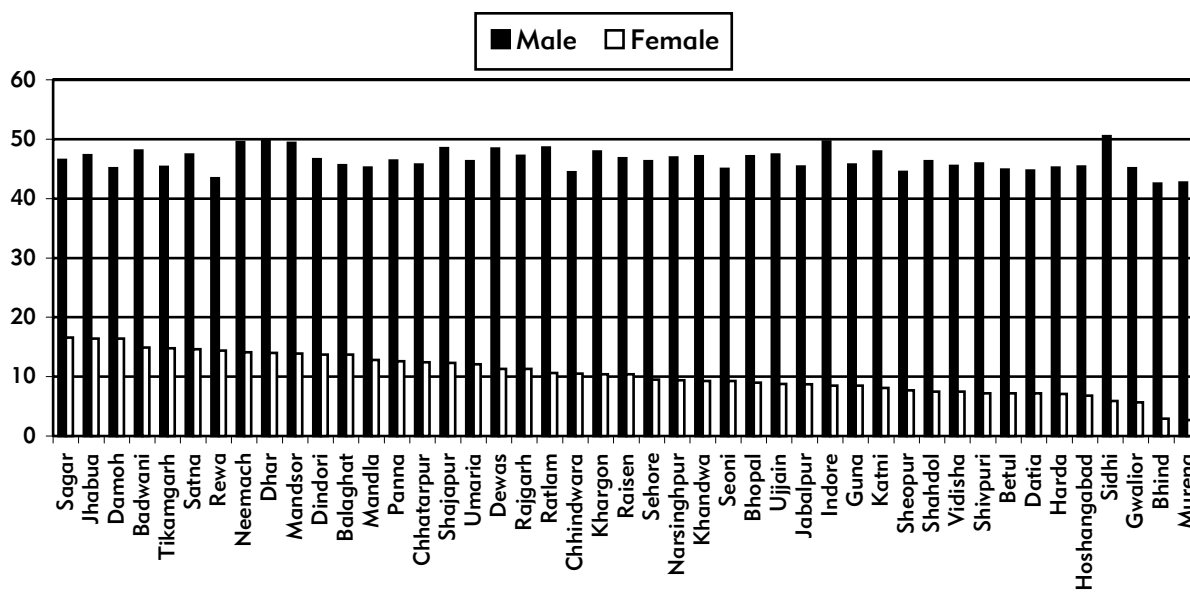
**Table 12.2**  
**Work Participation Urban Year 1991**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Sidhi	50.5	5.9
Dhar	49.8	14
Indore	49.6	8.5
Neemach	49.5	14.1
Mandsor	49.4	13.9
Ratlam	48.6	10.6
Shajapur	48.5	12.3
Dewas	48.4	11.3
Badwani	48.1	14.9
Khargon	47.9	10.4
Katni	47.9	8.1
Satna	47.4	14.6
Ujjain	47.4	8.8
Jhabua	47.3	16.4
Rajgarh	47.2	11.3
Khandwa	47.1	9.3
Bhopal	47.1	9
Narsinghpur	46.9	9.4
Raisen	46.8	10.4
Dindori	46.6	13.7
Sagar	46.5	16.6
Panna	46.4	12.6
Umaria	46.3	12.1
Sehore	46.3	9.5
Shahdol	46.3	7.5
Shivpuri	45.9	7.2
Chhatarpur	45.7	12.4
Guna	45.7	8.5
Balaghat	45.6	13.7

District	Male	Female
Vidisha	45.5	7.5
Jabalpur	45.4	8.7
Hoshangabad	45.4	6.8
Tikamgarh	45.3	14.8
Mandla	45.2	12.8
Harda	45.2	7.1
Damoh	45.1	16.4
Gwalior	45.1	5.7
Seoni	45	9.3
Betul	44.9	7.2
Datia	44.7	7.2
Sheopur	44.5	7.7
Chhindwara	44.4	10.5
Rewa	43.4	14.4
Murena	42.7	2.7
Bhind	42.5	2.9

Source: M.P. Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankhyaki Chitran 2003

### Urban Work Participation in M.P. Year 1991





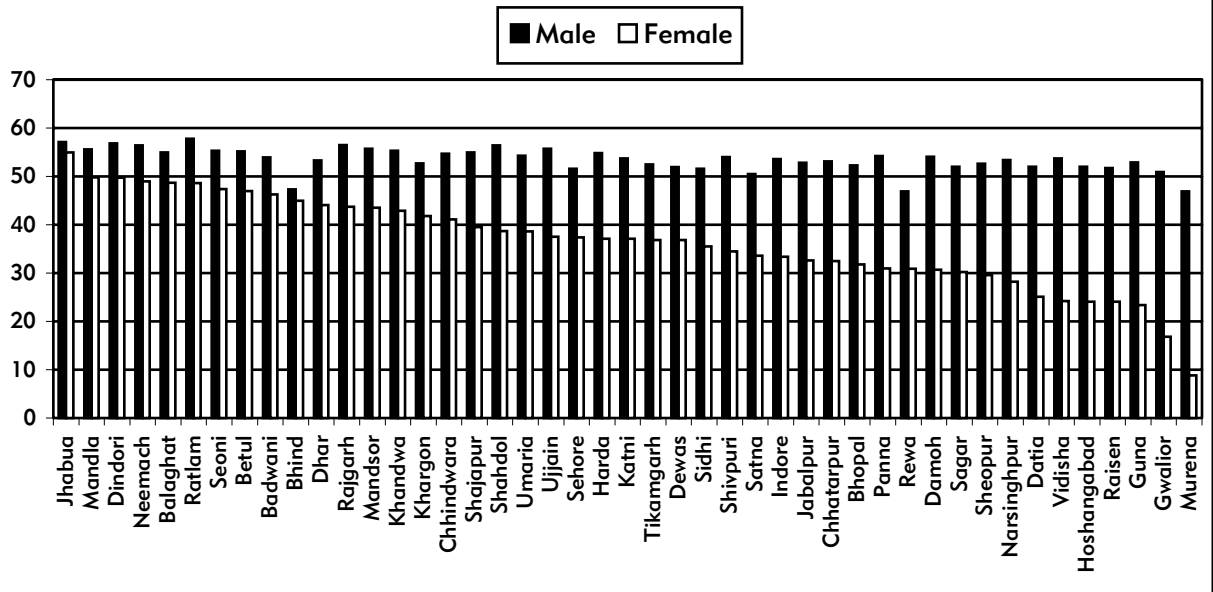
**Table - 12.3**  
**Work Participation Rural, Year 1991**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Jhabua	57.1	55
Mandla	55.6	49.8
Dindori	56.8	49.7
Neemach	56.4	49
Balaghat	55	48.7
Ratlam	57.8	48.6
Seoni	55.3	47.4
Betul	55.2	47
Badwani	53.9	46.3
Bhind	47.3	45
Dhar	53.3	44.1
Rajgarh	56.5	43.7
Mandsor	55.7	43.5
Khandwa	55.3	42.9
Khargon	52.7	41.8
Chhindwara	54.7	41.1
Shajapur	55	39.5
Shahdol	56.4	38.7
Umaria	54.3	38.6
Ujjain	55.7	37.5
Sehore	51.6	37.4
Harda	54.8	37.1
Katni	53.7	37.1
Tikamgarh	52.5	36.8
Dewas	51.9	36.8
Sidhi	51.6	35.5
Shivpuri	54	34.5
Satna	50.5	33.6
Indore	53.6	33.4

District	Male	Female
Jabalpur	52.8	32.6
Chhatarpur	53.1	32.5
Bhopal	52.3	31.8
Panna	54.2	31
Rewa	46.9	30.9
Damoh	54.1	30.7
Sagar	52	30.2
Sheopur	52.6	29.6
Narsinghpur	53.4	28.2
Datia	52	25.1
Vidisha	53.7	24.2
Hoshangabad	52	24.1
Raisen	51.7	24.1
Guna	52.9	23.4
Gwalior	50.9	16.8
Murena	46.9	8.8

Source: M.P. Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankyaki Chitran 2003

### Rural Work Participation in M.P. Year 1991

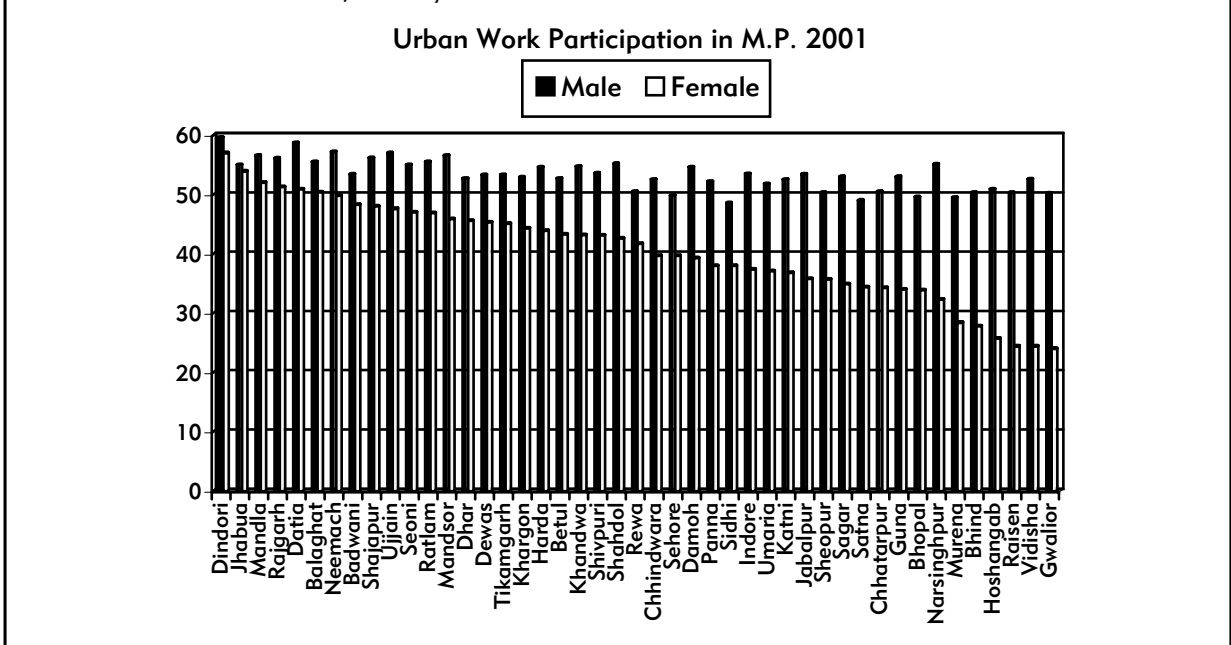


**Table - 12.4**  
**Work Participation in Urban M.P., 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Dindori	59.6	57
Jhabua	55	53.9
Mandla	56.6	52
Rajgarh	56.1	51.3
Datia	58.7	50.9
Balaghat	55.5	50.4
Neemach	57.2	49.8
Badwani	53.4	48.3
Shajapur	56.2	48
Ujjain	57	47.6
Seoni	55	47
Ratlam	55.5	46.9
Mandsor	56.6	45.9
Dhar	52.7	45.6
Dewas	53.3	45.3
Tikamgarh	53.3	45.1
Khargon	52.9	44.3
Harda	54.6	43.9
Betul	52.7	43.3
Khandwa	54.7	43.2
Shivpuri	53.6	43.1
Shahdol	55.2	42.6
Rewa	50.5	41.7
Chhindwara	52.5	39.7
Sehore	49.8	39.7
Damoh	54.6	39.3
Panna	52.2	38
Sidhi	48.6	38
Indore	53.5	37.4

District	Male	Female
Umariya	51.8	37.1
Katni	52.5	36.8
Jabalpur	53.4	35.8
Sheopur	50.3	35.7
Sagar	53	34.9
Satna	49	34.4
Chhatarpur	50.5	34.3
Guna	53	34
Bhopal	49.6	33.9
Narsinghpur	55.1	32.3
Murena	49.5	28.4
Bhind	50.3	27.8
Hoshangabad	50.9	25.7
Raisen	50.3	24.4
Vidisha	52.6	24.4
Gwalior	50.2	24

Source: M.P. Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankyaki Chitran 2003



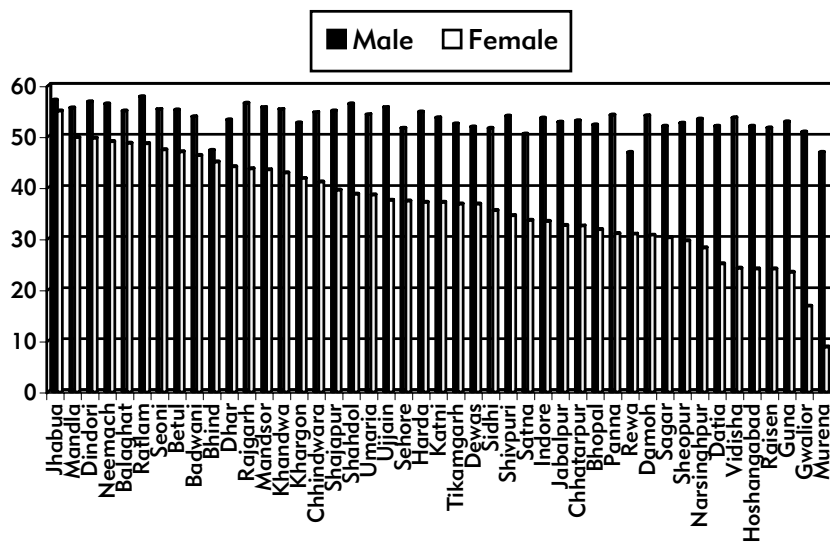
**Table - 12.5**  
**Work Participation in Rural M.P.,2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Balaghat	55.5	50.4
Badwani	53.4	48.3
Betul	52.7	43.3
Bhind	50.3	27.8
Bhopal	49.6	33.9
Chhatarpur	50.5	34.3
Chhindwara	52.5	39.7
Damoh	54.6	39.3
Datia	58.7	50.9
Dewas	53.3	45.3
Dhar	52.7	45.6
Dindori	59.6	57
Khandwa	54.7	43.2
Guna	53	34
Gwalior	50.2	24
Harda	54.6	43.9
Hoshangabad	50.9	25.7
Indore	53.5	37.4
Jabalpur	53.4	35.8
Jhabua	55	53.9
Katni	52.5	36.8
Mandla	56.6	52
Mandsor	56.6	45.9
Murena	49.5	28.4
Narsinghpur	55.1	32.3
Neemach	57.2	49.8
Panna	52.2	38
Raisen	50.3	24.4
Rajgarh	56.1	51.3

District	Male	Female
Ratlam	55.5	46.9
Rewa	50.5	41.7
Sagar	53	34.9
Satna	49	34.4
Sehore	49.8	39.7
Seoni	55	47
Shahdol	55.2	42.6
Shajapur	56.2	48
Sheopur	50.3	35.7
Shivpuri	53.6	43.1
Sidhi	48.6	38
Tikamgarh	53.3	45.1
Ujjain	57	47.6
Umaria	51.8	37.1
Vidisha	52.6	24.4
Khargon	52.9	44.3

Source: M.P.Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankhyaki Chitran 2003

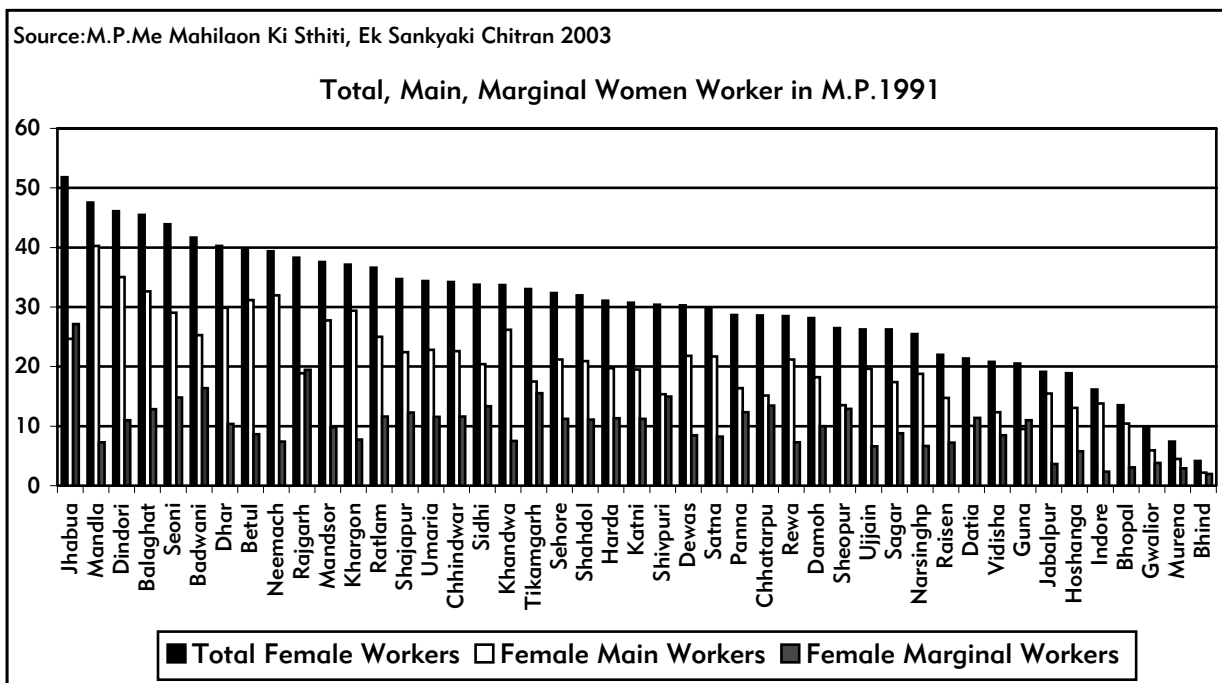
### Work Participation of Rural Area in M.P. 2001



**Table - 12.6**  
**Women Participation in M.P. 1991**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Female Workers</b>	<b>Female Main Workers</b>	<b>Female Marginal Workers</b>
Jhabua	51.8	24.67	27.13
Mandla	47.57	40.27	7.3
Dindori	46.08	35.07	11.01
Balaghat	45.46	32.63	12.83
Seoni	43.91	29.07	14.83
Badwani	41.68	25.3	16.38
Dhar	40.27	29.91	10.36
Betul	39.84	31.2	8.64
Neemach	39.37	31.95	7.42
Rajgarh	38.32	18.89	19.43
Mandsor	37.57	27.78	9.79
Khargon	37.13	29.4	7.73
Ratlam	36.62	24.99	11.63
Shajapur	34.72	22.42	12.3
Umaria	34.35	22.82	11.53
Chhindwara	34.19	22.61	11.58
Sidhi	33.77	20.43	13.34
Khandwa	33.71	26.21	7.5
Tikamgarh	33.02	17.5	15.52
Sehore	32.38	21.19	11.19
Shahdol	31.97	20.89	11.08
Harda	31.09	19.75	11.34
Katni	30.73	19.52	11.21
Shivpuri	30.37	15.38	14.99
Dewas	30.29	21.81	8.48
Satna	29.96	21.7	8.26
Panna	28.67	16.35	12.32
Chhatarpur	28.6	15.15	13.45
Rewa	28.51	21.21	7.3

District	Total Female Workers	Female Main Workers	Female Marginal Workers
Damoh	28.17	18.21	9.96
Sheopur	26.45	13.54	12.91
Ujjain	26.24	19.65	6.59
Sagar	26.23	17.4	8.83
Narsinghpur	25.45	18.77	6.68
Raisen	21.99	14.73	7.26
Datia	21.38	10.01	11.37
Vidisha	20.8	12.36	8.44
Guna	20.51	9.52	10.99
Jabalpur	19.11	15.47	3.64
Hoshangabad	18.88	13.09	5.79
Indore	16.14	13.81	2.33
Bhopal	13.5	10.42	3.08
Gwalior	9.76	5.97	3.79
Murena	7.4	4.5	2.9
Bhind	4.16	2.21	1.95



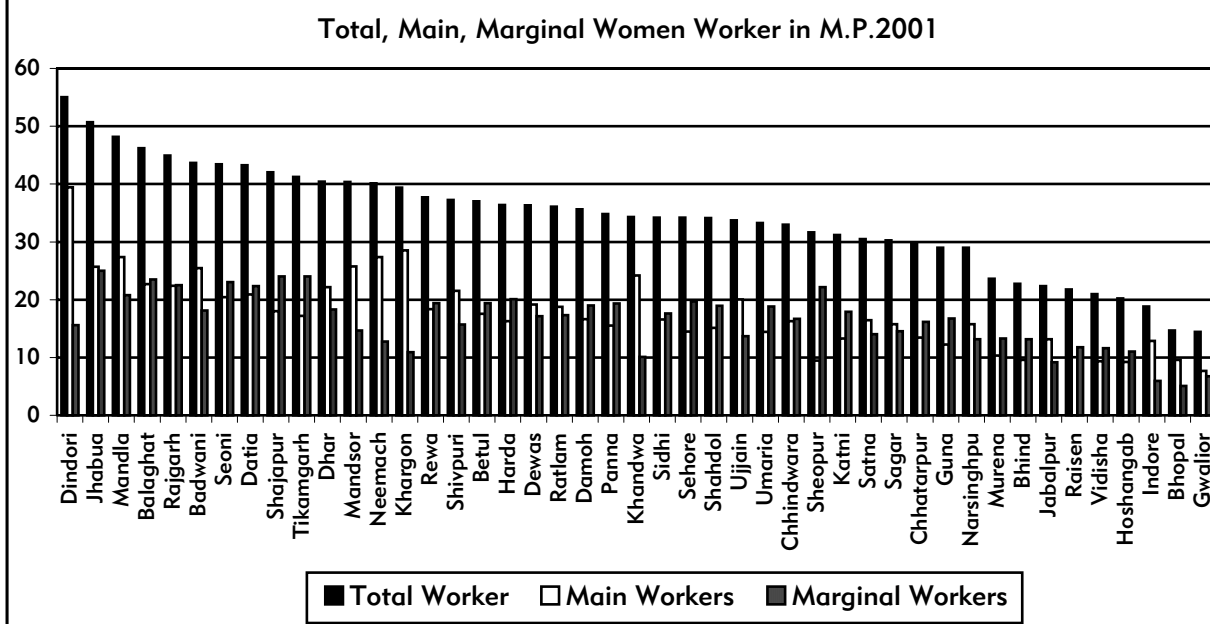


**Table - 12.7**  
**Women Participation in M.P. 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Total Worker</b>	<b>Main Workers</b>	<b>Marginal Workers</b>
Balaghat	46.19	22.71	23.48
Badwani	43.65	25.49	18.15
Betul	37	17.57	19.43
Bhind	22.77	9.61	13.16
Bhopal	14.67	9.56	5.11
Chhatarpur	29.66	13.46	16.19
Chhindwara	32.95	16.27	16.68
Damoh	35.64	16.63	19.01
Datia	43.23	20.88	22.35
Dewas	36.33	19.16	17.17
Dhar	40.44	22.15	18.29
Dindori	55.05	39.47	15.58
Khandwa	34.3	24.17	10.13
Guna	28.99	12.26	16.73
Gwalior	14.42	7.68	6.74
Harda	36.38	16.27	20.11
Hoshangabad	20.23	9.22	11.02
Indore	18.8	12.86	5.94
Jabalpur	22.37	13.19	9.18
Jhabua	50.72	25.7	25.01
Katni	31.17	13.26	17.9
Mandla	48.18	27.39	20.79
Mandsor	40.39	25.74	14.65
Murena	23.63	10.32	13.31
Narsinghpur	28.97	15.79	13.18
Neemach	40.13	27.35	12.78
Panna	34.84	15.51	19.33
Raisen	21.79	10.02	11.77
Rajgarh	44.93	22.4	22.53

District	Total Worker	Main Workers	Marginal Workers
Ratlam	36.09	18.78	17.31
Rewa	37.72	18.34	19.38
Sagar	30.28	15.75	14.53
Satna	30.49	16.48	14.01
Sehore	34.19	14.5	19.69
Seoni	43.45	20.42	23.03
Shahdol	34.12	15.15	18.97
Shajapur	42.02	18.02	24
Sheopur	31.62	9.46	22.16
Shivpuri	37.26	21.55	15.71
Sidhi	34.2	16.58	17.62
Tikamgarh	41.24	17.2	24.04
Ujjain	33.73	20.04	13.69
Umaria	33.27	14.45	18.82
Vidisha	20.98	9.37	11.61
Khargon	39.39	28.5	10.89

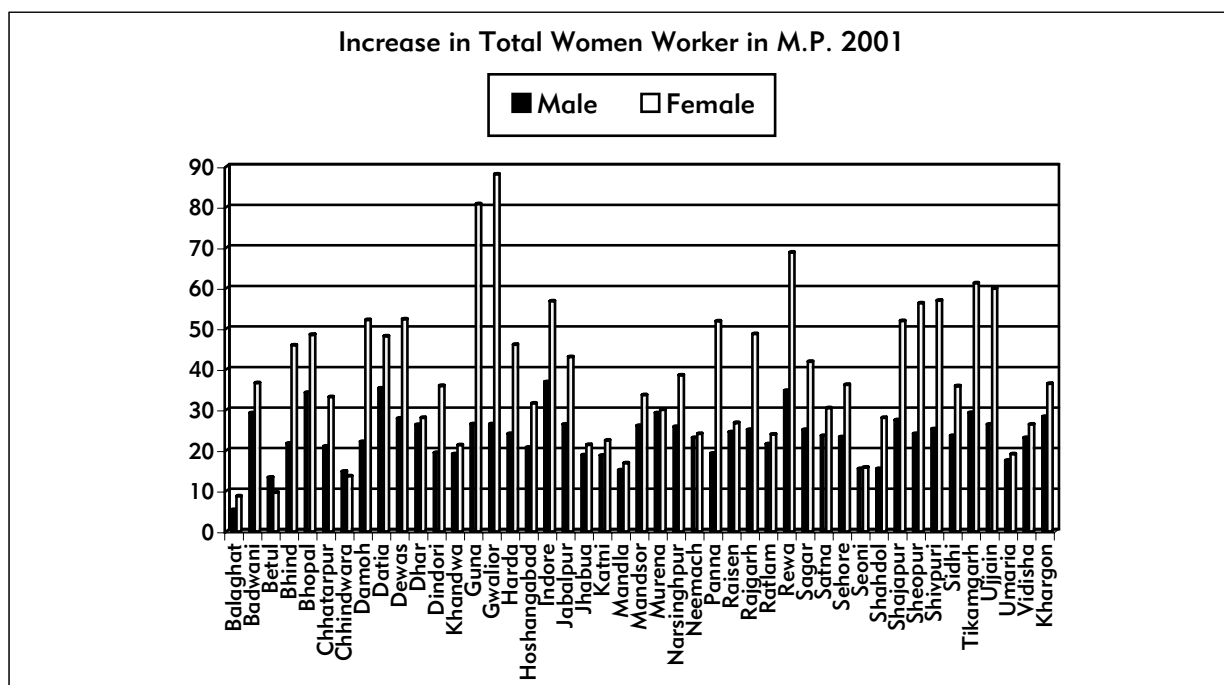
Source: M.P.Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankyaki Chitran 2003



**Table - 12.8**  
**Increase in Main Worker 2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Shivpuri	14.13	79.14
Guna	12.71	64.73
Gwalior	16.13	63.52
Rajgarh	9.07	50.34
Bhind	8.11	41.3
Badwani	15.22	31.47
Jhabua	1.16	29.13
Tikamgarh	17.84	26.88
Ujjain	13.45	26.85
Bhopal	22.03	25.48
Indore	26.24	25.31
Khargon	19.22	24.7
Murena	16.16	18.72
Panna	3.58	18.54
Datia	19.84	15.93
Mandsor	15.69	15.22
Chhatarpur	10.16	14.13
Dewas	13.48	11.59
Sagar	12.37	11.34
Rewa	12.11	10.28
Khandwa	10.46	9.9
Damoh	7.57	9.85
Sidhi	10.04	8.86
Neemach	11.79	4.23
Jabalpur	9.52	4.17
Harda	10.46	2.85
Narsinghpur	11.61	2.34
Mandla	16.05	2.07
Shajapur	13.94	0.87

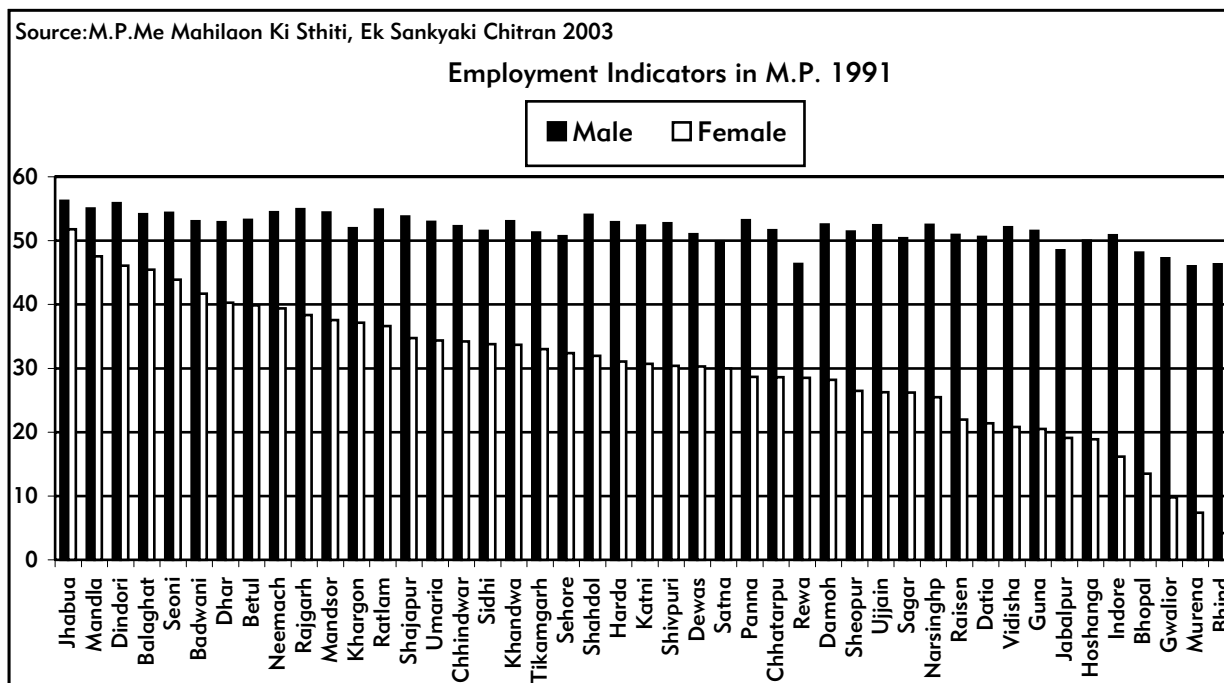
District	Male	Female
Satna	8.4	-2.65
Vidisha	10.24	-4.92
Ratlam	9.45	-5.54
Dhar	11.45	-5.56
Sheopur	9.62	-8.68
Dindori	-20.24	-8.92
Sehore	5.71	-11.75
Raisen	8.83	-12.96
Shahdol	-5.71	-12.99
Hoshangabad	6.3	-13.53
Chhindwara	-0.45	-15.2
Seoni	-2.82	-17.79
Katni	-3.32	-18
Umaria	-5.35	-22.15
Balaghat	-15.19	-25.59
Betul	-5.6	-33.54



**Table - 12.9**  
**Employment Indicators in M.P.1991**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Jhabua	56.22	51.8
Mandla	55.02	47.57
Dindori	55.88	46.08
Balaghat	54.12	45.46
Seoni	54.34	43.91
Badwani	53.03	41.68
Dhar	52.87	40.27
Betul	53.24	39.84
Neemach	54.43	39.37
Rajgarh	54.95	38.32
Mandsor	54.4	37.57
Khargon	51.96	37.13
Ratlam	54.88	36.62
Shajapur	53.79	34.72
Umaria	52.93	34.35
Chhindwara	52.28	34.19
Sidhi	51.55	33.77
Khandwa	53.05	33.71
Tikamgarh	51.28	33.02
Sehore	50.67	32.38
Shahdol	54.04	31.97
Harda	52.86	31.09
Katni	52.35	30.73
Shivpuri	52.74	30.37
Dewas	50.98	30.29
Satna	49.88	29.96
Panna	53.2	28.67
Chhatarpur	51.65	28.6
Rewa	46.36	28.51

District	Male	Female
Damoh	52.5	28.17
Sheopur	51.44	26.45
Ujjain	52.39	26.24
Sagar	50.38	26.23
Narsinghpur	52.45	25.45
Raisen	50.91	21.99
Datia	50.56	21.38
Vidisha	52.09	20.8
Guna	51.52	20.51
Jabalpur	48.51	19.11
Hoshangabad	50	18.88
Indore	50.83	16.14
Bhopal	48.13	13.5
Gwalior	47.24	9.76
Murena	45.96	7.4
Bhind	46.29	4.16

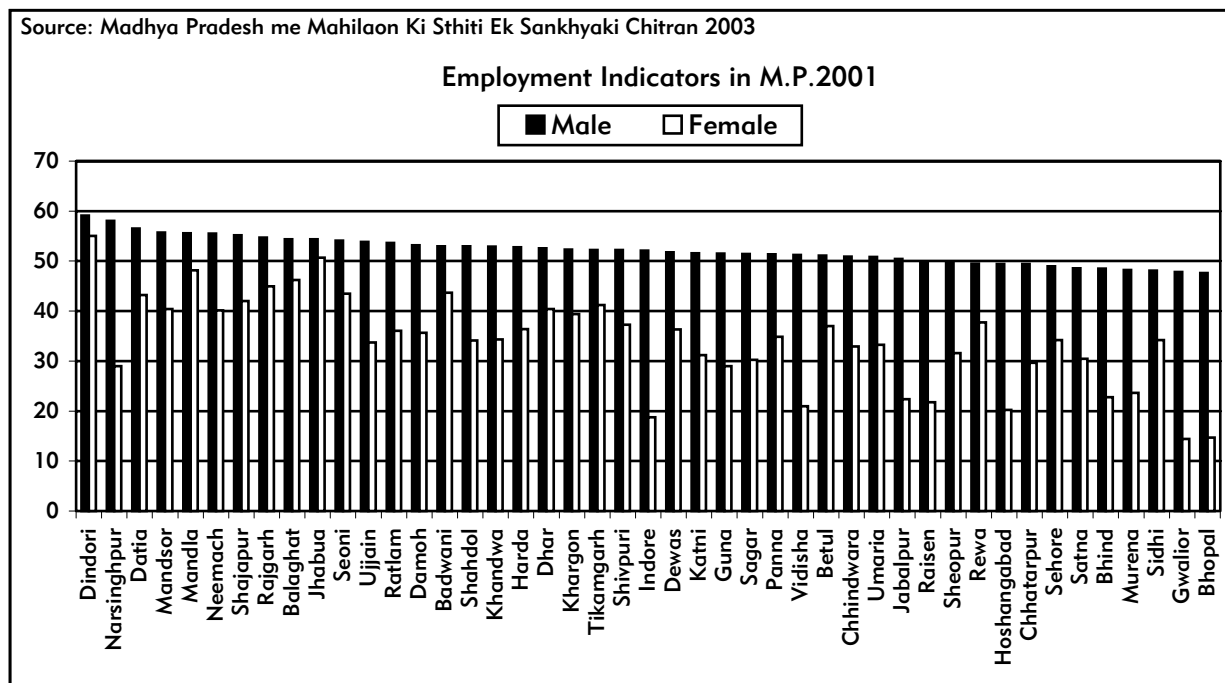


**Table - 12.10**  
**Employment Indicators in M.P.2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Balaghat	59.09	55.05
Dewas	54.39	50.72
Bhopal	55.56	48.18
Datia	54.4	46.19
Damoh	54.68	44.93
Gwalior	53	43.65
Dhar	54.1	43.45
Betul	56.5	43.23
Chhindwara	55.16	42.02
Katni	52.26	41.24
Jabalpur	52.54	40.44
Bhind	55.73	40.39
Chhatarpur	55.48	40.13
Jhabua	52.3	39.39
Shahdol	49.47	37.72
Mandla	52.2	37.26
Ratlam	51.1	37
Indore	52.78	36.38
Murena	51.78	36.33
Khandwa	53.63	36.09
Guna	53.15	35.64
Raisen	51.38	34.84
Hoshangabad	52.89	34.3
Umaria	48.06	34.2
Shivpuri	48.97	34.19
Harda	52.96	34.12
Dindori	53.86	33.73
Sagar	50.85	33.27
Rewa	50.93	32.95

District	Male	Female
Seoni	49.57	31.62
Narsinghpur	51.58	31.17
Sidhi	48.54	30.49
Panna	51.45	30.28
Sheopur	49.41	29.66
Neemach	51.52	28.99
Badwani	58.07	28.97
Ujjain	48.21	23.63
Tikamgarh	48.48	22.77
Satna	50.45	22.37
Sehore	49.6	21.79
Rajgarh	51.26	20.98
Shajapur	49.46	20.23
Mandsor	52.07	18.8
Khargon	47.61	14.67
Vidisha	47.84	14.42

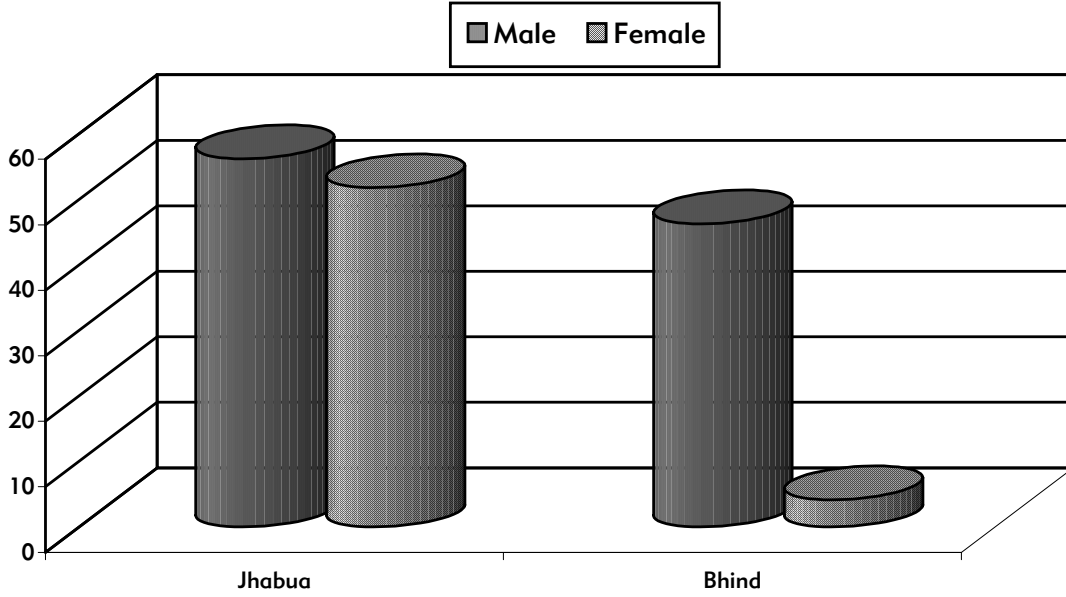
Source: Madhya Pradesh me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti Ek Sankhyaki Chitran 2003





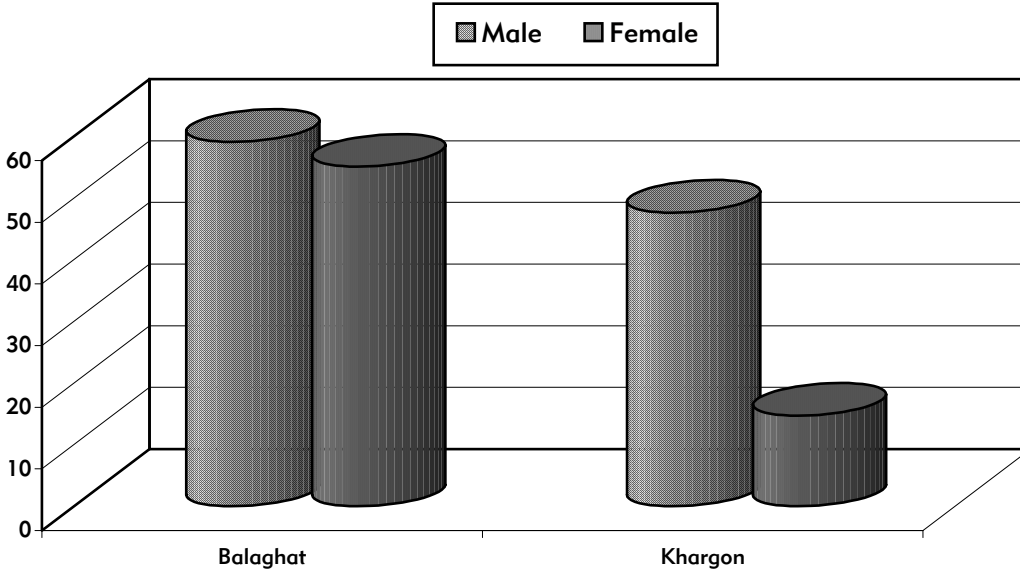
Source: M.P. Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankhyaki Chitran 2003

Highest and Lowest Employment Indicators in Two Districts of M.P. 1991



Source: M.P. Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankhyaki Chitran 2003

Highest and Lowest Employment Indicators in Two Districts of M.P. 2001

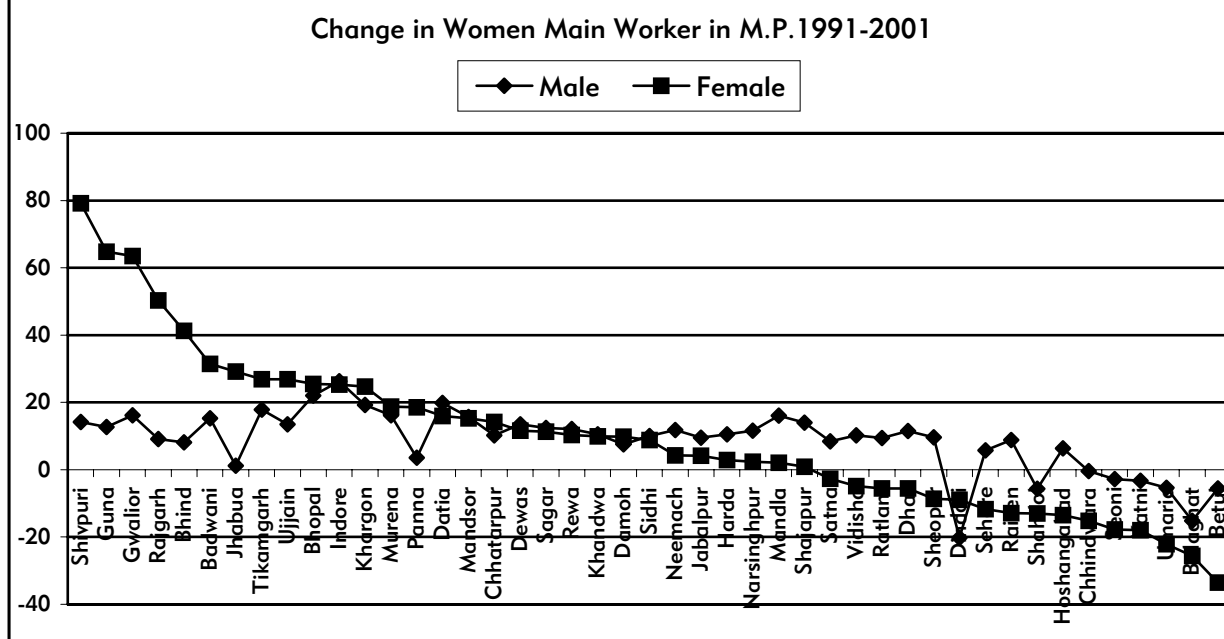


**Table - 12.11**  
**Change in Employment Indicators in M.P. between 1991-2001**

<b>District</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Betul	-2.14	-2.84
Raisen	-1.31	-2
Chhindwara	-1.35	-1.24
Umaria	-2.08	-1.08
Jhabua	-1.83	-1.08
Ratlam	-1.25	-0.53
Seoni	-0.24	-0.46
Dhar	-0.33	0.17
Vidisha	-0.83	0.18
Sidhi	-3.49	0.43
Katni	-0.77	0.44
Satna	-1.34	0.53
Khandwa	-0.16	0.59
Mandla	0.54	0.61
Balaghat	0.28	0.73
Neemach	1.05	0.76
Chhatarpur	-2.24	1.06
Bhopal	-0.52	1.17
Hoshangabad	-0.54	1.35
Sehore	-1.7	1.81
Badwani	-0.03	1.97
Dindori	3.21	1.97
Shahdol	-1.08	2.15
Khargon	0.34	2.26
Indore	1.24	2.66
Mandsor	1.33	2.82
Jabalpur	1.94	3.26
Narsinghpur	1.62	3.52
Sagar	1.07	4.05

District	Male	Female
Gwalior	0.6	4.66
Sheopur	-1.87	5.17
Harda	-0.08	5.29
Dewas	0.8	6.04
Panna	-1.82	6.17
Rajgarh	-0.27	6.61
Shivpuri	-0.54	6.89
Shajapur	1.37	7.3
Damoh	0.65	7.47
Ujjain	1.47	7.49
Tikamgarh	0.98	8.22
Guna	0	8.48
Rewa	3.11	9.21
Murena	2.25	16.23
Bhind	2.19	18.61
Datia	5.94	21.85

Source: M.P.Me Mahilaon Ki Sthiti, Ek Sankyaki Chitran 2003

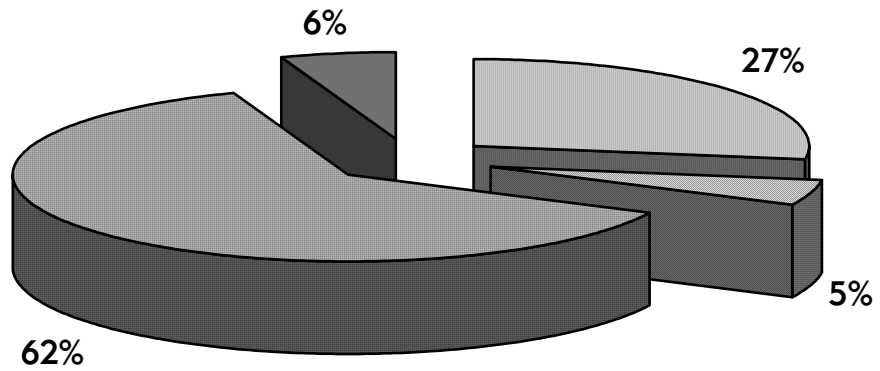


**Table - 12.12**  
**Women in Administrative Services, M.P.**

IAS		State Administrative Services	
Male	Female	Male	Female
261	45	594	53

Source: Govt. of M.P., General Administration Dept.

