

TRAFFICKING AND HIV

MADHYA PRADESH

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report 2005

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

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UNDP TAHA PROJECT

Madhya Pradesh TAHA DRAFT REPORT



Madhya Pradesh, in the centre of the Indian mainland, was traditionally a feudal state. Madhya Pradesh, in its present form, came into existence on November 1, 2000 following its bifurcation to create a new state of Chattisgarh. It is still the second largest state in size with area of 308,000 sq kms.

Madhya Pradesh general statistics (Census 2001)	
Area (in sq. kms.)	308,000
Population	6,03,85,118
Density of Population	196 per sq. km.
Male	52.09 %
Female	47.91 %
Male-Female Ratio	1000 : 933
Scheduled Tribes	19.94 %
Scheduled Castes	15.40 %
Districts	45
Tehsils	260
Development Blocks	313
Populated villages	51,806
Gram Panchayats	21,999
Literacy	64.11 %
Male	76.80 %
Female	50.28 %

Madhya Pradesh is one of the most populous states in India and together with Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Utter Pradesh will account for 50% of the India' by the year 2012, says the 10th Five-Year Plan, Planning Commission, Government of India. The Census of 2001 has put the population of Madhya Pradesh at just over six crore, showing a growth rate of over 24 percent over the decade. According to census 2001 the population of state is 6,03,85,118. Of the total population male constitute 52.09% and female constitutes 47.91%. The sex ratio in state is 933. The percent of scheduled tribes population to total population is 19.94% and that of scheduled castes is 15.40%. The state has 45 administrative districts divided into 330 development blocks. There are 51,806 villages. 13 districts have a population of Scheduled Tribes exceeding 20 percent of the population. The state has had a severely under developed and backward infrastructure, poor education and health set up and poor industrial and land base.

Forty percent of the states income comes from agriculture, mining and forestry. Around 18000 of the 51806 villages of Madhya Pradesh are either forest villages or are on the periphery of a forest, and are directly affected by forests and rules and regulations governing them. With a large population of tribal communities residing in such villages, provision of health services and their access is difficult for communities residing in these villages. Nearly forty percent of the states villages are either forest villages or are situated close to forests and forests play a significant role in the livelihoods of people in such villages. The forest laws have kept people away from any direct control or any form of ownership or community partnership in preservation and sustainable exploitation of the vast wealth of the forests of Madhya Pradesh. The conflicting interface between forest dependent population and the forest laws has had negative impact on livelihoods of a very large number of people in the state.

Agriculture is the main source of living and earning for majority of population in Madhya Pradesh. With its share of around 35 per cent in GDP, Agriculture and its allied activities has to bear the burden of 75 per cent of rural workers. Therefore, labour productivity is low in agriculture. In the case of major Kharif crops, the low productivity belt is largely concentrated in the Rewa and Sagar Divisions, as well as three Nimar districts. In Rabi, the districts at the bottom in terms of yield per hectare fall entirely in the Rewa division and the southern tribal districts of Jabalpur division.

Distribution of operational holding 1995-96					
	Marginal	Small	Semi-medium	Medium	Large
% number of holdings	35.2	25.5	21.4	14.7	3.1
% area of holdings	6.8	14.7	23.7	34.9	19.8

Source: Madhya Pradesh HDR

The share of marginal and small farmers in area and number of holdings increased. The data for 1995-96 show that around 61 per cent of the land holdings belong to marginal and small farmers. There are 39.3 lakh small and marginal farmers in the state and they are mostly under-employed. The size of land holding of these farmers (average land holdings of small and marginal farmers was 0.91 hectares in 1995/96) is uneconomical. In last decade there

have been some improvement agricultural activities due to fast growth rate of overall economy of the state. Despite growth in labour productivity in agriculture and manufacturing, the growth of real wages in rural areas declined significantly.

Madhya Pradesh, among the BIMARU states has the second highest HDI after Rajasthan at 0.328 while Uttar Pradesh is at 0.314 and Bihar at 0.308 (National Human Development Report- 2001). In Madhya Pradesh 37.06% of rural population lived below the poverty line according to planning commission in 1998-2000, which puts the state only above two major states Bihar and Orissa in India.

In terms of infrastructure, the state of Madhya Pradesh has been lagging far behind. The report of the Eleventh Finance Commission places Madhya Pradesh at eighteen out of twenty five states in the country on index of social and economic infrastructure. Road and power sector have been major problem in state. Lack of power in rural areas is a constraint for agriculture as well as some of the rural non-farm sub sectors. Power is also necessary for any unit expanding from a household enterprise to employing 4-5 people or attempting to increase productivity. The road network of Madhya Pradesh is also not up to the mark. Since 1998/99, with concerted action on social sectors taking off, emphasis towards physical build up of the state and reforms in key financial and infrastructures has now started.

The last decade has seen many changes in Madhya Pradesh, including a high rate of growth of the economy. The Per capita state Domestic Product at constant prices on the average prices of three years from 1996 to 1999 for Madhya Pradesh stood at 77.12 against the 100 of India according to Madhya Pradesh Human development report of UNDP and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. The above value puts the state of Madhya Pradesh in twelfth rank among the 17 major states in India. The growth rate of Gross state Domestic Product for Madhya Pradesh in 1996-97 was 8.01, according to Planning Commission which was second highest after Gujarat.

In nineties, Madhya Pradesh became one of the faster growing states of India and has sustained a high growth rate. The per capita income of Madhya Pradesh, which was Rs 6577 in 1993-94, has gone up to Rs 7947 by 1999-2000. According to the National Human Development Report 2001, Headcount Ratio of rural poverty went down in Madhya Pradesh from 40.6 in 1993-1994 to 37.1 in 1999-2000. Headcount ratio of poverty in urban areas during the same period went down from 48.4% to 38.4%.

In the case of MP, moderate growth has been accompanied by moderate declines in poverty over a long period. The low level of human development in the State have in the past has been one of the factors that have acted as a drag in the improvement in both economic growth performance as well as rural poverty reduction. The proportion of rural poverty in the state has declined.

Sr.No	District	HDI Rank	HDI Status	Estimated Poverty Rate (1993-94)	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001
1.	Balaghat	15	0.580	45.3%	1022	974
1.	Barwani	44	0.4222	n.a.	979	970
2.	Betul	30	0.537	65.6%	965	968
3.	Bhind	19	0.566	21.5%	829	829
4.	Bhopal	2	0.663	36.5%	896	931
2.	Chhatarpur	43	0.449	24.9%	869	920
3.	Chhindwara	13	0.586	31.2%	953	961
4.	Damoh	18	0.568	55.3%	902	948
5.	Datia	28	0.543	17.5%	858	874
6.	Dewas	10	0.610	26.5%	932	934
7.	Dhar	23	0.559	21.8%	954	941
8.	Dindori	24	0.557	n.a.	994	989
9.	Guna	36	0.493	18.1%	885	929
10.	Gwalior	8	0.624	24.2%	847	849
11.	Harda	12	0.588	n.a.	919	926
12.	Hoshangabad	14	0.589	39.7%	898	927
17	Indore	1	0.694	32.8%	911	913
18	Jabalpur	17	0.572	42.2%	910	924
19	Jhabua	45	0.372	31.2%	990	970
20	Katni	29	0.542	n.a.	936	944
21	East-Nimar	21	0.563	50.0%	936	944
22	West-Nimar	35	0.498	75.8%	948	968
23	Mandla	16	0.578	53.7%	1002	985
24	Mandsaur	5	0.632	23.9%	956	946
25	Morena	32	0.520	20.5%	822	829
26	Narsimhapur	11	0.610	22.8%	909	917
27	Neemuch	7	0.626	n.a.	950	928
28	Panna	41	0.470	23.8%	907	931
29	Raisen	3	0.645	34.1%	880	943
30	Rajgarh	34	0.504	28.7%	931	944
31	Ratlam	6	0.630	19.1%	959	960
32	Rewa	39	0.478	29.4%	939	926
33	Sagar	20	0.565	51.7%	884	929
34	Satna	38	0.583	28.8%	926	929
35	Sehore	22	0.560	34.0%	908	934
36	Seoni	26	0.550	36.8%	982	979
37	Shahdol	31	0.525	33.4%	958	970
38	Shajapur	9	0.617	21.3%	927	936
39	Sheopur	33	0.514	n.a.	893	931
40	Shivpuri	40	0.473	16.1%	858	908
41	Sidhi	25	0.555	36.4%	932	950
42	Tikamgarh	42	0.468	21.3%	886	918
43	Ujjain	4	0.632	20.1%	940	933
44	Umaria	37	0.492	n.a.	947	960
45	Vidisha	27	0.549	34.3%	876	942

The incidence of poverty in Madhya Pradesh is very high due to uneconomical land holdings, decreasing employment in organized sector, poor infrastructure, lack of credits to farmers and small entrepreneurs, poor access to markets etc. The tribal districts depending on forests are especially poverty ridden as the forest laws restrict them from exploiting the forest resources in economically viable manner. Sagar, East Nimar, West Nimar, Neemuch, Mandla, Jabalpur,

Damoh, Betul, Balaghat, Dindori, Khandwa, Shivpuri, Morena, Chattarpur, Vidisha are the most poverty affected districts.

Incidences of malnutrition are very high in Madhya Pradesh. About half of the children in Madhya Pradesh are malnourished and one-fourth are severely malnourished. Again, there are significant social disparities among social strata. Proportion of underweight (58.4%) and stunted (54.3%) children in rural areas is much higher than that in urban areas, and similarly tribal children are worse off compared to those from 'other' group

In Madhya Pradesh 37% deaths registered between 0 to 4 years are due to chronic hunger. It is also the state with the highest malnutrition. 55.1 per cent babies in M.P suffer low birth weight. Around 80,000 children in Madhya Pradesh are suffering from severe malnutrition According to data collected by the state government's Bal Sanjeevni Abiyaan scheme. So stark is the malnutrition that even if the children were saved, they may go blind due to lack of vitamin A (Sachin Kumar Jain 2005). The problem of malnutrition is severe in the districts of Vidisha, Khandwa, Chattarpur, Damoh, Shivpuri, and Morena.

The NNMB survey 2000 shows that almost three-fourths of tribal children in Madhya Pradesh are underweight (74.1%) and stunted (73.4%). very high proportion of severely underweight tribal children, at about 42%, is an issue of grave concern in Madhya Pradesh.

State	Food expenditure	Non-food Expenditure	Total
Madhya Pradesh	128.6	79.4	208.0
India	183.3	103.8	287.1

Source: India- Human Development report 1999

Total per capita expenditure on food and non food expenditures are low in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to national average on same accounts. This is primarily a manifestation of widespread poverty and lack of livelihood security. The tribal or *adivasi* population of the state is especially vulnerable regarding food security and food intake. Due to alienation from traditional natural resources in the previous decades caused by deforestation, land degradation etc.

The prevalence of anaemia among women is an index, which reflects the combined impact of availability of nutrient foods to the household, gender-equity of food distribution within the household, and effectiveness of the health services. Data from the NFHS 2 survey shows that over half of the women in the state (54.3%) have anaemia, with one-sixth (16.7%) having moderate or severe anaemia, a little higher than the proportion of anaemia among women nationally (51.8%). Rural women are one-and-half times more likely than urban women to have moderate/ severe anaemia.

Nutritional status of Women	
Background	% women with bio mass index below 18.5
Urban	28.2
Rural	41.8
Total	38.2

Source: National Family Health Survey-2 Madhya Pradesh 1998-99

38.2% of women in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished. 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.

Region wise Nutritional status of Women	
Region	% women with bio mass index below 18.5
Vindhya	25.0
Central	30.5
Malwa	36.3
South central	47.1
Northern	33.8

Source: National Family Health Survey-2 Madhya Pradesh 1998-99

There are some regional differences, with women in Malwa (38.2% anaemic) faring significantly better than their sisters in South-Central Madhya Pradesh (59.5 % anaemic). Tribal women seem to be suffering the most, with almost three fourths (70.3%) being anaemic and almost one-fourths (23.8%) having moderate or severe anaemia.

Caste wise Nutritional status of Women	
Caste	% women with bio mass index below 18.5
Scheduled caste	39.9
Scheduled tribe	49.2
Other backward Classes	37.4
Other	27.4

Source: National Family Health Survey-2 Madhya Pradesh 1998-99

Three-fourths of children in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic, and strikingly, over half of the children have moderate/ severe anaemia. This high prevalence of anaemia cuts across all regions, though children from Northern Madhya Pradesh fare the worst with 85% being anaemic and almost two-thirds having moderate/ severe anaemia. Similarly, among tribal children, almost two-thirds have moderate/severe anaemia.

Livelihood and Employment:

Sectoral Distribution of Rural workers 1999-2000			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Madhya Pradesh	87.5	5.8	6.9
India	76.1	11.3	12.5

Source: National Sample Survey

Employment in Madhya Pradesh is largely unorganised, rural and non-industrial nature. At the ongoing population growth rate, on an average at least nearly ten lakh jobs are required every year for the workforce. In the post-reform period, the growth of public sector employment declined drastically while that of private sector employment increased. However, the growth of private sector employment has not been able to compensate for the loss of jobs in the public sector. The

newer rural sub-sectors fail to attract private investment. Private sector seeks opportunities with an assured return considerably higher than the bank interest rates even if the return is higher but perceived risk is also higher, private sector hesitates from investing. Lack of information about new market opportunities has restricted the participation of the private sector or constrained micro-entrepreneurs to continue catering to declining market segments.

