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Status And Decadal Trends Of Child Marriage In India

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FOREWORD

It is estimated that every two seconds, a child gets married in the world. While there is abundant literature and discourse available on the subject, it is impossible to describe in mere words the extent of disservice that is done to children by getting them married; it's a devastating loss of not only their childhood, but also their future lives and opportunities. In the Indian context, child marriage is a deep-rooted social evil, one that goes back hundreds of generations, and continues to remain one of the greatest potential threats to children's well-being today. CRY's grassroots experience spanning over four decades in India tells us that the issue is complex and multi-faceted, with multiple familial, socio-cultural, economic and political drivers. Under the crushing weight of societal demands, gender norms, poverty, limited awareness and lack of options, many parents choose this hard path for boys and girls, believing it to be in the best interest of their children. Despite a multitude of legal interventions by the State, this is a crime that has relentlessly thrived over the years and has refused to be curbed. Almost one-third of currently married women and one-tenth of currently married men in India were victims of child marriage.

India as a country is the personification of diversity in culture and peoples. Each Indian state is unique with its developmental landscape, issues and challenges. Therefore, any intervention/programming strategy by the Lawmakers/CSOs/other stakeholders must necessarily yield to and take cognisance of the local nuances in order to be effective. The issue of child marriage, like other development challenges, assumes the characteristics of different local contexts and manifests in different ways in each state. Hence, a keen need was felt at CRY to undertake this analytical exercise that would throw up the different facets of child marriage in different geographies in India in as detailed a manner as possible. It is out of this need that this report was conceptualised. The main objective of this report is to examine the occurrence of child marriage in different states through every possible lens and establish the nature of the criticality of the issue in different geographies.

This exercise has been an insightful journey indeed. Every attempt has been made to highlight all the varying shades of the child marriage in different states and districts. This is all the more required in the deeply-troubling times we currently live in, in the throes of an unprecedented public health emergency. In the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic, all developmental issues including child marriage assume exponentially greater significance and criticality. It is therefore, more crucial than ever that that we be armed with all the right insights and every ounce of available knowledge for tackling them effectively.

CRY has been committed to changing the way children are perceived and treated in society, and one of the issues that is most deserving of this change is the occurrence of child marriages. CRY seeks to drive this fundamental change through a multitude of continuing efforts, and this report is an important milestone in our journey against child rights' violations in India. We, therefore, leave you with this report - a compelling technical body of knowledge that we hope will not only begin to serve as a reference resource document and a policy advocacy tool, but will also go on to inspire further academic and policy inquiries into the issue in order to fulfil its true purpose.

With faith and hope,
Puja Marwaha,
Chief Executive, CRY – Child Rights and You

SNAPSHOT OF FINDINGS

This report undertakes a detailed analysis of the status and trends of Child Marriage (10-19 years) in India, all Indian states and their districts. This report recognises that marriage of children is a violation of their rights, an illegal socio-cultural phenomenon having multiple inter-linked drivers. Data from Indian Census rounds of 1991, 2001 and 2011 and the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (2015-16) are used for analysis and to conclude. The Census information is used to establish incidence, rate and decadal prevalence and determine the criticality of the geographies (states/districts) based on the variables of interest. The snapshot of the findings is given below. Source for all the figures is Indian Census 2011, unless indicated otherwise:

- There are currently 17.26 million married children and adolescents in India (10-19 years). 7 percent of the population between 10-19 years is married in India.
- Girls between 10-19 years of age account for 75 percent of all the married children in India (13.04 million out of 17.26 million)
- 75 percent of all married children (10-19 years) reside in rural areas (13.02 million out of 17.26 million).
- Married girls in rural areas (10-19 years) account for more than half (57%) of all married children in India.
- 83 percent of the currently married children in India are between 15-19 years of age (14.34 million out of 17.26 million)
- 6.8 percent of all adolescents between 10-19 years are married in India. This is higher for girls (10.9%) compared to boys (3.2%).
- Over 2001-2011, marriages among children between 10-19 years rose by 4.35 percent. The percentage of married child population (10-19 years) reduced marginally by 0.5 percentage points over 2001-2011 (from 7.3 percent in 2001 to 6.8 percent in 2011).
- Over 2001-2011, child marriages in rural areas have decreased marginally by 4 percent (10-19 years). Urban areas in India witnessed an increase of 41 percent in child marriages over the last decade.
- Marriages among early adolescents (10-14 years) grew by 35 percent over 2001-2011 while it decreased by 0.22 percent among late adolescents (15-19 years)
- The number of married girls (10-19 years) grew marginally by 0.23 percent over 2001-2011. However, marriages among boys has increased by 19 percent over the same period.

State-wise variations in married children: There are wide state-wise variations in child marriages in India. Among major states, the percentage of married population (10-19 years) varies from 10.4 percent in Rajasthan to 3.7 percent in Himachal Pradesh. The dissection of this broad trend over age, gender and residence yields the following sub-trends:

- It was seen that the state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of married children and adolescents in India, accounting for 19 percent of the married boys and 16 percent of the married girls in the country (10-19 years). The top 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Rajasthan account for 55 percent of all the child and adolescent marriages in the country (10-19 years).
- Among major states, percentage of married population (10-19 years) varies from 3.7 in Himachal Pradesh to 10.6 percent in Rajasthan. Percentage of married girls' population (10-19 years) among major states varies

from 15.6 percent in Rajasthan to 5.2 percent in Jammu & Kashmir. This range is much narrower for married boys, ranging from 5.8 percent in Rajasthan to 1 percent in Kerala.

State-wise decadal growth rates (DGR) – The subsection below gives the state-wise decadal growth rates over 2001-2011. For a complete analysis over last 3 Census rounds (1991, 2001 and 2011) and further break-up by gender, age-group and residence, please refer the detailed report.

> **Married Children 10-19 Years**

- Married children 10-19 years – Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 varies from -21.1% in Andhra Pradesh to 72% in Maharashtra. The National average is 4.4%
- Married boys 10-19 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 varies from -15.2% in Rajasthan to 238% in Maharashtra. The National average is 19.7%
- Married Girls 10-19 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 varies from -26.4% in Andhra Pradesh to 45% in Maharashtra. The National average is 0.2%
- Married children 10-19 years (Rural) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 varies from -35% in Kerala to 61% in Maharashtra. The National average is -3.9%
- Married children 10-19 years (Urban) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 varies from 5% in Rajasthan to 108% in Gujarat. The National average is +41.8%

> **Married Children 10-14 Years**

- Married children 10-14 years – Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -31% in Rajasthan to 329% in Maharashtra. The National average is 35%
- Married boys 10-14 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -27% in Rajasthan to 568% in Maharashtra. The National average is 69%
- Married Girls 10-14 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -33% in Rajasthan to 236% in Maharashtra. The National average is 20%
- Married children 10-14 years (Rural) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -36% in Rajasthan to 269% in Maharashtra. The National average is 17%
- Married children 10-14 years (Urban) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from 11.3% in Punjab to 430% in Maharashtra. The National average is 111%.

> **Married Children 15-19 Years**

- Married children 15-19 years – Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -27% in Andhra Pradesh to 46% Maharashtra. The National average is -0.2%
- Married boys 15-19 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -17% in Madhya Pradesh to 164% in Maharashtra. The National average is 8.4%
- Married Girls 15-19 years - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -30% in Andhra Pradesh to 29% in Maharashtra. The National average is -2.4%
- Married children 15-19 years (Rural) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -39% in

Kerala to 40% in Maharashtra. The National average is -7%

> Married children 15-19 years (Urban) - Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -13% in Jammu & Kashmir to 82% in Gujarat. The National average is 31%

Child marriage and other development indicators: Child marriage is not an isolated phenomenon. It has multiple socio-economic and cultural drivers. An attempt to assess the incidence of child marriage in the backdrop of other development indicators was made. Salient insights were gleaned from this exercise; states that had the highest percentage of married children also had low school enrolments (Jharkhand, Assam, Bihar). States with highest percentages of married children also indicated high rates of MMR, IMR and NMR (Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh). West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam, Gujarat and Tripura had the highest levels of adolescent anemia and are among the high-critical states for child marriage.

District-wise burden of child marriages: The report looks at district-wise burdens of married children and change in trends over 2001 and 2011. Heat maps were prepared by gender and age over 2001 and 2011 in order to understand the district-wise trends. Percentage of married children was chosen to indicate the burden since it is a population adjusted indicator.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 10-14 years, Total** - Data from the 2001 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population among districts of major states for children between 10-14 years ranged from 0.35 percent in Bhandara, Maharashtra to 19 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. For the 2011 Census round, for children between 10-14 years of age, it ranged from 0.8 percent in Champawat, Uttarakhand to 10.3 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 10-14 years, Boys** - Data from the 2001 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population among districts of major states for boys between 10-14 years of age ranged from 0.15 percent in Ghadchiroli, Maharashtra to 13.4 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. For the 2011 Census round, for boys between 10-14 years of age, it ranged from 0.46 in Pallakkad, Kerala to 7.29 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 10-14 years, Girls** - Data from the 2001 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population among districts of major states for girls between 10-14 years of age ranged from 0.54 percent in Bhandara, Maharashtra to 24 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. For the 2011 Census round, for girls between 10-14 years of age, it ranged from 1.12 in Dakshin Bastar Dantewada, Chhattisgarh to 13.4 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 15-19 years, Total** - During the 2001 Census round, burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranged from 2.25 percent in Udupi, Karnataka to 48 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. In 2011 round, the burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranges from 3.35 percent in Una, Gujarat to 38 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 15-19 years, Boys** - During the 2001 Census round, burden of marriage among boys between 15-19 years ranged from 0.58 percent in Bhandara, Maharashtra to 34 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. In 2011 round, burden of marriage among boys between 15-19 years ranges from 1.04 percent in Kasargod, Kerala to 26 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

> **Percentage of Married Child Population 15-19 years, Girls** - During the 2001 Census round, burden of marriage among girls between

15-19 years ranged from 3.64 percent in Udupi, Karnataka to 62.2 percent in Shrawasti, Uttar Pradesh. In 2011 round, burden of marriage among girls between 15-19 years ranges from 4.6 percent in Badgram, J&K to 51 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

Social Determinants of Child Marriage: Logistic regression was performed on latest round of NFHS 4, 2015-16 data to explore the social determinants of child marriages. The major social determinants of child marriage emerged to be education and literacy level of the women, husband's education, and economic status of the family, place of residence (urban/rural), region of domicile, religion and caste.

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ACRONYMS

AADR	Average Annual Dropout Rate
ARSH	Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health Programme
CRY	Child Rights and You
CNNS	Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey
CSO	Civil Society Organization(s)
DGR	Decadal Growth Rate
DISE	District Information System for Education
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
ICRW	International Centre for Research on Women
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate
NUEPA	National University of Educational Planning and Administration
OBC	Other Backward Castes
PCMA	Prevention of Child Marriage Act
SC	Scheduled Castes
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLI	Standard of Living Indicators
ST	Scheduled Tribes
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UT	Union Territory
VCPC	Village Child Protection Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Section 1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Child Marriage is one of the most prevalent social and legal crimes in India and the potential of its impact on children can be life-long, with irreversible effects to their health, education, opportunities and lives. It renders children and adolescents vulnerable to violence and poverty-traps, and severely impairs their overall development. It is a phenomenon that has chronic intergenerational effects that compromise the well-being of not only the direct victims of early marriage, but also their future generations. Child marriage directly affects the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals.

Child marriage has been a prevalent practice at different points in the history of almost all societies around the globe. Globally, the highest prevalence rates of women in the age group 20-49 years reporting entering marriage before 18 years are in South Asia (56 per cent), followed by West and Central Africa (46 per cent), Eastern and Southern Africa (38 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (30 per cent) (Fund U. N., 2014). It is estimated that 5% of all girls in the world are married by 15 years of age and 1 in every 5 girls in the world is married on or before 18 years of age. Almost 29% of the girls in South Asia aged 20-24 reported marrying before the age of 18, while 8 % were married before the age of 15. The highest prevalence rate of child marriage reported by 20-24-year-old among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries was in Bangladesh followed by Nepal, Afghanistan and India (UNICEF Global Databases, 2020). Globally, the proportion of women who were married as children decreased by 15 per cent in the last decade, from 1 in 4 to approximately 1 in 5. Notably, South Asia has witnessed the largest decline in child marriage worldwide in the last 10 years, as a girl's risk of marrying before her 18th birthday has dropped by more than a third, from nearly 50 per cent to 30 per cent, in major part due to progress in India (UNICEF, 2018).

In India, Census 2011 data indicates that 6 percent of currently married men and 30 percent of currently married women in the country were married before 18 years of age[1]. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Round-4 (2015-16) reported that 27 percent of women aged 20-24 years were first married or in union before age of 18, and 20 percent of men aged 25-29 years were married before the legal age of 21.[2] Today there are more than 17 million married children and adolescents in India, of which 75 percent are girls[3].

The 2011 round of the Indian Census also indicated that 14-19 years is the peak period for women in India to get married; 55% of all currently married women in India were married during these years, compared to just 14% of the currently married men. The age-at-marriage for the currently married population in India, drawn from Census 2011 is indicated in the adjacent figure.

IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE

Child marriage has serious consequences on

1 Census of India, (2011), Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

2 IIPS & ICF, (2017). National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

3 Census of India, (2011), Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

social and economic development of any nation, stunting educational and vocational opportunities for a large sector of the population, and is a primary concern for women's health. It denies children and adolescents their educational opportunities, separates them from family and friends, compromises their ability to seek health promotion practices and timely care, and enhances their vulnerability to considerable health and social problems. Even child grooms are presumed to take on adult responsibilities early on, and with high chances of an early fatherhood there is an increased pressure to be the financial provider of the house, cutting short their educational trajectory and consequently limiting the job opportunities they have.

Child marriage significantly compromises young women's decision-making ability and empowerment. Related closely to lack of voice and agency, and rooted in gender inequality, is alienation from participation and decision making about issues in one's own life, as well as those facing a household, family, or community. Child brides often experience overlapping vulnerabilities—they are young, often poor, and undereducated. This affects the resources and assets they can bring into their marital household, thus reducing their decision-making ability and voice in the family. Young women married early are less likely to make decisions independently on personal matters such as choosing friends, buying clothes and spending money, than those married later. Within her marital household, a young wife typically has little bargaining power and ability to make decisions regarding various aspects of her life.

When girls are married early, their educational trajectory is hampered. Formal schooling and education often cease, which means they stop acquiring knowledge and skills that would carry them through life, as productive members of their households and communities. Additionally a low level of education limits employment avenues for women. They are also

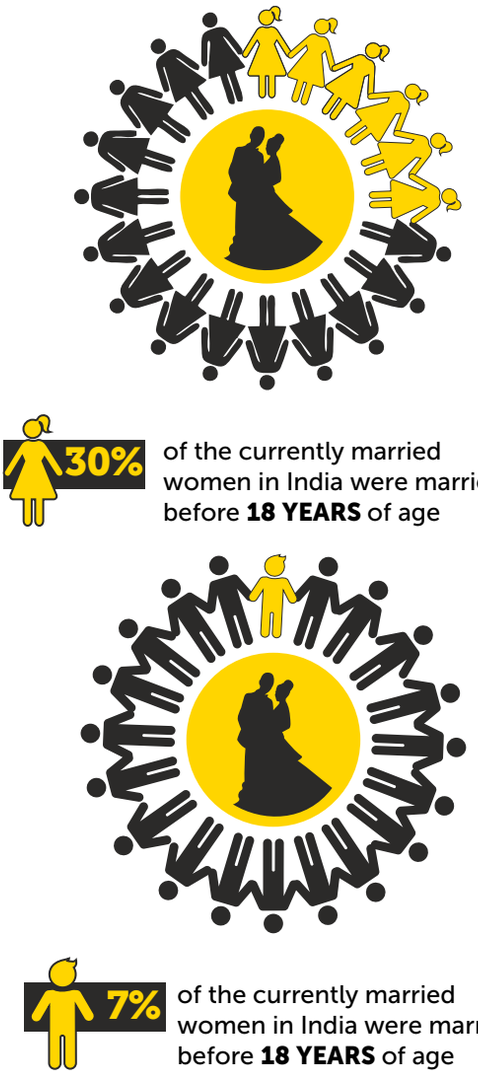


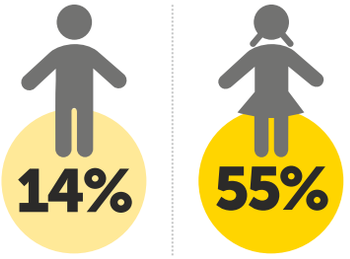
FIGURE 1 - PERCENTAGE OF CURRENT POPULATION MARRIED BEFORE 18 YEARS

removed from the social network and support systems that schools provide (Parsons J., 2015) (S. M. Mostafa Kamal, 2014).

Child Marriage has substantial impacts on women's potential earnings and productivity, largely due to the fact that by curtailing girls' educational attainment, child marriage tends to reduce their expected earnings in adulthood. When aggregated to the national level, an analysis by the World Bank and ICRW estimate that the monetary value of these effects is quite significant, with countries foregoing on average about one percent of their earnings

base due to child marriage (Wodon, 2017).

Decreased levels of labor force participation have significant effects beyond the individual. Lower participation in paid employment may increase household poverty, increase vulnerability to economic shocks, lower income diversity, and incentivize short-term allocation decisions at the expense of longer-term investments in human and physical capital. At



Married between
14-19 years of age

Married population in India by age of marriage

Age at marriage	% of married men	% of married women
Less than 10	1	2
10-11	0.3	1
12-13	0.4	2
14-15	**1**	**8**
16-17	**3**	**16**
18-19	**10**	**31**
20-21	25	18
22-23	16	7
24-25	15	4
26+	21	4
stated	6	5

Source: Census of India, 2011

FIGURE 2 - AGE AT MARRIAGE AMONG CURRENTLY MARRIED POPULATION IN INDIA

an aggregate level, this may lead to lower levels of physical well-being, reduced investment, and lower productivity, all of which influence economic growth. These factors, in turn, may have significant intergenerational impacts, leading to poorer health among children and lower levels of investment in education and other forms of human capital accumulation, as well as a reduced ability to address shocks such as illness, all of which increase the likelihood of early marriage in subsequent generations (Parsons J., 2015, p. 16). Moreover, in India, it was found that 60% of the married girls between 15-19 years did not have control on their own earnings (NFHS 4 2015-16).