**Administrative Services- Women Participation in M.P.**



□ IAS Male	□ IAS Female
■ State Administrative Services Male	■ State Administrative Services Female

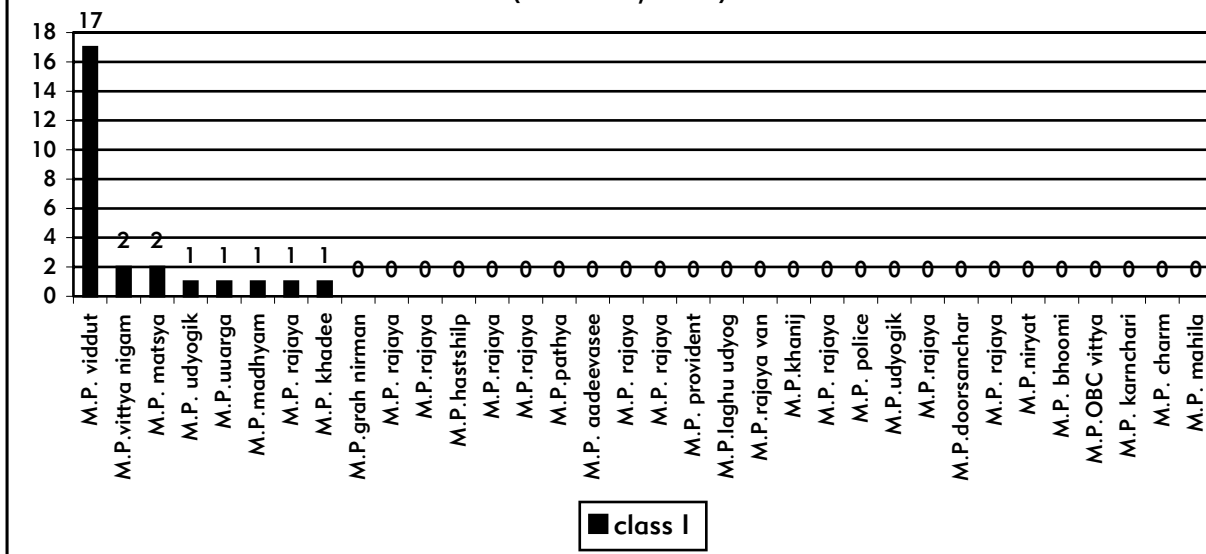
**Table - 12.13**  
**Women Participation (Class I) in Different Govt. Departments in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Class I</b>
Higher Education	357
Public Health & Family Welfare	249
Technical Education & Man Power Planning	101
Law & Legislative Affairs	35
Parliamentary Affairs	19
Revenue	17
Labour	17
General Administration	14
Women & Child Development	13
Home	11
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation	10
Forest	8
Panchayat & Rural Development	6
Planning, Economics & Statistics	4
Finance	4
Commercial Taxes	4
Vidhan shabha	3
Social Welfare	3
School Education	3
SC & ST Welfare	3
Housing & Environment	3
Food, Civil Supplies & Cosumer Protection	3
Rehabilitation	2
Public Relations	2
Narmada Valley Development	2
Cultural	2
Agriculture	2
water resource	1
Urban Administration & Development	1

Departments	Class I
Rural Industries	1
Co-operative	1
Commerce & Industry	1
Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare	1
Transport	0
Tourism	0
Sports & Youth Welfare	0
Religious Trusts & Endowments	0
Public Works	0
Public Health Engineering	0
Public Enterprises	0
Mineral Resources	0
Jail	0
Fisheries, Aviation Dept.	0
Energy, Animal Husbandry	0

Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation (Class I) in Different Public Sector Dept.in M.P.  
(31 March, 2003)



**Table - 12.14****Women Participation (Class II) in Different Govt. Departments in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Class II</b>
Higher Education	2082
School Education	1897
Public Health & Family Welfare	836
SC & ST Welfare	438
Women & Child Development	145
Animal Husbandry	103
Labour	79
Law & Legislative Affairs	75
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation	58
Revenue	56
Home	48
Technical Education & Man Power Planning	33
Parliamentary Affairs	24
Commercial Taxes	22
Panchayat & Rural Development	20
water resource	16
Agriculture	10
Vidhan shabha	10
Planning, Economics & Statistics	8
Finance	8
Social Welfare	7
Cultural	5
Public Health Engineering	5
General Administration	5
Co-operative	4
Rural Industries	4
Forest	3
Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection	3
Commerce & Industry	3





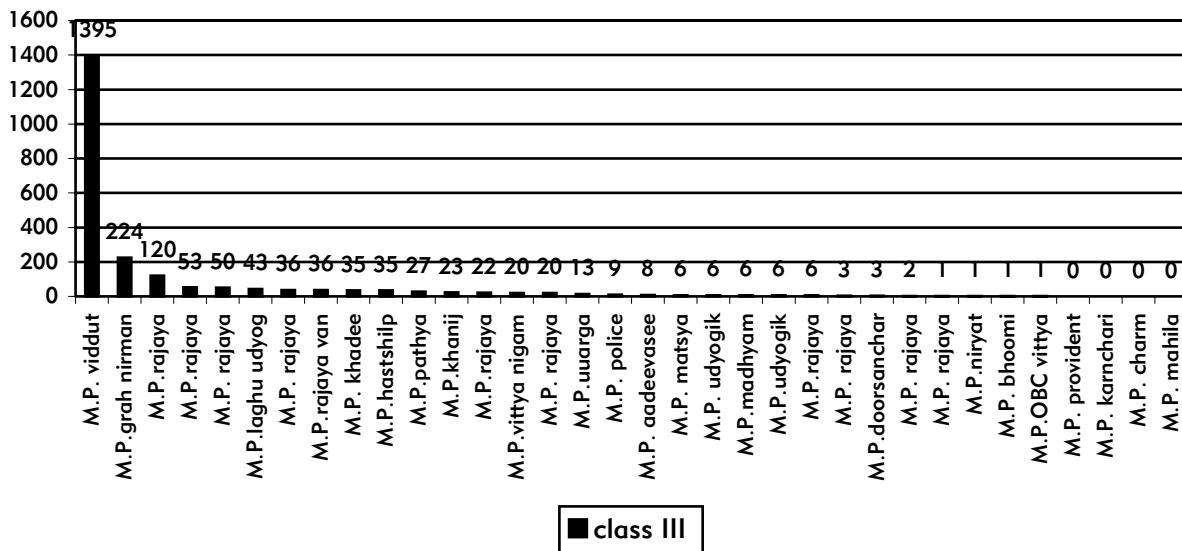
**Table - 12.15**  
**Women Participation (Class III) in Govt. Depts, M.P.(31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Class III</b>
School Education	28563
Public Health & Family Welfare	16609
SC & ST Welfare	6342
Women & Child Development	2278
Home	1814
water resource	1149
Revenue	1024
Public Works	672
Law & Legislative Affairs	664
Agriculture	625
Forest	614
Commercial Taxes	577
Technical Education & Man Power Planning	576
Higher Education	499
Panchayat & Rural Development	404
Parliamentary Affairs	401
Finance	312
Labour	309
Animal Husbandry	269
Public Health Engineering	253
Co-operative	191
Commerce & Industry	190
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation	188
Planning, Economics & Statistics	184
Social Welfare	162
Narmada Valley Development	142
Jail	132
Housing & Environment	120
General Administration	99

Departments	Class III
Food, Civil Supplies & Cosumer Protection	97
Rural Industries	81
Transport	69
Vidhan shabha	66
Sports & Youth Welfare	64
Public Relations	60
Energy	53
Cultural	44
Fisheries	38
Urban Administration & Development	37
Mineral Resources	35
Rehabilitation	24
Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare	12
Public Enterprises	7
Aviation	3
Tourism, Religious Trusts & Endowments	1

Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation (Class III) in Different Public Sector Dept.in M.P.  
(31 March, 2003)



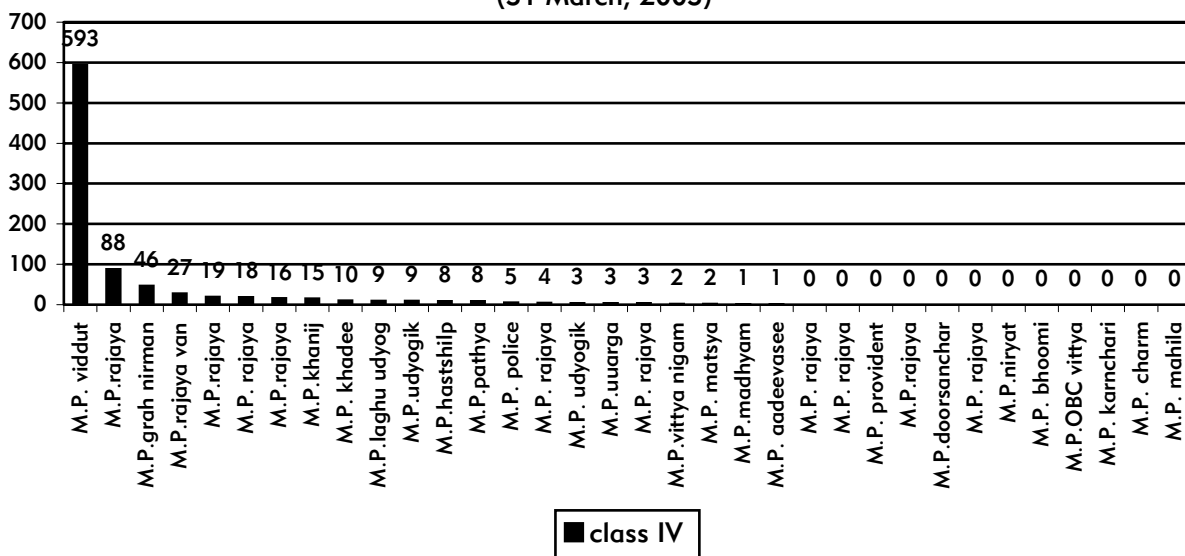
**Table - 12.16****Women Participation (Class IV) in Different Govt. Departments in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>class IV</b>
Public Health & Family Welfare	3431
School Education	1648
SC & ST Welfare	1504
Revenue	391
Higher Education	307
Forest	289
Agriculture	173
Commercial Taxes	171
Animal Husbandry	170
water resource	168
Public Works	128
Public Health Engineering	126
Labour	122
Women & Child Development	107
Technical Education & Man Power Planning	104
Law & Legislative Affairs	91
Home	78
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation	73
Finance	52
Parliamentary Affairs	52
Panchayat & Rural Development	45
Co-operative	41
Social Welfare	35
Commerce & Industry	29
Housing & Environment	29
Narmada Valley Development	28
Jail	28
Food, Civil Supplies & Cosumer Protection	26
Sports & Youth Welfare	22

Departments	class IV
Transport	20
Rural Industries	18
Cultural	17
Public Relations	17
Vidhan shabha	17
Fisheries	14
General Administration	14
Planning, Economics & Statistics	13
Mineral Resources	11
Energy	6
Urban Administration & Development	5
Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare	3
Rehabilitation, Public Enterprises	0
Aviation, Tourism	0
Religious Trusts & Endowments	0

Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation (Class IV) in Different Public Sector Dept.in M.P.  
(31 March, 2003)



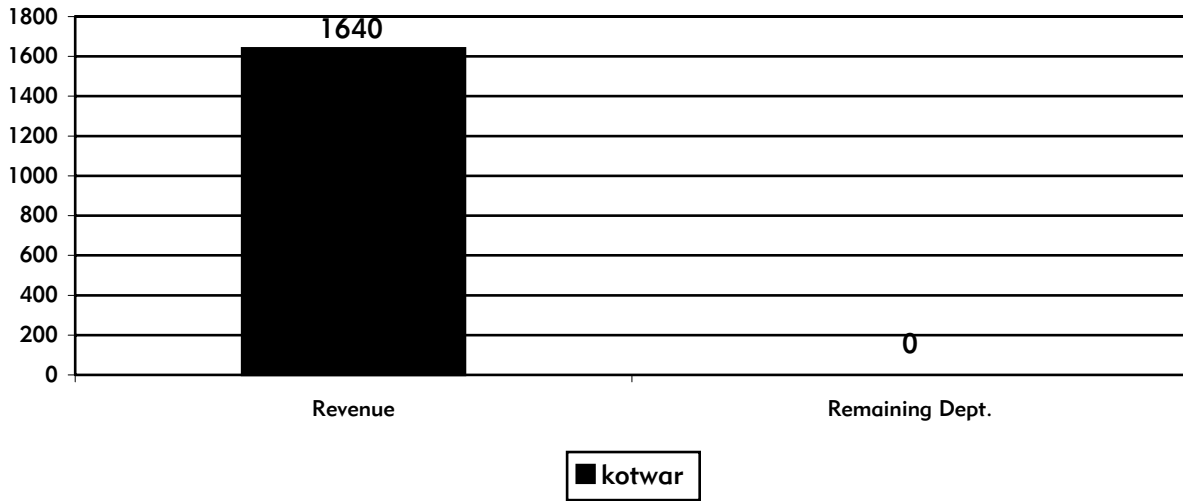
**Table - 12.17**  
**Women Participation (Adhoc, Contingency, Kotwar) in Different Govt. Departments in M.P.**  
**(31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Adhoc</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	<b>Kotwar</b>
Public Health & Family Welfare	353	926	0
water resource	345	696	0
Public Health Engineering	332	227	0
Public Works	264	682	0
SC & ST Welfare	124	1321	0
Women & Child Development	111	2502	0
School Education	52	391	0
Animal Husbandry	41	239	0
Agriculture	25	95	0
Narmada Valley Development	23	68	0
Housing & Environment	21	3	0
Technical Education & Man Power Planning	20	59	0
Home	19	61	0
Vidhan shabha	13	20	0
Labour	13	1	0
Revenue	11	47	1640
Cultural	7	24	0
Forest	6	96	0
Law & Legislative Affairs	6	65	0
Commerce & Industry	5	7	0
Higher Education	4	27	0
Panchayat & Rural Development	3	272	0
Commercial Taxes	3	24	0
Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief & Rehabilitation	2	36	0
Sports & Youth Welfare	2	3	0
Energy	1	11	0
Transport	1	8	0
Fisheries	1	4	0

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Adhoc</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	<b>Kotwar</b>
Parliamentary Affairs	0	94	0
Social Welfare	0	24	0
Jail	0	14	0
Rural Industries	0	11	0
Planning, Economics & Statistics	0	8	0
General Administration	0	5	0
Finance	0	5	0
Public Relations	0	4	0
Co-operative	0	2	0
Public Enterprises	0	1	0
Food, Civil Supplies & Cosumer Protection	0	0	0
Mineral Resources	0	0	0
Rehabilitation, Religious Trust & Endowment	0	0	0
Backward Classes & Minorities Welfare	0	0	0
Aviation, Tourism	0	0	0
Urban Administration & Development	0	0	0

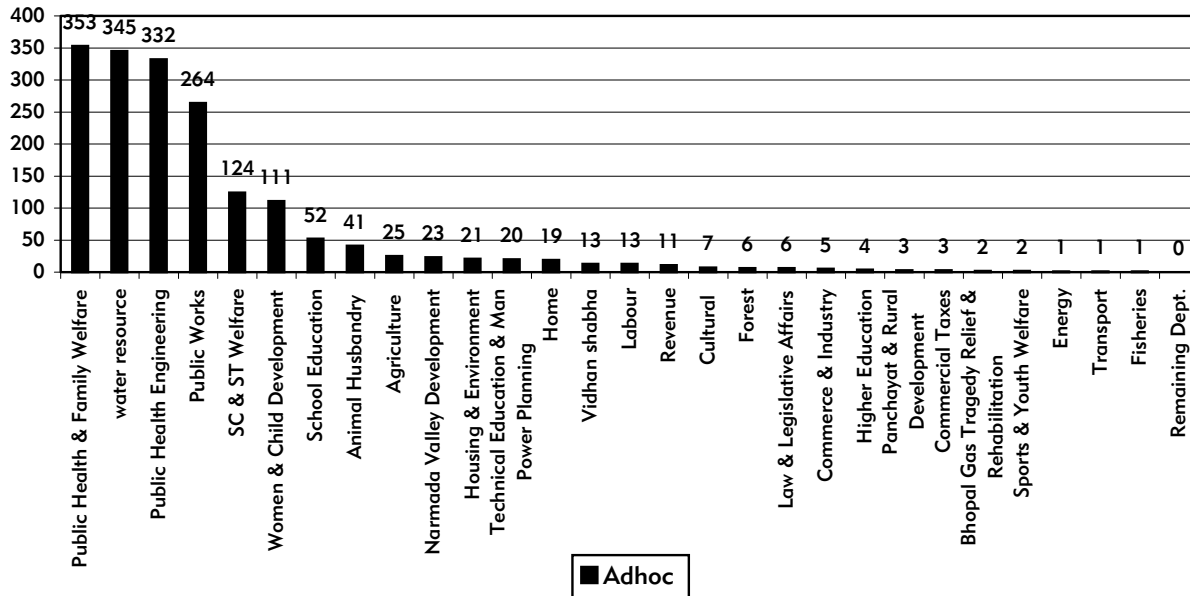
Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

### Women Participation (Kotwar) in Different Govt.Dept.in M.P. (31 March, 2003)



Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

### Women Participation (Adhoc) in Different Govt.Dept.in M.P. (31 March, 2003)

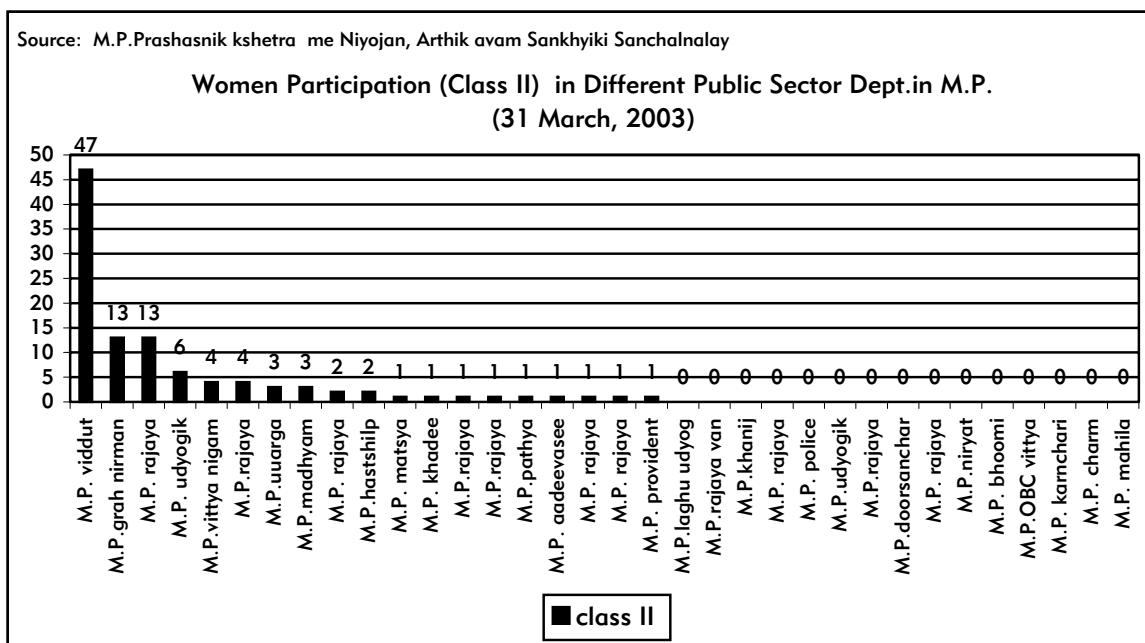
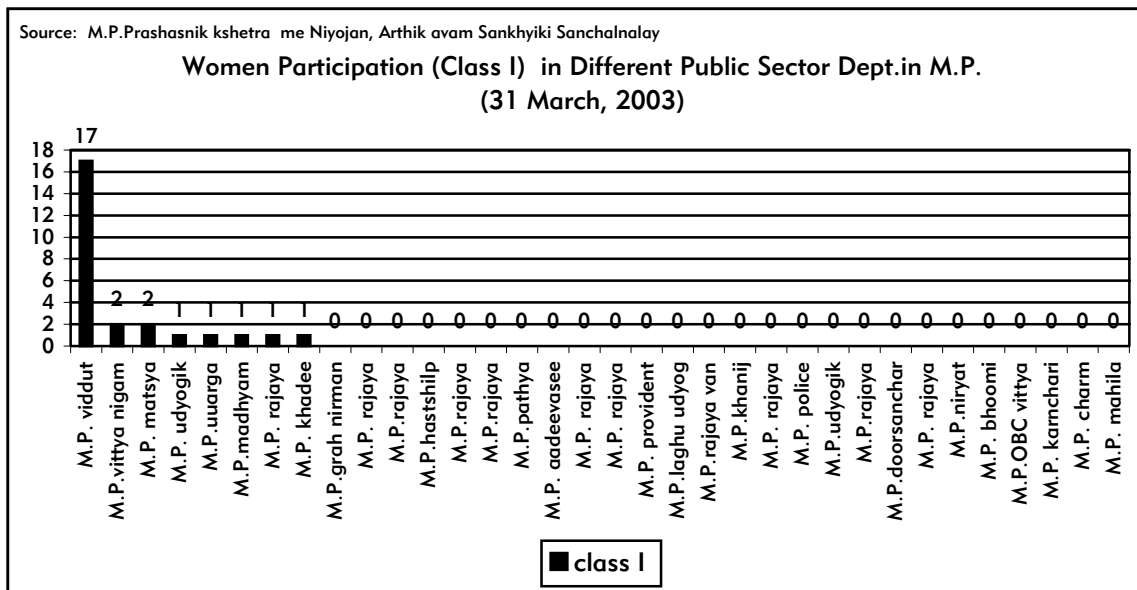


**Table - 12.18****Women Participation Class wise in Different Public Sector Departments in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>Departments</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>
M.P. Viddut mandal	17	47	1395	593
M.P.Vittyta nigam	2	4	20	2
M.P. Matsya mahasangh sahkaree maryadit	2	1	6	2
M.P. Odyogik vikash nigam	1	6	6	3
M.P.Urja Vikas Nigam	1	3	13	3
M.P.Madhyam	1	3	6	1
M.P. Rajaya krusee udyogik vikash nigam	1	2	36	4
M.P. Khadee gramodyuog board	1	1	35	10
M.P.Grah nirman mandal	0	13	224	46
M.P. Rajaya aaportee nigam	0	13	50	18
M.P.Rajaya paryatan vikash nigam	0	4	22	16
M.P.Hastshilp vikash nigam	0	2	35	8
M.P.Rajaya parivahan nigam	0	1	120	88
M.P.Rajaya bhandar grah nigam	0	1	53	19
M.P.Pathya pustak nigam	0	1	27	8
M.P. Aadeevasee vitta vikash nigam	0	1	8	1
M.P. Rajaya vastra nigam	0	1	3	0
M.P. Rajaya pashudhan kakkut vikash nigam	0	1	1	0
M.P. Provident investment company	0	1	0	0
M.P.Laghu udyog nigam	0	0	43	9
M.P.Rajaya van vikash nigam	0	0	36	27
M.P.Khanij nigam	0	0	23	15
M.P. Rajaya beejfarm vikash nigam	0	0	20	3
M.P. Police graha nirman nigam	0	0	9	5
M.P.Odyogik kendra vikash nigam	0	0	6	9
M.P.Rajaya electtronik vikash nigam	0	0	6	0
M.P.Doorsanchar nigam	0	0	3	0
M.P. Rajaya udyog nigam	0	0	2	0
M.P.Niryat nigam	0	0	1	0

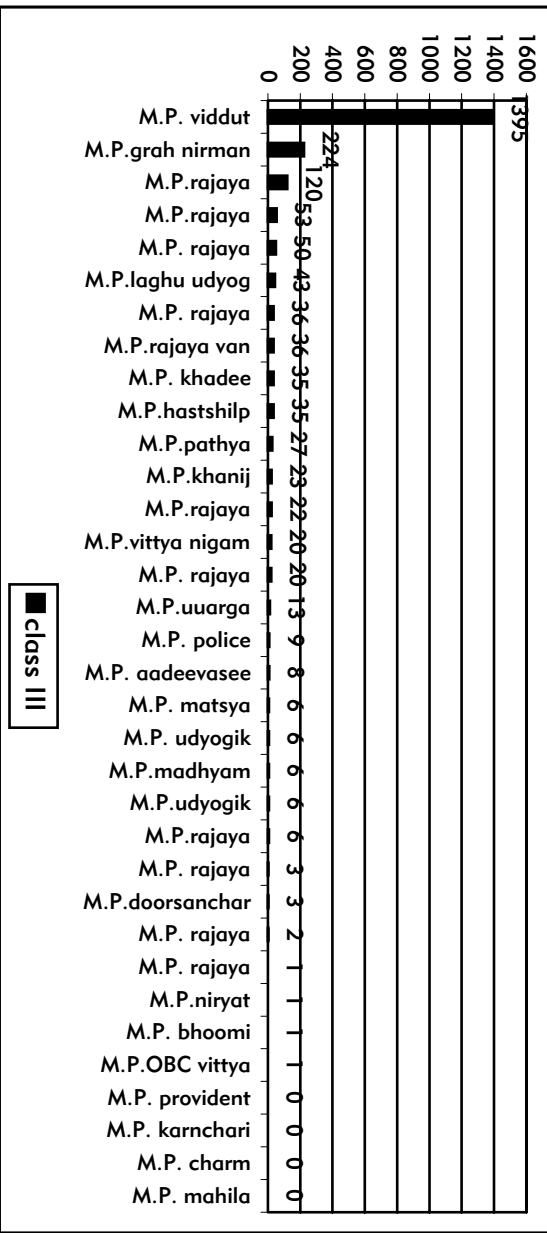


Departments	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
M.P. Bhoomi vikash nigam	0	0	1	0
M.P.OBC vittya vikash nigam	0	0	1	0
M.P. Karnchari aavas nigam	0	0	0	0
M.P. Charm vikash nigam	0	0	0	0
M.P. Mahila aarthik vikash nigam	0	0	0	0



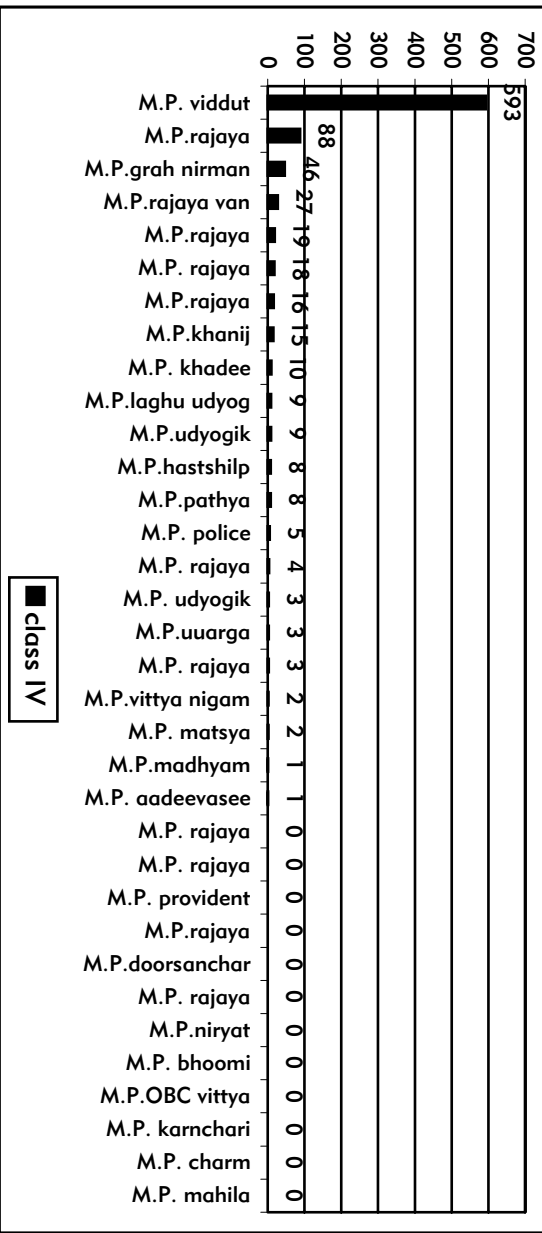
Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

### Women Participation (Class III) in Different Public Sector Dept.in M.P. (31 March, 2003)



Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

### Women Participation (Class IV) in Different Public Sector Dept.in M.P. (31 March, 2003)



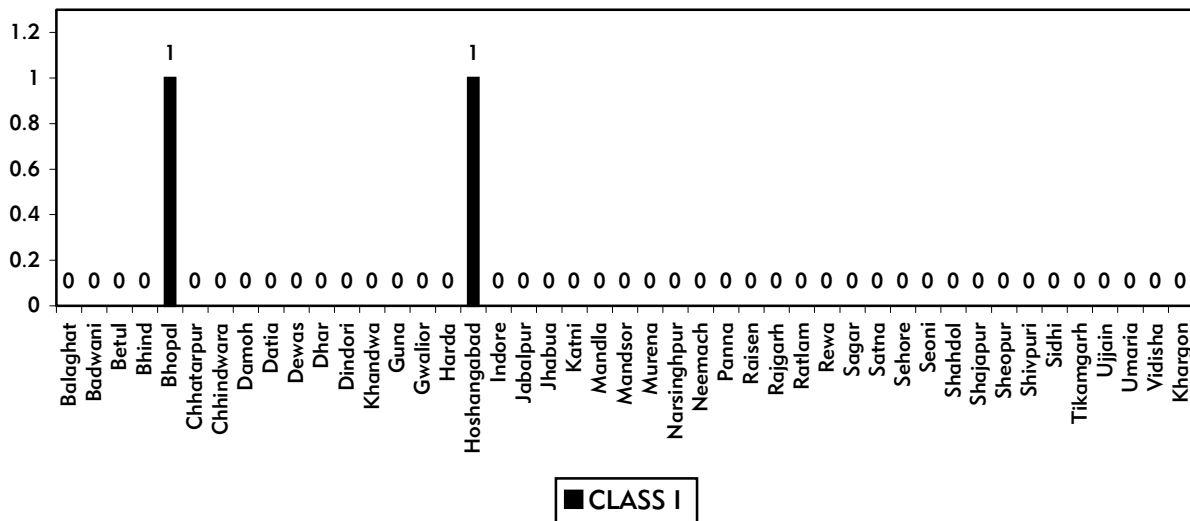
**Table - 12.19**  
**Women Participation in Local Urban Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>	<b>Ad hoc</b>
Balaghat	0	0	17	95	0
Badwani	0	0	4	78	48
Betul	0	0	7	73	0
Bhind	0	0	7	72	0
Bhopal	1	0	198	803	0
Chhatarpur	0	0	7	151	7
Chhindwara	0	0	38	209	29
Damoh	0	0	13	144	0
Datia	0	0	10	53	0
Dewas	0	0	16	139	0
Dhar	0	0	10	102	0
Dindori	0	0	0	7	0
Khandwa	0	0	31	404	85
Guna	0	0	6	153	0
Gwalior	0	1	53	698	0
Harda	0	0	3	95	0
Hoshangabad	1	0	25	217	0
Indore	0	0	195	2258	2
Jabalpur	0	3	148	1292	0
Jhabua	0	0	21	40	0
Katni	0	5	33	193	0
Mandla	0	0	7	61	0
Mandsor	0	0	82	167	0
Murena	0	0	4	136	0
Narsinghpur	0	0	7	90	0
Neemach	0	0	9	46	0
Panna	0	0	2	46	0
Raisen	0	1	11	44	0
Rajgarh	0	0	7	91	0

District	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Ad hoc
Ratlam	0	0	39	257	0
Rewa	0	1	28	171	0
Sagar	0	1	64	420	0
Satna	0	0	25	216	0
Sehore	0	0	11	88	0
Seoni	0	0	5	51	0
Shahdol	0	0	5	108	0
Shajapur	0	0	5	118	0
Sheopur	0	0	2	51	0
Shivpuri	0	0	4	79	0
Sidhi	0	0	5	23	0
Tikamgarh	0	0	3	79	0
Ujjain	0	0	34	183	0
Umaria	0	0	4	37	0
Vidisha	0	0	12	139	0
Khargon	0	0	13	166	0

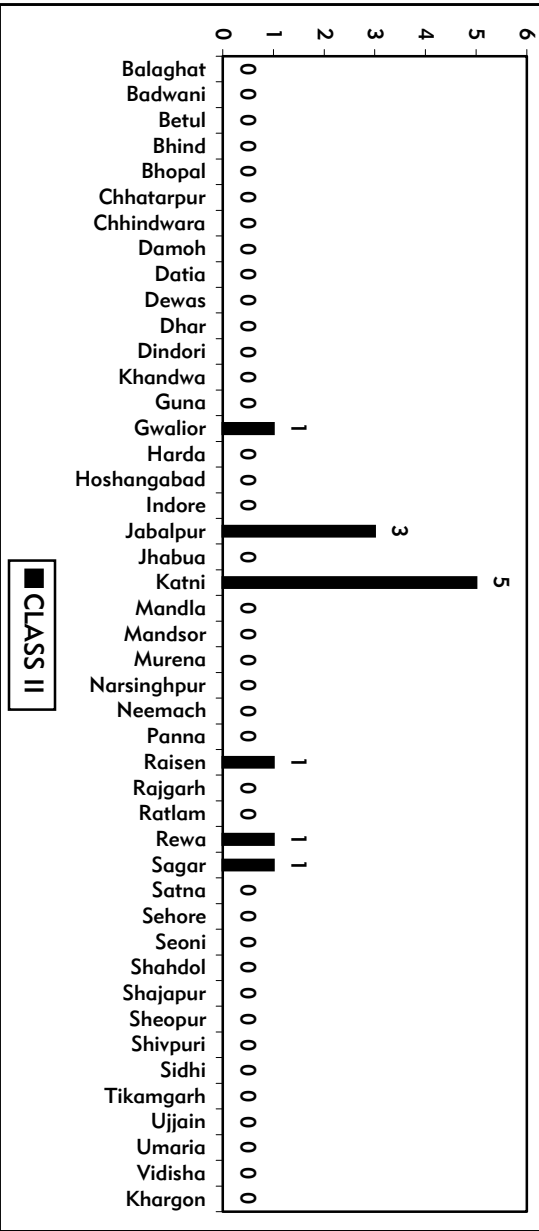
Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation in Urban Local Administration as CLASS I officer, M.P.  
(Upto 31 March 2003)



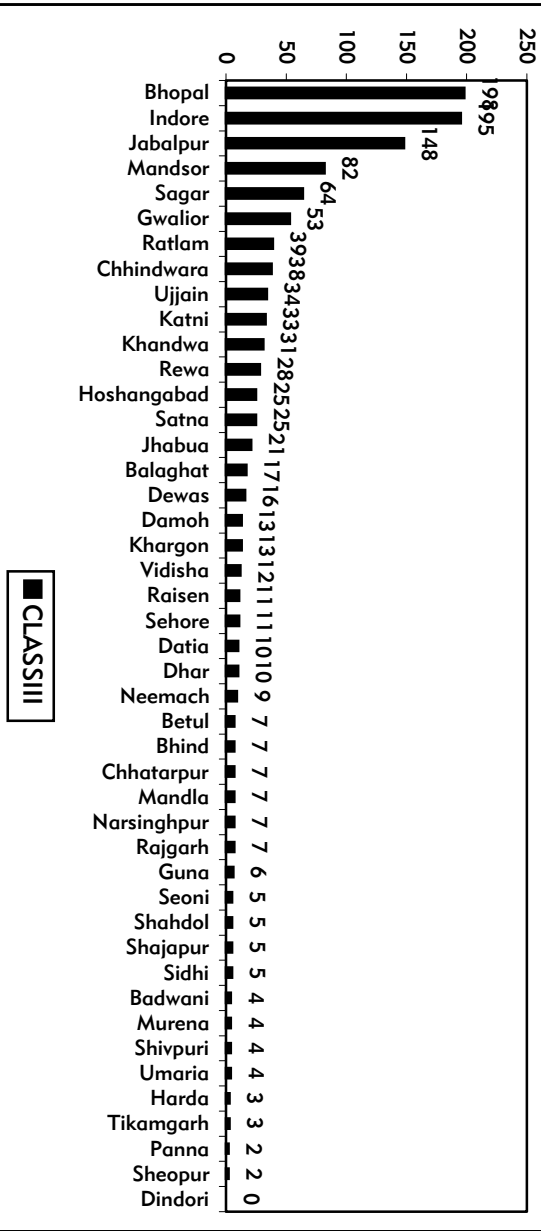
Source: M.P.Prashastnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Samacharalay

Women Participation in Urban Local Administration as CLASS II officer, M.P.  
(Upto 31 March 2003)



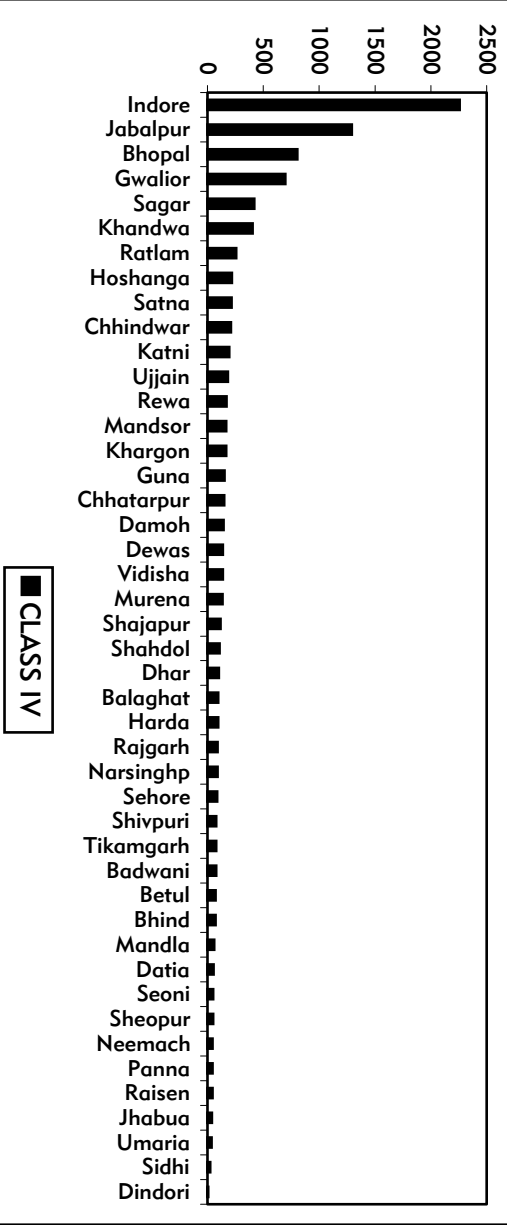
Source: M.P.Prashastnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Samacharalay

Women Participation in Urban Local Administration as CLASS III Workers, M.P.  
(Upto 31 March 2003)



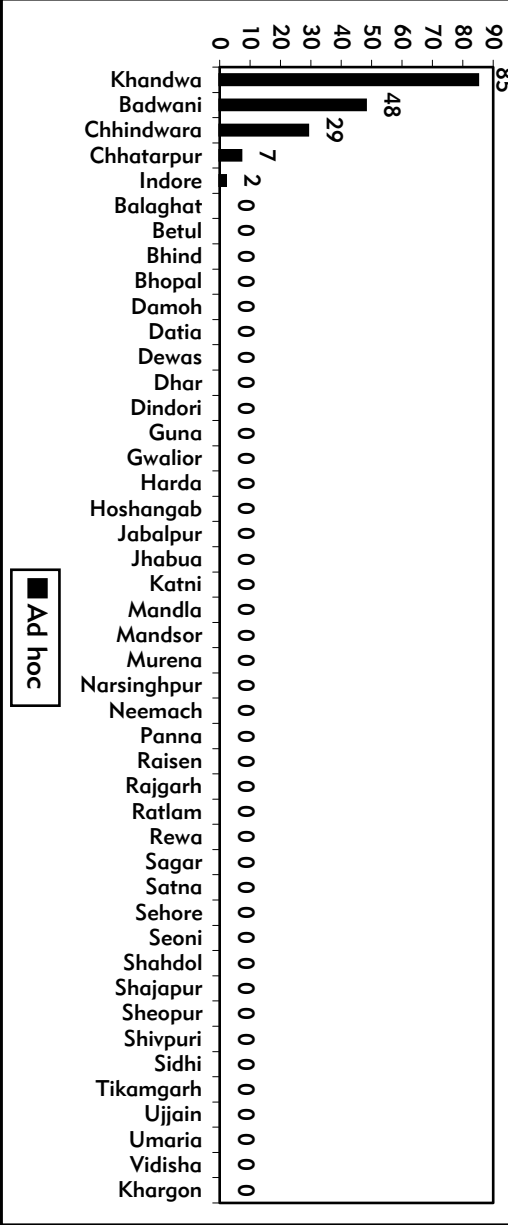
Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation in Urban Local Administration as CLASS IV Workers, M.P. (Upto 31 March 2003)



Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Participation in Urban Local Administration as Ad Hoc Workers, M.P. (Upto 31 March 2003)



**Table - 12.20**  
**Women Participation in Local Urban Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Regular</b>	<b>Casual</b>
Bhopal	443	580
Ratlam	38	385
Hoshangabad	0	298
Chhindwara	0	261
Ujjain	0	236
Jabalpur	0	224
Dewas	0	185
Khandwa	4	177
Sagar	0	151
Mandsor	0	116
Vidisha	0	104
Indore	0	96
Sehore	259	95
Badwani	0	95
Seoni	0	82
Neemach	98	75
Satna	0	69
Shahdol	0	66
Rewa	10	64
Katni	0	62
Dhar	17	57
Shajapur	6	56
Tikamgarh	0	54
Betul	0	51
Murena	0	45
Rajgarh	0	31
Datia	0	27
Panna	0	24
Raisen	4	23

<b>District</b>	<b>Regular</b>	<b>Casual</b>
Jhabua	0	23
Harda	0	22
Shivpuri	0	22
Umaria	0	22
Mandla	0	20
Chhatarpur	9	19
Bhind	0	11
Khargon	0	10
Sheopur	0	6
Damoh	0	5
Dindori	0	2
Balaghat	0	0
Guna	0	0
Gwalior	0	0
Narsinghpur & Sidhi	0	0



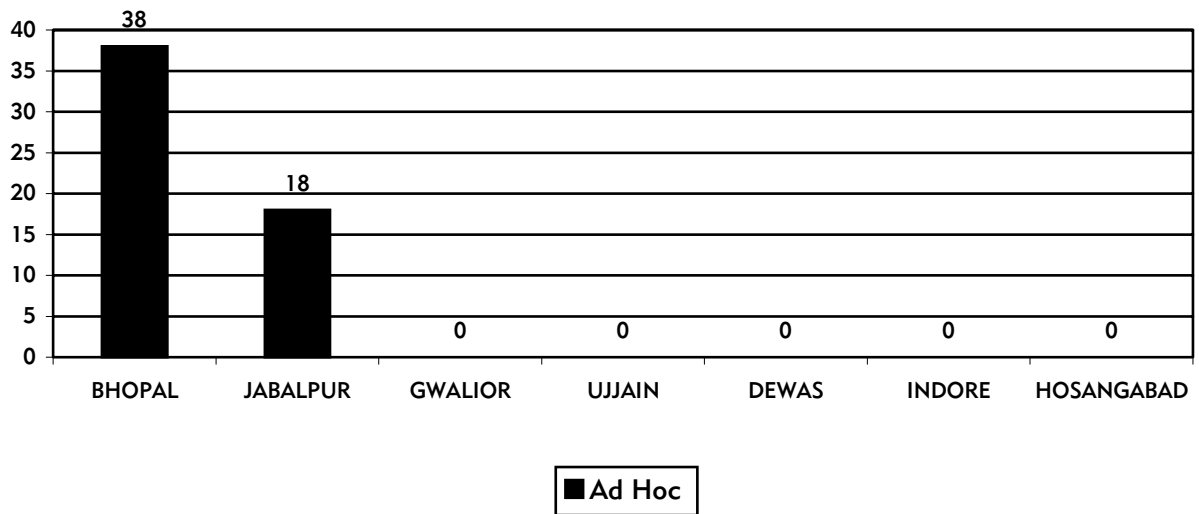
Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Participation in Regular Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003



Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Participation in Ad Hoc Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003



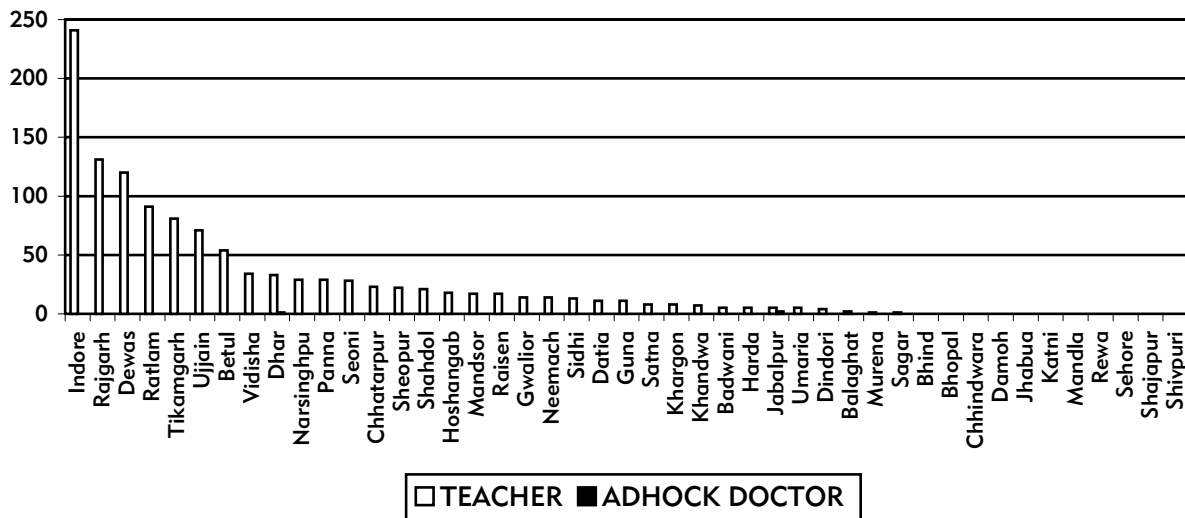
**Table - 12.21**  
**Women Participation in Local Urban Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>TEACHER</b>	<b>ADHOCK DOCTOR</b>
Indore	241	0
Rajgarh	131	0
Dewas	120	0
Ratlam	91	0
Tikamgarh	81	0
Ujjain	71	0
Betul	54	0
Vidisha	34	0
Dhar	33	1
Narsinghpur	29	0
Panna	29	0
Seoni	28	0
Chhatarpur	23	0
Sheopur	22	0
Shahdol	21	0
Hoshangabad	18	0
Mandsor	17	0
Raisen	17	0
Gwalior	14	0
Neemach	14	0
Sidhi	13	0
Datia	11	0
Guna	11	0
Satna	8	0
Khargon	8	0
Khandwa	7	0
Badwani	5	0
Harda	5	0
Jabalpur	5	2

