

A group of smiling children, likely students, are shown in a close-up photograph. The image is heavily tinted with a bright yellow color, which serves as a background for the text. The children are looking towards the camera with joyful expressions.

Children in Madhya Pradesh

Period 2015-16

Book of Statistics

Health and Well - Being

1. Average Out of pocket expenditure per Childbirth in Public Health Facilities

Madhya Pradesh has a high Maternal Mortality Ratio at 221 per lakh live childbirths. This is a major concern for the state government that has the responsibility of providing maternal health care facilities. With a view to reduce Maternal Mortality, government of India is implementing programmes like Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram and Janani Suraksha Yojana. The main aim is to provide skilled attendants during childbirth so that women can be saved from pregnancy/childbirth related deaths. The Janani Suraksha Yojana programme in particular aims to motivate the women to opt for institutional delivery.

But the latest report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-4 has brought out the corrupt practices ailing the public health in respect of institutional childbirths. The report shows that in Madhya Pradesh, each family has to incur average out-of-pocket expenses of Rs. 1387/- for the institutional deliveries by way of purchase of drugs, user charges, diagnostic tests, diet, caesarian-section etc. This is despite provision of complete free

and cashless childbirth (delivery) under the Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram and Janani Suraksha Yojana which offer free and cashless delivery care services. These two programmes provide for free C-Section, free drugs and consumables, free diagnostics and free diet during stay in the health institutions. Also, there is provision of free blood, exemption from user charge, free transport from home to health institution, free transport between facilities in case of referral and free drop back from institution to home after 48 hours of stay.

	NFHS – 4			NFSH-3
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Andhra Pradesh	2,115	2,145	2,138	NA
A & N Islands	788	1,562	1,258	NA
Bihar	1,777	1,718	1,724	NA
Goa	4,159	5,941	4,836	NA
Haryana	2,300	1,104	1,503	NA
Karnataka	4,800	3,411	3,893	NA
Madhya Pradesh	1,746	1259	1387	NA
Maharashtra	3,257	3,653	3,487	NA
Manipur	10,743	9,609	10,076	NA
Meghalaya	2,475	2,987	2,892	NA
Puducherry	2,176	1,627	1,999	NA
Sikkim	2,584	2,474	2,509	NA
Tamil Nadu	2,476	2,511	2,496	NA
Telangana	3,938	4,079	4,020	NA
Tripura	4,909	4,248	4,412	NA
Uttarakhand	2,435	2,382	2,399	NA
West Bengal	8,783	7,400	7,782	NA

However, the families in urban MP have to incur out-of-pocket expenses of Rs. 1746/- and in rural areas Rs. 1259/- on an average. The district level data shows that the worst situation is in Katni and Satna districts of MP. Women undergoing childbirth in public health facility of Katni have to spend Rs. 4229/- and in Satna Rs. 3568/- on an average.

The survey brings out that none of the districts is performing free deliveries in public institution as promised. However, in districts like Morena (Rs. 566/-) and Dindori (Rs. 582/-), the out-of-pocket expenses are the least.

District Wise Out-of-pocket Expenditure

S No.	District	Average out-of-Pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (%) in Rs.
1	Alirajpur	754
2	Anuppur	870
3	Ashoknagar	864
4	Balaghat	1613
5	Badwani	874
6	Betul	793
7	Bhind	717
8	Bhopal	1497
9	Burhanpur	592
10	Chhatarpur	1209
11	Chhindwara	1251
12	Damoh	1711
13	Datia	1063
14	Dewas	1586
15	Dhar	1495
16	Dindori	582
17	Guna	1044
18	Gwalior	1623
19	Harda	1870
20	Hoshangabad	1053
21	Indore	1804

S No.	District	Average out-of-Pocket expenditure per delivery in public health facility (%) in Rs.
22	Jabalpur	1252
23	Jhabua	927
24	Katni	4229
25	Khandwa	753
26	Khargone	698
27	Mandla	751
28	Mandsaur	1225
29	Morena	566
30	Narsinghpur	1636
31	Neemach	1211
32	Panna	1255
33	Raisen	1020
34	Rajgarh	1586
35	Ratlam	1354
36	Rewa	1377
37	Sagar	2198
38	Satna	3568
39	Sehore	951
40	Seoni	649
41	Shahdol	1067
42	Shajapur	1114
43	Sheopur	612
44	Shivpuri	1637
45	Sidhi	884
46	Singrauli	1192
47	Tikamgarh	2274
48	Ujjain	1933
49	Umaria	886
50	Vidisha	1913

2. Maternal Care

S.No	State	Total Mothers who had antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	Total Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)
1	Madhya Pradesh	53.1	11.4
2	Andhra Pradesh	82.4	43.9
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	68.4	53.6
4	Bihar	34.6	3.3
5	Goa	84.4	63.4
6	Haryana	63.2	32.5
7	Karnataka	66.0	32.9
8	Maharashtra	67.6	32.4
9	Manipur	77.0	33.9
10	Meghalaya	53.3	23.5
11	Pondicherry	80.6	55.6
12	Sikkim	76.2	39.0
13	Tamil Nadu	64.0	45.0
14	Telangana	83.1	42.2
15	Tripura	66.4	7.6
16	Uttarakhand	53.5	11.5
17	West Bengal	54.9	21.8

According to the UN report on Maternal Deaths released in 2014, India accounts for the maximum number of maternal deaths in the world — 17% or nearly 50,000 of the 2.89 lakh women who died worldwide as a result of complications due to pregnancy or childbearing in 2013. Nigeria is the second with nearly 40,000 deaths. The report also states that despite India progressing

noticeably in curbing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) — 65 per cent drop has been reported since 1990 — the country is lagging behind the UN-mandated Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of bringing a 75 per cent decline in the MMR till 2015.

For addressing the issue of maternal mortality, National Health Mission has implemented a program called **Reproductive Maternal New Born Child and Adolescent Health**. Under this programme, several initiatives have been taken and out of these, quality antenatal care (ANC) is an important one. It includes minimum of four ANCs including early registration and first ANC in first trimester along with physical and abdominal examinations, HB estimation and Urine investigation, two doses of TT immunization and consumption of Iron Folic Acid (IFA) tablets (6 months during ANC and 6 months during postnatal care).

But the statistics of NFHS-4 paints a grim picture of the state even after implementation of this program. The survey reveals that only 11.4% of the women get full antenatal care (ANC) in the state--about 8.3% in the rural areas and 19.5 % in the urban areas. The average during NFHS-3 (2005) was at 4.7%. In the latest survey, Bihar shows the worst ANC scenario with only 3.3% beneficiaries and Tripura follows with 7.7%.

The data of the districts shows that serious intervention is required in terms of maternal health. Districts like Sidhi (1.8%), Panna (2.5%) and Sagar (3.2%) have extremely poor ANC achievements.

This data can be disaggregated in terms of antenatal checkups in first trimester, IFA, tetanus immunization etc.

The first trimester data shows that only 53.1% of the mothers had antenatal check up during this period. In rural areas the percentage is 47.9 % and in urban areas it is 66.5%. One of the reasons of this low percentage of ANC is that there is a myth in the community that if the pregnancy is declared in first trimester there is a chance of abortion!

Interestingly, in urban areas people are much aware about the check up provisions because they are in touch with media including TV and radio. Also they have more exposure as compared to rural areas. The predominant reason for urban women not availing antenatal checkups is the perception that it is not necessary. It is likely that some women perceive that checkups are needed only if something is wrong.

S No.	District	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in first trimester (%)	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
1	Alirajpur	29.8	21.1	12.7	4.8	64.1
2	Anuppur	45	35.1	30.7	15.5	58.4
3	Ashoknagar	68.3	38.5	18.1	5.1	39.7
	Balaghat	60.2	37.7	33.2	16	62.2
4	Badwani	42.7	26.3	20	7.9	68.9
6	Betul	62	39.8	26.8	14.4	59.7
7	Bhind	55.3	28	23.3	7.5	65.8
8	Bhopal	77.2	56.6	37.1	22.3	37.8
9	Burhanpur	52.5	40.8	28.8	14.2	64.5
10	Chhatarpur	36.3	19.5	16.5	4.6	43
11	Chhindwara	56.6	41.9	37.5	19.1	55.9
12	Damoh	31.2	24.3	21.1	8.2	46.7
13	Datia	49.6	29.5	16.3	5.1	56
14	Dewas	66.4	41.3	25.2	15	60.2
15	Dhar	61.7	29.6	14.1	4.1	63.7
16	Dindori	44.9	23.5	18.9	5.1	59.3
17	Guna	60.7	31.9	21.2	8.4	55
18	Gwalior	53.8	36.4	33.3	14.6	49.4
19	Harda	55.9	39.9	21.6	11.8	51.8
20	Hoshangabad	55.2	46.3	26.7	13.6	53
21	Indore	81.8	76.1	34.6	27.5	53.6
22	Jabalpur	59.7	57.5	43.3	30.5	57.3
23	Jhabua	29.4	20.9	19.5	5.3	74.2

S No.	District	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in first trimester (%)	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
24	Katni	36.6	32.7	29.4	12.4	55.2
25	Khandwa	73	48.5	34.4	19.1	62.9
26	Khargone	64.1	38.8	24	11.9	59.3
27	Mandla	56.1	44.7	27.6	15.4	69.8
28	Mandsaur	45.5	34.8	14.6	7.3	47.7
29	Morena	69	41.2	18.2	7.4	52.6
30	Narsinghpur	43.8	34.4	33.5	15.3	42
31	Neemach	47.7	33	22.8	10.6	57.1
32	Panna	39.9	13.8	16	2.5	42.8
33	Raisen	65.4	52.1	23.2	13.8	54.3
34	Rajgarh	52.2	35.9	17.2	5.9	62.5
35	Ratlam	54.1	38.1	23.1	12.4	70.8
36	Rewa	40.2	24.4	13.7	3.6	44.1
37	Sagar	35.3	16.7	17.5	3.2	40.9
38	Satna	50.1	23.1	17.1	7.6	54.1
39	Sehore	65.1	40.9	20.4	9.2	58.2
40	Seoni	55.2	42	37.4	18.7	49.9
41	Shahdol	33	21.9	20.4	7.2	68.9
42	Shajapur	70.6	56.5	28.6	18.7	57.7
43	Sheopur	36.7	18.7	21.7	7.2	56.3
44	Shivpuri	58.5	26	16.5	7.2	53.5
45	Sidhi	27.7	11.2	10.2	1.8	43.5
46	Singrauli	29.2	20.9	18.9	10.1	41.2

S No.	District	Mothers who had antenatal check-up in first trimester (%)	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	Mothers who had full antenatal care (%)	Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (%)
47	Tikamgarh	33.7	18.9	14	3.2	41.8
48	Ujjain	56.4	40.5	19.1	9.6	52.2
49	Umaria	51.8	18.1	16.4	6.5	72.9
50	Vidisha	29.6	16.9	15.2	4.5	55.5
	MP	53.1	35.7	23.6	11.4	54.6

A look at the district level data suggests that Sidhi (27.7%), Singaruli (29.2%), Jhabua (29.6%) are the worst performing districts in terms of percentage of women who had antenatal checkups up in first trimester. These districts are tribal dominated districts. Indore (81.8%), Bhopal (77.2%) and Shajapur (70.6 %) are the districts with good performance. Out of these, Indore and Bhopal are the districts which have the big cities of MP.

As for the data on the four antenatal care visits – it is only 35.7 % in state meaning only one third pregnant women go for these visits. This is a marginal increase from NFHS-3. It clearly means that government has reached only around 10% more as compared to last NFHS (3), when the figure was at 22.3%. The data of 4 antenatal care visits in the districts shows that districts like Sidhi (11.2%), Panna (13.8%), Vidisha (16.9%) are the worst while Indore (76.1%), Bhopal (56.6%) and Jabalpur (57.5%) are performing best.

The ANC also covers the consumption of Iron folic Acid (IFA tablets) for women. Pregnant women require additional iron and folic acid to meet their own nutritional needs as well as that of the developing foetus. The data of NFHS-4 shows that 54.6 % of the pregnant women aged 15-49 years are anaemic. IFA helps to reduce the risk of iron deficiency and anaemia in pregnant women. Daily oral iron and folic acid supplementation is recommended as part of the antenatal care to reduce the risk of low birth weight, maternal anaemia and iron deficiency.

According to the NHFS-4 statistics only 23.6 percent of the pregnant women are consuming IFA for 100 days or more. In urban areas it is slightly more than in rural areas - 31.6 % against 20.5%. The consumption is low because women feel nausea or occasional vomiting after eating it and have complaints of black stool, constipation etc. Thus while giving these tables; it is responsibility of the service provider to give advice on its benefits and the need to ignore the symptoms that accompany the consumption of IFA, as the same are harmless. Also, the service provider needs to explain the harm caused to women and the fetus, if the recommended dose of IFA is not consumed. But from the data it can be estimated that either the women are not getting the medicines or they are not getting proper advice for consumption of these medicines. The availability of IFA is also a major concern which is questionable and needs to be checked.

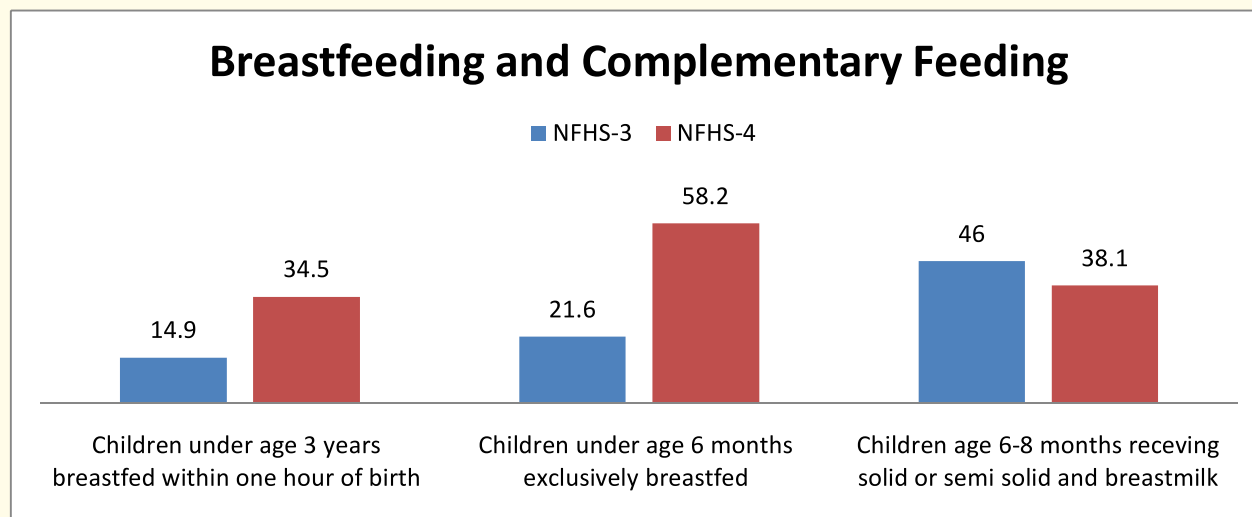
In districts Sidhi (10.2%), Rewa (13.7) and Alirajpur (12.7), IFA consumption is found to be the lowest. Like other best performing districts in terms of indicators of maternal health, Bhopal (37.1%), Jabalpur (43.3%) and Chhindwara (37.5%) are found to be the highest in consumption of IFA tablets.

3. Breastfeeding and Complementary Feeding

S.No	State	Total %	Institutional births (%)	Births in a public health facility delivered by caesarean section (%)	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth ⁹ (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed ¹⁰ (%)	Children under age 6 -8 months Receiving solid or semi –solid food and breastmilk ¹⁰ (%)
1	Madhya Pradesh	80.8	5.8	34.5	58.2	38.1	
2	Andhra Pradesh	91.6	25.5	40.1	70.2	56.1	
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	96.6	12.3	41.9	66.8	45.1	
4	Bihar	63.8	2.6	34.9	53.5	30.7	
5	Goa	96.9	19.9	73.3	60.9	#	
6	Haryana	52.0	8.6	42.4	50.3	35.9	
7	Karnataka	94.3	16.9	56.4	54.2	46.0	
8	Maharashtra	90.3	13.1	57.5	56.6	43.3	
9	Manipur	69.1	22.6	65.4	73.6	78.8	
10	Meghalaya	51.4	9.8	60.6	35.8	67.4	
11	Pondicherry	99.9	30.4	65.3	45.5	76.8	
12	Sikkim	94.7	18.1	66.5	54.6	61.8	
13	Tamil Nadu	99.0	26.3	54.7	48.3	67.5	
14	Telangana	91.5	40.6	37.1	67.3	57.1	
15	Tripura	79.9	18.1	44.4	70.7	13.6	
16	Uttarakhand	68.6	9.3	27.8	51.0	46.7	
17	West Bengal	75.2	18.8	47.5	52.3	52.0	

According to The Lancet series on maternal and child under-nutrition, 2008, breastfeeding promotion alone contributes to an 11.6% reduction in IMR and 13% reduction in under-five mortality in children. The impact of early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding on infant and child survival, therefore, is too enormous to ignore but the low figures for early initiation of breastfeeding is a matter of concern. The Lancet report notes that infants aged 0–5 months who are not breastfed have a significantly greater risk of dying from diarrhea and pneumonia compared to infants who are exclusively breastfed.

Interventions like Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are run to improve child survival, growth and intellectual development. IYCF are a simple set of recommendations for appropriate feeding of newborn and children less than two years of age. It includes practices like early initiation of breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and complementary feeding.