In Madhya Pradesh, there were 21.89 lakh workers in the organised sector in 1997. The percentage share of organised workers to total workers is around six percent. One of the main reasons for the lower growth in organized employment is the slowdown in public sector employment higher growth rates in private sector employment has not really been able to compensate for loss of workforce in public sector. The share of non-farm employment in rural areas has been stagnant since 1983. Madhya Pradesh had the lowest share of rural non-farm employment to total rural employment.

Employment Growth Rate 1993-94 to 1999-2000		
	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	0.69	2.94
India	0.67	1.34

Source: Madhya Pradesh HDR

Madhya Pradesh has a very large population dependant on agriculture. Casual labour forms a substantial part of the total labour force and has been growing. A large number of persons are employed in sectors which are not high growth. Agriculture has to bear the burden of 75 per cent of rural workers. There has been increase in the share of marginal and small farmers in area and number of holdings. Around 61 per cent of the land holdings belong to marginal and small farmers. These small and marginal farmers are mostly under-employed. The size of land holding of these farmers is uneconomical and majority work as agricultural or casual labourers to supplement their incomes from farming to sustain their livelihood. Data from NSS rounds report that there is a gradual casualisation of the workforce, and the number of casual labourers in MP went up from 32 percent male and 38 percent female casual labourers in 1993/94 to 37 percent male and 44 percent female casual labourers in 1999/2000.

% Rural casual labour gender wise 1999-2000		
	Males	Females
Madhya Pradesh	37.1	44.1
India	36.2	39.6

Unorganised workers form around 94 percent of the total workforce in the state. The vast majority of the workforce including agricultural labour, construction labour and labour in traditional leather tanning, forestry, fishing, bidi rolling, household industry, village artisans, urban informal workers are poor and remain unprotected by law.

% Non farm Rural employment 1999-2000			
	Males	Females	Total
Madhya Pradesh	15.8	8.6	12.9
India	28.7	14.6	23.8

Source: National Sample Survey

Evidence, shows that employment opportunities created is inadequate in spite of rapid economical growth. Although GDP growth has accelerated, it has not been accompanied by a commensurate increase in employment leading to a worsening in the employment situation in the post-reform period.

Work participation rate 1999-2000 (NSS-55th Round)		
	Rural	Urban
Madhya Pradesh	46.2	31.9
India	41.7	33.7

The work participation rates declined significantly in both rural and urban areas in the 1990s. The employment growth recorded a drastic decline during 1993-94 to 1999-2000. The worker-participation rates for rural and urban Madhya Pradesh are much higher than for rural or urban India. The work participation rates in rural Madhya Pradesh declined significantly in 1999-2000. There has been a decline in work participation rates of rates for both males and females in 1999-00 as compared to 1993-94 except in the case of urban males.

Male- Female Participation 1999-2000				
	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Madhya Pradesh	53.6	38.2	48.8	13.4
India	53.1	29.8	51.8	13.9

Source: National Sample Survey 55th round.

According to NSS data unemployment rates are relatively high in urban areas than rural areas in Madhya Pradesh. Unemployment rates among males are higher than females in rural and urban areas. The unemployment rates by usual status for males indicate no growth in unemployment since 1987/88, in both rural and urban Madhya Pradesh. For females there has been a gradual decline in unemployment rates over the same period. Unemployment rates according to 'currently daily status' are higher than those of usual status. Except for females in urban Madhya Pradesh, the unemployment rates of males and females went up considerably by 1999/2000.

Usually Employed by category in rural area 1999-2000			
	Self Employed	Regular Employed	Casual labour
Madhya Pradesh	56.6	3.5	39.9
India	55.8	6.8	37.4

The unemployed person days for rural males in Madhya Pradesh has increased from 1.8 percent in 1993-94 to 3.2 percent in 1999-00. Similarly it increased for rural females. For the females, the percentage of employed increased significantly while that of 'not in the labour force' declined during the period 1993-94 and 1999-2000.

Apart from basic un-employment there is large scale under – utilisation of workforce. Most agriculture labourers remain idle for 3-4 months in a year.

Outside the agriculture season, many casual labourers get work up to two thirds of the days at the maximum.

Income or wages is one of the variables reflecting quality. Many people are employed but they get low wages and income. Low wages explain the wide gap between unemployment and poverty and casualisation of labour turning many numbers of 'working poor'. The proportion of self-employment has been declining over time. Fragmentation of holdings had led to decline in self cultivation or farming. There has been sharp increase in casual labour, to the extent of 12 percent as a percentage of all workers and in recent years, the percentage of casual labourers has become marginally more than the same for all India. The percentage of casual labour increased for both males and females.

Wages of Male agricultural labour in Madhya Pradesh in Rupees		
Year	Nominal wages	Real wages
1998-99	38.66	12.08

According to Economic Surveys, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh real wages numbers have stagnated for over a decade and the trend is cause of worry.

A large amount of seasonal unemployment in south central and south eastern districts co-exists with shortage of agricultural labour in the Malwa districts and in urban manual activities. The abundance of labour in Mandla migrates to depress agriculture wages even during peak demand season in agriculturally prosperous Narsimhapur, whereas in northern Malwa, competition from neighbouring districts and Kota in Rajasthan keeps agriculture wages comparatively higher all through the year. The "shortage" of adequate labour, which is to say labour with required training or experience, is also missing in many sectors. In some place this has also led to construction contractors to go in for mechanical equipment for digging, earthwork, road laying, and so on. The problem is even more severe when one moves up slightly the skill ladder, such as for carpenters, masons, plumbers and electricians.

There is a huge unmet demand for credit. The actual "ground level credit flow" according to NABARD for the new Madhya Pradesh during 1999/2000 was only 75 percent of what has been estimated as potential in rural MP. At the same time, there is no constraint of funds, as is obvious from the Credit deposit ratio of the state at 57.8 percent in March 2000. In fact the credit deposit ratio in Madhya Pradesh has been declining over the years. The average credit per hectare of area cropped in Madhya Pradesh for the year 1999/2000 was just below Rs 560/

There is no sign of increase in the usual status unemployment rates. However, the daily status unemployment recorded significant increase in the 1990s. It is a matter of concern for the state. The problem of unemployment is more with the educated and youth.

According to census 2001 the share of both main and marginal workers in state workers population was higher than the figures at national level for same

category both for males and females. Main workers constitute 31.7% total state workers population against 30.5% in India and marginal workers form 11.1% in contrast to 8.7% at national level. The percent of male main workers and male marginal workers to total worker population in state is 44.9% and 6.8% respectively against national figures of 45.3% and 6.6% for the same. The share of female main workers is 17.3% as against the national 14.7% and the share of female marginal workers constituted 15.8% of total work force in state in contrast to 11.0% all India figure. The trend is same with respect to rural workers. However the percent of urban main worker at 27.1% is less than its counter part 29.3% at national level.

% Work participation rate Census- 2001									
District	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Balaghat	50.25	54.40	46.19	52.9	55.5	50.4	33.1	47.8	17.9
Barwani	48.39	53.00	43.65	50.9	53.4	48.3	33.8	50.8	16.1
Betul	44.17	51.10	37.00	48.0	52.7	43.3	27.2	44.5	8.3
Bhind	36.83	48.48	22.77	40.1	50.3	27.8	26.3	42.6	6.9
Bhopal	32.04	47.61	14.61	42.2	49.6	33.9	29.6	47.1	10.1
Chhatarpur	40.22	49.41	29.66	43.0	50.5	34.3	30.5	45.5	13.2
Chhindwara	42.15	50.93	32.95	46.2	52.5	39.7	29.6	46.2	11.7
Damoh	44.85	53.15	35.64	47.3	54.6	39.3	34.2	47.1	19.7
Datia	50.37	56.50	43.23	55.1	58.7	50.9	33.4	48.6	16.0
Dewas	44.33	51.78	36.33	49.4	53.3	45.3	30.8	47.8	12.4
Dhar	46.63	52.54	40.44	49.2	52.7	45.6	33.8	52.0	13.0
Dindori	57.08	59.09	55.05	58.3	59.6	57.0	31.7	49.4	13.0
East-Nimar	43.90	52.89	34.30	49.1	54.7	43.2	29.7	48.0	10.2
Guna	40.94	51.52	28.99	44.1	53.0	34.0	29.4	46.0	10.8
Gwalior	32.51	47.84	14.42	38.3	50.2	24.0	28.7	46.3	8.2
Harda	44.93	52.78	36.38	49.4	54.6	43.9	28.3	46.1	8.5
Hoshangabad	35.63	49.46	20.23	39.0	50.9	25.7	28.2	46.3	8.0
Indore	36.20	52.07	18.80	45.7	53.5	37.4	32.1	51.5	10.7
Jabalpur	37.08	50.45	22.37	45.0	53.4	35.8	31.2	48.2	12.1
Jhabua	52.57	54.39	50.72	54.5	55.0	53.9	32.6	47.9	16.2
Katni	41.68	51.58	31.17	44.9	52.5	36.8	29.9	48.2	9.7
Mandla	51.87	55.56	48.18	54.3	56.6	52.0	30.8	47.0	13.7
Mandsaur	48.23	55.73	40.39	51.0	56.6	45.9	34.6	51.9	16.2
Morena	37.12	48.21	23.63	40.0	49.5	28.4	26.6	43.3	6.8
Narsimhapur	42.12	54.07	28.97	44.3	55.1	32.3	30.8	48.4	11.3
Neemuch	48.00	55.48	40.13	53.6	57.2	49.8	33.6	51.2	14.6
Panna	43.51	51.38	34.84	45.5	52.3	38.0	29.7	45.1	12.4
Raisen	36.58	49.60	21.79	38.1	50.3	24.4	29.7	46.5	10.3
Rajgarh	49.98	54.68	44.93	53.7	56.1	51.3	32.0	48.1	14.3
Ratlam	45.05	53.63	36.09	51.3	55.5	46.9	30.6	49.3	10.9
Rewa	43.77	49.47	37.72	46.2	50.5	41.7	31.2	44.2	16.4
Sagar	41.51	51.45	30.28	44.5	53.0	34.9	34.3	47.7	19.3
Satna	39.86	48.54	30.49	41.9	49.0	34.4	31.9	47.0	14.9
Sehore	41.94	48.97	34.19	45.0	49.8	39.7	28.1	45.2	9.0
Seoni	48.82	54.10	43.45	51.1	55.0	47.0	29.5	46.3	11.5
Shahdol	43.74	52.96	34.12	49.0	55.2	42.6	28.3	46.6	8.0
Shajapur	48.84	55.16	42.02	52.2	56.2	48.0	33.9	50.7	15.6
Sheopur	41.10	49.57	31.62	43.4	50.3	35.7	28.7	45.5	9.6
Shivpuri	45.31	52.20	37.26	48.8	53.6	43.1	28.0	45.1	8.5
Sidhi	41.37	48.06	34.20	43.4	48.6	38.0	28.9	45.1	10.0
Tikamgarh	47.08	52.26	41.24	49.5	53.3	45.1	35.9	47.3	23.2

Ujjain	44.11	53.86	33.73	52.4	57.0	47.6	31.0	49.0	11.6
Umariya	42.30	50.85	33.27	44.6	51.8	37.1	30.2	46.1	12.9
Vidisha	37.12	51.26	20.98	39.4	52.6	24.4	28.6	46.3	8.7
West-Nimar	46.01	52.30	39.39	48.7	52.9	44.3	31.4	49.0	12.3
Madhya Pradesh	42.75	51.62	33.10	47.1	53.1	40.7	30.6	47.6	11.7

The 2001 Census has shown that overall in the state there was a worker participation rate of 42.7. Overall in the state, there are 28.7 percent workers engaged as agricultural labourers. The districts with a very high share of agriculture labourers are Narsimhapur, Seoni, Mandla and Harda, all above forty percent. Nearly forty percent of the agriculture labourers of the state are concentrated in eleven districts of Rewa, East Nimar (Khandwa), Balaghat, Chhindwara, West Nimar (Khargone), Dhar, Sidhi, Shahdol, Seoni, Satna, Betul, and Sagar. Most of the districts come from the poorer south central part of the state, characterised by heavily forested area and large tribal population. There are also districts of Nimar, and the two on the north eastern part of the state, Rewa and Satna.

Districts with a low concentration of labourers in agriculture are Morena, Jhabua, Datia, Tikamgarh, Shivpuri, Bhind and Chattarpur. These districts form the Bundelkhand belt of the state along with some districts from the Chambal/ Giridh belt. Sagar and Damoh have a very high number of non agriculture workers – 48 and 42 percent respectively, but almost half of these belong to household industries, which mostly are bidi rollers. Bidi rolling extends in large measure to Katni, Jabalpur, and Satna. The districts apart from Sagar and Damoh with a significant non-agriculture workforce (at least 25 percent) are Katni, Hoshangabad, Satna, Ujjain, Morena, Raisen, Bhind, Shahdol, Chhindwara, Vidisha, Ratlam and Chhatarpur.

.On the lower side of employment diversification fall Dindori, Jhabua, Mandla and Barwani (15 percent non agriculture workers or less). Sixteen districts in all have non agriculture employment less than twenty percent. Low diverse base for employment in these districts is a cause of concern especially for districts where agriculture potential is low.