District	TEACHER	ADHOCK DOCTOR
Umariya	5	0
Dindori	4	0
Balaghat	2	0
Murena	1	0
Sagar	1	0
Bhind	0	0
Bhopal	0	0
Chhindwara	0	0
Damoh	0	0
Jhabua	0	0
Katni	0	0
Mandla	0	0
Rewa	0	0
Sehore	0	0
Shajapur, Shivpuri	0	0

Ref: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

Women Participation in Urban Local Body, M.P.  
(Upto 31 March 2003)



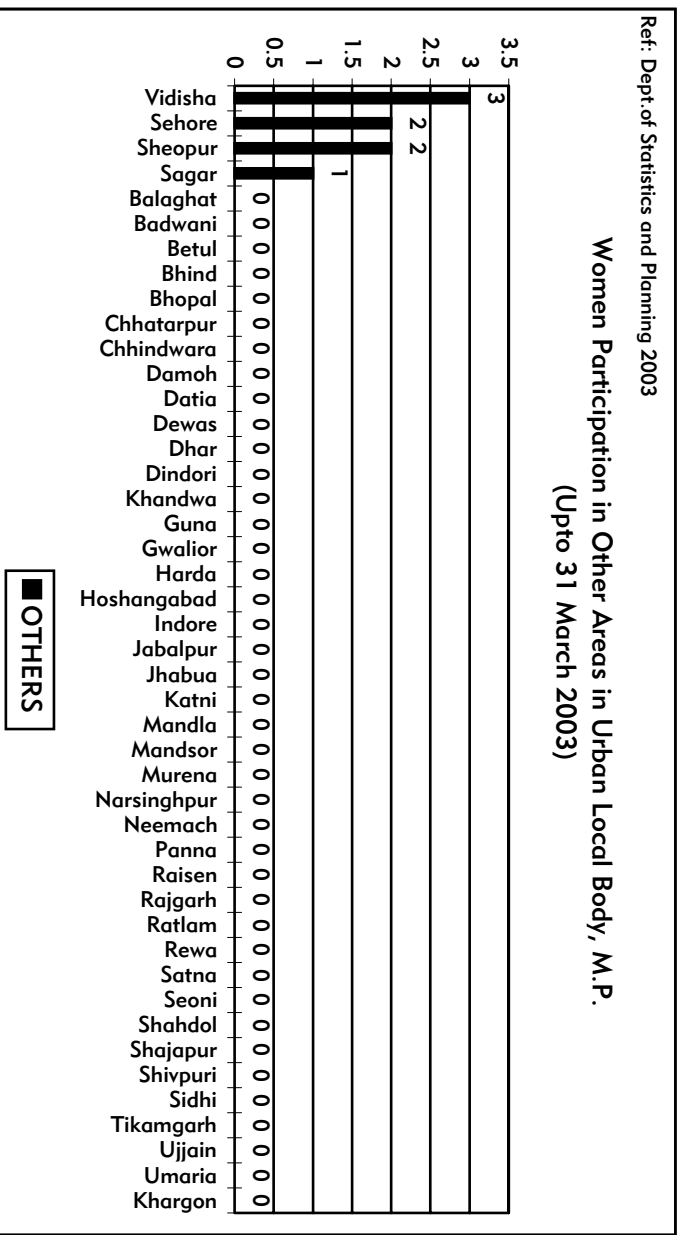
**Table 12.22**  
**Women Participation (other areas) in Local Urban Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>OTHERS</b>
Vidisha	3
Sehore	2
Sheopur	2
Sagar	1
Balaghat	0
Badwani	0
Betul	0
Bhind	0
Bhopal	0
Chhatarpur	0
Chhindwara	0
Damoh	0
Datia	0
Dewas	0
Dhar	0
Dindori	0
Khandwa	0
Guna	0
Gwalior	0
Harda	0
Hoshangabad	0
Indore	0
Jabalpur	0
Jhabua	0
Katni	0
Mandla	0
Mandsor	0
Murena	0
Narsinghpur	0

District	OTHERS
Neemach	0
Panna	0
Raisen	0
Rajgarh	0
Ratlam	0
Rewa	0
Satna	0
Seoni	0
Shahdol	0
Shajapur	0
Shivpuri	0
Sidhi	0
Tikamgarh	0
Ujjain	0
Umaria, Khargon	0

Ref: Dept. of Statistics and Planning 2003

**Women Participation in Other Areas in Urban Local Body, M.P.  
(Upto 31 March 2003)**



**Tables - 12.23****Women Participation (other areas) in Local Urban Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>
BHOPAL	1	1	30	2
HOSANGABAD	0	0	0	5
DEWAS	0	0	5	0
UJJAIN	0	0	6	13
JABALPUR	0	0	7	9
GWALIOR	0	0	15	2
INDORE	0	1	25	5

**Tables - 12.24**

<b>District</b>	<b>Ad Hoc</b>
BHOPAL	38
JABALPUR	18
GWALIOR	0
UJJAIN	0
DEWAS	0
INDORE	0
HOSANGABAD	0

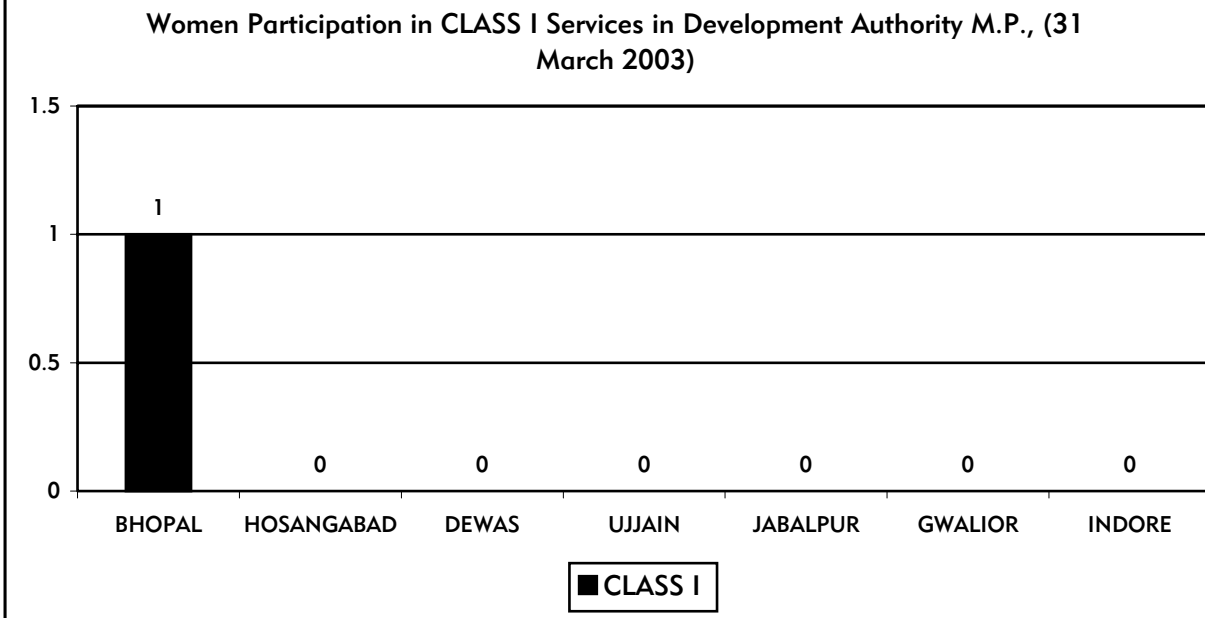
**Tables - 12.25**

<b>District</b>	<b>Regular</b>
UJJAIN	2
GWALIOR	0
DEWAS	0
INDORE	0
BHOPAL	0
HOSANGABAD	0
JABALPUR	0

**Tables - 12.26**

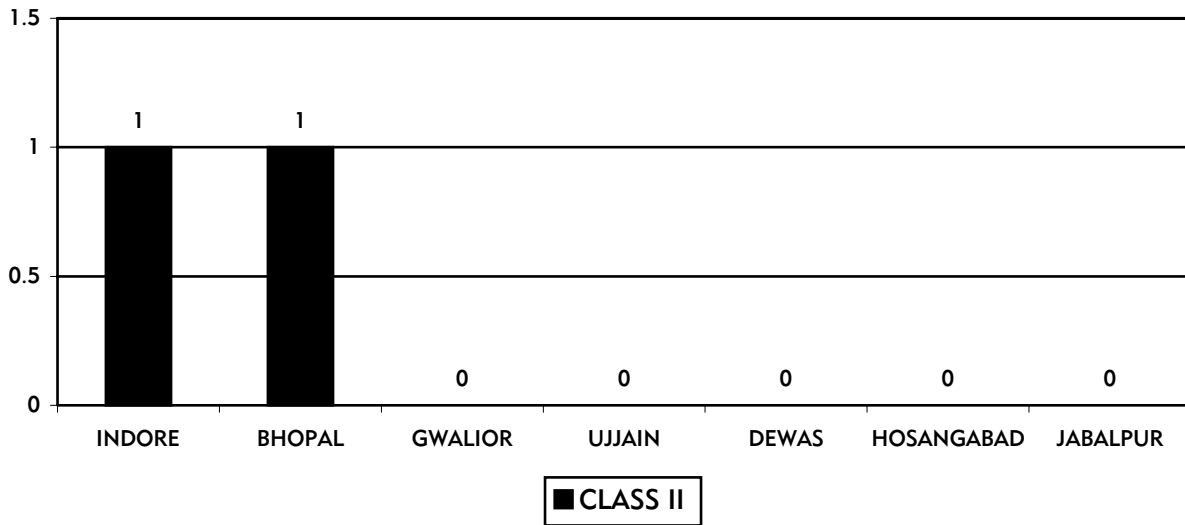
<b>District</b>	<b>Part Time Labour</b>
INDORE	11
GWALIOR	1
JABALPUR	1
UJJAIN	0
DEWAS	0
BHOPAL	0
HOSANGABAD	0

Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003



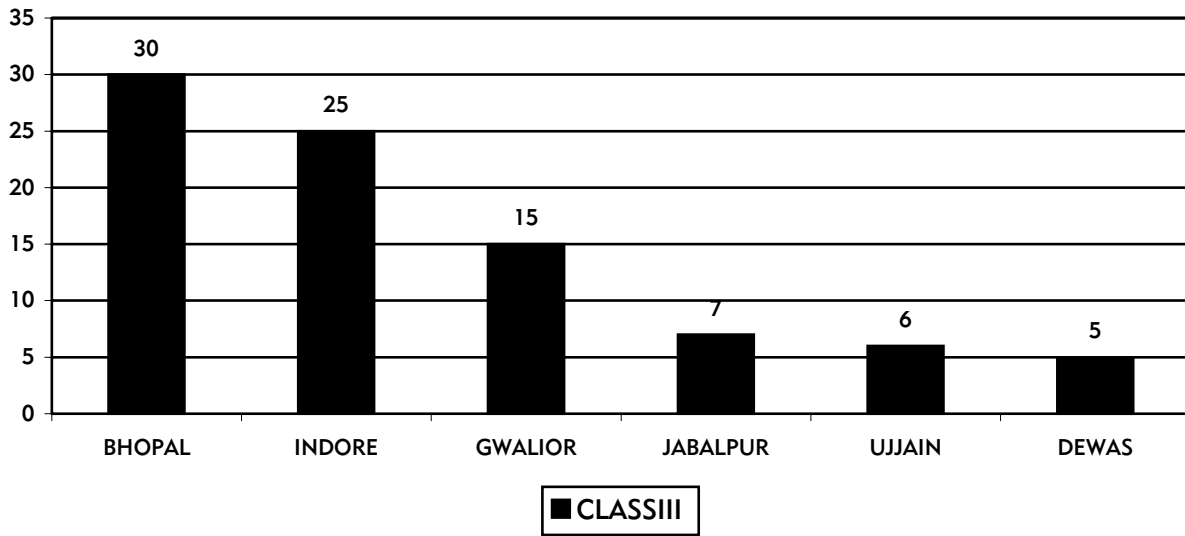
Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning M.P. 2003

### Women Participation in CLASS II Services in Development Authority M.P., (31 March 2003)



Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning M.P. 2003

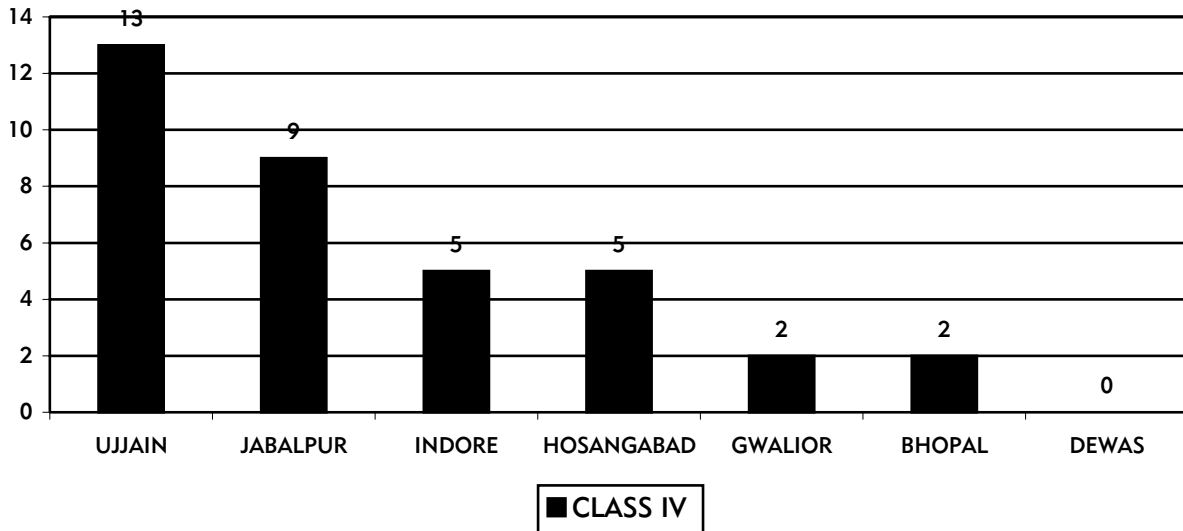
### Women Participation in CLASS III Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003





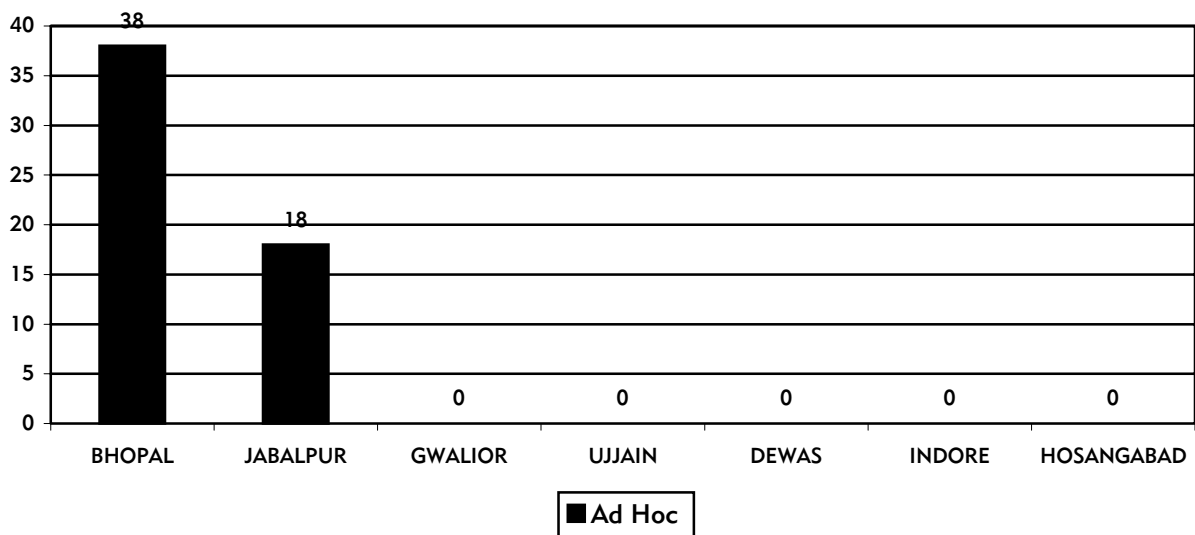
Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

Women Participation in CLASS IV Services in Development Authority M.P., (31 March 2003)



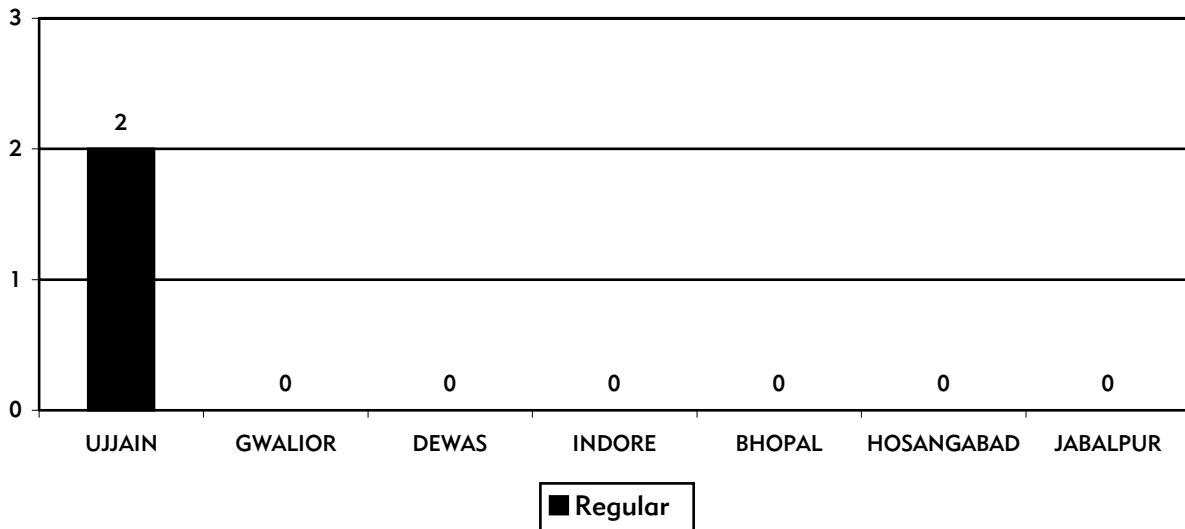
Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

Women Participation in Ad Hoc Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003



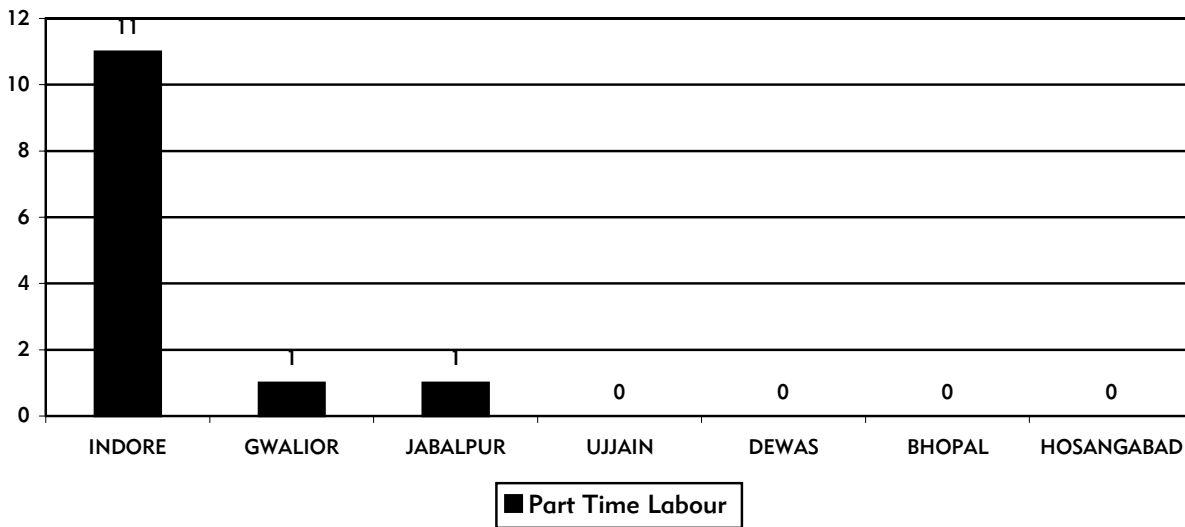
Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Participation in Regular Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003



Source: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Participation in Part Time Labor Services in Development Authority M.P., Upto 31 March 2003



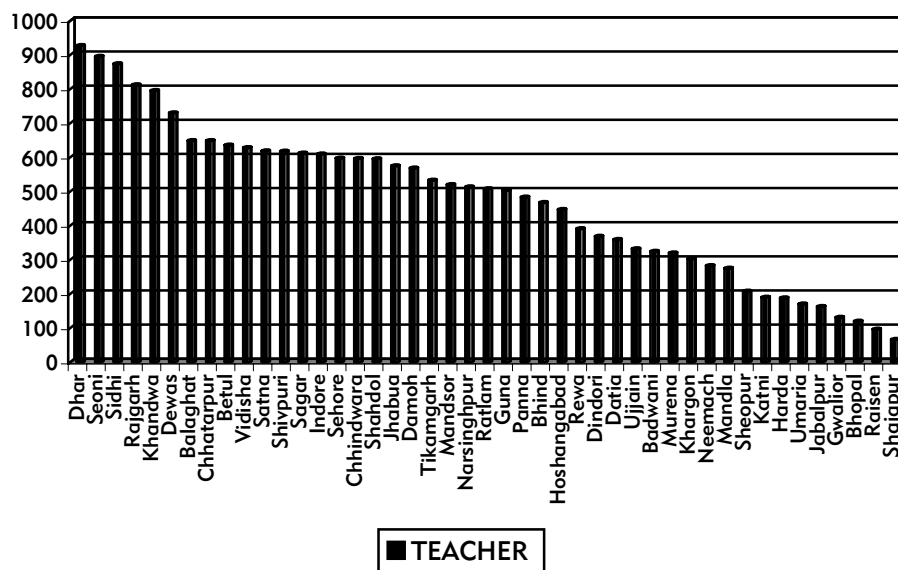
**Tables - 12.27**  
**Female Teachers in Rural Local Body in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Teacher</b>	<b>Panchayat Secretaries</b>	<b>Doctors</b>
Dhar	926	1	0
Seoni	894	22	0
Sidhi	873	9	0
Rajgarh	811	0	0
Khandwa	794	1	0
Dewas	729	2	0
Balaghat	648	7	0
Chhatarpur	648	4	0
Betul	635	3	0
Vidisha	627	4	0
Satna	618	28	0
Shivpuri	617	1	0
Sagar	611	5	0
Indore	608	3	0
Sehore	596	1	0
Chhindwara	595	4	0
Shahdol	594	7	0
Jhabua	574	3	0
Damoh	567	4	0
Tikamgarh	532	2	0
Mandsor	519	2	0
Narsinghpur	512	0	0
Ratlam	507	1	0
Guna	502	0	0
Panna	482	2	0
Bhind	466	5	0
Hoshangabad	446	8	0
Rewa	390	38	0
Dindori	367	3	0

Districts	Teacher	Panchayat Secretaries	Doctors
Datia	358	0	0
Ujjain	331	4	0
Badwani	323	1	0
Murena	319	2	0
Khargon	302	34	0
Neemach	281	0	0
Mandla	274	4	0
Sheopur	207	1	0
Katni	189	7	0
Harda	187	0	0
Umaria	169	4	0
Jabalpur	162	11	0
Gwalior	130	1	0
Bhopal	119	12	0
Raisen	95	2	0
Shajapur	65	0	0

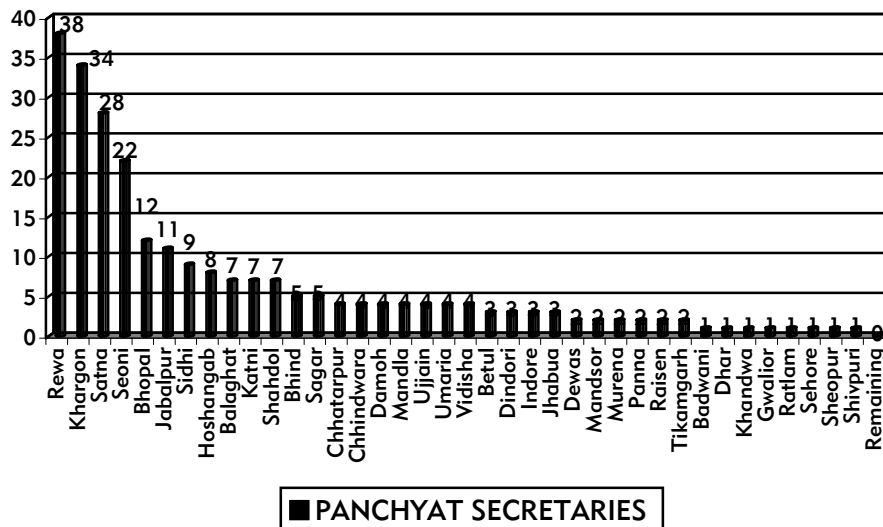
Ref: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

Female Teachers in Rural Local Body, M.P. (31 March, 2003)



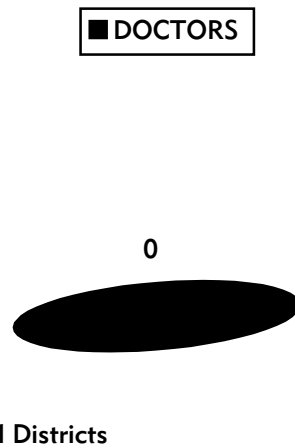
Ref: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Panchayat Secretaries in Rural Local Body, M.P. (31 March, 2003)



Ref: Dept.of Statistics and Planning 2003

### Women Doctors in Rural Local Body, M.P. (31 March, 2003)



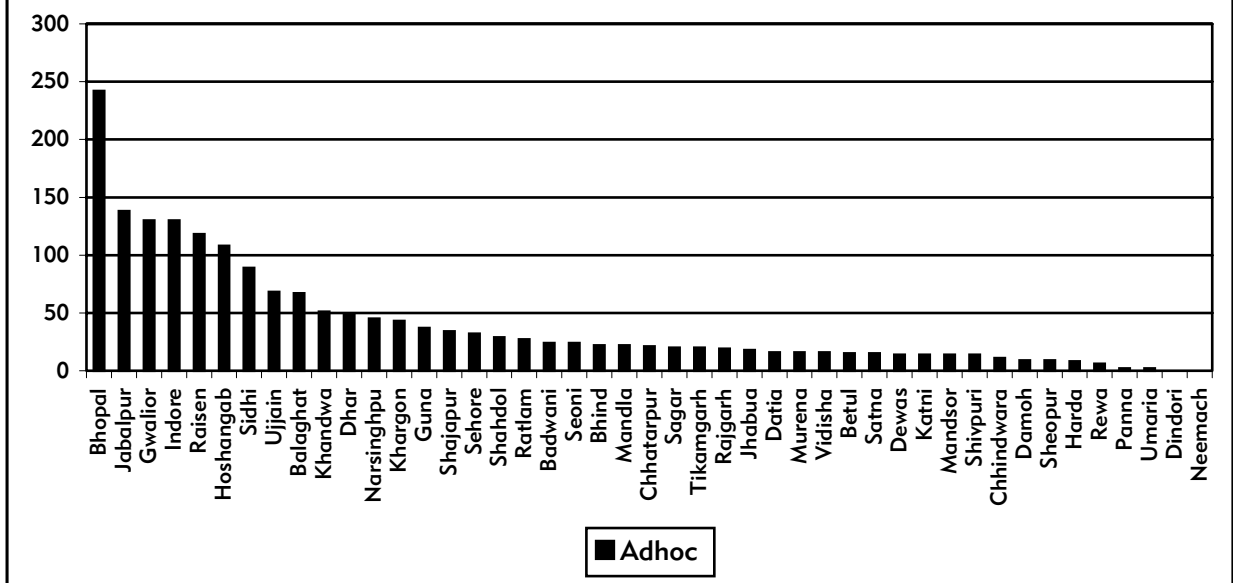
**Tables - 12.28**  
**Women Govt.Employees in M.P. (31 March 2003)**

<b>District</b>	<b>Adhoc</b>	<b>Contingency</b>	<b>Kotwar</b>
Bhopal	242	427	29
Jabalpur	138	342	49
Gwalior	130	221	26
Indore	130	198	16
Raisen	118	111	40
Hoshangabad	108	263	56
Sidhi	89	107	12
Ujjain	68	109	32
Balaghat	67	330	190
Khandwa	51	81	64
Dhar	49	303	44
Narsinghpur	45	84	73
Khargon	43	116	18
Guna	37	116	4
Shajapur	34	35	13
Sehore	32	70	30
Shahdol	29	105	9
Ratlam	27	182	12
Badwani	24	91	8
Seoni	24	72	98
Bhind	22	35	48
Mandla	22	206	46
Chhatarpur	21	97	2
Sagar	20	133	57
Tikamgarh	20	59	4
Rajgarh	19	100	42
Jhabua	18	84	8
Datia	16	34	4
Murena	16	61	39

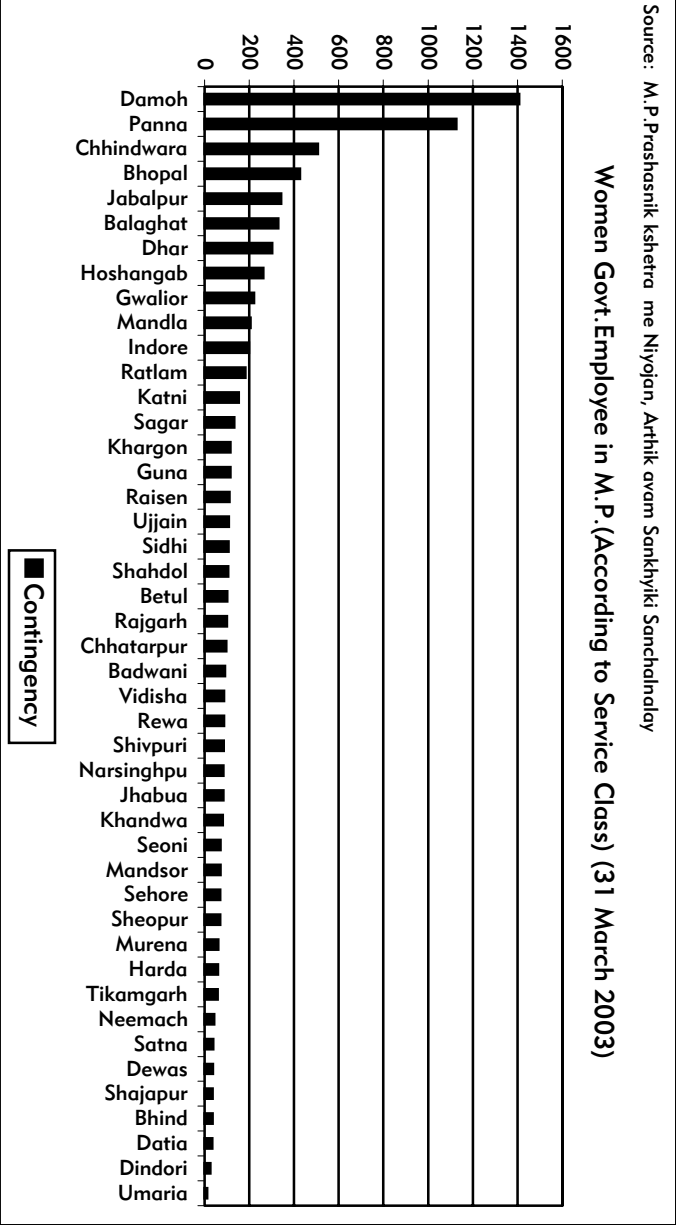
District	Adhoc	Contingency	Kotwar
Vidisha	16	87	46
Betul	15	101	106
Satna	15	38	7
Dewas	14	37	19
Katni	14	153	55
Mandsor	14	72	3
Shivpuri	14	85	27
Chhindwara	11	507	165
Damoh	9	1407	45
Sheopur	9	70	17
Harda	8	60	17
Rewa	6	87	9
Panna	2	1126	0
Umaria	2	12	3
Dindori	0	26	44
Neemach	0	43	4

Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

Women Govt.Employee in M.P.(According to Service Class) (31 March 2003)

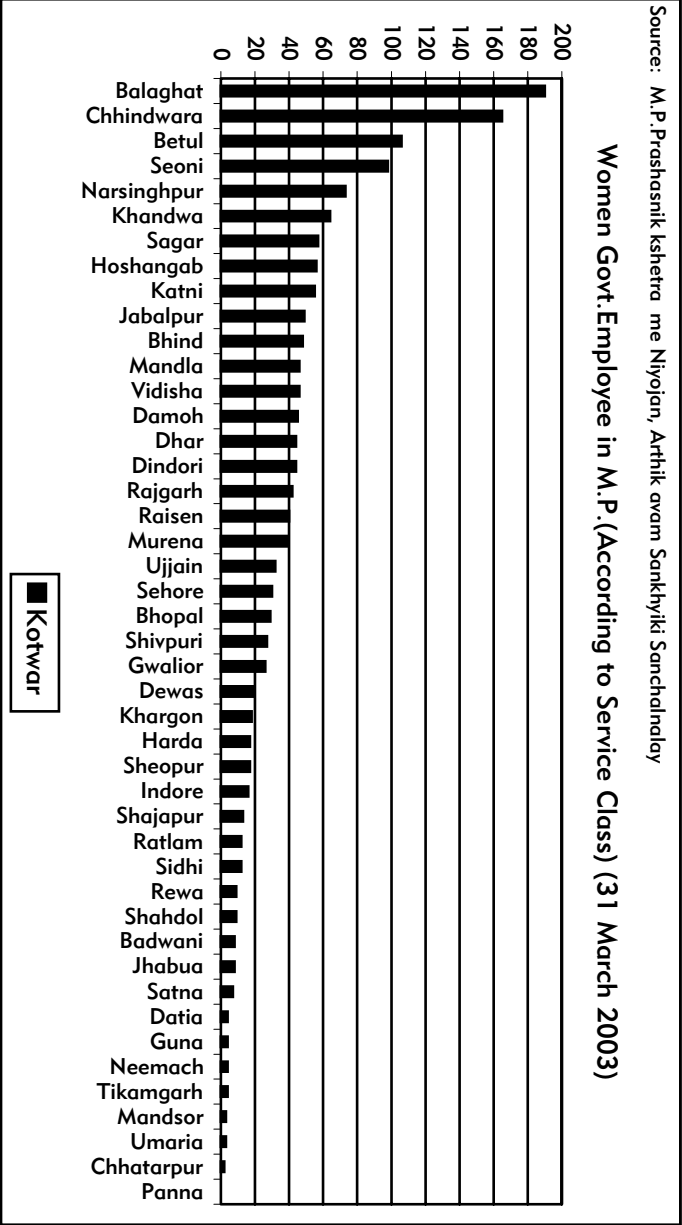


Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay



Women Govt. Employee in M.P. (According to Service Class) (31 March 2003)

Source: M.P.Prashasnik kshetra me Niyojan, Arthik avam Sankhyiki Sanchalnalay

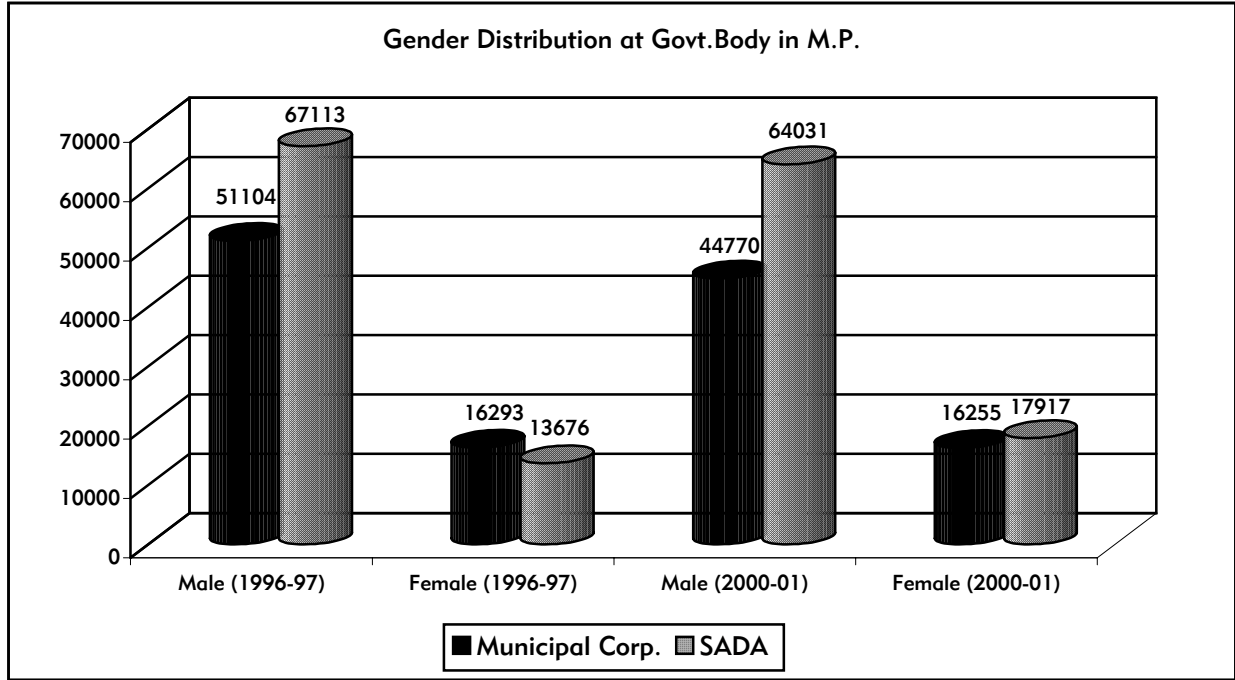


Women Govt. Employee in M.P. (According to Service Class) (31 March 2003)



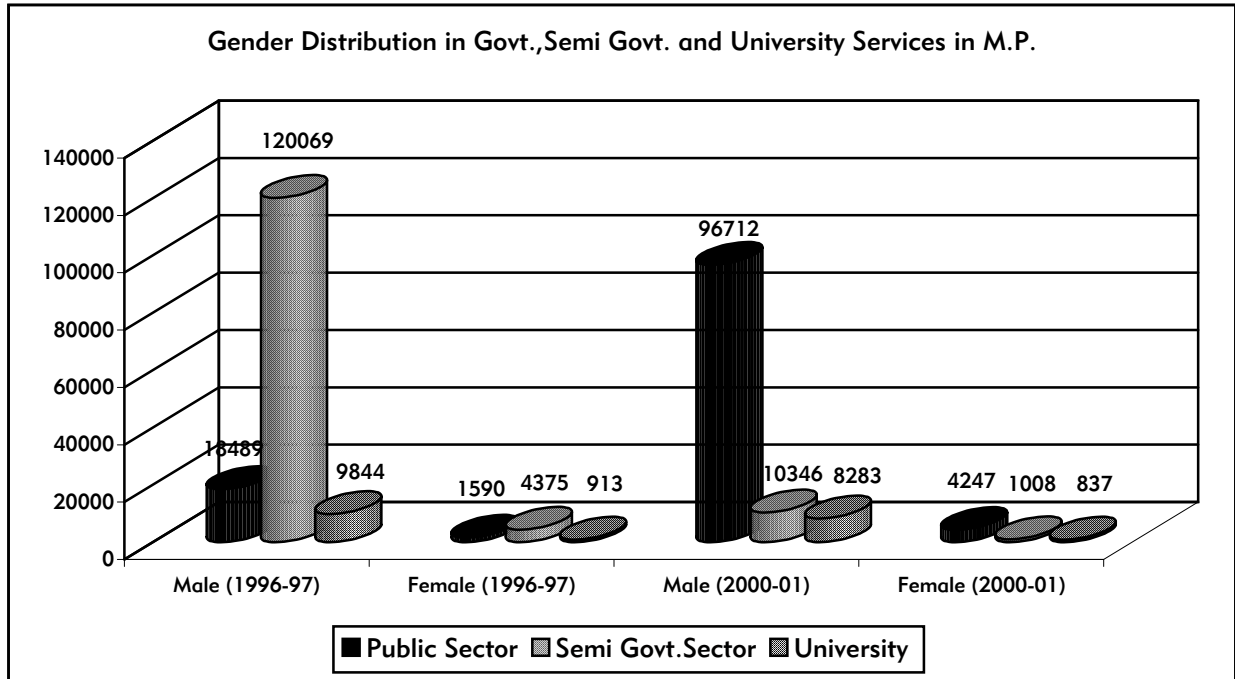
**Table - 12.29**  
**Gender Distribution in Municipal Corporations and SADA in M.P.**

<b>Organisations</b>	<b>Male (1996-97)</b>	<b>Female (1996-97)</b>	<b>Male (2000-01)</b>	<b>Female (2000-01)</b>
Municipal Corp.	51104	16293	44770	16255
SADA	67113	13676	64031	17917



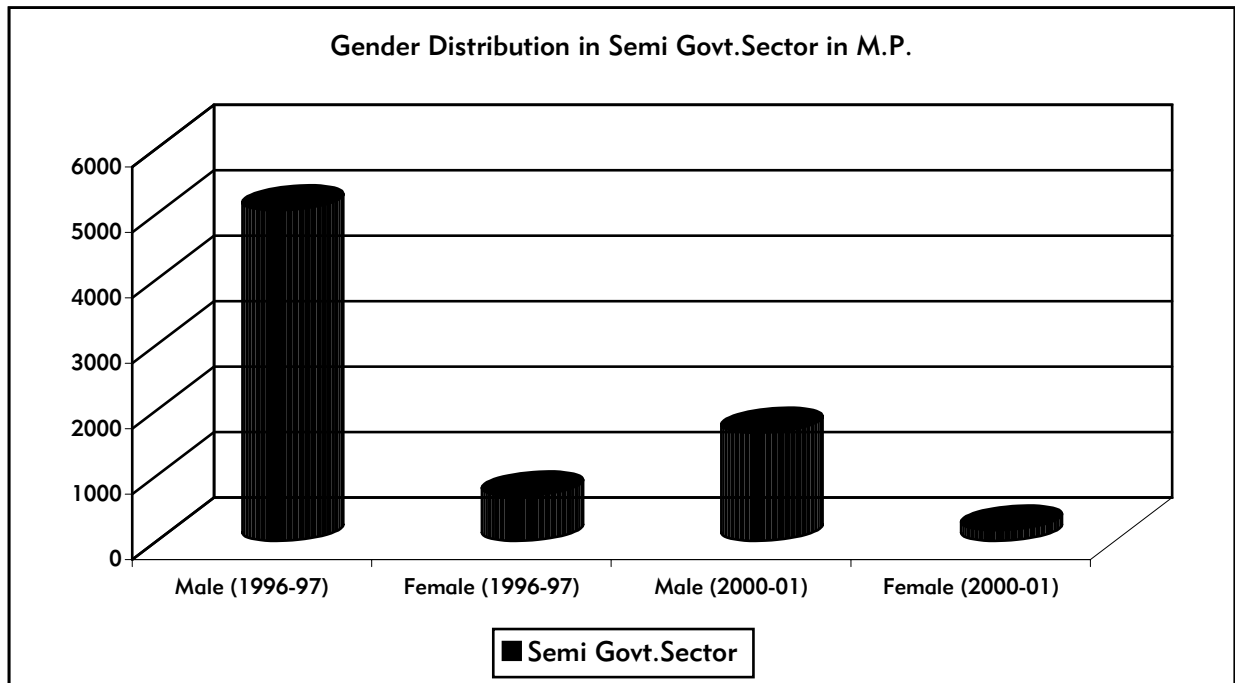
**Table - 12.30**  
**Gender Distribution in Govt., Semi Govt. and Universities in M.P.**

Organisation	Male (1996-97)	Female (1996-97)	Male (2000-01)	Female (2000-01)
Public Sector	18489	1590	96712	4247
Semi Govt.Sector	120069	4375	10346	1008
University	9844	913	8283	837



**Table - 12.31**  
**Gender Distribution in Semi Govt.Sector in M.P.**

<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Male (1996-97)</b>	<b>Female (1996-97)</b>	<b>Male (2000-01)</b>	<b>Female (2000-01)</b>
Semi Govt. Sector	5053	683	1656	163