According to NFHS-4, 34.5% of the children under the age of three years were breastfed within one hour and over 41.8% are not exclusively breastfed up to 6 months in Madhya Pradesh. However, only 38.1% of children of age 6-8 months are receiving solid, semi solid food along with breast milk after 6 months, which is around 8% less than NFHS-3.

One more important factor that needs to be discussed is the linkage between institutional delivery and breastfeeding within one hour of birth. The data shows that institutional birth in MP is 80.8% and the institutional birth in Public facility is 69.5%. But the percentage of breastfeeding within one hour of birth is only 34.5%. The data clearly shows that IYCF guidelines are not being followed which say that breastfeeding can be promoted by three main actions- at health facility, during community outreach and during community and home based care. Comparing the data of breastfeeding within one hour, it is found that the state performance is poor regarding the issue of breastfeeding within one hour of birth. MP (34.5%) stands second in the list after Uttarakhand (27.8%).

Experts say that difference in institutional deliveries and low breastfeeding within one hour is because the newborn children might have post natal complications due to which they are referred to Sick New Born Care units, away from mothers. Children who are born from c-section are generally referred to SNCU, but this is only a small number. Also the babies who have low birth weight are referred to SNCU.

Besides, all these the differences in the data of institutional delivery and low breastfeeding within hour raise the question on medical staff present in the labour room and the counseling done during ANC.

Looking at the percentage decrease in complementary feeding compared to NFHS-3, it can be surmised that the message regarding introduction of complementary feeding at right time has not reached the parents. It has been perceived by the families that the mother's milk is sufficient for the baby, which is not true. The child needs semi solid food after the 6 months for proper development which includes development of brain.

Institutional Birth	
Worst Performing	
Singrauli	43.5
Alirajpur	50.5
Balaghat	50.7
Dindori	55.8
Mandla	59.2
Better Performing	
Shajapur	96.1
Indore	94.7
Morena	93.5
Dewas	92.4
Bhopal	91.7

Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth and Institutional Deliveries (%)		
	Worst districts (Early Initiation of Breast Feeding)	Institutional Deliveries
Khargone	17.8	74.3
Bhopal	18.3	91.7
Ujjain	19	88.9
Ratlam	19.1	86.2
Dhar	20.9	78
Top 5 district		
Shahdol	56.6	71.9
Mandla	53	59.2
Balaghat	52.2	83.7
Sidhi	49.3	61.2
Betul	49.2	76
Jabalpur	49.2	88.3

District wise Status

S No.	District	Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi solid food and breast milk (%)	Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	Institutional Births	Institutional births in Public facility
00	MP	34.5	58.2	38.1	6.9	80.8	69.5
1	Alirajpur	25.5	58	37.1	3.5	50.5	46
2	Anuppur	43.8	61.3	0	9.1	77.1	70.2
3	Ashoknagar	32.8	30.2	0	6.4	82.3	75.9
4	Balaghat	52.2	67.6	0	8.2	83.7	73.4
5	Badwani	34.8	71.4	26.1	3.6	50.7	46.1
6	Betul	49.2	--	--	7.3	76	62.7
7	Bhind	44.1	33.3	--	2.6	85.6	78.3
8	Bhopal	18.3	--	--	7.1	91.7	68
9	Burhanpur	42.2	48.7	15.7	2.4	76.2	58.8
10	Chhatarpur	37.9	68.9	--	11.6	81.4	73.4
11	Chhindwara	37.4	60.8	--	11.6	86.1	79.2
12	Damoh	46.5	69.6	--	6.3	70	63
13	Datia	32	63.9	--	4.4	84.5	73.1
14	Dewas	25.3	64.7	--	11.6	92.4	73.8
15	Dhar	20.9	72.1	47.8	17.8	78	65.4
16	Dindori	36.8	35.5	--	1.9	55.8	53.4
17	Guna	41	52.5	16.8	2.1	90.1	86.1
18	Gwalior	26.9	26.4	40.7	2.7	88	68.4
19	Harda	30.3	51.2	--	0.7	79.7	66.3
20	Hoshangabad	36.7	36.5	26.8	1.6	88.8	77.6
21	Indore	21.9	61.3	60.9	12	94.7	50.6

		Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi solid food and breast milk (%)	Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	Institutional Births	Institutional births in Public facility
22	Jabalpur	49.2	47.7	49.2	7	88.3	68
23	Jhabua	21	55.8	26.8	4.8	74.5	66
24	Katni	47	72	--	18	78.4	68.2
25	Khandwa	30.6	46.1	36	3	81.8	76.4
26	Khargone	17.8	62.8	40.1	5.7	74.3	64.7
27	Mandla	53	66.5	--	3.2	59.2	53.9
28	Mandsaur	36.4	95.1	19.6	2.5	88.2	79.8
29	Morena	38.5	36.6	27.3	4.4	93.5	81.9
30	Narsinghpur	30.9	84.3	--	10.3	85.8	67.3
31	Neemach	21.4	60.3	--	7.9	86.7	73.2
32	Panna	32	55.5	30.5	13.1	74.4	69.3
33	Raisen	41.9	52.4	22.5	4.5	84.7	72.5
34	Rajgarh	35.5	51.4	--	--	88.6	77.5
35	Ratlam	19.1	72.3	--	11.8	86.2	78.3
36	Rewa	44.8	46.3	45.6	4.6	81.6	75.6
37	Sagar	25.5	60.4	--	5.7	77.6	69.8
38	Satna	33	55.7	--	4.4	80.7	72.6
39	Sehore	31.1	43.1	--	8.1	88.3	77.7
40	Seoni	46.3	64.6	--	10.8	86	76.9
41	Shahdol	56.6	--	--	8.3	71.9	70.1
42	Shajapur	22.7	53.9	--	0.8	96.1	88.4
43	Sheopur	44	63.5	21.4	0.4	77.2	70.8
44	Shivpuri	41.9	69.9	--	6.8	86.9	83.2
45	Sidhi	49.3	72.7	30.4	8.4	61.2	57.5

		Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth (%)	Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi solid food and breast milk (%)	Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	Institutional Births	Institutional births in Public facility
46	Singrauli	33.5	59.8	39.3	11.7	43.5	38.4
47	Tikamgarh	32.3	59.8	--	2.8	81	68.6
48	Ujjain	19	57.6	39.4	8	88.9	74.4
49	Umaria	37.2	36.9	--	9	84.5	80
50	Vidisha	46.6	71.7	--	8.8	73.7	68.5

4. Women aged 15-24 years who use hygienic methods' of protection during their menstrual period

States	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods' of protection during their menstrual period (%)			
	NFHS - 4			NFSH-3
	Urban	Rural	Total	Total
Andhra Pradesh	77.6	63	67.5	NA
A & N Islands	93.8	87.9	90.3	NA
Bihar	55.6	27.3	31	NA
Goa	94.1	81.7	89.3	NA
Haryana	82.5	75.9	78.4	NA
Karnataka	81.6	62.1	70.3	NA
Madhya Pradesh	65.4	26.4	37.6	NA
Maharashtra	77	55.7	66.1	NA
Manipur	80.5	73.3	76.1	NA
Meghalaya	85.2	57.1	63.7	NA
Puducherry	96.5	97.8	96.9	NA
Sikkim	92.7	80.8	84.6	NA
Tamil Nadu	93.5	89.5	91.4	NA
Telangana	86.7	67.2	76.3	NA
Tripura	56.5	38.6	43.5	NA
Uttarakhand	78.9	65	69.9	NA
West Bengal	73	47.6	55	NA

Menstrual hygiene practices depend upon individual's socioeconomic status, local traditions and belief, access to water and sanitation. It is an important issue that affects the health of adolescent girls and pre-menopausal adult women over their monthly menstrual cycle. The NFHS-4 data shows that in Madhya Pradesh only 37.6 percent of women use hygienic methods of protection during menstrual period. The figure is lowest as compared to other states.

Generally, girls and women use cloth as protective method during the menstrual cycle. They wash and reuse these cloths rather than using disposable sanitary pads. These cloths are not often washed with soap and with clean water. Also they are not dried in sunlight as there are social taboos linked with it. Unhygienic practices are found more in rural areas as compared to urban areas. In rural areas as much as 73.6 percent of women and in urban area 34.6 percent of women are not using hygienic method during menstrual cycle.

In rural areas, it is so because they don't have the purchasing capacity for sanitary pads. Also such pads are not available in their area. Apart from this, menstrual hygiene methods are also likely to be affected by contextual factors such as access to places where women can manage menstruation-related washing in privacy and comfort. These factors are influenced by having access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities at the household.

Besides, all these the issues of lack of underwear, the environment issue of the disposable napkins, and the availability of cotton cloths is still a challenge.

Poor menstrual hygiene may increase a woman's susceptibility to Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) and Urinary Tract Infection (UTI).

The National Rural Health Mission programme provides sanitary napkins at subsidized prices to adolescent girls but the provision is up to year 2016 only. The Udita project, which is a state program of Women and Child Development Department that includes the menstrual hygiene component, is running in few districts of states. The quality of the sanitary napkins being provided under UDITA project is also questionable.

5. Full Immunization

Total immunization figures in different states (NHFS-4)		
S.No	State	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles, and 3 doses each of polio and DPT) (%)
1	Madhya Pradesh	53.6
2	Andhra Pradesh	65.3
3	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	82.5
4	Bihar	61.7
5	Goa	88.4
6	Haryana	62.2
7	Karnataka	62.6
8	Maharashtra	56.3
9	Manipur	65.9
10	Meghalaya	61.5
11	Pondicherry	91.3
12	Sikkim	83.0
13	Tamil Nadu	69.7
14	Telangana	68.1
15	Tripura	54.5
16	Uttarakhand	57.7
17	West Bengal	84.4

With population of over 7.5 crores, Madhya Pradesh is geographically the second biggest state in the country. Though it is making progress in various sectors, the high under five (child) mortality rate (65/1000 live births) and infant mortality rate (51/1000 live births) are big challenges.

In a state with diverse geographical settings like MP, immunization is an easy and affordable way to prevent deaths of children from preventable yet fatal diseases. Total immunization can actually safeguard children against critical diseases like tuberculosis, whooping cough, diphtheria, polio, tetanus, hepatitis B, measles and haemophilis Influenza B bacteria (that causes meningitis and other infections) through a set of vaccinations.

But the latest report of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 states) that just over half of the children (53.6%) aged 12-13 months are totally immunized (received all required vaccinations). This figure is lowest among the 17 states for which figures have been released under NFHS-4 (see table).

Babies are born with natural immunity against some diseases that they get genetically from their mothers and through breastfeeding. As the child grows and develops its own immune system, this naturally immunity decreases. During initial life, children are quite vulnerable to critical diseases as their bodies are prepared to fight the severe infections as their immune system is not yet strong enough.

Worst Performing Districts	
District	Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles & 3 drops etc (%)
1 Alirajpur	22.6
2 Jhabua	25
3 Panna	26.6
4 Sidhi, Tikamgarh	34.4
5 Rajgarh	42.7

Immunization gives the children this inherent resistance to fight against the fatal diseases.

The Government of India launched its 'Total Immunization' programme in phase-wise manner in 1985 to prevent child deaths. Despite such critical importance, the total immunization achievements in Madhya Pradesh have always been below national average and poorer than even the other developing states.

Although according to the report of Annual Health Survey (AHS) 2012-13, the percentage of children with total immunization was 66.4, the NFHS-4 has shown that the situation has worsened. Only 53.6% children have received all vaccinations under total immunization programme.

While total immunization is of critical importance, the vast diversity in geography and population, remoteness of residential settlements, high rate of migration and high scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population makes total immunization of all children a big challenge in Madhya Pradesh.

Another noticeable fact is that there is a yawning gap in the immunization figures in rural and urban areas. The rate is merely 50.2% in rural areas, far lower than the 63% immunization rate in urban areas. The vaccination rates of BCG (91.6%), DPT (73.6%) and measles (79.6%) are better than others. The interesting point is low rate of vaccination for polio at 63.6%.

As for the districts, the worst situations of vaccination are in tribal dominated districts of Alirajpur and Jhabua. Interestingly, the MP State Health bulletin shows vaccination at 100% and 103% for Alirajpur and Jhabua respectively, something not possible given the local conditions. According to NHFS-4, Alirajpur has merely 22.6% immunization, while Jhabua has just 25%.

Total immunization figures in districts of Madhya Pradesh

		Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles & 3 drops etc (%) NFHS-4	Health bulletin (2014-15)	AHS (2012-13)
S No.	District	Total		
00	MP	53.6	78	66.4
1	Alirajpur	22.6	100	
2	Anuppur	57.8	78	
3	Ashoknagar	37.2	68	

		Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles & 3 drops etc (%) NFHS-4	Health bulletin (2014-15)	AHS (2012-13)
S No.	District	Total		
4	Balaghat	64.6	73	82.5
5	Badwani	41.8	79	68.3
6	Betul	69.1	74	64.7
7	Bhind	51	89	71.3
8	Bhopal	62.3	89	71.9
9	Burhanpur	43.3	93	
10	Chhatarpur	41.1	79	43.5
11	Chhindwara	64.3	70	62.2
12	Damoh	55.9	81	42.4
13	Datia	53.2	67	63.5
14	Dewas	60.3	84	74.1
15	Dhar	65.6	88	69.8
16	Dindori	49.4	81	68.6
17	Guna	65.1	76	69.2
18	Gwalior	52.5	93	76.3
19	Harda	48.6	73	61.3
20	Hoshangabad	49.5	73	67.4
21	Indore	57.8	82	85.5
22	Jabalpur	67.5	67	70.5
23	Jhabua	25	103	57.4
24	Katni	46.7	66	63.6

		Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles & 3 drops etc (%) NFHS-4	Health bulletin (2014-15)	AHS (2012-13)
S No.	District	Total		
25	Khandwa	58.7	85	64.5
26	Khargone	64.2	67	68.1
27	Mandla	55.1	62	51.3
28	Mandsaur	43.5	98	67.5
29	Morena	60.6	85	73.4
30	Narsinghpur	54.2	71	70.5
31	Neemach	47	68	74.7
32	Panna	26.6	73	38.4
33	Raisen	78.5	80	53.2
34	Rajgarh	42.7	77	75.9
35	Ratlam	45.2	76	82.2
36	Rewa	52.8	79	61.1
37	Sagar	52.7	68	55.0
38	Satna	52.4	70	54.7
39	Sehore	60	92	77.6
40	Seoni	57.1	65	65.1
41	Shahdol	40.3	82	48.3
42	Shajapur	71.7	73	77.4
43	Sheopur	48.7	89	64.9
44	Shivpuri	63.1	75	64.3
45	Sidhi	34.4	84	60.1
46	Singrauli	42.2	99	

		Children age 12-23 months fully immunized (BCG, measles & 3 drops etc (%) NFHS-4	Health bulletin (2014-15)	AHS (2012-13)
S No.	District	Total		
47	Tikamgarh	34.4	76	31.5
48	Ujjain	56.8	71	81.1
49	Umaria	67.1	64	40.8
50	Vidisha	45.7	69	48.9
51	Agar-Malwa		84	68.1

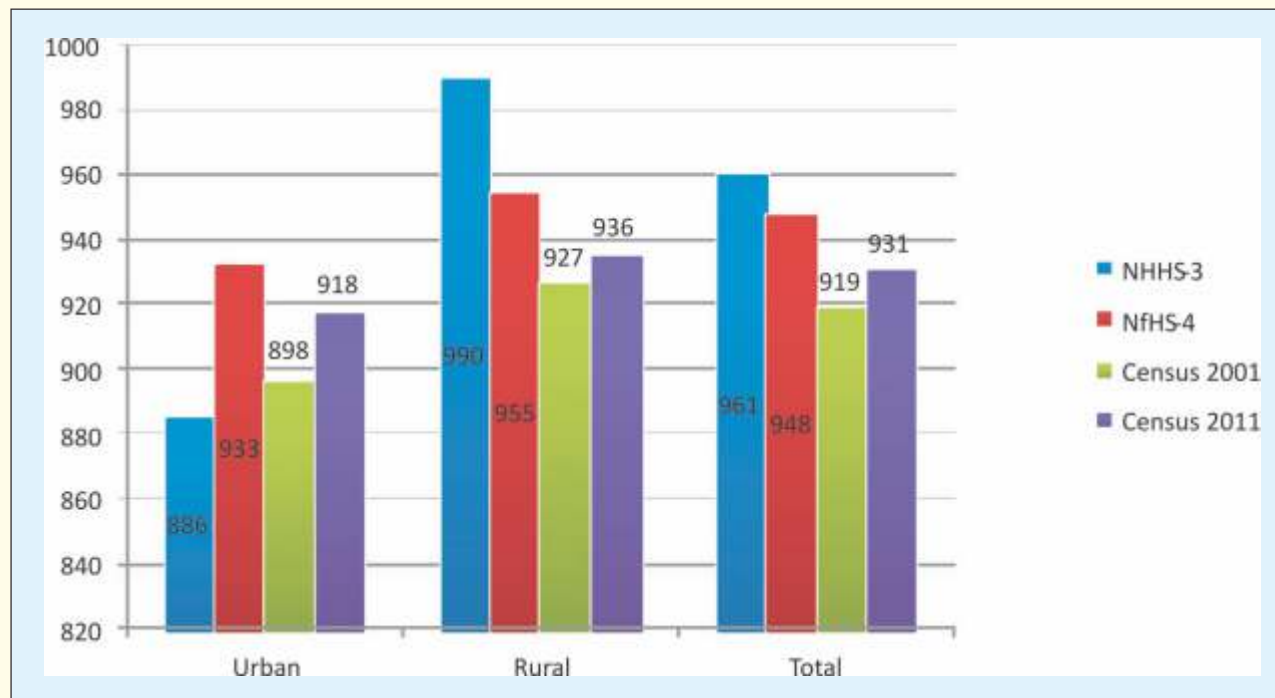
6. Sex Ratio

S.No	Sex ratio of the total Population (females per 1,000 males)	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1027	1018	1020
2	Andaman & Nikobar Islands	966	984	977
3	Bihar	977	1075	1062
4	Goa	996	1054	1018
5	Haryana	846	895	876
6	Karnataka	963	990	979
7	Madhya Pradesh	933	955	948
8	Maharashtra	935	967	952
9	Manipur	1081	1030	1049
10	Meghalaya	1067	991	1005
11	Puducherry	1083	1033	1068
12	Sikkim	936	944	942
13	Tamil Nadu	1020	1047	1033
14	Telangana	976	1035	1007
15	Tripura	1051	978	998
16	Uttarakhand	921	1070	1015
17	West Bengal	991	1020	1011

Sex Ratio is the ratio of number of females per 1000 males in a set of population. The ratio indicates the number of females per 1000 males in the given population. During the last decade, despite several efforts by the Madhya Pradesh government, the sex ratio has shown a decline in the state.