High migration of people in search of livelihood is also a major phenomenon of occurrence in Madhya Pradesh. Mostly male and many women and children also migrate from high labour concentration districts and poverty ridden areas. Huge migration of casual labourers in search of temporary work as well as permanent employment takes place in Madhya Pradesh. People migrate from their place of origin to different districts and urban areas as well as to other states. Out of state migration from Madhya Pradesh occurs to Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra.

Migration in Madhya Pradesh from countries (in100)	
Bangladesh	14
Nepal	29
Pakistan	36

Source: Census 2001

Migration in Madhya Pradesh			
Migration into M.P. (in 100)		Migration from M.P. (in 100)	
Andhra Pradesh	530	Andhra Pradesh	182
Assam	137	Assam	
Bihar	1081	Bihar	226
Gujarat	545	Gujarat	613
Haryana	154	Haryana	139
Karnataka	1044	Karnataka	42
Kerala	203	Kerala	11
Maharashtra	3722	Maharashtra	5364
Orissa	1131	Orissa	590
Punjab	65	Punjab	199
Rajasthan	1973	Rajasthan	2671
Tamil Nadu	180	Tamil Nadu	77
Uttar Pradesh	9202	Uttar Pradesh	4656
West Bengal	785	West Bengal	131
Total	22734	Total	15249

Source: census 2001

Education:

Madhya Pradesh Literacy figures	
Literacy rate	64.1%
Gross enrolment ratio	96.2%
Gross enrolment ratio (girls)	94.3%
Gross enrolment ratio (ST)	91%
Gross enrolment ratio (gender gap)	3.6%
Out of school children	11.2%

Source: Census 2001 & Lok Sampark Abhiyan 2000-2001

Madhya Pradesh made a great leap in literacy figures during 1991-2001 and in female literacy had condensed the development of three decades into one decade. Nineties become the defining decade when MP leads by 20 percent to catch up with the national average and shed its "BIMARU" tag. While in 1991, the literacy rate of the new state of Madhya Pradesh was 18 percentage points below the national rate, today it stands neck to neck (64 percent to 65 percent). More than one person out of six persons removed from the category of non-literates in India in the decade of the nineties is from Madhya Pradesh. Almost one out of every five women removed from the category of non-literates was from Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh became the first state in India to take right based approach towards basic by introduction of the Education Guarantee Scheme in 1997. The scheme is sensitive to the habitation pattern in the tribal areas and provides vast access to children in distant places residing in tiny hamlets. Owing to scheme, now every habitation in the state has a schooling facility within a km. About 40 percent of the EGS schools are in tribal areas, 45 percent children are from ST families, 91 percent children are from SC, ST and other backward classes. This helped in eliminating a backlog of about 30000 access less habitations in 2 years time. In August 1998 Madhya Pradesh declared universal access to primary education this not just a geographical outreach, but also a very significant socially inclusive strategy.

S. No	District	Gross Enrolment Rate (primary)	Literacy 2001%			Decadal Growth rate % literacy	Gender Gap in literacy
			Total		Male		
					Female		
1.	Balaghat	100.9	68.81	15.58	81.09	57.02	24.09
2.	Barwani	81.7	41.35	13.27	51.09	31.35	19.74
3.	Betul	103.2	66.87	20.98	77.71	56.05	21.26
4.	Bhind	107.6	71.22	21.99	84.06	55.73	28.33
5.	Bhopal	94.4	75.08	10.81	82.56	66.67	15.89
6.	Chhatarpur	99.3	53.44	18.24	65.50	39.38	26.12
7.	Chhindwara	96.2	66.03	21.13	76.70	54.82	21.88
8.	Damoh	96.0	62.06	15.79	75.05	47.51	27.54
9.	Datia	102.2	73.51	28.32	82.94	62.48	20.46
10.	Dewas	92.4	61.04	16.96	76.07	44.90	31.17
11.	Dhar	86.8	52.70	18.16	66.18	38.62	27.56
12.	Dindori	93.6	54.49	16.75	70.41	38.48	31.93
13.	Guna	102.8	59.93	25.35	74.70	43.06	31.64
14.	Gwalior	99.6	69.79	11.43	80.83	56.76	24.07
15.	Harda	96.8	66.82	17.98	78.45	54.14	24.31
16.	Hoshangabad	99.2	70.36	16.25	81.36	58.02	23.34
17.	Indore	89.3	74.82	8.50	84.32	63.96	20.36
18.	Jabalpur	97.0	76.21	11.61	91.40	59.47	31.93
19.	Jhabua	82.6	37.08	18.07	48.75	25.50	23.25
20.	Katni	94.8	64.68	16.67	79.88	48.48	31.4
21.	Khandwa	97.4	61.71	16.22	70.09	48.46	25.63
22.	Khargaoon	91.0	63.41	22.18	75.23	50.89	24.34
23.	Mandla	98.1	60.77	23.75	76.71	45.39	31.32
24.	Mandsaur	96.4	70.65	22.99	85.77	54.87	30.9
25.	Morena	102.8	65.58	19.65	80.97	46.81	34.16
26.	Narsimhapur	100.7	78.34	22.69	86.79	69.02	17.77
27.	Neemuch	94.5	66.47	16.20	83.04	49.12	33.92
28.	Panna	96.3	61.61	27.93	74.02	47.84	26.18
29.	Raisen	102.2	72.76	32.00	82.18	61.89	20.29
30.	Rajgarh	91.7	54.05	22.24	69.53	37.37	32.16
31.	Ratlam	101.7	67.65	23.50	80.10	54.66	25.44
32.	Rewa	93.0	62.33	17.96	75.97	47.83	33.14
33.	Sagar	97.0	68.08	14.04	79.96	54.40	25.46
34.	Satna	94.4	65.12	20.47	77.82	51.40	26.42
35.	Sehore	94.3	63.83	23.40	78.14	47.95	30.19
36.	Seoni	99.9	65.88	21.39	77.50	54.08	23.44
37.	Shahdol	97.6	57.76	22.31	69.55	45.40	24.15
38.	Shajapur	98.5	71.14	31.94	83.68	57.58	26.1
39.	Sheopur	99.6	46.61	20.06	62.19	28.99	33.2
40.	Shivpuri	95.2	59.55	26.52	74.78	41.54	33.24
41.	Sidhi	96.6	52.82	23.67	68.03	36.43	31.6
42.	Tikamgarh	100.5	55.80	21.02	68.83	40.98	27.85
43.	Ujjain	94.6	71.18	22.12	83.70	57.87	25.83
44.	Umariya	93.4	60.26	27.63	74.11	45.57	28.54
45.	Vidisha	102.9	62.10	18.02	74.71	47.45	27.26
	M. P.	96.2	64.11	19.44	76.80	50.28	26.52
	India		65.38	13.17	75.85	54.16	21.69

Source: Census 1991- 2001 & Lok Samparak Abhiyaan II 2000-01 MP.

Madhya Pradesh 76.80 in 2001, has moved ahead of the national average of 75.85 in male literacy 42 out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh exceed the

national growth rate in male literacy the only exceptions being Indore, Gwalior and Bhopal. However 6 districts show the male literacy rate below the state average and two Barwani 51.09% and Sheopur 62.19% are far behind the average.

Female literacy went up by 20.93 percent in the state of Madhya Pradesh. Female literacy growth rate exceeds male literacy growth rate and it goes from 29.4 percent in 1991 to 50.3 percent in 2001. 39 out of Madhya Pradesh's 45 districts have a female literacy growth rate above the national female literacy growth rate of 14.87 percent. In 17 districts in Madhya Pradesh female literacy rate exceeds the national average of 54.2 percent, in three districts -Datia, Shajapur and Raisen – female literacy rate growth ranges between 35-38 percent. In 22 districts female literacy rate went up more than 30 percent. Despite the astonishing growth rates in female literacy by state as well as national standards there exists large variations between districts with respect to female literacy with highest being 69.02% in Narshimpur and the lowest 25.50% in Jhabua. In 21 districts the female literacy rate is much behind the state average and the gender gap in literacy in districts of Madhya Pradesh is much high than that at national level and reflects upon the poor status of women in the state.

According to Census 2001, the gender gap in literacy in Madhya Pradesh at 26.52 is much higher than the national gender gap in literacy of 21.69. Gender gap in literacy is minimum 15.89 in the district of Bhopal and maximum 33.92 in Neemuch. Out of 45 districts only 7 districts Raisen-20.29, Narshimhpur-17.77, Indore-20.36, Datia-20.46, Betul-21.26 and Barwani-19.74, in the state have gender gap below the national figure of 21.69. The high gender gap also reflects the low status of woman in Madhya Pradesh.

Sl. No	Districts with SC population above state average	% SC population	% literacy rates	% decadal growth rate in literacy
1.	Datia	24.67	73.51	28.32
2.	Bhind	21.34	71.22	21.99
3.	Morena	19.89	65.58	19.65
4.	Rajgarh	18.00	54.05	22.24
5.	Shivpuri	19.36	59.55	26.52
6.	Guna	18.08	59.93	25.35
7.	Tikamgarh	22.75	55.80	21.02
8.	Raisen	16.55	72.76	32.00
9.	Ujjain	24.56	71.18	22.12
10.	Panna	20.40	61.61	27.93
11.	Shajapur	22.34	71.14	31.94
12.	Narsimhapur	16.59	78.34	22.69
13.	Chattarpur	23.70	53.44	18.24
14.	Dewas	18.15	61.04	16.96
15.	Vidisha	20.31	62.10	18.02
16.	Sagar	21.09	68.08	14.64
17.	Damoh	20.08	62.06	15.79
	Madhya Pradesh	16	64.1	
	India			

Source: Census 2001

9 districts, out of 17 districts having schedule caste population above the state average, show literacy rate below the state literacy rate of 64.1%. Among the 9 districts with literacy rate below state average, 3 districts Rajgarh, Tikamgarh and Chattarpur still show greater differential despite showing decadal growth rate above the state average. Only Chattarpur had growth rate below the state growth rate but it too had a growth rate above National growth rate.

Sl. No.	District	% ST Population	% literacy rate	% decadal growth rate in Literacy
1.	Jhabua	85.67	37.08	18.07
2.	Mandla	60.84	60.77	23.75
3.	Dindori	60.48	54.49	16.75
4.	Umaria	54.84	60.26	27.63
5.	Shahdol	46.32	57.76	22.31
6.	Dhar	53.48	52.70	18.16
7.	Khargone	46.23	63.41	22.18
8.	Barwani	66.50	41.35	13.27
9.	Betul	37.51	66.87	20.98
10.	Seoni	36.95	65.88	21.39
11.	Chhindwara	34.47	66.03	21.13
12.	Sidhi	30.43	52.82	23.67
13.	Khandwa	26.77	61.71	16.22

Source: Census 2001

The literacy rates in most of the districts with large schedule tribe populations still lag behind and are far below the state average especially in Jhabua, Dindori, Shahdol, Dhar, Barwani and Sidhi. Districts with larger Scheduled Tribe Population do better in literacy growth. 8 out of 13 predominantly tribal districts far exceed that state average and national average in the growth rate of literacy between the years of 1991-2001. Only the districts of Barwani, Dindori, Dhar, Khandwa and Jhabua have a growth rate below the state average. All these five districts however have a growth rate above the national average. But the literacy rates

According to 2001 Census and district level enrolment figures present with state government, Madhya Pradesh today has the literacy rate at 64.1 while which had made it move ahead of Rajasthan 61%, Uttar Pradesh 57.4% and Bihar 47.5%. Among the top ten districts of the country where the percentage of illiteracy reduced most in the decade, four are from the erstwhile Madhya Pradesh. However, 10 districts, Barwani-41.35, Chhatarpur-53.44, Dhar-52.70, Dindori-54.49, Guna-59.93, Shahdol-57.76, Sheopur-46.61, Shivpuri-59.55, Sidhi-52.82, and Tikamgarh-55.80 lag far behind the successful figure of state rate 64.1. Between 1996 and 2001, Gross Enrolment Ratio in the state went up from 76.5% to 96.2%. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls has increased from 70.7% in 1996 to 94.3% in 2001. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Tribes has risen from 78% in 1996 to 91% in 2001. The gap in Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys and girls has also narrowed from 25% in 1992 to 11% in 1996 to 3.6% in 2001 but still there are gaps which are more acute at upper primary level. Education of girls above the age of 11 years still calls for specialized focus.

Madhya Pradesh out of School Children against targeted population 2000-2001			
	Boys	Girls	Total
In Percent	9.4	13.3	11.2
In lakh	6.04	7.23	13.28

Source: Lok Sampark abhiyam -II, Madhya Pradesh 2000-2001

The percentage of out of school children reduced from 29.3% in 1996 to 11.2% in 2001. Of the total out-of-school children, the never-enrolled children are 70.7 percent of the total. Out-of-school children & drop-out children are 29.3 percent of the total out-of-school children. Out-of-school girls are 7.2 lakh, which is 54.5 percent of the total out-of-school children. Never-enrolled children are 9.4 lakh; out of which 5.2 lakh are girls, which is 55.3 percent.

The problem of out of school children still persists in Madhya Pradesh and is more acute for the upper primary level. The upper primary data shows that gross enrolment ratios are low. At the primary level, sibling care (24.6 percent), engaged in economic activities (18.5 percent), cattle grazing (13.6 percent), weak financial condition (13.6 percent) and migration (9.3 percent) are the major reasons behind 80% of the girl child staying out of school and engaged in economic activities (21.6 percent), cattle grazing (22.4 percent), sibling care (15.6 percent), migration (11.5 percent) and weak financial condition (14.4 percent) are the major reasons behind 86 percent boys remain out of school due to the school.