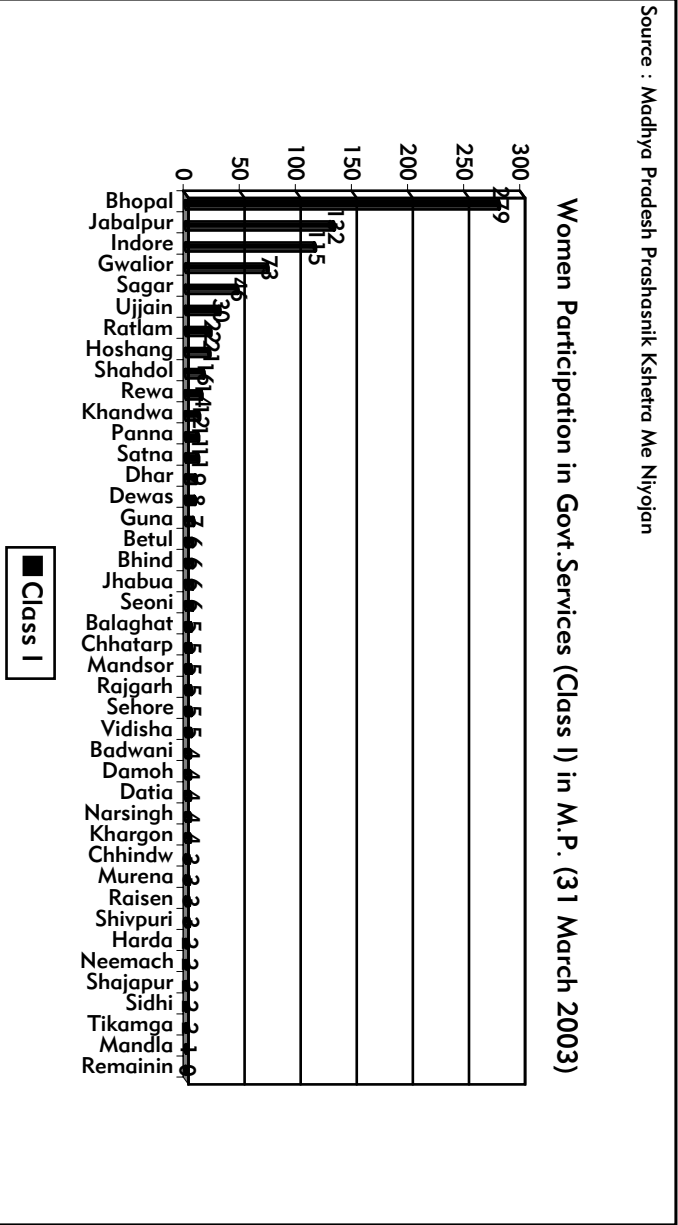


**Table - 12.32**  
**Regular Women Participation in Govt.Services (31 March 2003)**

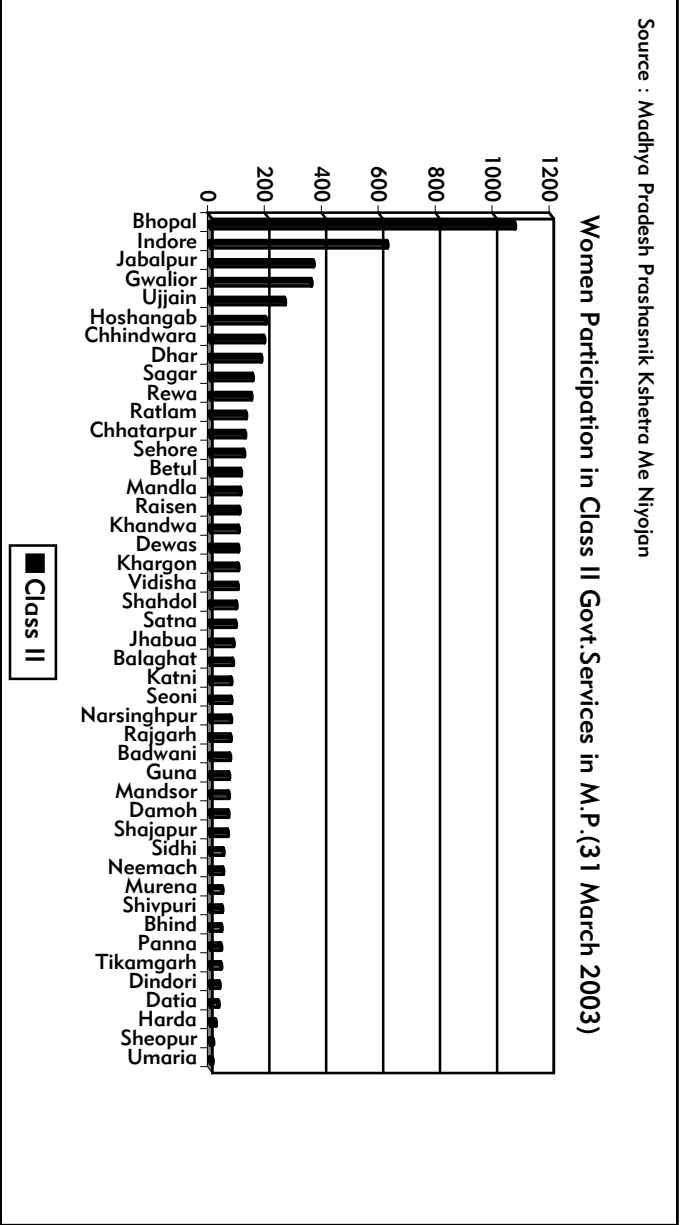
<b>District</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>	<b>Total Women Employee</b>
Balaghat	5	81	1496	174	1756
Badwani	4	71	898	176	1149
Betul	6	109	1369	165	1649
Bhind	6	41	1026	180	1253
Bhopal	279	1072	6572	1140	9063
Chhatarpur	5	124	1319	170	1618
Chhindwara	3	191	2481	292	2967
Damoh	4	65	801	99	969
Datia	4	30	450	59	543
Dewas	8	100	1274	179	1561
Dhar	9	181	1460	370	2020
Dindori	0	34	530	83	647
Khandwa	12	101	1798	111	2022
Guna	7	68	1072	131	1278
Gwalior	73	357	2980	611	4021
Harda	2	21	348	31	402
Hoshangabad	21	197	1547	143	1908
Indore	115	624	4442	629	5810
Jabalpur	132	364	4867	439	5802
Jhabua	6	83	1506	284	1879
Katni	0	75	918	94	1087
Mandla	1	108	1440	249	1798
Mandsor	5	66	1011	143	1225
Murena	3	44	689	143	879
Narsinghpur	4	74	1202	110	1390
Neemach	2	46	535	64	647
Panna	11	39	709	111	870
Raisen	3	104	986	151	1244
Rajgarh	5	73	938	141	1157

<b>District</b>	<b>Class I</b>	<b>Class II</b>	<b>Class III</b>	<b>Class IV</b>	<b>Total Women Employee</b>
Ratlam	22	127	1366	309	1824
Rewa	14	146	1631	272	2063
Sagar	46	150	2295	246	2737
Satna	11	91	1175	134	1411
Sehore	5	120	920	140	1185
Seoni	6	75	1371	186	1638
Shahdol	16	93	1322	233	1664
Shajapur	2	63	910	139	1114
Sheopur	0	11	232	47	290
Shivpuri	3	43	911	139	1096
Sidhi	2	47	769	192	1010
Tikamgarh	2	39	954	112	1107
Ujjain	30	264	2721	296	3311
Umaria	0	9	252	49	310
Vidisha	5	98	1078	203	1384
Khargon	4	100	1483	254	1841

Source : Madhya Pradesh Prashastik Kshetra Me Niyojan

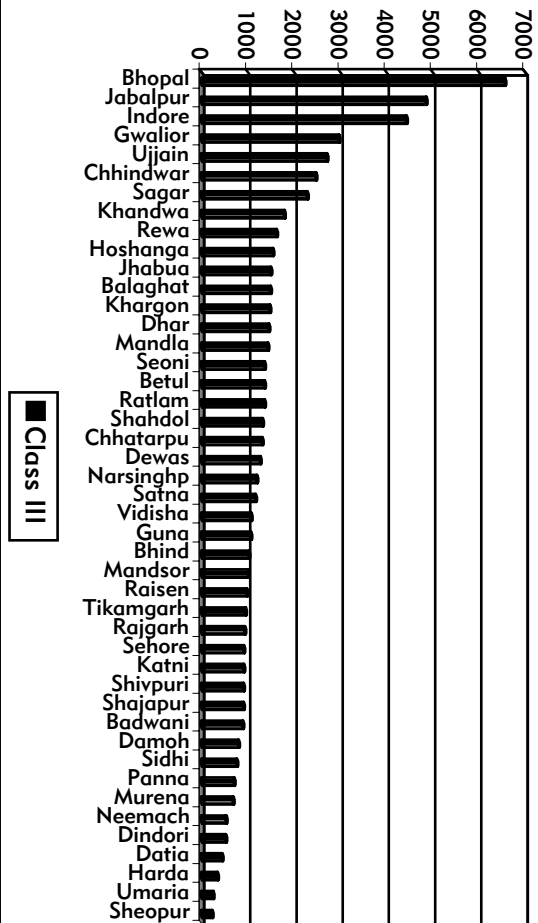


Source : Madhya Pradesh Prashastik Kshetra Me Niyojan



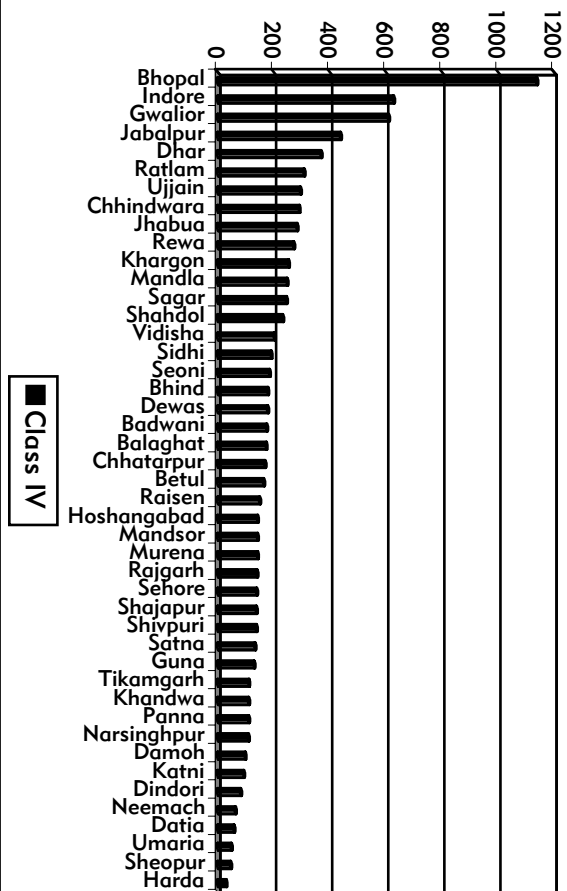
Source : Madhya Pradesh Prashastik Kshetra Me Nivajan

Women Participation in Govt.Services(Class III)  
M.P.(31 March 2003)



Source : Madhya Pradesh Prashastik Kshetra Me Nivajan

Women Participation in Govt.Services (Class IV) M.P.(31 March 2003)



## **CHAPTER - 13**

### **CRIME AGAINST WOMEN IN M.P.**

Violence committed against women, in one form or the other, is a universal phenomenon prevalent in every region and society irrespective of the social or economic class to which the women belong. It is very difficult to acquire accurate data on violence against women because of the social, cultural and legal barriers, lack of evidences and amount of secrecy and sensitivity involved.

In Madhya Pradesh there has been a continuous rise in the total incidences of crimes committed against women over the years. During 1998, incidence of torture (41375) and molestation (30959) top the list contributing about 31.09 % and 23.26% respectively, of the total crimes committed against women, followed by the cases of kidnapping/abduction 16351 (12.28%) and rape 15151 (11.38%). What is more disturbing is the fact that about 3.75% of the rape victims in 2000 were up to 10 years of age. Moreover, this is not the exact picture of the gravity of the situation as a large number of such cases simply go unreported because of the social stigma attached to it.

The conviction rate in cases of crimes against women is very low. As per the publication "Women And Men In India" published by Central Statistical Organisation, India, during 2000, the police out of total number of cases for investigation investigated about 72.8% of rape case and in about 63% of cases a charge sheet was made. Further about 16.5% of the cases have been tried in court during 2000 out of the total number of cases for trial and in only about 4.9% of cases a conviction was made. Situation is somewhat similar in respect of most of the other crimes committed against women.

In Madhya Pradesh, Government has setup Female Police Stations so that the Female victims can freely approach for their security and justice. But the number of police stations are very less as compare to total police stations. As per the Madhya Pradesh Police total state is divided into 10 regions and in every region there is only one Mahila Police Station except Balaghat region. The region wise situation of Mahila and total police station is given in table:-



**Table - 13.1**  
**Police Range wise Number of Female & Total Police Stations**

S. No.	Range Districts	Police Stations	
		Mahila Police Stations	Total Police Stations
1	Bhopal	1	84
2	Hoshangabad	1	58
3	Gwalior	1	87
4	Chambal	1	83
5	Jabalpur	1	93
6	Sagar	1	118
7	Indore	1	133
8	Ujjain	1	104
9	Rewa	1	90
10	Balaghat	0	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>891</b>

Most of the rape cases go unreported for obvious reasons. The victims typically fear being stigmatized, losing marriage opportunities, revealing lost virginity, or are reluctant to talk about a sexual act in public. Under any circumstances, the perpetrators are almost never found guilty, the victims receive no compensation and are liable to be harassed, while their families are also traumatised and at a loss as to what steps to take. Proper steps for treatment and rehabilitation have also not been adopted by the state, in spite of directions to this end by the Supreme Court of India. Everyone. According to some statistics, only one in 69 rape cases in India are even reported. Only 20 % of those reported result in convictions for the rape accused.

Rapes happen across the social strata in India. In the Indian villages, it is the poor villager's wife or sister or daughter who gets raped by another poor rowdy villager. These rapes, unless the news becomes public due to unavoidable reasons, are never reported. It is reported in the newspapers or reaches the police only when a rape becomes part of a larger caste battle, family feud or political game. We do not hear about the massive number of them happening all the time. The media will report a rape only when it is a different kind of rape - a 'normal' rape is not news. The police, even when they get to know of a rape, or even when a rape victim approaches them, almost always discourages the family from filing a complaint. Often they are threatened, if the alleged rapist is someone in a powerful position. Some other times, the police reminds the victim's family of the social repercussions and attention (and permanent social humiliation, no marriages for anyone else in the family etc. etc) and the victim returns home to wash away all evidence of the crime. With all these reasons still the

rape cases reported in some of the districts of Madhya Pradesh are more than 3% of total crime reported. A district wise situation of reported rape cases is as under : -

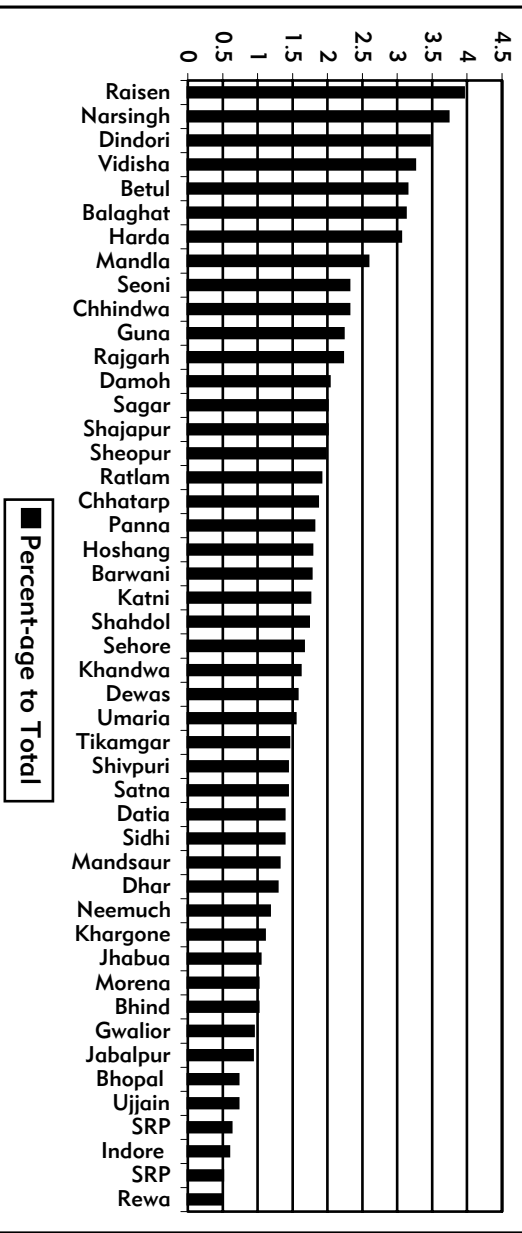
**Table - 13.2**  
**Ratio of Rape cases during 2000**

S. No.	Districts	IPC Crime		
		Total Crime	Rape	Percentage to Total
1	Bhopal	10954	79	0.72
2	Rajgarh	3240	72	2.22
3	Sehore	2951	49	1.66
4	Vidisha	2984	97	3.25
5	Hoshangabad	2467	44	1.78
6	Harda	623	19	3.05
7	Betul	2137	67	3.14
8	Raisen	1823	72	3.95
9	Gwalior	5841	55	0.94
10	Shivpuri	3362	48	1.43
11	Guna	4654	104	2.23
12	Morena	4056	41	1.01
13	Sheopur	865	17	1.97
14	Bhind	2280	23	1.01
15	Datia	1233	17	1.38
16	Jabalpur	6898	64	0.93
17	Katni	1831	32	1.75
18	Narsinghpur	1877	70	3.73
19	Seoni	1605	37	2.31
20	Chhindwara	2859	66	2.31
21	Sagar	5542	111	2.00
22	Damoh	1821	37	2.03
23	Panna	1271	23	1.81
24	Tikamgarh	2613	38	1.45
25	Chhatarpur	2736	51	1.86
26	Indore	10052	59	0.59

S. No.	Districts	IPC Crime		
		Total Crime	Rape	Percentage to Total
27	Dhar	4153	53	1.28
28	Jhabua	2496	26	1.04
29	Khandwa	2990	48	1.61
30	Khargone	2549	28	1.10
31	Barwani	1354	24	1.77
32	Ujjain	6544	47	0.72
33	Dewas	4842	76	1.57
34	Mandsaur	2143	28	1.31
35	Neemuch	1706	20	1.17
36	Ratlam	2465	47	1.91
37	Shajapur	2853	57	2.00
38	Rewa	3474	17	0.49
39	Satna	3363	48	1.43
40	Shahdol	3301	57	1.73
41	Umaria	973	15	1.54
42	Sidhi	2759	38	1.38
43	Balaghat	2241	70	3.12
44	Mandla	1394	36	2.58
45	Dindori	578	20	3.46
46	SRP Bhopal	879	0	0.00
47	SRP Indore	202	1	0.50
48	SRP Jabalpur	325	2	0.62
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>142159</b>	<b>2150</b>	<b>1.51</b>

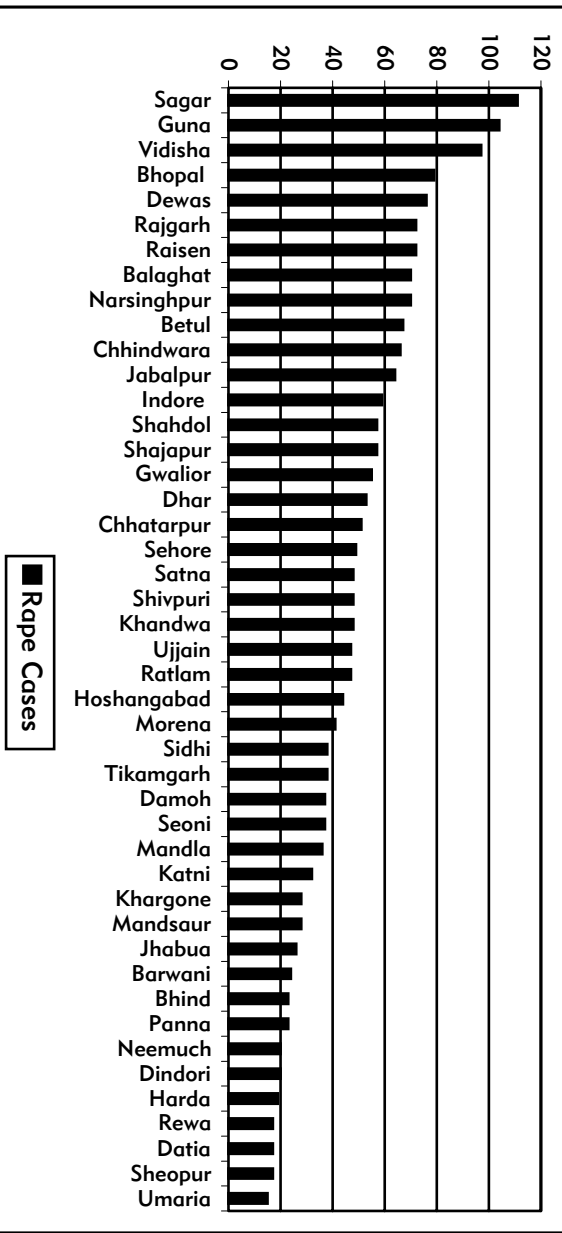
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percent age of Rape Cases (IPC Crime) to Total Crimes (IPC Crime) in M.P. during 2000



Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Rape Cases (IPC Crime) in M.P. during 2000



**Table - 13.3**  
**Incidence and rate of total cognizable crimes committed against women in**  
**Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

State	Incidence of total cognizable crimes	% of contribution to all-India total	Estimated mid-year Population (in Lakhs)	Rate of total cognizable crimes	Rank in States (a)	Rank in States (b)
Madhya Pradesh	17902	12.7	802.3	22.3	2	2
All India	141373	100.0	10021.4	14.1		

Source : Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

- a. Rank on the basis of rate of total cognizable crimes  
b. Rank on the basis of percentage share of cognizable crimes.

**Table - 13.4**  
**Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	Estimated mid year population (in lakhs)	RAPE			KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION			DOWRY DEATHS			CRUELTY BY HUSBAND AND RELATIVES		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
M.P.	802.3	3737	4.7	22.7	869	1.1	5.8	685	0.9	9.8	3092	3.9	6.8
All India	10021.4	16496	1.6	100.0	15023	1.5	100.0	6995	0.7	100.0	45778	4.6	100.0

Source : Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

I : Incidence      R : Rate      P : Proportion

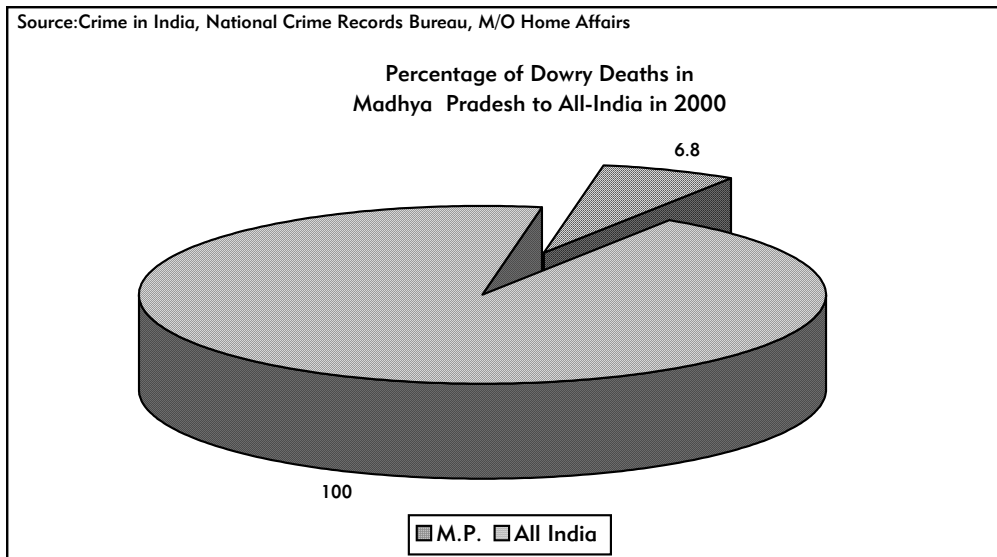
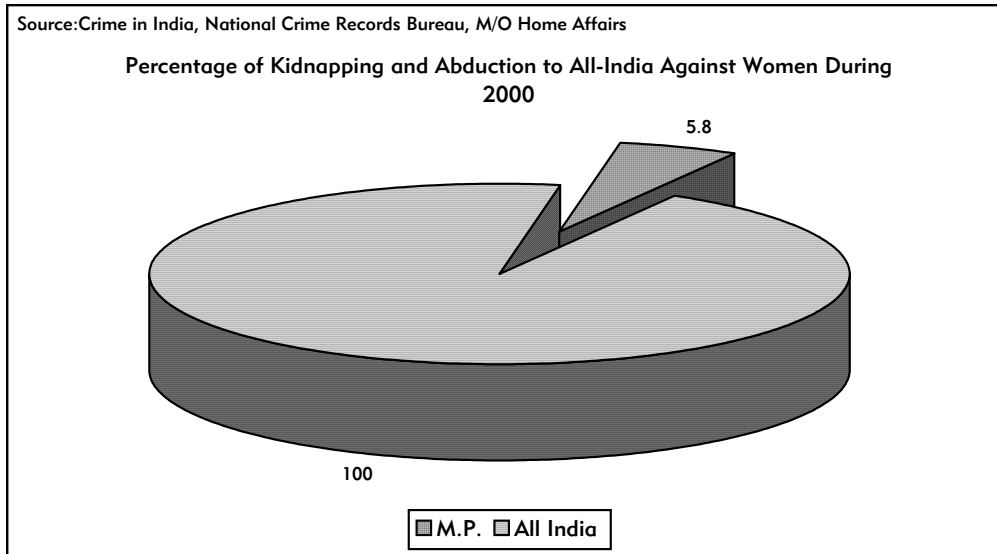
**Table (Continue)**  
**Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	MOLESTATION			SEXUAL HARRASSMENT (EVE-TEASING)			IMPORTATION OF GIRLS			IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
M.P.	8516	10.6	25.96	840	1.0	7.6	4	0.0	6.3	23	0.0	0.2
All India	32940	3.3	100.0	11024	1.1	100.0	64	0.0	100.0	9515	0.9	100.0

**Table (End)**

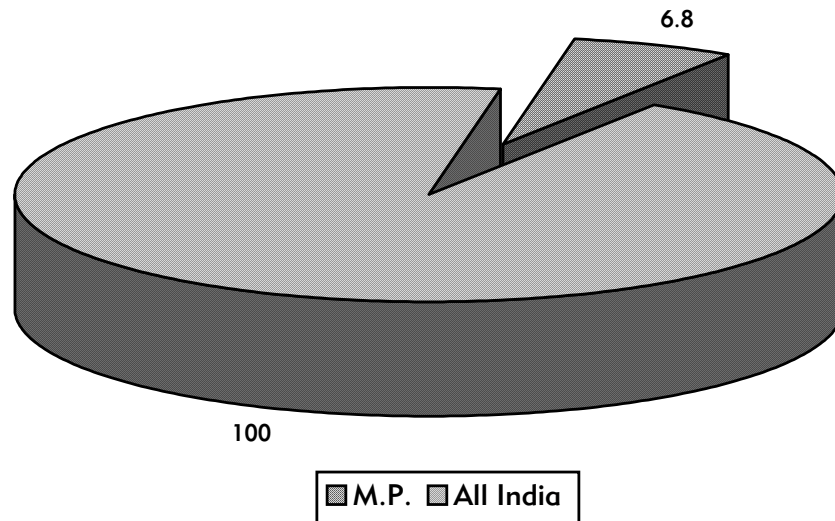
**Incidence of various crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India during 2000**

	INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN (PRE.) ACT			DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT			TOTAL		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
M.P.	0	0.0	0.0	136	0.2	4.7	17902	22.3	12.7
All India	662	0.1	100.0	2876	0.3	100.0	141373	14.1	100.0



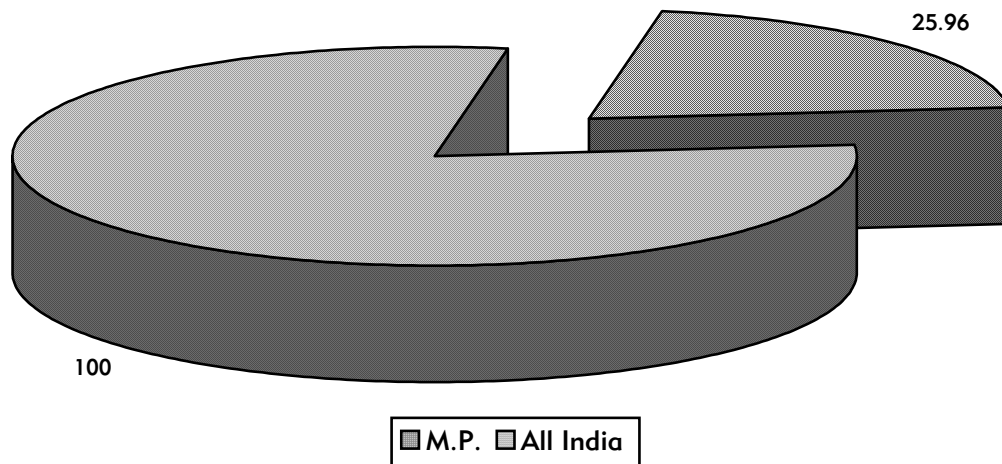
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage of Cruelty Cases By Husband in Madhya Pradesh to All-India in 2000



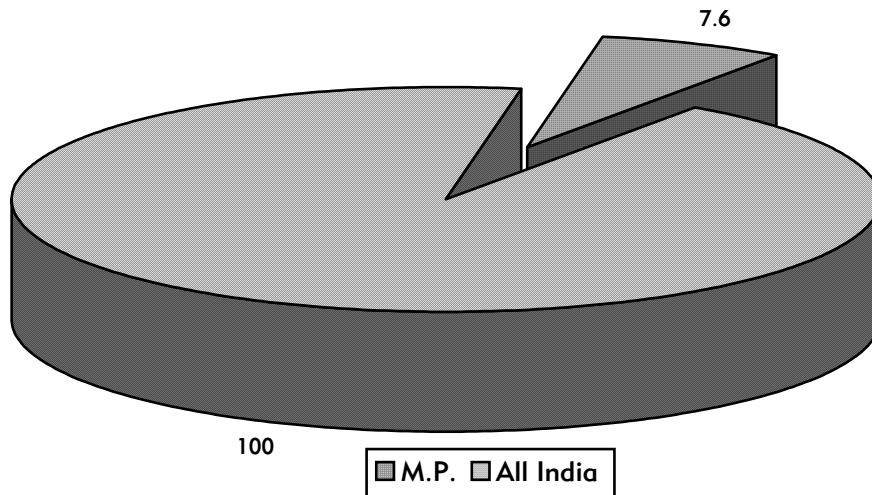
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage of Molestation in Madhya Pradesh to All-India during 2000



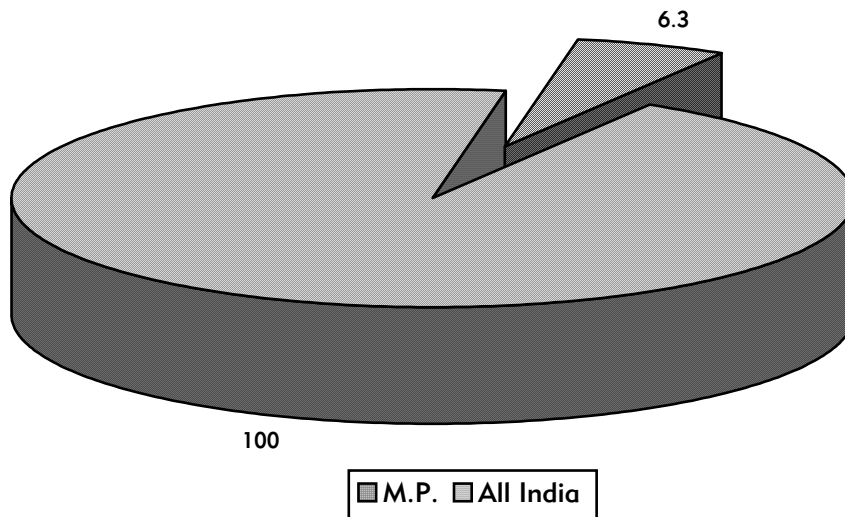
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage of Sexual Harassment (Eve-teasing) in Madhya Pradesh to All-India during 2000



Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage of Imporotation of Girls in Madhya Pradesh to All-India during 2000





**Table - 13.5**

**Victims of rape under different age groups in Madhya Pradesh and All India**

State	No. of Cases reported	Number of Victims					
		Upto 10 Years	11-15 Years	16-18 Years	19-30 Years	31-50 years	Above 50 years
Madhya Pradesh	3737	140	598	992	1471	490	46
All India	16496	744	2388	4622	6638	1994	110

Source : Crime in India, 2000; National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

**Table - 13.6**

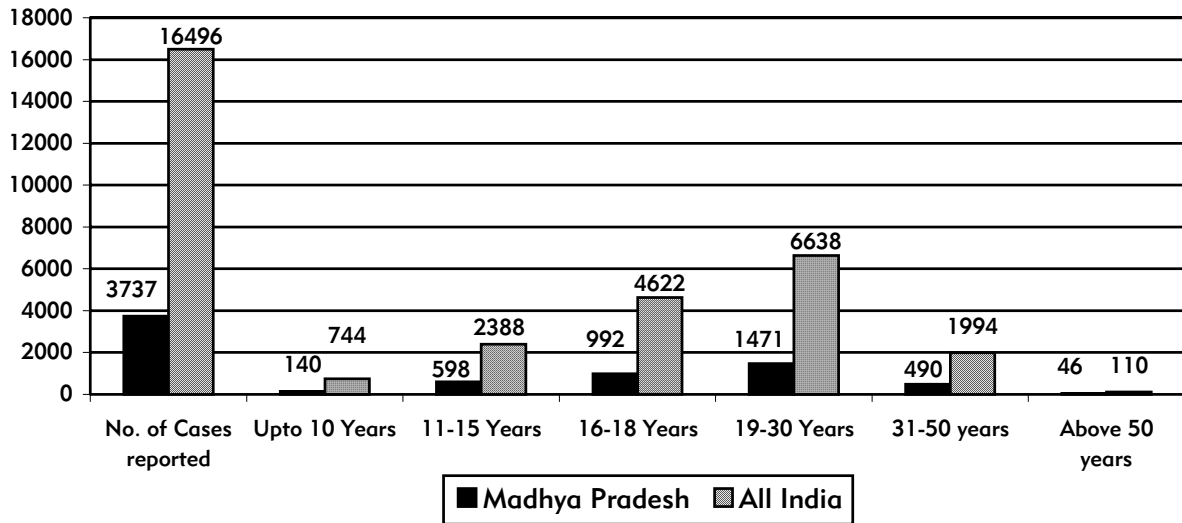
**Victims of rape under different age groups in the City of Bhopal, M.P.**

State	No. of Cases reported	Number of Victims					
		Upto 10 Years	11-15 Years	16-18 Years	19-30 Years	31-50 years	Above 50 years
Bhopal	54	0	16	22	10	6	0
All India	16496	744	2388	4622	6638	1994	110

Source : Crime in India, 2000; National Crime Records Bureau, M/o Home Affairs

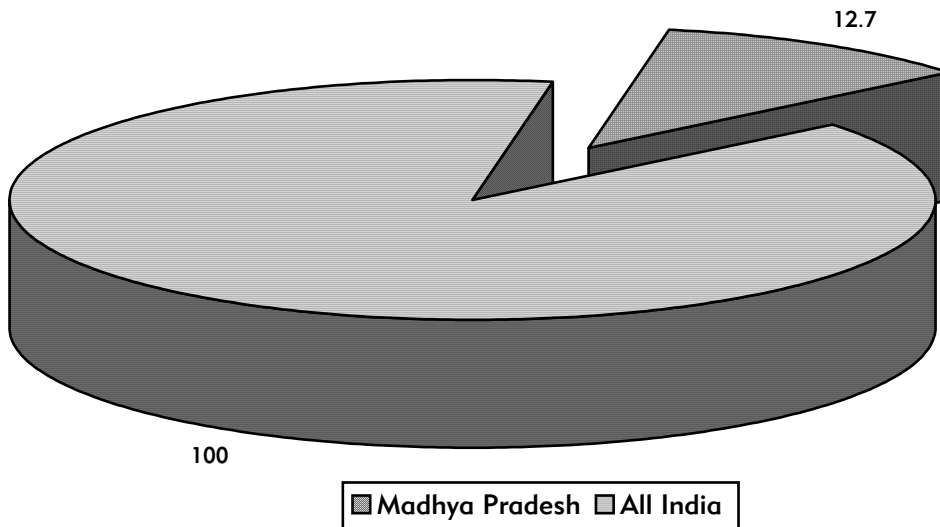
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

**Victims of Rape under different age groups in Madhya Pradesh and All India**



Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

**Percentage of contribution to All-India Total crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh During 2000**



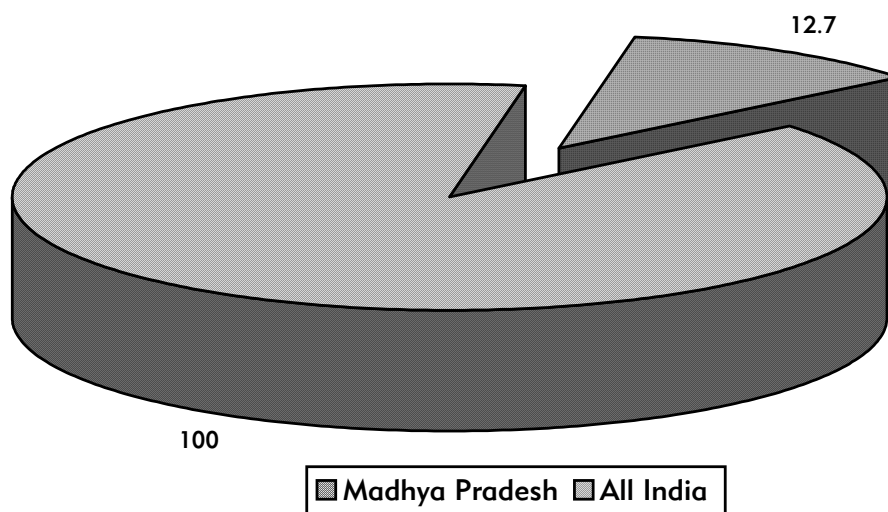
A year wise table of crimes reported against women indicates that there is a significant increase in crime in Madhya Pradesh

**Table - 13.7**  
**Year Wise Number of Crimes Reported**

Crime Under I.P.C.	Year									
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	
Rape	15151	15330	14846	13754	13208	12218	11708	10410	10068	
Kidnapping	16351	15617	14877	14063	12998	11837	12077	12300	11699	
Dowry Deaths	6975	6006	5513	5092	4935	5817	4962	5157	4836	
Torture	41375	36592	35246	31127	25946	22064	19750	15949	13450	
Molestation	30959	30764	28939	28475	24117	20985	20385	20611	20194	
Sexual Harassment	8054	5796	5971	4756	10496	12009	10751	10283	8620	
Importation of Girls	146	78	182	191	167	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Crime Under Special Laws Commission of Sati (Prevention)	0	1	0	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Immoral Traffic	8323	7706	8447	7547	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Indecent Representation	190	73	96	539	389	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Dowry Prohibition	3578	2685	2647	2814	2709	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

**Percentage of contribution to All-India Total crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh During 2000**



**Table - 13.8**  
**District wise Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) during 2001**

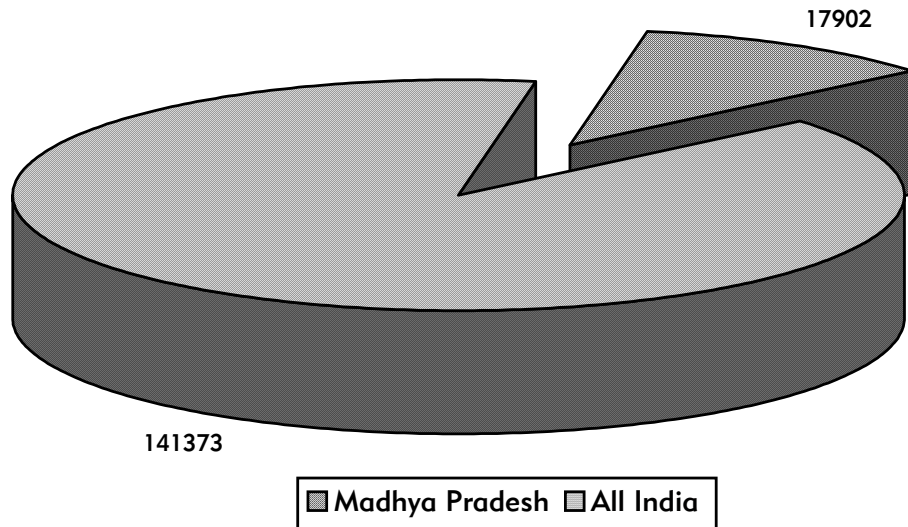
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Murder	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION			DACOITY
					TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHER	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS	
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>1555</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>1182</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>214</b>
	<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>1480</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>532</b>
	<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>3643</b>	<b>3419</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>2159</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>1641</b>	<b>1291</b>
	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>87</b>
	<b>GOA</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>77</b>
	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>JHARKHAND</b>	<b>1507</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>636</b>
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>1626</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>178</b>
	<b>KERALA</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>176</b>
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>										
1	BALAGHAT	56	43	8	87	0	87	11	11	0	0
2	BARWANI	41	30	3	34	0	34	2	2	0	2
3	BETUL	56	48	1	95	0	95	19	16	3	0
5	BHOPAL	61	109	0	106	0	106	55	48	7	8
6	BHOPAL RLY.	5	3	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	1
7	CHHATARPUR	54	72	1	65	0	65	28	23	5	4
8	CHHINDWARA	78	51	2	93	0	93	18	16	2	0
9	DAMOH	43	78	0	66	0	66	18	10	8	3
10	DATIYA	53	55	0	12	0	12	25	8	17	3
11	DEWAS	50	112	0	78	0	78	20	11	9	10
12	DHAR	89	99	0	68	0	68	22	18	4	6
13	DINDORI	13	4	0	20	0	20	2	2	0	0
14	GUNA	71	72	4	124	0	124	17	15	2	9
15	GWALIOR	84	168	5	59	0	59	46	22	24	4
16	HARDA	14	12	0	28	0	28	2	2	0	1
17	HOSHANGABAD	53	57	27	65	0	65	16	13	3	0
18	INDORE	111	133	1	84	0	84	50	35	15	5

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Murder	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION			DACOITY
					TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHER	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS	
19	INDORE RLY.	6	4	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
20	JABALPUR	103	167	28	108	0	108	33	20	13	0
21	JABALPUR RLY.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	JHABUA	124	119	3	44	0	44	83	80	3	5
23	KATNI	51	37	1	25	0	25	9	3	6	0
24	KHANDWA	41	46	0	63	0	63	14	12	2	5
25	KHARGON	47	41	5	47	0	47	15	14	1	5
26	MANDLA	35	13	0	64	0	64	9	9	0	2
27	MANDSAUR	28	33	1	41	0	41	15	8	7	3
28	MORENA	63	99	2	35	0	35	35	18	17	16
29	NARSINGHPUR	38	49	0	70	0	70	7	4	3	1
30	NEEMUCH	17	18	0	37	0	37	16	7	9	5
31	PANNA	24	26	0	44	0	44	11	10	1	1
32	RAISEN	39	79	9	79	0	79	11	9	2	5
33	RAJGARH	42	68	1	95	0	95	12	9	3	4
34	RATLAM	58	60	0	70	0	70	21	13	8	5
35	REWA	53	54	0	31	0	31	26	18	8	6
36	SAGAR	84	122	0	141	0	141	30	16	14	4
37	SATNA	49	48	0	58	0	58	16	5	11	3
38	SEONI	40	25	3	52	0	52	3	2	1	1
39	SHAHDOL	57	28	4	63	0	63	13	13	0	2
40	SHAJAPUR	42	46	1	90	0	90	13	8	5	1
41	SHEOPUR	24	30	2	21	0	21	18	3	15	4
42	SHIVPURI	88	63	2	72	0	72	20	11	9	5
43	SIDHI	36	21	2	42	0	42	33	30	3	9
44	SIHORE	35	54	1	59	0	59	29	27	2	1
45	TIKAMGARH	53	46	3	86	0	86	7	4	3	6
46	UJJAIN	84	163	1	59	0	59	44	33	11	6
47	UMARIYA	19	12	0	25	0	25	3	2	1	2
48	VIDISHA	47	56	0	112	0	112	10	6	4	0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2425</b>	<b>2870</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>166</b>
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>2839</b>	<b>1454</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1302</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>529</b>

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Murder	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION			DACOITY
					TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHER	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS	
	MANIPUR	209	168	5	20	0	20	94	62	32	20
	MEGHALAYA	164	47	2	26	0	26	55	11	44	97
	MIZORAM	31	15	5	52	0	52	2	1	1	3
	NAGALAND	101	39	9	17	0	17	23	6	17	11
	ORISSA	987	1151	53	790	0	790	522	434	88	199
	PUNJAB	738	789	80	298	0	298	513	324	189	45
	RAJASTHAN	1259	1923	63	1049	0	1049	2718	2165	553	60
	SIKKIM	19	11	7	8	0	8	6	2	4	0
	TAMIL NADU	1662	2204	19	423	0	423	952	607	345	158
	TRIPURA	240	25	0	102	0	102	93	35	58	26
	UTTARANCHAL	316	279	38	74	0	74	183	126	57	32
	UTTAR PRADESH	7601	7964	1186	1958	0	1958	4330	2879	1451	905
	WEST BENGAL	1594	449	581	709	0	709	875	695	180	274
	A&N ISLANDS	13	0	0	3	0	3	2	2	0	0
	CHANDIGARH	15	10	6	18	0	18	56	50	6	5
	D&N HAVELI	3	2	0	6	0	6	4	2	2	0
	DAMAN & DIU	7	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	0
	DELHI	547	510	63	381	0	381	1627	964	663	48
	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	PONDICHERRY	25	32	1	9	0	9	4	3	1	1
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>36202</b>	<b>31523</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>16075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16075</b>	<b>22487</b>	<b>14645</b>	<b>7842</b>	<b>6154</b>

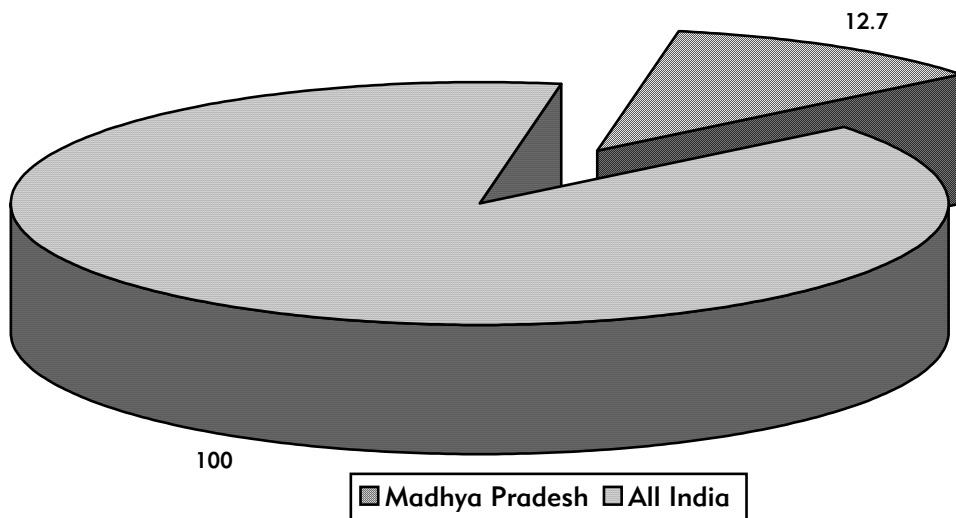
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Incidence and rate of total cognizable crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh and All India During 2000



Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Percentage of contribution to All-India Total crimes committed against women in Madhya Pradesh During 2000