According to the recently released National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4 of 2015-16) report, the sex ratio in MP had declined 13 points compared to NFHS-3 released in 2005-06. The Sex Ratio of MP in NFHS-4 is 948, compared to 961 in NFHS-3.

The sex ratio for rural MP has also shown a decline in the last decade, with a decrease of as much as 35 points. The NFHS-3 had recorded rural sex ratio of 990 in MP, which has come down to 955 in NFHS-4. Interestingly, the sex ratio in urban areas has shown a rising trend, going up to 933 in NFHS-4 compared to 886 in NFHS-3.



Yet the comparative figures show that the sex ratio in urban areas is lower than that of rural areas. This is so apparently because of facilities of sex determination facilities in urban areas. At present, the important issue is of availability of information about sex determination methods and facilities on Internet. The government has failed to take any action to prevent this source of information.

Interestingly, according to the Census 2011 figures, the sex ratio of MP is 931, which is 12 point higher than Census of 2001, when the sex ratio was 919. In Census 2011, both urban and rural sex ratio showed a rising trend compared to 2001, with urban ratio at 918 compared to 898 (in 2001) and rural ratio at 936 compared to 927 in 2001.

Among the 17 states for which the NFHS-4 reports were released, Madhya Pradesh has the third lowest sex ratio. The two worst states are Haryana at 876 and Sikkim at 942.

The MP government had introduced the Beti Bachao campaign to arrest the declining sex ratio trend. Under this campaign, the government is conducting awareness programmes where importance of stopping female foeticide is highlighted.

The government launched a special website – www.hamaribitiya.in for this purpose in year 2014. If there is any case of sex determination anywhere in the state, a complaint could be lodged on this website. According to the annual administrative report 2014-15 of the state health department, only 57 complaints were registered on the website.

Meanwhile, the state government halved the budget meant for Beti Bachao campaign to Rs 2.5 crore in 2015-16 compared to Rs 5.0 crore in 2014-15. In 2016-17 too, the budget remained at Rs 2.5 crore.

A look at the district level figures suggests that among the 50 districts, seven have sex ratio below 900. As expected the lowest sex ratios are in districts like Datia, Morena, Bhind and Gwalior. While in tribal-dominated districts like Balaghat, Mandla, Seoni, Alirajpur and Betul, the sex ratios are best in the state.

District	Sex ratio of the total Population (females per 1,000 males) -Q-3	
	Rural	Total
Madhya Pradesh	955	948
Alirajpur	1024	1023
Anuppur	1015	996
Ashoknagar	877	889
Balaghat	1073	1067

District	Sex ratio of the total Population (females per 1,000 males) -Q-3	
	Rural	Total
Badwani	998	1009
Betul	994	1010
Bhind	839	855
Bhopal	897	899
Burhanpur	959	951
Chhatarpur	934	919
Chhindwara	945	950
Damoh	915	917
Datia	894	893
Dewas	987	964
Dhar	1010	988
Dindori	1012	1004
Guna	912	916
Gwalior	860	887
Harda	924	922
Hoshangabad	918	928
Indore	(Urban) 883	895
Jabalpur	952	955
Jhabua	973	969
Katni	994	996
Khandwa	922	949
Khargone	969	964
Mandla	1065	1053
Mandsaur	963	983
Morena	885	895

District	Sex ratio of the total Population (females per 1,000 males) -Q-3	
	Rural	Total
Narsinghpur	903	901
Neemuch	927	978
Panna	925	924
Raisen	891	903
Rajgarh	956	956
Ratlam	981	975
Rewa	1009	995
Sagar	919	939
Satna	997	993
Sehore	926	927
Seoni	1040	1031
Shahdol	963	973
Shajapur	907	906
Sheopur	927	945
Shivpuri	908	910
Sidhi	999	1005
Singrauli	995	984
Tikamgarh	913	909
Ujjain	975	968
Umaria	1009	1006
Vidisha	908	916

7. Malnutrition and Stunting in Madhya Pradesh

	Underweight	Stunted	IMR
1 A & N island	21.6	23.3	10
2 Andhra Pradesh	31.9	31.4	35
3 Bihar	43.9	48.3	48
4 Goa	23.8	20.1	13
5 Haryana	29.4	34	33
6 Karnataka	35.2	36.2	28
7 Maharashtra	36	34.4	24
8 Manipur	13.8	28.9	22
9 Meghalaya	29	43.8	30
10 Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42	51
11 Pondicherry	22	23.7	16
12 Sikkim	14.2	29.6	29
13 Telangana	28.5	28.1	28
14 Tamilnadu	23.8	27.1	21
15 Tripura	24.1	24.3	27
16 Uttarakhand	26.6	33.5	40
17 West Bangal	31.5	32.5	27

Bihar most malnourished in India, Madhya Pradesh second most malnourished state

Madhya Pradesh is on the second worst position in entire country in context of malnutrition. One of the most backward states, Bihar is on the first position. There are three determinants of malnutrition – underweight (low weight for age) children in 0-5 age group, stunted (less height for age) children and wasted (less weight for height) children. In Bihar there are 43.9% underweight children while MP is in second position with 42.8% underweight children according to National Family Health Survey (NHFS-4) figures released recently.

Within the state of MP, Barwani and Sheopur have highest proportion of Underweight Children with 55% in each of these districts. The least malnourished district is Sagar with 30.5% underweight children.

Top 5		Bottom 5	
Badwani	55	Sagar	30.5
Sheopur	55	Indore	30.6
Alirajpur	52.4	Mandsaur	31.2
Morena	52.2	Ujjain	31.3
Guna	51.2	Narsinghpur	35.3

Top 5		Bottom 5	
Sheopur	52.1	Balaghat	32.1
Badwani	52	Singrauli	33
Burhanpur	50	Anuppur	33.5
Tikamgarh	49.7	Sehore	33.6
Datia	48.9	Chhindwara	33.6

Top 5		Bottom 5	
Betul	34.1	Sagar	16.9
Singrauli	34	Indore	17.8
Mandla	33.5	Rewa	18
Guna	33	Chhatarpur	18.9
Alirajpur	32.9	Ujjain	19.2

Sr.	District	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted
1	Alirajpur	52.4	48.6	32.9
2	Anuppur	40	33.5	30
3	Ashoknagar	46.3	42.5	31.2
4	Badwani	55	52	28.3
5	Balaghat	41.5	32.1	32.4
6	Betul	45	34.7	34.1
7	Bhind	49.8	47.6	30.6
8	Bhopal	39.5	47.6	21
9	Burhanpur	46.1	50	20.1
10	Chhatarpur	41.3	42.7	18.9
11	Chhindwara	41.4	33.6	30.5
12	Damoh	38	43.2	21
13	Datia	46.9	48.9	26.2
14	Dewas	44.7	42	25.7
15	Dhar	47.9	42.6	31.4
16	Dindori	46.6	45.8	27.4
17	Guna	51.2	43.4	33
18	Gwalior	48.5	42.8	28
19	Harda	40.6	39.7	25.2
20	Hoshangabad	40.7	37.2	29.6
21	Indore	30.6	39.2	17.8

Sr.	District	Underweight	Stunted	Wasted
22	Jabalpur	42.7	36.2	30.7
23	Jhabua	43.6	45.6	24.4
24	Katni	43.1	45.5	23.8
25	Khandwa	46.8	43.6	21.5
26	Khargone	44.7	48.3	21.2
27	Mandla	49.8	36.9	33.5
28	Mandsaur	31.2	34	21.9
29	Morena	52.2	47.7	29.5
30	Narsinghpur	35.3	37.9	21.9
31	Neemach	39.2	36.3	24.6
32	Panna	40.8	42.3	24
33	Raisen	44.4	45.8	24.9
34	Rajgarh	46.8	38.8	32.1
35	Ratlam	41.9	46.1	21.7
36	Rewa	36.2	40.4	18
37	Sagar	30.5	41	16.9
38	Satna	39.6	41.2	26.6
39	Sehore	39.9	33.6	27
40	Seoni	43.8	34.7	32.4
41	Shahdol	41.2	36.7	27.8
42	Shajapur	48.6	48.1	30
43	Sheopur	55	52.1	28.1
44	Shivpuri	49.6	48.6	25.8
45	Sidhi	43.9	48.7	24.9
46	Singrauli	37.5	33	34
47	Tikamgarh	43.3	49.7	19.2
48	Ujjain	31.3	35.8	19.2
49	Umaria	46.6	41.1	27.4
50	Vidisha	40.4	41.1	21.4

Some Key Points

Madhya Pradesh has highest infant mortality rate

The infant mortality rate (deaths of children below one year age per 1000 live births) of Madhya Pradesh showed a decrease of 18 points in NFHS-4 compared to NFHS-3 and has been recorded at 51. This means 51 children below one year out of every 1000 born die in MP. This still makes Madhya Pradesh the state with highest infant mortality in the country.

Karnataka has highest number of wasted children, MP has second highest

According to NHFS-4 figures, Karnataka has the highest number of wasted children (whose weight for height is less than normal) at 26.1% while in MP 25.8% children are wasted. Among districts, Betul district has highest number of wasted children at 34.1%.

Bihar has highest number of stunted children, MP on third position

In the case of stunting too, Bihar is in worst position in the country with 48.3% stunted children (whose height is less compared to the normal for their age). With 43.8% Meghalaya is on second worst position while Madhya Pradesh with 42% stunting is on third worst position according to NHFS-4 figures.

According to NHFS-3 of 2005-06, MP had 50% stunted children, which has reduced to 42% (decrease of 8%) in NHFS-4 of 2015-16

Crime against Children

Dire Facts

- There is 222% increase in Crimes against Children in Madhya Pradesh in 10 Years.
- There were 237 cases of Kidnapping and Abduction registered in 2006, this number has gone up by 26 times to 5135 in 2015. Indore and Jabalpur are the biggest contributors.
- One single case of rape is enough to hurt you. Cases of Rape against Children; 829 in the year 2006, 2352 in the year 2014 and 2248 in 2015; 171% increase in 10 years. There are 14623 such cases registered in 10 years.
- In a period of six years (2010 to 2015) 3442 students committed suicides. 459 students killed themselves and in 2015, with an increase of 36%; 625 students ended their own life.

(Source of basic data – SCRB, Madhya Pradesh and NCRB)

Crime against Children in Madhya Pradesh

Infuriating Trend in Crimes against Children

Table 1 on status of crimes against children in Madhya Pradesh presents a very grim picture. The data has been extracted from State Crime Records Bureau, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Bureau presents this data by 10 types of specified crimes. Strangely, the 11th type, 'Other Crimes' constitutes the bulk of the crimes committed in a year. Whilst in years 2013 to 2015, it has hovered around 40% of total crimes committed against children, its share has rather been quite high in the earlier 7 years, with year 2008 touching a proportion of as high as 67.2%. Thus, it raises the concern as to what all are other types of crimes that are chosen not to be specified! The Bureau must answer on this.

Further, a review of the data suggests that amongst the 10 specified types of crimes, 'rape' crimes lead the ignominious tally followed by 'kidnapping', 'murder' and 'exposure & abandonment'.

Also, one needs to observe with anguish and pain that over the decade since year 2006, the total crimes in the State have increased by 280% in year 2014 and by 222% in year 2015; whilst registering a deplorable marked rise year-on-year.

Likewise, the numbers of specified crimes have gone up by as much as 5.6 times in year 2014 and 4.6 times in the year 2015 as compared to that in year 2006.

Thus, it needs to be recognised that the abhorrent scenario on crimes against children in Madhya Pradesh calls for an urgent, prioritized and humane attention of the State Government as it reflects a blot on the State's security environment.

One cannot but conclude that the last decade has witnessed a shameful situation of law & order where safety and security of children's life has been allowed to be compromised with.

The writing on the wall is abundantly clear and that the State Government must rise to the occasion and address its pious responsibility with discerning commitment and decisive authority.

Table-1
Status of Crimes against Children in MP¹ - Types of Crime and Status

S. No.	Types of Crime	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2006 to 2014	2006 to 2015
1	Murder	160	160	107	127	144	123	140	122	131	149	-18.1	-6.9
2	Rape	829	1043	892	1071	1182	1262	1632	2112	2352	2248	183.7	171.2
3	Kidnapping	237	283	264	427	440	517	630	2262	6339	5135	2574.7	2066.7
4	Foeticide	14	10	8	39	18	38	64	79	30	17	114.3	21.4
5	Abetment of Suicide	12	5	6	8	7	12	19	16	6	8	-50.0	-33.3
6	Exposure & Abandment	105	141	99	103	93	89	134	124	148	145	41.0	38.1
7	Procuration of Minor Girls	6	16	15	1	18	20	21	21	5	5	-16.7	-16.7
8	Buying Girls for Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	-	-
9	Selling Girls for Prostitution	0	2	4	1	2	3	5	3	1	5	-	-
10	Child Marriage Restraint	4	5	2	4	4	5	3	6	15	9	275.0	125.0
11	Other Crimes	2572	2625	2861	2869	3004	2312	2520	3502	6057	4994	135.5	94.2
Total Crimes against Children in MP		3939	4290	4259	4650	4912	4383	5168	8247	15085	12715	283.0	222.8

¹ Source of Data- State Crime Records Bureau, Madhya Pradesh Police; Factsheets for respective years.

Kidnapping and Abduction – Indication of an Unsafe Society

Before doing any intellectual or policy analysis; just imagine honestly – Your Child is kidnapped and you have no idea, where s/he is? Now it is the third day, you still do not have any idea, clue or information; then read it!! If you have any justification for a kidnapped child, which gives a sense that we are unable to save her or him; no one can make this EARTH Smart and Society Happy.

We are desperately talking about the Smart Cities; why we don't engage in a marathon task of making our society, a Humane and Child Friendly Society.

A review of data brought out by Madhya Pradesh State Crime Records Bureau shows that the decade culminating in year 2015 has witnessed a total of 16534 cases of kidnapping and abductions. This shows that, on an average, the state has been having a case of kidnapping & abduction every 5 hours.

The district wise data across state's 51 districts shows that districts Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Gwalior and Dhar are the top 5 culprits, virtually becoming the endemic areas as haven for the criminals.

Does the government employ special and differentiated strategy to combat the menace in these districts? The continued trend renders the answer in the negative. (Table-2)

Table-2 Kidnapping and Abduction² (Sec. 363, 364, 364A, 366 to 369 IPC)											Status in 10 Years	
S. No.	Name of District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	AGAR	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	18	11	10	39
2	ALIRAJPUR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	4	16
3	ANUPPUR	7	6	3	5	2	5	7	33	104	77	249
4	ASHOK NAGAR	4	4	0	3	6	5	3	24	66	56	171
5	BADWANI	1	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	25	26	82
6	BALAGHAT	4	5	8	6	6	6	7	4	187	115	348

² Source of Data- State Crime Records Bureau, Madhya Pradesh Police; Factsheets for respective years.