Health:

Improvement of situation in women empowerment, female literacy, girls' education and political decentralisation had reflected its impact in the area of health also, especially in population control. Still the health indicators have not dramatically improved and Madhya Pradesh along with Orissa is amongst the two States that have the lowest health indicators. Delivery of effective public health services is an area of concern in Madhya Pradesh and a challenge that the state is facing.

Madhya Pradesh Health Indicators		
Indicators	India	Madhya Pradesh
Death Rate		10.2
IMR	68	88
MMR	408	409
Effective age of girl at marriage		15.5
Average age of woman at first birth		18.1
Monthly Food expenditure in Rupees	183.3	128.6

Source: SRS 1998 and 2000, NHFC-2, India- HDR 1999,

The death rate of Madhya Pradesh at 10.2 in 2000 was 20 percent higher than the Death rate for all India 1000 population. The death rate in rural Madhya Pradesh was assessed at 11.0, while urban death rate was 7.5.

The figures of infant deaths are very high in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh falls amongst the lowest in IMR compared with other states. The Infant Mortality Rate for the new Madhya Pradesh was at 88 in 2000 (SRS) against the national IMR68 for the same time. The rural IMR is 94, while urban IMR 54. The maternal mortality rate was 498 deaths per 1, 00,000 live births against all India figures of 408 (SRS – 1998)

According to Human Development Report 1999, Madhya Pradesh has the lowest per capita expenditure on food amongst all the Indian states The Mean Per capita Expenditure on food per month for Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 128.6 against Rs. 183.3 for rural India. In Madhya Pradesh, per capita food grain consumption level13.5 kg/month is also low.

Intake of less than 70% of the recommended daily level of diet constitutes a serious dietary deficiency. In Madhya Pradesh, about one-fourth of tribal children do not receive even this bare minimum cereal intake and are exposed to the risk of severe malnutrition.

The food insecurity is further grave among the tribal population. Among the groups most at risk, only about one-third of these tribal children (pre-school children and children below 10 years of age) receive a diet adequate in calories and protein. Among elder children (10-12 years) and pregnant and lactating women, only around half of the tribal population in these groups has adequate caloric and protein intake (MP HDR). About half of the children in Madhya Pradesh are malnourished on both weight for age and height for age measures, and one-fourth is severely malnourished. There are also significant social disparities in this regard. Proportion of underweight (58.4%) and stunted (54.3%) children in rural areas is much higher than that in urban areas, and tribal children are worse off compared to those from ‘other’ group.

According to NNMB survey almost three-fourths of tribal children in Madhya Pradesh are underweight (74.1%) and stunted (73.4%). The proportion of severely underweight tribal children is very high, at about 42. For the whole state while in 2001, 52 percent children were moderately malnourished, and 5.3 percent severely malnourished, in 2002, moderately malnourished children were 53 percent, percentage of severely malnourished dropped to 3 percent.

Three-fourths of children in Madhya Pradesh are anaemic. Children from Northern Madhya Pradesh fare the worst with 85% being anaemic and similarly, among tribal children, almost two-thirds have moderate/severe anemia.

Nutritional status of women	
Background	% of women undernourished on basis of BMI
Urban	28.2
Rural	41.8
Schedule Caste	39.9
Schedule Tribe	49.2
Other Backward Class	37.4
Other	27.4
Total	38.2

Source: NHFS-2, Madhya Pradesh Family health survey 1998-99.

38.2% of women in Madhya Pradesh are undernourished and hence some grade of Chronic Energy Deficiency. In this context there are significant regional disparities. Women from the 'South Central' area where the percent of undernourished women is highest 47.1%, fare much worse than those from Vindhya 25% and Central Madhya Pradesh 30.5%. The percentage for same in South Western area is 36.9, Malwa Plateau- 36.3 and Northern Madhya Pradesh 33.8.

In context of undernourishment of women the social disparity are also very large in Madhya Pradesh which reflects the vulnerability of lower caste populations. Among tribal women 49.2%, 39.9% schedule caste women, 37.4 % other backward classes are undernourished against 27.4% undernourished women belonging to socially upper castes.

The prevalence of anemia among women which reflects the combined impact of availability of nutrient foods to the household, gender-equity of food distribution within the household, and effectiveness of the health services further highlights the poor health status of woman in Madhya Pradesh. According to NFHS 2 survey over half of the women in the state (54.3%) have anaemia that is higher than the proportion of anemia among women nationally (51.8%). The regional differences in this context are also significant, with women in Malwa (38.2% anaemic) fare significantly better than women in South-Central Madhya Pradesh (59.5 % anaemic). Tribal women suffer the most and almost three fourths (70.3%) being anaemic.

Madhya Pradesh is among the state where child marriage is highly prevalent. Early marriage adversely affects not only the health and development of persons but also increases their vulnerability to trafficking and HIV/AIDS. According to NFHS 2, age at effective marriage age in rural Madhya Pradesh was 15.5 years with average age of first born 18.1 years. Low age at effective marriage puts girls at risk of motherhood in early ages. The maternal mortality rate was 498 deaths per 1, 00,000 live births against all India figures of 408 (SRS – 1998).

District	Marriage below legal age %	
	Boys	Girls
Balaghat	23.4	8.6
Barwani	49.8	35.4
Betul	27.3	18.5
Bhind	54.1	56.4
Bhopal	21.8	20.2
Chhatarpur	64.3	54.0
Chhindwara	20.4	19.4
Damoh	48.1	54.7
Datia	47.9	53.7
Dewas	48.8	68.0
Dhar	44.0	50.7
Dindori	56.6	51.2
East Nimar	21.4	31.2
Guna	59.1	56.4
Gwalior	29.0	24.3
Harda	37.1	35.0
Hosangabad	22.5	29.5
Indore	29.4	38.2
Jabalpur	20.4	19.8
Jhabua	47.2	37.4
Katni	47.9	42.0
Mandla	30.7	21.2
Mandsaur	51.5	44.3
Morena	61.6	51.7
Narsimhapur	33.6	42.1
Neemuch	66.9	56.9
Panna	48.6	40.8
Raisen	26.8	36.0
Rajgarh	54.6	53.7
Ratlam	53.6	43.5
Rewa	56.9	41.5
Sagar	40.0	46.1
Satna	55.2	54.1
Sehore	51.5	55.2
Seoni	28.9	30.6
Shahdol	43.1	49.7
Shajapur	54.1	58.6
Sheopur	53.8	52.7
Shivpuri	56.9	46.2
Sidhi	62.7	71.1
Tikamgarh	64.4	69.0
Ujjain	41.7	57.1
Umaria	48.8	46.6
Vidisha	32.9	54.0
West Nimar	41.8	40.5

RCH Survey -2002.

From the RCH data 2002, based on survey conducted in the year 1998-99 the percent of both boys and girls marrying before their legal age is very high. In context of boys, except for 14 districts namely, Balaghat, Betul, Bhopal, Chhindwara, East Nimar, Gwalior, Harda, Hosangabad, Indore, Jabalpur,

Mandala, Narshimpur, Raisen, Seoni and Vidisha all other show more than 40% males marrying before their legal age of 21 years. In Bhind (54.1%), Chhatarpur (64.3%), Dindori (56.6%), Guna (59.1%), Mandsaur (51.5%), Morena (61.6%), Neemuch, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa. Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi and Tikamgarh the ratio of boys marrying below their legal age is exceptionally high and above 50% i.e. to mean that more than half of the male population still marries before it enters the legal age.

Same trend is visible in context to age of marriage for females. In total in 16 districts more than half of the girl population is married before entering the legal age of 18 years. Dewas (68%), Guna (56.4%), Neemuch (56.9%), Shajapur (58.6%), Sidhi (71.1%) and Tikamgarh (69%) show exceptionally high ratio of child marriages of girls in Madhya Pradesh.

District	First cohabitation below 18 years of age (women %)	Illiterate %	
		Husband	Wife
Balaghat	52.7	20.6	40.8
Betul	58.3	34.6	50.4
Bhind	81.1	16.5	54.3
Bhopal	48.9	21.9	36.0
Chhatarpur	77.4	67.4	36.3
Chhindwara	55.1	27.7	52.4
Datia	73.5	22.1	55.7
Dewas	71.1	31.9	67.3
Dhar	60.3	40.0	64.3
East Nimar	55.1	32.6	56.7
Guna	69.9	36.9	72.8
Gwalior	58.3	22.1	51.8
Indore	56.9	16.5	38.3
Jhabua	61.1	54.1	69.3
Narsimhapur	67.8	21.7	45.6
Raisen	71.5	25.5	52.1
Sagar	73.3	20.7	50.6
Satna	70.7	24.3	57.8
Sehore	68.2	32.2	70.0
Seoni	63.8	26.7	50.0
Sidhi	75.1	35.4	72.3
Ujjain	62.5	27.9	58.6
Vidisha	72.7	32.5	65.7

The RCH data available of married couples, for age of first cohabitation in 23 districts show that, in all the districts above half of the population experienced its first cohabitation before the age of 18 years. The ratio of population having first cohabitation below 18 years was lowest 52.7% in Balaghat and highest 81.1% in Bhind. The low age of first sexual encounter coupled with low level of literacy and low awareness of RTI/STI, HIV/AIDS, protected sex and dismally low usage of condoms increases the likely hood of HIV spread among the young population.

Due to poor public medical infrastructure the vast majority of people are constrained to access medical care from the less affordable private sector. NSSO show a significant and worrisome decrease from 90s, in utilisation of public health services, for both rural and urban areas, and for both Outpatient and Inpatient care. The utilisation of ‘other’ sources has increased to above 70% in both rural and urban areas by the mid 90s. There are disturbing indications of weakening of quality or financial accessibility of public health services compared to private services. To add, there are indications of significant degree of privatisation of public health services, with patients having to pay either user charges or costs of medications and supplies, at prohibitively high levels even in public hospitals. (MP HDR)

The state is that health care delivery infrastructure in the state is not adequate enough to meet the health needs of the people in an efficient and cost effective manner. The number of women seeking pre-natal basic care is low. Over six and a half lakh children born in a year are delivered without “proper” attendance (HDR).

Only 28.2 percent of all deliveries were in a health institution in Madhya Pradesh against the national figure 40.5 percent. According to NSS in 1995/96, 36 percent deliveries did not have any attendance during delivery and the figure for rural Madhya Pradesh is 39 percent for same. Only 5 districts namely Bhopal 51.3 percent, Gwalior 47.5 percent, Indore 65.6 percent, Jabalpur 42.4 percent and Morena 43.2 percent show the institutional deliveries above the national figure of 40.5 percent. While, the institutional deliveries in government hospitals at 17.6 percent is marginally low than the national figure of 18.7 percent, in context to use of private facilities is 10.6 percent which less than half of that for all India 21.8 percent. The percent utilization of institution facilities for delivery is very low and almost half or less than that of all India in the districts Chhatarpur, Dindori, Katni, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi.

There are wide disparities in respect to utilization of institutional facilities among the districts with 65.6 percent in Indore and the lowest 6.2 percent in Sidhi. The ratio of Ante Natal Services availed or available to women is also very low at 5.9 percent against the all India ratio of 16.4 percent.

Only 5.4% women in Madhya Pradesh are visited by ANM or other health workers against the all India figure of 10%. The access to women in regards to health workers is better than national level only in 5 districts namely Barwani (14.9%), Bhind (11.4%), Dhar (10.8%), Morena (10.2%) and Shivpuri (15.7%). There are wide gap among the districts regarding visit by health workers with lowest being 1.4% in Sidhi and highest being 15.7% in Shivpuri.