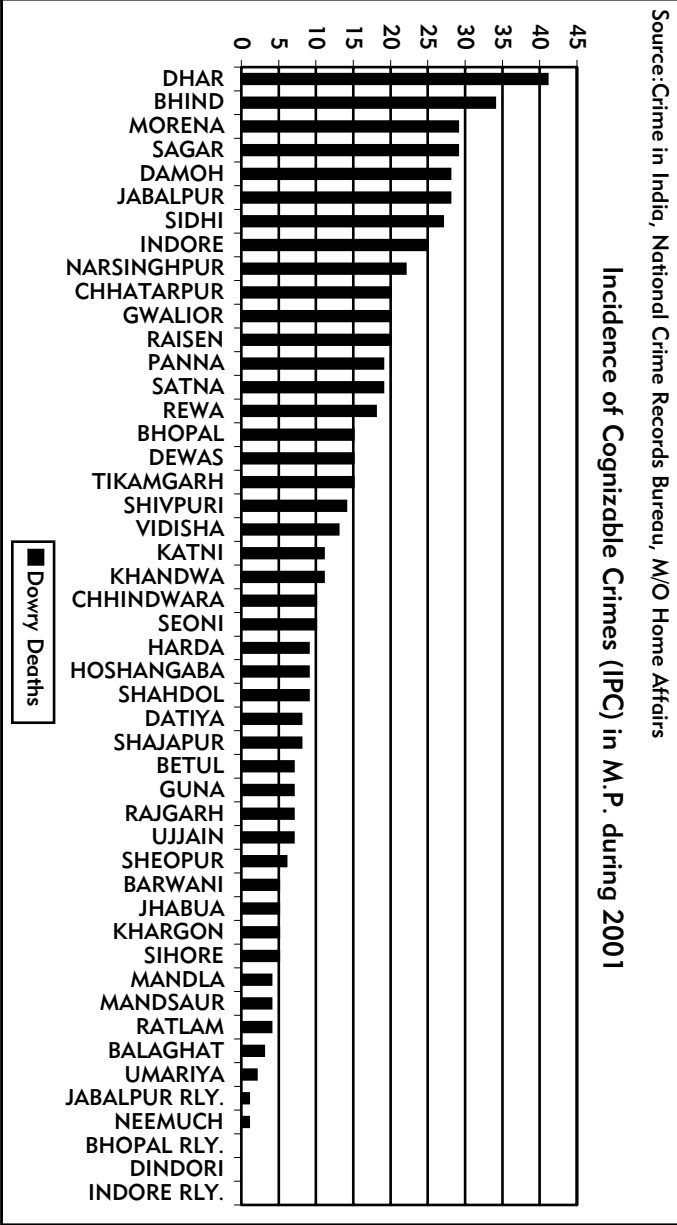
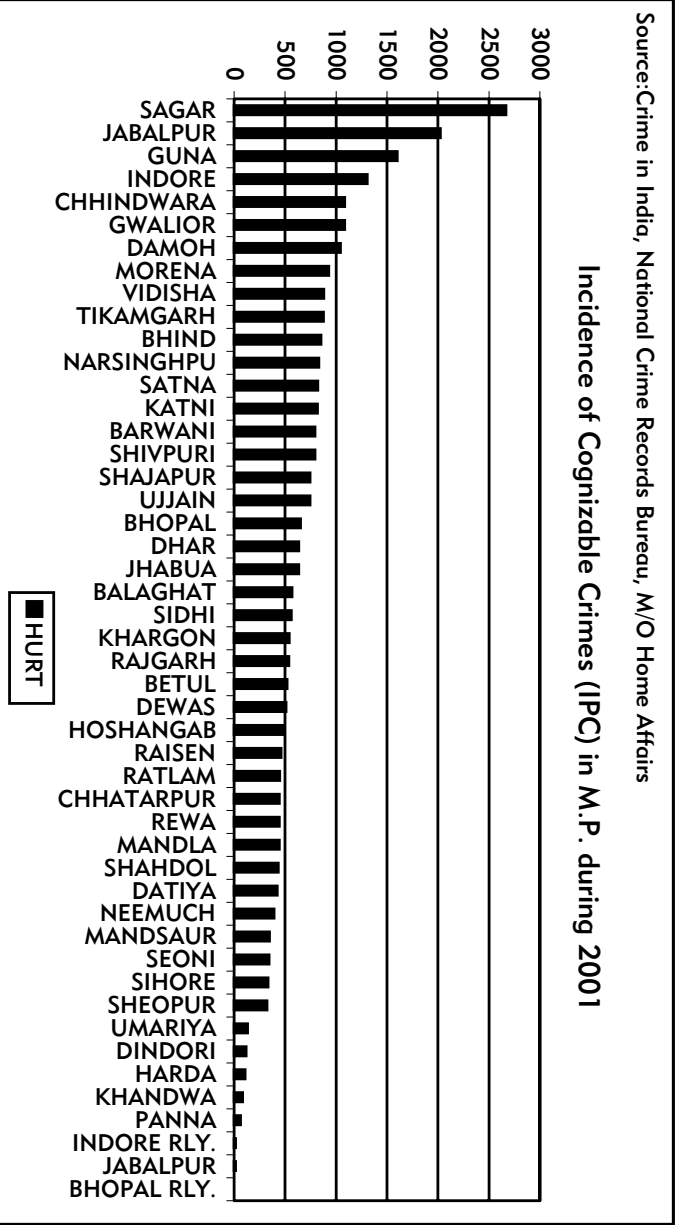
**Table - 13.9**  
**INCIDENCE OF COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) DURING 2001 OTHER STATES & M.P.**

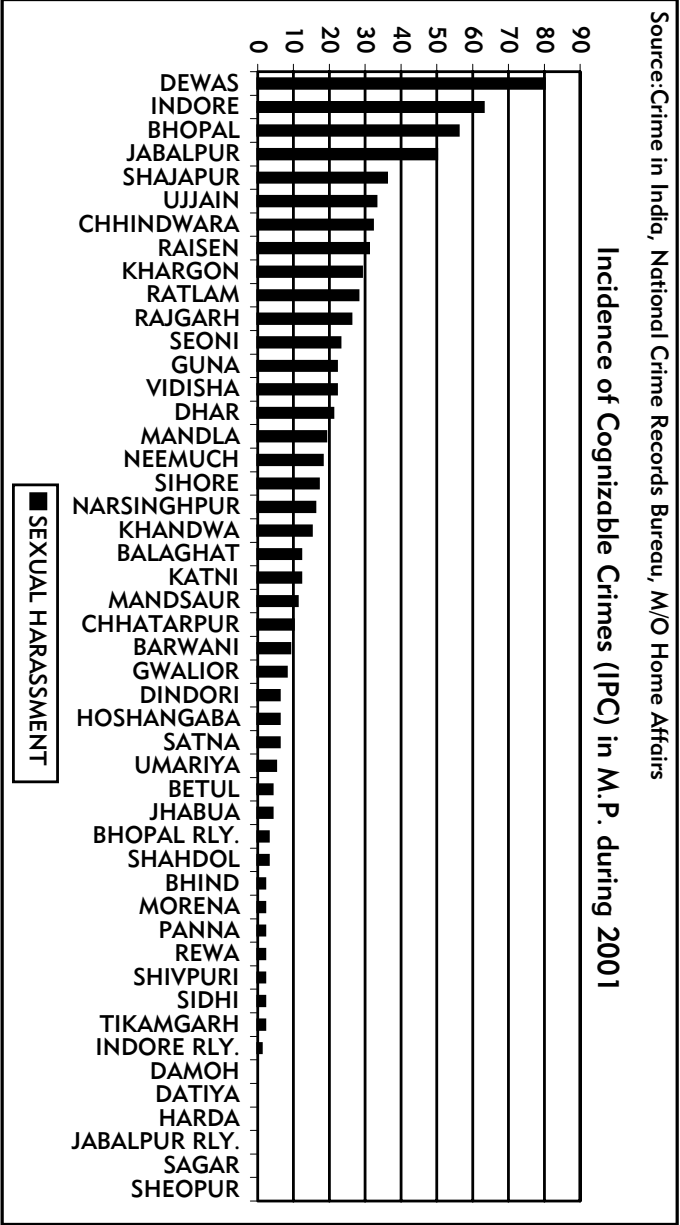
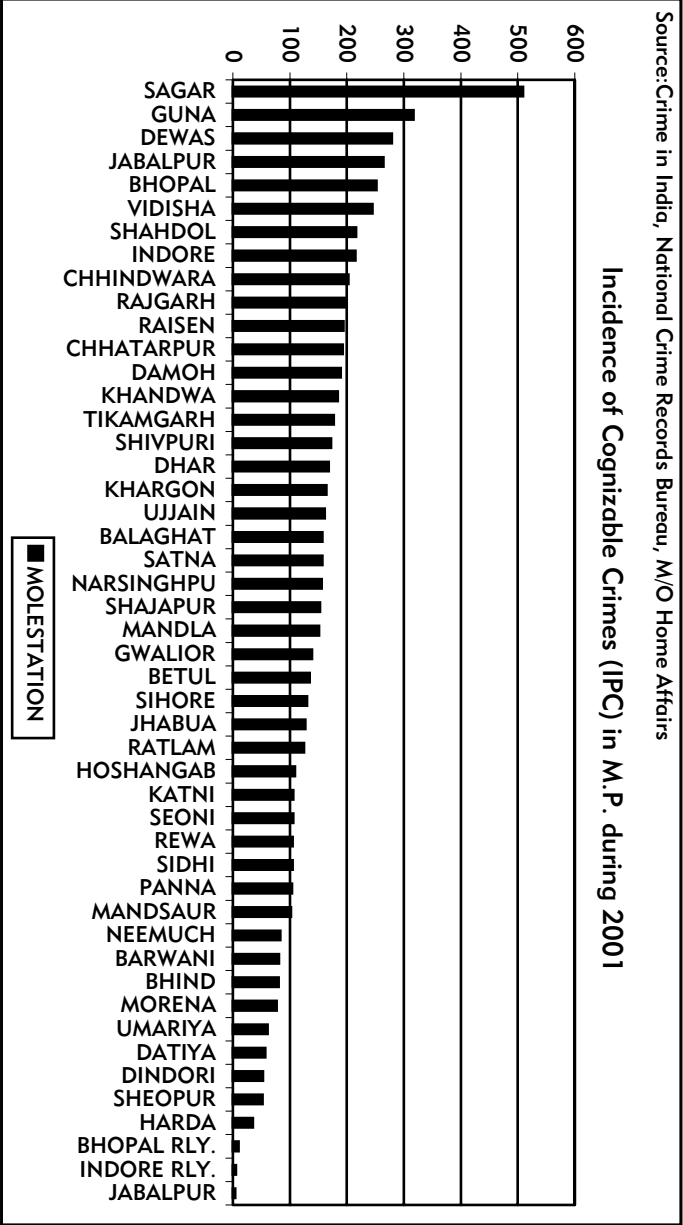
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cog. Crimes under IPC
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>34947</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>3544</b>	<b>2271</b>	<b>5791</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7400</b>	<b>34344</b>	<b>130089</b>
	<b>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2342</b>
	<b>ASSAM</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>5805</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1248</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>9315</b>	<b>36877</b>
	<b>BIHAR</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>7544</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1558</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>2406</b>	<b>36667</b>	<b>88432</b>
	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>5477</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>15790</b>	<b>38460</b>
	<b>GOA</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>2341</b>
	<b>GUJARAT</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>13760</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>3667</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2924</b>	<b>50719</b>	<b>103419</b>
	<b>HARYANA</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>4744</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1513</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>15906</b>	<b>38759</b>
	<b>HIMACHAL PRADESH</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1403</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>6052</b>	<b>11499</b>
	<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>9046</b>	<b>19505</b>
	<b>JHARKHAND</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>8777</b>	<b>25447</b>
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>23285</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1665</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47301</b>	<b>109098</b>
	<b>KERALA</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>19829</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>2561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54544</b>	<b>103847</b>
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>										
1.	BALAGHAT	18	568	3	157	12	72	0	51	1310	2925
2	BARWANI	10	795	5	81	9	18	0	71	473	2008
3	BETUL	16	521	7	135	4	71	0	59	1112	2637
4	BHIND	17	851	34	80	2	54	0	88	1313	3361
5	BHOPAL	8	652	15	252	56	132	0	272	9372	13708
6	BHOPAL RLY.	0	1	0	10	3	0	0	2	257	1036
7	CHHATARPUR	20	445	20	193	10	46	0	96	1718	3361
8	CHHINDWARA	26	1085	10	203	32	109	0	98	1335	3672
9	DAMOH	32	1042	28	189	0	58	0	0	920	2879
10	DATIYA	9	424	8	57	0	18	0	38	908	1866
11	DEWAS	39	508	15	279	80	96	0	107	2376	5039
12	DHAR	28	635	41	168	21	88	0	0	2558	4910
13	DINDORI	4	119	0	53	6	4	0	14	467	821



Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molesta-tion	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa-tion of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cog. Crimes under IPC
14	GUNA	35	1602	7	317	22	95	0	116	2438	6001
15	GWALIOR	25	1084	20	139	8	49	0	189	2680	6846
16	HARDA	8	109	9	35	0	27	0	0	349	746
17	HOSHANGABAD	13	479	9	109	6	31	0	0	1240	2741
18	INDORE	29	1306	25	215	63	161	0	269	6567	13063
19	INDORE RLY.	0	14	0	5	1	0	0	0	108	353
20	JABALPUR	15	2024	28	264	50	81	0	186	3468	8333
21	JABALPUR RLY.	0	14	1	4	0	0	0	0	95	359
22	JHABUA	45	634	5	127	4	24	0	0	1653	3416
23	KATNI	8	816	11	106	12	59	0	64	590	2285
24	KHANDWA	9	84	11	184	15	49	0	58	2602	3911
25	KHARGON	17	540	5	164	29	21	0	3	1714	3499
26	MANDLA	15	444	4	151	19	46	0	40	914	2122
27	MANDSAUR	27	345	4	102	11	30	0	76	1128	2616
28	MORENA	19	929	29	77	2	34	0	111	2539	5229
29	NARSINGHPUR	24	832	22	156	16	40	0	51	680	2311
30	NEEMUCH	18	391	1	83	18	62	0	51	773	2208
31	PANNA	11	62	19	104	2	31	0	26	1240	1921
32	RAISEN	18	460	20	194	31	50	0	10	1601	3009
33	RAJGARH	51	538	7	196	26	49	0	93	1967	3718
34	RATLAM	17	448	4	125	28	53	0	69	1530	3342
35	REWA	31	445	18	105	2	56	0	127	2291	4603
36	SAGAR	51	2669	29	509	0	142	0	106	2553	7681
37	SATNA	34	822	19	157	6	65	0	125	2121	4763
38	SEONI	7	344	10	106	23	25	0	73	1065	2143
39	SHAHDOL	26	433	9	216	3	87	0	0	2252	4162
40	SHAJAPUR	35	744	8	153	36	65	0	59	1328	3663
41	SHEOPUR	4	321	6	52	0	14	0	15	327	1053
42	SHIVPURI	38	792	14	172	2	26	0	162	2101	4321

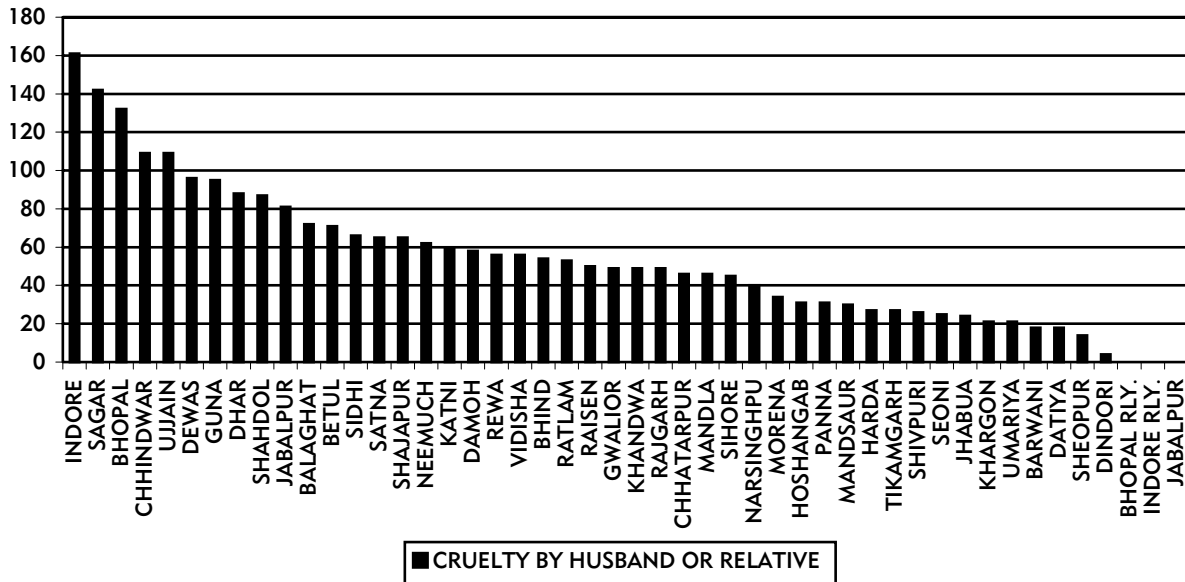
Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Arson	Hurt	Dowry Death	Molesta-tion	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	Importa-tion of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Other IPC Crimes	Total Cog. Crimes under IPC
43	SIDHI	23	561	27	105	2	66	0	89	1753	3508
44	SIHORE	23	331	5	130	17	45	0	68	1755	3389
45	TIKAMGARH	26	878	15	177	2	27	0	64	1212	3078
46	UJJAIN	38	744	7	161	33	109	0	52	3623	7641
47	UMARIYA	12	130	2	61	5	21	0	0	1231	1849
48	VIDISHA	35	880	13	245	22	56	0	49	1536	3635
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1014</b>	<b>30895</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>7063</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>2562</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>85143</b>	<b>181741</b>
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>30212</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>2823</b>	<b>1120</b>	<b>6090</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8993</b>	<b>42963</b>	<b>171233</b>
	<b>MANIPUR</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>2489</b>
	<b>MEGHALAYA</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>1687</b>
	<b>MIZORAM</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>2246</b>
	<b>NAGALAND</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>1234</b>
	<b>ORISSA</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>4367</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1655</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1589</b>	<b>20810</b>	<b>46661</b>
	<b>PUNJAB</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3996</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2154</b>	<b>9204</b>	<b>27774</b>
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>27485</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>2878</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>5532</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4221</b>	<b>62347</b>	<b>155185</b>
	<b>SIKKIM</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>444</b>
	<b>TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>28429</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8550</b>	<b>76468</b>	<b>154801</b>
	<b>TRIPURA</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2801</b>
	<b>UTTARANCHAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>8073</b>
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>17816</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>2870</b>	<b>2575</b>	<b>7365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7129</b>	<b>57839</b>	<b>178129</b>
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3658</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3859</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2281</b>	<b>25260</b>	<b>61563</b>
	<b>A&amp;N ISLANDS</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>658</b>
	<b>CHANDIGARH</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>3397</b>
	<b>D&amp;N HAVELI</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>350</b>
	<b>DAMAN &amp; DIU</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>239</b>
	<b>LAKSHADWEEP</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>PONDICHERRY</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2324</b>	<b>4068</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>10534</b>	<b>271487</b>	<b>6851</b>	<b>34124</b>	<b>9746</b>	<b>49170</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>57182</b>	<b>701362</b>	<b>1769308</b>





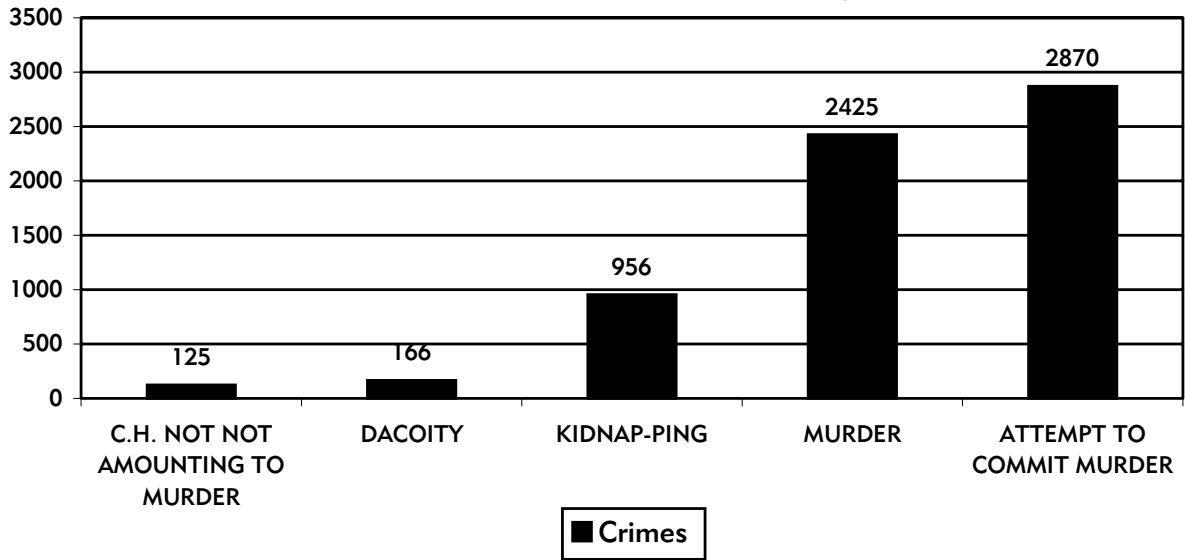
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Incidence of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) in M.P. during 2001



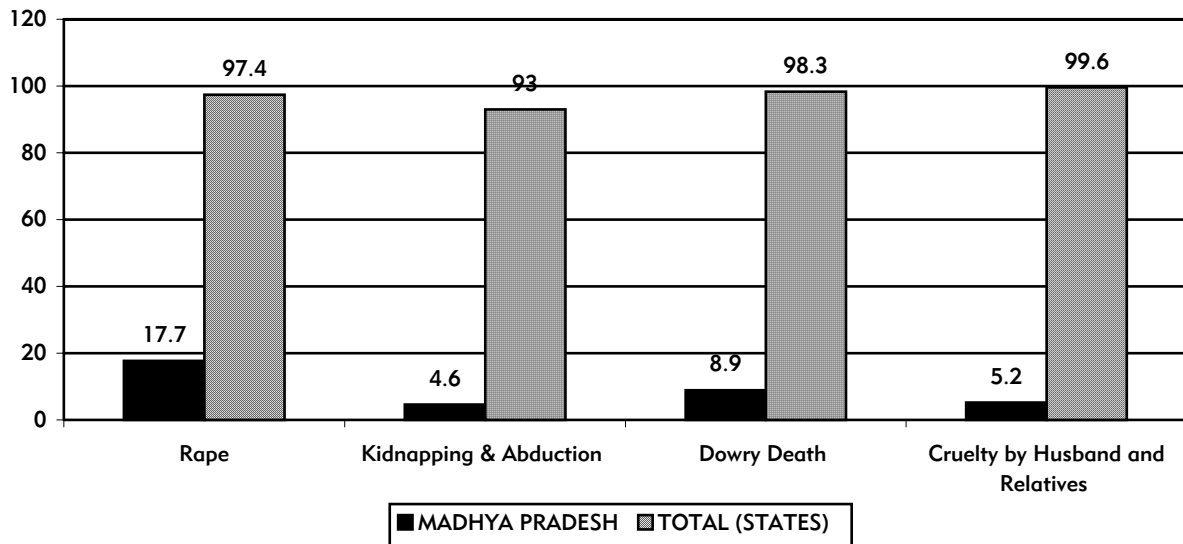
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Incidence and Rate of Violent Crimes During 2001



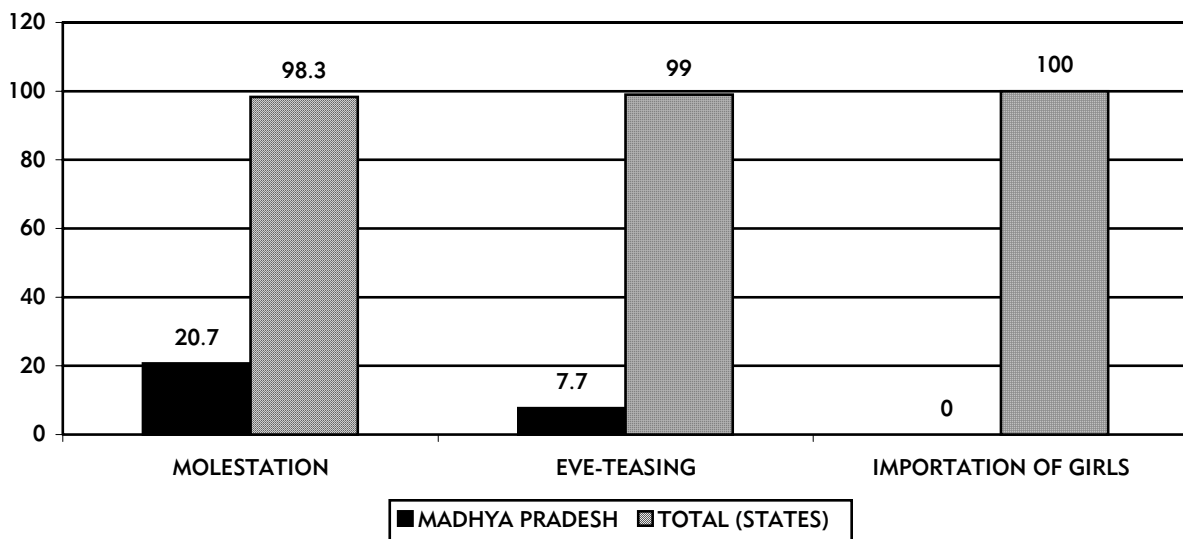
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Incidence and Rate of Violent Crimes in India and M.P. During 2001



Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Incidence OF Crimes Committed against Women During 2001



**Table - 13.10**  
**City-Wise Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) During 2001**

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Murder	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION			DACOITY
					TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHER	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS	
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>											
1	HYDERABAD	111	113	7	37	0	37	80	39	41	13
2	VIJAYAWADA	53	44	5	25	0	25	70	48	22	3
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	22	10	1	13	0	13	13	6	7	1
<b>ASSAM</b>											
1	GUWAHATI CITY	71	44	12	37	0	37	129	64	65	38
<b>BIHAR</b>											
	PATNA	194	279	26	17	0	17	120	7	113	52
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>											
1	RAIPUR	43	67	1	34	0	34	12	8	4	8
<b>GUJARAT</b>											
1	AHMEDABAD	90	58	60	39	0	39	143	117	26	18
2	BHAVNAGAR	16	11	0	0	0	0	12	8	4	1
3	RAJKOT	29	33	1	5	0	5	46	38	8	5
4	SURAT	98	19	2	11	0	11	57	37	20	26
5	VADODARA	34	14	0	3	0	3	35	32	3	4
<b>KARNATAKA</b>											
1	BANGALORE	221	327	5	40	0	40	152	56	96	31
2	BELGAUM	9	14	0	2	0	2	6	2	4	9
3	GULBARGA	95	83	3	20	0	20	35	21	14	10
4	HUBLI DHARWAD	16	24	0	4	0	4	8	4	4	5
5	MYSORE	32	34	0	2	0	2	11	7	4	0
<b>KERALA</b>											
1	KOCHI	20	32	3	10	0	10	9	1	8	17
2	KOZHIKODE	9	8	2	11	0	11	5	3	2	1
3	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	9	37	3	12	0	12	23	9	14	15
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>											
1	BHOPAL	49	86	0	75	0	75	49	45	4	7
2	GWALIOR	43	102	5	36	0	36	19	13	6	0
3	INDORE	78	94	0	50	0	50	47	33	14	2

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Murder	ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER	C.H. NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION			DACOITY
					TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHER	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS	
4	JABALPUR	56	124	28	64	0	64	22	15	7	0
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>										
1	AMRAVATI	44	29	3	23	0	23	27	23	4	10
2	AURANGABAD	36	27	0	14	0	14	19	14	5	3
3	MUMBAI	295	200	6	127	0	127	148	12	136	61
4	NAGPUR	112	70	2	39	0	39	64	51	13	14
5	NASIK	25	14	2	9	0	9	14	9	5	7
6	NAVI MUMBAI	34	18	0	17	0	17	19	7	12	15
7	PUNE	71	44	3	56	0	56	46	28	18	14
8	SOLAPUR	30	14	1	16	0	16	15	11	4	7
9	THANE	133	81	3	39	0	39	62	37	25	27

**Table - 13.11**  
**City-Wise Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) During 2001**

SL. NO.	DISTRICT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHERS	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>						
1	HYDERABAD	37	0	37	80	39	41
2	VIJAYAWADA	25	0	25	70	48	22
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	13	0	13	13	6	7
	<b>ASSAM</b>						
1	GUWAHATI CITY	37	0	37	129	64	65
	<b>BIHAR</b>						
	PATNA	17	0	17	120	7	113
	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>						
1	RAIPUR	34	0	34	12	8	4
	<b>GUJARAT</b>						
1	AHMEDABAD	39	0	39	143	117	26
2	BHAVNAGAR	0	0	0	12	8	4
3	RAJKOT	5	0	5	46	38	8



SL. NO.	DISTRICT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		TOTAL	CUSTODIAL	OTHERS	TOTAL	WOMEN & GIRLS	OTHERS
4	SURAT	11	0	11	57	37	20
5	VADODARA	3	0	3	35	32	3
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>						
1	BANGALORE	40	0	40	152	56	96
2	BELGAUM	2	0	2	6	2	4
3	GULBARGA	20	0	20	35	21	14
4	HUBLI DHARWAD	4	0	4	8	4	4
5	MYSORE	2	0	2	11	7	4
	<b>KERALA</b>						
1	KOCHI	10	0	10	9	1	8
2	KOZHIKODE	11	0	11	5	3	2
3	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	12	0	12	23	9	14
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>						
1	BHOPAL	75	0	75	49	45	4
2	GWALIOR	36	0	36	19	13	6
3	INDORE	50	0	50	47	33	14
4	JABALPUR	64	0	64	22	15	7
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>						
1	AMRAVATI	23	0	23	27	23	4
2	AURANGABAD	14	0	14	19	14	5
3	MUMBAI	127	0	127	148	12	136
4	NAGPUR	39	0	39	64	51	13
5	NASIK	9	0	9	14	9	5
6	NAVI MUMBAI	17	0	17	19	7	12
7	PUNE	56	0	56	46	28	18
8	SOLAPUR	16	0	16	15	11	4
9	THANE	39	0	39	62	37	25

**Table -13.12**  
**City-Wise Incidence Of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) During 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>							
1	HYDERABAD	24	118	27	746	0	409	11831
2	VIJAYAWADA	2	84	122	520	0	234	6733
3	VISAKHAPATNAM	0	33	462	204	0	196	3404
	<b>ASSAM</b>							
1	GUWAHATI CITY	5	67	0	98	0	311	4373
	<b>BIHAR</b>							
	PATNA	40	21	0	97	28	109	5617
	<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>							
1	RAIPUR	6	56	18	89	0	59	4017
	<b>GUJARAT</b>							
1	AHMEDABAD	7	54	27	530	0	0	13496
2	BHAVNAGAR	1	5	2	65	0	0	1864
3	RAJKOT	3	19	12	199	0	82	4774
4	SURAT	20	10	1	132	0	167	3995
5	VADODARA	0	11	10	90	0	153	5047
	<b>KARNATAKA</b>							
1	BANGALORE	40	223	51	229	0	38	27254
2	BELGAUM	0	8	0	4	0	0	777
3	GULBARGA	6	143	0	104	0	0	4169
4	HUBLI DHARWAD	2	3	0	24	0	4	1902
5	MYSORE	9	8	1	48	0	103	1903
	<b>KERALA</b>							
1	KOCHI	0	44	3	62	0	2	6067
2	KOZHICODE	1	42	3	106	0	0	3745
3	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	1	125	1	67	0	0	4681

Sl. No.	District	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>							
1	BHOPAL	12	200	52	123	0	234	10780
2	GWALIOR	12	72	5	38	0	121	4741
3	INDORE	21	141	45	100	0	157	10263
4	JABALPUR	12	33	37	39	0	73	5736
	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>							
1	AMRAVATI	10	43	26	55	0	60	2837
2	AURANGABAD	4	33	12	102	0	109	2351
3	MUMBAI	18	274	44	198	0	709	28968
4	NAGPUR	7	75	56	218	0	223	9912
5	NASIK	3	19	2	99	0	138	2195
6	NAVI MUMBAI	5	23	5	57	0	228	3063
7	PUNE	2	54	105	147	1	300	8936
8	SOLAPUR	6	15	4	62	0	82	1567
9	THANE	6	69	43	212	0	251	6616
	<b>PUNJAB</b>							
1	AMRITSAR	6	7	0	7	31	23	0
2	JALANDHAR	0	7	0	7	28	17	0
3	LUDHIANA	6	34	0	34	79	42	5
	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>							
1	AJMER	0	5	0	5	47	45	1
2	BHARATPUR	1	4	0	4	28	23	0
3	BIKANER	0	2	0	2	26	24	0
4	JAIPUR	3	28	0	28	176	155	1
5	JODHPUR	1	5	0	5	55	40	1
6	KOTA	1	19	0	19	84	66	2
7	UDAIPUR	1	10	0	10	93	65	0
	<b>TAMIL NADU</b>							
1	CHENNAI	0	28	0	28	40	0	12

Sl. No.	District	Dowry Death	Molestation	Sexual Harassment	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Importation of Girls	Causing Death by Negligence	Total Cog. Crimes Under IPC
2	COIMBATORE	0	4	0	4	14	10	4
3	MADURAI	0	2	0	2	26	18	5
4	SALEM	0	2	0	2	10	10	3
5	THIRUNELVELI	0	3	0	3	15	10	2
6	TRICHY	0	5	0	5	11	6	0
	<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>							
1	AGRA	18	66	0	66	203	131	50
2	ALIGARH	9	15	0	15	52	33	9
3	ALLAHABAD	5	7	0	7	41	39	4
4	BAREILLY	7	26	0	26	61	58	13
5	GORAKHPUR	19	9	0	9	44	39	3
6	KANPUR	28	47	0	47	210	176	30
7	LUCKNOW	20	39	0	39	144	107	24
8	MEERUT	5	6	0	6	90	51	17
9	MORADABAD	8	21	0	21	65	47	4
10	VARANASI	5	17	0	17	46	17	7
	<b>WEST BENGAL</b>							
1	KOLKATA	8	19	0	19	121	78	26
	<b>DELHI</b>							
1	DELHI (CITY)	58	326	0	326	1349	820	35

**Table - 13.13**  
**Women Act and Sati Prevention Act**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incident Representation of Women (P) Act		Sati Prevention Act	
		I	R	I	R
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	925	1.2	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	10	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	3	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	42	0.1	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	1	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	46	0.1	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	11	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0	0	0
27	UTTARANCHAL	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incident Representation of Women (P) Act		Sati Prevention Act	
		I	R	I	R
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0.1	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	1	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>CITIES:</b>				
36	AGRA	0	0	0	0
37	AHMEDABAD	0	0	0	0
38	ALLAHABAD	0	0	0	0
39	AMRITSAR	0	0	0	0
40	ASANSOL	NR	—	NR	—
41	BANGALORE	0	0	0	0
42	BHOPAL	0	0	0	0
43	CHENNAI	0	0	0	0
44	COIMBATORE	1	0.1	0	0
45	DELHI (CITY)	1	0	0	0
46	DHANBAD	NR	—	NR	—
47	FARIDABAD	0	0	0	0
48	HYDERABAD	427	7.7	0	0
49	INDORE	0	0	0	0
50	JABALPUR	0	0	0	0
51	JAIPUR	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incident Representation of Women (P) Act		Sati Prevention Act	
		I	R	I	R
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	—	NR	—
53	KANPUR	0	0	0	0
54	KOCHI	16	1.2	0	0
55	KOLKATA	0	0	0	0
56	LUCKNOW	3	0.1	0	0
57	LUDHIANA	1	0.1	0	0
58	MADURAI	0	0	0	0
59	MEERUT	0	0	0	0
60	MUMBAI	0	0	0	0
61	NAGPUR	0	0	0	0
62	NASIK	0	0	0	0
63	PATNA	0	0	0	0
64	PUNE	0	0	0	0
65	RAJKOT	0	0	0	0
66	SURAT	0	0	0	0
67	VADODARA	0	0	0	0
68	VARANASI	0	0	0	0
69	VIJAYAWADA	0	0	0	0
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table - 13.14**  
**Incidence And Rate Of Violent Crimes During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2602	1555	136	871	1182	214	9
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	83	53	3	33	83	22	2
3	ASSAM	1356	481	40	817	1480	532	14
4	BIHAR	3643	3419	250	888	2159	1291	147
5	CHHATTISGARH	880	529	45	959	207	87	19
6	GOA	36	30	5	12	9	7	0
7	GUJARAT	1226	537	94	286	998	327	19
8	HARYANA	781	467	78	398	449	77	141
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	119	75	11	124	126	4	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1075	1474	33	169	606	24	0
11	JHARKHAND	1507	866	143	567	441	636	48
12	KARNATAKA	1626	1475	74	293	559	178	36
13	KERALA	472	615	111	562	183	176	13
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2425	2870	125	2851	956	166	130
15	MAHARASHTRA	2839	1454	101	1302	985	529	328
16	MANIPUR	209	168	5	20	94	20	17
17	MEGHALAYA	164	47	2	26	55	97	3
18	MIZORAM	31	15	5	52	2	3	0
19	NAGALAND	101	39	9	17	23	11	0
20	ORISSA	987	1151	53	790	522	199	22
21	PUNJAB	738	789	80	298	513	45	84
22	RAJASTHAN	1259	1923	63	1049	2718	60	40
23	SIKKIM	19	11	7	8	6	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1662	2204	19	423	952	158	6
25	TRIPURA	240	25	0	102	93	26	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	7601	7964	1186	1958	4330	905	38
27	UTTARANCHAL	316	279	38	74	183	32	3



Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to Commit Murder	C.H. not amounting to Murder	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dacoity	Preparation & Assembly for Dacoity
28	WEST BENGAL	1594	449	581	709	875	274	421
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>35591</b>	<b>30964</b>	<b>3297</b>	<b>15658</b>	<b>20789</b>	<b>6100</b>	<b>1540</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>							
29	A & N ISLANDS	13	0	0	3	2	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	15	10	6	18	56	5	0
31	D & N HAVELI	3	2	0	6	4	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	7	5	0	0	5	0	0
33	DELHI	547	510	63	381	1627	48	74
34	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	25	32	1	9	4	1	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1698</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>74</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>36202</b>	<b>31523</b>	<b>3367</b>	<b>16075</b>	<b>22487</b>	<b>6154</b>	<b>1614</b>

**Table -13.15  
Incidence And Rate Of Violent Crimes During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Death	Total Violent Crime	Percentage Share to All India	Rate of Violent Crime	Percentage to Total cognigance
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	420	11491	5	15.2	8.8
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	400	0.2	36.7	17.1
3	ASSAM	59	8860	3.8	33.3	24
4	BIHAR	859	23967	10.4	28.9	27.1
5	CHHATTISGARH	70	4220	1.8	20.3	11
6	GOA	2	206	0.1	15.3	8.8
7	GUJARAT	67	6924	3	13.7	6.7
8	HARYANA	285	4026	1.7	19.1	10.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10	1259	0.5	20.7	10.9
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	13	5064	2.2	50.3	26
11	JHARKHAND	217	7255	3.1	27	28.5
12	KARNATAKA	220	12346	5.3	23.4	11.3

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dowry Death	Total Violent Crime	Percentage Share to All India	Rate of Violent Crime	Percentage to Total cognizance
13	KERALA	27	11552	5	36.3	11.1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	609	16305	7.1	27	9
15	MAHARASHTRA	308	18012	7.8	18.6	10.5
16	MANIPUR	0	747	0.3	31.3	30
17	MEGHALAYA	0	553	0.2	24	32.8
18	MIZORAM	0	158	0.1	17.7	7
19	NAGALAND	0	332	0.1	16.7	26.9
20	ORISSA	294	6825	3	18.6	14.6
21	PUNJAB	159	2901	1.3	11.9	10.4
22	RAJASTHAN	376	20683	9	36.6	13.3
23	SIKKIM	0	58	0	10.7	13.1
24	TAMIL NADU	191	12463	5.4	20.1	8.1
25	TRIPURA	16	734	0.3	23	26.2
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2211	38173	16.5	23	21.4
27	UTTARANCHAL	56	1642	0.7	19.4	20.3
28	WEST BENGAL	265	9025	3.9	11.3	14.7
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>6734</b>	<b>226181</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	39	0	11	5.9
30	CHANDIGARH	3	231	0.1	25.6	6.8
31	D & N HAVELI	0	22	0	10	6.3
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	43	0	27.2	18
33	DELHI	113	4202	1.8	30.5	7.7
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	4	0	6.6	11.1
35	PONDICHERY	1	208	0.1	21.4	5.1
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4749</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>6851</b>	<b>230930</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>

**Table - 13.16**  
**Incidence & Rate Of Crime Committed Against Women In States And UTs During 2001**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Incidence</b>	<b>Percentage contribution to All-India Total</b>	<b>Population (in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Rank *</b>	<b>Rank **</b>
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	16477	11.5	757.3	2	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	180	0.1	10.9	8	23
3	ASSAM	4243	3	266.4	12	13
4	BIHAR	5356	3.7	828.8	28	12
5	CHHATTISGARH	3989	2.8	208	4	14
6	GOA	83	0.1	13.4	30	28
7	GUJARAT	5805	4	506	20	9
8	HARYANA	3393	2.4	210.8	11	15
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	890	0.6	60.8	13	20
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1656	1.2	100.7	9	19
11	JHARKHAND	2229	1.6	269.1	26	18
12	KARNATAKA	6002	4.2	527.3	21	8
13	KERALA	5450	3.8	318.4	5	10
14	MADHYA PRADESH	14549	10.1	603.9	1	3
15	MAHARASHTRA	12524	8.7	967.5	17	4
16	MANIPUR	112	0.1	23.9	31	27
17	MEGHALAYA	66	0	23.1	33	29
18	MIZORAM	126	0.1	8.9	15	25
19	NAGALAND	30	0	19.9	34	31
20	ORISSA	5357	3.7	367.1	14	11
21	PUNJAB	2361	1.6	242.9	22	16
22	RAJASTHAN	12175	8.5	564.7	3	5
23	SIKKIM	24	0	5.4	32	32
24	TAMIL NADU	10111	7	621.1	10	6
25	TRIPURA	438	0.3	31.9	16	22
26	UTTAR PRADESH	20227	14.1	1660.5	19	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage contribution to All-India Total	Population (in Lakhs)	Rank *	Rank **
27	UTTARANCHAL	749	0.5	84.8	24	21
28	WEST BENGAL	6570	4.6	802.2	27	7
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>141172</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>10105.62</b>		
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>					
29	A & N ISLANDS	34	0	3.6	23	30
30	CHANDIGARH	150	0.1	9	6	24
31	D & N HAVELI	19	0	2.2	25	33
32	DAMAN & DIU	10	0	1.6	29	34
33	DELHI	2291	1.6	137.8	7	17
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.6	-	-
35	PONDICHERRY	119	0.1	9.7	18	26
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>2623</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>164.53</b>		
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>143795</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10270.15</b>		
36	AGRA	813	4.1	13.2	2	8
37	AHMEDABAD	779	4	45.2	20	9
38	ALLAHABAD	230	1.2	10.5	17	26
39	AMRITSAR	124	0.6	10.1	26	32
40	ASANSOL	NR	-	-	-	-
41	BANGALORE	1258	6.4	56.9	16	4
42	BHOPAL	507	2.6	14.6	6	14
43	CHENNAI	2828	14.4	64.3	4	1
44	COIMBATORE	239	1.2	14.5	21	25
45	DELHI (CITY)	1911	9.7	127.9	23	2
46	DHANBAD	NR	-	-	-	-
47	FARIDABAD	315	1.6	10.6	8	20
48	HYDERABAD	1455	7.4	55.3	13	3
49	INDORE	392	2	16.4	15	17
50	JABALPUR	202	1	11.2	19	27

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence	Percentage contribution to All-India Total	Population (in Lakhs)	Rank *	Rank **
51	JAIPUR	656	3.3	23.2	10	12
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	-	-	-	-
53	KANPUR	975	4.9	26.9	5	5
54	KOCHI	151	0.8	13.6	27	29
55	KOLKATA	539	2.7	132.2	32	13
56	LUCKNOW	704	3.6	22.7	7	11
57	LUDHIANA	380	1.9	14	12	18
58	MADURAI	299	1.5	12	14	21
59	MEERUT	337	1.7	11.7	9	19
60	MUMBAI	853	4.3	163.7	31	7
61	NAGPUR	456	2.3	21.2	18	15
62	NASIK	143	0.7	11.5	25	31
63	PATNA	244	1.2	17.1	24	24
64	PUNE	411	2.1	37.6	28	16
65	RAJKOT	282	1.4	10	11	22
66	SURAT	256	1.3	28.1	30	23
67	VADODARA	146	0.7	14.9	29	30
68	VARANASI	197	1	12.1	22	28
69	VIJAYAWADA	873	4.4	10.1	1	6
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	746	3.8	13.3	3	10
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>19701</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1046.23</b>		

1. \*Rank on the basis of Rate of total cognizable crimes (Col6.)

2. \*\*Rank on the basis of Percentage share (Col4.)