Therefore, while child marriage is considered by many as a means to escape the cycle of poverty; instead, it promotes poverty across generations, which has multiple consequences in the form of basic human rights violation. Child brides, who come from poor families, are likely to remain poor and perpetuate poverty in the form of deprived health, education and economic participation to succeeding generations (Goli, 2017, p. 24).

The ill-effects of child marriage on a woman's reproductive health and that of her child are well documented with multiple primary and secondary research papers (S. M. Mostafa Kamal, 2014) (Population Council and IIPS, 2008) (Raj A., 2009) (Godha D., 2013). Child marriage is increasingly recognized as a violation of human rights, and previous research has associated child marriage with a number of adverse health outcomes. Multiple studies have reported that early age at marriage is associated with lower likelihood of antenatal care, unawareness about sexual and reproductive matters, no contraceptive use (especially before the first childbirth), increased likelihood of sterilisation by young adulthood, rapid repeat child birth (in less than 24 months), low prevalence of institutional births, multiple unwanted pregnancies, pregnancy termination and increased likelihood of infant and child mortality are also more likely among those marrying at younger rather than majority ages. Young brides face isolation, confinement and inadequate socialization.

This isolation, in turn, limits the girls' access to sexual and reproductive health. The con-

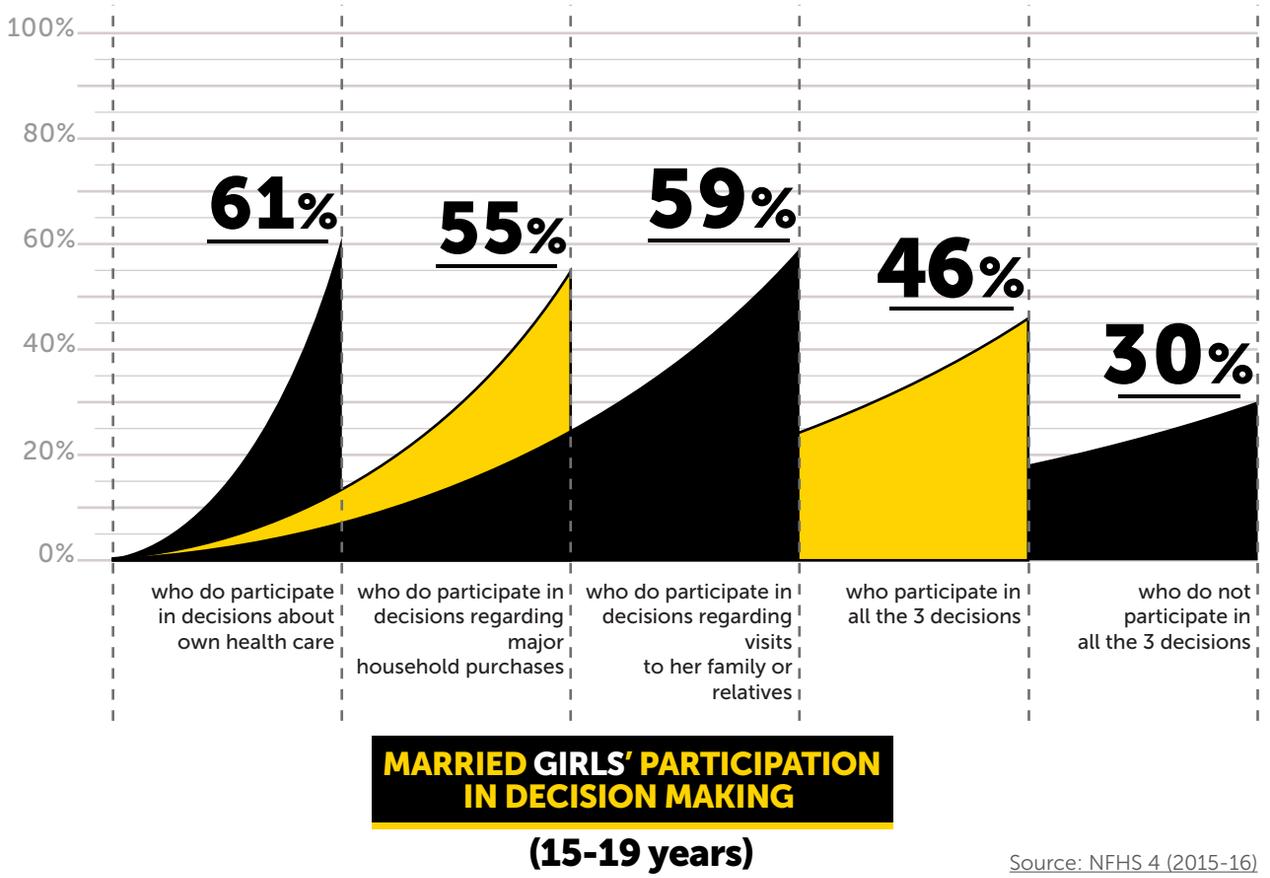
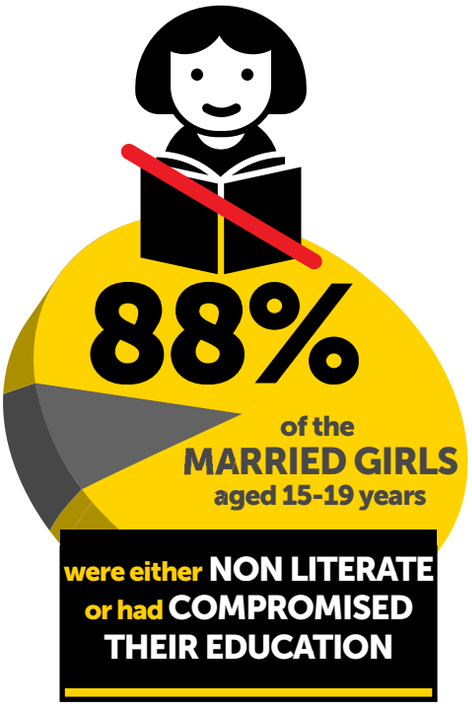


FIGURE 3 - MARRIED GIRLS' PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING IN INDIA

sequences can be highly damaging, even fatal (Saranga Jain, 2007, p. 8). A girl's or woman's forced silence on issues pertaining to child-rearing affects the lives of her children before they are even born, because of her lack of voice and agency in reproductive decisions, including the timing, spacing, and number of children. The impact of early child bearing carries through her children's upbringing and well into their adult lives, family formation, and the generation they, in turn, raise. In this way child marriage reinforces inequitable gender norms among the next generation, which can result in reduced community investments in social services and programs that might increase her children's chances of success in the future (Population Council and IIPS, 2008) (Parsons J., 2015).

The children of teen mothers experience serious health consequences as well. Babies born to mothers under 20 years of age face higher risks of low birth weight, preterm delivery and severe neonatal conditions (WHO, 2020). A child born to a teen mother is twice as likely to die before the age of one as the child of a woman in her twenties. Every day, around 7,000 babies die in the first month of life. In 2019, an estimated 2.4 million new-borns died worldwide (UNICEF, 2019). If they survive, these infants tend to have higher rates of low birth weight, premature birth and infant mortality than those born to older mothers. After birth, infants of teen mothers are more likely than infants born to older mothers to have poorer health care and inadequate nutrition as a result of their young mothers' poor feeding behaviour (Saranga Jain, 2007, p. 8).

Also, it has been found that child marriage significantly increases the risk of childhood anaemia. The NFHS 4 data finds that 53.2



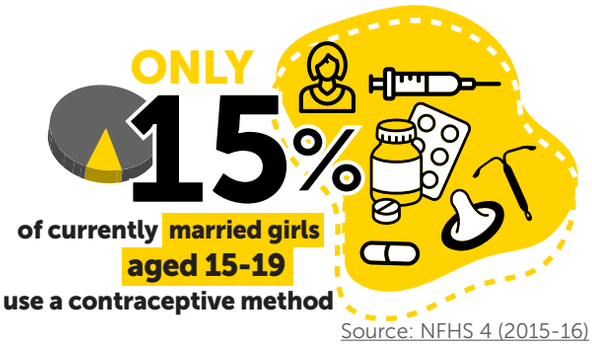
Source: Census 2011

FIGURE 4 - EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF MARRIED GIRLS IN INDIA

pregnant women aged between 15- 49 are anaemic. This has a bearing not only on the pregnant mother but also on the unborn child. Along with anaemia, the risk of malnutrition is also an important parameter to look into as a consequence of child marriage. The nature of malnutrition in this context is intergenerational in nature. There are around 17 million married children in India (10-19 years) of which 75 percent are girls (Census 2011). More than half (52%) of married adolescent girls admitted to becoming mothers at an early age (NFHS 4), without planning or nutritional and other support, not only putting their lives at risk but also, exposing the unborn/new born to many deficits, malnutrition is one of them.

The recently released Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) 2019 revealed that 35 percent of children under the age of five in the country were stunted (which is the severest form of malnutrition leading to chronic and long term deprivation), 17 percent of children under five were found to be suffering from wasting, and one third of children under five were underweight for their age. Eleven percent of children aged 6–59 months were acutely malnourished. It has to be kept in mind that if a child while in the womb does not receive adequate nutritional support will end up malnourished. However, in most such cases, the girl who conceived the child has nil or limited knowledge on nutrition and so the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition becomes even more serious.

Psychological abuse is also a critical consequence of child marriage at the individual level. The loss of childhood/adolescence, forced sexual relations, and denial of freedom and personal development makes girls who are married as teenagers more likely to experience depression, lack of self-esteem, anxiety and other mood disorders (Goli, 2017, p. 26) (S. Ahmed, 2014). Once married, girls are taken to their husband's household, where they assume the role of wife, domestic worker, and, eventually, mother. These new homes can be in a different village or town. As a result, the girls feel rejected, isolated, and depressed. Some girls realize that survival requires embracing their new environment and proving their fertility. They lose their childhood and miss the opportunity to play, develop friendships, and be educated (Nour MM, 2009). Girls engaged or married as minors are at increased risk for depression and suicidal tendencies, in great part to its link with varying forms of gender-based violence like forced marriage and inti-



Source: NFHS 4 (2015-16)

FIGURE 5 - CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED GIRLS IN INDIA

mate partner violence (IPV) (Population Council and IIPS, 2008). The latest round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2015-16) indicated that more than 40% of the girls between 15-19 years believed that wife-beating is justified, whereas The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 clearly indicates that any abuse (as defined under physical/ sexual/ emotional/ verbal/ economic in the Act) is a punishable offence.

Child marriage practice has found to be significantly associated with controlling behaviours and spousal violence by husbands when compared with adult marriage, even after controlling for social vulnerabilities like women's economic status, education, ethnicity, and place of residence. Women married as children are more vulnerable to spousal violence (physical or emotional), and specifically to physical violence, including severe physical violence (Muazzam Nasrullah, 2014). There are evidences of greater sexual violence as well against child brides (Population Council and IIPS, 2008). Domestic violence is a grave consequence of child marriage which, in turn, psychologically affects women pushing them towards low self-esteem issues. Across countries, child brides reported far fewer interactions with non-family members, only partially offset by their sometimes close relationships with sisters-in-law. In some cases, girls' isolation from their peers is driven by their workloads at home. They simply do not have the time to see friends due to engagement with household chores and childcare. In other cases isolation is driven by restrictions on their mobility, as after marriage girls are often prohibited from leaving the marital home by their husbands and in-laws without permission or a chaperone. Indeed, in some cases, married girls are prohibited from regular interaction with their natal families – both in person and by phone (Jones et.al., 2019, p. 5).

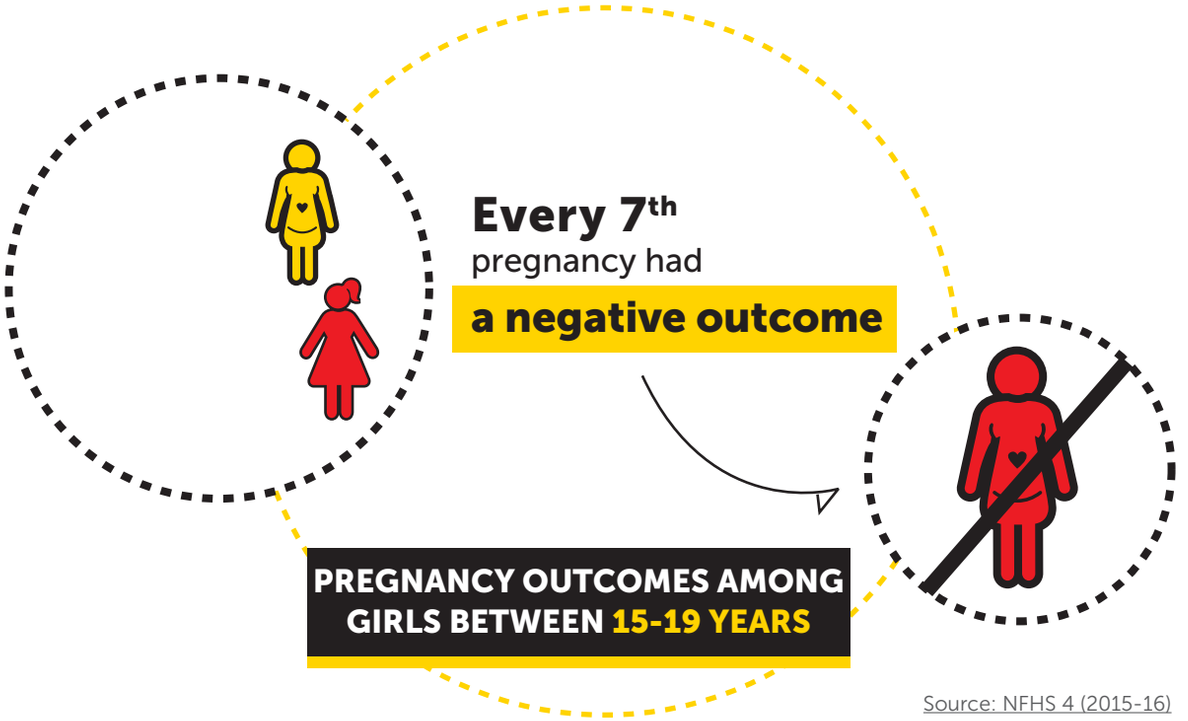


FIGURE 6 - PREGNANCY OUTCOMES AMONG MARRIED GIRLS IN INDIA

Finally, child marriage involves the risk of becoming a widow at a very young age, which leads to further marginalization, discrimination, loss of dignity, denial of property rights and

risk of abuse from others. In many instances, young brides are abandoned by their in-laws and by their own families, and become destitute (Goli, 2017, p. 26).

LEGAL PROVISIONING IN INDIA

While there have been consistent efforts by the State over the past several decades to eliminate the practice of child marriage, it is still significantly prevalent in India. The key piece of legislation pertaining to child marriage in India is the **Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006**. It creates processes to prevent and stop child marriages, making it voidable at the option of the minor and creating processes for maintenance and custody for the minor as well as the child born out of such marriage. It also treats the solemnization of child marriages as a criminal offense and states that 'male adult above 18 years of age, contracts a child marriage, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment that may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both'. On July 23, 2007, the Supreme Court of India reiterated its earlier judgment of February 14, 2006, that marriages of all citizens of India, irrespective of their religion, have to be compulsorily registered in the States where the marriage is solemnised. This is a major step forward to prevent child marriage, as it makes it mandatory to give age at the time of marriage.

CRY- Child Rights & You has also undertaken a detailed analysis of the Child Marriage State Rules of different states which reveals a variety of trends and novel practices that are prevalent across the country. One of the key findings of this analysis was that while some subjects/ aspects of prevention and enforcement are consistently addressed in at least 50 percent of the State Rules, many others are not found consistently, exposing a gap in the law. Such variability and inconsistencies are not conducive to the effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 hence

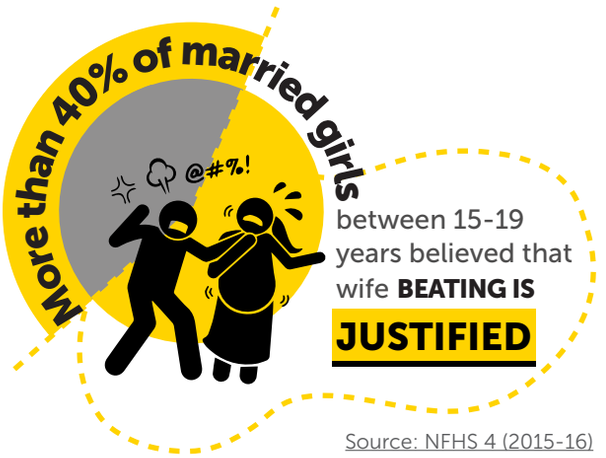


FIGURE 7 - YOUNG BRIDES' PERCEPTION OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE IN INDIA

CRY recommends the formation of central/model guidelines which can potentially provide an indicative yet comprehensive framework as a starting point for states to build on.

Other child protection legislations that deal with child marriage include the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 where it refers to a child 'who is at imminent risk of marriage before attaining the age of marriage and whose parents, family members, guardian and any other persons are likely to be responsible for solemnisation of such marriage' within its list of a child in need of care and protection [section 2(14)] and therefore entitled to receive support from the government as per provisions laid down in the Act.