Kidnapping and Abduction² (Sec. 363, 364, 364A, 366 to 369 IPC)

S. No.	Name of District											Status in 10 Years
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
7	BETUL	19	13	6	19	18	9	3	74	137	95	393
8	BHIND	4	7	11	22	0		0	1	0	0	45
9	BHOPAL	30	27	22	34	34	18	31	52	217	448	913
10	BURHANPUR	0	0	0	3	0	NR	0	1	18	9	31
11	CHHATARPUR	12	10	5	5	9	23	18	8	146	75	311
12	CHHINDWARA	0	0	7	0	0	NR	8	171	177	103	466
13	DAMOH	0	0	0	0	0	NR	0	0	102	34	136
14	DATIA	4	10	6	11	3	15	20	19	57	16	161
15	DEWAS	5	5	5	2	20	0	21	3	72	62	195
16	DHAR	0	0	0	29	34	28	32	163	317	205	808
17	DINDORI	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	14	75	50	150
18	GRP BHOPAL	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	22	6	35
19	GRP INDORE	0	0	0	0	0	NR	0	0	4	3	7
20	GRP JABALPUR	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	10	28
21	GUNA	1	0	4	5	7	11	15	19	147	39	248
22	GWALIOR	0	47	45	59	75	76	60	51	211	185	809
23	HARDA	0	0	7	0	2	2	3	3	69	52	138
24	HOSHANGABAD	0	4	6	1	20	12	27	87	102	107	366
25	INDORE	1	3	7	0	1	8	38	367	448	329	1202
26	JABALPUR	5	0	0	5	1	24	27	105	364	428	959
27	JHABUA	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	63	34	110	217
28	KATNI	1	5	3	3	4		5	33	189	122	365
29	KHANDWA	18	10	2	10	9	8	5	97	104	33	296
30	KHARGONE	1	6	5	5	13	0	2	1	9	0	42
31	MANDLA	1	0	3	6	7	9	5	11	136	117	295
32	MANDSAUR	11	13	0	9	14	10	21	21	110	76	285

Kidnapping and Abduction² (Sec. 363, 364, 364A, 366 to 369 IPC)

S. No.	Name of District	Kidnapping and Abduction ² (Sec. 363, 364, 364A, 366 to 369 IPC)										Status in 10 Years
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
33	MORENA	11	6	1	3	4	4	13	16	5	5	68
34	NARSINGHPUR	3	3	4	3	4	4	10	51	83	91	256
35	NEEMUCH	4	5	4	14	4	5	10	40	41	48	175
36	PANNA	3	6	6	4	5	5	4	12	145	69	259
37	RAISEN	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	13	86	80	191
38	RAJGARH	4	6	11	9	0	3	16	32	107	83	271
39	RATLAM	7	4	8	7	2	23	18	51	145	150	415
40	REWA	2	7	6	17	14	1	24	20	230	164	485
41	SAGAR	10	3	14	25	9	27	22	17	214	160	501
42	SATNA	2	0	0	23	3	3	2	4	434	302	773
43	SEHORE	1	4	0	0	10	18	9	36	104	76	258
44	SEONI	1	1	0	1	5	8	8	44	149	125	342
45	SHAHDOL	3	6	8	8	9	6	2	96	149	142	429
46	SHAJAPUR	7	9	10	8	10	8	13	18	35	45	163
47	SHEOPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	11	27
48	SHIVPURI	1	0	1	5	10	13	17	25	164	76	312
49	SIDHI	20	26	3	12	9	25	22	61	91	98	367
50	SINGRAULI	New Dist	New Dist	4	14	19	23	30	79	90	83	342
51	TIKAMGARH	6	4	13	9	0	18	8	32	78	55	223
52	UJJAIN	9	0	0	6	22	16	16	32	69	133	303
53	UMARIYA	0	1	3	3	0	2	4	28	87	16	144
54	VIDISHA	10	10	6	9	7	14	10	105	132	121	424
STATE TOTAL		237	283	264	427	440	517	630	2262	6339	5135	16534

MP stands on **Top** in Kidnapping and Abduction of Children

Madhya Pradesh accounts for 8.2% of total incidences of child kidnapping in the country during the period 2005 to 2014. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the State occupies second worst status at 11639 cases of child kidnapping, next to Uttar Pradesh which recorded 26655 incidences; amongst the other states including Rajasthan, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh.

Further, the number of kidnapping incidences that remained in three digits between year 2005 and 2012, jumped from 630 in year 2012 to 2262 (3.6 times) in year 2013, to 6339 in year 2014 (10 times) and to 5135 in year 2015 (8 times). The moot question is about the causative factors that have led to this steep rise in the crime rate.

It also goes to show that no lessons have been learned by the State Government over the years in bringing a halt to this unacceptable trend. Beyond the numbers of course, one needs to ponder over the travails and sufferings undergone by the victim children and their suffering families. The data on crimes clearly indicates that the Government has rather failed in its duties to protect the lives of its children. (Table-3)

Table-3
Kidnapping of Children - Comparison with other States for the period of 2005 and 2014³
(NCRB Report)

Year	India	MP	UP	Rajasthan	Bihar	Jharkhand	W. Bengal	Maharashtra	Chhattisgarh
2014	37845	6339	5875	1814	1585	94	2351	2616	1844
2013	28167	2262	6002	1426	1180	48	1388	1698	1634
2012	18266	630	4239	847	2546	32	767	893	276
2011	15284	517	3739	785	1821	18	660	858	283
2010	10670	440	1225	706	1359	6	332	749	186
2009	8945	427	1535	761	722	8	199	534	121
2008	7650	264	2224	504	496	18	196	598	96
2007	6337	283	1041	589	421	7	88	590	103
2006	5102	237	734	392	25	11	156	552	113
2005	3518	240	41	132	72	11	102	420	110
10 Years Total	141784	11639	26655	7956	10227	253	6239	9508	4766

³ As on 8th July 2016, NCRB has provided data upto year 2014.

Rape against Children; Loss of Faith and Values

With ‘rapes’ leading the tally of crimes against the children in Madhya Pradesh, society’s head ought to be lowered in utter shame. It needs to perceive it as a blot on the civilisation. The government needs to reflect whether its measures are efficacious and that is it moving in the right direction in securing child rights from a holistic perspective? We have a culture of blaming the victims of Rape for the happening. There is an urgent need to ensure that children, especially girls are allowed to speak loud and make noise against all WRONGS, it should be their RIGHT. Culture of Silence is the biggest barrier in making our cities, villages and society safe for GIRLS.

With rape incidences, and that these are the reported or the recorded ones, registering a change by 171% over the decade is a cause of deepest anxiety and concern. It is not just about bringing in deterrent law and its enforcement, it is more about social awakening and objective, efficient and combative community policing centred on the protection of life and wellbeing of the children.

The state’s data review in year 2015 puts the worst five districts in the dock. These are: Indore, Bhopal, Dhar, Balaghat and Satna. What's wrong with these and the other ‘upcoming’ districts? Has the government engaged itself with the question of political ‘will’ in addressing this formidable challenge? What are the evidences? The State Government must be held to account in its failure to bring about a reversal in this despicable trend of increase in cases of rapes against children year-on-year over the decade. (Table-4)

Table-4 Rape ⁴ against Children (Section 376 IPC) - MP and Districts												Change over the Years in %
S. No.	District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	AGAR	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	24	19	13	-45.8
2	ALIRAJPUR	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	14	5	24	71.4
3	ANUPPUR	25	28	25	20	20	38	32	39	29	41	64
4	ASHOK NAGAR	21	27	14	18	21	20	35	42	39	41	95.2
5	BADWANI	27	28	16	17	17	17	23	18	37	72	166.7

⁴ Source of Data- State Crime Records Bureau, Madhya Pradesh Police; Factsheets for respective years.

S. No.	District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change over the Years in %
6	BALAGHAT	34	28	32	37	29	30	48	53	81	80	135.3
7	BETUL	78	85	45	56	49	53	51	52	46	54	-30.8
8	BHIND	17	11	11	9	0	1	1	1	0	0	-100.0
9	BHOPAL	36	63	76	98	96	52	66	96	83	129	258.3
10	BURHANPUR	0	0	0	0	0	NR	9	1	33	34	-
11	CHHATARPUR	18	23	20	24	30	28	22	31	40	21	16.7
12	CHHINDWARA	0	0	54	0	0	NR	60	68	66	65	-
13	DAMOH	0	0	0	0	0	NR	0	0	22	5	-
14	DATIA	8	6	7	7	8	18	13	10	10	11	37.5
15	DEWAS	21	22	12	7	45	12	40	29	55	71	238.1
16	DHAR	0	1	0	50	43	56	40	53	61	122	-
17	DINDORI	0	15	0	20	17	27	18	47	53	18	-
18	GRP BHOPAL	0	0	2	2	23	0	2	1	1	3	-
19	GRP INDORE	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-
20	GRP JABALPUR	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	1	0	1	-
21	GUNA	19	30	26	27	23	37	28	48	61	38	100
22	GWALIOR	1	26	19	31	3	40	50	87	70	71	7000
23	HARDA	0	0	8	3	29	26	17	15	29	38	-
24	HOSHANGABAD	22	20	23	0	16	17	45	45	30	64	190.9
25	INDORE	7	8	3	2	44	26	112	128	164	158	2157.1
26	JABALPUR	0	0	3	80	31	41	81	61	92	71	-
27	JHABUA	0	17	13	9	29	5	10	20	21	27	-
28	KATNI	9	17	18	19	34	7	19	32	51	61	577.8
29	KHANDWA	28	43	35	47	24	35	41	68	54	35	25
30	KHARGONE	0	31	25	31	7	8	8	46	0	0	-

S. No.	District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change over the Years in %
31	MANDLA	26	24	22	29	24	33	38	61	23	29	11.5
32	MANDSAUR	21	17	0	23	5	22	23	30	26	47	123.8
33	MORENA	5	7	5	6	21	6	9	10	7	14	180.0
34	NARSINGHPUR	37	24	29	18	0	26	38	45	55	54	45.9
35	NEEMUCH	10	13	10	13	12	14	13	34	36	30	200
36	PANNA	10	18	12	13	28	48	34	29	26	19	90
37	RAISEN	0	0	0	0	33	31	17	56	94	68	-
38	RAJGARH	39	24	24	28	31	36	33	30	18	19	-51.3
39	RATLAM	6	35	30	24	47	45	41	48	29	28	366.7
40	REWA	14	26	25	35	29	17	64	58	57	31	121.4
41	SAGAR	19	48	16	21	35	15	20	32	97	52	173.7
42	SATNA	40	45	55	68	29	48	60	79	134	75	87.5
43	SEHORE	30	21	0	0	29	32	27	45	42	42	40.0
44	SEONI	19	8	4	7	0	38	41	47	43	39	105.3
45	SHAHDOL	25	20	23	19	43	32	27	49	47	50	100.0
46	SHAJAPUR	19	23	17	31	14	29	42	29	45	39	105.3
47	SHEOPUR	0	7	1	0	21	0	5	0	2	5	-
48	SHIVPURI	27	36	24	27	15	39	44	33	42	35	29.6
49	SIDHI	25	31	22	9	36	16	30	30	24	22	-12.0
50	SINGRAULI	New Dist	New Dist	13	12	8	14	12	17	28	40	207.7
51	TIKAMGARH	22	23	10	17	24	50	35	46	60	26	18.2
52	UJJAIN	29	10	19	9	1	39	46	77	62	34	17.2
53	UMARIYA	12	21	6	13	0	14	11	15	16	24	100.0
54	VIDISHA	23	33	38	35	0	24	51	82	87	58	152.2
STATE TOTAL		829	1043	892	1071	1182	1262	1632	2112	2352	2248	171.2

All Crimes against Children; Big districts contribute more

This table (Table-5) on all crimes data is shivering. With a record of 67646 total number of crimes committed against the children over the decade between year 2006 and 2015, one must stop and ponder. It means that every 78 minutes, the State has been having 1 crime committed against the children. The State Government must come clear with its intent to resolve this ghastly state of criminality in the State. Indore district leads the tally with 5424 cases of crimes followed by Jabalpur with 3128, Sagar with 2656, Gwalior with 2583 and Vidisha with 2368. Other districts in close proximity of being largely infested with the crimes against children are Bhopal, Rewa and Dewas.

Notably, amongst the 51 districts, Alirajpur with 79 and Sheopur with 94 stand out with least total number of crimes against the children over the decade. It should be a matter of keen inquiry to gain an insight as to how these 2 districts have fared so very well. Of course, it would also be necessary to examine whether the law enforcement environment in the state is conducive for people to come forward with their reports on crimes.

There could be quite some cases where stigma, social ostracising and fear of being hounded by the police may not have reported cases that may have actually occurred. The State Government would do well to reflect on the trust that its police force enjoys in the eyes of the people that they would come forward to seek justice.

Cities are the biggest contributor in huge number of crimes against children, so when we talk about safe and smart cities, let us talk about these cases, numbers and the children. If they could be made safe and happy, one may consider the ultimate target of smart city as achieved!

Finally, whilst the data on crimes against children is nerve-wrecking, one would wonder as to the proportion of these cases that have been settled promptly and the culprits brought to justice. This could be the gray area and the potential trigger for the spiralling rise in the crime rate. After all, if the justice system is sluggish, the culprits would get the long rope. Further, the question of emotional, physical, medical and social rehabilitation of the victims needs to be addressed with discerning attention. Society at large has to play a proactively positive role in this pursuit, with the government steering the catalytic role. Further, it would be prudent for the government and social activists to take the issue of crimes against children in to wider public discourse so that a loud and clear

public call is endorsed on NO to crimes against children in any of its forms and that parents, teachers and other stakeholders are drawn towards the call to action in protecting and safeguarding children's lives.

Table-5												Status in 10 Years
All Crimes against Children⁵ in Madhya Pradesh and Districts												
S. No.	Name of District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	AGAR	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	New Dist	43	63	51	157
2	ALIRAJPUR	NR	NR	0	0	0	0	1	14	25	39	79
3	ANUPPUR	38	36	32	34	33	51	47	112	208	145	736
4	ASHOK NAGAR	72	83	49	53	79	84	99	131	244	223	1117
5	BADWANI	70	70	50	56	42	45	56	24	120	193	726
6	BALAGHAT	46	124	150	137	150	131	134	160	520	318	1870
7	BETUL	212	227	173	130	163	155	108	208	296	209	1881
8	BHIND	156	88	94	134	0	8	5	9	5	9	508
9	BHOPAL	85	122	112	151	149	75	218	210	428	790	2340
10	BURHANPUR	0	0	0	3	0	0	10	7	104	85	209
11	CHHATARPUR	117	166	140	164	145	113	101	165	368	180	1659
12	CHHINDWARA	0	0	280	0	0	0	302	454	385	322	1743
13	DAMOH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	80	248
14	DATIA	60	76	48	78	68	96	84	88	135	105	838
15	DEWAS	52	45	35	35	95	49	115	125	333	286	1170

⁵ Source of Data- State Crime Records Bureau, Madhya Pradesh Police; Factsheets for respective years.

S. No.	Name of District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Status in 10 Years
16	DHAR	0	2	0	130	84	87	94	220	908	724	2249
17	DINDORI	0	30	12	46	21	53	55	115	234	100	666
18	GRP BHOPAL	0	0	15	13	12	12	10	13	32	27	134
19	GRP INDORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	15
20	GRP JABALPUR	25	21	0	0	0	0	1	5	16	12	80
21	GUNA	110	154	118	104	125	155	130	136	314	143	1489
22	GWALIOR	28	117	103	221	207	227	313	384	546	437	2583
23	HARDA	0	0	16	8	50	37	28	31	173	146	489
24	HOSHANGABAD	93	98	73	1	44	51	97	154	251	300	1162
25	INDORE	473	575	477	396	461	370	380	745	903	644	5424
26	JABALPUR	9	6	9	380	182	183	246	387	852	874	3128
27	JHABUA	28	81	40	20	30	5	10	83	143	207	647
28	KATNI	72	76	85	84	119	17	33	77	321	255	1139
29	KHANDWA	194	183	157	178	146	116	90	202	275	141	1682
30	KHARGONE	1	52	45	84	99	15	20	56	21	5	398
31	MANDLA	29	26	26	38	44	45	48	77	215	188	736
32	MANDSAUR	49	39	0	32	42	58	90	108	251	186	855
33	MORENA	33	36	39	37	45	42	40	46	46	57	421
34	NARSINGHPUR	92	77	95	103	126	104	141	191	224	217	1370
35	NEEMUCH	37	49	65	44	18	36	48	81	79	100	557
36	PANNA	21	35	41	39	26	53	38	57	206	128	644
37	RAISEN	0	0	0	0	0	43	17	137	268	222	687

S. No.	Name of District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Status in 10 Years
38	RAJGARH	191	196	210	170	178	190	190	200	240	386	2151
39	RATLAM	73	83	83	66	47	125	120	174	286	323	1380
40	REWA	100	107	176	265	258	113	197	264	454	329	2263
41	SAGAR	131	149	116	65	251	161	208	355	648	572	2656
42	SATNA	222	153	223	228	202	193	191	236	822	547	3017
43	SEHORE	108	89	63	85	82	147	139	154	285	163	1315
44	SEONI	52	46	129	98	151	104	83	172	291	272	1398
45	SHAHDOL	86	99	106	55	130	115	51	267	349	290	1548
46	SHAJAPUR	104	128	135	116	109	90	119	89	149	166	1205
47	SHEOPUR	0	11	1	0	0	0	9	0	41	32	94
48	SHIVPURI	38	41	37	39	61	60	73	65	266	200	880
49	SIDHI	113	107	51	43	62	69	86	112	214	158	1015
50	SINGRAULI	New Dist	New Dist	50	45	89	83	88	161	189	172	877
51	TIKAMGARH	164	166	106	85	80	124	104	188	277	185	1479
52	UJJAIN	187	44	69	115	213	88	86	262	307	267	1638
53	UMARIYA	49	48	9	61	9	41	60	68	104	78	527
54	VIDISHA	119	129	114	181	185	164	155	425	478	417	2367
STATE TOTAL		3939	4290	4257	4650	4912	4383	5168	8247	15085	12715	67646

Suicides by Students; not a happy ending at all!

There is also a very important derivative of information on suicides committed by students over the last 6 years, 2010 to 2015. Out of the total of 56815 suicides during this period, students account for a share of 3442 suicides (6%).

The suicides by students have registered an increase by 36.2% in year 2015 against that in year 2010. Looking through the district wise data, the attention evoking districts include Indore (232), Bhopal (163), Satna (158), Vidisha (141) and Singrauli (141).

Further, amongst the students, female students accounted for 41.6% of student suicides. This proportion has rather been increasing over the years and stands at 50% for the year 2015.

The status cannot and must not be taken lightly. After all, why should a young and promising life be cut short? Each student suicide needs to be comprehensively investigated for the causative factors so that the same can be effectively addressed, be it at the family front, or at the society level or at the educational system level.