**Table - 13.17**  
**Incidence of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty by Husband and Relatives		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	871	1.2	5.4	765	1	5.2	420	0.6	6.1	5791	7.6	11.8
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	33	3	0.2	55	5	0.4	0	0	0	11	1	0
3	ASSAM	817	3.1	5.1	1070	4	7.3	59	0.2	0.9	1248	4.7	2.5
4	BIHAR	888	1.1	5.5	518	0.6	3.5	859	1	12.5	1558	1.9	3.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	959	4.6	6	171	0.8	1.2	70	0.3	1	840	4	1.7
6	GOA	12	0.9	0.1	6	0.4	0	2	0.1	0	11	0.8	0
7	GUJARAT	286	0.6	1.8	857	1.7	5.9	67	0.1	1	3667	7.2	7.5
8	HARYANA	398	1.9	2.5	297	1.4	2	285	1.4	4.2	1513	7.2	3.1
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	124	2	0.8	105	1.7	0.7	10	0.2	0.1	317	5.2	0.6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	169	1.7	1.1	504	5	3.4	13	0.1	0.2	50	0.5	0.1
11	JHARKHAND	567	2.1	3.5	279	1	1.9	217	0.8	3.2	484	1.8	1
12	KARNATAKA	293	0.6	1.8	271	0.5	1.9	220	0.4	3.2	1755	3.3	3.6
13	KERALA	562	1.8	3.5	97	0.3	0.7	27	0.1	0.4	2561	8	5.2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2851	4.7	17.7	668	1.1	4.6	609	1	8.9	2562	4.2	5.2
15	MAHARASHTRA	1302	1.3	8.1	611	0.6	4.2	308	0.3	4.5	6090	6.3	12.4
16	MANIPUR	20	0.8	0.1	62	2.6	0.4	0	0	0	5	0.2	0
17	MEGHALAYA	26	1.1	0.2	11	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	4	0.2	0
18	MIZORAM	52	5.8	0.3	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	16	1.8	0
19	NAGALAND	17	0.9	0.1	6	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	790	2.2	4.9	434	1.2	3	294	0.8	4.3	1266	3.4	2.6
21	PUNJAB	298	1.2	1.9	324	1.3	2.2	159	0.7	2.3	1128	4.6	2.3
22	RAJASTHAN	1049	1.9	6.5	2165	3.8	14.8	376	0.7	5.5	5532	9.8	11.3
23	SIKKIM	8	1.5	0	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	423	0.7	2.6	607	1	4.1	191	0.3	2.8	815	1.3	1.7
25	TRIPURA	102	3.2	0.6	35	1.1	0.2	16	0.5	0.2	227	7.1	0.5
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1958	1.2	12.2	2879	1.7	19.7	2211	1.3	32.3	7365	4.4	15
27	UTTARANCHAL	74	0.9	0.5	126	1.5	0.9	56	0.7	0.8	301	3.5	0.6

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty by Husband and Relatives		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	709	0.9	4.4	695	0.9	4.7	265	0.3	3.9	3859	4.8	7.8
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>###</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>13621</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>6734</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>48976</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>99.6</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>												
29	A & N ISLANDS	3	0.8	0	2	0.6	0	0	0	0	9	2.5	0
30	CHANDIGARH	18	2	0.1	50	5.5	0.3	3	0.3	0	36	4	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	6	2.7	0	2	0.9	0	0	0	0	4	1.8	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	3	1.9	0	0	0	0	4	2.5	0
33	DELHI	381	2.8	2.4	964	7	6.6	113	0.8	1.6	138	1	0.3
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	9	0.9	0.1	3	0.3	0	1	0.1	0	3	0.3	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1024</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>###</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14645</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6851</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49170</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>100</b>
36	AGRA	66	5	5.2	131	9.9	5.8	62	4.7	11.2	327	24.8	5.3
37	AHMEDABAD	39	0.9	3.1	117	2.6	5.1	7	0.2	1.3	530	11.7	8.6
38	ALLAHABAD	7	0.7	0.6	39	3.7	1.7	7	0.7	1.3	64	6.1	1
39	AMRITSAR	7	0.7	0.6	23	2.3	1	7	0.7	1.3	72	7.1	1.2
40	ASANSOL	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
41	BANGALORE	40	0.7	3.2	56	1	2.5	40	0.7	7.2	229	4	3.7
42	BHOPAL	75	5.2	5.9	45	3.1	2	12	0.8	2.2	123	8.5	2
43	CHENNAI	28	0.4	2.2	0	0	0	13	0.2	2.3	111	1.7	1.8
44	COIMBATORE	4	0.3	0.3	10	0.7	0.4	5	0.3	0.9	28	1.9	0.5
45	DELHI (CITY)	326	2.5	25.9	820	6.4	36	84	0.7	15.1	108	0.8	1.8
46	DHANBAD	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
47	FARIDABAD	11	1	0.9	37	3.5	1.6	9	0.9	1.6	53	5	0.9
48	HYDERABAD	37	0.7	2.9	39	0.7	1.7	24	0.4	4.3	746	13.5	12.1
49	INDORE	50	3.1	4	33	2	1.4	21	1.3	3.8	100	6.1	1.6
50	JABALPUR	64	5.7	5.1	15	1.3	0.7	12	1.1	2.2	39	3.5	0.6
51	JAIPUR	28	1.2	2.2	155	6.7	6.8	16	0.7	2.9	338	14.5	5.5
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape			Kidnapping & Abduction			Dowry Deaths			Cruelty by Husband and Relatives		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
53	KANPUR	47	1.7	3.7	176	6.5	7.7	64	2.4	11.5	356	13.2	5.8
54	KOCHI	10	0.7	0.8	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	62	4.6	1
55	KOLKATA	19	0.1	1.5	78	0.6	3.4	6	0	1.1	207	1.6	3.4
56	LUCKNOW	39	1.7	3.1	107	4.7	4.7	27	1.2	4.9	304	13.4	4.9
57	LUDHIANA	34	2.4	2.7	42	3	1.8	9	0.6	1.6	233	16.7	3.8
58	MADURAI	2	0.2	0.2	18	1.5	0.8	12	1	2.2	24	2	0.4
59	MEERUT	6	0.5	0.5	51	4.4	2.2	9	0.8	1.6	151	12.9	2.4
60	MUMBAI	127	0.8	10.1	12	0.1	0.5	18	0.1	3.2	198	1.2	3.2
61	NAGPUR	39	1.8	3.1	51	2.4	2.2	7	0.3	1.3	218	10.3	3.5
62	NASIK	9	0.8	0.7	9	0.8	0.4	3	0.3	0.5	99	8.6	1.6
63	PATNA	17	1	1.3	7	0.4	0.3	40	2.3	7.2	97	5.7	1.6
64	PUNE	56	1.5	4.4	28	0.7	1.2	2	0.1	0.4	147	3.9	2.4
65	RAJKOT	5	0.5	0.4	38	3.8	1.7	3	0.3	0.5	199	19.9	3.2
66	SURAT	11	0.4	0.9	37	1.3	1.6	20	0.7	3.6	132	4.7	2.1
67	VADODARA	3	0.2	0.2	32	2.1	1.4	0	0	0	90	6	1.5
68	VARANASI	17	1.4	1.3	17	1.4	0.7	15	1.2	2.7	58	4.8	0.9
69	VIJAYAWADA	25	2.5	2	48	4.7	2.1	2	0.2	0.4	520	51.4	8.4
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	13	1	1	6	0.5	0.3	0	0	0	204	15.3	3.3
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6167</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>100</b>

@ Actual based on 2001 census



**Table - 13.18**  
**Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Women During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Molestation			Eve-Teasing Abduction			Importation of Girls			Sati Prevention Act		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3544	4.7	10.4	2271	3	23	7	0	6.1	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	78	7.1	0.2	3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	850	3.2	2.5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	562	0.7	1.6	21	0	0.2	83	0.1	72.8	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1763	8.5	5.2	161	0.8	1.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	17	1.3	0	7	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	756	1.5	2.2	111	0.2	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	478	2.3	1.4	401	1.9	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	310	5.1	0.9	14	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	622	6.2	1.8	288	2.9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	297	1.1	0.9	5	0	0.1	2	0	1.8	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	1665	3.2	4.9	81	0.2	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	1942	6.1	5.7	81	0.3	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	7063	11.7	20.7	751	1.2	7.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	2823	2.9	8.3	1120	1.2	12	1	0	0.9	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	21	0.9	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	25	1.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	52	5.8	0.2	0	0	0	3	0.3	2.6	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	6	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	1655	4.5	4.8	458	1.2	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	372	1.5	1.1	47	0.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	2878	5.1	8.4	56	0.1	0.6	1	0	0.9	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	14	2.6	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1773	2.9	5.2	1012	1.6	10	14	0	12.3	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	58	1.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	2870	1.7	8.4	2575	1.6	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTARANCHAL	103	1.2	0.3	84	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0

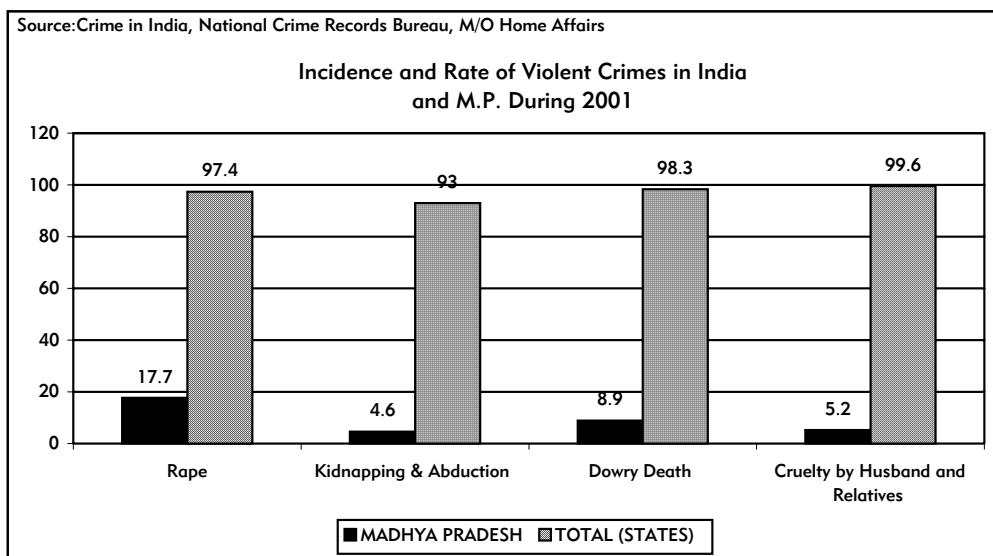
Sl. No.	State/UT	Molestation			Eve-Teasing Abduction			Importation of Girls			Sati Prevention Act		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	954	1.2	2.8	48	0.1	0.5	3	0	2.6	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>33537</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>9613</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>												
29	A & N ISLANDS	19	5.3	0.1	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	24	2.7	0.1	15	1.7	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	7	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	502	3.6	1.5	90	0.7	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	35	3.6	0.1	27	2.8	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>34124</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9746</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
36	AGRA	110	8.3	4.3	114	8.6	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	AHMEDABAD	54	1.2	2.1	27	0.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	ALLAHABAD	20	1.9	0.8	88	8.4	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	AMRITSAR	9	0.9	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	ASANSOL	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-
41	BANGALORE	223	3.9	8.6	51	0.9	2.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	BHOPAL	200	13.7	7.7	52	3.6	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	CHENNAI	70	1.1	2.7	209	3.3	8.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	COIMBATORE	19	1.3	0.7	38	2.6	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	DELHI (CITY)	392	3.1	15.1	78	0.6	3.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	DHANBAD	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-
47	FARIDABAD	16	1.5	0.6	184	17.4	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	HYDERABAD	118	2.1	4.6	27	0.5	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	INDORE	141	8.6	5.4	45	2.7	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	JABALPUR	33	3	1.3	37	3.3	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	JAIPUR	105	4.5	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	Molestation			Eve-Teasing Abduction			Importation of Girls			Sati Prevention Act		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
53	KANPUR	106	3.9	4.1	213	7.9	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	KOCHI	44	3.2	1.7	3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	KOLKATA	165	1.2	6.4	37	0.3	1.5	2	0	6.5	0	0	0
56	LUCKNOW	75	3.3	2.9	148	6.5	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	LUDHIANA	45	3.2	1.7	13	0.9	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	MADURAI	20	1.7	0.8	52	4.4	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	MEERUT	18	1.5	0.7	98	8.4	4.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	MUMBAI	274	1.7	10.6	44	0.3	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	NAGPUR	75	3.5	2.9	56	2.6	2.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	NASIK	19	1.6	0.7	2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	PATNA	21	1.2	0.8	0	0	0	28	1.6	90.3	0	0	0
64	PUNE	54	1.4	2.1	105	2.8	4.4	1	0	3.2	0	0	0
65	RAJKOT	19	1.9	0.7	12	1.2	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	SURAT	10	0.4	0.4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	VADODARA	11	0.7	0.4	10	0.7	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	VARANASI	5	0.4	0.2	81	6.7	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	VIJAYAWADA	84	8.3	3.2	122	12.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	33	2.5	1.3	462	34.8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>2588</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2409</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Sl. No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act			Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1332	1.8	15.1	925	1.2	88	551	0.7	17.1	16477	21.8	11.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	16.5	0.1
3	ASSAM	6	0	0.1	10	0	1	179	0.7	5.6	4243	15.9	3
4	BIHAR	29	0	0.3	3	0	0.3	835	1	25.9	5356	6.5	3.7
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	13	0.1	0.4	3989	19.2	2.8
6	GOA	28	2.1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	6.2	0.1
7	GUJARAT	61	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5805	11.5	4
8	HARYANA	21	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3393	16.1	2.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0.1	0.3	890	14.6	0.6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	3	0	0.1	1656	16.4	1.2
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	0	0	0	0	375	1.4	11.6	2229	8.3	1.6
12	KARNATAKA	1356	2.6	15.4	0	0	0	361	0.7	11.2	6002	11.4	4.2
13	KERALA	132	0.4	1.5	42	0.1	4	6	0	0.2	5450	17.1	3.8
14	MADHYA PRADESH	15	0	0.2	0	0	0	30	0	0.9	14549	24.1	10.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	233	0.2	2.6	9	0	0.9	27	0	0.8	12524	12.9	8.7
16	MANIPUR	4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	4.7	0.1
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	2.9	0
18	MIZORAM	2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	14.1	0.1
19	NAGALAND	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	1.5	0
20	ORISSA	24	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	436	1.2	13.5	5357	14.6	3.7
21	PUNJAB	32	0.1	0.4	1	0	0.1	0	0	0	2361	9.7	1.6
22	RAJASTHAN	68	0.1	0.8	46	0.1	4.4	4	0	0.1	12175	21.6	8.5
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	4.4	0
24	TAMIL NADU	5232	8.4	59.5	11	0	1	33	0.1	1	10111	16.3	7
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	13.7	0.3
26	UTTAR PRADESH	26	0	0.3	3	0	0.3	340	0.2	10.6	20227	12.2	14.1
27	UTTARANCHAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0.2	749	8.8	0.5
28	WEST BENGAL	31	0	0.4	0	0	0	6	0	0.2	6570	8.2	4.6
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>8656</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3213</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>141172</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>98.2</b>

Sl. No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act			Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>												
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	9.6	0
30	CHANDIGARH	3	0.3	0	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	150	16.6	0.1
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	8.6	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	3	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6.3	0
33	DELHI	95	0.7	1.1	1	0	0.1	7	0.1	0.2	2291	16.6	1.6
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	39	4	0.4	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.1	119	12.2	0.1
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2623</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>8796</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3222</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>143795</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>CITIES:</b>												
36	AGRA	3	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	61.5	4.1
37	AHMEDABAD	5	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	779	17.2	4
38	ALLAHABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5	1.5	230	21.9	1.2
39	AMRITSAR	6	0.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	12.3	0.6
40	ASANSOL	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	0	0	0
41	BANGALORE	356	6.3	9.8	0	0	0	263	4.6	79.9	1258	22.1	6.4
42	BHOPAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	34.8	2.6
43	CHENNAI	2397	37.3	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	2828	44	14.4
44	COIMBATORE	134	9.3	3.7	1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	239	16.5	1.2
45	DELHI (CITY)	95	0.7	2.6	1	0	0.2	7	0.1	2.1	1911	14.9	9.7
46	DHANBAD	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	0	0	0
47	FARIDABAD	5	0.5	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	315	29.9	1.6
48	HYDERABAD	31	0.6	0.9	427	7.7	95	6	0.1	1.8	1455	26.3	7.4
49	INDORE	2	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	392	23.9	2
50	JABALPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.6	202	18.1	1
51	JAIPUR	13	0.6	0.4	0	0	0	1	0	0.3	656	28.2	3.3
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	NR	-	-	0	0	0
53	KANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.5	4	975	36.2	4.9

Sl. No.	State/UT	Immoral Traffic (P) Act			Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act			Dowry Prohibition Act			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
54	KOCHI	15	1.1	0.4	16	1.2	3.6	0	0	0	151	11.1	0.8
55	KOLKATA	25	0.2	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	539	4.1	2.7
56	LUCKNOW	1	0	0	3	0.1	0.7	0	0	0	704	31.1	3.6
57	LUDHIANA	3	0.2	0.1	1	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	380	27.2	1.9
58	MADURAI	171	14.3	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	25	1.5
59	MEERUT	4	0.3	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	337	28.9	1.7
60	MUMBAI	180	1.1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	853	5.2	4.3
61	NAGPUR	7	0.3	0.2	0	0	0	3	0.1	0.9	456	21.5	2.3
62	NASIK	2	0.2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	12.4	0.7
63	PATNA	13	0.8	0.4	0	0	0	21	1.2	6.4	244	14.3	1.2
64	PUNE	18	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	411	10.9	2.1
65	RAJKOT	6	0.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	282	28.1	1.4
66	SURAT	45	1.6	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	9.1	1.3
67	VADODARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	9.8	0.7
68	VARANASI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.3	1.2	197	16.3	1
69	VIJAYAWADA	70	6.9	1.9	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.6	873	86.4	4.4
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	26	2	0.7	0	0	0	2	0.2	0.6	746	56.1	3.8
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>3633</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19701</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>100</b>



**Table - 13.19**  
**Age-Group -Wise Victims Of Incest (Rape) Cases During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	8	0	1	7	0	0	0	8
4	BIHAR	8	0	2	5	1	0	0	8
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0	3	1	1	1	0	6
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
11	JHARKHAND	12	1	3	4	2	2	0	12
12	KARNATAKA	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	5
13	KERALA	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	301	10	39	66	130	56	0	301
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	1	5	6	4	4	0	20
16	MANIPUR	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	MEGHALAYA	5	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20	ORISSA	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	18	1	1	7	8	1	0	18
23	SIKKIM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	TAMIL NADU	21	0	2	4	13	2	0	21
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
27	UTTARANCHAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>427</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>								
29	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
30	CHANDIGARH	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	9	3	3	2	1	0	0	9
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	AGRA	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
37	AHMEDABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	ALLAHABAD	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
39	AMRITSAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	ASANSOL	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
41	BANGALORE	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
42	BHOPAL	8	2	5	1	0	0	0	8
43	CHENNAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	COIMBATORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	DELHI (CITY)	7	2	2	2	1	0	0	7
46	DHANBAD	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
47	FARIDABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	HYDERABAD	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
49	INDORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	JABALPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	JAIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
53	KANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	KOCHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
55	KOLKATA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	LUCKNOW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	LUDHIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	MADURAI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	MEERUT	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
60	MUMBAI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
61	NAGPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	NASIK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	PATNA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	PUNE	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
65	RAJKOT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
66	SURAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	VADODARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	VARANASI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	VIJAYAWADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 13.20**  
**Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Other (Rape) Cases During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	867	57	136	254	326	80	14	867
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	33	0	0	1	28	4	0	33
3	ASSAM	809	8	72	238	370	119	2	809
4	BIHAR	880	1	13	193	561	112	0	880
5	CHHATTISGARH	953	25	188	217	383	136	4	953
6	GOA	12	3	7	1	0	1	0	12
7	GUJARAT	284	15	23	85	125	36	0	284
8	HARYANA	398	34	62	125	134	40	3	398
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	124	20	15	43	35	9	2	124
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	167	0	24	40	83	20	0	167
11	JHARKHAND	555	8	0	0	476	71	0	555
12	KARNATAKA	288	21	63	61	122	21	0	288
13	KERALA	558	18	46	125	305	64	0	558
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2550	76	265	491	1120	571	27	2550
15	MAHARASHTRA	1282	88	147	413	499	131	4	1282
16	MANIPUR	18	1	1	4	9	2	1	18
17	MEGHALAYA	21	2	2	3	13	1	0	21
18	MIZORAM	52	0	0	30	14	8	0	52
19	NAGALAND	16	0	0	8	6	2	0	16
20	ORISSA	786	8	9	294	401	74	0	786
21	PUNJAB	298	8	30	137	98	24	1	298
22	RAJASTHAN	1031	15	43	222	598	146	7	1031
23	SIKKIM	7	0	0	4	2	1	0	7
24	TAMIL NADU	402	6	13	170	179	32	2	402
25	TRIPURA	102	0	0	50	47	5	0	102
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1955	34	120	406	1081	314	0	1955
27	UTTARANCHAL	74	6	7	16	38	7	0	74

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
28	WEST BENGAL	709	4	3	5	594	103	0	709
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>15231</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>1289</b>	<b>3636</b>	<b>7647</b>	<b>2134</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>15231</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>								
29	A & N ISLANDS	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
30	CHANDIGARH	16	0	8	4	2	3	0	17
31	D & N HAVELI	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	372	45	78	152	58	41	0	374
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	9	3	2	2	1	1	0	9
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>408</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>15636</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1377</b>	<b>3799</b>	<b>7711</b>	<b>2179</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>15639</b>
36	AGRA	64	5	5	30	19	5	0	64
37	AHMEDABAD	39	2	5	3	22	7	0	39
38	ALLAHABAD	6	0	0	2	4	0	0	6
39	AMRITSAR	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	7
40	ASANSOL	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
41	BANGALORE	37	0	4	17	11	5	0	37
42	BHOPAL	67	3	15	21	23	5	0	67
43	CHENNAI	28	0	0	8	17	3	0	28
44	COIMBATORE	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
45	DELHI (CITY)	319	32	53	137	58	41	0	321
46	DHANBAD	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
47	FARIDABAD	11	0	3	4	3	1	0	11
48	HYDERABAD	35	0	0	10	22	3	0	35
49	INDORE	50	0	3	11	31	5	0	50
50	JABALPUR	64	2	5	23	29	5	0	64
51	JAIPUR	28	1	2	6	14	5	0	28
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

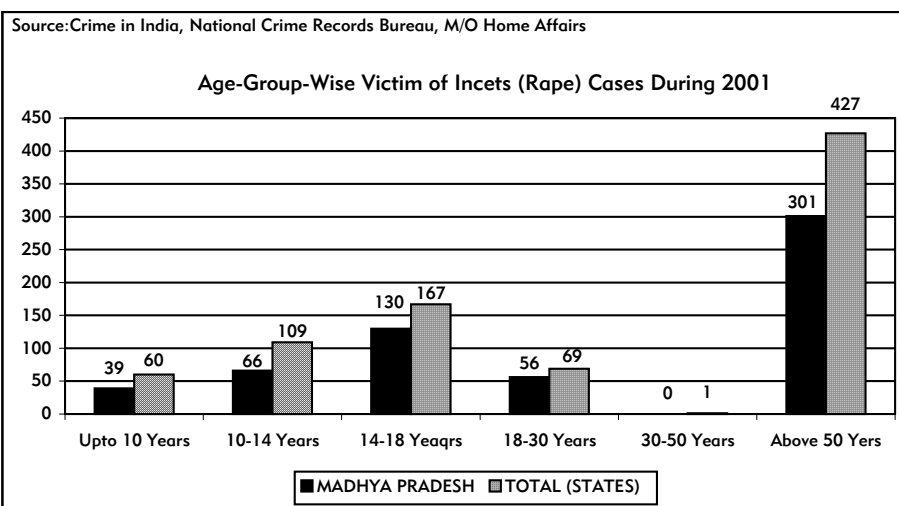
Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
53	KANPUR	47	2	5	4	32	4	0	47
54	KOCHI	10	0	1	1	7	1	0	10
55	KOLKATA	19	4	3	5	6	1	0	19
56	LUCKNOW	39	0	8	13	12	6	0	39
57	LUDHIANA	34	3	3	17	11	0	0	34
58	MADURAI	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
59	MEERUT	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
60	MUMBAI	126	12	30	42	39	3	0	126
61	NAGPUR	39	11	2	13	13	0	0	39
62	NASIK	9	0	1	4	3	1	0	9
63	PATNA	17	0	1	10	6	0	0	17
64	PUNE	53	3	8	25	11	5	1	53
65	RAJKOT	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
66	SURAT	11	3	1	3	4	0	0	11
67	VADODARA	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
68	VARANASI	17	2	2	5	6	2	0	17
69	VIJAYAWADA	25	3	10	6	4	2	0	25
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	13	0	0	5	8	0	0	13
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1233</b>

**Table - 13.21**  
**Age-Group-Wise Victims Of Rape Cases (Total) During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						Total Victims
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	871	57	138	254	328	80	14	871
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	33	0	0	1	28	4	0	33
3	ASSAM	817	8	73	245	370	119	2	817
4	BIHAR	888	1	15	198	562	112	0	888
5	CHHATTISGARH	959	25	191	218	384	137	4	959
6	GOA	12	3	7	1	0	1	0	12
7	GUJARAT	286	15	23	87	125	36	0	286
8	HARYANA	398	34	62	125	134	40	3	398
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	124	20	15	43	35	9	2	124
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	169	0	24	41	84	20	0	169
11	JHARKHAND	567	9	3	4	478	73	0	567
12	KARNATAKA	293	24	63	62	123	21	0	293
13	KERALA	562	19	46	126	306	64	1	562
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2851	86	304	557	1250	627	27	2851
15	MAHARASHTRA	1302	89	152	419	503	135	4	1302
16	MANIPUR	20	3	1	4	9	2	1	20
17	MEGHALAYA	26	3	2	4	14	3	0	26
18	MIZORAM	52	0	0	30	14	8	0	52
19	NAGALAND	17	0	0	8	6	3	0	17
20	ORISSA	790	8	9	297	402	74	0	790
21	PUNJAB	298	8	30	137	98	24	1	298
22	RAJASTHAN	1049	16	44	229	606	147	7	1049
23	SIKKIM	8	1	0	4	2	1	0	8
24	TAMIL NADU	423	6	15	174	192	34	2	423
25	TRIPURA	102	0	0	50	47	5	0	102
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1958	34	122	406	1082	314	0	1958
27	UTTARANCHAL	74	6	7	16	38	7	0	74

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
28	WEST BENGAL	709	4	3	5	594	103	0	709
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>15658</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>3745</b>	<b>7814</b>	<b>2203</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>15658</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>								
29	A & N ISLANDS	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
30	CHANDIGARH	18	0	8	4	4	3	0	19
31	D & N HAVELI	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	381	48	81	154	59	41	0	383
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	9	3	2	2	1	1	0	9
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>420</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>16075</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1440</b>	<b>3911</b>	<b>7881</b>	<b>2248</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>16078</b>
36	AGRA	66	5	5	31	20	5	0	66
37	AHMEDABAD	39	2	5	3	22	7	0	39
38	ALLAHABAD	7	1	0	2	4	0	0	7
39	AMRITSAR	7	0	3	2	2	0	0	7
40	ASANSOL	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
41	BANGALORE	40	2	4	18	11	5	0	40
42	BHOPAL	75	5	20	22	23	5	0	75
43	CHENNAI	28	0	0	8	17	3	0	28
44	COIMBATORE	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
45	DELHI (CITY)	326	34	55	139	59	41	0	328
46	DHANBAD	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
47	FARIDABAD	11	0	3	4	3	1	0	11
48	HYDERABAD	37	0	0	10	24	3	0	37
49	INDORE	50	0	3	11	31	5	0	50
50	JABALPUR	64	2	5	23	29	5	0	64
51	JAIPUR	28	1	2	6	14	5	0	28
52	JAMSHEDPUR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Victims						
			Upto 10 Years	10-14 Years	14-18 Years	18 - 30 Years	30 - 50 Years	Above 50 Years	Total Victims
53	KANPUR	47	2	5	4	32	4	0	47
54	KOCHI	10	0	1	1	7	1	0	10
55	KOLKATA	19	4	3	5	6	1	0	19
56	LUCKNOW	39	0	8	13	12	6	0	39
57	LUDHIANA	34	3	3	17	11	0	0	34
58	MADURAI	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
59	MEERUT	6	1	0	4	1	0	0	6
60	MUMBAI	127	12	30	43	39	3	0	127
61	NAGPUR	39	11	2	13	13	0	0	39
62	NASIK	9	0	1	4	3	1	0	9
63	PATNA	17	0	1	10	6	0	0	17
64	PUNE	56	3	9	25	12	6	1	56
65	RAJKOT	5	1	0	3	1	0	0	5
66	SURAT	11	3	1	3	4	0	0	11
67	VADODARA	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
68	VARANASI	17	2	2	5	6	2	0	17
69	VIJAYAWADA	25	3	10	6	4	2	0	25
70	VISHAKHAPATNAM	13	0	0	5	8	0	0	13
	<b>TOTAL (CITIES)</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1263</b>



**Table - 13.22**  
**Incidence(R), Rate (R) And Percentage Contribution (P) To All India Total Of Crimes Committed**  
**Against Children During 2001**

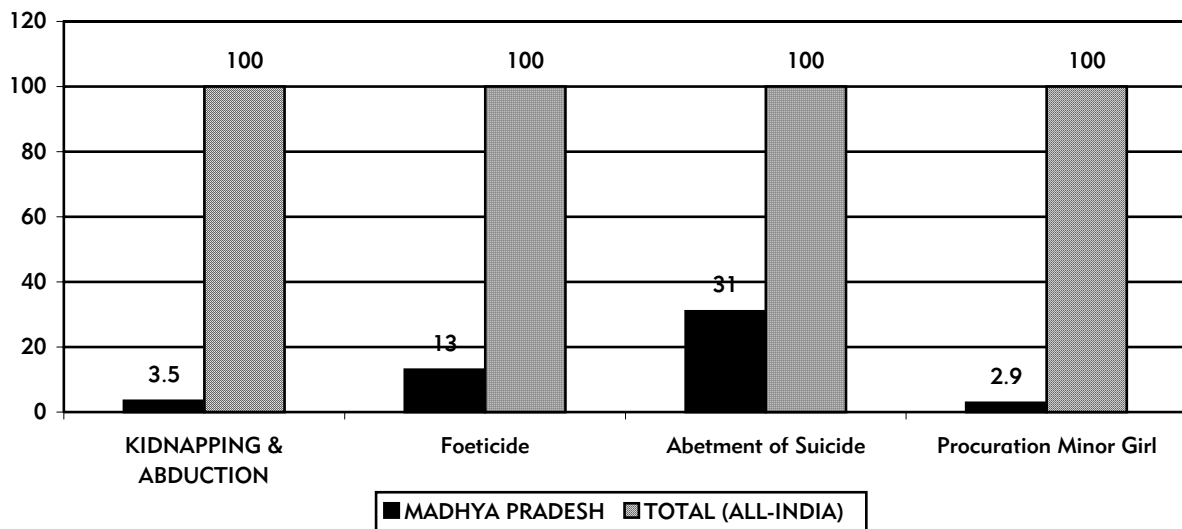
Sl. No.	STATE/UT	INFANTICIDE		
		I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	0	0.8
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0	4.5
6	GOA	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	0	0.8
8	HARYANA	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	2.3
12	KARNATAKA	17	0	12.8
13	KERALA	1	0	0.8
14	MADHYA PRADESH	31	0.1	23.3
15	MAHARASHTRA	26	0	19.5
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	3	0	2.3
22	RAJASTHAN	3	0	2.3
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0.8
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	39	0	29.3
27	UTTARANCHAL	0	0	0



Sl. No.	STATE/UT	INFANTICIDE		
		I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99.2</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>			
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
33	DELHI	1	0	0.8
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage Contribution to All India Total of Crimes Committed against Children During 2001



**Table - 13.23**  
**Incidence(R), Rate (R) And Percentage Contribution (P) To All India Total Of Crimes Committed**  
**Against Children During 2001**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction			Foeticide			Abentment of Suicide			Procuration Minor Girl		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	57	0.1	2	0	0	0	7	0	27	12	0	8.7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	18	0.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	26	0	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	12
5	CHHATTISGARH	46	0.2	1.6	5	0	9.1	1	0	3.8	0	0	0
6	GOA	6	0.4	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	1.4
7	GUJARAT	120	0.2	4.2	4	0	7.3	0	0	0	18	0	13
8	HARYANA	124	0.6	4.4	3	0	5.5	0	0	0	5	0	3.6
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	20	0.3	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	15	0.1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	4	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.7
12	KARNATAKA	14	0	0.5	1	0	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	28	0.1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2.9
14	MADHYA PRADESH	100	0.2	3.5	7	0	13	8	0	31	4	0	2.9
15	MAHARASHTRA	210	0.2	7.4	17	0	31	4	0	15	21	0	15
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	22	0.1	0.8	0	0	0	4	0	15	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	35	0.1	1.2	7	0	13	0	0	0	7	0	5.1
22	RAJASTHAN	62	0.1	2.2	8	0	15	1	0	3.8	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	7	0	0.2	0	0	0	1	0	3.8	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1185	0.7	42	1	0	1.8	0	0	0	29	0	21

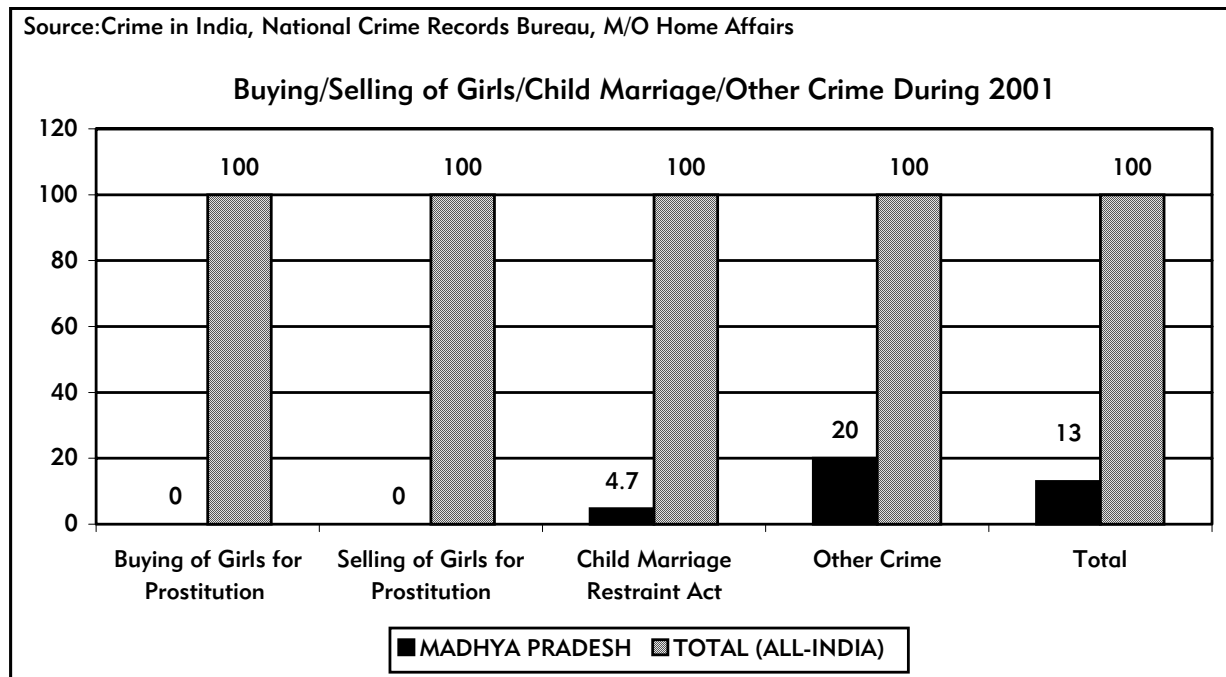
Sl. No.	State/UT	Kidnapping & Abduction			Foeticide			Abentment of Suicide			Procuration Minor Girl		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
27	UTTARANCHAL	16	0.2	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	5.1
28	WEST BENGAL	86	0.1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	6.5
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>2201</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>												
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	32	3.6	1.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	612	4.4	22	2	0	3.6	0	0	0	3	0	2.2
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>2845</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table - 13.24**  
**Buying/Selling of Girls/ Child Marriage/Other Crime**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution			Selling of Girls for Prostitution			Child Marriage Restraint Act			Other Crime			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	7.1	47	0.1	1.3	270	0.4	2.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0.1	0.2
4	BIHAR	1	0	17	1	0	13	2	0	2.4	18	0	0.5	83	0.1	0.8
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	354	1.7	9.6	585	2.8	5.4
6	GOA	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0.9	0.3	34	2.5	0.3
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	13	190	0.4	5.2	572	1.1	5.3
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	2	0	25	0	0	0	74	0.4	2	363	1.7	3.4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.1	0.2	82	1.3	0.8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	28	0.3	0.3
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.1	0.5	41	0.2	0.4
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3.5	7	0	0.2	72	0.1	0.7
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3.5	63	0.2	1.7	247	0.8	2.3
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4.7	740	1.2	20	1425	2.4	13
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	0	17	1	0	13	43	0	51	473	0.5	13	1621	1.7	15
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.1	0.6	68	0.2	0.6
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.1	0.4	123	0.5	1.1
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	12	29	0.1	0.8	218	0.4	2
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.9	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0.2	61	0.1	0.6
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	17	1	0	13	1	0	1.2	1440	0.9	39	3709	2.2	34
27	UTTARANCHAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.1	0.1	46	0.5	0.4

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buying of Girls for Prostitution			Selling of Girls for Prostitution			Child Marriage Restraint Act			Other Crime			Total		
		I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	3	0	50	2	0	25	0	0	0	52	0.1	1.4	167	0.2	1.5
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>3575</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>9838</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>91</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>															
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.2	2.4	11	1.2	0.3	58	6.4	0.5
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	NR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	99	0.7	2.7	912	6.6	8.4
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.5	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>9</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3685</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10814</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs



**Table - 13.25**

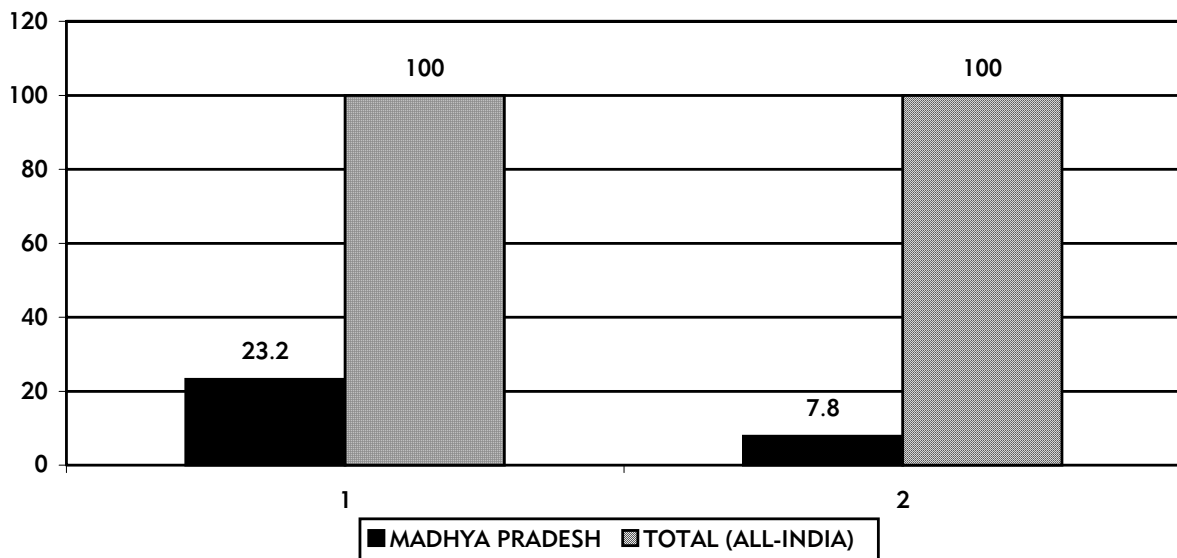
**Incidence(I), Rate (R) and Percentage Contribution to All India (P) Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Castes During 2001**

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	69	0.1	5.2	22	0	5.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	35	0	2.7	8	0	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	52	0.3	4	8	0	2
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	15	0	1.1	20	0	5
8	HARYANA	25	0.1	1.9	15	0.1	3.8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	7	0.1	0.5	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	0.1	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	11	0	0.8	4	0	1
12	KARNATAKA	20	0	1.5	1	0	0.3
13	KERALA	75	0.2	5.7	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	305	0.5	23.2	31	0.1	7.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	51	0.1	3.9	5	0	1.3
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	44	0.1	3.3	7	0	1.8
21	PUNJAB	10	0	0.8	4	0	1
22	RAJASTHAN	151	0.3	11.5	35	0.1	8.8
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	2	0.4	0.5
24	TAMIL NADU	27	0	2.1	16	0	4
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	412	0.2	31.3	219	0.1	54.8
27	UTTARANCHAL	2	0	0.2	3	0	0.8

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		I	R	P	I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	3	0	0.2	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>1315</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

Percentage of Crimes Committed against Scheduled Castes During 2001



**Table - 13.26**  
**Incidence Of Crimes Committed Against Scheduled Tribes During 2001**

Sl. No.	STATE/UT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		I	R	P	I	R	P
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	21	0	3.7	5	0	7.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	5	0.5	0.9	7	0.6	10
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	4	0	0.7	1	0	1.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	87	0.4	15	5	0	7.5
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	23	0	4	6	0	9
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	22	0.1	3.8	6	0	9
12	KARNATAKA	2	0	0.3	0	0	0
13	KERALA	23	0.1	4	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	238	0.4	42	14	0	21
15	MAHARASHTRA	60	0.1	11	4	0	6
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	2	0.2	0.3	1	0.1	1.5
19	NAGALAND	6	0.3	1	5	0.3	7.5
20	ORISSA	28	0.1	4.9	6	0	9
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	45	0.1	7.9	7	0	10
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	2	0	0.3	0	0	0
25	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	UTTAR PRADESH	3	0	0.5	0	0	0
27	UTTARANCHAL	1	0	0.2	0	0	0

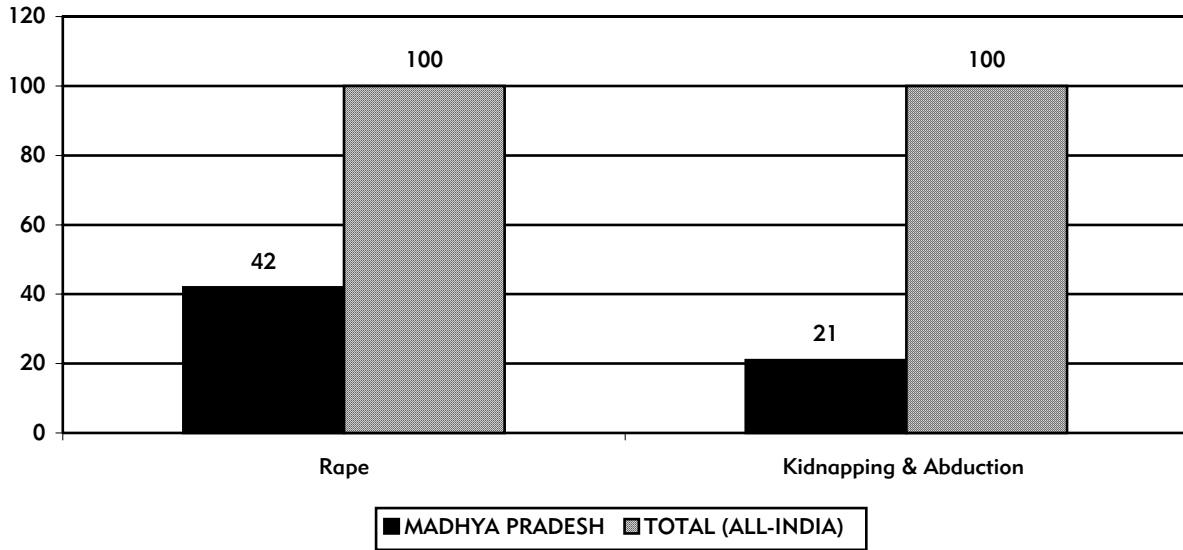


Sl. No.	STATE/UT	RAPE			KIDNAPPING & ABDUCTION		
		I	R	P	I	R	P
28	WEST BENGAL	1	0	0.2	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (STATES)</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>						
29	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	PONDICHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>TOTAL (UTs)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

@ Based on Census 2001

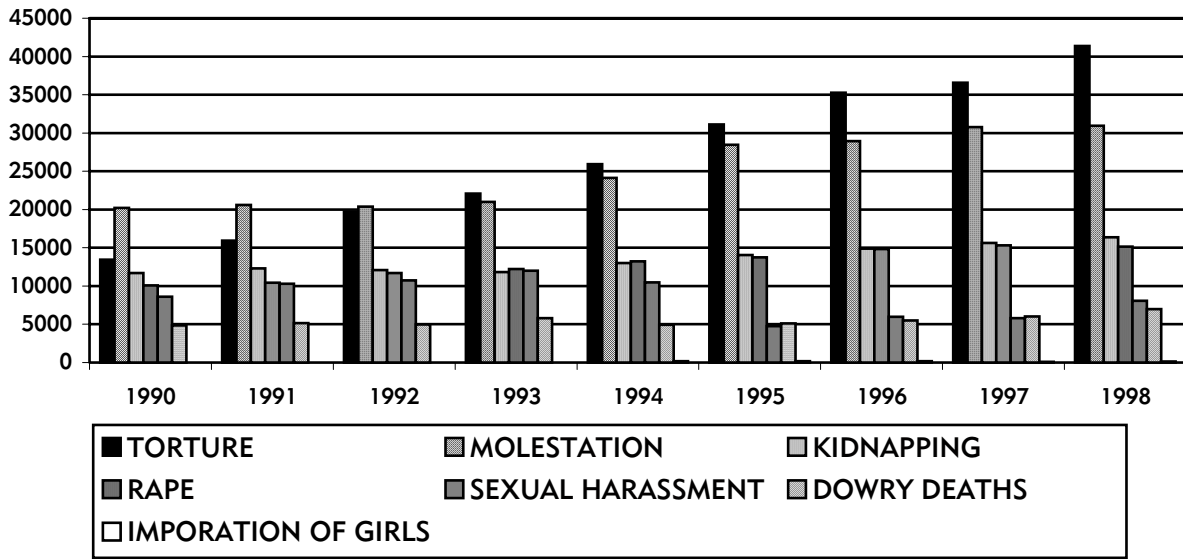
Source: Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, M/O Home Affairs

### Percentage of Crimes Committed against Scheduled Tribes During 2001



Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.04

### Crime Against Women (incidence of crime in number)



**Table - 13.27**  
**Year wise Reported Violence against Women to M.P. Police Head Quarters**

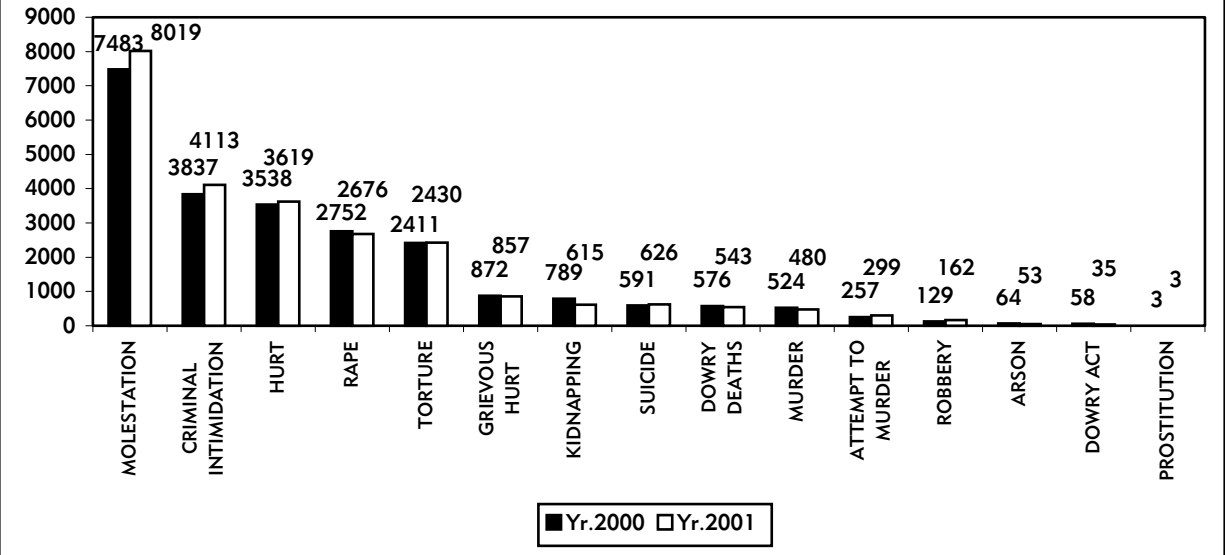
<b>HEAD</b>	<b>Year 2000</b>	<b>Year 2001</b>	<b>Year 2002</b>
MOLESTATION	7483	8019	7038
CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION	3837	4113	5480
HURT	3538	3619	3494
RAPE	2752	2676	2784
TORTURE	2411	2430	2910
GRIEVOUS HURT	872	857	731
KIDNAPPING	789	615	555
SUICIDE	591	626	602
DOWRY DEATHS	576	543	647
MURDER	524	480	470
ATTEMPT TO MURDER	257	299	240
ROBBERY	129	162	164
ARSON	64	53	51
DOWRY ACT	58	35	35
PROSTITUTION	3	3	3