Under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012, age of sexual consent has been stipulated at 18 years. Any sexual activity below the age of 18 years is considered as an offence, and requires mandatory reporting to legal authorities. Further, In October 2017, the Supreme Court of India in response to a writ petition Independent Thought vs. Union of India, the apex Court read down Exception (2) to Section 375 to hold that sexual intercourse by a male with his minor wife with or without her consent, would amount to rape. Prior to this judgment, intercourse between a man and his wife, if the wife was above 15 years of

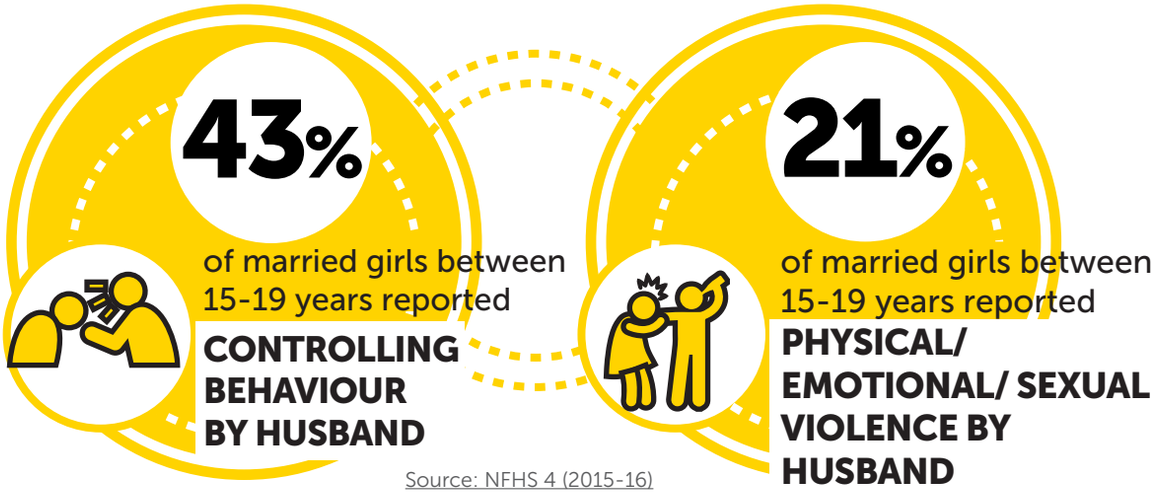


FIGURE 8 - SPOUSAL CONTROL AND VIOLENCE REPORTED BY MARRIED GIRLS IN INDIA

age, did not constitute rape.

In terms of articulation as part of the larger policy framework, a reference to the issue of child marriage seems to be amiss within the National Policy for Children (2013). However, child marriage finds mention in the National Plan of Action for Children (2016), as a practice that 'violates children's basic rights to health, education, development, and protection and is also used as a means of trafficking of young girls'. The National Plan of Action aligns itself with the Sustainable Development Goals, where child marriage finds explicit mention for the first time under target 5.3 which aims to "eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations" by 2030.

In conclusion, child marriage is a clear violation of human rights and the issue needs to find convergence within all relevant laws, policies and programmes for children. It denies children their ***basic*** rights to good health, nutrition, education, and freedom from violence, abuse and exploitation. All children have a right to care and protection; to develop and grow to his/her full potential, regardless of their social and economic situation. Child marriage is a blatant violation of all these rights and it is imperative for all stakeholders to curb these occurrences as a matter of priority.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

This report recognises that marriage of children is an illegal act and complex socio-cultural phenomenon having multiple inter-linked drivers. The issue is being addressed by a host of stakeholders nationally and in different regions, and there is a general consensus on the pressing need for change. That child marriage exists and is quite significantly prevalent in India has been taken cognisance of by the Government and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) alike.

However, while the National status and trends among married children and adolescents have received adequate attention and are widely referenced in policy discourse, academic circles and media, there are significant inter-state, inter-district, gender/residence/age led variations that require close examination. These variations are driven by local contexts – social, cultural and political. Over the decades, there

have been significant shifts in the occurrences of child marriages in different geographies across the country.

This report attempts a comprehensive analysis into the available secondary data on child marriage in India and their possible determinants. The hope is that a thorough understanding of the issue through varying lenses in different geographies of the country will throw light on the varying criticality of the occurrence which will feed into the policy/ program interventions needed to address them.

- To determine the status (incidence, rate and longitudinal trends) of Child Marriages in India, all States and all districts in the country.
- To map the geographies by criticality with respect to incidence, prevalence and rate of Child marriages.
- To assess the child marriages in the backdrop of other socio-economic development indicators across all the states in India.
- To examine the socio-economic determinants of child marriages to determine the drivers, causal factors and linkages with other variables of interest.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covers National, as well as all states and districts in India. Therefore the study outcomes will provide relevant and specific data on the incidence and trends of child marriage (10-19 years) which will help the Government, and guide the Civil Society Organisations' (CSOs), including NGOs and other stakeholders to address issues related to child marriage at the National, State and district level. The findings will also strengthen policy dialogue with different stakeholders such as policy makers and influencers at various forums which may lead to positive changes, modification and drafting of policies, schemes and legislation to combat Child Marriage. Ultimately the primary beneficiaries i.e., the children of the country can be safeguarded against the harmful practice and we can ensure them a happy, healthy and safe childhood. Effective and adequate support systems can be created so that they can reach their full potential.

METHODOLOGY

Section 2

METHODOLOGY

This report draws data exclusively from secondary sources. Data from three rounds of the Indian Census and the latest round of the National Family Health Survey are used for analysis and to draw conclusions. The Census information is used to establish incidence, rate and decadal prevalence and determine the criticality of the geographies (states/districts) based on the variables of interest.

Primarily, data on marital status and other demographic indicators are used from Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 rounds, and the trend analysis was carried out using different lenses viz. gender-wise (boys and girls), age category wise (10-14, 15-19 and 10-19 years), type of residence wise (rural vs. urban) etc. Census 1991 and 2001 provide information by specific age categories, i.e. 10-14, 15-19, and 10-19 in line with the definition of A*dolescent* as given by UNICEF[4] and WHO[5]. This facilitates a trend analysis of states *i.e.* is there any change in the criticality of states as per the variable of interest in the last three decades? What is the direction of change?

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) collects data related to the health of the families across India and also of several indicators of socio economic variables. However, for the purposes of this report, the focus of the analysis is ever married women, and their characteristics. Age of the women at marriage is correlated with socio demographic factors such as their education, wealth status, and age of their spouses, spouse's education and location of the women to assess associations.

Data on socio-economic indicators for states have been used from the RGI Census Sample Registration System (SRS) publications, Unified DISE (District Information System for Education), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and Comprehensive National Nutritional Survey 2016-18 (CNNS). These are described in detail in the sub-sections below.

DATA SOURCES

This study primarily draws from the following data sources:

Census of India: The Indian Census is the largest single source of a variety of statistical information on different characteristics (related to demography, economics, anthropology, sociology etc.) of the Indian populace. The Census has a history of more than 130 years and each round is conducted every 10 years (beginning from 1872 when the first census was conducted in India non-synchronously in different parts)[6]. The Indian Census is a synchronously conducted population survey and three rounds of the Indian Census (1991, 2001 and 2011) have been used for this report.

The National Family Health Survey: The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. The survey collects extensive information on population, health, and nutrition, with an emphasis on women and young children. The First National Family Health Survey was conducted in 1992-93 and subsequent rounds

4 See https://www.unicef.org/sowc2011/pdfs/SOWC-2011-Executive-Summary-LoRes_EN_12132010.pdf

5 See https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/adolescent health#:~:text=WHO%20defines%20'Adolescents'%20as%20individuals,age%20range%2010%2D24%20years.

6 Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, retrieved from https://censusindia.gov.in/2011-common/aboutus.html on 15/09/2020

were conducted every 5-10 years[7]. The latest available round of NFHS is Round IV, 2015-16, and has been used for this research.

Sample Registration System (SRS) Publications: The Office of the Registrar General, India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, apart from conducting Population Census and monitoring the implementation of Registration of Births and Deaths Act in the country, has been giving estimates on fertility and mortality using SRS. The SRS is the largest demographic sample survey in the country that among other indicators provide direct estimates of maternal mortality through a nationally representative sample. Verbal Autopsy (VA) instruments are administered for the deaths reported under the SRS on a regular basis to yield cause-specific mortality profile in the country. Data from SRS 2016-18 on Infant Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate have been used in the report.

Comprehensive National Nutritional Survey: The Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) is a nationally representative and comprehensive nutritional survey profiling children and adolescents (ages 0–19) in India to better understand the magnitude of micronutrient deficiencies as well as correlates the risk factors associated with them by looking at nutritional status, which is measured by anthropometric data including height and weight, and collects biomarkers and data on anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies. It is supported by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and is a collaborative effort with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW). Data on adolescent anaemia has been used from the CNNS Survey in this report.

Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE): U-DISE is a school-based statistical system initiated by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) in 1995. The district was selected as a nodal point for collection, computerization, analysis and use of school level data, and the system was later on extended to state and the national level. All recognised schools are required to be registered under U-DISE and are required to furnish data in a prescribed format annually. One major limitation of DISE is that it is self-reported data. Data from 2016-17 round of DISE has been used for this report.

NCRB: The NCRB publishes "Crime in India' statistics every year that gives National/State/District data on crimes in India under both Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). This data is collected from the State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) by the District Crime Records Bureau (DCRB) for the report and the National Crime Records Bureau at the end of the year under reference. The first issue of 'Crime in India' is related to the year 1953 and the latest issue of the report is related to the year 2019. Data on 'Crimes Against Children' has been used for this report from NCRB 2019.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

For the operational definitions used for the report and all analysis, see table 1.

DATA CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

This report is a purely data-led pursuit, so the limitations of the data sources largely contribute to the limitations of the report. Since the Indian Census and the National Family Health Survey are the two major data sources used, the report has the following data-led limitations:

7 National Family Health Survey, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India retrieved from http://rchiips.org/NFHS/about.shtml on 15/09/2020

TABLE 1 : OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Indicator/ Variable	Definition
Adolescent	An adolescent is an individual between 10 and 19 years of age
Child	A child is defined as an individual who has not yet attained the age of 18 years.
Child Marriage	According to the Child Marriage Laws in India, the legal marriageable age for girls is 18 years of age, and that for boys is 21 years of age. However, the data reported in Indian Census and most of the main surveys in India indicate marital status in the age groups of 10-19 years (10-14 and 15-19 years), in accordance to the WHO definition of adolescents.
Crime Rate	The crime rate is calculated as the number of crimes for every 1,00,00 population in any given demography of interest (women/children/total population etc.).
Decadal Growth Rate (DGR)	Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) gives the growth rate over the 10 year period. This is simple growth rate calculation between two population observations that are 10 years apart. It is estimated based on dividing the change in total married from the previous Census data point by last Census data point for married. DGR shows the change rate in the child married population over a decade.
Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER)	Gross Enrolment Ratio is the total enrolment in any level of education (For example Primary Grade I-V), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population (Ex- 6 to 10+ years for primary) in a given school-year.
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the infant deaths (less than one year) per thousand live births.
Married Person	The Indian Census records the marital status of a person under the following heads: (1) Never married, (2) Married, (3) Widowed (4) Separated or Divorced. However, in the interest of analysing the occurrences of child and adolescent marriage in India, this report considers **Ever** married women or men as persons who have been married at least once in their lives although their current marital status may not be 'married'. All the analysis in this report considers the **Ever Married** population and not the **Currently Married** population.
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	"Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes"[8]. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths during a given time period per 100,000 live births during the same time period
Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)	Neonatal Mortality Rate is defined as the number of deaths in the first 28 days of life per thousand live births.
Percentage of Married Adolescents	This gives the number of married adolescents out of the total population at the National/ States/ districts level. This is a population adjusted figure, similar to rate of marriage.
Stages of Adolescence[9]	1. Early Adolescence - Early Adolescence might be broadly considered to stretch from the ages of 10-13 to 14-15 years. 2. Mid- Adolescence – Mid-Adolescence might be broadly considered to stretch from the ages of 14-15 to 17 years. 3. Late Adolescence – Late Adolescence is considered to be the period after 17 years.

8 Maternal Mortality Bulletin, 2016-18, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India,

9 World Health Organization this does not appear above. Training guide for HIV prevention outreach to injecting drug users. Geneva, 2004 (http://www.who.int/hiv/pub/prev_care/hivpubidu/en/)

The Indian Census is conducted only once in every ten years, and the latest available round for analysis was from the 2011 round, which poses challenges to reflect on the current scenario. Moreover, all states are not comparable over 1991, 2001 and 2011 since many states such as Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been sub-divided into multiple states over these years. Therefore, 1991 and 2011 rounds of the Census provide data on Undivided states, unlike the 2011 Census Round. Also, the state of Telengana is absent from the 2011 round of the Census since the state was formed post the release of the data.

The creation of heat-maps in Section 3 required comparable district-data for both 2001 and 2011 Census rounds. There were 54 districts that were formed between 2001 and 2011. To maintain relevance, the list of districts from the 2011 Census has been used for the heat-maps, and in cases where comparable districts were not present in the 2001 round, the undivided district data from 2001 has been used to maintain comparability.

The Indian Census gives district-level data for married children under 2 age categories 10-14 years and 15-19 years. Although single year age data is given for 15+ years, to maintain comparability with NFHS survey rounds, this report uses the 2 categories viz., 10-14 years and 15-19 years.

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) is s sample survey so the estimates are dependent on definitions and the size of the sample used. The present study is a purely quantitative approach that primarily tries to understand the criticality of the issue in different geographies; thereby, while the report is able to throw light on the urgency of the issues, it is limited in providing an understanding of the reasons for the occurrence of child and adolescent marriages in different states/ districts. The minimum age of marriage available in NFHS is 15 years of age. NFHS does not give marital status of children below 14 years. It gives data only on married boys and girls between 15-19 years, which has been used for this report.

Apart from geographical limitations, it is note-worthy that both the above data sources do not provide data for child marriage among children under 10 years of age. The Indian Census indicates that there are no married children under 10 years of age and the NFHS given data on married children only from 15+ years. This poses a huge limitation for both this report, and more pertinently, leads to a severe gap in understanding and assessment of child marriage under the age of 10 years in the country.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA

Section 3

CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA

THE NATIONAL PICTURE

The Indian Census and the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) are the two regularly conducted surveys that provide longitudinal data on child marriage in India. Data from the 2011 round of Census is the most recent comprehensive available data on Child Marriage in the country. Census 2011 shows that there are 17.25 million married children and adolescents in India between the ages of 10-19 years. The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) Round-4 (2015-16) reported that 27 percent of women aged 20-24 years were first married or in union before age of 18, and 20 percent of men aged 25-29 years were married before the legal age of 21[10].

Table 2 gives the age-group and gender-wise break-up of the number of married children and adolescents in India, which yields some interesting insights into the occurrence.

We see that 75 percent of the marriages are concentrated in the rural areas and overall, girls account for 75 percent of all the child and adolescent marriages. Girls in rural areas therefore account for 57 percent of all adolescent and child marriages in the country. It is also seen that marriage among adolescents and children increases significantly after the age of 14 years, with adolescents between 15-19 years accounting for 83 percent of the total marriages.

It is also useful to understand the percentage of population that is married, since it allows for an adjustment of differences in population among age-groups. We see that the proportion of married children is highest among girls between 15-19 years in rural areas, where 1 in

TABLE 2 : EVER-MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA BY AGE-GROUP AND GENDER

Age in years	Total (Rural + Urban)			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10-14	2.92	1.11	1.81	2.05	0.77	1.28	0.87	0.34	0.53
15-19	14.34	3.11	11.23	10.97	2.36	8.6	3.37	0.75	2.63
10-19	17.26	4.21	13.04	13.02	3.13	9.89	4.24	1.08	3.15

Source: Census 2011 (figures in million)

TABLE 3 : PERCENTAGE OF EVER-MARRIED POPULATION IN INDIA BY AGE-GROUP AND RESIDENCE

Age in years	Total (Rural + Urban)			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
10 to 14	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	3.1
15 to 19	11.9	4.9	19.9	13.1	5.3	21.9	9.2	3.8	15.3
10 to 19	6.8	3.2	10.9	7.2	3.3	11.5	5.8	2.8	9.2

Source: Census 2011 (figures in percentage)

10 IIPS & ICF, (2017). National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), 2015-16, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, India

every 5 girls is married.

The percentage of married population among children between 10-14 years is 2.2 but this figures increases by more than five times to 11.9 percent among 15-19 years. This increase widens in rural areas of the country, which have a higher incidence of child and adolescent marriages for both boys and girls between 15-19 years. However it is noteworthy that among children between 10-14 years, a greater percentage of the population is married in urban areas compared to rural areas. Percentage of married population is highest among adolescent girls (15-19 years) in rural areas, where we see that close to 22 percent of the population is married.

Along with the incidence and percentage of married population, it is also useful to examine the decadal growth in child and adolescent marriage in India. It is seen that over 1991-2011, number of married children decreased by 16 percent on an average, but over the last decade 2001-2011, marriages among children and adolescents have actually increased by 4.35 percent.

Of utmost concern is the finding that all the increase has been among boys and girls in the 10-14 years age group, which grew by 35 percent over the decade 2000-2011. The incidences of marriage have actually declined fractionally among the 15-19 years age group by 0.2%. This data, broken down by gender and residence gives some very useful and pertinent insights into the trends of prevalence of child and adolescent marriages in India.