District	Full ANC %	Visited by ANM/ health worker %	Institutional Delivery %			% Women taking RTI/STI treatment in govt. hospital
			Govt.	Pvt.	Total	
Balaghat	15.2	2.5	10.9	10.6	21.5	32.5*
Barwani	9.6	14.9	17.1	4.5	21.6	40.6

Betul	9.1	4.4	12.2	10.4	22.5	59.7*
Bhind	1.5	11.4	17.6	5.9	23.5	48.6
Bhopal	19.7	2.1	35.9	15.3	51.3	47.2
Chhatarpur	0.5	6.6	14.2	3.5	17.6	41.4
Chhindwara	6.1	4.4	14.6	11.3	25.9	36.2
Damoh	3.5	2.8	17.7	5.7	23.3	13.0
Datia	7.3	2.0	22.6	3.7	26.3	29.7
Dewas	2.5	8.6	22.1	9.6	31.7	34.2
Dhar	4.6	10.8	16.6	11.4	27.9	29.4
Dindori	3.2	4.1	15.4	2.8	18.3	44.5
East Nimar	4.6	7.9	13.7	13.5	27.3	24.5
Guna	3.3	5.8	24.0	5.8	29.8	55.1
Gwalior	4.6	3.8	29.7	17.9	47.5	27.3
Harda	4.9	2.5	22.4	10.7	33.1	26.4
Hosangabad	9.0	2.2	19.8	17.0	36.8	21.5
Indore	14.6	3.6	25.0	40.5	65.6	29.9
Jabalpur	13.2	2.3	17.0	25.4	42.4	20.8
Jhabua	4.9	6.2	12.5	13.7	26.2	35.3
Katni	2.5	2.5	11.5	7.4	18.9	31.2
Mandla	2.8	6.8	15.0	5.2	20.2	51.3
Mandsaur	8.3	8.2	21.5	8.7	30.2	36.4
Morena	4.1	10.2	31.6	11.5	43.2	14.9
Narsimhapur	3.8	1.8	18.7	19.6	38.3	15.8
Neemuch	12.2	7.9	11.6	14.8	26.4	32.4*
Panna	0.6	3.8	24.8	3.5	28.4	36.1
Raisen	3.5	5.9	17.9	5.8	23.7	30.4
Rajgarh	3.3	5.7	26.6	9.3	35.9	43.5
Ratlam	6.1	5.5	16.2	9.5	25.7	25.5
Rewa	4.5	1.6	14.8	7.6	22.4	43.0
Sagar	6.5	2.2	11.5	11.0	22.5	22.9
Satna	1.0	1.5	14.4	6.3	20.7	28.7
Sehore	3.1	5.5	22.8	8.0	30.7	39.8
Seoni	18.4	5.5	18.1	9.2	27.2	25.9
Shahdol	8.6	1.5	7.7	6.4	14.1	40.3
Shajapur	5.0	8.4	23.0	9.0	32.0	25.7
Sheopur	5.7	6.4	22.9	6.4	29.3	36.2
Shivpuri	1.7	15.7	23.4	4.9	28.3	31.3
Sidhi	0.8	1.4	3.8	2.4	6.2	32.3*
Tikamgarh	2.7	4.1	13.2	7.5	20.7	18.7
Ujjain	5.2	6.5	19.1	13.0	32.1	28.1
Umaria	6.4	2.2	24.3	3.2	27.5	43.4
Vidisha	2.6	3.1	15.6	9.4	25.0	29.2
West Nimar	4.8	9.1	11.6	7.3	18.9	28.0
M Pradesh	5.9	5.4	17.6	10.6	28.2	29.6
India	16.4	10.0	18.7	21.8	40.5	NA

There was a massive shortfall of over 90 percent of the total required specialists in rural areas against 62 percent for all India and there was a vacancy status was 17 percent of the sanctioned posts in rural MP for doctors at primary health centres in 1998 in undivided Madhya Pradesh. Source: Directorate of Health, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Health Information of India - 1997 and 1998, Directorate General of Health services, Government of India, New Delhi.

HIV/AIDS

According to statistics available with Avert, Madhya Pradesh stands at 15th position in India in Context to HIV Prevalence based on data collected during screening of women attending antenatal clinics.

Sr.No	State/Union Territory	HIV prevalence (%)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.25
2.	Manipur	1.50
3.	Nagaland	1.43
4.	Maharashtra	1.25
5.	Karnataka	1.25
6.	Mizoram	1.25
7.	Goa	1.13
8.	Tamil Nadu	0.50
9.	West Bengal	0.50
10.	Orissa	0.50
11.	Chandigarh	0.50
12.	Daman & Diu	0.38
13.	Kerala	0.33
14.	Tripura	0.30
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0.25

Madhya Pradesh falls among the low prevalence state in context of HIV/AIDS because the HIV prevalence rate is less than 5 percent in high risk groups, and less than 1 percent among antenatal women. The rise in the number of AIDS cases has, however become a matter of concern for the State. According to a report in February 2006, of Medindia.com so far, 1609 cases have been detected in the state with Indore leading the rank with 469 cases. It is being closely followed by Ujjain (287), Jabalpur (112) and Dewas (71). Out the 1600 diagnosed AIDS patients in, 136 are found to be infected due to transfusion of contaminated blood. (Health Minister Ajay Bishnoi announcement in the Assembly in Feb. 2006).

S. No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1	Tamil Nadu	52036
2	Maharashtra	13747
3	Andhra Pradesh	12349
4	Gujarat	5636
5	Karnataka	2896
6	Manipur	2866
7	West Bengal	2397
8	Kerala	1769
9	Madhya Pradesh	1396
	Total:	111608

Only 8 states Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur, West Bengal, and Kerala have aids cases above Madhya Pradesh which has 1396 number of AIDS cases reported on 31st July, 2005.

There is a correlation between presence of RTI/STI among the population in any area increases the likely hood of spread in HIV infection in that area. The RTI/STI symptoms among the women in Madhya Pradesh are 38.8 percent, much higher in comparison to all India figures of 32.3 percent. Balaghat, Barwani, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, East Nimar, Guna, Harda, Hosangabad, Indore, Jhabua, Mandla, Narshimpur, Raisen, Rewa, Sagar, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha and West Nimar show presence of RTI/STI symptoms among married woman on the higher side than the national average. There exist wide variations in the range of RTI/STI infected women among the districts with the lowest being 16.9 percent in Sidhi and highest 66.8 percent in Sehore.

Among the males, the RCH data present for 23 districts for husbands shows that RTI/STI infection are low among men in general than that among women, still the rate of infection is high in Madhya Pradesh.

According RCH data 2002, awareness regarding RTI/STI among the women in Madhya Pradesh is 22.3% that is almost half of that at the all India level of 44.2%. Seven districts, namely Barwani 47.6 percent, Neemuch 61.6 percent, Mandsaur 50.4 percent, Ratlam 59.7 percent, Shajapur 49.4 percent, Shivpuri 44.8 percent and West Nimar 47 percent show the awareness level of RTI/STI among married women equal to or higher than all India average. There are wide variations in the degree of awareness regarding RTI/STI among districts. In Sidhi only 0.9 percent married woman are aware of RTI/STI. Balaghat, Betul Bhind Chhatarpur Gwalior Morena Satna Seoni Sheopur are other districts very awareness about RTI/STI among women is very low below 10 percent.

District	Awareness RTI/STI		Symptoms RTI/STI		Awareness HIV/AIDS		Condom usage
	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	Husband	Wife	
Balaghat	21.7	8.2	6.0	38.1	54.5	21.3	2.0
Barwani	7.7	47.6	6.9	34.2	43.1	32.0	3.6
Betul	16.6	8.9	30.8	24.6	38.3	21.5	3.0
Bhind	81.7	8.2	7.9	35.3	87.1	18.3	2.3
Bhopal	53.7	15.1	25.9	30.0	57.1	59.8	16.8
Chhatarpur	46.9	4.2	15.8	51.6	51.8	16.5	3.1
Chhindwara	49.4	28.8	16.0	30.1	59.9	33.5	1.6
Damoh	62.0	17.7	15.7	26.9	71.5	39.7	4.1
Datia	48.3	15.6	10.9	46.2	51.7	33.9	4.5
Dewas	45.2	16.9	11.8	58.3	56.2	39.6	4.9
Dhar	51.6	18.7	15.5	53.2	48.4	31.1	5.2
Dindori	29.9	19.5	12.7	45.7	58.6	18.9	1.3
East Nimar	71.2	19.4	11.2	46.1	88.1	37.6	5.6
Guna	35.7	22.4	13.0	53.4	37.3	29.7	7.0
Gwalior	10.6	7.9	8.5	25.4	55.0	32.0	6.3
Harda	49.6	34.7	12.3	36.2	63.3	43.5	4.5
Hosangabad	58.9	37.1	17.7	33.6	64.5	50.8	6.6
Indore	42.1	36.4	5.0	52.5	51.0	73.5	7.7
Jabalpur	58.9	27.3	16.9	27.6	67.5	63.5	6.5
Jhabua	5.5	17.1	6.4	54.1	38.9	26.7	5.7
Katni	30.8	27.5	1.6	31.3	35.6	38.5	4.0
Mandla	56.7	14.0	8.3	42.0	63.3	29.4	2.7
Mandsaur	51.0	50.4	18.2	24.1	50.3	40.8	9.3
Morena		9.9		26.2		23.5	2.6
Narsimhapur		12.4		49.1		17.3	4.0
Neemuch		61.6		25.0		40.4	6.8
Panna		14.8		30.6		24.0	3.5
Raisen		10.5		47.7		29.4	6.9
Rajgarh		38.2		30.8		31.2	10.0
Ratlam		59.7		27.6		33.9	4.3
Rewa		22.9		54.9		39.4	3.7
Sagar		14.6		42.5		31.6	7.7
Satna		9.4		29.5		20.0	1.3
Sehore		21.5		66.8		35.7	6.8
Seoni		8.7		43.4		22.6	3.2
Shahdol		18.4		42.6		25.6	3.4
Shajapur		49.4		31.3		35.1	9.8
Sheopur		5.0		21.7		18.9	7.8
Shivpuri		44.8		27.2		26.1	5.4
Sidhi		0.9		16.9		8.6	0.0
Tikamgarh		10.7		31.4		24.0	3.6
Ujjain		22.2		50.6		42.1	8.9
Umaria		16.3		40.8		19.9	4.3
Vidisha		23.2		61.0		30.4	6.5
West Nimar		47.0		42.5		38.7	3.8
M Pradesh		22.3		38.8		33.6	5.2
India		44.2		32.3		53.6	4.8

SOURCE: RCH 2002

While in general, the awareness of RTI/STI is manifold among married men in comparison to that among married women the same is not true for all the districts few districts like Barwani where the wife awareness about RTI/STI among

married men is 7.7% against 47.6% among the married women, show the reverse figure.

In total 24 total targeted interventions are being run by NACO in the state, one targeted intervention is being run with Sex Workers at Vidisha.

HIV/AIDS awareness level according to RCH survey 2002 is also very low in Madhya Pradesh. Among married women 33.6% are aware about HIV/AIDS in state against 53.6% awareness level of all India figures for same category. Bhopal 59.8 percent, Indore 73.5% and Jabalpur 63.3% are the only districts which show awareness of HIV/AIDS above all India figure. Sidhi 8.6% had the lowest HIV/Aids awareness among married woman. Except for few exceptions where HIV/AIDS awareness among women is greater than men, there exists wide gender disparity in districts in context to HIV/AIDS awareness.

High prevalence of RTI/STI, low level awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS, poor health infrastructure and quality of services makes most of the districts of state vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. The situation is further gravened by low level of condom usage among the couples as reflected in the RCH survey. Though over all condom usage (5.2%) in Madhya Pradesh is better in comparison to India figures (4.8%), still condom usage in several districts is very poor. Sidhi reports 0.00% condom usage. Similarly, in Satna, Morena, Mandla, Dindori, Chindwara and Balaghat the percent of couple using condom is not more than 2%. Poor adoption of safety measures reflects in increased HIV infection among the ANC mothers in recent years in Madhya Pradesh.

The disturbing trend is the increase of HIV prevalence among the ANC mothers which after remaining at 0% for 2 years 2002 and 2003 had increased to 0.25% in 2004. Two ANC sites Mandsaur and Katni, of Madhya Pradesh are among the total 5 ANC sites in India which show significant increase in HIV infections in 2004.

Observed HIV Prevalence levels State wise: 1998 – 2004

State/UT	Number of sites in 2004	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.	HIV Prev.
		2002 (%)	2003 (%)	2004 (%)
Madhya Pradesh	STD 10	2.35	1.20	1.80
	ANC13	0.00	0.00	0.25

Source: NACO Sentinel Surveillance 2004

Similarly there had been increase in identified cases of HIV infections among the persons visiting STD sites which had increased to 1.80% in 2004 from 1.20% in 2003. Jabalpur is among the 7 sites in India which show significant increase in HIV infections among the STD patients (NACO). UNDP explains the increase number of infections in India owing to Increase reflected in ANC and STD sites in several states including STD sites in Madhya Pradesh (UNDP-YOU and AIDS, 2002).

Madhya Pradesh Sentinel sites and HIV prevalence					
Sites	Type	Percent Positive 1998	Percent Positive 1999	Percent Positive 2003	Change
Bhopal	STD	0.00	0.40	3.2	Significant
Indore	STD	4.35	2.40	8.8	Significant
Gwalior	STD	1.22	0.00	3.0	Significant
Total	STD	2.49	0.93	5.60	Significant
Rewa	ANC	0.00	0.25	0.00	
Ratlam	ANC	0.00	0.00	0.50	
Mandsaur	ANC	0.00	0.50	3.3	Significant
Chindwara	ANC	0.00	0.00	0.8	
Shahdol	ANC	0.00	0.25	0.0	
Total	ANC	0.00	0.25	0.92	Significant

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

According to India Country Report 2003 of NACO there are 10 STD sites in state for surveillance and all the sites show HIV prevalence. The data from these STD sites show the HIV prevalence of 2.38 among these sites. The Districts of Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior with greater urbanisation and city area are clear Hot spots. Indore shows the highest prevalence of 8.80% followed by Bhopal 3.25% and Gwalior 2.99%. There are 13 ANC surveillance sites in state. Out of 13 sites, 7 show the prevalence of HIV. Mandsaur with HIV prevalence of 3.25% is the identified Hotspot in state followed by Katni where the prevalence rate is 1.75%.