**Table - 13.28**  
**Reported Violence Against Women**

<b>HEAD</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	270	250	318
DOWRY TORTURE	114	203	220
RAPE	84	118	136
DOWRY DEATHS	68	90	87
MURDER	35	39	77

Source:Adhikar Vahini , State Commission for Women, Annual Report Addition 3-2002

**Reported Violence against Women to M.P.P.H.Q.**



**Table - 13.29**

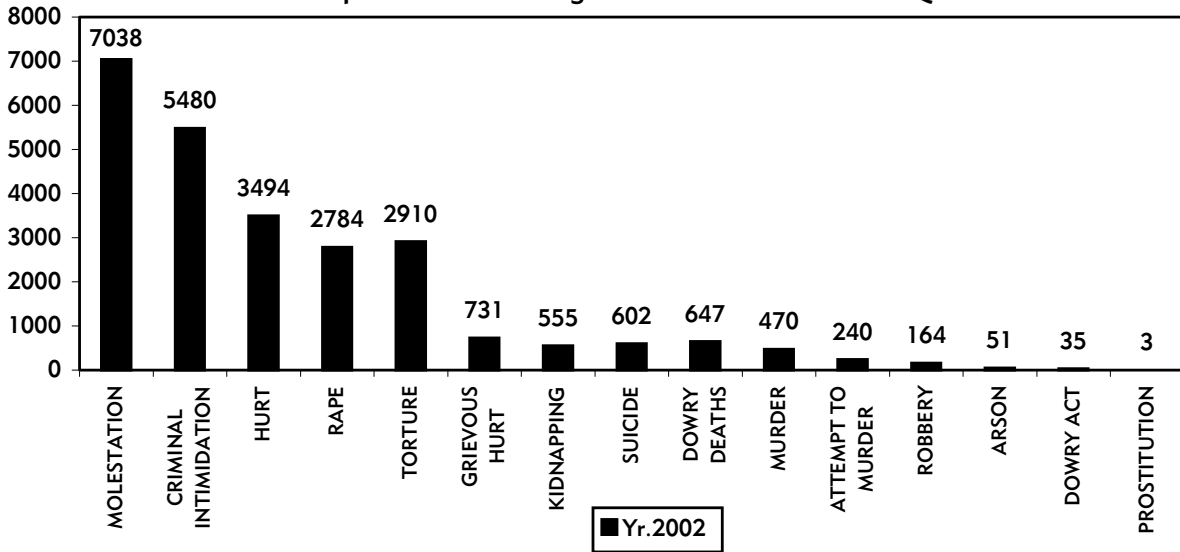
**Crimes Against Women as per IPC Source: M.P.P.H.Q. Jan-Dec-2001**

Districts	302	307	323/ 324	325/ 326	354/ 509	363/ 366	376	306	304-B	498-A	341/ 294/ 508	392	372/ 373	314- DRY- AO	435/ 436	Total
Gwalior	19	15	91	28	149	19	50	9	21	49	41	18	0	6	1	516
Shivpuri	12	10	39	17	185	11	61	11	7	25	9	0	2	0	4	393
Guna	10	6	159	17	347	12	106	21	5	86	109	1	0	1	2	882
Morena	8	6	69	19	79	15	31	10	29	34	205	10	0	0	2	517
Sheopur	3	1	26	5	51	7	20	1	5	14	37	1	0	0	0	171
Datia	9	1	57	17	57	8	12	1	8	18	68	2	0	0	1	259
Bhind	16	14	62	42	76	13	27	13	26	51	35	1	1	6	0	383
Indore	23	19	110	24	365	34	72	36	16	149	417	9	0	1	0	1275
Dhar	18	8	96	25	187	15	66	36	3	91	244	2	0	0	1	792
Jhabua	17	23	44	28	128	63	26	11	4	13	37	0	0	0	0	394
Khargone	7	7	124	25	192	9	44	7	3	19	98	0	0	0	0	535
Barwani	11	5	11	10	94	4	28	10	4	10	34	0	0	0	0	221
Khandwa	11	5	68	15	199	11	54	16	8	44	36	1	0	0	0	468
Ujjain	7	11	71	13	194	31	60	11	9	107	427	14	0	0	1	956
Mandsor	2	5	29	20	113	6	32	5	11	20	122	2	0	0	3	370

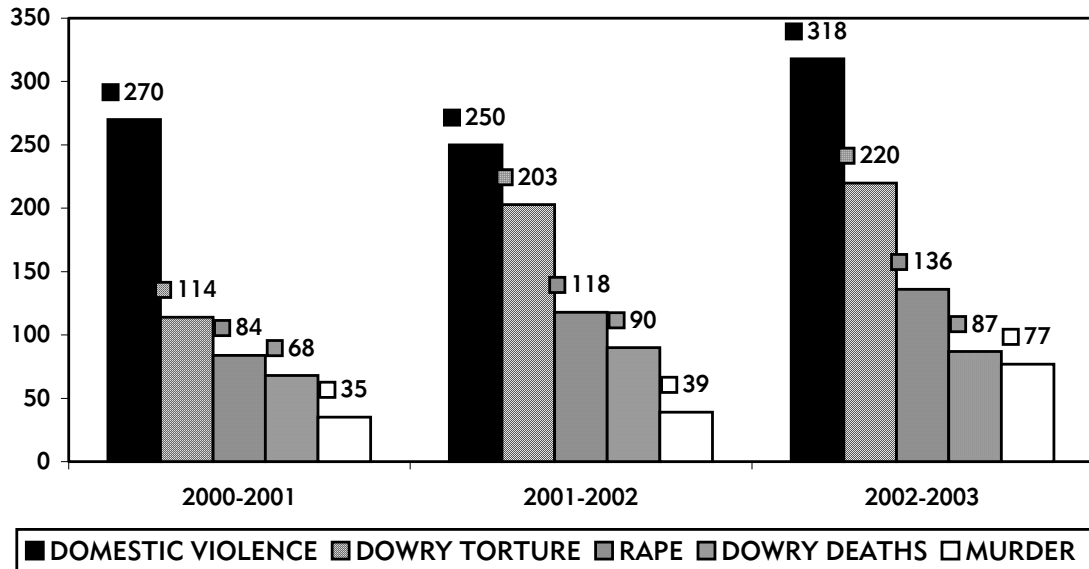
Districts	302	307	323/ 324	325/ 326	354/ 509	363/ 366	376	306	304-B	498-A	341/ 294/ 508	392	372/ 373	314- DRY- AO	435/ 436	Total
Neemach	6	1	11	7	102	4	36	7	2	88	76	1	0	0	3	344
Ratlam	12	7	51	23	152	16	63	9	5	55	128	1	0	0	0	522
Dewas	11	12	17	10	445	11	66	12	12	99	81	6	0	0	0	782
Shajapur	7	3	44	8	324	7	73	12	5	64	20	3	0	0	1	571
Jabalpur	20	15	243	38	307	20	99	37	25	87	55	17	0	2	2	967
Katni	7	4	90	9	118	2	21	14	8	49	24	4	0	1	0	351
Chhindwara	18	25	130	79	235	15	90	30	12	109	34	0	0	1	4	782
Seoni	6	3	33	15	129	8	41	13	10	23	44	2	0	9	3	339
Narsinghpur	9	5	86	17	174	9	67	8	21	40	90	1	0	0	2	529
Sagar	17	13	414	30	479	17	123	36	26	128	8	0	0	4	0	1295
Panna	5	2	23	8	103	10	39	7	22	43	32	0	0	1	0	295
Damoh	9	5	58	9	189	7	59	18	28	58	27	1	0	0	1	469
Chhatarpur	11	7	82	27	202	17	65	18	19	40	10	0	0	0	0	498
Tikamgarh	8	1	84	28	163	4	83	6	17	28	23	13	0	0	1	459
Mandla	10	2	56	10	152	9	46	26	4	46	56	1	0	0	3	421
Dindori	12	0	22	8	71	2	24	4	0	4	50	0	0	1	0	198
Balaghat	11	4	86	22	169	8	158	12	11	48	130	0	0	0	0	659
Rewa	7	2	96	30	105	18	32	17	18	28	199	3	0	0	2	557
Satna	16	4	149	37	162	7	95	17	21	59	88	7	0	0	4	666
Sidhi	12	1	70	25	107	29	40	19	21	59	35	4	0	0	0	422
Shahdol	5	3	38	6	218	6	58	13	9	63	197	3	0	0	1	620
Umariya	8	1	20	4	61	1	26	3	2	20	19	1	0	0	2	168
Hoshangabad	15	4	39	11	114	12	62	14	4	32	11	2	0	0	0	320
Harda	3	1	9	5	38	3	20	5	7	24	22	0	0	0	0	137
Raisen	7	9	80	4	194	31	62	9	22	47	14	1	0	0	0	480
Betul	10	3	80	24	135	14	87	15	6	71	40	0	0	0	0	485
Bhopal	19	9	183	7	288	37	90	11	19	141	374	19	0	1	1	1199
Sehore	5	2	21	7	148	22	57	5	5	45	57	0	0	0	1	375
Rajgarh	9	7	140	11	220	8	91	15	5	50	109	0	0	0	2	667
Vidisha	11	8	102	33	277	7	110	14	16	52	131	0	0	1	4	766
GRP Jabalpur	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
GRP Indore	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
GRP Bhopal	1	0	1	0	13	1	2	1	1	0	10	11	0	0	1	42
Total	480	299	3614	857	8019	620	2676	626	543	2430	4113	162	3	35	53	24530

Source: Adhikar Vahini, State Commission for Women, Annual Report Addition 3-2002

**Reported Violence against Women to M.P.P.H.Q.**

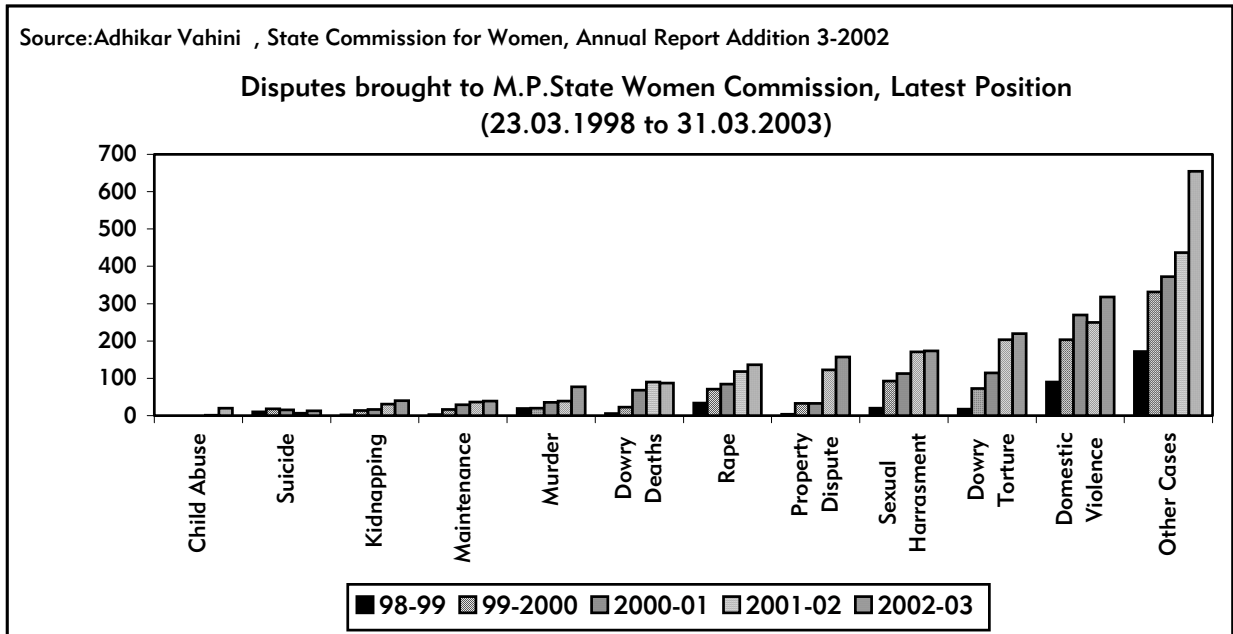


**Reported Violence (Year wise) against Women at M.P.P.H.Q.**



**Table - 13.30**  
**Disputes brought to M.P. State Women Commission (23.03.98 to 31.03.2003)**

<b>TYPES OF CASES</b>	<b>98-99</b>	<b>99-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
Child Abuse	0	0	0	1	20
Suicide	10	18	15	6	13
Kidnapping	2	14	16	31	40
Maintenance	3	16	29	36	39
Murder	19	20	35	39	77
Dowry Deaths	5	23	68	90	87
Rape	34	71	84	118	136
Property Dispute	4	33	33	123	157
Sexual Harrasment	20	93	113	171	173
Dowry Torture	17	73	114	203	220
Domestic Violence	90	203	270	250	318
Other Cases	172	331	372	437	655

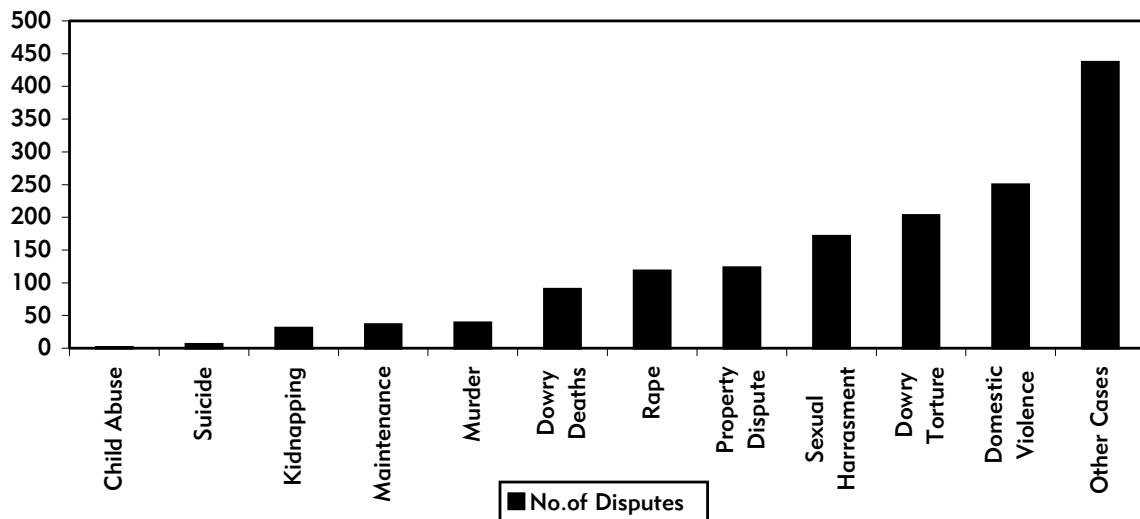


**Disputes brought to M.P.State Women Commission (23.03.98 to 31.03.2003)**

<b>TYPES OF CASES</b>	<b>98-99</b>	<b>99-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
Child Abuse	0	0	0	1	20
Suicide	10	18	15	6	13
Kidnapping	2	14	16	31	40
Maintenance	3	16	29	36	39
Murder	19	20	35	39	77
Dowry Deaths	5	23	68	90	87
Rape	34	71	84	118	136
Property Dispute	4	33	33	123	157
Sexual Harrasment	20	93	113	171	173
Dowry Torture	17	73	114	203	220
Domestic Violence	90	203	270	250	318
Other Cases	172	331	372	437	655

Source:Adhikar Vahini , State Commission for Women, Annual Report Addition 3-2002

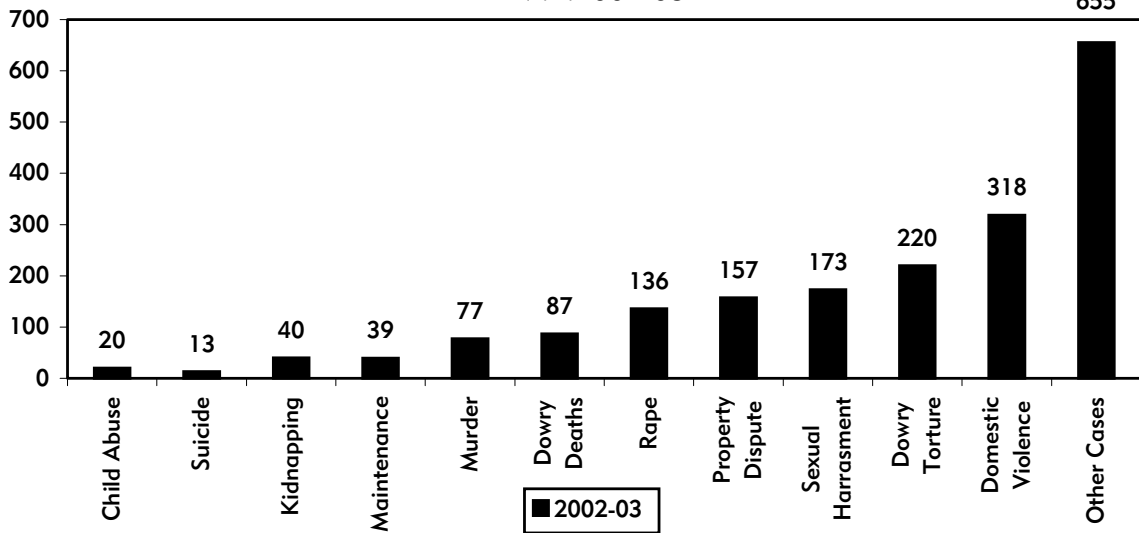
**Disputes brought to M.P.State Women Commission,  
M.P.2001-02**



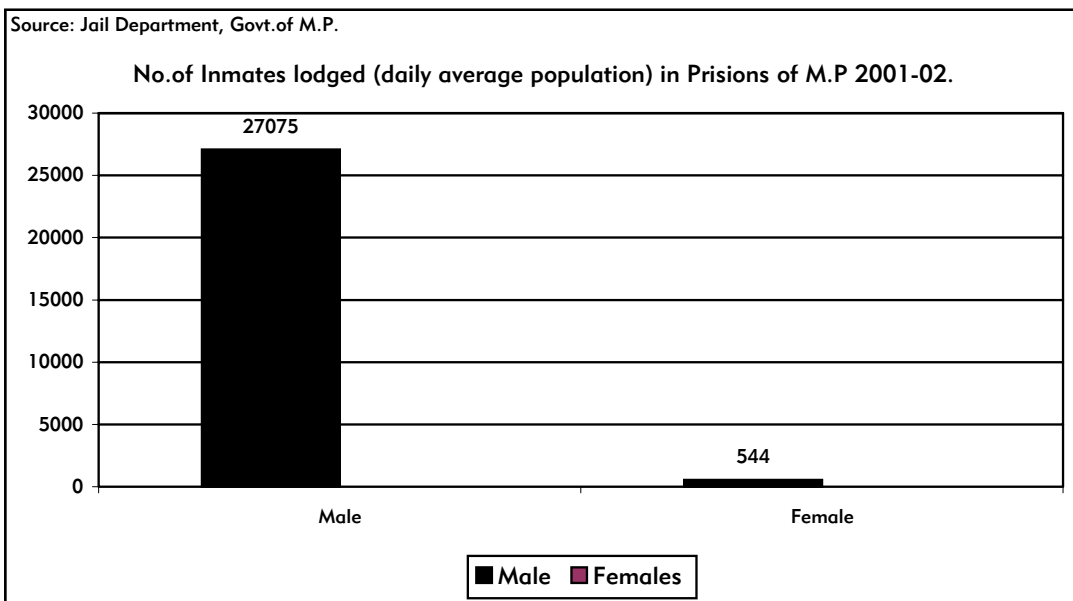
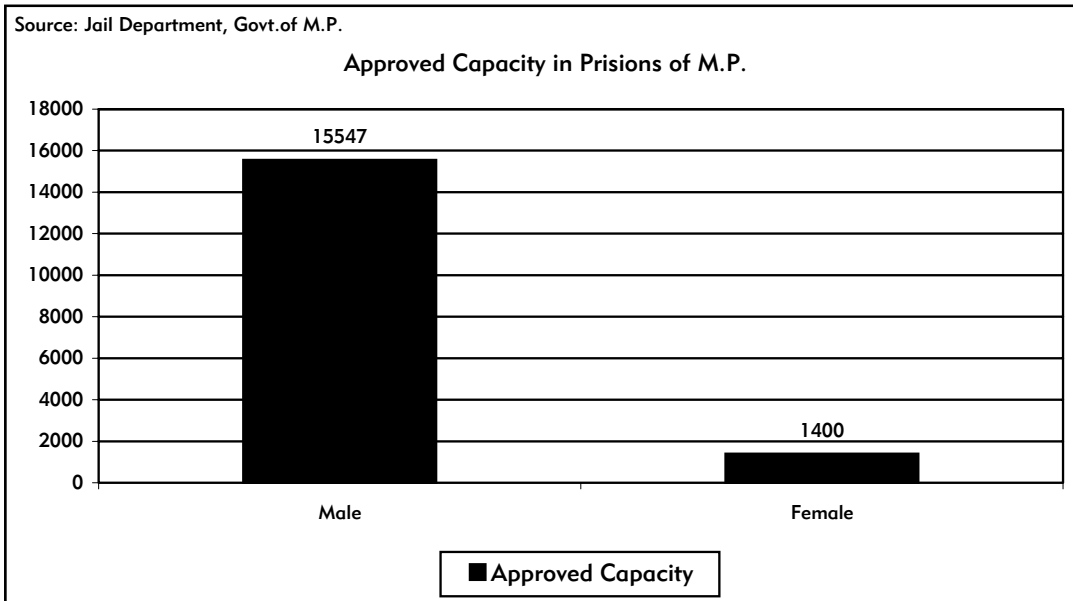


Source: Adhikar Vahini, State Commission for Women, Annual Report Addition 3-2002

### Disputes brought to M.P.State Women Commission, M.P.2002-03

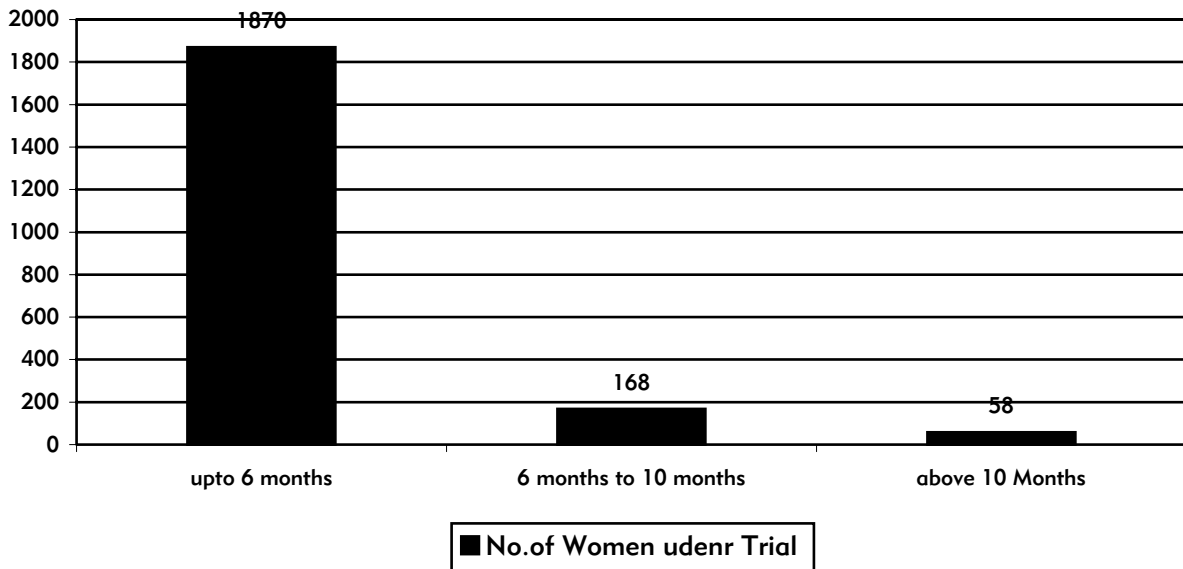


**CHAPTER - 14**  
**WOMEN IN PRISONS IN MADHYA PRADESH**

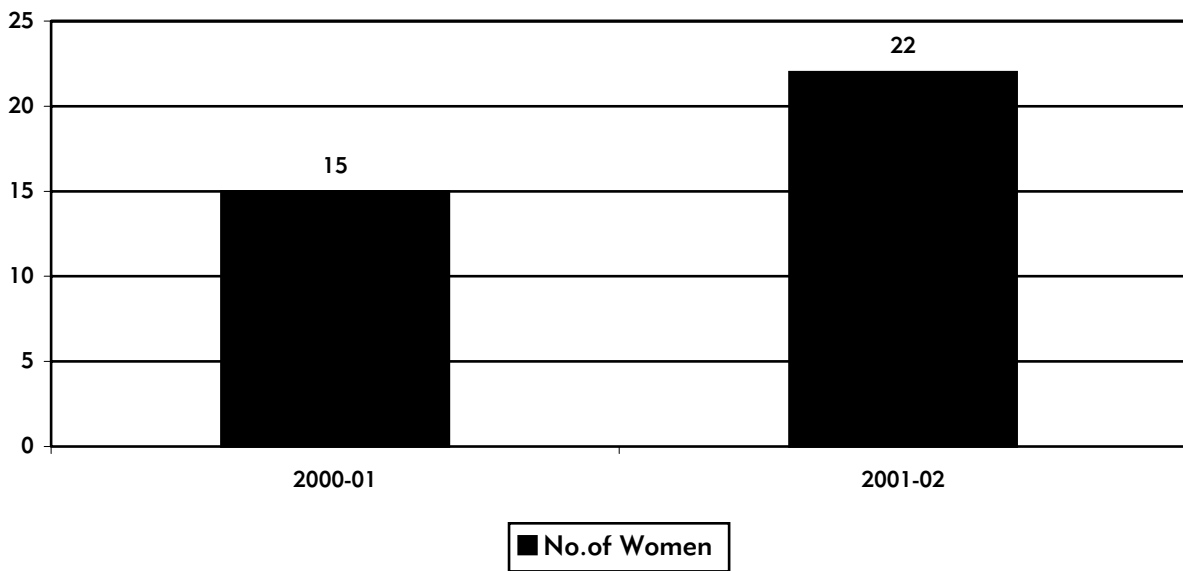


Source: Jail Department, Govt. of M.P.

No. of Females under trials kept in Jail Custody/remand homes in M.P.



No. of Mentally Handicapped Women Prisoners in M.P.



**Table - 14.1****Custodial Institutions of Madhya Pradesh where Women Prisoners are Kept**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Jail</b>	<b>Capacity</b>		<b>Total</b>
		<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	
1	Central Jail, Gwalior	988	38	<b>1026</b>
2	Central Jail, Jabalpur	1481	219	<b>1700</b>
3	Central Jail, Bhopal	1314	86	<b>1400</b>
4	Central Jail, Rewa	588	28	<b>616</b>
5	Central Jail, Satna	314	13	<b>327</b>
6	Central Jail, Ujjain	450	50	<b>500</b>
7	Central Jail, Sagar	666	28	<b>694</b>
	District Jail			
1	District Jail, Alirajpur	200	30	<b>230</b>
2	District Jail, Indore	261	36	<b>297</b>
3	District Jail, khandwa	156	12	<b>168</b>
4	District Jail, Chattarpur	232	4	<b>236</b>
5	Distic Jail, Chindwara	206	20	<b>226</b>
6	District Jail, Jabuaa	200	20	<b>220</b>
7	District Jail, Tikamgarh	157	9	<b>166</b>
8	District Jail, Datiya	201	7	<b>208</b>
9	District Jail, Damoh	166	14	<b>180</b>
10	District Jail, Badwani	246	10	<b>256</b>
11	District Jail, Battul	157	10	<b>167</b>
12	District Jail, Rajgarh	127	5	<b>132</b>
13	District Jail, Shahdol	132	8	<b>140</b>
	Sub Jail			
14	Sub Jail, Ratlam	160	5	<b>165</b>

**Custodial Institutions of Madhya Pradesh where Women Prisoners are Kept**

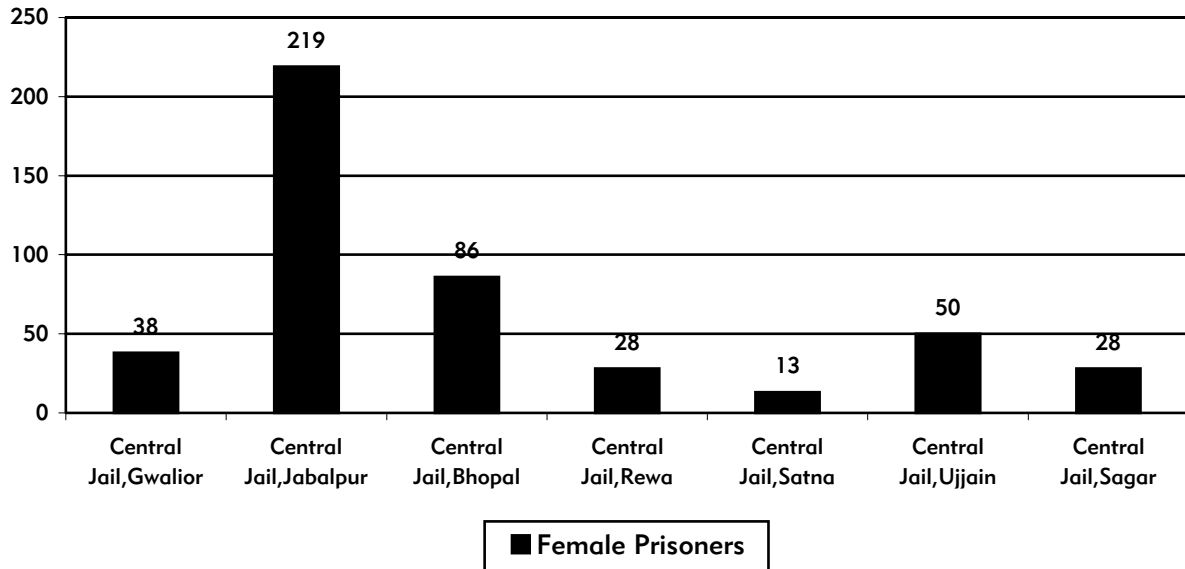
Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Capacity		Total
		Male	Female	
1	District Jail, Seoni	80	20	100
2	District Jail, Sidhi	80	20	100
3	District Jail, Hosangabad	214	16	230
4	District Jail, Hosangabad	100	3	103
5	District Jail, Bhopal	200	60	260
	Sub Jail			
1	Sub Jail, Katni	43	7	50
2	Sub Jail, Kargon	80	20	100
3	Sub Jail, Garoth	90	10	100
4	Sub Jail, Guna	132	20	152
5	Sub Jail, Jawara	117	16	133
6	Sub Jail, Jowat	55	15	70
7	Sub Jail, Dindoari	43	7	50
8	Sub Jail, Dewas	80	20	100
9	Sub Jail, Narisngharh	54	4	58
10	Sub Jail, Narisnghpur	102	8	110
11	Sub Jail, Nagod	94	6	100
12	Sub Jail, Pipariya	43	7	50
13	Sub Jail, Dabra	43	7	50
14	Sub Jail, Balaghat	80	5	85
15	Sub Jail, Panna	80	20	100
16	Sub Jail, Begamganj	37	3	40
17	Sub Jail, Bijawara	150	10	160
18	Sub Jail, Bhind	100	2	102
19	Sub Jail, Mandla	135	8	143
20	Sub Jail, Mandleshwar	100	4	104
21	Sub Jail, Mandsor	100	20	120
22	Sub Jail, Mahidpur	64	16	80
23	Sub Jail, Raisen	80	20	100

Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Capacity		Total
		Male	Female	
24	Sub Jail, Sardarpur	60	2	62
25	Sub Jail, Sehore	70	20	90
26	Sub Jail, Sehora	43	7	50
27	Sub Jail, Sendwa	44	8	52
28	Sub Jail, Umaria	43	7	50
29	Sub Jail, Khachrod	43	7	50
30	Sub Jail, Pichore	43	7	50
31	Sub Jail, Sheopur kala	43	7	50
32	Sub Jail, Vara seoni	43	7	50
33	Sub Jail, Lahar	43	7	50
34	Sub Jail, Mehgao	43	7	50
35	Sub Jail, Londee	43	7	50
36	Sub Jail, Amarwara	43	7	50
37	Sub Jail, Seoni malwa	43	7	50
38	Sub Jail, Mulati	43	7	50
39	Sub Jail, Baiher	43	7	50
40	Sub Jail, Sarangpur	43	7	50
41	Sub Jail, Lakhnadon	43	7	50
42	Sub Jail, Nasrulla Ganj	43	7	50
43	Sub Jail, Vagle	43	7	50
44	Sub Jail, Kolaras	43	7	50
45	Sub Jail, Mahu	43	7	50
46	Sub Jail, Depalpur	43	7	50
47	Sub Jail, Sailana	43	7	50
48	Sub Jail, Gohad	43	7	50
49	Sub Jail, Nawgao	43	7	50
50	Sub Jail, Patan	43	7	50
51	Sub Jail, Jawad	43	7	50
52	Sub Jail, Joura	43	7	50
53	Sub Jail, Kasrawad	43	7	50

Sl. No.	Name of Jail	Capacity		Total
		Male	Female	
54	Sub Jail, Saware	43	7	50
55	Sub Jail, Jatara	43	7	50
56	Sub Jail, Silwani	43	7	50
57	Sub Jail, Ashok nagar	43	7	50
58	Sub Jail, Ambaha	43	7	50
59	Sub Jail, Niwari	43	7	50
60	Sub Jail, Biohari	43	7	50
61	Sub Jail, Neemach	43	7	50
62	Sub Jail, Badhan	43	7	50
63	Sub Jail, Karera	43	7	50
64	Sub Jail, Goharganj	43	7	50
65	Sub Jail, Harda	43	7	50
66	Sub Jail, Shujal Pur	43	7	50
67	Sub Jail, Agra	43	7	50
68	Sub Jail, Bareli	43	7	50
69	Sub Jail, Hata	43	7	50
70	Sub Jail, Lateri	43	7	50
71	Sub Jail, Ganj Basoda	43	7	50
72	Sub Jail, Sewra	43	7	50

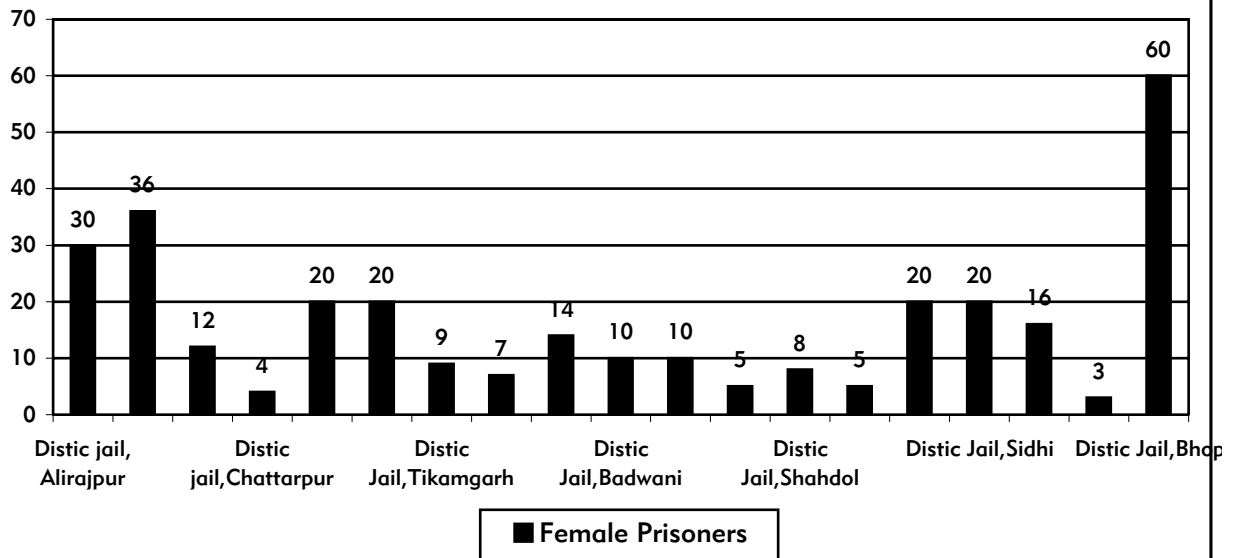
Source: Jail Dept.Govt.of M.P.

No of Women in Central Jails of M.P.



Source: Jail Dept.Govt.of M.P.

No of Women in District Jails of M.P.





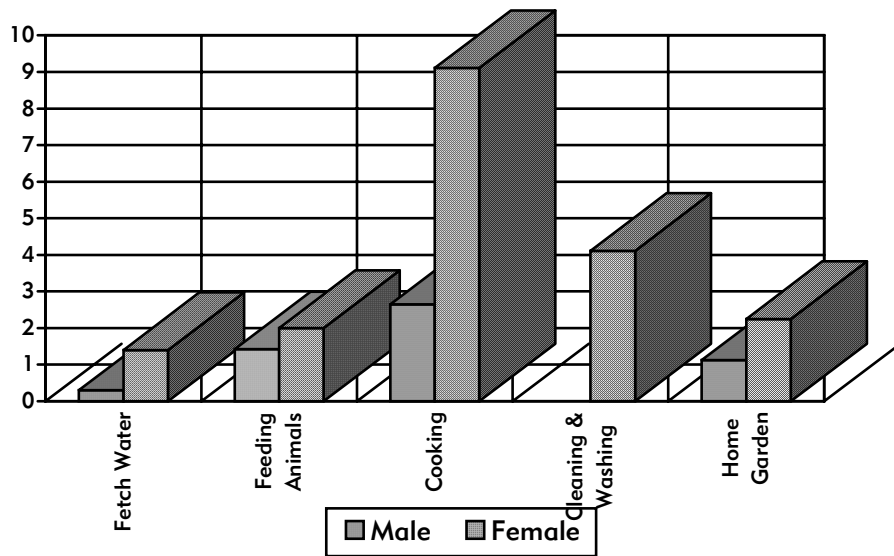
**CHAPTER - 15**  
**WOMEN AND HER TIME MANAGEMENT**

**Table - 15.1**  
**WEEKLY AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN HOUSEWORK AND EXTENDED HOUSEWORK (HOUSE HOLD WORK)**

<b>AGE (Years)</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>Fetch Water</b>	<b>Feeding Animals</b>	<b>Cooking</b>	<b>Cleaning &amp; Washing</b>	<b>Home Garden</b>	<b>Care for Children</b>	<b>Care for Sick &amp; Elderly</b>	<b>Drying Peddy &amp; Seed</b>	<b>Pounding &amp; Husking</b>	<b>Fence &amp; Shed Repairing</b>	<b>Weaving &amp; Knitting</b>
<b>ALL AGES</b>	Male	0.3	1.42	2.65		1.12	7	7.45	5.5	0.3	0.57	
	Female	1.4	2	9.11	4.11	2.25	19.16	17.27	6	8.19		4.4
	Total	1.34	2.1	9.2		2	17.18	14	6.15	4.6		
<b>6 TO 15</b>	Male	0.3										
	Female	0.53			3		7					
	Total	0.45			2.5		7					
<b>15 TO 25</b>	Male	0.3		2.2							2	
	Female	1.36		5.56	7.5		15.5					4
	Total	1		3.1	3.15		1.3				1	1.35
<b>25 TO 35</b>	Male	0.03				1.15		7.45			3.12	
	Female	2.35	0.3	10.08	9.33	1.1	32.25	18		0.3		6
	Total	1.1	0.2	6.28	3.5	0.24	5.36	0.42			0.3	1.07
<b>35 &gt;</b>	Male		1.42	3					5.5		5.1	
	Female	1.12	2	12.3	5	2.05	14	16.55	6	1		4
	Total	0.5	0.58	2.18	0.28	1	1.14	0.16	1.08	0.05	1.28	1.08

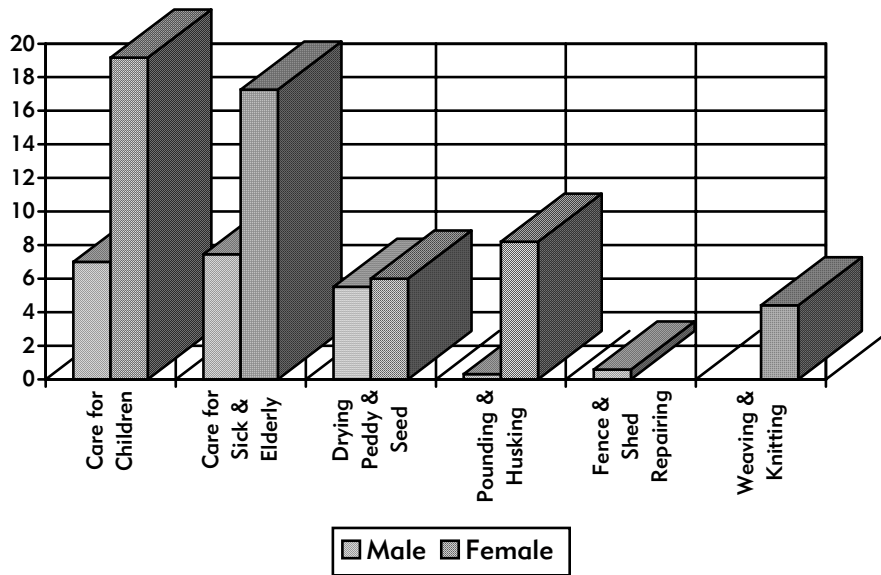
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004

Weekly Average Time Spent on Housework (All Ages)

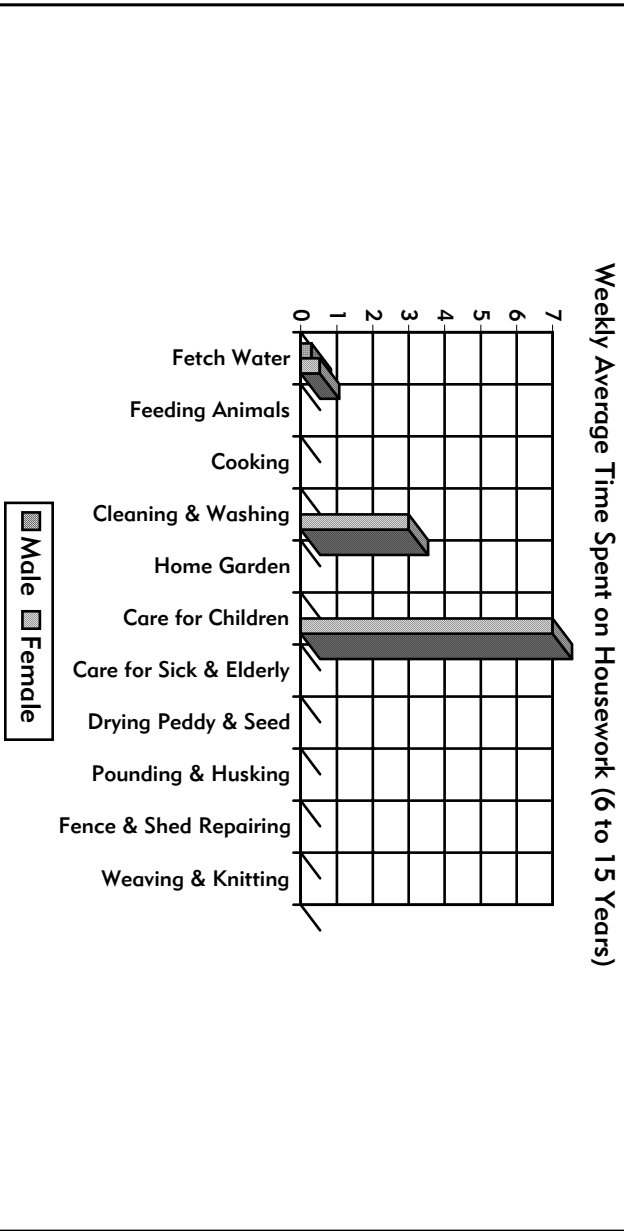


Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004

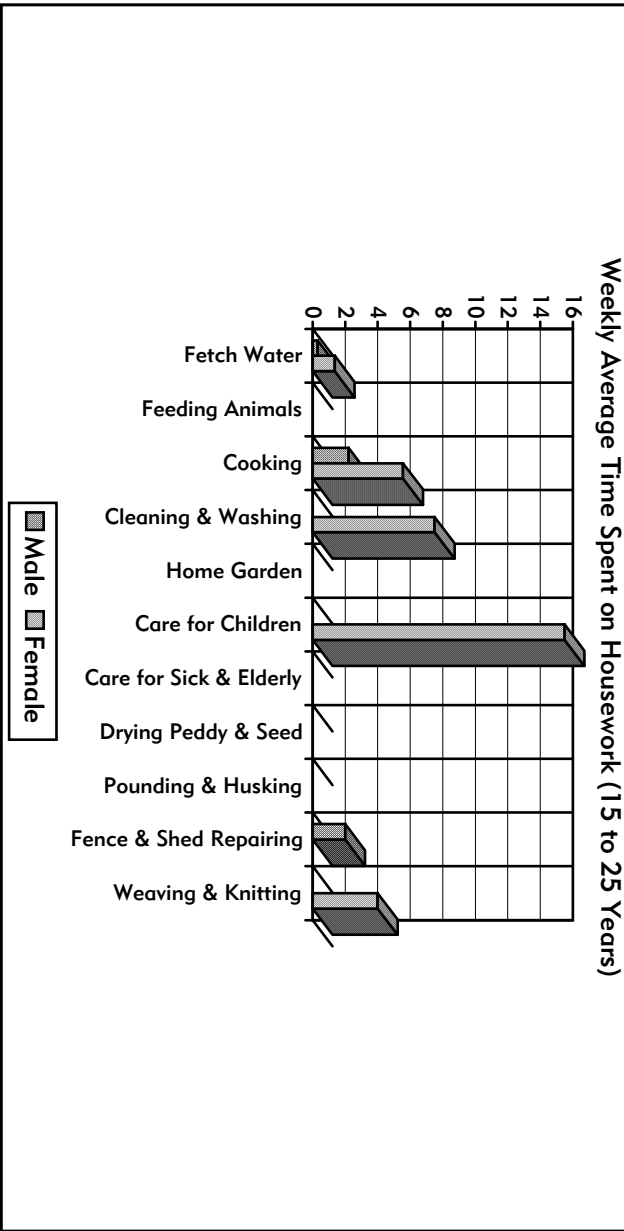
Weekly Average Time Spent on Housework (All Ages)