TABLE 4 : VDECADAL GROWTH RATE IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MARRIAGE IN INDIA BY AGE-GROUP (1991-2011)

Age in years	Number of married children (in millions)			Change over 1991-2001 (%)	Change over 2001-2011 (%)	Change over 1991-2011 (%)
	1991	2001	2011			
10-14	3.3	2.17	2.92	-34.24	34.56	-11.52
15-19	17.18	14.37	14.34	-16.36	-0.21	-16.53
10-19	20.48	16.54	17.26	-19.24	4.35	-15.72

We see that the most notable change in 2001-2011 has been in number of marriages among boys and girls between 10-14 years of age, which grew by 71 percent and 20 percent over the decade. However, this growth should also be seen in the backdrop of concentration of child marriage, where boys account for a much smaller proportion (38 percent) of total married children among 10-14 years. It is also noteworthy that girls between 15-19 years, who account for the largest portion of adolescent and child marriages actually decreased by 2.4

TABLE 5 : DECADAL GROWTH RATE IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MARRIAGE IN INDIA BY GENDER AND AGE-GROUP (1991-2011)

Age in Years	Married children (1991, in millions)		Married children (2001, in millions)		Married children (2011, in millions)		Change over 1991-2001 (%)		Change over 2001-2011 (%)		Change over 1991-2011 (%)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
10 to 19	1.14	2.16	0.65	1.51	1.11	1.81	-42.98	-30.09	70.77	19.87	-2.63	-16.2
15 to 19	4.03	13.15	2.87	11.5	3.11	11.23	-28.78	-12.55	8.36	-2.35	-22.83	-14.6
10 to 19	5.17	15.31	3.52	13.01	4.21	13.04	-31.91	-15.02	19.6	0.23	-18.57	-14.83

TABLE 6 : DECADAL CHANGE IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MARRIAGES IN INDIA BY AGE-GROUP, RESIDENCE AND GENDER (1991-2011)

Age in Years	Residence	DGR over 1991-2001 (%)		DGR over 2001-2011 (%)		DGR over 1991-2011 (%)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
10 to 14	Rural	-46.04	-34.93	46.3	4.34	-21.06	-32.1
	Urban	-22.14	3.34	161.91	87.55	103.92	93.81
	Total (R+U)	-42.58	-30.1	69.02	19.86	-2.95	-16.22
15 to 19	Rural	-31.55	-14.21	-2.11	-8.27	-32.99	-21.3
	Urban	-10.08	-4.23	64.17	23.69	47.62	18.46
	Total (R+U)	-28.85	-12.53	8.41	-2.37	-22.87	-14.6
10 to 19	Rural	-34.69	-17.26	6.56	-6.8	-30.41	-22.89
	Urban	-13.05	-3.4	85.71	31.18	61.47	26.72
	Total (R+U)	-31.88	-15.01	19.68	0.21	-18.48	-14.83

percent, while boys in this age group saw an increase of 8.4 percent during the same period. However, this should also be seen in the backdrop of concentration of marriages, with married girls accounting for 78 percent out of the total married children between 15-19 years. The decadal growth rate of child marriage, broken up by gender, age and residence is outlined in table 6.

It is noteworthy that number of marriages among children between 10-14 years in urban areas have recorded the single highest increase in any category over 2001-2011 (boys 162% and girls 88%). The above table points to three notable insights – urbanization of marriages, increasing number of marriages among boys also and increase in number of marriages among younger children; in comparison to marriages among 15-19 years, marriages among children between 10-14 years has shown more growth.

STATE-WISE TRENDS IN CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MARRIAGES

The incidence of child and adolescent marriages in India varies significantly among states. The table below gives the concentration of child and adolescent marriages in India, arranged in descending order Census (2011).

STATE-WISE CONCENTRATION OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA

Concentration in any particular state refers to the extent to which that state contributes to the overall number of marriages in the country. The UTs have the least concentration of child marriages in the country. It is seen that the state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of married children and adolescents in India, accounting for 19% of the married boys and 16% of the married girls in the country. The top 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Rajasthan account for 55 percent of all the child and adolescent marriages in the country. However, since these are also the most populous states in India, it is useful to look at the population adjusted indicators. This is indicated in the table 7.

STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA

For ease of understanding, the top 12 states, which have the highest percentage of married children/ adolescents have been indicated in red. The next 12 states, which are in the middle of the median range are in yellow, and the last 11 states with the least percentage of married population is indicated in green.

TABLE 7 : STATE-WISE NUMBER AND CONCENTRATION OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MARRIAGES BY GENDER (CENSUS 2011)

STATE/UT	Number of married children and adolescents (10-19 years)			Concentration of married children and adolescents (10-19 years)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Uttar Pradesh	2924524	810812	2113712	16.95	19.24	16.21
Bihar	1698653	421650	1277003	9.84	10	9.79
West Bengal	1652845	298354	1354491	9.58	7.08	10.39
Maharashtra	1644966	452643	1192323	9.53	10.74	9.14
Rajasthan	1639130	485861	1153269	9.5	11.53	8.84
Madhya Pradesh	1193171	332839	860332	6.91	7.9	6.6
Andhra Pradesh	1103220	182665	920555	6.39	4.33	7.06
Gujarat	959049	300803	658246	5.56	7.14	5.05
Karnataka	791587	138456	653131	4.59	3.28	5.01
Tamil Nadu	623446	100932	522514	3.61	2.39	4.01
Jharkhand	542622	120514	422108	3.14	2.86	3.24
Assam	449823	78958	370865	2.61	1.87	2.84
Odisha	414729	82911	331818	2.4	1.97	2.54
Haryana	328864	97784	231080	1.91	2.32	1.77
Chhattisgarh	271010	60376	210634	1.57	1.43	1.62
Punjab	250437	85445	164992	1.45	2.03	1.27
Kerala	213949	27783	186166	1.24	0.66	1.43
NCT Of Delhi	111576	27542	84034	0.65	0.65	0.64
Jammu & Kashmir	96444	30028	66416	0.56	0.71	0.51
Uttarakhand	83175	18312	64863	0.48	0.43	0.5
Tripura	58711	9921	48790	0.34	0.24	0.37
Himachal Pradesh	47731	13240	34491	0.28	0.31	0.26
Meghalaya	41576	8188	33388	0.24	0.19	0.26
Manipur	24017	6151	17866	0.14	0.15	0.14
Arunachal Pradesh	18337	4548	13789	0.11	0.11	0.11
Nagaland	16194	3796	12398	0.09	0.09	0.1
Goa	12656	3681	8975	0.07	0.09	0.07
Mizoram	9952	2320	7632	0.06	0.06	0.06
Puducherry	8542	1714	6828	0.05	0.04	0.05
Sikkim	8037	1895	6142	0.05	0.04	0.05
Chandigarh	6568	1925	4643	0.04	0.05	0.04
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4765	1367	3398	0.03	0.03	0.03
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3167	463	2704	0.02	0.01	0.02
Daman & Diu	2620	1039	1581	0.02	0.02	0.01
Lakshadweep	365	68	297	0	0	0
INDIA	**17256458**	**4214984**	**13041474**	**100**	**100**	**100**

TABLE 8 : STATE-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS BY AGE AND GENDER (CENSUS 2011)

STATE / UT	Percentage of married population (10-19 years)			Percentage of married population (10-14 years)			Percentage of married population (15-19 years)		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
India	6.8	3.2	10.9	2.2	1.6	2.9	11.9	4.9	19.9
Jammu & Kashmir	3.6	2.2	5.2	1.68	1.28	2.12	5.87	3.2	8.75
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	2	5.7	1.7	1.29	2.16	5.75	2.63	9.21
Punjab	4.6	2.8	6.9	2.41	1.91	3.06	6.68	3.69	10.44
Chandigarh	3.3	1.7	5.4	1.04	0.69	1.48	5.36	2.58	9.18
Uttarakhand	3.7	1.5	6	1.21	0.81	1.65	6.17	2.28	10.44
Haryana	6.2	3.3	9.7	2.17	1.68	2.78	10.12	4.91	16.63
NCT Of Delhi	3.4	1.5	5.6	1.07	0.69	1.52	5.64	2.31	9.78
Rajasthan	10.4	5.8	15.6	3.11	2.11	4.22	18.85	10.1	28.82
Uttar Pradesh	6	3.1	9.2	2.13	1.49	2.86	10.3	4.93	16.45
Bihar	7.3	3.3	11.8	2.2	1.61	2.86	14.7	5.75	26.02
Sikkim	6	2.8	9.3	1.38	0.99	1.79	10.62	4.59	16.86
Arunachal Pradesh	5.5	2.7	8.3	1.96	1.32	2.6	9.51	4.26	14.85
Nagaland	3.4	1.5	5.4	1.14	0.74	1.58	5.81	2.41	9.41
Manipur	4	2	6.1	1.55	1.04	2.1	6.67	3.1	10.29
Mizoram	4.4	2	6.8	1.08	0.71	1.46	7.88	3.39	12.48
Tripura	8.2	2.7	13.9	1.43	0.96	1.92	14.98	4.51	25.72
Meghalaya	5.9	2.3	9.5	1.59	0.95	2.24	10.88	3.86	18.05
Assam	6.9	2.3	11.7	1.51	0.92	2.13	12.94	3.92	22.72
West Bengal	9.1	3.2	15.3	2.05	1.54	2.58	16.18	4.81	28.44
Jharkhand	7.4	3.1	12.1	1.94	1.47	2.44	14.44	5.22	25.06
Odisha	5	2	8.1	1.49	1.05	1.95	8.91	3.03	14.86
Chhattisgarh	4.9	2.2	7.8	1.4	1.1	1.71	8.87	3.36	14.55
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	4	11.3	2.33	1.82	2.87	13.34	6.33	21.4
Gujarat	8	4.7	11.8	2.88	2.14	3.72	13.33	7.33	20.28
Daman & Diu	6	3.8	9.8	1.51	1.31	1.73	8.96	5.03	17.86
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	3.6	11.4	1.43	0.9	2	12.89	6.01	23.35
Maharashtra	7.7	4	11.9	3.52	2.9	4.2	11.93	5.05	19.92
Andhra Pradesh	6.8	2.2	11.7	1.89	1.25	2.57	11.71	3.1	20.99
Karnataka	6.8	2.3	11.7	2.14	1.35	2.99	11.47	3.24	20.47
Goa	5.6	3.1	8.4	3.08	2.31	3.91	8.11	3.92	12.79
Lakshadweep	3.1	1.2	5	1.37	0.6	2.07	5.03	1.82	8.24
Kerala	3.9	1	7	1.15	0.64	1.68	6.96	1.4	12.71
Tamil Nadu	5	1.6	8.7	1.48	0.83	2.18	8.5	2.31	15.12
Puducherry	4.1	1.6	6.7	1.61	1.2	2.03	6.69	2.04	11.53
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.8	1.3	8.4	1.21	0.82	1.61	8.36	1.86	15.48

Critical Status | High Medium Low

The above analysis clearly depicts the state-wise criticality of the issue by age group and gender. It is seen that states like Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra are among the most critical states across all age-categories and gender. However, there is no state that is uniformly among the least-critical among all categories of variables. Along with the incidence and the population adjusted rate of child and adolescent marriages, it is also useful to understand the decadal growth rate (DGR) of Child and Adolescent marriages among the different states in India, which is addressed in the sub-sections below.

DECADAL GROWTH RATE (DGR) OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA

As indicated in the National Trends (please refer Table 6 in the sub-sections above), the Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) varies widely between residences (rural/ urban/ total), gender and age-category. Taking cognizance of this, the report presents the following 9 tables below (Table 9 to Table 17), which clearly indicate the state-wise criticality through Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) for different age-groups, genders and residences, over last three Indian Census rounds (1991, 2001, and 2011). Data on four states (Jammu & Kashmir, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand) is not available in the 1991 round of Indian Census. Therefore, Decadal Growth Rate is calculable for 35 States+UTs over 2001-2011, but only for 31 States+UTs over 1991-2001and 1991-2011.

NOTE: In the nine tables indicating Decadal Growth Rate presented below (Table 9 to Table 17), the following method has been used to assign state-wise criticality:

- For assigning criticality over Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) over 1991-2001 for 31 States and Union Territories, the top eleven states with highest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'High' criticality and are indicated in Red. The next highest ten states with the greatest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Medium' criticality and are indicated in Yellow. The last ten states with the least positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Low' criticality and are indicated in Green.

- For assigning criticality over Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) over 2001-2011 for 35 States and Union Territories, the top twelve states with highest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'High' criticality and are indicated in Red. The next highest twelve states with the greatest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Medium' criticality and are indicated in Yellow. The last ten eleven with the least positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Low' criticality and are indicated in Green.

- For assigning criticality over Decadal Growth Rate (DGR) over 1991-2011 for 31 States and Union Territories, the top eleven states with highest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'High' criticality and are indicated in Red. The next highest ten states with the greatest positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Medium' criticality and are indicated in Yellow. The last ten states with the least positive change in child and adolescent marriages are assigned 'Low' criticality and are indicated in Green.

- DNA denotes 'Data Not Available'.

- While the Union Territories have shown significant decadal changes, they collectively account for less than 2percent of the total married children (10-19 years) in the country. Therefore, analysis of major states have been presented.

> DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-19 YEARS, RURAL+URBAN)

Table 9 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-19 years of age (Total).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-19 years, Rural+Urban)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -45.3% in Madhya Pradesh to 20.1% in Punjab. The National average is -19.3%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -52% in Madhya Pradesh to 33% in Punjab. The National average is -31.9%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -42.5% in Madhya Pradesh to 15% in Punjab. The National average is -15%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -21.1% in Andhra Pradesh to 72% in Maharashtra. The National average is 4.4%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -15.2% in Rajasthan to 238% in Maharashtra. The National average is 19.7%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -26.4% in Andhra Pradesh to 45% in Maharashtra. The National average is 0.2%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -51.1% in Madhya Pradesh to 44% in Gujarat. The National average is -15.7%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -54.5% in Madhya Pradesh to 95% in Maharashtra. The National average is –18.5%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -50% in Madhya Pradesh to 35% in Gujarat. The National average is -14.8%.

> DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-19 YEARS, RURAL)

Table 10 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-19 years of age (Rural).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-19 years, Rural)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -46% in Madhya Pradesh to 14% in Kerala. The National average is -21.8%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -52.5% in Maharashtra to 14% in Punjab. The National average is -34.7%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -43.3% in Madhya Pradesh to 15% in Kerala. The National average is -17.3%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -35% in Kerala to 61% in Maharashtra. The National average is -3.9%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -18% in Rajasthan to 249% in Maharashtra. The National average is 6.6%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -38.4% in Kerala to 36% in Maharashtra. The National average is -6.8%

TABLE 9 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-19 YEARS, TOTAL (RURAL+URBAN)), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-19 years, Total %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-19 years, Total %)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-19 years, Total %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-19.3	-31.9	-15	4.4	19.7	0.2	-15.7	-18.5	-14.8
Chandigarh	47	51.6	44.5	-19.3	-34.3	-10.9	18.6	-0.4	28.8
Rajasthan	-10.7	-16.4	-8	-11.5	-15.2	-9.8	-21	-29.1	-17
Delhi	4.8	-5.3	9	-4.1	-10.3	-1.8	0.5	-15.1	7
Uttar Pradesh	-34	-44.8	-28.6	-7.4	-6.6	-7.7	-38.8	-48.5	-34.1
Madhya Pradesh	-45.3	-51.7	-42.5	-10.7	-5.7	-12.4	-51.1	-54.5	-49.7
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-15.1	-3.7	-19.4	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	-3.6	3.1	-5.4	DNA	DNA	DNA
Haryana	-1.4	-8.9	1.4	-11.2	3.8	-16.3	-12.4	-5.5	-15.1
Bihar	-39.8	-50.8	-35.6	-6.3	4	-9.2	-43.5	-48.9	-41.5
Nagaland	80.9	44	94.8	1.1	9.2	-1.1	83	57.2	92.6
Punjab	20.1	32.6	14.9	4.5	9.3	2.1	25.5	44.9	17.4
Tamil Nadu	-3.6	1.9	-4.5	-0.5	13	-2.7	-4.1	15.1	-7.1
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.9	-3.2	2.8	10.7	18.4	9.5	12.8	14.6	12.5
Andhra Pradesh	-22.4	-40.9	-19.4	-21.1	24.4	-26.4	-38.7	-26.5	-40.7
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	6.2	25.3	1.8	DNA	DNA	DNA
Sikkim	33.2	30.6	33.8	14.8	31.8	10.4	52.8	72.1	47.7
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	5.1	36.5	-1.4	DNA	DNA	DNA
Himachal Pradesh	-31.9	-21.5	-34.3	16	49.6	6.8	-21	17.5	-29.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.3	25.9	21	43.4	56.1	38.8	75.2	96.4	68
Karnataka	-10	-11.4	-9.8	18.2	60.8	11.9	6.3	42.6	0.9
Kerala	13.3	2.8	14.2	-6.9	67.2	-12.7	5.5	71.8	-0.3
Arunachal Pradesh	-1.7	-13.7	1.9	40.6	74.3	32.1	38.2	50.4	34.6
Mizoram	32.1	19.1	35.5	42.2	77.1	34.1	87.8	110.9	81.7
Assam	-0.1	6.7	-1.1	37.9	80.7	31.3	37.7	92.7	29.8
West Bengal	4.7	4	4.8	27.2	82	19.3	33.2	89.3	25.1
Daman & Diu	63.4	306.5	19.3	77.1	83.9	73	189.5	647.5	106.4
Gujarat	-3	-9.5	-0.6	48.5	88	35.5	44.1	70.1	34.7
Orissa	-27.8	-37.9	-26	30.6	93.3	20.9	-5.7	20.1	-10.5
Meghalaya	23.9	5.6	28.2	60.8	96	54	99.2	106.9	97.4
Tripura	5.7	16	4.4	40.7	96.9	32.9	48.6	128.4	38.8
Manipur	9.5	2	11.5	60.1	107.7	48.4	75.3	111.9	65.4
Lakshadweep	-40.7	-63.4	-38.3	-15.3	161.5	-26.7	-49.8	-4.2	-54.7
Pondicherry	-16.2	-11.1	-16.7	27.9	164.1	13.2	7.2	134.8	-5.7
Goa	33.1	-4.8	46.2	93	205.5	67.7	156.9	190.8	145.2
Maharashtra	-22	-42.4	-17.3	71.7	237.9	44.7	33.9	94.6	19.7