Madhya Pradesh Sentinel sites and HIV prevalence							
Sites	Type	Percent Positive	HOT Spots	Sites	Type	Percent Positive	HOT Spots
Bhopal	STD	3.25	STD	Badwani	ANC		
Chattarpur	STD	1.80		Betul	ANC		
Gwalior	STD	2.99	STD	Bhind	ANC		
Hosangabad	STD	1.2		Chindwara	ANC	0.85	
Indore	STD	8.80	STD	Dewas	ANC		
Jabalpur	STD	1.83		Harda	ANC		
Morena	STD	0.63		Katni	ANC	1.75	
Satna	STD	1.82		Mandsaur	ANC	3.25	ANC
Seoni	STD	0.80		Ratlam	ANC	0.49	
Ujjain	STD	0.40		Rewa	ANC		
				Sagar	ANC	0.25	
				Shahdol	ANC		
				Shivpuri	ANC	0.25	
Total	STD	2.38			ANC	0.52	

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

Of the rural ANC sites 3 sites namely, Mandsaur, Chindwara- Jabalpur and Betul-Multai, show the prevalence of HIV infections. Among these sites which show prevalence the highest rate of HIV prevalence 1.75% is shown at the Mandsaur followed by Betul- Multai 1.08% and Chindwara- Jabalpur 0.52%.

Rural ANC Site	HIV Prevalence % 2004
Mandsaur	1.75
Chindwara- Jabalpur	0.52
Betul- Multai	1.08%

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

Among the STD sites the trend of HIV infections are greater with the migratory population, where 7.69% male and 3.62% females of the total tested were found positive as against 2.59% males and 1.56% females from among the non migratory population. The dangers of migration in context with HIV/AIDS are very clearly reflected in the trend of these surveillance sites. Total of 5.49% migratory population which attended the STD surveillance clinic was tested positive. Among the non migratory population the figure for same stand at 1.96%.

Profile of HIV +ve, STD Patients Madhya Pradesh			
	Male%	Female %	Total%
Migratory population	7.69	3.62	5.49
Non Migratory population	2.59	1.56	1.96
Urban	2.72	1.91	2.22
Rural	3.29	1.78	2.38
Illiterate	3.77	1.12	1.56
Literate	2.81	1.64	2.35
Total	3.29	1.78	2.38

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

The most significant trend of worrisome concern in Madhya Pradesh is reflected in the prevalence rate of HIV among the rural STD males patients which at 3.24% is significantly high than the same rate in urban areas which is at 2.72%. This could be due to large scale migration among the rural male population and low level of HIV/AIDS relevant awareness in comparison to their urban counterparts. The HIV prevalence rate among the female in rural area and urban area are 1.78% and 1.91% respectively but given the high rate of infections among the rural male and especially among the migratory population the trend may tilt towards rural female soon. One of the reasons of low recorded infections among rural females in comparison to their sisters in urban areas can be due to low access of health facilities and services by rural women in comparison to their urban counterparts.

The infection rates among from STD surveillance sites among the illiterate population is 1.56% which is low than that among the literate population i.e. 2.35%. Among the males illiterate are more infected 3.77% than literates 2.81% but among the females literate woman are infected 1.64% more than illiterate women 1.12%.

Profile of HIV +ve, ANC Mothers Madhya Pradesh			
	Urban	Rural	Total
Migratory population	0.20	3.35	1.31
Non Migratory population	0.42	0.27	0.39
Illiterate	0.65	1.57	0.97
Literate	0.26	0.83	0.34

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

Among the woman attending ANC site and tested positive for HIV infection, women with migratory status are infected 1.31% more than the woman 0.39% who have not migrated. Thus migration increases vulnerability to HIV/ AIDS for woman as well. Again among the migratory women the infection is high 3.35% among the rural migrating women than among the urban migrating woman 0.20%... Among those mother who have not migrated the infection is higher 0.42% among urban woman than 0.27% among rural woman. Of the mothers tested positive infection is an almost three fold time higher 0.97% among illiterates than 0.34% among literates. The same trend is visible in urban and rural areas where illiterate mothers are found to be more infected than the literate ones. In urban area the rate of infection is 0.65% among the illiterate women in comparison to 2.6% among literates. The rate of infection in rural areas for illiterate and literate mothers is 1.57% and 0.83% respectively.

Crime against Women and Children:

Gender discrimination in Madhya Pradesh is very high and has its roots in the feudalistic background of the state. Except for the recent decentralisation efforts of government there had been hardly any social movement in state that would bring changes driven by and through people's participation. The feudalistic fabrics of society in the state situated at the centre of traditional Hindi belt of north India are very much intact and reflect them selves at all level in the lives of the women in state.

Problem of female foeticide and infanticides are high Madhya Pradesh especially with in the upper caste communities. Except for the recent efforts through Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan female education always lagged far behind the male education in state. Female enrolment had improved drastically in last decade and is catching up with the male ratio in enrolment, especially at the primary stages but wide gaps still exist at higher level of education.

Madhya Pradesh along with Rajasthan leads in child marriages and the mean age of marriage for a girl child in state hovers around 15 years. Young girls suffer early pregnancies and therefore on health account. More than one third of the female population is undernourished and suffers from variety of deficiencies. High level of gender discrimination exists in regards to food and nutrition level of women within the house hold. Gender gaps are wide in respect to employment in terms of both quality and wages.

Women in Madhya Pradesh face violence in form of rape, sexual harassment, dowry deaths and violence, domestic violence, branding as witches, parading naked, sale, prostitution etc. more than 95% women who are in commercial sex from Madhya Pradesh are due to family traditions or social customs.

Crime Against women and Children in Madhya Pradesh- NCRB data 2004			
	Incidence	Rate	All India percent
Rape	2875	4.4%	15.8%
Kidnapping & abduction	584	0.9	3.7
Dowry deaths	751	1.2	10.7
Cruelty by Husband and Relatives	3436	5.3	5.9
Molestation	6690	10.3	19.4
Eve teasing (sexual harassment)	804	1.2	8.0
Importation of girls	0	0	0
Sati prevention Act	0	0	0
ITPA	23		0.4
Indecent representation	0	0	0
Dowry prohibition Act	40	0.1	1.1
Total	15203	23.5	9.9
Crime Against Children	3653		

The number of untraced women in 2001, when compared to the corresponding number for 1996, shows an increasing trend in almost all the states/Union Territories. The percentage increase is 301 in Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh					
% of adult female untraced to those reported missing			% of children untraced to those reported missing		
1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
7	24	28	11	19	17

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

The average reporting for a period of six years varies from state to state, with certain states having abnormally high figures. For example, the average number of children reported missing in one year in Madhya Pradesh, is 4,915.

Madhya Pradesh is the state where the incidents of child labour are reported to be among the highest. Due to poverty children have to work to assist their families economically or by taking care of siblings or cattle to keep other members of family free for work purpose. Malnutrition of children is highest in Madhya Pradesh and the IMR is among the worse in country. Children suffer several kinds of deficiencies due to lack of proper food and nutrition essential for growth. Children from poor families and tribal communities without proper source of living are the worst hit. Children along with women are subjected to trafficking in Madhya Pradesh. They are trafficked to other areas of country as well as to other countries and exploited for begging, sex and pornography.

Trafficking

Adverse socio-economic and cultural conditions in Madhya Pradesh increase the likelihood that women and children will be lured and fall prey to such situations which make them highly vulnerable to be abused and exploited. In Madhya

Pradesh, due to poverty women and children need to contribute in work to earn living especially among the lower and marginalised castes. These visible and working women are compulsion driven and have mostly no involvement in the process of decision making and their work does not contribute to their development or improvement in their social status. They always remain a mere cheap work force and source of exploitation.

In the Madhya Pradesh sending children to work in faraway places is a socially acceptable phenomenon especially among the SC's, ST's and OBC's and often occurs in the context of family dysfunction related to large family size or an inability to care for a child due to several factors. This wide acceptance of women and children migrating for work includes admissibility of payments to families, intermediaries, agents and other middlemen. This practice underlies the widespread movement of women and children with the result that they easily disappear from parental or other view and are more easily exploitable. The states with the highest child labour population, of more than a million (as per the 1991 Census), are Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

Workers among children % (NSS- 50th Round)				
	Rural		Urban	
Age	5-9	10-14	5-9	10-14
Madhya Pradesh	1.1	17.3	0.6	2.3
India	1.3	14.0	0.5	5.6

Unemployment by its direct implication causes a large scale migration to the rich and economically well regions or states, in search of livelihood and involves movement of women and children. The influx of women and children in destination areas makes the labour force cheap and creates conditions conducive to all sort of exploitation monetary, physical, mental as well as sexual in the absence of options and proper mechanism to regulate the migration. The large scale migration from Northern Indian states including Madhya Pradesh to Punjab, Haryana and Delhi has created excess of labour in these states and as a consequence has brought down the earning of the migrants much below the government prescribed daily wage level and made all sort of exploitation and abuse of such migrant a norm rather than an exception.

The social evil of dowry is in prevalence in Madhya Pradesh and has reduced the status of girl child in their family to a useless and worthless being due to the cost of marriage associated with them. In such the girls face discrimination and violence in their family and in poor families and in lower caste are expected to migrate and contribute to their dowry by earning. This is done even if the families are aware of the dangers involved and at time may be willing to get rid of her. Several such women are sold into coerced marriage by their family members

State	NGOS	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Madhya Pradesh	80-100 thousands	150 thousands	144 thousands
India			28 lakhs

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

According to the Mukherjee report 2004, there are in average 144000 women in commercial sex in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh falls in the High concentration zone having more than 2% of its total female population in prostitution. In Madhya Pradesh, 96.77% of the total sex workers populations are from schedule caste and another 0.4% are schedule tribes. The study undertaken by NHRC in 2005 reflects that 1% brothel owners in the study states were from Madhya Pradesh and the state contributed to 0.7% traffickers and 1% sex workers in the study states.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Madhya Pradesh	28928245	6653496	144338	2.17
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The report, 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004' identifies 32 areas of origin of sex workers in 15 districts of state and identifies 10 areas of their operation in state.

Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers Madhya Pradesh			
State	Number of districts of origin	Number of areas of origin	Number of places of operation
Madhya Pradesh	15	32	10
India	378	1794	1016

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005 identified several transit points of trafficking of women and children to different states, for commercial sexual exploitation. The major transit points identified by report in Madhya Pradesh are Dhar, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Ujjain, Gwalior, Panna, and Khandwa. The study identifies Madhya Pradesh as the 'main states from where trafficked persons are sourced'.

Trafficking Destinations	Transit Points in Madhya Pradesh
Delhi	Dhar
Maharashtra	Jabalpur, Bhopal
Rajasthan	Ujjain
Uttar Pradesh	Gwalior, Panna, Bhopal,
West Bengal	Khandwa

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Out of 45 districts in state 29 are found to be trafficking affected based on different sources. The vastness of spread of the phenomenon in the state high lights the gravity of situation and the vulnerability faced by state population especially the women and young children.

. Madhya Pradesh trafficking affected Districts.					
Sr.No	Districts	Sr.No	Districts	Sr.No	Districts
1.	Mandla	10.	Ratlam	21.	Bhopal
2.	Shajapur	11.	Gwalior	22.	Hosangabad
3.	Rajgarh	12.	Panna	23.	Indore
4.	Guna	13.	Ujjain	24.	Jhabua
5.	Sagar	14.	Chhatarpur	25.	Rewa
6.	Sheopur	15.	Jabalpur	26.	Dindori
7.	Morena	16.	Satna	27.	Raisen
8.	Shivpuri	17.	Mandsaur	28.	Dhar
9.	Vidisha	18.	Neemuch	29.	Khandwa
10.	Bhind	20.	Dewas		

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004, Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005 & Trafficking in India, 2004 Shakti Vahini

Madhya Pradesh mainly remains the source and operation area for trafficking. Women from 29 districts in state are trafficked to various part of the country for commercial sexual exploitation. Women from Orissa are trafficked into the State for Bonded labour and coerced marriages. Women from Madhya Pradesh are trafficked for Commercial sexual activities, bonded labour and Coerced marriage. Women from Madhya Pradesh are trafficked to Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Maharastra, Pondicherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

From Madhya Pradesh girls are trafficked in guise of migration for coerced or forceful marriage, domestic servants and agricultural labour in Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. Deep in Punjab, there are girls from Madhya Pradesh forced into marriages and who never returned to their native places or got opportunity to see their family members.

For a considerable number of women trafficked into sex work and domestic labour, Delhi is the destination point. Considerable amount of trafficking of women to Delhi as a transit point and then to other destinations such as Bombay, Haryana and Punjab is also visible from states of Madhya Pradesh.

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Madhya Pradesh				
Trafficking into Madhya Pradesh from (TII-shakti vahini)	Trafficking into Madhya Pradesh from (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Madhya Pradesh to (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Madhya Pradesh to (NHRC Report)	Trafficking out from Madhya Pradesh to (TII Shakti vahini)
		Bihar		
		Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
		Gujarat		Gujarat
		Haryana		Haryana
		Maharashtra	Maharashtra	
		Pondicherry		
		Rajasthan	Rajasthan	
		Tamil Nadu		
	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal	West Bengal	
Orissa				
				Punjab

A very high percent 72.8 of girls at the time of entry into commercial sex in state are minor i.e. the age below 18 years. The consecutive figure at the all India level is 35.47%. This reflects the dangers faced by young girls in state of Madhya Pradesh. It must be also noted the figures for child marriage in the state of Madhya Pradesh are also very high.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Madhya Pradesh	72.8
India	35.47

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

As reflected by the findings of Mukherjee report despite the large scale poverty in state, economic distress does not stand out as the major reason behind women selling the sex rather it's the prevalence of family traditions and social customs that provide the necessary impetus to push young girls into worst kind of exploitation. More than 95% women in commercial sex in Madhya Pradesh are pushed into degrading trade due to twin causes of family tradition and social customs.