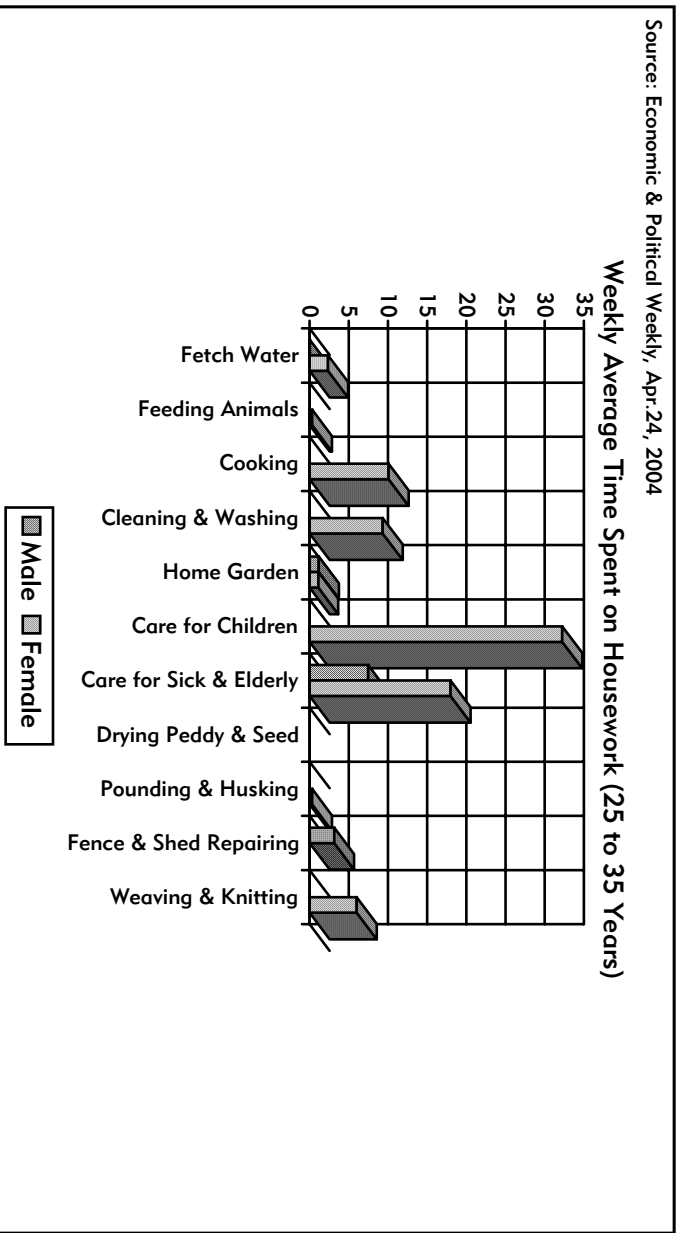
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004



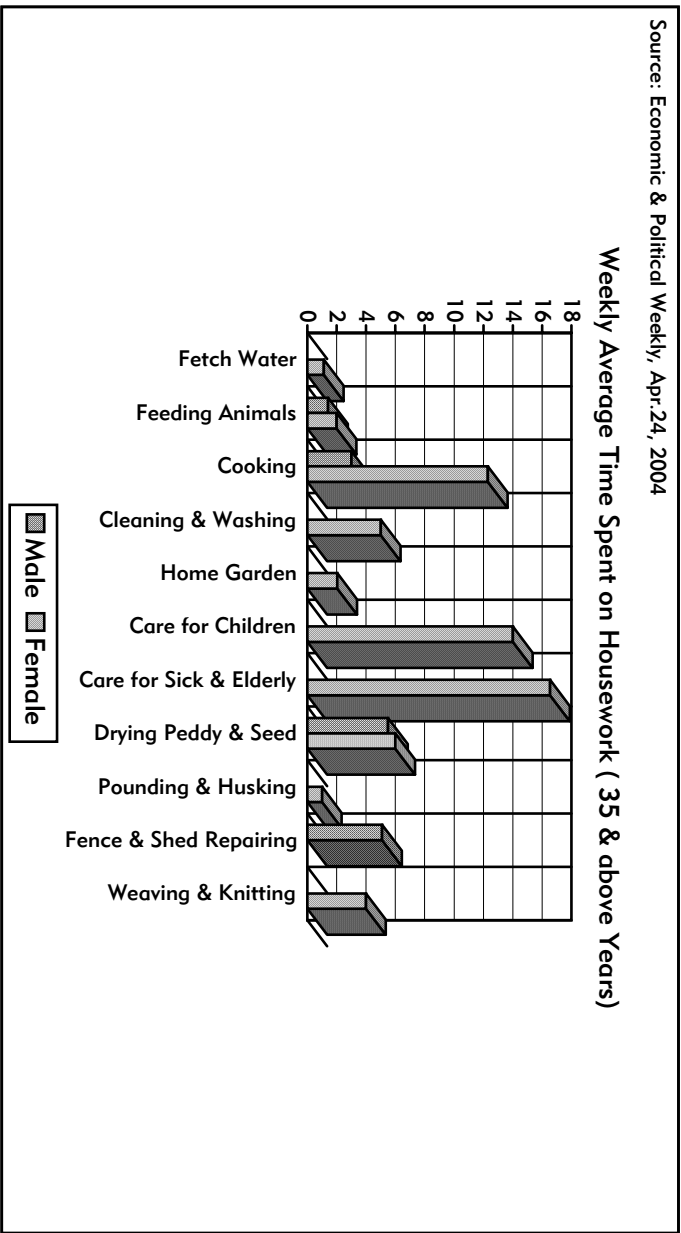
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004



Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004



Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004

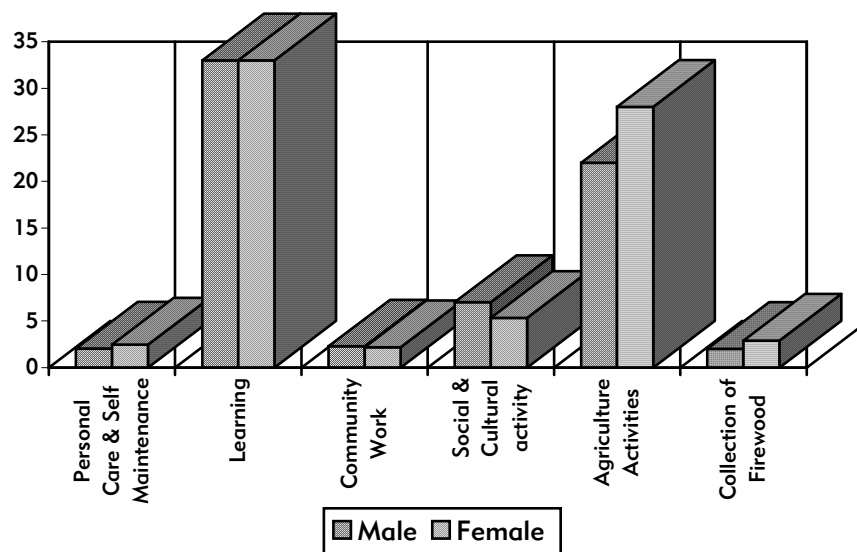


**Table - 15.2  
EXTENDED HOUSEWORK**

<b>AGE GROUP (YEARS)</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>Personal Care &amp; Self Maintenance</b>	<b>Learning</b>	<b>Community Work</b>	<b>Social &amp; Cultural activity</b>	<b>Agriculture Activities</b>	<b>Collection of Firewood</b>	<b>Hunting &amp; Trapping</b>	<b>Fishing</b>	<b>Construction Work</b>	<b>Professional Services</b>	<b>Forestry</b>
<b>ALL AGES)</b>	Male	2.05	33	2.27	7.03	22	2	9.7	7.66	5.5	25.8	7.21
	Female	2.47	33	2.19	5.34	28	2.9		6		25	6
	Total	2.06	33	2.22	6.26	25	2.72	7.25		25.4	6.91	
6 TO 15	Male	0.95	30		9	8	2					
	Female	0.5	30		6	8	1.55					
	Total	0.35	32		7	7	2.15					
15 TO 25	Male	2.1	32	2.02	7.08	24		7	8			6.1
	Female	2.4	36	2.21	6.12	32	2.45					
	Total	2	36	1.2	4.43	27.5	2.25	4	6.1			4
25 TO 35	Male	2.19	16.3	2.12	6.5	24		10.1	8	6	36	7.35
	Female	2.03		2.27	5.31	32	3.5					
	Total	1.44		1.16	4.26	26	2.2	7	6	3		6
35 >	Male	1.11		2.1	6.11	32		12	7	5	36	8.2
	Female	1.11		1.45	4.21	40	4.1		6			6
	Total	0.33		0.1	2.21	36	3.15	9	5.1			6.3

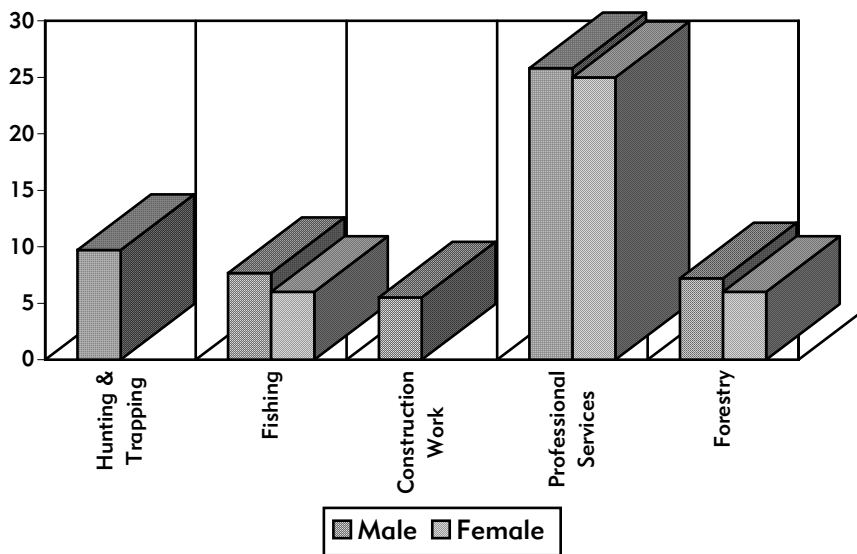
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004

Weekly Average Time Spent on Extended HouseWork (All Ages)



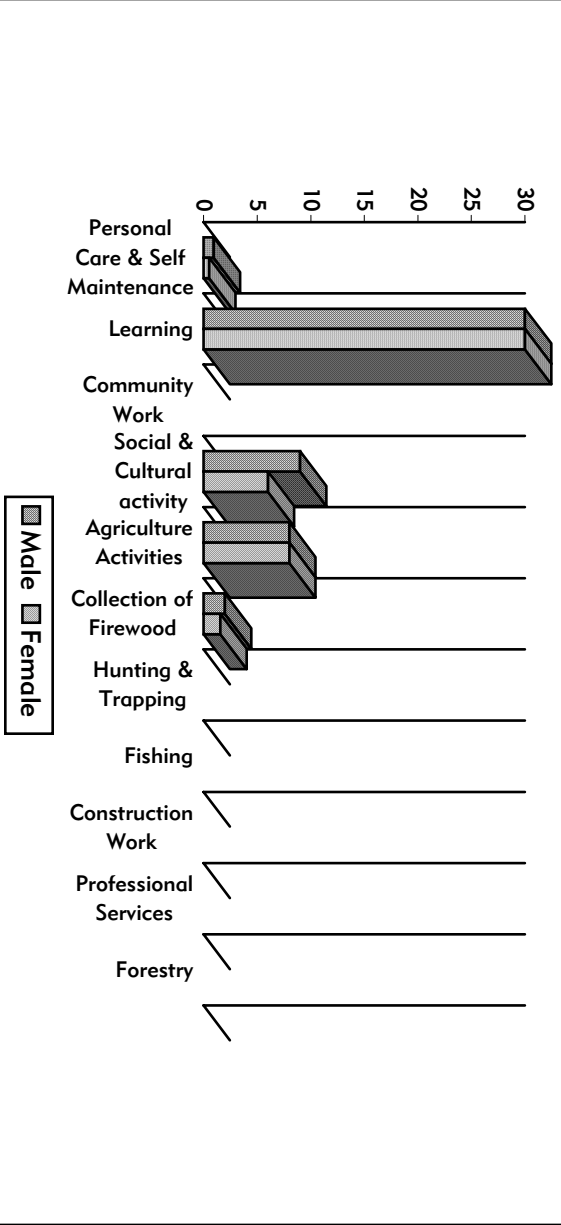
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr.24, 2004

Weekly Average Time Spent on Extended HouseWork (All Ages)



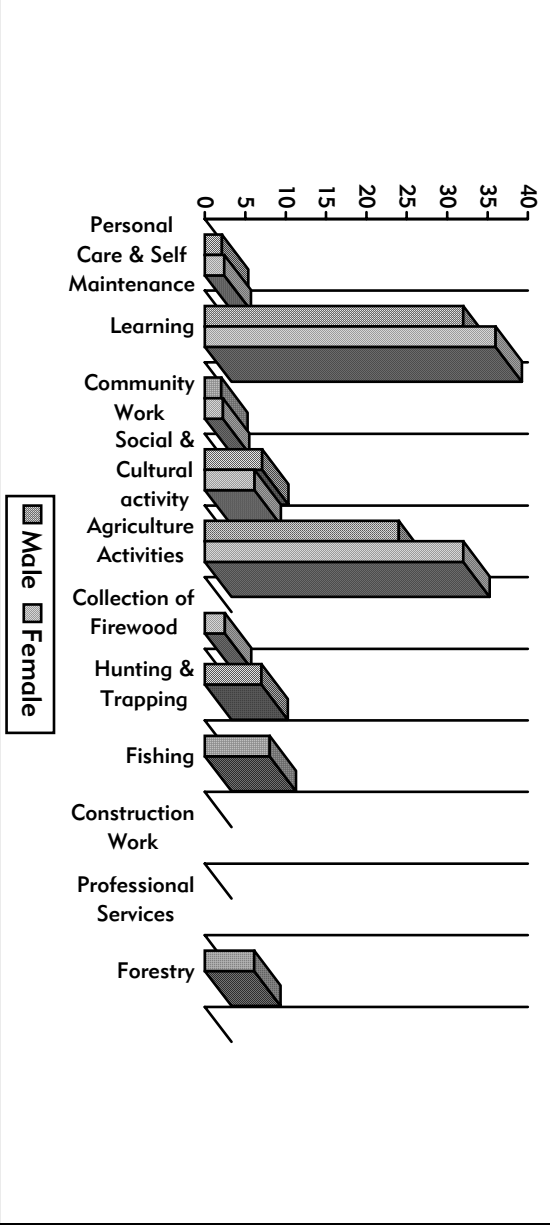
Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004

Weekly Average Time Spent on Extended HouseWork  
(6-15 Yrs. Ages)

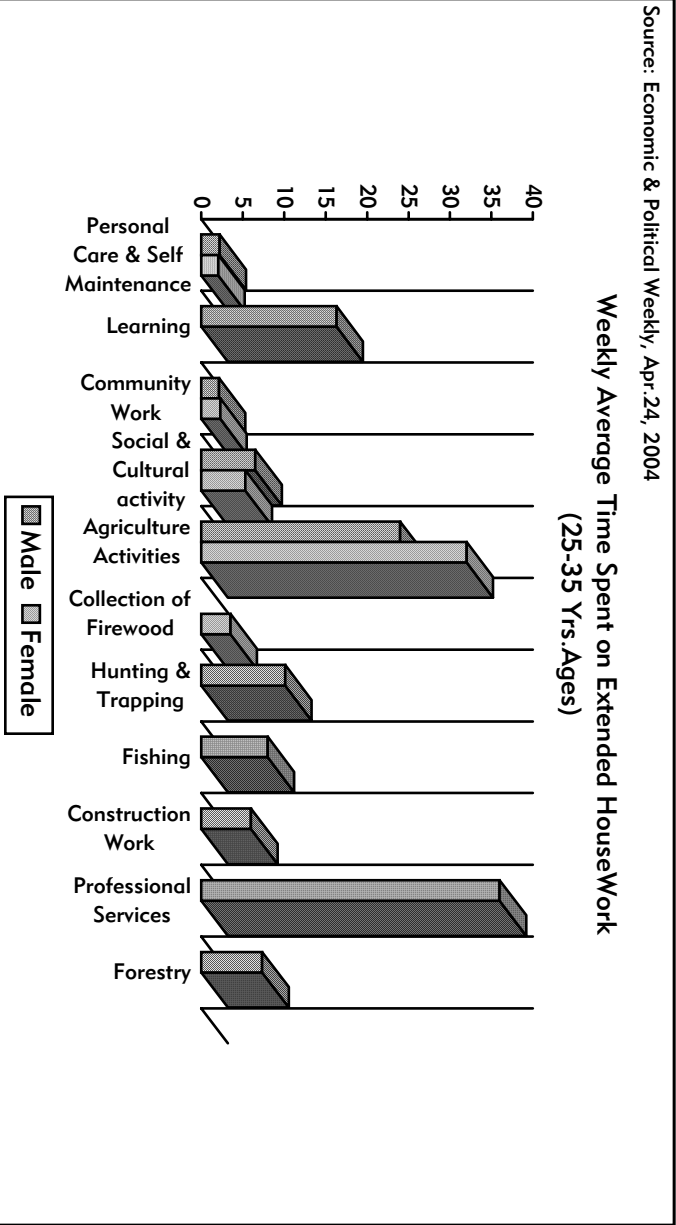


Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004

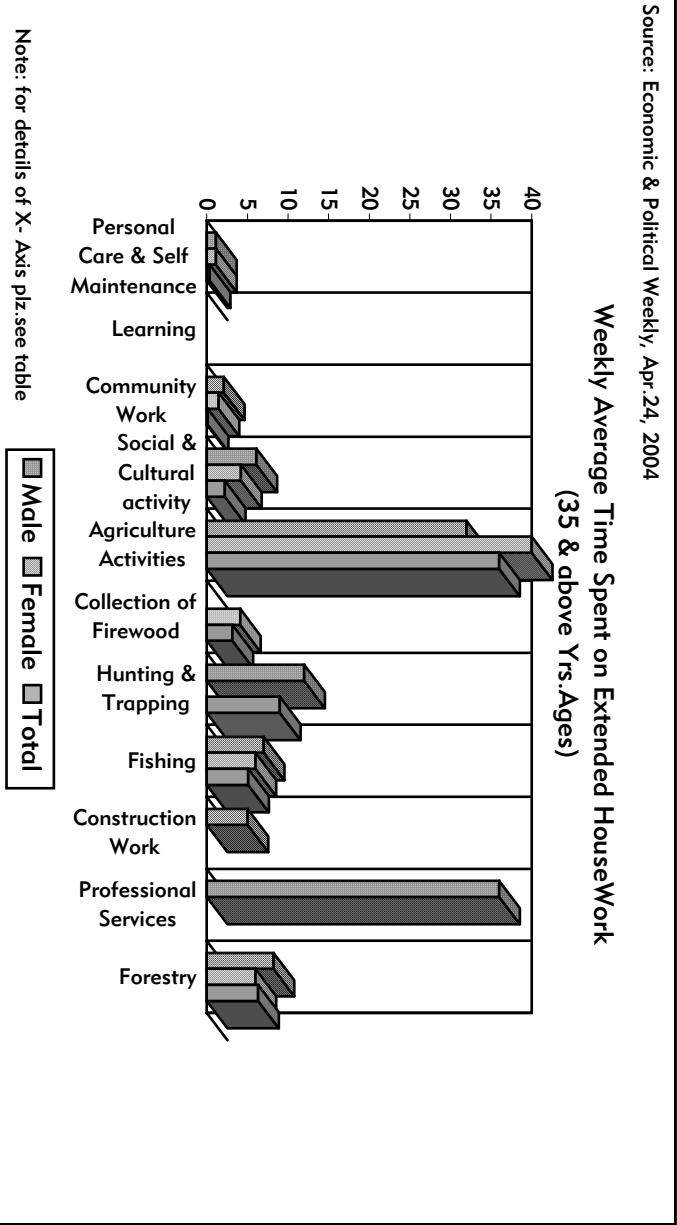
Weekly Average Time Spent on Extended HouseWork  
(15-25 Yrs. Ages)



Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004



Source: Economic & Political Weekly, Apr. 24, 2004



Note: for details of X- Axis plz.see table

Male Female Total



**CHAPTER - 16**

**WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS, M.P.**

**Table - 16.1  
Status of Women in Different Dept.of Madhya Pradesh**

Departments →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
<b>1.1 No.Women Officers</b>																							
a.State Level	0							2			3	0										53	
b.Dist Level	0										1												
c.Block Level	0										0												
d.Others	0								17		0												
<b>1.1 No.Women Workesrs</b>																							
a.State Level	10							6			23	2											
b.Dist Level	0										9												
c.Block Level	0										5												
d.Others	0								69		0					11							
<b>Total</b>																							
a.State Level	10	24	71	42	80	34	16	8	0	0	26	2	13	35		0	19	0	47	16	53	193	
b.Dist Level	0	23	0	398	116	0	83	0	0	0	10	0	10	1		0	0	0	161	63	0	87	
c.Block Level	0	0	0	0	2	0	36	0	0	0	5	0	0	22		0	0	0	22	50	0	0	
d.Others	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	65		11	275	27	0	0	0	0	
1.2 % of Working Women at Dist.	0	8	0	90	15.6	0	5	0	43	0	1.5	0	10	5.61		0	0	0	5.68	13	0	13.4	
1.5 % of Women Beneficiaries	100	100	100	100	100		30	100	100		100	100	100	100			100		100			100	
5.4 Women Participation Ratio in Training	0	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.3		0	20.9	0	11.1	50	0	33	
5.5 Women Participation Ratio in Gender Training %		10	0	0	0	0		0	0		0		0	40			90		100	100		33	
6.5 No.of Complaints by Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	

**Table - 16.2**  
**Status of Women in Different Dept.of Madhya Pradesh**

Department →	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
<b>1.1 No.Women Officers</b>																							
a.State Level		0				0	1	7								3	80	87			4		
b.Dist Level	8	0				0	111	1367								0	0			9	0		
c.Block Level		0				0	0	351								0	0						
d.Others		0				0	0									0	0						
<b>1.1 No.Women Workers</b>																							
a.State Level		97				64	8														16		
b.Dist Level	2632					0	154														0		
c.Block Level						0	821																
d.Others						0	100																
<b>Total</b>																							
a.State Level	0	97	0	0	80	64	9												700		50	6	
b.Dist Level	2640	0	0	0	116	0	265														35	102	
c.Block Level	0	0	0	0	2	0	821															381	
d.Others	0	0	0	0	87	0	100			253												2	
1.2 % of Working Women at Dist.	14	0	1	0	15.6	6.2	11.8	22.8								0	0	6.25		17	0	35	49.6
1.5 % of Women Beneficiaries	70	100	100		100		100									0	100	100			0	100	
5.4 Women Participation Ratio in Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									0	50	0			0	0	1
5.5 Women Participation Ratio in Gender Training %						0	0	0								0	50	0		0	0	0	0
6.5 No.of Complaints by Women	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

## CHAPTER - 17

### DIALOGUE WITH NGOs AND STATE GOVERNMENT

National Commission for Women has initiated dialogue with Non Governmental Organization and the State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh under the Leadership of Ms.Poornima Advani, Chairperson NCW and Ms.Sudha Malia, Ms.Ansuya Uike, Members NCW with Mr.Narula, Research coordinator, NCW. The meeting was organized on 3rd Sept.2003 at Bhopal. The aim of the meeting was to understand the status of women and Safeguards to Women in Madhya Pradesh provided by constitution, projects and laws. The purpose was to identify the issue of health, education, violence against women. This was 7th consecutive visit made by the NCW to Madhya Pradesh.

Women is still in vulnerable condition in some state. Tortured women is still not able to register her complaint easily against the crime committed against her. National Commission for Women has put up the question about the violence against women to the State govt and NGOs.

- What is the problem?
- What is the Solution?
- What type of cases are there?
- What we as women are doing for the solution of their problem?
- How can we fight against it?

Some finding of the discussion are here to highlight something the situation of women in districts in Madhya Pradesh. (I Phase)

#### 1. *Distt. Morena*

- No Mahila Thana for quick relief to women.
- Non Governmental Organization is not member of any committee against sexual harassment under the orders of Hon.Supreme Court in Vishaka vs. Rajasthan Case.
- Need of Media Advocacy.
- Need of Family Court.

#### 2. *Distt. Gwalior*

- Toilets are not available in schools and colleges in rural areas of the dist.
- Molestation is the main problem with the school and colleges.

- Need of Police patrolling in civil dress for the security of girls and women.
  - Family counseling by trained counselor is essential.
  - FIR is not easily lodged without the pressure of any NGO.
3. *Distt. Datia*
- Need to form the committee against the Sexual Harassment according to directives of Hon. Supreme Court.
  - Need of Media Advocacy for gender issues.
  - Need to establish Mahila Thana or help line for women.
  - Need of coachings for Civil Services for Girls.
  - Need of Heavy punishment for Rape cases.
  - Need of NGOs for counseling of Women/Girls.
4. *Distt. Shajapur*
- Lack of cooperation and support from police.
  - Problem of Child Marriage.
  - No NGO for women issues available.
  - Family disputes due to "Natra System".
  - Lack of Education in Women/Girls.
  - Child Development Officer is not posted for more than six and half years.
5. *Distt. Guna*
- Rape victim women are tortured by family and society.
  - A Tribal girl was Called "Dayan" by a women, after the death of her daughter.
  - One case was reported to Police but no action was taken because the girls was not SC/ST.
  - The crime against women is increasing in Rural areas.
  - Impact of Television is adverse for society and Women Issues.
  - Need of stay homes and rehabilitation for women.
  - Need of training for livelihoods of women.
  - Child Marriage is still observed.
  - Women dacoits and exploitation of women by them.
6. *Dist Ujjain*
- The problem of dowry.
  - FIR is not lodged without the intervention of any NGO.

- Lack of employment information to women.
  - Lack of medical facilities and misconduct of nurses with pregnant women.
  - Problem of Child marriage and need of NGO to solve this problem.
7. *Distt. Neemuch*
- Problem
  - Drug and Alcohol problem.
  - Acute problem of Prostitution with girls of Bachhra cast. Intervention of society and NCW.
8. *Distt. Ratlam*
- Need of monitoring of Family counseling Centers.
9. *Distt. Indore*
- Non availability of Toilets for girls of School/Colleges.
  - Insensitive behavior of teachers with girl student.
  - Cooperation and support from Police is difficult.
  - Need of attitudinal change for Police.
  - Working style of Mahila Thana is not satisfactory.
  - Need of short stay homes for women.
  - Govt. intervention for the Child marriage problem.
  - Legal aid centers are inefficient. Long judicial process, need of Judicial justice.
  - Delaying and long process of the benefits of schemes to women.
  - Bad effects of "Natra" system. Solution suggested by NGOs - Awareness and media advocacy, Sexual education for girls., Training of self security like Judo - Karate to girls.
  - Training of family counselors.
  - Networking
  - Simplification of schemes related with women.
10. *Distt. Harda*
- Prevention of Child marriage.
11. *Distt. Dewas*
- Education and awareness for women.
12. *Distt. Bhopal*
- Need of attitudinal change.

- Problem of sex workers.
  - Awareness of AIDS.
  - Need of familiarity with Social Welfare Board with common women.
  - Dowry prohibition is only formality.
  - Suggestion by NGO - Pre marriage counseling, monitoring of schemes related to women, NGO networking, campaign by state Commission for Women and other agencies for Gender issues.
13. *Distt. Betul*
- Lack of information to women.
  - Process of investigation on crime against women is very slow.
  - Marketing problem for SHGs.
14. *Distt. Chhatarpur*
- Dowry prohibition act is exists only in files.
  - Need of orientation for District Women and Child Officers about the Law related with marriage.
  - Committee against Sexual harassment should be formed.
  - Need of Gender sensitization to all dist.officers.
  - Problems in the investigation of rape case.
  - Man misguides women with the "Halafnama" that Halafnama is registration of marriage but after some time she never gets right in the property.
  - Need of stay homes.
  - Need of special intervention and information to women.
15. *Distt. Betul*
- Lack of information to women.
  - Process of investigation on crime against women is very slow.
  - Marketing problem for SHGs.
16. *Distt. Bhopal*
- Pre natal diagnostics.
  - Molestation cases in mini buses.
  - Need to involvement of NGOs.
17. *Distt. Jabalpur*
- Advocates and Psychologist should be involved in family counseling.

- Long process of family courts.
  - Family Counseling centers are not working properly.
  - Girls are not able to lodge FIR in Police stations.
  - Ignorance in Mahila Thana and torture.
  - Complaint against sexual harassment is only treated as formality.
  - Orphanage refuses to take girl child.
  - Counseling with women prisoners is essential.
  - Marketing of SHGs products.
18. *Distt. Balaghat*
- Domestic violence in tribal areas. Unwillingly second marriage is essential.
  - Child marriage is 100% in Baiga cast.
  - Women access to district head quarters is not easy.
  - Women is insecure and tortured by police.
19. *Distt. Katni*
- Lack of women policing.
  - Torture with pregnant women at the time of delivery.
  - Corruption in Govt. Hospitals.
  - Worst quality of meal in Anganwari.
20. *Distt. Damoh*
- Deduction of 1/4 labor charge with beedi workers.
  - Need of short stay homes.
  - No control on child marriages.
21. *Distt. Raisen*
- Permission for Norad scheme is not given since four years.
  - Need of intervention of NCW.
  - Special care for recording statement of women burn cases.
22. *Distt. Vidisha*
- Networking in NGOs is not adequate.
23. *Distt. Hoshangabad*
- Problems in FIR lodging.

**CHAPTER - 18**  
**M.P. WOMEN RESOURCE CENTER**  
R.C.V.P.Noronha  
**Academy of Administration and Management,**  
**Madhya Pradesh**

Madhya Pradesh Women Resource Center is established in R.C.V.P. Noronha Academy of Administration and Management, Bhopal. This is a innovative initiative in all over the country. Centre is established under M.P. Society Registration Act. 1973 as registered society on 31 May 2003.

**AIMS**

The main aim of Women Resource Centre is to develop equal attitude, strengthening identity and resources for women.

- Provide services as resources and development center towards women.
- To Conduct gender based training for women.
- To collect authentic information and references on Gender related issues.
  - Women policy of states and developing countries.
  - Gender Based Data Banking.
  - Networking between NGOs and experts for Women related programmes and issues.
  - Women related law and judicial judgments.
- To promote Study, Research and Program on Women related issues and Gender based Evaluation and Analysis.
- To provide statistical analysis of Women in Development, Empowerment and Crime against women at National and International level.
- Analysis of safeguards and facilities given to women.
- Publication of news later and other literatures.
- The assignment given by State Govt. time to time.



## **STRATEGY**

- Multi dimensional intervention for equal status and identity of women.
- Identification of sensitive areas for intervention.
- Implementation of Women policy action plan.

## **ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF WOMEN RESOURCE CENTER**

Women Resource Center is having

- a. General Body (Margdarshak Mandal) and
- b. Executive body.

### **General Body (Margdarshak Mandal)**

- a. Chairperson - Hon.Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh
- b. Vice Chairperson - Director General, R.C.V.P.Noronha Academy of Administration and Management, M.P.

## **MEMBERS**

1. Principal Secretary, Women & Child Development Dept. Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Principal Secretary, General Administration Dept., Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
3. Principal Secretary, Finance, Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
4. Principal Secretary, Public Health and Social Welfare Dept. Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
5. Principal Secretary, Panchayat & Social Welfare Dept., Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
6. Commissioner, Women and Child Development Dept., Govt.of Madhya Pradesh.
7. Managing Director, Mahila Arthik Vikas Nigam
8. Director, M.P.Women Resource Centre.

## **NOMINATED MEMBERS FROM MARGDARSHAK MANDAL**

1. Two subject experts associated by Margdarshak Mandal.
2. Joint Director, State Regional Center, NIPCCD.
3. Director, Women & Child Development, Govt.of India.
4. Two members of Self Help Groups.

### **Executive Body**

- President - Director General, R.C.V.P.Noronha Academy of Administration and Management. Madhya Pradesh
- Vice President - Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development Dept., Govt. of M.P.
- Members -
  1. Commissioner Women and Child Development Dept., M.P.
  2. Commissioner Panchayat and Social Welfare Dept.
  3. Nominated by President executive body.
- Member Secretary - Director, M.P. Women Resource Center.

### **FUNCTION AND ACTIVITIES AS RESOURCE CENTRE**

- Identification of factors responsible for the inequitable position of women.
- Monitoring and evaluation of policy and Implementation of action plan.
- Information related to women.
- Plan of action for living at risk conditions.
- Initiative for specific sensitive issues.
- To measure the equitable outcome of the programs and projects.
- To relate every program to Gender Sensitivity.
- To organize workshops and specific action plans.

### **TRAINING**

- Gender sensitization training.
- Training for the officers of departments/organization.
- Training for public representatives.
- Training for personals through Distance Learning Methodology.
- Gender sensitization training for state and district level institutions.
- Intensive training for sensitive issues at various level.
- Trainers training on Gender.

## **DOCUMENTATION**

- Women policy of states and developing countries.
- Gender based data banking.
- Judicial provisions and decisions
- Gender case study.

## **NETWORKING**

- National and International Organizations
- Other states.
- Non Governmental Organizations
- Various main agencies.
- Subject experts.
- Others.

## **RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS**

- Study and Research for area of specific intervention.
- Initiative for Gender centric policy and programs.
- Analysis of outcomes.

## **ACTIVITY ORGANIZED BY WOMEN RESOURCE CENTER (1993-2003)** (before M.P. Women Resource Center)

- Gender component in Foundation Course and other Training Programmes
- Gender Training programmes assigned by Govt.of India
- National Category
- State Category
- Training programmes related Gender Issues proposed by various Dept.of M.P.Government.
- Women & Civil Services (UNDP)

## **ACTIVITY ORGANIZED BY WOMEN RESOURCE CENTER (2003-04)**

The following training programs have been organized by M.P.Women Resource Center with the collaboration of Government of India and Other Agencies with the collaboration of Govt.of India and other agencies.

Gender Sensitization Program (04)  
Women and Media (1)  
Women and Panchayat (1)  
Gender and Environment (1)  
Gender and Good governance (1)  
Political Empowerment of Women (1)  
Women and Livelihood (3)  
Women Leadership & Empowerment (1)  
Women and Management (1)  
Women and Public Management (1)

## **WORKSHOPS**

Following workshops have been organized by M.P.Women Resource Center with the collaboration of Government of India and other agencies on National and State Level.

- Workshop on Strengthening the identity of women.
- Workshop for Nodal officers of Women Policy Implementation.
- Workshop on Women, Weaker Section and Police.
- Workshop on Livelihood food security for women.
- Workshop on Gender Sensitization for Training Institute.
- Workshop on Empowerment of Women and Self Help Groups.
- Workshop on Rural Livelihood Sectors and Gender.
- Workshop on Swayam siddha (3).
- Workshop on Balsanjivani Evaluation.
- Workshop on Women in Civil Services.
- Workshop on Self Help Groups "Apex federation Building & Networking of NGOs of M.P. for Linkages & Support in Marketing of Products of SHGs".

## **PROJECTS**

Following projects have been conducted by M.P. Women Resource Center.

- Balsanjivani evaluation project.

- State level project on Innovation & Marketing for SHGs.
- Plan of action for effective implementation of Women policy.

### **DISTRICT CELLS OF M.P. WOMEN RESOURCE CENTER**

District women resource centers are established as district cells of M.P.Women resource Center to implement the objectives at district level.

1. Ujjain, 2. Bhopal, 3. Indore, 4. Gwalior, 5. Shajapur, 6. Sagar, 7. Jabalpur, 8. Satna, 9. Murena, 10. Rajgarh, 11. Harda, 12. Chhindwara, 13. Shivpuri, 14. Datia, 15. Tikamgarh

### **FILMS**

1. Sambhayanen - This film is based on sustainability and economic empowerment of Women through Self Help Groups.
2. Inner Vision - A motivational film on a disabled child.
3. Dhenudhara - A film on Cow Park Management.

### **NEW INITIATIVES**

- Gender based Data banking.
- State Level Project for the Economic Empowerment of Women.
- State Level Project for Women living at Risk conditions.
- State Level Intensive Training for Swayamsiddha Project.
- Plan of Action for Women Policy Implementation.

### **FUNCTIONS OF M.P. WOMEN RESOURCE CENTRE**

As Resource Centre

- Training
- Documentation
- Networking
- Analysis
- Data Bank
- Publication
- Research

## WOMEN RESOURCE FORMAT

1. विभाग के प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं की संख्या एवं संसाधनों व सुविधाओं के संबंध में
  - 1.1. विभाग के प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिला अधिकारियों व कर्मचारियों की संख्या
    - राज्य स्तर
    - जिला स्तर
    - ब्लॉक स्तर
    - अन्य
  - 1.2. विभाग में जिला स्तर पर कार्य करने वाली महिलाओं का प्रतिशत
  - 1.3. प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं के द्वारा किस तरह के कार्य हैं ?
  - 1.4. विभाग में प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं को दी जाने वाली प्रत्येक सुविधा की जानकारी
  - 1.5. सुविधाओं एवं संसाधनों का लाभ लेने वाली महिलाओं का प्रतिशत
2. महिलाओं के हित में आदेशों एवं निर्देशों का विवरण
  - 2.1. विभाग द्वारा महिलाओं से संबंधित या उनके पक्ष में निकाले गये आदेशों का अलग-अलग विवरण (आदेशों व निर्देशों की प्रतियां संलग्न करने का कष्ट करें)
  - 2.2. प्रत्येक स्तर पर महिलाओं के हित में या संबंधित क्या कोई मार्गदर्शिका तैयार की गई है? यदि हाँ, तो संलग्न करें ।
  - 2.3. महिलाओं के हित में आदेशों व निर्देशों के पालन की वास्तविक स्थिति
3. मीडिया एडवोकेसी
  - 3.1. जेण्डर या महिलाओं से संबंधित निम्नलिखित कार्यों की गतिविधियों का विवरण (5 वर्षों की जानकारी एवं प्रस्तावों की जानकारी )
    - विभाग स्तर पर किसी कार्यशाला का आयोजन
    - अन्य संस्था द्वारा आयोजित कार्यशाला या कार्यक्रम में भागीदारी
    - अन्य किसी तरह की पहल

- ब्रोशर पत्रिका या पुस्तक का प्रकाशन एवं इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया
- उपरोक्त से संबंधित प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम या कार्ययोजना
- यदि हों तो प्रत्येक का विवरण हमें देने का कष्ट करें

#### 4. महिला कार्यक्रम नीति एवं परियोजना

विभाग में पूर्व वर्तमान एवं प्रस्तावित तीनों श्रेणी में कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी

कार्यक्रम

नीति

योजनाये/परियोजना

यदि कार्यक्रम नीति व परियोजना संचालित की जा रही है तो क्रमवार उनका नाम व पूर्ण विवरण

- 4.1. कार्यक्रमों नीतियों एवं योजनाओं परियोजना का क्या समयावधिक मूल्यांकन किया गया है ? यदि हों तो प्रतिवेदन संलग्न करने का कष्ट करें।
- 4.2. कार्यक्रमों, नीतियों, योजनाओं एवं परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन व परिव्ययों की स्थिति का विवरण
- 4.3. संवेदनशीलता या जागरूकता के लिये प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रमों की जानकारी
- 4.4. विभाग द्वारा संचालित परियोजनाओं की अभी तक क्या मॉनीटरिंग की गई है? यदि की गई है तो उसके क्या निर्देशांक है ?

#### 5. प्रशिक्षण

- 5.1. विभाग द्वारा महिलाओं/जैण्डर से संबंधित किसी मुद्दे पर किसी प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया ? हों या ना ।
- 5.2. यदि हों तो उपरोक्त प्रशिक्षण का नाम व मुख्य उद्देश्य संलग्न करें ।
- 5.3. प्रशिक्षण कहां किसी संस्था द्वारा दिया गया –

राज्य स्तर

राष्ट्रीय स्तर

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर

अन्य

- 5.4. प्रशिक्षणों में महिला एवं पुरुषों की भागीदारी का अनुपात
- 5.5. जेण्डर या महिलाओं से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी का प्रतिशत
- 5.6. महिला या जेण्डर से संबंधित मुद्दों पर प्रस्तावित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों के परिणामों को जानने के मानदण्ड क्या हैं ? विवरण –

- 5.7. नई महिला नीति के क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में आयोजित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का पूर्ण विवरण  
आयोजित  
प्रस्तावित
- 5.8. आपके विभाग की प्रशिक्षण संस्था का नाम व संगठनात्मक कार्यों की जानकारी  
संस्था द्वारा बनाये गये महिला/जेण्डर से संबंधित प्रशिक्षण मॉड्यूल की जानकारी
- 5.9. प्रशिक्षण माड्यूल बनाने में गत एक वर्ष से महिला संसाधन केन्द्र का क्या सहयोग प्राप्त हुआ ?
6. महिलाओं से संबंधित न्यायालयीन निर्देशों की स्थिति –
  - 6.1. सर्वोच्च/उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों की जानकारी
  - 6.2. क्रियान्वयन के लिये विभाग स्तर पर प्रयास
  - 6.3. प्रत्येक स्तर पर कार्य क्षेत्र में यौन प्रताड़ना से संबंधित स्थिति का पूर्ण विवरण
  - 6.4. अन्य विधिक प्रावधानों की जानकारी
  - 6.5. विभाग में महिलाओं द्वारा की गई शिकायतों की संख्या एवं प्रकार
7. महिलाओं से संबंधित विभाग में सफल कार्यव्यवहार का पूर्ण विवरण
8. विभाग द्वारा महिला/जेण्डर से संबंधित विशेष पहल
9. अन्य जानकारी
10. अन्य प्रस्तावित विषय



**A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS  
OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN  
MADHYA PRADESH**

**BY  
DR. PRATIBHA RAJGOPAL**



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN  
NEW DELHI**



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## FOREWORD

The existential pathos of a woman's life has been inimitably captured by the great Hindi poet, Shri Maithilisharan Gupta, in a memorable couplet which says, "Alas, woman! Thy destiny is eternal sacrifice, eternal suffering!"

Despite the exalted position given to women in some of India's religious texts and the exceptional attainments of individual women in fields as diverse as philosophy, statecraft and even warfare, the profile of the average woman through the ages has been that of a perpetually poor, perpetually pregnant and perpetually powerless being.

Independent India has tried to redeem the situation by proclaiming equality of the sexes as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution and directing state policy towards removing the various disabilities that thwart women in realising their potential. Five decades of Independence have also seen a plethora of laws passed by the State and Federal Governments to protect women from violence and discrimination and to strengthen their entitlements in the social and economic fields. Numerous committees and commissions have x-rayed the position of women, the advances made by them and the obstacles faced by them, and they have made umpteen recommendations to improve the situation. Scores of schemes have been floated by various Ministries of the Government to address women's problems, particularly those relating to education, health, nutrition, livelihood and personal laws. In the institutional area, independent administrative departments to give undivided attention to women's problems have sprung up at the Centre as well as in the States. Development corporations were an innovation of the Eighties to energise economic benefit schemes. The Nineties saw the setting up of the National Commission for Women (NCW) and State Commissions in various States to inquire into the working of various legal and constitutional provisions concerning women, to investigate cases of violation of women's rights and generally to advise on the socio-economic policy framework in order to mainstream women's concerns. In recent years, the Governments, Central and State, have also articulated comprehensive policies for the empowerment of women through



a variety of instruments and approaches focusing on an explicit vision of equal partnership of women in all walks of life.

Credit must also be given to a robust women's movement which has often given forceful expression to women's aspirations and joined issue with all the organs of state — legislative, executive and judicial — for reviewing the age-old prescriptions of a patriarchal society. Often they have networked effectively with the international community and fora in the quest for worldwide solidarity on issues affecting women. These interactions have often times changed the idiom of discourse on women's right to justice and development.

The half-century of struggle and reform has undoubtedly had considerable impact on women's world. Some of the key indicators of development have perked up significantly; women's life expectancy has risen; education levels have improved; economic participation has grown. But there are areas of darkness too; crimes against women, both at home and outside, continue unabated; traditional economic occupations have withered in the face of global competition; there is increasing commodification of women's persona and vulgarisation of their image in the media's marketplace. The new economic regime, where Sensex swamps sensibility, has meant the precipitate withdrawal of the state from many fields leaving the weak, including women, in the cold. Similarly laws change; minds don't. Therefore between progressive legislation and sensitive enforcement falls a long shadow. Critics also point out that whatever advances have been made remain confined to urban India and the vast hinterland resists change obstinately.

The overall picture is thus a mixed one leaving the profile of the average Indian woman not substantially altered. But in this vast country there is no average Indian woman. As in all other matters, diversity marks the Indian woman's picture too. How society and economy are coping with the forces of modernisation differs substantially from region to region. The geography of a state provides its own constraints and opportunities; history gives its own moorings to values and momentum to change. Thus the regional profile is superimposed on the national profile. The NCW has therefore commissioned these studies to gauge how women's life has been changing or not changing in different States of the country, and to situate these studies in the historical and geographical context of each region or State so that progress can be measured across time and across space. Such spatial comparisons can highlight what lessons there are to be learnt from the 'leading' areas and equally they help in focusing the attention on the 'lagging' areas. Regionally disaggregated data helps in benchmarking progress of different regions, areas or districts, and can be used for improving performance by attempting to raise the performance levels of the laggards to the average of the State and then matching the State's average to the national average. Interesting insights can also be gleaned from the experience of implementing agencies, both governmental and non-governmental, in dealing with different problems. Some of these may be rooted in the soil of the region and may not lend themselves

to replication but many others can be useful examples to emulate. That is how Best Practices become common practices.

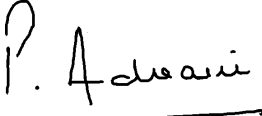
These studies have been carried out by different research groups having special knowledge and interest in the area — its people, its history, its administration, its cultural ambience etc. They have interacted with official agencies as well as with leading NGOs working with women in the respective areas. The NCW has given a helping hand by providing information from its own database where available and also by interacting with the government of the State to set the stage for these exercises. The result is in your hands.

The research effort in respect of Madhya Pradesh was anchored by Dr. Pratibha Rajagopalan while the NCW team comprising **Dr. Poornima Advani**, Chairperson; **Dr. Sudha Malaiya**, Member In-charge; **Ms. Nafisa Hussain**, Member and Shri A.L. Narula, Project Co-ordinator facilitated the dialogue with the Madhya Pradesh Administration.

It is our hope that this effort will eventually result in the compilation of a comprehensive index of gender development focusing on the key issues in women's lives thus enabling comparisons of achievements and gaps regionally and nationally. This will help scholars and administrators alike.

Place : New Delhi

Dated : 7.12.2004

  
**(POORNIMA ADVANI)**