Critical Status | High Medium Low

TABLE 10 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-19 YEARS, RURAL), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-19 years, Rural,%)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-19 years, Rural,%)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-19 years , Rural,%)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-21.8	-34.7	-17.3	-3.9	6.6	-6.8	-24.8	-30.4	-22.9
Madhya Pradesh	-46	-52.1	-43.3	-16	-14.6	-16.5	-54.6	-59.1	-52.6
Bihar	-38.7	-50	-34.4	-9.2	-0.6	-11.8	-44.3	-50.3	-42.1
Delhi	-38.6	-46.2	-35.7	-64.6	-66.3	-64.1	-78.2	-81.9	-76.9
Uttar Pradesh	-35	-46	-29.4	-13.9	-15.1	-13.4	-44	-54.2	-38.9
Himachal Pradesh	-34.8	-27.9	-36.4	14.4	51.4	4.9	-25.5	9.1	-33.3
Orissa	-30.2	-40.8	-28.2	27.2	90.1	17.6	-11.2	12.6	-15.6
Maharashtra	-28.9	-52.5	-23.9	61.3	249.9	36.4	14.6	66.2	3.7
Pondicherry	-27.3	-31.1	-26.9	29.8	196.8	14.9	-5.7	104.4	-16
Andhra Pradesh	-24	-45.9	-20.4	-31.2	4	-35.2	-47.7	-43.7	-48.4
Tamil Nadu	-18.9	-23.4	-18.2	-8.7	9.1	-11.3	-26	-16.5	-27.5
Karnataka	-15.4	-19.8	-14.7	6.8	38	2.3	-9.6	10.7	-12.8
Arunachal Pradesh	-13	-23.1	-9.9	35.8	66.8	28	18.2	28.3	15.2
Rajasthan	-9.2	-14.6	-6.5	-13.9	-18.1	-11.9	-21.8	-30.1	-17.6
Haryana	-7.9	-15.9	-4.8	-21.3	-9.1	-25.5	-27.5	-23.6	-29
Lakshadweep	-6.6	-35.7	-3	-65.3	-16.7	-69.2	-67.6	-46.4	-70.1
Gujarat	-6.1	-13.1	-3.4	26.5	50.2	18.3	18.8	30.6	14.2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-5	-19	-2.5	3.4	0.4	3.9	-1.8	-18.7	1.3
Assam	-2.4	5.9	-3.5	38.2	83	31.4	34.9	93.8	26.8
Goa	1.9	-25.2	11.1	76.5	174	54.1	79.8	105	71.3
West Bengal	2.9	1.5	3.1	20.4	75.7	13.1	23.9	78.4	16.6
Tripura	3.8	13.3	2.6	31.5	90.2	23.4	36.5	115.5	26.6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.8	0.9	6.1	10.6	24	6.2	15.9	25.1	12.7
Punjab	8.6	13.9	6.4	1.9	12	-2.6	10.6	27.6	3.6
Chandigarh	12.6	21	6.4	-81.6	-88.7	-75.5	-79.2	-86.4	-73.9
Kerala	13.7	-3.9	15.2	-34.5	19.6	-38.4	-25.5	15	-29.1
Manipur	14.3	4.5	17	49	90.8	38.7	70.3	99.3	62.3
Meghalaya	21.6	2.5	26	66.7	104.1	59.7	102.7	109.1	101.3
Sikkim	31.9	27.5	33.1	0.7	18.4	-3.7	32.9	51	28.1
Mizoram	37.5	13.6	44.3	46.9	85.7	38.2	102	110.9	99.5
Nagaland	81.4	41.3	97.5	-8.1	-2.7	-9.7	66.7	37.6	78.5
Daman & Diu	127.7	537.5	50	-59.7	-77.8	-45	-8.2	41.3	-17.5
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-15.7	-4.5	-19.9	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	-9.9	-6.7	-10.8	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-5.1	24.1	-10.5	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-0.1	14.1	-3.5	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -55% in Madhya Pradesh to 24% in West Bengal. The National average is -25%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -59% in Madhya Pradesh to 78% in West Bengal. The National average is –30.4%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -53% in Madhya Pradesh to 17% in West Bengal. The National average is -23%.

DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-19 YEARS, URBAN)

Table 11 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-19 years of age (Urban).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-19 years, Urban)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -53% in Bihar to 50% in Punjab. The National average is -5.5%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -62% in Bihar to 92% in Himachal Pradesh. The National average is -13.1%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -50% in Bihar to 43% in Haryana. The National average is -3.4%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from 5% in Rajasthan to 108% in Gujarat. The National average is 41.8%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from 5% in Punjab to 225% in Maharashtra. The National average is 86%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from 3% in Rajasthan to 84% in Kerala. The National average is 31%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -34% in Bihar to 122% in Gujarat.. The National average is 34%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -30.2% in Bihar to 295% in Kerala. The National average is 62%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -35% in Bihar to 103% in Kerala. The National average is 27%.

DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-14 YEARS, RURAL+URBAN)

Table 12 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-14 years of age (Rural+Urban).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-14 years, Rural+Urban)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -64.13% in Madhya Pradesh to 69% in Punjab. The National average is -34%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -68% in Madhya Pradesh to 84% in Punjab. The National average is -43%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -62% in Madhya Pradesh to 72% in Kerala. The National average is -30%

TABLE 11 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-19 YEARS, URBAN), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-19 years, Urban,%)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-19 years, Urban,%)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-19 years, Urban,%)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-5.5	-13.1	-3.4	41.8	85.7	31.2	34.1	61.5	26.7
Lakshadweep	-59.6	-81.4	-57.4	48.7	562.5	26	-40	23.3	-46.4
Bihar	-52.6	-61.9	-49.5	39	83.1	28.1	-34	-30.2	-35.3
Madhya Pradesh	-40.6	-48.3	-38.2	20.6	63.3	9.4	-28.3	-15.6	-32.3
Uttar Pradesh	-24.3	-30.9	-22	43.7		35	8.7	18.5	5.3
Rajasthan	-19.9	-29	-16.2	4.7	9.6	3	-16.2	-22.2	-13.7
Daman & Diu	-16.6	-6.8	-18.3	542.6	1583.6	338.8	435.7	1469.5	258.4
Andhra Pradesh	-15.7	-17.2	-15.5	16.1	88	6.4	-2.2	55.7	-10.1
Pondicherry	-9	0.7	-10	26.9	151	12.3	15.5	152.6	1.1
Maharashtra	-6.7	-24.7	-1.5	89.4	224.6	59.9	76.8	144.5	57.5
Orissa	-6	-12	-4.9	53.9	112.1	43.5	44.7	86.6	36.5
Manipur	-3.3	-4.9	-2.9	94.9	160.1	78.8	88.5	147.4	73.6
Gujarat	6.7	3.9	7.5	107.7	209.2	79.5	121.6	221.3	92.9
Karnataka	6.9	17.5	5.5	46.5	114.3	36	56.6	151.7	43.4
Kerala	12	28.8	10.6	94.1	206.8	83.5	117.3	295.2	103
Delhi	12.5	1.3	17.2	1.8	-5.5	4.4	14.5	-4.3	22.4
West Bengal	13.3	12.4	13.5	56	100.7	47.1	76.8	125.5	67
Tripura	18.7	35.4	16.8	96.1	137.2	90.5	132.9	221.2	122.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.9	52.8	16.6	26.4	52.2	21.8	52.8	132.6	42.1
Mizoram	25.7	26.5	25.5	36.2	66.7	28.8	71.1	110.9	61.6
Assam	26.2	12.5	29.2	35.6	63.6	30.3	71.2	84	68.4
Tamil Nadu	33.2	64.6	28.4	11.6	17.6	10.4	48.6	93.5	41.8
Himachal Pradesh	33.4	91.8	15.7	33	37.7	30.7	77.5	164.1	51.2
Meghalaya	37.2	22	41.2	30.3	60.2	23.5	78.7	95.4	74.4
Haryana	42.4	41.9	42.5	33.6	59.5	24.6	90.2	126.4	77.6
Sikkim	47	60	42.7	157.4	132.7	166.4	278.3	272.4	280.2
Punjab	50.4	81.1	37.4	9.4	4.9	11.8	64.5	90	53.7
Chandigarh	55.1	60.8	52.2	-8.7	-21.9	-1.8	41.6	25.6	49.5
Goa	66	16.2	83.4	103.8	226.4	76.5	238.2	279.3	223.7
Nagaland	79.2	55.8	86	33.7	57.2	28	139.6	144.9	138.1
Arunachal Pradesh	86.3	64	92.5	57.8	103.8	47.1	194.1	234.2	183.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	300	404.7	261.9	179.7	153.5	193	1018.6	1179.1	960.2
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-12.7	-1.3	-17.5	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	37.3	82.6	27.9	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	49.5	106.9	37.2	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	50.7	74.9	43.6	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

TABLE 12 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-14 YEARS, TOTAL (RURAL+URBAN)), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-14 years, Total,%)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-14 years, Total, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-14 years, Total, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-34.41	-42.58	-30.1	34.71	69.02	19.86	-11.64	-2.95	-16.22
Madhya Pradesh	-64.13	-67.76	-62.35	18.79	62.7	0.32	-57.39	-47.54	-62.24
Rajasthan	-29.01	-30.87	-28.02	-31.04	-27.03	-33.1	-51.04	-49.56	-51.84
Bihar	-57.93	-62.73	-55.81	44.01	103.06	21.92	-39.42	-24.32	-46.12
Uttar Pradesh	-40.81	-46.85	-37.5	7.35	24.69	-0.74	-36.46	-33.73	-37.96
Andhra Pradesh	-47.11	-60.62	-41.03	50.39	121.39	29.06	-20.46	-12.81	-23.9
Karnataka	-8.99	-19.97	-4.51	38.31	76.59	25.24	25.88	41.32	19.59
Tamil Nadu	-4.22	-24.47	8.54	11.08	4.99	13.75	6.4	-20.69	23.46
Assam	-9.5	-31.53	0.5	50.47	99.25	35.38	36.17	36.44	36.05
Haryana	27.85	8.96	38.94	25.6	70.21	5.05	60.57	85.47	45.95
West Bengal	6.35	-6.52	12.35	56.47	115.28	33.67	66.41	101.25	50.18
Sikkim	-8.47	-38.16	13.08	50.32	92	33.79	37.59	18.73	51.28
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-12.85	-31.29	2.91	45.68	39.6	49.15	26.96	-4.08	53.49
Orissa	-31.17	-59.99	-10.18	101.25	193.39	71.36	38.52	17.37	53.92
Tripura	4.42	-22.29	22.09	41.33	63.74	31.9	47.59	27.23	61.05
Punjab	69.23	84.02	59.38	5.68	7.51	4.28	78.84	97.84	66.2
Lakshadweep	-50	-68.42	-41.03	182.76	183.33	182.61	41.38	-10.53	66.67
Nagaland	34.37	-19.58	87.77	0.18	12.88	-5.21	34.61	-9.22	77.99
Delhi	15.34	-12.19	35.08	39.89	54.77	32.96	61.35	35.9	79.6
Chandigarh	69.43	31.99	102.61	-0.71	0.56	-1.45	68.22	32.72	99.67
Gujarat	-17.4	-34.04	-6.33	146.37	206.76	118.09	103.5	102.34	104.27
Himachal Pradesh	14.96	-5.94	30.8	70.74	94.58	57.75	96.29	83.03	106.34
Manipur	-13.4	-31.77	-2.3	130.51	166.83	115.2	99.63	82.05	110.25
Arunachal Pradesh	-8.39	-35.03	7.23	132.98	203.29	108	113.43	97.04	123.05
Mizoram	-14.02	-36.27	3.99	130.59	133.15	129.32	98.27	48.59	138.46
Meghalaya	20.43	-17.98	44.04	81.72	111.3	71.37	118.84	73.32	146.83
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-24.02	-38.57	-16.42	221.94	286.05	197.32	144.61	137.14	148.51
Daman & Diu	-11.24	-17.65	-7.27	230.38	335.71	172.55	193.26	258.82	152.73
Maharashtra	-38.78	-61.29	-20.97	328.46	567.95	235.59	162.28	158.56	165.23
Kerala	13.82	-49.86	72.01	78.51	140.3	62.05	103.19	20.5	178.74
Pondicherry	0.34	-24.07	16.85	183.31	253.01	152.64	184.25	168.05	195.22
Goa	-17.57	-53.1	12.44	268.03	448.35	204.51	203.37	157.17	242.39
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	50.21	91.59	34.35	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	67.77	199.38	30.98	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	47.25	102.19	24.91	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-16.15	-3.37	-23.01	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -31% in Rajasthan to 329% in Maharashtra. The National average is 35%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -27% in Rajasthan to 568% in Maharashtra. The National average is 69%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -33% in Rajasthan to 236% in Maharashtra. The National average is 20%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -58% in Madhya Pradesh to 162% in Maharashtra. The National average is -12%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -50% in Rajasthan to 159% in Maharashtra. The National average is –3%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -62% in Madhya Pradesh to 179% in Kerala. The National average is -16%.

DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-14 YEARS, RURAL)

Table 13 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-14 years of age (Rural).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-14 years, Rural)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -65% in Madhya Pradesh to 58% in Punjab. The National average is -39%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -69% in Madhya Pradesh to 64% in Punjab. The National average is -46%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -63% in Madhya Pradesh to 54% in Kerala. The National average is -35%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -36% in Rajasthan to 269% in Maharashtra. The National average is 17%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -33% in Rajasthan to 480% in Maharashtra. The National average is 46%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -37% in Rajasthan to 189% in Maharashtra. The National average is 4%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -65% in Madhya Pradesh to 111% in Maharashtra. The National average is -28%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -56% in Madhya Pradesh to 112% in Maharashtra. The National average is –21%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -69% in Madhya Pradesh to 111% in Maharashtra. The National average is -32%.

DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (10-14 YEARS, URBAN)

Table 14 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 10-14 years of age (Urban).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 10-14 years, Urban)

TABLE 13 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-14 YEARS, RURAL), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-14 years, Rural, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-14 years, Rural, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-14 years, Rural, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
India	-38.7	-46	-34.9	16.9	46.3	4.3	-28.3	-21.1	-32.1
Chandigarh	27.5	8.1	44.2	-85.3	-87.5	-83.9	-81.3	-86.5	-76.7
Madhya Pradesh	-65.1	-68.7	-63.4	1.7	39	-13.8	-64.5	-56.5	-68.5
Delhi	-35.3	-53.8	-22.7	-43.4	-32.8	-47.7	-63.4	-69	-59.6
Rajasthan	-27.7	-29.5	-26.7	-35.7	-33.1	-37.1	-53.5	-52.8	-53.9
Bihar	-57.5	-62.1	-55.5	37.9	94.9	16.7	-41.5	-26.2	-48.1
Andhra Pradesh	-55.5	-67.3	-50.6	26.1	99.1	6.2	-43.8	-34.9	-47.5
Uttar Pradesh	-43.8	-49.8	-40.6	-2.1	13.5	-9.3	-45	-43	-46.1
Tamil Nadu	-31.2	-45.9	-22	6.3	3.2	7.6	-26.9	-44.2	-16.1
Karnataka	-16.9	-26.1	-13.6	12.6	48.3	1.5	-6.5	9.6	-12.3
Haryana	12	-4.1	21	5.1	47.7	-13.6	17.7	41.7	4.5
Sikkim	-13.5	-44.6	10.2	25.1	65.8	9.5	8.2	-8.2	20.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-24.9	-47.5	-2.5	22.7	15.9	26.3	-7.9	-39.2	23.1
Daman & Diu	-4.1	-10.5	0	38.3	64.7	23.3	32.7	47.4	23.3
West Bengal	-2.3	-14	2.7	47.7	113.7	24.3	44.4	83.7	27.7
Assam	-13.3	-32.8	-4.8	53.2	102.6	38	32.8	36.2	31.3
Lakshadweep	-52.2	-55.6	-50	100	-25	171.4	-4.3	-66.7	35.7
Tripura	0.2	-27.1	18	32.6	56.9	22.8	32.9	14.4	45
Orissa	-35.1	-62.8	-14.7	102.7	198.4	72.1	31.6	10.9	46.7
Gujarat	-22.4	-37.3	-12.3	83.9	112.7	69.8	42.6	33.4	48.9
Punjab	57.8	63.8	53.6	2.6	6.4	-0.4	61.8	74.3	53.1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-38.1	-46.7	-34.1	147	168.8	138.8	52.9	43.3	57.4
Nagaland	38.5	-17.1	96.1	-13.2	-4	-17.3	20.2	-20.4	62.2
Kerala	2.4	-55.4	53.9	26.5	79.1	12.9	29.5	-20.2	73.7
Arunachal Pradesh	-20.9	-40	-9.9	123.6	172.8	104.7	76.9	63.7	84.5
Himachal Pradesh	9.3	-10	23.7	68.8	92.5	56	84.5	73.2	92.9
Manipur	-10.7	-30.9	2.3	116.4	140.1	106	93.2	65.9	110.8
Maharashtra	-42.6	-63.5	-27	268.6	480.4	188.8	111.4	112.1	110.8
Goa	-30.8	-58.2	-8.4	194.8	310.5	151.6	104	71.4	130.5
Mizoram	-17.9	-34.3	-6.2	153.1	158.9	150.3	107.9	70.1	134.7
Meghalaya	15.2	-21.7	37.5	88.1	117.7	77.9	116.7	70.4	144.7
Pondicherry	-10.3	-26.7	0	214.4	274.5	186.6	182	174.7	186.6
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-17.4	-5.3	-23.9	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	34.6	85.7	14	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	51.7	181	17.8	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	42.2	84.9	26.9	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

TABLE 14 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (10-14 YEARS, URBAN), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (10-14 years, Urban, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (10-14 years, Urban, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (10-14 years, Urban, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-6.3	-22.1	3.3	110.8	161.9	87.5	97.6	103.9	93.8
Bihar	-63	-69.2	-59.7	131.9	212.6	99.2	-14.1	-3.6	-19.7
Madhya Pradesh	-56	-60	-53.9	127.7	209.3	92	0.3	23.8	-11.6
Lakshadweep	-48.6	-80	-36	233.3	600	187.5	71.4	40	84
Rajasthan	-39.9	-42.9	-38.3	15.4	37.4	5.1	-30.6	-21.6	-35.1
Maharashtra	-30.9	-57.2	-7.7	430	707.9	316.6	266.2	245.5	284.5
Manipur	-20.4	-34.5	-13.4	172.1	254.8	141.1	116.7	132.3	108.9
Daman & Diu	-20	-26.7	-16	512.5	754.5	385.7	390	526.7	308
Mizoram	-9.8	-38.1	16.5	108.4	107.7	108.7	87.9	28.6	143
Uttar Pradesh	-9.1	-16.8	-4.7	68.2	94.1	55.6	53	61.5	48.2
Andhra Pradesh	-7.7	-37.3	11.6	105.8	161.9	85.1	89.9	64.2	106.7
Orissa	-4.5	-40	19.9	94.5	171.5	68	85.7	62.8	101.5
Gujarat	-2.5	-23.7	10.4	293.2	452.2	226.3	283.3	321.4	260.1
Goa	-2.1	-47.3	37.5	328.5	571.1	247	319.4	253.5	377.3
Pondicherry	5.5	-22.9	25.3	170.6	243.8	139.1	185.4	165.1	199.6
Nagaland	18.8	-30	59.7	58.7	96.5	44.8	88.6	37.4	131.3
Karnataka	19.5	-4.2	33.5	102.5	133	89.6	142	123.2	153.1
Delhi	21.7	-7.1	42.6	45.5	60.1	38.6	77.1	48.7	97.7
Assam	23.8	-23.1	54.3	33.8	79.3	19.1	65.7	37.9	83.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24.4	40.7	15.7	88.7	78.9	94.9	134.6	151.9	125.5
Tripura	29.3	4.8	46.3	80.7	90.8	75.7	133.7	100	157
West Bengal	36.3	13.6	50.5	78.2	118.5	59.1	142.9	148.2	139.5
Sikkim	51.9	85.7	39.5	221.5	242.3	211.3	388.5	535.7	334.2
Meghalaya	53.3	3.9	87.2	51.5	83.2	39.5	132.3	90.3	161.1
Tamil Nadu	65.7	29.9	88.8	16.3	6.9	20.5	92.6	38.8	127.5
Kerala	67	-25.8	162.7	227	299	206	446	196	703.7
Chandigarh	76.2	35.7	112.1	9.1	11.6	7.7	92.2	51.5	128.4
Punjab	94.7	134.3	71.4	11.3	9.4	12.9	116.8	156.2	93.6
Arunachal Pradesh	109.5	7.9	176.8	166.2	350	118.6	457.6	385.7	505.3
Himachal Pradesh	110.6	51.3	174	87.6	111.6	73.5	295.2	220	375.3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	153.3	10	440	452.6	627.3	381.5	1300	700	2500
Haryana	158.4	88.7	223.1	99.1	140.3	76.7	414.4	353.4	471
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-12.6	2.1	-20.6	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	71	106.4	55	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	115.4	187.7	84.6	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	159.3	277.5	113.6	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -63% in Bihar to 158% in Haryana. The National average is -6.3%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -69% in Bihar to 134% in Punjab. The National average is -22%.