Generation of statistics is not an end itself for the State Government. It must take forward measures that can effectively mitigate the disquieting situation. The measures must include a comprehensive intervention including a system of access to availability of counseling for the students and others so that they can be helped in being dissuaded from taking an extreme step to end their lives.

Wait; it's a reality that systemic factors in education and competition are pushing them towards this direction; think for a while!

Table-6

Suicides by Students in Madhya Pradesh and Districts

S. No.	District	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				Change in Total	Change in Students Suicides	Total Student Suicides in 6 Years
		Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students			
1	AGAR	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	21	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	23	1	1	2			2	
2	ALIRAJPUR	24 4	0	0	0	14 6	1	3	4	16 6	0	0	0	21 2	0	3	3	18 2	3	5	8	169	6	3	9	30.7	na	24
3	ANUPPUR	14 6	1	2	3	13 9	3	2	5	13 5	2	2	4	12 6	0	0	0	14 4	0	1	1	147	3	1	4	0.7	33.3	17
4	ASHOK NAGA R	83	1	1	2	80	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	60	0	1	1	74	2	0	2	79	1	1	2	-4.8	0.0	7
5	BADWANI	21 1	5	8	13	22 0	2	4	6	18 8	8	12	20	21 1	4	13	17	21 5	7	8	15	214	4	11	15	1.4	15.4	86
6	BALAGHAT	17 7	13	8	21	22 8	9	12	21	16 9	7	8	15	16 5	15	10	25	21 0	11	12	23	178	4	14	18	0.6	-	12 3
7	BETUL	89	0	0	0	28 1	14	11	25	31 1	5	6	11	18 8	0	1	1	23 6	1	1	2	209	1	1	2	134. 8	na	41
8	BHIND	29 2	13	14	27	23 8	0	0	0	20 9	0	0	0	32 7	0	0	0	21 9	2	0	2	293	0	0	0	0.3	-100	29
9	BHOPAL	26 9	5	1	6	23 6	10	4	14	37 7	18	24	42	56 0	47	44	91	40	0	0	0	468	6	4	10	74.0	66.7	16 3
10	BURAHANPUR	14 2	1	0	1	93	8	3	11	77	2	1	3	10 2	6	2	8	87	1	8	9	91	3	6	9	-	800	41
11	CHHATARPUR	27 0	0	0	0	27 6	0	0	0	27 0	0	0	0	24 0	0	0	0	26 5	9	9	18	256	16	8	24	-5.2	na	42

S. No.	District	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				Change in Total	Change in Students Suicides	Total Student Suicides in 6 Years								
		Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students											
12	CHHINDWARA	24	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	34	2	1	3	76	2	0	2	216.7	na	5								
13	DATIA	90	4	0	4	17	0	0	0	14	6	4	10	15	6	8	5	13	9	10	9	19	105	0	0	0	16.7	-100	46							
14	DEMOH	12	5	7	5	12	4	6	4	10	4	0	0	23	8	0	0	0	20	9	0	0	223	0	0	0	78.4	-100	22							
15	DEWAS	14	3	5	8	13	1	8	6	14	4	8	8	16	99	3	6	9	14	6	7	6	13	205	9	10	19	43.4	46.15	84						
16	DHAR	41	0	1	1	48	0	2	2	33	0	2	2	35	0	1	1	14	7	2	0	2	267	9	10	19	551.2	1800	27							
17	DINDORI	61	0	0	0	70	3	3	6	86	2	2	4	80	3	3	6	71	0	0	0	85	3	1	4	39.3	na	20								
18	GUNA	13	5	2	1	3	13	7	1	0	1	1	1	14	5	12	3	15	51	7	10	17	50	1	0	1	50	6	0	6	63.0	100	43			
19	GWALIOR	27	1	3	7	10	30	2	8	8	16	7	2	28	7	2	2	4	29	9	6	10	16	30	9	6	12	18	323	4	10	14	19.2	40	78	
20	HARDA	43	2	1	3	51	2	2	4	64	3	3	6	31	0	1	1	36	3	3	4	7	52	5	1	6	20.9	100	27							
21	HOSHANGA BAD	20	1	14	0	14	17	5	11	0	11	2	25	21	5	30	2	24	2	9	7	16	213	14	12	26	6.0	85.7	12	6						
22	INDORE	18	7	5	5	10	35	2	11	8	19	6	16	25	25	29	41	69	8	8	25	29	54	66	9	17	25	42	653	31	35	66	249.2	560.0	23	2
23	JABALPUR	71	9	27	6	33	77	9	14	11	25	8	29	7	36	7	6	3	57	7	4	6	10	468	4	5	9	-	-	12	2					
24	JHABUA	40	3	5	0	5	74	0	1	1	1	11	6	4	10	36	1	1	2	15	3	6	0	6	152	0	1	1	-	-	25	2				

S. No.	District	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				Change in Total	Change in Students Suicides	Total Student Suicides in 6 Years	
		Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students	Total Suicides	Suicides by Students -M	Suicides by Student-F	Total Students				
25	KATNI	28 2	5	8	13	20 9	8	5	13	20 3	7	3	10	14 3	2	7	9	15 2	3	8	11	168	6	6	12	-	40.4	-7.7	68
26	KHANDWA	21 1	4	8	12	16 5	9	3	12	16 5	5	6	11	13 9	4	7	11	15 7	10	4	14	165	5	4	9	-	21.8	25.0	69
27	KHARGONE	18 0	2	4	6	28 4	5	3	8	34 3	10	8	18	37 9	26	17	43	31 1	11	27	38	311	6	12	18	72.8	200. 0	13 1	
28	MANDLA	15 1	2	2	4	14 0	1	1	2	14 6	4	3	7	14 7	1	1	2	15 6	3	2	5	165	2	7	9	9.3	125. 0	29	
29	MANDSAUR	13	0	1	1	28	0	0	0	91	3	0	3	95	6	1	7	63	2	2	4	63	5	3	8	384. 6	700. 0	23	
30	MORENA	10 4	2	2	4	10 1	2	0	2	84	3	3	6	94	3	0	3	12 6	1	1	2	90	1	0	1	-	13.5	-	18
31	NARASINGH PUR	13 9	2	1	3	14 2	9	5	14	14 4	6	5	11	13 6	2	3	5	23 1	12	20	32	266	11	16	27	91.4	800. 0	92	
32	NEEMUCH	10 2	0	0	0	16 2	10	0	10	99	0	1	1	59	1	2	3	66	3	5	8	81	3	4	7	-	20.6	na	29
33	PANNA	14 8	6	0	6	14 1	2	0	2	18 9	13	11	24	17 1	1	0	1	90	3	6	9	218	19	10	29	47.3	383. 33	71	
34	RAISEN	16	2	3	5	24	1	0	1	10 9	0	0	0	10 6	0	0	0	16 8	8	5	13	182	14	0	14	1037 .5	180	33	
35	RAJGARH	11 4	0	2	2	95	1	0	1	85	4	1	5	74	3	1	4	63	2	4	6	43	0	0	0	-	62.3	-100	18
36	RATLAM	36	0	0	0	66	0	1	1	12 1	1	2	3	11 6	0	2	2	76	0	2	2	285	0	0	0	691. 7	na	8	
37	REWA	42 4	17	15	32	28 9	2	8	10	26 9	0	1	1	38 5	8	3	11	62 2	31	33	64	604	0	0	0	42.5	-100	11 8	

S. No.	District	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				Change in Total	Change in Students Suicides	Total Student Suicides in 6 Years
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38	SAGAR	44 7	5	4	9	63 4	5	0	5	45 4	6	3	9	31 9	6	0	6	41 4	25	25	50	520	17	16	33	16.3	266. 67	11 2
39	SATNA	37 6	24	14	38	44 1	23	13	36	38 3	4	5	9	32 8	21	15	36	35 0	1	19	20	380	12	7	19	1.1	-50	15 8
40	SEHORE	20 9	12	10	22	17 6	7	5	12	18 3	8	10	18	19 4	4	9	13	15 6	4	2	6	101	8	3	11	51.7	-50	82
41	SEONI	10 2	4	0	4	13 9	3	0	3	11 9	4	0	4	12 0	11	2	13	13 1	17	6	23	125	5	10	15	22.5	275	62
42	SHAHNOL	19 3	2	3	5	25 2	0	2	2	37 6	20	14	34	34 5	39	15	54	14 8	1	3	4	179	6	13	19	-7.3	280	11 8
43	SHAJAPUR	95	1	2	3	77	0	1	1	82	4	2	6	59	1	1	2	77	6	4	10	76	4	5	9	20.0	200	31
44	SHEOPUR	35	2	0	2	30	1	2	3	48	4	1	5	27	0	2	2	9	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	80.0	-100	12
45	SHIVPURI	14 6	2	0	2	16 3	9	6	15	19 4	12	5	17	16 8	12	6	18	18 0	8	8	16	202	7	9	16	38.4	700	84
46	SIDHI	24 6	14	14	28	25 4	15	11	26	22 6	6	8	14	24 3	14	14	28	22 3	7	9	16	217	4	1	5	11.8	82.1 4	11 7
47	SINGROLI	20 9	20	15	35	20 8	8	7	15	15 4	14	16	30	16 1	11	10	21	16 5	10	7	17	184	6	17	23	12.0	34.29	14 1
48	TIKAMGARH	15 2	3	6	9	23 9	16	14	30	23 2	22	12	34	16 9	8	13	21	19 0	2	6	8	219	5	12	17	44.1	88.8 9	11 9
49	UJJAIN	14 2	2	3	5	90	7	3	10	88	2	4	6	13 4	6	6	12	81	2	3	5	139	6	4	10	-2.1	100	48

S. No.	District	2010				2011				2012				2013				2014				2015				Change in Total	Change in Students Suicides	Total Student Suicides in 6 Years	
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50	UMARIYA	97	3	0	3	78	1	1	2	77	3	1	4	86	0	0	0	73	11	5	16	69	10	3	13	-	333.33	38	
51	VIDISHA	141	13	4	17	101	2	5	7	238	11	17	28	244	12	20	32	221	12	15	27	217	14	16	30	53.9	76.47	141	
52	GRP BHOPAL	14	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	9	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	10	2	0	2	-	28.6	100	6
53	GRP INDORE	84	3	0	3	48	2	1	3	37	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	100.0	-100	8	
54	GRP JABALPUR	29	2	2	4	36	5	5	10	27	2	3	5	22	3	2	5	7	0	0	0	8	1	1	2	-	72.4	-50	26
State Total		9003	268	191	459	9259	265	186	451	9775	331	264	595	9446	357	310	667	9039	300	345	645	10293	311	314	625	14.3	36.17	3442	

Missing Children

In the Beginning

Burgeoning Development versus Unsafe Children; Changing Ethos of Society versus Loss of Innocent Childhood; Connecting Globalization versus Alienated Children... are these mere coincidences!

Sickening crime and violence against children are telling signs of our weakening relationship with, concern for and sensitivity towards our children at a societal level. Results of the studies done in the field reveal this disconcerting fact that the cases of violence and abuse against children, at large, occur within the 'safe' environs of family and the close relationships. Not only girls, even boys are becoming victims of sexual abuse and are being pushed into the horrendous sex business. Moreover, the intimidating disposition and dispensation of so-called modern education is also scaring our children to run away from their homes, wherein they are already at the receiving end of all kinds of abuse. Poverty is another contributing factor.

Once upon a time, joint families with grannies, grandpas, uncles and aunties were the norm. Society meant a responsible and sensitive support system of neighborhood; an extended family. With time and its concomitant economic development, this strong and soothing cocoon of neighborhood has withered away. As a result, sparse nuclear families are no more a warm and caring cushion for our budding, young but vulnerable children.

When we turned our eye on the agencies designated to protect our children, we found them including government focused on the post facto endeavor of finding the missing children. The real issue of preventing and safeguarding our children from the scourge of abduction is altogether missing in their thinking. In Madhya Pradesh, more than 8000 children are found missing every year, still it does not seem to stir the souls of our society at large. It seems no one is losing their sleep over the issue of preventing this abominable crime of abducting young children.

In the period of 2007 to 2014 spanning 8 years, 66,462 numbers of children including 33,925 girls reportedly went missing, out of which 6,285 children (4,526 girls) remain still missing. Startling fact is that the largest percentage, that is, 26.5% of children gone missing is from the four so-called most prosperous and empowered urban districts of the state.

Statistics don't reveal the whole truth of our missing children; yes their sordid stories do reveal their truth. This humble document is an effort from our side to unravel some facets of missing children, which may be of some use to you.

There are institutions created for the purpose of child protection, but most of them have functional presence limited to urban units and semi-urban – rural sections go untouched. It is indeed a fact that most of the district administrators do not see District, Block and Local level Child Protection Committees as most crucial and important institution for children. A very ad-hoc approach is adopted on this matter.

We have yet not started understanding the collision of changing social and family structure on protection of children. The way our economic priorities have changed, that has forced children to go missing or runaway from their home – in search of a identity. There is the most urgent need to get into an in-depth audit process in every single case of missing child.

Some Important points

- ≠ Changing socio-economic priorities and silence in the society is a formidable challenge in addressing the problem of missing children.
- ≠ Everyday 23 cases of missing children are filed in MP between years 2007 – 2014.
- ≠ Out of these missing children 41% are boys and 59% are girls.
- ≠ In the last 8 years, 6,285 children still remain missing, out of which 72% are girls.
- ≠ The most number of missing children were from the four most urban districts of Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.
- ≠ The problem of missing children still remains a very family-centric or individual problem; it has not been able to stir the souls of our larger society.
- ≠ After an umpteen number of initiatives taken by the National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Supreme Court of India, almost every case of a missing child gets reported as an FIR, at least.
- ≠ Our system is still oriented towards the post-facto efforts of finding missing children rather than preempting their very occurrence as such.
- ≠ Local Governance Bodies still remain largely inactive.
- ≠ Last eight years have seen more than sixty thousand missing children coming back to their homes, yet no study of any substance and significance has been carried out to know the reasons of their disappearance, their whereabouts in the period of their exile, and the circumstances of their exile.
- ≠ Mostly our young naïve children are being lured into a trap of sexual and financial exploitation with the false promises of better work opportunities in the metropolis. Familial and social discordance is also pushing our children to take an escape route. In fact, ignorance of child psychology and the lack of their wellbeing are on the rise and so their sense of insecurity, as well.

- We cannot say that police and the concerned child protection agencies are adequately sensitive about the issue; their views about the tribal girls are thoroughly prejudiced.

What is the Meaning of Missing Children?

In the last week of June 2015, a chain of abnormal events happened in the capital of the state of MP. On 28th June, 2015, in a public announcement, the state government proclaimed that out of 49 children gone missing in the period from January 2015 to June 2015, 41 children either have been reclaimed or they are home. It further claimed that there is no organized gang active behind such abductions of children. In another such incident, between 19 to 27 June 2015, five children were reported missing. As these 5 children belonged to a minority community, some efforts were made to incite communal feelings.

The rumors were being spread that children would be lifted from different localities and would be taken away for training them as Naga Saadhus in the wake of upcoming Simhastha 2016. Later,

Akhara Parishad clarified that to initiate as a Naga Saadhu, one needs to lead an austere life of a normal saadhu beforehand, and there too only adults are given the proper initiation and training, not the children. (**Communal Sensitivity and Missing Children**)

According to an advisory dated the 31 January, 2012 issued by MHA a lost/missing child means any person of an age under 18 years and whose parents, guardians, legal caretakers do not possess any information whatsoever of the present status and whereabouts of their ward(s). In such a situation, there can be any unspecific reason for such a missing.

The sensitive issue of missing children has assumed alarming proportions. On one hand, it reflects the growing alienation of children in the family and the society around, while on other, it shows the yawning discrepancies being crept into the overall system designated and responsible for the task of child protection.

The most startling fact is that many children are leaving their homes on their own, which shows their disturbing alienation from their parents and guardians. Pressures of the so-called modern education, and their aspirations and their own ideas of free life incite our budding teenagers in the age group of 10-15 years to take the detour of escaping their environs. Parents do not have enough time to interact with their wards and quench their anxieties, curiosities and even their own existential questions. In such a dismal scenario, huge expectation load of behaving like adults and taking on larger responsibilities in the childhood aggrieves our children more. In the city of Bhopal, during the period January 1, 2015 to June 25, 2015, forty nine children were reported missing, out of which 41 have come back home. This stat shows that these children had left their homes on their own and were not abducted.