Major causes of Sex work in %			
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom
Madhya Pradesh	3.2	51.20	44.40
India	61.67	12.36	3.39

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Certain communities like the *Bedia* of Madhya Pradesh and the *Bachada* of the Rajasthan – Madhya Pradesh border have some socially sanctioned practices enabling trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. These gypsy tribes were dancers, acrobats and prostitutes in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. British authorities, Notified them as Criminal Tribes. They were stripped of the right to own or till land. The oppressive policies pauperised them, and left them with very

few livelihood options. Being entertainers, it was customary for the women and girl children to perform at functions organised by the *zamindars*. Although they occasionally 'served' their patrons by granting sexual favours, they were not professional prostitutes. When the *zamindari system* was abolished, they lost their former patronage. Over time, the definition of entertainment was expanded. Women took to prostitution out of economic compulsion, and men justified this on grounds of tradition. Things deteriorated to a point where many women were prevented from marrying and instead, were pushed into prostitution. Even today, this custom prevails in villages inhabited by these communities in both Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (Gathia, 1999: 78-109).

Reasons for continuance					
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy	Family acceptance	Lack of Option
Madhya Pradesh	17.60	22.00	08.00	36.8	22.80
India	44.14	7.89	5.62	8.37	18.05

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

Poverty, lack of options and unemployed status accounts for more than 62% of women continuing to undergo commercial sex. Another major reason for continuation according to findings of the study undertaken by Mukherjee is family acceptance of the profession.

Age profile of women in sex work in Madhya Pradesh.						
State	<18years	18-22 yrs.	23-27 yrs.	28-32 yrs.	33-37yrs.	>38 yrs.
Madhya Pradesh	4.00	27.20	23.2	17.60	15.60	12.60
India	35.47	35.98	19.79	6.78	1.70	0.28

Source: 'Girls/ Women in prostitution in India, Mukherjee 2004

The findings of the NHRC study on trafficking in women and children in India in 2005 shows that under 6 per cent admitted that they had trafficked in women and children for pornography. Children from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh were also trafficked to other countries, such as the Gulf, England, Korea and the Philippines for pornographic purposes. Most of the respondents expressed a marked preference for teenagers. While almost 2 per cent stated that the trafficked persons were used for pornographic photographs, just over a per cent said that they were used for shooting pornographic films.

As per the NCRB crime data for 2002 the total number of crimes reported in India under ITPA in 2002 is 5691, which is 35 per cent less than the number reported in 2001. There is phenomenal decrease in the registration of crimes in various states, notable being Madhya Pradesh with 53 per cent.

Missing women and children in Orissa- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female adults Madhya Pradesh		2451	2881	17699	2950	17%(+)
Female adults India		20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain missing Madhya Pradesh		203	815	3126	521	301% (+)
Female adults continue to remain missing India		4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Madhya Pradesh		4280	4914	2,9488	4915	15%(+)
Children India		41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Madhya Pradesh		1092	857	5117	853	22%(-)
Children continue to remain missing India		10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India: NHRC Report 2005

Comparative sheet

District	HDI Rank	HDI Status	Poverty Rate	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Lit. %	Inst. del	RTI/ STI Sypt Female	RTI/ STI Aware Female	HIV/ AIDS Aware Female	Cond. use	AIDS Hot spots	HIV Prev. 2003	Traff. Dist.
Balaghat	15	0.580	45.3%	1022	974	68.8%	21.5	38.1	8.2	21.3	2.0			
Barwani	44	0.422	n.a.	979	970	41.3%	21.6	34.2	47.6	32.0	3.6			
Betul	30	0.537	65.6%	965	968	66.9%	22.5	24.6	8.9	21.5	3.0			
Bhind	19	0.566	21.5%	829	829	71.2%	23.5	35.3	8.2	18.3	2.3			YES
Bhopal	2	0.663	36.5%	896	931	75.1%	51.3	30.0	15.1	59.8	16.8	STD	STD- 3.25	YES
Chhatarpur	43	0.449	24.9%	869	920	53.4%	17.6	51.6	4.2	16.5	3.1		STD- 1.80	YES
Chhindwara	13	0.586	31.2%	953	961	66.0%	25.9	30.1	28.8	33.5	1.6		ANC- 0.85	
Damoh	18	0.568	55.3%	902	948	62.1%	23.3	26.9	17.7	39.7	4.1			
Datia	28	0.543	17.5%	858	874	73.5%	26.3	46.2	15.6	33.9	4.5			
Dewas	10	0.610	26.5%	932	934	61.0%	31.7	58.3	16.9	39.6	4.9			YES
Dhar	23	0.559	21.8%	954	941	52.7%	27.9	53.2	18.7	31.1	5.2			YES
Dindori	24	0.557	n.a.	994	989	37.7%	18.3	45.7	19.5	18.9	1.3			YES
Guna	36	0.493	18.1%	885	929	59.9%	29.8	53.4	22.4	29.7	5.6			YES
Gwalior	8	0.624	24.2%	847	849	69.8%	47.5	25.4	7.9	32.0	3.8	STD	STD- 2.99	YES
Harda	12	0.588	n.a.	919	926	66.8%	33.1	36.2	34.7	43.5	7.0			
Hosangabad	14	0.589	39.7%	898	927	70.4%	36.8	33.6	37.1	50.8	6.3	STD	STD- 1.2	YES
Indore	1	0.694	32.8%	911	913	74.8%	65.6	52.5	36.4	73.5	4.5		STD- 8.80	YES
Jabalpur	17	0.572	42.2%	910	924	76.2%	42.4	27.6	27.3	63.5	6.6		STD- 1.83	YES
Jhabua	45	0.372	31.2%	990	970	37.1%	26.2	54.1	17.1	26.7	7.7			YES
Katni	29	0.542	n.a.	936	944	64.7%	18.9	31.3	27.5	38.5	6.5		ANC- 1.75	
East-Nimar	21	0.563	50.0%	936	944	61.7%	27.3	46.1	19.4	37.6	5.7			

West-Nimar	35	0.498	75.8%	948	968	63.4%	18.9	42.5	47.0	38.7	4.0			YES
Mandla	16	0.578	53.7%	1002	985	59.8%	20.2	42.0	14.0	29.4	2.7			YES
Mandsaur	5	0.632	23.9%	956	946	70.7%	30.2	24.1	50.4	40.8	9.3	ANC	ANC-3.25	YES
Morena	32	0.520	20.5%	822	829	65.6%	43.2	26.2	9.9	23.5	2.6		STD- 0.63	YES
Narsimhapur	11	0.610	22.8%	909	917	78.3%	38.3	49.1	12.4	17.3	4.0			
Neemuch	7	0.626	n.a.	950	928	66.5%	26.4	25.0	61.6	40.4	6.8			YES
Panna	41	0.470	23.8%	907	931	61.6%	28.4	30.6	14.8	24.0	3.5			YES
Raisen	3	0.645	34.1%	880	943	72.8%	23.7	47.7	10.5	29.4	6.9			YES
Rajgarh	34	0.504	28.7%	931	944	54.0%	35.9	30.8	38.2	31.2	10.0			YES
Ratlam	6	0.630	19.1%	959	960	67.7%	25.7	27.6	59.7	33.9	4.3		ANC- 0.49	YES
Rewa	39	0.478	29.4%	939	926	62.3%	22.4	54.9	22.9	39.4	3.7			YES
Sagar	20	0.565	51.7%	884	929	68.1%	22.5	42.5	14.6	31.6	7.7		ANC- 0.25	YES
Satna	38	0.583	28.8%	926	929	65.1%	20.7	29.5	9.4	20.0	1.3		STD- 1.82	YES
Sehore	22	0.560	34.0%	908	934	63.8%	30.7	66.8	21.5	35.7	6.8			
Seoni	26	0.550	36.8%	982	979	65.9%	27.2	43.4	8.7	22.6	3.2		STD- 0.80	
Shahdol	31	0.525	33.4%	958	970	57.8%	14.1	42.6	18.4	25.6	3.4			
Shajapur	9	0.617	21.3%	927	936	71.1%	32.0	31.3	49.4	35.1	9.8			YES
Sheopur	33	0.514	n.a.	893	931	46.6%	29.3	21.7	5.0	18.9	7.8			YES
Shivpuri	40	0.473	16.1%	858	908	50.5%	28.3	27.2	44.8	26.1	5.4		ANC- 0.25	YES
Sidhi	25	0.555	36.4%	932	950	52.8%	6.2	16.9	0.9	8.6	0.0			
Tikamgarh	42	0.468	21.3%	886	918	55.8%	20.7	31.4	10.7	24.0	3.6			
Ujjain	4	0.632	20.1%	940	933	71.2%	32.1	50.6	22.2	42.1	8.9		STD- 0.40	YES
Umaria	37	0.492	n.a.	947	960	60.3%	27.5	40.8	16.3	19.9	4.3			
Vidisha	27	0.549	34.3%	876	942	62.1%	25.0	61.0	23.2	30.4	6.5			YES

Sr.No	District	HIV PREVALENCE	HIV/AIDS VULNERABILITY	TRAFFICKING AFFECTED	TRAFFICKING VULNERABILITY
1.	Balaghat		MEDIUM		LOW
2.	Barwani		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
3.	Betul		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
4.	Bhind		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
5.	Bhopal	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
6.	Chhatarpur	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
7.	Chhindwara	YES	HIGH		MEDIUM
8.	Damoh		LOW		MEDIUM
9.	Datia		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
10.	Dewas		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
11.	Dhar		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
12.	Dindori		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
13.	Guna		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
14.	Gwalior	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
15.	Harda		LOW		LOW
16.	Hoshangabad	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
17.	Indore	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
18.	Jabalpur	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
19.	Jhabua		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
20.	Katni	YES	HIGH		MEDIUM
21.	East-Nimar		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
22.	West-Nimar		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
23.	Mandla		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
24.	Mandsaur	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
25.	Morena	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
26.	Narsimhapur		MEDIUM		LOW
27.	Neemuch		LOW	YES	HIGH
28.	Panna		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
29.	Raisen		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
30.	Rajgarh		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
31.	Ratlam	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
32.	Rewa		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
33.	Sagar	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
34.	Satna	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
35.	Sehore		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
36.	Seoni	YES	HIGH		MEDIUM
37.	Shahdol		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
38.	Shajapur		LOW	YES	HIGH
39.	Sheopur		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH
40.	Shivpuri	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
41.	Sidhi		HIGH		MEDIUM
42.	Tikamgarh		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
43.	Ujjain	YES	HIGH	YES	HIGH
44.	Umaria		MEDIUM		MEDIUM
45.	Vidisha		MEDIUM	YES	HIGH

Madhya Pradesh State Govt. Initiatives

Little has changed despite the High Court Directives to check traditional form of prostitution and trafficking and the same petitioner has gone back to high court for not implementation of the directives. Supreme Court issued notice to 10 states including Madhya Pradesh for failing to stop child marriages taking place in mass level. In pursuance to Supreme Court Directives in 1990 in Vishal Jeet case the State Advisory Committee was constituted in the state under ITPA and State Govt. has appointed Special Police Officer in 1998-99.

The Jabali scheme in M.P. was announced in 1992 addresses the Bedia, Bachada and Sansi Tribes and has a holistic conceptualization to programming for children of victims. The scheme included: Separation of children in 6-12 age group and providing them primary education in special residential schools. Imparting higher education or vocational training to girls in the age group 12-25 in order to wean them from prostitution.

Also, ensuring health care and AIDS awareness among the population at large. In Madhya Pradesh, a highly evolved policy for women with criteria/stipulations for accelerating women's participation in programming has been pronounced. This is converged fairly effectively with the Panchayat Raj system; micro. Level planning decentralized allocations. (Yet no special component plan for women exists like in Kerala). The Jabali Scheme for children from Bedia, Banchhara tribes in MP is a comprehensive scheme intended to cover 16 districts. As resources are limited, this scheme is being initiated only in few districts. (8 districts Morena, Sagar, Rajgarh, Raisen, Bhind, Guna, Vidisha & Ujjain). The scheme also envisages and embraces enforcement agencies as part of the convergent action to source area prevention i.e. Development agencies. The conceptualization of the Jabali. Scheme is comprehensive and practical at the rural, tribal level where combined action is required. (ADB Report). The scheme "Jabali Yojana" failed as the sex workers continued indulging in the flesh trade even while extracting benefits under the rehabilitation package. A scheme called "Nirmal Yojana" was later launched in Mandsaur district. That too fizzled out. (No Choice about Prostitution for Young Women in Madhya Pradesh. By Shuriah Niazi, August 2001).

Rehabilitation training program for women in distress. is being implemented by 14 organizations, out of which 3 are in Gwalior, 2 in Bhind, 2 in Sidhi, 2 in Bhopal, 2 in Guna, 1 in Morena, 1 in Indore and 1 in Dhar. Under Jawahar Bal Vikas Kendra. For ST children the only center is situated in Jobat town of Jhabua dist. with a capacity of 100 children. Fifteen Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls with a capacity of 500 are in operation in the state. Anganwadi cum crèche Centre in two districts of the state, Bhopal & Dhar. There are 2 centres in Bhopal & 5 in Dhar General Creche Centre are functional in Bhopal, Gwalior, Ratlam, Bhind, Rewa, Rajgarh, Shivpuri, Datia, Indore, Morena, Guna, Jabalpur Raisen, Ujjain, Dhar, Mandla and Mandsaur districts. 57 Working Women's Hostel have been sanctioned by the govt. of India.