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -60% in Bihar to 223% in Haryana. The National average is 3.3%.

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from 11.3% in Punjab to 430% in Maharashtra. The National average is 111%.

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from 7% in Tamil Nadu to 708% in Maharashtra. The National average is 162%.

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from 5.1% in Rajasthan to 317% in Maharashtra. The National average is 88%.

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -31% in Rajasthan to 446% in Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is 98%.

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -22% in Rajasthan to 385% in Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is 104%.

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -35% in Rajasthan to 704% in Kerala. The National average is 94%.

DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (15-19 YEARS, RURAL+URBAN)

Table 15 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 15-19 years of age (Rural+Urban).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 15-19 years, Rural+Urban)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -41% in Madhya Pradesh to 13.2% in Kerala. The National average is -16%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -48% in Bihar to 49% in Kerala. The National average is -29%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -39% in Himachal Pradesh to 11.5% in Kerala. The National average is -13%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -27% in Andhra Pradesh to 46% Maharashtra. The National average is -0.2%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -17% in Madhya Pradesh to 164% in Maharashtra. The National average is 8.4%

- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -30% in Andhra Pradesh to 29% in Maharashtra. The National average is -2.4%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -30% in Andhra Pradesh to 38% in Assam. The National average is -17%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -57% in Madhya Pradesh to 117% in Kerala. The National average is -23%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -47% in Madhya Pradesh to 29% in Assam. The National average is -15%.

TABLE 15 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (15-19 YEARS, TOTAL (RURAL+URBAN)), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2001 (15-19 Years, Total, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 Years, Total, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 1991-2011 (15-19 Years, Total, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-16.4	-28.9	-12.5	-0.2	8.4	-2.4	-16.5	-22.9	-14.6
Madhya Pradesh	-40.8	-47.4	-38.1	-14.9	-17	-14.2	-49.6	-56.3	-46.8
Lakshadweep	-39.9	-61.5	-38.1	-29.6	155	-39.3	-57.7	-1.9	-62.4
Himachal Pradesh	-36.6	-25.7	-38.7	5.9	34.3	-0.7	-32.9	-0.2	-39.2
Bihar	-36.1	-48	-31.7	-13	-12.5	-13.1	-44.4	-54.6	-40.7
Uttar Pradesh	-32.4	-44.3	-26.7	-10.2	-13.9	-8.9	-39.3	-52	-33.3
Orissa	-27.4	-29	-27.2	22.7	70.7	15.9	-11	21.2	-15.6
Maharashtra	-19.8	-35.3	-16.9	45.7	163.6	28.8	16.9	70.6	7
Andhra Pradesh	-19.4	-34.5	-17.3	-26.8	5.6	-30.2	-40.9	-30.9	-42.3
Pondicherry	-17.5	-4.7	-18.5	12.6	129.2	2.9	-7.2	118.4	-16.1
Karnataka	-10.2	-7.8	-10.4	15.1	55.2	10.2	3.4	43.1	-1.3
Rajasthan	-4.5	-11	-1.3	-6.5	-11.8	-4.2	-10.7	-21.5	-5.5
Haryana	-4.5	-11.6	-2	-16.4	-8.3	-19	-20.2	-18.9	-20.6
Tamil Nadu	-3.6	17.9	-5.9	-2.2	16.2	-4.7	-5.7	37	-10.2
Gujarat	-0.8	-3.5	0.1	36.3	68.2	26.2	35.2	62.2	26.4
Arunachal Pradesh	-0.7	-8.3	1.2	28.5	51.3	23.1	27.5	38.7	24.6
Assam	1.1	22.6	-1.3	36.4	76.4	30.9	37.9	116.3	29.2
Delhi	3.6	-4.2	6.7	-9.4	-20.1	-5.7	-6.1	-23.5	0.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.8	12.8	2.8	6.9	11	6.4	11	25.3	9.4
West Bengal	4.6	7.1	4.3	24.2	73.5	18.1	29.9	85.8	23.2
Tripura	5.8	33.8	3.3	40.6	105.8	33	48.7	175.3	37.4
Punjab	9.7	16.7	7.1	4.1	10.2	1.6	14.2	28.6	8.8
Kerala	13.2	49.4	11.5	-14.2	45.5	-18	-2.8	117.3	-8.6
Manipur	14.4	17.7	13.7	48.6	91.8	39	70	125.7	58.1
Meghalaya	24.4	14.2	26.4	57.7	92	51.8	96.2	119.2	91.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	26	33.1	23.7	34.6	44.2	31.2	69.6	91.9	62.3
Mizoram	38.3	38.4	38.3	34.7	68.1	27.6	86.3	132.6	76.5
Sikkim	39.3	54.4	36	11.3	23.4	8.4	55.1	90.6	47.3
Chandigarh	44.4	54.8	39.1	-21.8	-39.1	-12.2	12.8	-5.8	22.2
Goa	48.1	28.4	52.9	64.2	144.4	47.6	143.1	213.9	125.7
Daman & Diu	71.6	411.4	21.4	68.5	70.8	67.1	189.1	773.3	102.8
Nagaland	95.5	93	96.2	1.3	8	-0.3	98.1	108.4	95.5
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	-9.2	-12.4	-8.3	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-14.7	-3.9	-18.3	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-0.1	4.2	-1.1	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-0.9	23.5	-5.4	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

> DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (15-19 YEARS, RURAL)

Table 16 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 15-19 years of age (Rural).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 15-19 years, Rural)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -41.3% in Madhya Pradesh to 15% in Kerala. The National average is -18%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -48% in Maharashtra to 44% in Kerala. The National average is -32%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -41% in Himachal Pradesh to 13% in Kerala. The National average is -14%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -39% in Kerala to 40% in Maharashtra. The National average is -7%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -23% in Madhya Pradesh to 187% in Maharashtra. The National average is -2.1%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -42% in Kerala to 31% in Assam. The National average is -8.3%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -52% in Madhya Pradesh to 35.1% in Assam. The National average is -24%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -60% in Madhya Pradesh to 117% in Assam. The National average is -33%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -49% in Madhya Pradesh to 26.3% in Assam. The National average is -21%.

> DGR OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN INDIA (15-19 YEARS, URBAN)

Table 17 presents the DGR for married children and adolescents between 15-19 years of age (Urban).

The following emerge as noteworthy trends from the analysis of DGR over last 3 Indian Census Rounds (1991,2001 and 2011).

Trends in DGR (Married Children & Adolescents 15-19 years, Urban)

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys + Girls) varies from -51% in Madhya Pradesh to 84% in Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is -5%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Boys) varies from -60% in Bihar to 106% in Himachal Pradesh. The National average is -10%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2001 (Girls) varies from -48% in Bihar to 85% in Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is -4%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -13% in Jammu & Kashmir to 82% in Gujarat. The National average is 31%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Boys) varies from -3.1% in Jammu and Kashmir to 176% in Kerala. The National average is 64%
- Among major states, DGR over 2001-2011 (Girls) varies from -16% in Jammu & Kashmir to 73% in Kerala. The National average is 24%
- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys + Girls) varies from -38% in Bihar to 163% in

TABLE 16 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (15-19 YEARS, RURAL), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 Years, Rural, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 Years, Rural, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 Years, Rural, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-18.4	-31.5	-14.2	-7	-2.1	-8.3	-24.2	-33	-21.3
Madhya Pradesh	-41.3	-47.7	-38.5	-18.6	-23.1	-16.9	-52.2	-59.8	-48.9
Himachal Pradesh	-39.2	-32.7	-40.5	4.6	36.9	-2.3	-36.4	-7.8	-41.9
Delhi	-38.8	-45.2	-36.6	-66.4	-69.8	-65.3	-79.4	-83.4	-78
Bihar	-34.9	-47.2	-30.3	-15.5	-16.2	-15.3	-44.9	-55.8	-40.9
Uttar Pradesh	-33	-45.1	-27	-16.1	-21.4	-14.1	-43.8	-56.9	-37.3
Orissa	-29.6	-32.3	-29.2	19.3	67.2	12.7	-16.1	13.2	-20.3
Pondicherry	-28.4	-32.8	-28.1	14.5	164.1	4.6	-18	77.4	-24.8
Maharashtra	-27.2	-48.3	-23.7	40.3	186.6	23.9	2.2	48.3	-5.4
Andhra Pradesh	-20.1	-39.5	-17.3	-35.2	-11.3	-37.7	-48.2	-46.3	-48.5
Tamil Nadu	-17	-9.5	-17.8	-10.6	11.2	-13.2	-25.8	0.6	-28.7
Karnataka	-15.2	-17.4	-14.9	5.9	34.6	2.4	-10.2	11.1	-12.8
Arunachal Pradesh	-11.8	-18.8	-10	24.4	46.9	19	9.7	19.4	7.2
Haryana	-10	-17.6	-7.2	-24.9	-18.6	-27	-32.4	-33	-32.2
Gujarat	-3.7	-7.4	-2.4	19.7	40.3	12.7	15.2	29.9	10.1
Rajasthan	-2.5	-8.9	0.6	-8	-13.7	-5.4	-10.3	-21.4	-4.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-2.4	-1.5	-2.5	1.5	-4.7	2.2	-0.9	-6.2	-0.3
Lakshadweep	-2.1	-26.3	0	-73.2	-14.3	-77	-73.7	-36.8	-77
Punjab	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	1.7	14.8	-3.2	0.4	13.3	-4.4
Assam	-1	21.6	-3.4	36.5	78.6	30.8	35.1	117.3	26.3
West Bengal	3.4	5.8	3.1	18	67.2	12.3	22	76.9	15.8
Tripura	4.1	31.2	1.6	31.4	98.4	23.5	36.8	160.3	25.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.2	5.7	9	4.4	16.6	0.4	12.9	23.3	9.5
Chandigarh	11.4	22.1	3.6	-81.2	-88.8	-74.6	-79.1	-86.4	-73.7
Goa	12.2	-0.8	15.3	53.5	131.6	37.5	72.2	129.7	58.5
Kerala	14.7	43.5	13.3	-39.3	2.6	-41.9	-30.4	47.3	-34.2
Manipur	19.7	21.4	19.3	38.1	77.3	29.5	65.3	115.4	54.5
Meghalaya	22.6	11.5	24.7	63.6	100.5	57.4	100.6	123.5	96.3
Sikkim	38.6	54.2	35.4	-1.6	12.1	-4.8	36.5	72.9	28.9
Mizoram	44.8	26.9	49.1	39	75.2	31.5	101.2	122.2	96.1
Nagaland	95.1	85.4	97.8	-6.9	-2.2	-8.1	81.6	81.3	81.7
Daman & Diu	141.9	708.2	53.8	-63.9	-82.8	-48.4	-12.6	39.3	-20.7
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-15.2	-4.1	-18.8	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	-14.6	-20.2	-13.1	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-10.5	11.3	-14.1	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	-5.3	-4.3	-5.6	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

TABLE 17 : STATE-WISE DECADAL GROWTH RATE (15-19 YEARS, URBAN), CENSUS 1991-2011

STATE/ UT	Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 years, Urban, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 years, Urban, %)			Decadal Growth Rate 2001-2011 (15-19 years, Urban, %)		
	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL	M	F
INDIA	-5.3	-10.1	-4.2	30.8	64.2	23.7	23.9	47.6	18.5
Lakshwadeep	-60.5	-81.8	-58.8	29.2	550	10.3	-49	18.2	-54.5
Bihar	-50.6	-59.8	-47.9	25.8	54.3	19.3	-37.8	-38	-37.8
Madhya Pradesh	-37.7	-45	-35.6	6.4	33	-0.1	-33.7	-26.8	-35.7
Uttar Pradesh	-27.3	-34.8	-24.8	37.8	63.3	30.7	0.3	6.4	-1.7
Andhra Pradesh	-16.6	-8	-17.5	5.6	65	-1.2	-11.9	51.9	-18.4
Daman & Diu	-16.3	0	-18.5	545.7	1790.9	335	440.8	1790.9	254.5
Rajasthan	-15.1	-24.9	-11.3	2.8	3.4	2.7	-12.7	-22.4	-8.9
Pondicherry	-10.3	13.9	-12	11.6	115.5	2	0	145.6	-10.3
Orissa	-6.3	3.2	-7.6	47.2	93.4	40	38	99.5	29.4
Maharashtra	-3.2	-13.1	-1	54.9	140.2	37.7	49.9	108.7	36.4
Manipur	0.4	7.5	-1.1	81.6	136.1	69.2	82.3	153.7	67.4
Karnataka	5.3	29.7	2.9	37.9	106.5	29.5	45.2	167.7	33.2
Gujarat	8.1	12	7.1	81.8	160.6	61.2	96.5	191.9	72.7
Kerala	8.2	71	5.2	80.1	175.9	72.8	94.8	371.8	81.8
West Bengal	10.4	11.9	10.1	52.4	94.2	45.6	68.2	117.3	60.3
Delhi	11.4	2.7	14.8	-3.7	-15.6	0.5	7.3	-13.3	15.4
Tripura	17.5	55.1	14.6	98	157.4	91.9	132.8	299.4	120
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.5	58.1	16.7	18.9	41.8	15.7	43.3	124.2	35.1
Himachal Pradesh	23	106.3	2.8	20.4	18.4	21.4	48.1	144.2	24.8
Assam	26.7	30.9	26	35.9	58.8	32	72.2	107.9	66.4
Tamil Nadu	28.5	85.3	22.6	10.7	22.1	8.9	42.3	126.2	33.6
Mizoram	30.7	56.1	26.3	29	59.3	22.4	68.7	148.6	54.6
Haryana	32.1	33.6	31.7	22.4	39.4	16.9	61.7	86.3	53.9
Meghalaya	34.9	27.9	36.4	26.8	54.1	21.3	71.1	97.1	65.5
Punjab	39.6	63.9	30.2	8.7	2.9	11.5	51.8	68.6	45.2
Sikkim	46.3	56	43.2	148.2	112.7	160.5	263	231.9	273
Chandigarh	52.4	65.6	46.4	-11.2	-27.1	-3.1	35.3	20.7	41.9
Arunachal Pradesh	83.6	77.5	85.1	43.4	67.7	37.7	163.2	197.7	154.9
Goa	84.8	56.8	91.9	70.8	152.3	53.9	215.7	295.8	195.3
Nagaland	96.9	129	91	29.3	47	25.3	154.6	236.6	139.4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	315.1	524.2	254	162.5	128.2	180.3	989.7	1324.2	892
Jammu & Kashmir	DNA	DNA	DNA	-12.7	-3.1	-16.3	DNA	DNA	DNA
Chhattisgarh	DNA	DNA	DNA	27.1	56.3	21.7	DNA	DNA	DNA
Uttarakhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	46.3	64.7	41.4	DNA	DNA	DNA
Jharkhand	DNA	DNA	DNA	36.2	71.8	29.2	DNA	DNA	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is 24%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Boys) varies from -38% in Bihar to 372% in Kerala. The National average is 48%

- Among major states, DGR over 1991-2011 (Girls) varies from -38% in Bihar to 82% in Kerala. The National average is 19%.

CHILD MARRIAGE AND OTHER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Child marriage is not an independent and isolated occurrence. There are multiple drivers both at the system and community levels that lead to marriage of both boys and girls before the legal age. There exist both push and pull factors for child marriage, and likewise, child marriage influences and is influenced by a host of factors. Some of the determinants and impacts of child marriage are discussed in Section 1 and 4 of the report. Poverty, lack of education, cultural practices, etc., are some of the causal factors leading to child marriages, as discussed in Section 1. These are examined through data in Section 4 of this report. Section 1 also discusses that child marriage in turn leads to the strengthening of the very circumstances that foster it, leading to a vicious cycle of events and intergenerational detrimental effects. For instance, child marriage leads to further intergenerational poverty through lack of opportunities for education and gainful employment, malnutrition of married girls and their children, disempowerment and gender discrimination, among others.

It is therefore, useful to examine child marriage in the context of other socio-economic indicators. This sub-section attempts a state-wise examination of the occurrence of child marriage against the backdrop of relevant development indicators of the states. This enables a context-specific inquiry into the occurrence of child marriages in states and also provides valuable insights into both the causal factors and probable impacts induced by child marriages.

The following developmental indicators have been chosen for this analysis. Please refer Section 2 for the Operational Definitions of each of these indicators.