Brajesh Jaatav a sixteen year old son of Dwarka Prasad Jatav, a small time fruit seller of Morena, gave up his studies after his 7th standard. Worrying about the ominous prospects of his son getting into a bad company, Shri Durga Prasad made Brajesh join his business. On 7 January, 2013, Brajesh went to a local fair with his friends. By the night when Brajesh did not return home, Dwarka Prasad himself went in search of his missing son. On failing in his endeavor Dwarka Prasad went to the local city police station to lodge an FIR of his missing son. The city police station, however did not register the case arguing that being a case of the Fair site, it falls in the jurisdiction of the Civil Police station. Ironically, the child still remains missing but his name does not appear in the police register of missing children. And on top of it, the local child welfare committee has also not taken any due diligence in the matter. **(Lack of understanding of child Psychology)**

Gangaram of Devri village of Morena married his daughter off and got heavily indebted as a result. Ultimately he had to leave his village in search of some labour work in Delhi, leaving his wife along with their other children behind. Their 10-year old daughter Seema used to take their cattle out in the village for grazing etc. On a day in the month of June 2013, she, as usual, went out shepherding the cattle. Cows came back in the evening, but Seema did not. **(Poverty and Gender Discrimination)**

Balveer Singh of Baijpara, Datiya was economically impoverished. He had sent his 9 year old son Shivkumar to his brother living in the city for his studies. In city, Shivkumar started going to school. After school time, he used to go for his tuitions as well. Shivkumar was quite poor at studies as books and their contents and presentation were like Greek to him. As a result, he used to get scolds and beatings, all the time. He used to feel quite humiliated; there was no one who was willing to listen to him about his difficulties and his predicaments. With such continuously humiliating ill-treatment, one fine day in the month of September, 2013, he lost his patience and fled from the scene. And one other fine day, he was found deserted at a railway station. Children like Shivkumar are the ones who do not get any kind ear at their homes and they are all getting humiliated and pressurized to do their studies, which, on account of their strange idiom, seem to be a Himalayan task to them. **(Stressful Education System and Self Dignity in Childhood)**

Anishka was a 11 year old girl from Gwalior, living with her mother along with her three siblings – two elder sisters and a younger brother. After her husband's demise, Anishka's mother shouldered the responsibility of her children. Anishka was a habitual absconder from her schools, and was friends with Aryan, a neighborhood boy. One fine day of January she went missing, and Aryan was also not at his home. After a fortnight they both were found at Delhi railway station. They were handed over to the child welfare committee. There Anishka shared her agony that back home her own uncle used to sexually abuse her and her two sisters, and for this very reason she had fled from her home. Now her mother wanted to take her back home but she was adamant of not going back. Subsequently she was sent to a child remand home of Gwalior. **(Sexual Exploitation in Close Relations)**

On June 27, 2015, in Sendhwa of Barwani district, 7 year old girl Sheetal was scolded by her mother. Actually, Sheetal was begging for alms near a mosque, which infuriated her mother as she thought that their economic condition was not that dismal to push Sheetal into begging. This scolding in turn made Sheetal to feel bad. She gathered all her alms and four other friends from her mohalla and went to the old bus stand of Sendhwa, duly bought tickets and went to a village called Khetiya, some 57 Kms away from her place. The FIRs were lodged at the police station of Sendhwa for all the missing children. Finally all the children were found. **(Self-Respect of Children)**

Hifazat, an NGO working on the issues of child safety and protection, has done a study in the tribal districts of Mandla and Dindori. These studies show that the cases of missing girls especially are a dominant phenomenon in the tribal areas. The then Additional Superintendent of Police, Dindori, Mr. Rajesh Sharma admitted that 90% of such abducted girls are less than 16 years of age. Actually, the economic conditions of rural hinterland are worsening and the opportunities of livelihoods are also diminishing, while on the other hand, cities are being presented as abound with the means of financial betterment. So it becomes an enticing prospect for young innocent naïve girls to flee to city of their 'dreams'. The authorities think and project such cases as love affairs of misguided tribal girls, whereas they know not that these tribal girls enjoy the freedom of choosing their own life partners. **(Prejudices of the Administration against Society at Large)**

In the late hours of 5th July, 2015, a family of labourers had returned from Delhi at Sagar railway station. A youth came there to play with a one and a half year old girl of the family; in the meanwhile, mother being dog-tired dozed off. When she got up later, she found her daughter was missing and that youth was also not around. Evidently the young man has fled with her daughter. **(Lack of Trust)**

According to an FIR lodged at the Bajaag thana, Khimiya Bai of Mohtara village went missing just 4 days prior to her wedding. After an interim of 3 months the district administration informed that Khimiya Bai has married to her own brother in law (elder sister's husband). Her community exorcised her. She started living with her brother in law along with her own sister who was already married to the man. The then in charge of Karanjiya police station, Zahir Khan opined that as our social ethos are changing at a rapid pace, young girls have started having their own airs and want to flap their wings. They fall in love at a whim, and availability of mobile phones facilitates their enterprise of love. He also thinks that the low or no level of education in tribes makes it hard for them to really understand the new mores of the evolving urbane societies. In the year 2011, at the police station of TI Zahir Khan, an FIR was lodged about the disappearance of a 14 year old Dev Vati Bai. After a year, news of De Vati's marriage to a youth named Mahesh. On this news, her family exorcised Dav Vati. In the year 2013, it was learnt that Mahesh has got

remarried to a girl from his own community. Dev Vati's family tried to find her but to no avail. Later, her folks came to know that De Vati has also got remarried to someone in Anuppur. **(Social Fabric)**

Rajesh Singh Banjare posted at the police station told that as the gender equilibrium is getting disturbed in some communities many young tribal girls are being sent to different places. While on an official investigation tour to Tikamgarh he found that 6 girls of the tribal district of Dindori have been married into Ahirwar Community and, parents of those girls were duly paid for this marriage.

(Adverse Gender Ratio)

According to Rekha Sridhar, Co-coordinator of Hifazat, young boys, and girls in the age groups of 13-14 years and 19-20 years from Devri, Gadasarai, Bajaag and Parswaha of Dindori district are respectively sent to various destinations. As local level livelihood opportunities are very few and far between, tribal girls are taken to big cities like Delhi and Raipur on the pretext of getting an employment for them, where they are financially exploited by paying them a pittance, and sexually exploited by pushing them into sex work.

Now as the gullible parents of these unfortunate children think that their wards are safe over there, no FIRs are lodged. But studies show that initially the daughters remain in contact with their parents, but after some time their connection and interaction with their parents and folks go off in thin air. Take for example the case of Rajni of Khamariya who was taken to Delhi where she drudged in a big bungalow for three years. For all these years of drudgery she was not paid anything, excepting that she was provided with food to eat. When her father was taking her home, a meager amount of Rs. 15,000/- was paid for the hard labour she had put in for 3 long years. When asked would she like to go to Delhi again Rajni replied in an emphatic 'NO'. **(Missing Children versus Exploitation of Children)**

Rekha Sridhar says that our tribal communities are not a closed society; tribal girls are given their due respect and choice, they don't need to run away from their homes as their place and status in their homes and society remain

intact. Actually, the police and administration do not understand the ethos and culture of tribal societies. Our law and order system is elitist in nature and is colored by its prejudiced viewpoints about the gender and caste. In such a scenario of ethnic ignorance, any disappearance of a tribal girl is taken as a baseless case of elopement-in-love, for granted. However, according to our police 90-99% of such 'missing' cases are of elopement. They further say that after a few days the girl returns – sometimes with her alleged husband, sometimes alone. Perhaps, this makes their job easier. Otherwise they themselves would be questioning whether this case pertains to elopement! And if it is so, why the girl has been abandoned? If the girl really got married – where did he marriage take place, and in what circumstances? And if more than 150 such cases are happening in this region, is there any organized gang working behind such abductions and disappearances? No one looks into the matter with a concern that what kind of circumstances these unfortunate girls have gone through. **(Lack of Vision)**

On 4th April, 2013, at Mandla bus stand 21 children were identified who were going to Nagpur. These young children were accompanied by two adult grown up girls. The girls were accused of child trafficking as they were working for a food company at Nagpur. In this factory, for a 12 hour work shift every day, a sum of Rs. 4000/- were paid per month. Although these girls deny the charges with the fact that we were going to Nagpur, as we work there and by chance we saw the adolescent girls looking for a bus. Some of them were known to us, so they accompanied us.

According to Salil Rai, a journalist all these things are being done in an organized manner. Placement agencies of Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai etc. have appointed their representatives including females in such small towns. These representatives are always keeping their eye on these gullible boys and girls. These agents keep on enticing our young impressionable minds with cooked up dreams of a good metropolis life. As soon as the young minds get hooked, these agents make all the arrangements of their travel etc. **(Cheap Labor)**

FIVE very important interventions needed

- 1. Society and Specific communities need to be involved on this issue. They should be informed about the matter of missing children and its various aspects. Alert community institutions and publicize safety measures. System for counseling of children needs to be strengthened.**
- 2. Social and economic causes in the cases of missing children are to be reviewed and put in public domain for behavior change and policy-program making.**
- 3. Orientation of law enforcing institutions/personnel on the social structure, principals and culture of indigenous communities.**
- 4. In-depth Case-Cause-Process- Audit of randomly selected cases.**
- 5. Activate Child Protection Committees at every level from Village to Panchayats to State with an accountable monitoring system.**

Why Children are on target?

In our societal make up there is no space for children. They are treated like mindless robots, which have just to follow the orders of their elders. They are not allowed to take their decisions, as they are considered incapable of this. In such a scenario, pushing them into forced labour, sexual exploitation, drugs, and violence becomes an easy task.

Alienation within the family and society at large, poverty, inequality and to top it all, a terrifying and alienating education system makes it a perfect situation for them to opt for an escape from all this torment and torture. And out there, organized drug and crime cartels are eagerly waiting to take these hapless children in their wings in order to exploit them physically and sexually.

The report of the Working Group for Children formed under the auspices of twelfth five-year plan says that unsafe environment at home; gender and caste discrimination outside; sex trade and child marriages in the name of religion; violence and withering away of joint families are the main reasons for children leaving their homes and termed 'missing'. Children don't have an independent identity of their own.

This reprehensible attitude towards them, breaks the self-confidence of children, as a result they cave in to the violence meted out to them. But their agonies do not end there only. After running away from their homes they fall prey to criminal elements out there in open. And then starts their long and arduous journey of unrewarding hard labor, sexual and financial exploitation.

According to a study (2004) by National Human Rights Commission, children are the most vulnerable group during the disasters, natural calamities, large scale (in)human displacements, emergency and war like situations etc. In MP alone, more than 2 lakh families have been displaced on account of large developmental projects, still its displacement and rehabilitation policy does not talk anything about the rights and protection of children who are inseparable members of the unit called family.

Why children go missing?

India's National Human Rights Commission in its report says *“The revelations at Nithari exemplify that missing children may end up in a variety of places and situations -- killed and buried in a neighbour's backyard, working as cheap forced labour in illegal factories/ establishments/ homes, exploited as sex slaves or forced into the child porn industry, as camel jockeys in the Gulf countries, as child beggars in begging rackets, as victims of illegal adoptions or forced marriages, or perhaps worse than any of these as victims of organ trade and even grotesque cannibalism as reported at Nithari.*

The Committee observed that there are some studies conducted by both governmental and non-governmental organizations which bear testimony to the fact that a large number of girls and boys who run away from their homes or are said to have run away from their homes are mainly school dropouts or children get fed up with domestic conditions. The glamour and lure of big cities often make them blind to the stark realities of urban life. Being vulnerable, they often fall prey to promises of jobs or careers in films or modeling and eventually end up as sex workers or as domestic help/ labourers in homes, small hotels/ restaurants, tea shops/ stalls and unorganized establishments, many of them hazardous. Many of the runaway boys and girls become victims of the organized begging rackets or pick-pocketing/ drug peddling racket etc. Most of these children are also trafficked and further abused, physically or sexually, and their cases are not even brought to the knowledge of the police. Many of these children come from indigent families who either do not have access to authorities or whose complaints are not treated with due diligence. The Action Research Study on Trafficking by NHRC has brought out several case studies to establish this linkage between “trafficking” and “persons reported missing”.

The Committee observed that the juvenile justice system too has failed to provide due care and protection to children. Despite the specific provisions made in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, many State Governments/ Union Territories are yet to frame Rules under the principal Act. In a majority of places, Special Juvenile Police Units had not been set up. All this has eroded the confidence of the people in the system.

When a child goes missing, nobody, except the perpetrator, knows the real intent behind it. It could be quite possible that the child for various reasons has run away on his or her own from home, a relative's home, or an institution which the child's parents/ caretakers construe as 'missing'. On the other hand, it is also possible that the child may have gone missing from the scene for a different reason altogether, which could be sexual gratification, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, profit-making, or personal vengeance etc. In these cases the person(s) directly or indirectly involved in the incident may resort to crimes of various kinds ranging from kidnapping, abduction, grievous hurt, assault, rape, unnatural offences, and even murder of the child. In fact, even a child who has run away on purpose is also susceptible to being kidnapped, abducted, abused or assaulted.”

Apart from all this, one more important aspect is the socio-economic factors responsible for increasing insecurity of children. The most telling effect of the relentless economic-demographic development for the last two decades has been the splintering of joint families into nuclear families. In a joint family system, protection and safety of children deemed to be the responsibility of the big assemblage of kith and kin in the system. And not only this, that responsibility was also carried on with aplomb. But of late, even a rudimentary analysis of fifty cases of missing children tells us that the old protective cozy system of solace has withered away. Almost all the adults remain busy in their occupations. Even women of the household have become so empowered that they remain busy in the process of augmentation of the family income. But at the same time, we have overlooked the need for creating robust and protective socio-familial structures to safeguard our younger ones in a fast changing scenario of values and ethos. Yes, we have installed some security and surveillance cameras in our mohallas and alleys in the name of shielding our law abiding citizens from unruly elements. We have started living in gated residential societies, known as “Covered Campus”; wherein we have to endure all kinds of security measures while desiring to meet our relations. Now in a society of such doubting Thomases, how can we ensure the security and safety of our children? We have forgotten the basic point that, like charity, safety also first starts at home and then pervades outside. On the contrary, we are presently building all the systems of our safety out there, and then we are failing in our endeavor of bringing this safety within our homes, mohallas, and alleys.

Would we like to include the lessons in the text books of our children that we have become a frisking and surveillance-prone society as our basic building blocks of mutual trust have crumbled?

Which principle or theory of economic development incentives us to hijack our children, maim them and push them into beggary and abuse them sexually? Such kind of heinous crimes are hard to find even in uncivilized and undeveloped worlds; and our so-called developed world is full of such illicit and dehumanizing behavior.

We have got everything but time for our children. Right from infancy to their adolescence, children do need parental and familial protection for their all-round development, but nowadays such crucial responsibilities are unfortunately being outsourced. Actually so many crucial nodes in a child's day go unnoticed from the parental eyes: how the child is behaving in his school, how healthy is her friendship quotient, how is he taking the competition, what are his entertainment recipes, why they remain shut behind the doors with their latest gadgets and gizmos etc.? In such an alienating milieu when children disappear we tackle such vanishing acts as mere 'law and order' problems. It is a half-measure, self-defeating in its purpose. It is high time we brought some transformational innate change in our societal make-up and mark-up.

Law, Policy and Morality

United Nations Child Rights Convention, 1989 also does not speak unambiguously on the issue of missing and disappearing children. Nevertheless, it does talk about the reasons and factors responsible for their disappearance. Its Alternative Protocol is solely centered on the issue of child trafficking. In India, a large number of children go missing every year; still there is no separate legal provision to deal with such a sensitive issue. Hence all such cases are dealt under Indian Penal Code and various State laws (like Immoral Human Trafficking Act, Child Labour Law, Child Marriages Act, Sexual Exploitation of Children Protection Law, Juvenile Justice Act, and various Advisories issued by MHA). Of late, in last one and a half year, on account of the intervention by the honorable Supreme Court, a very welcome and pleasant promptness has seeped in the investigation and settlement of such cases. Although the FIRs have started to be lodged in, the problems relating to lack of inter-state coordination, lack of training the concerned personnel in accordance with the tenets of child psychology and the lack of an integrated approach still persist.

In the year 2009, Integrated Child Protection Scheme was launched. According to this scheme, a process for building a framework for establishing child protection committees right from the State level down to the village level has been started, but as one would have already guessed with confidence, their ground level implementation remains an irritating bottleneck. In the work plan of 12th FYP, there was a directive to entrust local bodies a main role in the overall scheme of protecting the children. Still, no data and information are maintained as far as migration, displacement and employment of children are concerned. The whole system still works on post-facto basis, meaning coming into action only after a child has disappeared. The system is not sensitive enough and attuned to danger signals emanating from the environs, a priori.

Efforts

There are efforts to trace a child, once it has gone missing. But there is a need to ensure, children do not go missing.

Data of crimes against Children are collated by Home Department in its report titled Crime in India. This very report of 2013 tells us that 58,224 cases of Violence against Children were registered in the year 2013. In August 2014, in the Parliament, according to an information submitted by our MHA, more than 3.25 lakh children went missing in the period spanning over 2011 to June 2014, meaning thereby about one lakh children gone missing per year.

In the wake of this warning, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme launched in that very year, that is, the year 2009, was considered a landmark step towards the safety of our children. The objectives of this important scheme include creation of a safe milieu for our children, formation and strengthening of Village Child Protection Committees at the village level. It's an empowered committee to gather information about the missing children and to take proper action against the elements responsible for inculcating a sense of insecurity and fear in children of the village.

The MHA has mentioned in its Advisory that local bodies like Panchayats, municipal entities, residents' welfare committees and other law-enforcement agencies have an important role to play in the eradication of the epidemic of missing children.

The objective of this scheme is to create an environment and a sense of safety. Along with this, an Anti-trafficking Unit (ATU) has also been set up in the police department in conjunction with the Department of Women and Child Development. It is mandatory for this ATU to be established in each district. If a missing child remains untraceable for four months after the registration of FIR, the case is handed over to the ATU.

In the last few years, National Human Rights Commission has also given directives to the effect of setting up special units at Thana level in respect of missing children and persons.

After the guidelines issued by Supreme Court (2010), recommendations of National Human Rights Commission, and then the Advisory of MHA, it has been made mandatory to register an FIR in the cases relating to the crimes against children and more specifically to their disappearance.

Nowadays even the ICT is being used very creatively in the endeavor of finding our lost/missing children. Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a website *www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in* based on the theme 'Track Child 2.0'. For an effective and result-oriented implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme and Juvenile Justice Act, photos and description of missing and found children are uploaded on this website.