State Advisory Committee as per Honourable Supreme Court Judgment in Vishal Jeet Vs Union of India dated 02.05.1990 has been formed but it has remained non-functional for most of the part. Special Police Officer as per ITPA section 13(1) has been notified in steps but their have been almost no activities on record on part of these officers.

Anti Trafficking and Prevention Cells as per the provisions of the Nation Plan of Action have not been formed. Advisory body of Social workers to help the Special Police Officer in the Red Light area as per section ITPA Section 13 .2(b) have not been formed in the state. Task force in the High Risk Area as per the National plan of Action had not been formed.

State coordination Committee to implement the Plan of Action was formed recently in 2003. A detailed survey on the three major prostituting communities has been done and an Advisory Board for the purpose was formed under the name of .Bedia, Bachchara and .Sansi Jati Vikas Mandal in 1998. There are three short stay homes of children from these communities run by the government.

In 2000 a child welfare officer was appointed in each police station and Special Juvenile police Cells were created. A Plan of Action for eradication of prostitution among Bedia, Bachchara and Sansi was prepared in 1999 and financial assistance was asked from Union Government, the plan had yet not become functional.

State Initiatives as per the National Plan of Action

National plan of Action	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>
Monitoring	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanism established for coordination in enforcement of ITPA and obtaining reports from various district levels including special police officer on a monthly/quarterly basis and send a consolidated report to Dept. of Women & Child Development, GOI. 	Till Date sent two reply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of such Monthly/Quarterly Reports obtained from district level. 	Till Date sent two reply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Details of consolidated reports send to Dept. of women & Child Development, GOI. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Committees set up as per the guidelines. 	In 2003 Under chief secretary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Action taken quarterly reports sent to central govt. by coordination committee in given Performa. 	TWO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Binnual reports sent to Central govt. in give performa. 	
I. Prevention	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term training-cum-income generation projects- Areas identified for Schemes/Target Groups Identified/Number of vulnerable and at High Risk Beneficiaries 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assisting and sponsoring studies to create a reliable and relevant data base- Identified/high supply areas/routes/destinations/causes of commercial sexual exploitation/ high-risk groups/the exploiters/the magnitude of the problem etc. 	Done for traditionally prostituting tribes of Bedia, Bachchara and Sansi.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritized Implementation of Universal Education In Identified High Risk Areas and among Vulnerable groups. 	Jabali for traditionally prostituting tribes of Bedia, Bachchara and Sansi 450 children in 9 Ashram schools run by NGOs,.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Setting up of Family Counseling Centres and Short Stay Homes 	15 Short Stay Homes Running
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating a safe and secure environment a) Formation of Committees for the Protection of Rights of women and children at - District level/block level/Mohalla level/Village level/ 	

Panchayat level with membership of the public.	
b) Formation of - Watchdog Committees/Community Surveillance Groups/Neighbourhood Policing	
C) Village Saksharata Samities/Neighbourhood Dev. Committees/Community Development Societies/Gram Mahila Mandals/Balika Mandals/Yuvak Mandals /Gram Panchayats	
6. Coordination among the - Department of Tourism/Border Police/travel and tour operators/hotel managements/immigration officials	
7. Action taken by local administration in the high areas supply and (red light) areas where brothels are located for ensuring the safety and security of victims.	
8. Heads of Schools, of institutions and of work places, made aware of the risks of trafficking and their services enlisted to prevent such occurrence in institution/ work place.	
9. Contact centres established in major cities near railway stations and bus stations	
10. Self defence training made part of physical education to girl / training actually imparted.	
II. Trafficking	
1. assistance provided to NGO's to - set up helplines/help booths in identified bus & railway stations which are known transit points.	
III. Awareness Generation and Social Mobilisation	
1. Media campaigns - Spots- TV/AIR/ print media in national/regional/local languages	
2. Provision of funds- for broadcasting and telecasting of such spots.	
3. Training/programmes of activities for Youth organisations/local bodies	
4. Advocacy/information- media/ awareness camps/ education work etc.	
5. Special modules of sensitisation for probation officers, personnel manning homes, police officials, judicial officers, border police, health personnel and NGOs	Special training cells being formed
6. code of conduct/Action for Press Council of India and the broadcast media	
7. Programmes for spreading legal literacy	
8. Publicity campaigns targetted at potential victims and clients in urban areas and at	

parents, guardians, local authorities in high supply areas	
9. Programmes of providing education and knowledge about sex and reproduction at an appropriate level in schools	
10. For non-school going youth, specific programmes through- Nehru Yuvak Kendras/non-formal education /other literacy centres etc.	
IV. Health Care Services	
1. provision of health services	
2. Health cards/free medical treatment to women and child victims	
3. Health Care Centres set up, in or near red light areas	
4. Psychological health (Family Counselling Centres Scheme of CSW with specially trained counsellors.)	
5. separate shelter homes set up for Women victims suffering from terminal stages of AIDS	
V. Education and Child Care	
1. No. of ICDS/ Aanganwadi project sanctioned for Red Light Areas	
2. Compulsory linkage with Adolescent Girls Scheme and Aanganwadi cum Creche Scheme in red light districts and high supply/ risk villages.	
3. No. of Beneficiaries of free and compulsory education among the targeted groups/ No of Beneficiaries of free supply of textbooks, uniforms, scholarships among the targeted groups	
4. Provision for name/ consent of parents for admission in schools/ hostels.	
5. Assistance/ guidance provided to mothers to institutionalise their children./No of children institutionalised	
6. Directions to managements of private schools and boarding homes to keep few seats in their institutions for children of victims and child victims./ No of seats reserved/ No of children benefitted.	
7. Projects for continuing education, non-formal education and vocational training sanctioned under existing schemes of the DWCD, CSWB, D/o Education, M/o Labour,D/o Urban Poverty Alleviation & Employment etc./ No. of victims benefitted.	

8. Educational support programme-tuition/supplementary nutrition/ health checkups to school going children of victims in red light areas/ high supply/risk areas/Number of victims benefitted	Jabali 450 students with scholarship Rs 350 for boys and 360 for girls increased recently form Rs 250 for both.
<i>VI. Housing Shelter and Civic Amenities</i>	
1. Inclusion of names of victims in electoral rolls and issuance of electoral photo identity cards / No. of beneficiaries	
2. Ration cards under the Targetted Public Distribution System as a separate eligible category./ No. of beneficiaries	
3. Preferential allotment of sites and houses in urban and rural areas, under schemes of the Central Government /State Government/ as well as housing projects of local bodies and development authorities./No. of beneficiaries	
4. Special Short Stay homes set up near red light areas for pregnant women victims to stay during pregnancy and after delivery./ No. of beneficiaries	
5. Seats set apart for women victims in Existing Short Stay Homes/No. of beneficiaries	
6. Juvenile Homes set up/strengthened to accommodate child victims/ children of women victims rescued through counselling/ cajoling / coercion.	Total 23 Juvenile Home and Courts established
7. No of Juveniles rescued./Number of juveniles accomodated in J. Homes	
8. Alternate long-term shelter provided for the children in SOS Children's Homes and foster homes./ Number of beneficiaries.	450 students under Jabali
<i>VII. Economic Empowerment</i>	
1. No. of Women victims guided & assisted to form self-help groups & to take up, among other activities, savings and credit activity.	2Swadhar Homes Established in 2005
2. No. of Women victims assisted by RMK, banks, cooperative banks etc for micro credit for income generating activities.	2 Swadhar Homes Established in 2005
3. training cum employment/production projects taken up by Women Development Corporations, NGOs and other agencies in red light areas / high supply areas.	
4. Assistance provided for purchase of assets, infrastructure, raw material supply, technical	

inputs & marketing tie-ups.	
5. . No of rescued women victims given employment in all projects assisted by Governmental agencies, by NGO's and the private sector.	
6. The public and private sector initiatives in the rehabilitation of rescued women and child victims /Number of beneficiaries.	
VIII. Legal Reforms and Law Enforcement	
1. Laws Reviewed or changed to stop revictimisation.	
2. No. of arrest under ITPA./ % of male arrested under ITPA./ % of Juveniles arrested for being engaged in commercial sex./ % of victims arrested/ % of traffickers arrested.	Total No of 94 Arrest undertaken till 2004
3. Modification & improvement in Criminal procedures to ensure gender/ child sensitive application of judicial processes and efficient and quick prosecution of traffickers, including summary disposal of cases of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children and trafficking.	
4. Scope for NGO participation provided in the laws.	
5. Provisions made for confiscation of assets / compensation by exploiters to the victims.	
6. Amendment and enforcement of Laws, including the Bonded Labour Abolition Act to ensure release of victims from debt bondage.	
7. Steps taken to ensure that the existing legal provisions against commercial sexual exploitation of women & children are strictly enforced.	
8. Cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children/ minors below the age of 18 years, with or without their consent, detected and prosecuted under Section 375 of IPC as rape and under Sec. 6 of ITPA.	
9. Notification of Special Police Officers under Section 13(l) of ITPA	Notification Issued
10. Anti-trafficking and Prevention Cells set up and its officers notified as Special Police Officers under the Act in major cities and in districts identified as high supply areas.	
11. training /sensitisation of special Police Officers to ensure- enforcement of laws/	No special Training , only the Departmental Training

apprehending the exploiters/ providing humane treatment to the victims.	Done
12. No. of women police officials posted to these cells.	Orders Issued
13. Advisory Boards of social workers and NGOs notified under Section 13(3) of the ITPA reconstituted.	
14. No of regular small raids conducted.	
15. Clients/pimps/brothel keepers/other exploiters apprehended during the Raids.	
16. Number of Task forces set up in major cities to effectively coordinate activities and among the various agencies.	
17. Members of The Task Forces appointed law enforcement officers/prosecutors/legal aid officials/social welfare officers/probation officers/officers in charge of Juvenile Homes/Protective Homes/Correctional institutions/destitute homes/Women and Child Development Officers/medical personnel/STD/AIDS experts/Municipal Officers/educational experts/ Psychologists/social workers and/ representatives of NGOs working in this area.	
18. Raids, bans, restrictions, revoking licences of higher class brothels, massage parlours, call girl rackets, cabaret shows, live band shows etc.	
19. Steps taken to enforce existing provisions of law against the production, publication, sale and exhibition of any kind of pornography	
<i>IX. Rescue and Rehabilitation</i>	
1. Efforts made to remove all children above 6 years of age, especially teenage boys and girl children of women victims to institutional care in boarding homes/hostels/foster homes/residential schools etc.	
2. Assistance provided to NGOs for setting up of Child Development and Care Centres to provide education, health, counseling, vocational training, empowerment, guidance for recovery & rehabilitation and for institutionalization.	
3. Remand, juvenile, protective, correctional and destitute homes manned by well-qualified and specially trained and committed social workers.	Each police station to have child welfare officer juvenile police
4. Upgrading of the services done in homes-special training to the personnel in the homes, provision of medical & psychiatric care etc.	

5. Steps taken by Department of Women & Child Development of the concerned States, to ensure proper shelter, travel arrangements, medical & psychological treatment and reintegration with humane treatment, in cases of women or child victims from other States	
6. Inter Country efforts to ensure safe passage/rehabilitation/ reintegration in their home countries for women & child victims from foreign countries.	
7. Women's organisations involved in monitoring of remand, protective and other homes.	
<i>X. Institutional Machinery</i>	
1. A Desk on Child Prostitution on line of Govt. of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Dept. of Women & Child Development set up in the State Governments in Departments dealing with Women & Child Dept/Social Welfare in States.	Dept. of Women and child Advisory body for traditional tribes.
2. Follow up on the action taken on the points in Plan of Action done by such committees.	
3. Central Advisory and the State Advisory Committees redesignated as Central Prevention & Rehabilitation Committees./	
4. Statutory status given to above by amendments to the ITPA.	
5. Modification in The composition, power and functions of the Central and State Prevention and Rehabilitation Committees to ensure its effective determination of the plans and programmes and coordination among various agencies	
XI. Methodology for translating these Action Points	
1. Efforts made by the concerned Ministries/Departments 'of the Central Government and State Governments on the basis of each action point to plan the interventions required to translate them into action and operationalise the interventions.	
2. Steps taken to adopt consultative process in preparing plans and programmes for the rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration, with victims and with organisations working for their benefit.	
3. Involvement of elected local bodies, NGOs, Community Based Organisations, in implementing	NGOs Involved in The Jabali Yojana

the plans, programmes & projects for the welfare and development of women and child victims.	
4. Interventions by the DWCD in the following' categories to fill the gaps in the existing services available to the women & child victims with regards to - Night Care Shelter/Education Support Programme/ Institutionalisation/ Anganwadi cum Day Care Centre or Balwadi Non Formal Education/ Formation of Self Help Groups by Women Victims/ Community Education.	
XII. Caste/traditional/religious practices in State	
Legislative measures taken by state	
Preventive measures taken by state	<p>Advisory body for traditional tribes.</p> <p>Plan prepared for traditionally prostituting tribes of Bedia, Bachchara and Sansi. Sent to GOI</p> <p>Jabali Scheme 450 students</p>
Educative & Rehabilitative measures taken by state	