- **Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Boys and Girls at Higher Secondary Level (U-DISE 2106-17[11])**: Data on enrolment indicates that with every successive level of education, the enrolment of children reduces. The latest available report on School Education from U-DISE 2016-17 indicates that Gross Enrolment at Primary level is 95.12. This roughly means that 95.12 percent of the eligible population is enrolled in Primary Education (Classes I to V). The GER at Upper Primary (Classes VI to VIII), Secondary (Classes IX and X) and Higher Secondary (Classes XI to XII) levels are 90.73, 79.35 and 55.4 respectively. While a significant limitation of GER is that it does not adjust for age-appropriateness in education, it is a suitable indicator for this exercise since the objective is to assess what percentage of the population of interest is in school. GER at Higher Secondary Level has been chosen i.e., which gives the gross enrolment of children aged 16+ and 17+ in Classes XI and XII. Child marriage directly impacts school-attendance and education of children. Lack of access to quality schooling and affordability issues are powerful drivers for child marriage as discussed in Section 1. UDISE 2016-17 data indicates that with higher education levels, the number of schools significantly reduces. Only around 15% of schools in India have secondary education classes, and less than 10% have higher secondary education classes.

11 MHRD and NUEPA (2017), UDISE-2016-17: School Education in India, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, India.

- **Anaemia among Adolescents between 10-19 years (Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey 2016-18[12])**: Anaemia in India is a severe public health problem especially among women, adolescent girls and young children. The CNNS survey 2016-18 estimated anaemia levels in children and adolescents using Beckman coulter/ Photometric estimation method[13]. Girls who marry early have a higher likelihood of suffering from food insecurity, malnutrition and consequent micronutrient deficiencies such as anaemia. These are both causes and consequences of child marriage as established in Section 1. Poverty and the resultant food insecurity can lead to early marriages of girls to lessen the financial burden of households. Girls who marry early often have limited agency in making significant decisions about their own health and nutrition, perpetuating malnutrition.

- **Maternal Mortality Rate from Sample Registration System, RGI Census (2016-18)[14]**: Maternal mortality in a region is a measure of reproductive health of women in the area. Many women in the reproductive age-span die due to complications during and following pregnancy and childbirth or abortion. This indicator reflects both the health of expectant and new mothers as well as the status of health services and healthcare in a region.

- **Infant Mortality Rate and Neonatal Mortality Rate from Sample Registration System, RGI Census (2016-18)[15]**: The infant mortality rate plays an important role in health planning and is an important indicator of the overall physical health. High infant mortality rates are generally indicative of unmet human health care needs. The first 28 days of a child's life (also called the neonatal period) are most critical for survival, and more than 70% of the infant deaths occur in this period. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) directly reflects the quality of maternal and new-born care in a state/ region. The link between child marriages and negative pregnancy and child health outcomes is well-established in literature. NFHS 4 2015-16 data indicates that the all negative pregnancy outcomes (miscarriages, still births, abortions etc) are the higher among girls between 15-19 years, in comparison to women between 20-29 years.

- **Percentage of working children between 10-19 years from Census (2011)[16]**: It is also useful to understand the extent of participation of children and adolescents in the workforce. The Indian Census defines 'Work' as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. Participation in labour force is one of the main reasons for dropout of children from schools. Census 2011 data shows that with increasing age of child population in India, the proportion of children

12 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India, UNICEF and Population Council. 2019. Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) National Report. New Delhi.

13 Ibid – Please refer the publication for more details. Any anaemia is indicated by haemoglobin levels of <11.5g/dl and <12g/dl for children between 5-11 years and 12-14 years respectively. For adolescents aged 15-19 years, it is indicated by haemoglobin levels of <12 g/dl and <13 g/dl for girls and boys respectively.

14 MMR Bulletin, Census of India, (2016-18), Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

15 SRS Statistical Report, Estimates of Mortality Indicators, Census of India, (2016-18), Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

16 Census of India, (2011), Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

TABLE 18 : SELECT DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF STATES

STATE / UT	Married population (10-19 years)	GER , Higher Secondary Education			Working Population	Rate of Crime Against Children	NMR	IMR	% Change in IMR	MMR	Adolescents aged 10–19 years classified as having any Anaemia
SOURCE	Census 2011	UDISE-2016-17			Census 2011	NCRB 2019	SRS 2016 -18		SRS 2006-08 & 2016-18	MMR Bulletin Census 2016-18	CNNS Survey 2016-18
		Boys	Girls	Total	(10-19 years, Total)						
India	6.8	55	56	55	10.6	33.2	23	32	-40.3	113	28.4
Rajasthan	10.4	66	54	60	14	25.9	26	37	-40.1	164	26
West Bengal	9.1	47	55	51	10.5	21.4	16	22	-36.1	98	45.5
Gujarat	8	45	42	43	12.6	22.7	19	28	-43.3	75	33.4
Maharashtra	7.7	72	70	71	10.3	51.8	13	19	-44.2	46	28.3
Madhya Pradesh	7.5	48	46	47	12.7	63.3	35	48	-34.5	173	21.2
Jharkhand	7.4	36	38	37	11.5	12.7	21	30	-38.5	71	34
Bihar	7.3	28	29	29	8.4	20.8	25	32	-39.3	149	28.1
Assam	6.9	38	41	40	11.1	55.6	21	41	-34.3	215	36.9
Andhra Pradesh	6.8	59	63	61	12.4	32.7	21	29	-44.1	65	21.7
Karnataka	6.8	39	45	42	12.9	32.2	16	23	-48.4	92	17.2
Haryana	6.2	61	60	61	7.3	55.2	22	30	-44.4	91	29.9
Sikkim	6	57	71	64	16.9	80.3	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	25.8
Uttar Pradesh	6	60	57	59	9.6	21.4	32	43	-38.3	197	31.6
Meghalaya	5.9	38	43	41	12.8	37.8	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	31.8
Goa	5.6	72	86	79	9.2	32.1	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	13.6
Arunachal Pradesh	5.5	51	52	51	10	32.7	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	26.4
Odisha	5	41	39	40	12.6	49.9	31	40	-41.7	150	29.5
Tamil Nadu	5	76	93	84	8.7	20.5	10	15	-53.3	60	16.4
Chhattisgarh	4.9	37	41	38	14.3	56.4	29	41	-33.1	159	31.2
Punjab	4.6	71	74	73	9.5	29.9	13	20	-51.3	129	25.9
Mizoram	4.4	52	57	55	11.2	33.7	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	17.9
Manipur	4	66	62	64	11.4	15.4	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	10.5
Kerala	3.9	87	80	84	3.1	50.9	5	7	-32.1	43	9.1
Himachal Pradesh	3.7	91	93	92	17.5	34.6	13	19	-52.8	DNA	16.2
Uttarakhand	3.7	75	79	77	9.4	31.5	22	31	-25.3	99	15.7
Jammu & Kashmir	3.6	55	50	53	8.4	10.5	17	22	-54.5	DNA	15.8
Nagaland	3.4	36	37	36	20.9	8.8	DNA	DNA	DNA	DNA	8.4
NCT Of Delhi	3.4	69	80	74	4.7	139	10	13	-56.5	DNA	29.2
UNION TERRITORIES											
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	48	56	52	15.2	41.7	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	DNA
Daman & Diu	6	26	52	34	22.4	47.3	DNA	DNA	DNA	197	DNA
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	4.8	70	76	73	6.3		DNA	DNA	DNA	0	0
Puducherry	4.1	64	87	74	3.9	112.5	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	DNA
Chandigarh	3.3	80	87	83	7.8	66	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	0
Lakshadweep	3.1	93	102	98	2	144.4	DNA	DNA	DNA	0	DNA

Critical Status | High Medium Low

working and getting married increases, while the school attendance drops significantly. Specifically in the age-group of 15-19 years, 22% of the children are working, 11% are married and less than 60% are in school (Census 2011, UDISE 2016-17).

- **Rate of Crime Against Children from National Crime Records Bureau (2019)**[17]: The rate of crime against children in a specific area/ state is a population-adjusted figure that indicates the general level of Law and Order in the region. However, the increased registration in crime may be on account of increased reporting or some specific police initiatives launched such as provision of better citizen centric services like e-portals for reporting crime online, women help-desks at Police Station etc. Nonetheless, the crime rate reflects the level of lawfulness and protection assured to the population by the State. It is also noteworthy than less than 400 cases of child marriages were recorded in NCRB 2019. Child marriages increase the likelihood of exposure to abuse, harassment and exploitation such as domestic violence, intimate partner violence, spousal violence etc, as discussed in the introduction section.

- Table 18 gives a snapshot of the state-wise status of all the indicators, as described above. Data on Union Territories (UT) is given separately because many of the indicators were not available for UTs so they could not be included in the analysis, NCT of Delhi has been treated as a state.

- From table 18, some apparent inferences may be drawn.

- Existing literature has demonstrated that child marriage has a detrimental impact on education and school attendance (Please see Section 1 for details). For 18 out of the 28 states, we see that girls' enrolment in higher secondary education is comparable or higher than that of boys; nevertheless it should be noted as education level increases, girl's dropout rate is higher than that of boys in Upper Primary education and increases from 6 percent in elementary education to 20 percent in secondary education (UDISE 2016-17). Among the 10 states where GER of boys is higher than that of girls, 4 are among the high critical states for child marriage (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh). The state having the highest such differential between girls' and boys' enrolment is Rajasthan, which also has the largest percentage of married girls. Rajasthan and Maharashtra account for nearly 20% of all married children and adolescents in India.

- Nagaland, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan are the five major states with the highest work participation of children (10-19 years). Out of these, three are high or medium critical for child marriages in India.

- There are 12 states in India which have a high rate of crime against children compared to the National average. Among these, three are high critical states for child marriage – Assam, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. However, 4 out of the top 5 states which have the highest rate of crime against children (NCT of Delhi, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram) are medium/ low critical states for child marriage. Only 3 out of the 10 states with the highest percentage of married children (Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Assam) have a higher than average rate of crimes against children, rest are below the national average.

- There are 8 states which have a higher Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) compared to national average (Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Bihar

17 NCRB, (2019), Crime in India 2019 Statistics, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, India

and Punjab). It is noteworthy that none of these states are low critical states for child marriage. Assam, MP, Rajasthan and Bihar are therefore high critical for both child marriage and MMR. Child Marriage has been closely linked with increase in MMR (Please refer Section 1), and young mothers have a greater likelihood of dying during child birth than older women.

- The states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Chhattisgarh are among the top 4 states in India for both NMR and IMR. Rajasthan and Assam are also in the top states for IMR and NMR respectively. Three out of these states are among the most critical for child marriages in India (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Assam) suggesting a link between child marriages and deaths of new-borns and infants. There is an abundance of existing literature and statistics that establish that child marriage is strongly correlated with negative pregnancy outcomes (Refer Section 1)

- West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam and Gujarat are the states with the highest anaemia among adolescents and it is noteworthy that all these states are high-critical states for child marriage, suggesting a possible link between child marriage and adolescent malnutrition. It is also important to note that none of the 10 states/UTs with the lowest levels of anaemia among adolescents are high-critical for child marriage.

The above exercise is meant as a placement of the occurrence of child marriages in the backdrop of other relevant development indicators to understand the nature of possible linkages. From this we can safely conclude that prima facie states that have high percentages of married children also fare poorly in indicators that are linked to established detrimental outcomes.

DISTRICT-WISE TRENDS IN CHILD MARRIAGES

India currently has over 700 districts, many of which were formed in the last 10 years. The latest available round of Indian Census (2011) records the details of child and adolescent marriages in 637 districts, some of which have been sub-divided into multiple districts subsequently. The inter district-status of married children varies widely in India. The 2011 Census round shows that among early adolescents (10-14 years), the percentage of married children varies from 0.64 to 10.33 percent, and among 15-19 years, it varies from 3.35 to 38.02 percent. In the 2001 round of the Indian Census, among early adolescents (10-14 years), the percentage of married children varied from 0.14 to 18.77 percent, and among 15-19 years, it varied from 3.35 to 38.2 percent.

While a detailed, comprehensive analysis of the trends of each district is beyond the scope of this report, the figures below indicate the district-wise child and adolescent marriage burden of each district from the 2001 and 2011 Indian Census rounds. For clarity and to serve different possible uses of the data, these heat maps distribute the burden age and gender-wise.

The districts are classified into 5 criticality parameters – 'Very High', 'High', 'Medium', 'Low' and 'Very Low' based on percentage population of married children, which was chosen since it is population adjusted indicator. Since the number of districts is large (600+), it was ascertained that three categories would be an insufficient distribution of the burden. Accordingly, the following classification was arrived at:

- Very High - Districts with the highest burden i.e., which rank 512 out of 640 on percentage population of married children

- High - Districts which rank between 384-511

on percentage population of married children

- Medium - Districts which rank between 256-383 on percentage population of married children

- Low - Districts which rank between 128-255 on percentage population of married children

- Very Low - Districts whose rank is 127 or lower on percentage population of married children

The district-wise burden by age-group and gender (2011) is given is Annexure I and II respectively for reference. As established in the above sections, percentage of married child population varies significantly with gender and age-groups. Therefore, a total of 12 heat-maps have been created, classified by age-group and gender, as shown below.

It is seen that districts bear a varying burden of child marriages, and the criticality of districts is thrown up by the above maps with respect to age and gender. The following are the notable points with respect to district-wise criticality. Please refer Annexures I and II for the district-wise percentage populations of married children (2011).

Data from the 2001 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population among districts of major states for children between 10-14 years ranged from 0.35 percent in Bhandara, Maharashtra to 19 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. For the 2011 Census round, for children between 10-14 years of age, it ranged from 0.8 percent in Champawat, Uttarakhand to 10.3 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

During the 2001 Census round, burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranged from 2.25 percent in Udupi, Karnataka to 48 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. In 2011 round, the burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranges from 3.35 percent in Una, Gujarat to 38 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan.

MAP KEYS

Very High - Districts which rank 512 or higher out of 640

High - Districts which rank between 384-511 out of 640

Medium - Districts which rank between 256-383 out of 640

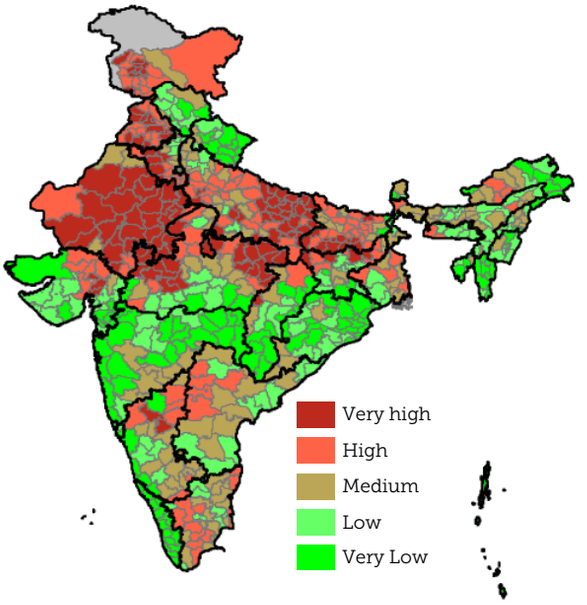
Low - Districts which rank between 128-255 out of 640

Very Low - Districts which rank 127 or lower out of 640

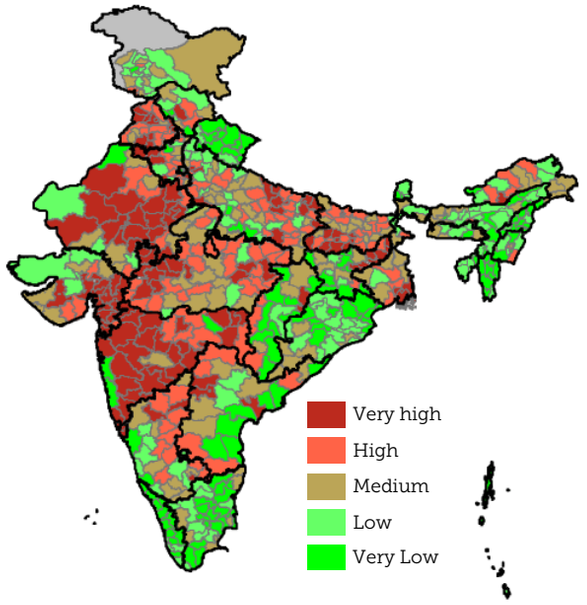
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, TOTAL)

FIGURE 9 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, TOTAL)

District-wise Percentage of Married Adolescent Population, (10-14 years, Total, 2001)



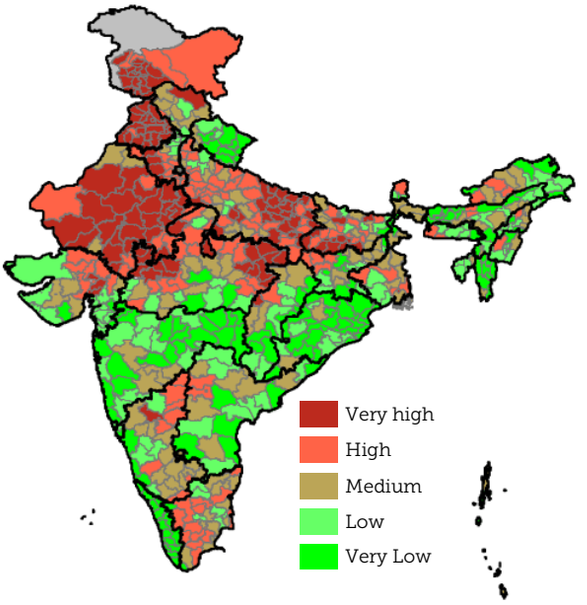
District-wise Percentage of Married Adolescent Population, (10-14 years, Total, 2011)



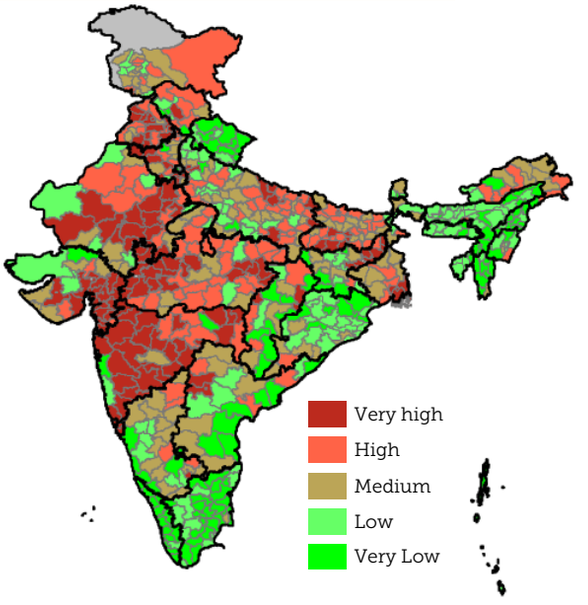
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, MALE)