In February 2014, MHA launched a separate website towards the objective of checking the malady of human trafficking. Human Trafficking Cases from different states are uploaded on this website. Its objective is to facilitate the process of finding missing children and adult persons, and a smooth, seamless cooperation between the states. MHA has also developed a Facebook Page on the subject. A Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) has also been set up. It will gather the relevant information regarding missing children and post it on the designated website. Photos play an important role in the enterprise of finding out missing children. That is why a new initiative called 'Pehchan' has been taken up.

Status in Stats

Disappearance of even a single child is an ominous sign that there is something wrong with our society so much so that children don't feel safe and secure. We must, for once more, appreciate the fact that our children are as much insecure within home as they are out of it. Rather, in a way, they are more insecure at home. Figuratively speaking, they are not at home, while at home. One of our deep rooted beliefs is familiar, acquainted people cannot harm our children. Second of our deep rooted beliefs is decisions taken by a family and its people are in the best interests of its children. Both these beliefs turn out to be nothing but myths.

Cases of Missing Children – 4 districts with highest numbers in the period of Year 2007 – 2014						
State / District	Missing Children			Untraced Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Madhya Pradesh	27237	39225	66462	1761	4524	6285
Indore	2330	3339	5669	125	308	433
Jabalpur	2053	2283	4342	105	66	171
Bhopal	2470	2562	5032	55	173	228
Gwalior	1324	1261	2585	162	350	512

In the eight years spanning between 2007 and 2014, a total number of 66,462 cases of missing or abducted children were registered in the state of MP.

Out of these, 6,285 (approx. 10% of the total missing children) children have not been found as yet. Of these still missing children, 1,761 are boys (28%) and the remaining 4,524 (72%) are girls.

When we cast a statistical eye on these numbers, an interesting analysis crops up. For example, the largest numbers of missing children cases, that is, 17,628 (26.5%) belong to the four biggest cities of the state – Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.

Ground realities show that largest numbers of children sent to other states/cities are from tribes-dominated districts like Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Seoni, Shahdol, Umariya etc. Temptation of a better city-life is pulling these children out of their safe homely environs. Lack of local livelihood opportunities is creating an unhealthy environment for human trafficking that too of especially tribal girls. But stats do not tell us that tribal districts have witnessed most number of cases pertaining to missing children. According to Anand Tandiya working amongst these tribes on this very subject, young adolescent boys and girls do go to other cities for exploring work-related opportunities. There are many cases wherein the migrant young adolescent girls have never come back to their roots and no one knows anything about their whereabouts thereafter. Such cases do not get registered as ‘missing person’ cases.

In the experience of the social worker Anand Tandiya, whenever a tribal family has gone to a local police station to lodge an FIR of missing child, the police puts the blame on the parents/relations themselves; they are accused of sending their children out in lieu of money etc. Tribal folks may be financially backward but they are quite sensitive and attached to their children. As a result, their FIRs are not registered. Actually, their own representatives (MPs/MLAs) also do not come to their rescue.

Untraced Children – Top 6 Districts			
District	Untraced Children		
	Total	Male	Female
Gwalior	512	162	350
Satna	454	174	280
Indore	433	125	308
Damoh	308	51	257
Balaghat	259	71	188
Chindwara	223	58	165
Total	2189	641 (29.3%)	1548 (70.7%)

Our judicial system is not sensitive to tribal people's dilemmas and predicaments. Probably this is the reason for the missing person FIRs not being and getting registered, in the tribal-dominated areas.

In Search of Missing Children

Our data analysis shows that out of 6,285 still missing children, 1,707 children (27.15%) are from 4 Districts - Gwalior, Satna, Indore, and Damoh.

Balaghat and Chhindwara districts come next. Gwalior and Indore are the districts where the largest numbers of missing children cases are registered. But low recovery of the missing children in the backward and tribal-dominated districts of Satna, Damoh, Balaghat and Chhindwara strengthens our fear of missing children getting trapped in a vicious cycle of exploitation.

Incidents of missing or escapee children are a sad commentary about our families and the society. Children are increasingly getting insecure. An environment of their multi-dimensional exploitation is being created. Our society, our cities are becoming insecure and unsafe in turn, as these unprotected, unloved children ultimately land into the inescapable trap of crime.

Last but not the least, an important question: while 60,000 children have been recovered in the last eight years in MP, has a robust and functional counseling system been put into place for these traumatized children? Do our child welfare and protection agencies look back and take the stock and latest status of our missing children, which should be their brief in any case? If at all we want to be serious about this malaise of missing children, we have to have an honest dialogue with these 'come back' children. Otherwise, how else we would know about the reasons and factors responsible for our children on run?

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Morena	2007 and before	59	21	80	58	21	79	1	0	1	1.25
	2008	80	34	114	80	33	113	0	1	1	0.88
	2009	63	52	115	63	52	115	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	62	62	124	62	62	124	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	69	77	146	67	76	143	2	1	3	2.05
	2012	67	61	128	67	61	128	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	71	57	128	71	51	122	0	6	6	4.69
	2014	65	53	118	51	33	84	14	20	34	28.81
Grand Total	Increase	536	417	953	519	389	908	17	28	45	4.72
Bhind	2007 and before	26	28	54	22	22	44	4	6	10	18.52
	2008	46	22	68	46	19	65	0	3	3	4.41
	2009	39	43	82	38	35	73	1	8	9	10.98
	2010	64	43	107	57	37	94	7	6	13	12.15
	2011	46	54	100	43	45	88	3	9	12	12.00
	2012	52	59	111	45	53	98	7	6	13	11.71
	2013	51	51	102	48	39	87	3	12	15	14.71
	2014	36	64	100	24	43	67	12	21	33	33.00
Grand Total	Increase	360	364	724	323	293	616	37	71	108	14.92
Sheopur	2007 and before	16	1	17	16	1	17	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	6	7	13	6	7	13	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	13	6	19	13	6	19	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	5	22	27	5	21	26	0	1	1	3.70

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	2011	7	14	21	7	14	21	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	12	18	30	11	17	28	1	1	2	6.67
	2013	12	25	37	11	25	36	1	0	1	2.70
	2014	18	9	27	16	6	22	2	3	5	18.52
Grand Total	Increase	89	102	191	85	97	182	4	5	9	4.71
Datia	2007 and before	23	21	44	23	21	44	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	22	21	43	21	20	41	1	1	2	4.65
	2009	20	16	36	20	15	35	0	1	1	2.78
	2010	23	20	43	22	20	42	1	0	1	2.33
	2011	26	33	59	26	33	59	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	30	25	55	30	24	54	0	1	1	1.82
	2013	25	24	49	23	21	44	2	3	5	10.20
	2014	10	15	25	7	2	9	3	13	16	64.00
Grand Total	Decline	179	175	354	172	156	328	7	19	26	7.34
Gwalior	2007 and before	171	126	297	167	116	283	4	10	14	4.71
	2008	136	127	263	122	115	237	14	12	26	9.89
	2009	151	141	292	143	120	263	8	21	29	9.93
	2010	150	170	320	134	136	270	16	34	50	15.63
	2011	297	198	495	270	153	423	27	45	72	14.55
	2012	239	211	450	219	177	396	20	34	54	12.00
	2013	147	157	304	99	84	183	48	73	121	39.80
	2014	33	131	164	8	10	18	25	121	146	89.02
Grand Total	Decline	1324	1261	2585	1162	911	2073	162	350	512	19.81

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Guna	2007 and before	48	44	92	46	43	89	2	1	3	3.26
	2008	38	48	86	38	47	85	0	1	1	1.16
	2009	34	54	88	34	50	84	0	4	4	4.55
	2010	42	68	110	41	66	107	1	2	3	2.73
	2011	44	80	124	44	78	122	0	2	2	1.61
	2012	72	84	156	68	80	148	4	4	8	5.13
	2013	85	109	194	81	105	186	4	4	8	4.12
	2014	41	48	89	40	39	79	1	9	10	11.24
Grand Total	Decline	404	535	939	392	508	900	12	27	39	4.15
Shivpuri	2007 and before	37	34	71	35	32	67	2	2	4	5.63
	2008	59	48	107	57	47	104	2	1	3	2.80
	2009	42	52	94	42	52	94	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	68	89	157	66	89	155	2	0	2	1.27
	2011	48	101	149	48	101	149	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	44	92	136	44	92	136	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	70	93	163	70	92	162	0	1	1	0.61
	2014	42	63	105	23	27	50	19	36	55	52.38
Grand Total	Increase	410	572	982	385	532	917	25	40	65	6.62
Ashoknagar	2007 and before	39	40	79	39	40	79	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	46	38	84	46	37	83	0	1	1	1.19
	2009	27	38	65	27	38	65	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	36	42	78	36	40	76	0	2	2	2.56
	2011	35	49	84	35	48	83	0	1	1	1.19
	2012	33	67	100	33	67	100	0	0	0	0.00

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	2013	35	40	75	35	35	70	0	5	5	6.67
	2014	20	71	91	16	56	72	4	15	19	20.88
Grand Total	Increase	271	385	656	267	361	628	4	24	28	4.27
Bhopal	2007 and before	375	297	672	372	287	659	3	10	13	1.93
	2008	336	309	645	333	295	628	3	14	17	2.64
	2009	296	297	593	292	286	578	4	11	15	2.53
	2010	286	309	595	280	288	568	6	21	27	4.54
	2011	339	410	749	332	395	727	7	15	22	2.94
	2012	323	370	693	317	344	661	6	26	32	4.62
	2013	302	319	621	297	293	590	5	26	31	4.99
	2014	213	251	464	192	201	393	21	50	71	15.30
Grand Total	Decline	2470	2562	5032	2415	2389	4804	55	173	228	4.53
Sehore	2007 and before	62	55	117	58	55	113	4	0	4	3.42
	2008	65	82	147	65	77	142	0	5	5	3.40
	2009	53	62	115	53	57	110	0	5	5	4.35
	2010	51	107	158	50	96	146	1	11	12	7.59
	2011	50	116	166	48	108	156	2	8	10	6.02
	2012	48	119	167	47	114	161	1	5	6	3.59
	2013	49	106	155	47	95	142	2	11	13	8.39
	2014	46	115	161	35	80	115	11	35	46	28.57
Grand Total	Increase	424	762	1186	403	682	1085	21	80	101	8.52
Rajgarh	2007 and before	35	24	59	35	24	59	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	25	18	43	25	18	43	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	28	25	53	28	25	53	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	38	29	67	38	29	67	0	0	0	0.00

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	2012	42	42	84	42	42	84	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	24	65	89	21	50	71	3	15	18	20.22
	2014	9	97	106	4	52	56	5	45	50	47.17
Grand Total	Increase	250	354	604	242	294	536	8	60	68	11.26
Vidisha	2007 and before	86	82	168	86	76	162	0	6	6	3.57
	2008	93	96	189	93	95	188	0	1	1	0.53
	2009	85	84	169	84	80	164	1	4	5	2.96
	2010	107	138	245	104	135	239	3	3	6	2.45
	2011	68	108	176	66	102	168	2	6	8	4.55
	2012	60	79	139	58	63	121	2	16	18	12.95
	2013	61	79	140	57	58	115	4	21	25	17.86
	2014	37	77	114	29	39	68	8	38	46	40.35
Grand Total	Decline	597	743	1340	577	648	1225	20	95	115	8.58
Sagar	2007 and before	172	103	275	172	103	275	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	66	74	140	64	67	131	2	7	9	6.43
	2009	60	85	145	58	76	134	2	9	11	7.59
	2010	57	79	136	57	72	129	0	7	7	5.15
	2011	65	92	157	62	82	144	3	10	13	8.28
	2012	59	86	145	55	71	126	4	15	19	13.10
	2013	99	148	247	97	141	238	2	7	9	3.64
	2014	82	143	225	69	104	173	13	39	52	23.11
Grand Total	Decline	660	810	1470	634	716	1350	26	94	120	8.16
Panna	2007 and before	48	63	111	44	54	98	4	9	13	11.71
	2008	26	31	57	24	25	49	2	6	8	14.04
	2009	34	45	79	29	40	69	5	5	10	12.66

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	2010	28	69	97	27	56	83	1	13	14	14.43
	2011	35	71	106	33	58	91	2	13	15	14.15
	2012	28	93	121	23	74	97	5	19	24	19.83
	2013	43	70	113	39	56	95	4	14	18	15.93
	2014	42	65	107	35	42	77	7	23	30	28.04
Grand Total	Decline	284	507	791	254	405	659	30	102	132	16.69
Damoh	2007 and before	59	91	150	58	75	133	1	16	17	11.33
	2008	61	113	174	59	96	155	2	17	19	10.92
	2009	76	88	164	72	69	141	4	19	23	14.02
	2010	64	133	197	64	107	171	0	26	26	13.20
	2011	64	164	228	63	136	199	1	28	29	12.72
	2012	57	158	215	56	120	176	1	38	39	18.14
	2013	62	118	180	41	51	92	21	67	88	48.89
	2014	54	76	130	33	30	63	21	46	67	51.54
Grand Total	Decline	497	941	1438	446	684	1130	51	257	308	21.42
Chhatarpur	2007 and before	62	37	99	61	30	91	1	7	8	8.08
	2008	35	36	71	32	34	66	3	2	5	7.04
	2009	45	32	77	44	28	72	1	4	5	6.49
	2010	50	59	109	49	49	98	1	10	11	10.09
	2011	48	92	140	44	78	122	4	14	18	12.86
	2012	57	108	165	50	87	137	7	21	28	16.97
	2013	71	105	176	66	69	135	5	36	41	23.30
	2014	70	101	171	64	58	122	6	43	49	28.65
Grand Total	Increase	438	570	1008	410	433	843	28	137	165	16.37

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Tikamgarh	2007 and before	38	33	71	37	33	70	1	0	1	1.41
	2008	39	31	70	39	31	70	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	53	52	105	52	46	98	1	6	7	6.67
	2010	38	68	106	37	63	100	1	5	6	5.66
	2011	43	85	128	43	81	124	0	4	4	3.13
	2012	39	100	139	37	87	124	2	13	15	10.79
	2013	34	111	145	32	91	123	2	20	22	15.17
	2014	53	64	117	50	44	94	3	20	23	19.66
Grand Total	Increase	337	544	881	327	476	803	10	68	78	8.85
Jabalpur	2007 and before	317	252	569	310	250	560	7	2	9	1.58
	2008	326	281	607	315	276	591	11	5	16	2.64
	2009	249	288	537	241	285	526	8	3	11	2.05
	2010	243	306	549	232	297	529	11	9	20	3.64
	2011	273	347	620	260	336	596	13	11	24	3.87
	2012	297	388	685	278	372	650	19	16	35	5.11
	2013	259	366	625	250	366	616	9	0	9	1.44
	2014	95	55	150	68	35	103	27	20	47	31.33
Grand Total	Decline	2059	2283	4342	1954	2217	4171	105	66	171	3.94
Katni	2007 and before	55	73	128	55	73	128	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	60	96	156	60	96	156	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	68	93	161	68	93	161	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	80	78	158	80	78	158	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	68	116	184	68	115	183	0	1	1	0.54
	2012	82	140	222	82	138	220	0	2	2	0.90
	2013	51	130	181	51	114	165	0	16	16	8.84
	2014	57	119	176	39	71	110	18	48	66	37.50
Grand Total	Increase	521	845	1366	503	778	1281	18	67	85	6.22

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Chhindawara	2007 and before	122	155	277	121	152	273	1	3	4	1.44
	2008	110	164	274	108	161	269	2	3	5	1.82
	2009	127	164	291	126	162	288	1	2	3	1.03
	2010	130	165	295	127	160	287	3	5	8	2.71
	2011	125	241	366	120	220	340	5	21	26	7.10
	2012	137	253	390	129	233	362	8	20	28	7.18
	2013	119	313	432	97	255	352	22	58	80	18.52
	2014	38	201	239	22	148	170	16	53	69	28.87
Grand Total	Decline	908	1656	2564	850	1491	2341	58	165	223	8.70
Seoni	2007 and before	56	76	132	56	76	132	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	74	90	164	74	90	164	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	68	101	169	68	101	169	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	90	131	221	90	131	221	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	53	98	151	53	98	151	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	68	108	176	68	108	176	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	46	86	132	45	82	127	1	4	5	3.79
	2014	39	120	159	28	66	94	11	54	65	40.88
Grand Total	Increase	494	810	1304	482	752	1234	12	58	70	5.37
Narshingpur	2007 and before	39	32	71	39	31	70	0	1	1	1.41
	2008	51	31	82	49	30	79	2	1	3	3.66
	2009	35	43	78	35	40	75	0	3	3	3.85
	2010	38	46	84	36	45	81	2	1	3	3.57
	2011	42	62	104	42	58	100	0	4	4	3.85
	2012	51	76	127	49	74	123	2	2	4	3.15
	2013	44	52	96	43	46	89	1	6	7	7.29
	2014	29	70	99	20	48	68	9	22	31	31.31
Grand Total	Increase	329	412	741	313	372	685	16	40	56	7.56

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Rewa	2007 and before	146	92	238	146	88	234	0	4	4	1.68
	2008	149	116	265	149	112	261	0	4	4	1.51
	2009	175	146	321	175	141	316	0	5	5	1.56
	2010	181	120	301	181	110	291	0	10	10	3.32
	2011	148	147	295	148	133	281	0	14	14	4.75
	2012	207	218	425	207	205	412	0	13	13	3.06
	2013	223	224	447	195	184	379	28	40	68	15.21
	2014	63	67	130	25	18	43	38	49	87	66.92
Grand Total	Decline	1292	1130	2422	1226	991	2217	66	139	205	8.46
Satna	2007 and before	162	132	294	134	102	236	28	30	58	19.73
	2008	159	115	274	136	106	242	23	9	32	11.68
	2009	188	160	348	169	126	295	19	34	53	15.23
	2010	152	162	314	137	137	274	15	25	40	12.74
	2011	138	114	252	127	96	223	11	18	29	11.51
	2012	185	211	396	160	161	321	25	50	75	18.94
	2013	146	174	320	118	119	237	28	55	83	25.94
	2014	143	248	391	118	189	307	25	59	84	21.48
Grand Total	Increase	1273	1316	2589	1099	1036	2135	174	280	454	17.54
Sidhi	2007 and before	48	51	99	48	51	99	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	47	55	102	46	54	100	1	1	2	1.96
	2009	55	74	129	54	73	127	1	1	2	1.55
	2010	71	101	172	68	99	167	3	2	5	2.91
	2011	82	91	173	80	87	167	2	4	6	3.47
	2012	69	114	183	68	104	172	1	10	11	6.01
	2013	45	51	96	39	45	84	6	6	12	12.50
	2014	28	63	91	18	37	55	10	26	36	39.56
Grand Total	Decline	445	600	1045	421	550	971	24	50	74	7.08

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Singroli	2007 and before	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	39	44	83	38	43	81	1	1	2	2.41
	2009	43	55	98	42	52	94	1	3	4	4.08
	2010	44	57	101	41	55	96	3	2	5	4.95
	2011	49	96	145	45	91	136	4	5	9	6.21
	2012	55	70	125	49	66	115	6	4	10	8.00
	2013	48	87	135	44	77	121	4	10	14	10.37
	2014	28	86	114	9	51	60	19	35	54	47.37
Grand Total	Increase	306	495	801	268	435	703	38	60	98	12.23
Shahdol	2007 and before	80	47	127	79	46	125	1	1	2	1.57
	2008	46	50	96	45	48	93	1	2	3	3.13
	2009	37	58	95	34	55	89	3	3	6	6.32
	2010	65	69	134	61	64	125	4	5	9	6.72
	2011	59	74	133	53	69	122	6	5	11	8.27
	2012	93	133	226	88	120	208	5	13	18	7.96
	2013	64	80	144	50	64	114	14	16	30	20.83
	2014	81	120	201	50	65	115	31	55	86	42.79
Grand Total	Increase	525	631	1156	460	531	991	65	100	165	14.27
Anuppur	2007 and before	36	48	84	35	48	83	1	0	1	1.19
	2008	34	53	87	32	52	84	2	1	3	3.45
	2009	37	58	95	34	55	89	3	3	6	6.32
	2010	41	86	127	38	82	120	3	4	7	5.51
	2011	27	78	105	24	72	96	3	6	9	8.57
	2012	35	105	140	32	100	132	3	5	8	5.71
	2013	68	85	153	53	60	113	15	25	40	26.14
	2014	14	10	24	0	1	1	14	9	23	95.83
Grand Total	Decline	292	523	815	248	470	718	44	53	97	11.90

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Umaria	2007 and before	43	27	70	38	24	62	5	3	8	11.43
	2008	29	27	56	29	27	56	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	23	20	43	22	19	41	1	1	2	4.65
	2010	25	31	56	24	30	54	1	1	2	3.57
	2011	36	50	86	36	46	82	0	4	4	4.65
	2012	36	40	76	30	36	66	6	4	10	13.16
	2013	24	34	58	18	25	43	6	9	15	25.86
	2014	21	38	59	13	30	43	8	8	16	27.12
Grand Total	Decline	237	267	504	210	237	447	27	30	57	11.31
Dindori	2007 and before	10	35	45	10	35	45	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	9	40	49	9	40	49	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	14	38	52	14	38	52	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	11	53	64	11	53	64	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	11	67	78	10	67	77	1	0	1	1.28
	2012	21	61	82	20	61	81	1	0	1	1.22
	2013	23	64	87	23	64	87	0	0	0	0.00
	2014	9	65	74	5	30	35	4	35	39	52.70
Grand Total	Increase	108	423	531	102	388	490	6	35	41	7.72
Balaghat	2007 and before	66	116	182	66	114	180	0	2	2	1.10
	2008	83	152	235	83	146	229	0	6	6	2.55
	2009	70	140	210	69	135	204	1	5	6	2.86
	2010	51	145	196	50	141	191	1	4	5	2.55
	2011	71	205	276	70	190	260	1	15	16	5.80
	2012	57	148	205	5	126	131	52	22	74	36.10
	2013	66	130	196	63	94	157	3	36	39	19.90
	2014	16	102	118	3	4	7	13	98	111	94.07
Grand Total	Decline	480	1138	1618	409	950	1359	71	188	259	16.01

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Mandla	2007 and before	102	43	145	33	39	72	69	4	73	50.34
	2008	30	66	96	29	63	92	1	3	4	4.17
	2009	29	83	112	28	83	111	1	0	1	0.89
	2010	30	84	114	28	81	109	2	3	5	4.39
	2011	34	116	150	32	107	139	2	9	11	7.33
	2012	38	124	162	38	114	152	0	10	10	6.17
	2013	59	116	175	58	100	158	1	16	17	9.71
	2014	24	97	121	19	21	40	5	76	81	66.94
Grand Total	Decline	346	729	1075	265	608	873	81	121	202	18.79
Hoshangabad	2007 and before	4	7	11	0	6	6	4	1	5	45.45
	2008	3	13	16	1	9	10	2	4	6	37.50
	2009	1	11	12	0	9	9	1	2	3	25.00
	2010	5	15	20	2	12	14	3	3	6	30.00
	2011	2	7	9	0	5	5	2	2	4	44.44
	2012	4	34	38	2	21	23	2	13	15	39.47
	2013	12	42	54	7	33	40	5	9	14	25.93
	2014	33	107	140	26	70	96	7	37	44	31.43
Grand Total	Increase	64	236	300	38	165	203	26	71	97	32.33
Harda	2007 and before	34	44	78	31	43	74	3	1	4	5.13
	2008	18	54	72	18	54	72	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	35	41	76	33	41	74	2	0	2	2.63
	2010	31	64	95	30	61	91	1	3	4	4.21
	2011	37	74	111	35	67	102	2	7	9	8.11
	2012	40	59	99	38	48	86	2	11	13	13.13
	2013	35	70	105	34	16	50	1	54	55	52.38
	2014	17	49	66	17	32	49	0	17	17	25.76
Grand Total	Decline	247	455	702	236	362	598	11	93	104	14.81

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Betul	2007 and before	42	72	114	41	71	112	1	1	2	1.75
	2008	65	102	167	62	102	164	3	0	3	1.80
	2009	74	150	224	74	147	221	0	3	3	1.34
	2010	62	139	201	62	137	199	0	2	2	1.00
	2011	64	125	189	61	125	186	3	0	3	1.59
	2012	70	144	214	70	137	207	0	7	7	3.27
	2013	60	143	203	57	127	184	3	16	19	9.36
	2014	47	145	192	30	37	67	17	108	125	65.10
Grand Total	Increase	484	1020	1504	457	883	1340	27	137	164	10.90
Raisen	2007 and before	102	104	206	100	103	203	2	1	3	1.46
	2008	65	67	132	65	73	138	0	-6	-6	-4.55
	2009	62	73	135	62	64	126	0	9	9	6.67
	2010	51	103	154	51	93	144	0	10	10	6.49
	2011	76	108	184	61	105	166	15	3	18	9.78
	2012	67	114	181	65	112	177	2	2	4	2.21
	2013	80	128	208	76	114	190	4	14	18	8.65
	2014	61	96	157	53	73	126	8	23	31	19.75
Grand Total	Decline	564	793	1357	533	737	1270	31	56	87	6.41
Jhabua	2007 and before	26	51	77	23	51	74	3	0	3	3.90
	2008	26	58	84	26	58	84	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	25	67	92	25	67	92	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	22	79	101	22	79	101	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	15	119	134	15	118	133	0	1	1	0.75
	2012	26	104	130	26	98	124	0	6	6	4.62
	2013	26	93	119	24	86	110	2	7	9	7.56
	2014	9	75	84	8	58	66	1	17	18	21.43
Grand Total	Increase	175	646	821	169	615	784	6	31	37	4.51

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Alirajpur	2007 and before	6	10	16	6	10	16	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	9	24	33	9	24	33	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	11	22	33	11	22	33	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	5	16	21	5	16	21	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	10	28	38	10	28	38	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	9	35	44	9	34	43	0	1	1	2.27
	2013	13	37	50	13	34	47	0	3	3	6.00
	2014	6	9	15	5	8	13	1	1	2	13.33
Grand Total	Decline	69	181	250	68	176	244	1	5	6	2.40
Barwani	2007 and before	27	50	77	27	48	75	0	2	2	2.60
	2008	19	38	57	19	38	57	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	24	44	68	23	44	67	1	0	1	1.47
	2010	12	60	72	10	59	69	2	1	3	4.17
	2011	23	82	105	21	75	96	2	7	9	8.57
	2012	24	91	115	23	86	109	1	5	6	5.22
	2013	20	76	96	19	68	87	1	8	9	9.38
	2014	14	20	34	11	9	20	3	11	14	41.18
Grand Total	Decline	163	461	624	153	427	580	10	34	44	7.05
Bhuranpur	2007 and before	37	36	73	37	36	73	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	19	32	51	18	32	50	1	0	1	1.96
	2009	29	34	63	29	34	63	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	27	21	48	24	21	45	3	0	3	6.25
	2011	30	46	76	29	44	73	1	2	3	3.95
	2012	33	54	87	33	50	83	0	4	4	4.60
	2013	35	52	87	34	46	80	1	6	7	8.05
	2014	34	34	68	31	33	64	3	1	4	5.88
Grand Total	Decline	244	309	553	235	296	531	9	13	22	3.98

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Khargone	2007 and before	33	78	111	27	73	100	6	5	11	9.91
	2008	31	88	119	31	85	116	0	3	3	2.52
	2009	41	118	159	39	114	153	2	4	6	3.77
	2010	47	164	211	45	153	198	2	11	13	6.16
	2011	35	148	183	35	138	173	0	10	10	5.46
	2012	29	157	186	26	151	177	3	6	9	4.84
	2013	43	117	160	40	97	137	3	20	23	14.38
	2014	19	59	78	17	50	67	2	9	11	14.10
Grand Total	Decline	278	929	1207	260	861	1121	18	68	86	7.13
Dhar	2007 and before	29	102	131	29	101	130	0	1	1	0.76
	2008	44	108	152	44	108	152	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	43	108	151	43	108	151	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	54	139	193	54	139	193	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	52	141	193	51	139	190	1	2	3	1.55
	2012	48	186	234	48	157	205	0	29	29	12.39
	2013	70	180	250	64	149	213	6	31	37	14.80
	2014	75	204	279	61	118	179	14	86	100	35.84
Grand Total	Increase	415	1168	1583	394	1019	1413	21	149	170	10.74
Khandwa	2007 and before	51	68	119	48	65	113	3	3	6	5.04
	2008	43	60	103	41	58	99	2	2	4	3.88
	2009	40	63	103	39	60	99	1	3	4	3.88
	2010	47	80	127	45	71	116	2	9	11	8.66
	2011	53	85	138	52	81	133	1	4	5	3.62
	2012	39	124	163	35	108	143	4	16	20	12.27
	2013	51	124	175	49	100	149	2	24	26	14.86
	2014	30	100	130	24	65	89	6	35	41	31.54
Grand Total	Increase	354	704	1058	333	608	941	21	96	117	11.06

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Indore	2007 and before	254	286	540	246	271	517	8	15	23	4.26
	2008	268	376	644	256	360	616	12	16	28	4.35
	2009	271	412	683	268	400	668	3	12	15	2.20
	2010	326	409	735	316	386	702	10	23	33	4.49
	2011	321	454	775	300	432	732	21	22	43	5.55
	2012	322	517	839	307	477	784	15	40	55	6.56
	2013	334	470	804	306	403	709	28	67	95	11.82
	2014	234	415	649	206	302	508	28	113	141	21.73
Grand Total	Increase	2330	3339	5669	2205	3031	5236	125	308	433	7.64
Neemch	2007 and before	33	35	68	33	33	66	0	2	2	2.94
	2008	32	40	72	32	39	71	0	1	1	1.39
	2009	21	43	64	21	42	63	0	1	1	1.56
	2010	27	44	71	27	42	69	0	2	2	2.82
	2011	35	67	102	34	66	100	1	1	2	1.96
	2012	31	74	105	31	72	103	0	2	2	1.90
	2013	19	54	73	16	51	67	3	3	6	8.22
	2014	13	54	67	12	37	49	1	17	18	26.87
Grand Total	Decline	211	411	622	206	382	588	5	29	34	5.47
Ratlam	2007 and before	54	67	121	54	67	121	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	45	80	125	42	77	119	3	3	6	4.80
	2009	49	83	132	46	80	126	3	3	6	4.55
	2010	64	124	188	64	119	183	0	5	5	2.66
	2011	59	115	174	57	103	160	2	12	14	8.05
	2012	62	117	179	57	111	168	5	6	11	6.15
	2013	52	91	143	26	61	87	26	30	56	39.16
	2014	31	122	153	24	69	93	7	53	60	39.22
Grand Total	Increase	416	799	1215	370	687	1057	46	112	158	13.00

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Dewas	2007 and before	52	87	139	52	86	138	0	1	1	0.72
	2008	42	91	133	41	90	131	1	1	2	1.50
	2009	54	82	136	54	82	136	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	44	86	130	43	84	127	1	2	3	2.31
	2011	66	108	174	66	105	171	0	3	3	1.72
	2012	55	130	185	55	124	179	0	6	6	3.24
	2013	54	111	165	51	104	155	3	7	10	6.06
	2014	44	83	127	39	55	94	5	28	33	25.98
Grand Total	Increase	411	778	1189	401	730	1131	10	48	58	4.88
Sajapur	2007 and before	30	21	51	30	19	49	0	2	2	3.92
	2008	27	36	63	26	33	59	1	3	4	6.35
	2009	33	36	69	32	34	66	1	2	3	4.35
	2010	36	50	86	35	49	84	1	1	2	2.33
	2011	35	58	93	34	55	89	1	3	4	4.30
	2012	35	56	91	33	53	86	2	3	5	5.49
	2013	30	61	91	29	47	76	1	14	15	16.48
	2014	26	40	66	23	31	54	3	9	12	18.18
Grand Total	Increase	252	358	610	242	321	563	10	37	47	7.70
Agar	2007 and before	7	17	24	7	15	22	0	2	2	8.33
	2008	13	14	27	13	11	24	0	3	3	11.11
	2009	8	10	18	8	10	18	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	8	26	34	8	26	34	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	13	16	29	13	16	29	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	6	22	28	5	21	26	1	1	2	7.14
	2013	7	20	27	7	15	22	0	5	5	18.52
	2014	3	10	13	2	8	10	1	2	3	23.08
Grand Total	Decline	65	135	200	63	122	185	2	13	15	7.50

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Ujjain	2007 and before	142	91	233	137	82	219	5	9	14	6.01
	2008	120	128	248	119	119	238	1	9	10	4.03
	2009	124	96	220	122	90	212	2	6	8	3.64
	2010	132	148	280	125	132	257	7	16	23	8.21
	2011	130	183	313	129	175	304	1	8	9	2.88
	2012	109	170	279	106	158	264	3	12	15	5.38
	2013	95	134	229	93	124	217	2	10	12	5.24
	2014	59	66	125	48	44	92	11	22	33	26.40
Grand Total	Decline	911	1016	1927	879	924	1803	32	92	124	6.43
Mandsaur	2007 and before	7	23	30	7	22	29	0	1	1	3.33
	2008	54	57	111	54	57	111	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	63	63	126	62	63	125	1	0	1	0.79
	2010	50	68	118	50	68	118	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	47	88	135	47	87	134	0	1	1	0.74
	2012	55	75	130	55	71	126	0	4	4	3.08
	2013	41	54	95	41	51	92	0	3	3	3.16
	2014	31	82	113	27	59	86	4	23	27	23.89
Grand Total	Increase	348	510	858	343	478	821	5	32	37	4.31
Bhopal Rail	2007 and before	2	4	6	1	4	5	1	0	1	16.67
	2008	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	3	5	8	3	5	8	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	3	6	9	2	6	8	1	0	1	11.11
	2012	5	8	13	4	7	11	1	1	2	15.38
	2013	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4	44.44
	2014	8	15	23	4	7	11	4	8	12	52.17
Grand Total	Increase	33	46	79	23	36	59	10	10	20	25.32

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

DIST	YEAR	Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			% Age of children still untraced
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Indore Rail	2007 and before	4	3	7	4	3	7	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	4	5	9	4	5	9	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	4	4	8	4	3	7	0	1	1	12.50
	2012	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	16.67
	2014	4	1	5	1	0	1	3	1	4	80.00
Grand Total	Same Status	23	29	52	19	27	46	4	2	6	11.54
Jabalpur Rail	2007 and before	16	13	29	12	11	23	4	2	6	20.69
	2008	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	33.33
	2011	4	8	12	2	8	10	2	0	2	16.67
	2012	1	8	9	1	6	7	0	2	2	22.22
	2013	6	5	11	5	5	10	1	0	1	9.09
	2014	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	66.67
Grand Total	Decline	35	40	75	26	34	60	9	6	15	20.00
State Total		27237	39225	66462	25476	34701	60177	1761	4524	6285	9.46
Percentages		40.98	59.02	100%	93.53	88.47	90.54	28.02	71.98	100%	100.00

Data Source – Crime Investigation Department, Police Head Quarters, Madhya Pradesh Police