FIGURE 10 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, MALE)

District-wise Percentage of Married Adolescent Population (10-14 years, Male, 2001)

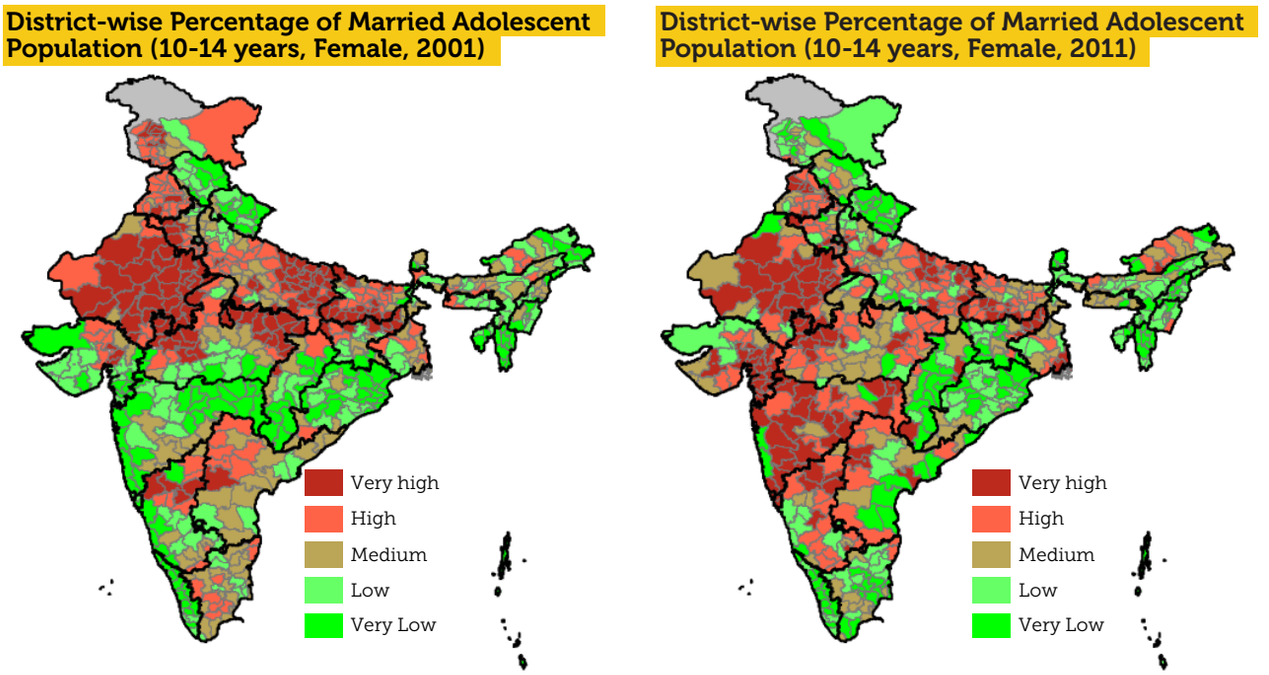


District-wise Percentage of Married Adolescent Population (10-14 years, Male, 2011)



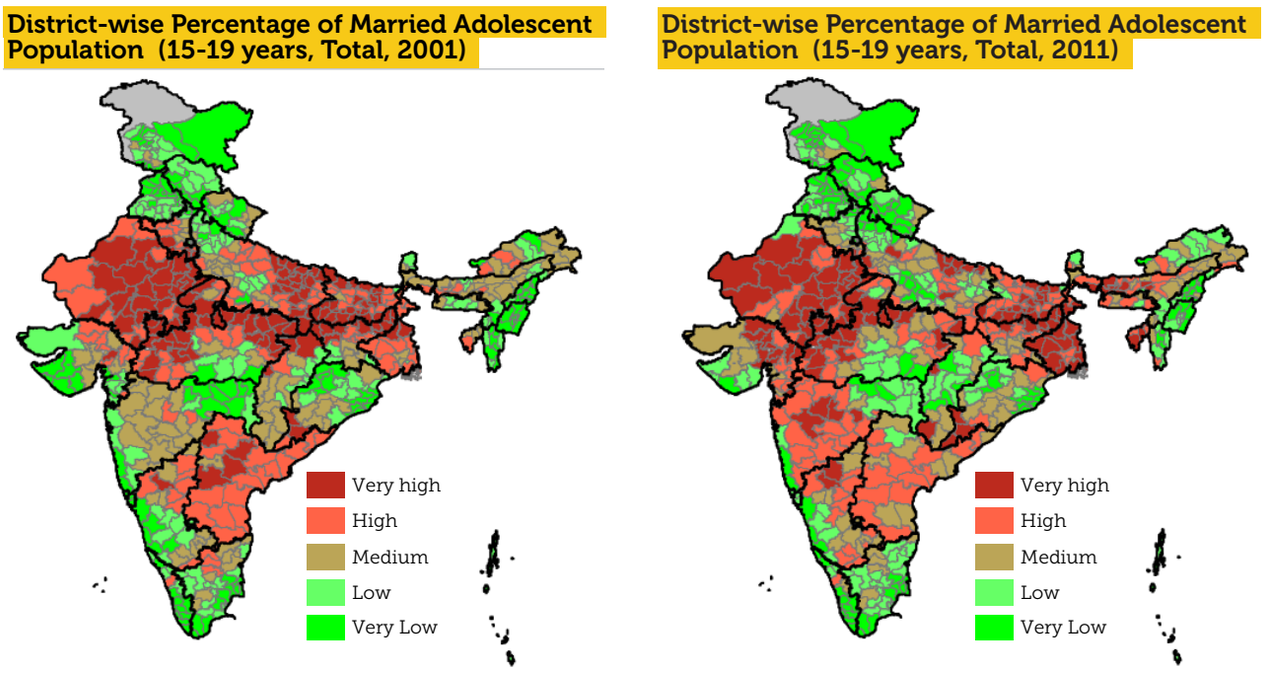
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, FEMALE)

FIGURE 11 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENT OF MARRIED CHILDREN (10-14 YEARS, FEMALE)



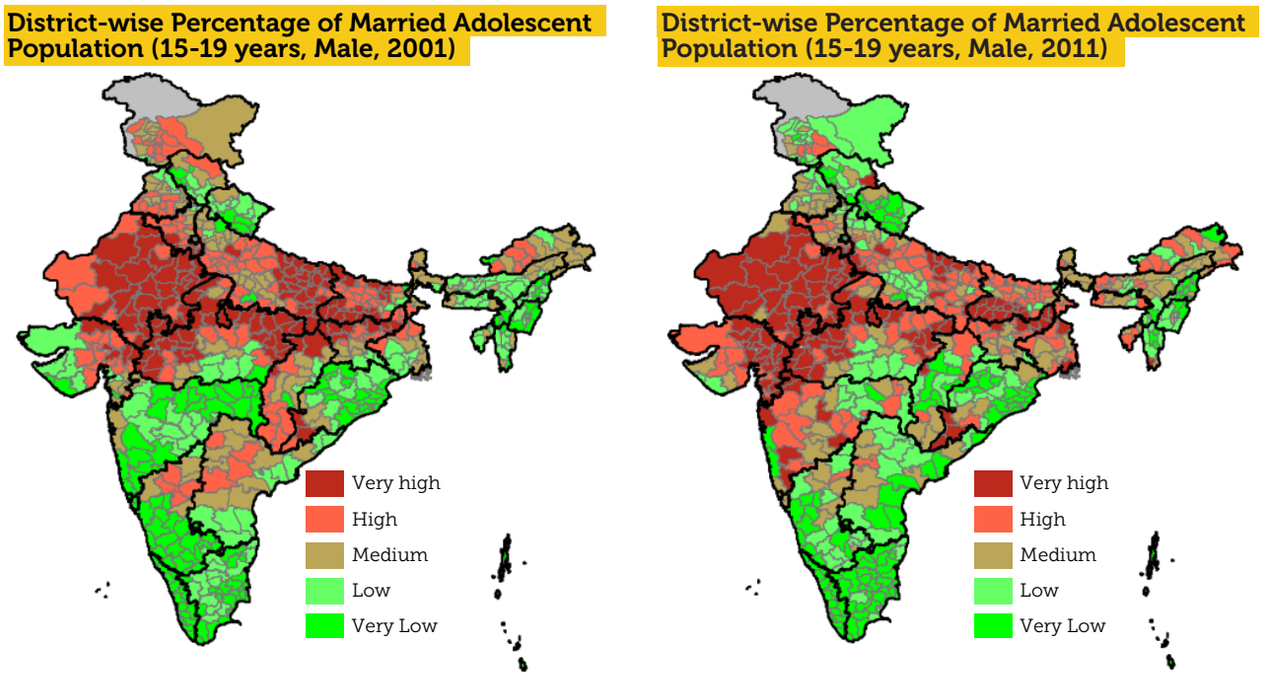
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19 YEARS, TOTAL)

FIGURE 12 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19, TOTAL)



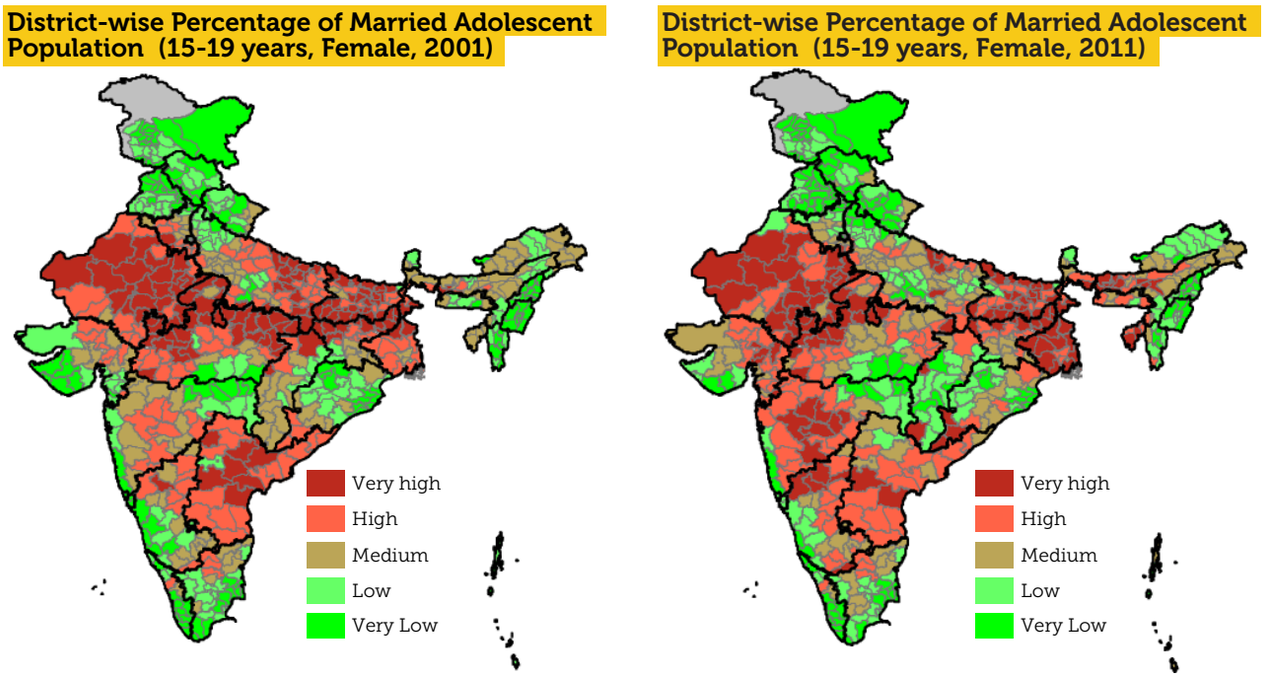
DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19 YEARS, MALE)

FIGURE 13 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19, MALE)



DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19 YEARS, FEMALE)

FIGURE 14 - DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN (15-19 YEARS, FEMALE)



SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA

Section 4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CHILD MARRIAGE IN INDIA

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS) collects a wealth of indicators on various demographic, socio-economic and familial aspects of adolescents, men and women in India. The focus of the current analysis is 2, 59,627 ever married women with whom the interviews were conducted during NFHS-IV. From the survey data, it was possible to examine possible determinants of girl child and adolescent girls' marriages in India, and derive insights on causality.

To this end, age of the women at marriage is correlated with selected socio demographic factors such as education, wealth status, and age of their spouse, spouse's education, and location of the women etc, to examine associations between variables. One dichotomous variable was created based on age of the woman at marriage i.e. 1) Women married before the age of 18 years were categorised as MB18Y and those who married later after 18 years were termed as MA18Y.

Chi-square tests[18] were conducted and variables with significant association were put into a logistic regression model to find out relevant associations. It emerged that the following determinants were significant predictor variables:

- Education and Literacy Level of the woman
- Husband's education
- Economic Status of the Family (Standard of Living Index)
- Residence (urban/rural)
- Region of domicile
- Religion and Caste

The results are described in detail below.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MARRIED CHILDREN IN INDIA

CURRENT AGE

Among the ever married women, about a quarter of the women in the sample were 23 years of age and nearly eight out of every ten women were below the age of 30 years. The mean and the median ages of the women were 27.18 years and 26 years respectively.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

The mean age at marriage was 18.69 years and the median 18 years. About 27 percent were married before the age of 16 years and 73 percent by 20 years. Nearly four out of every ten women in India were married before the age of 18 years (39%) and 52 percent before 19 years.

EDUCATION

Almost a third of the sample has no education. Of the remaining, nearly 60 percent had completed secondary education. Urban women are better educated than their rural counterparts.

18 Chi Square test commonly known as 2 test is used to evaluate Tests of Independence when using a cross tabulation (also known as a bivariate table). The Test of Independence assesses whether an association exists between the two variables

While 20 percent of the former had completed high school, the corresponding figure among the latter is only 6 percent.

LITERACY

NFHS collects information about reading by asking responding women to read a standard literacy testing card. Based on that more than a third of the ever married women (36%) could not read the card (unable to read); 58 percent were able to read whole sentences and the remaining 6 percent were able to read only partially. Illiteracy rates in among rural married women were twice that of the urban women (40% and 20% respectively).

RELIGION

73 percent of the ever married women were Hindus; 16 percent Muslims, 8 percent Christians and the remaining 3 percent were from other religions.

STATE

More than half of the sample was from the following six states in the order of volume: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

The mean number of children among the women in the sample was 2.57.

AGE AT THE BIRTH OF CHILD

About 22 percent of the women gave birth to their first child before the age of 19 years and 78 percent before the age of 24 years. Interestingly the difference in the mean and median age at the birth of their first child between rural and urban women was only one year.

EDUCATION AND LITERACY LEVEL OF THE WOMAN

A statistically strong association was found between the education of the woman and her age at marriage. More than half of the women who were uneducated married before the age of 18 years (53%) compared with only a third of those who were educated (OR, 2.297; 95% CI, 2.258- 2.336). So, uneducated women are nearly two and half times more likely to be

TABLE 19 - MB18Y AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF WOMEN

Educational Level	MB18Y						P Value	Sig
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
No education	37245	47%	42160	53%	79405	31%	18786.546	0
Primary	19393	52%	18002	48%	37395	15%		
Total	155915	61%	100645	39%	256560	100%		

TABLE 20 - MB18Y AND LITERACY LEVELS OF THE WOMEN

Literacy Levels	MB18Y						P Value	Sig
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Cannot read at all	42468	47%	47312	53%	89780	35%	12608.437	0
Able to read only parts of a sentence	8931	53%	7936	47%	16867	7%		
Able to read whole sentences	103722	70%	44378	30%	148100	58%		
Total	155121	61%	99626	39%	254747	100%		

married before the age of 18 years than their educated counterparts.

Likewise, women who are illiterate tend to marry earlier than those who are literate. More than half of the illiterate women (53%) married before 18 years compared with less than a third of those who are either fully literate or semi-literate (OR, 2.399; 95% CI, 2.359- 2.439).

HUSBAND'S EDUCATION

Strong association was found between a man's education and age of his wife at marriage. Nearly half of the men without education (49%) married women who were 18 years of age or younger. The corresponding figure among men with some education was 35%. Moreover, more women who married at a younger age have spouses who are uneducated compared with the women who married later on. Nearly a quarter of the women (24%) who married before the age of 18 years married men who were uneducated compared with only 15% who married after the age of 18 years.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY (STANDARD OF LIVING INDEX)

In the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), a standard of living index (SLI) has been developed to measure the household standards based on House type, Toilet facility, source of lighting, main fuel for cooking, source of drinking water, Separate room for cooking, ownership of house, ownership of agricultural land, ownership of livestock, ownership of goods (e.g. Tractor, Scooter, Motorcycle, Telephone, Refrigerator, Television, Cycle, Electric fan, Sewing machine, Water pump, bullock cart, thresher, pressure cooker, chair, bed, clock, watch etc).

TABLE 21 - MB18Y AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HUSBAND

If married before the age of 18 by education of the husband								
Educational Level of Husband	**MB18Y**						**P Value**	**Sig**
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Husband is Not Educated	4092	51%	3962	49%	8054	18%	591.15	0
Husband is Educated	23921	65%	12723	35%	36644	82%		
Total	28013	61%	100645	39%	44698	100%		

TABLE 22 - MB18Y AND SLI

Standard of Living Index	**MB18Y**						**P Value**	**Sig**
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Poor SLI	63747	50%	64291	50%	128038	50%	12934.603	0
Not Poor SLI	92168	72%	36354	28%	128522	50%		
Total	155915	61%	100645	39%	256560	100%		

Half of the women in the sample who are from poor SLI belonged to MB18Y (Married before 18 years) category compared to only 28 percent of the women who belonged to higher SLI (OR, 2.557; 95% CI, 2.515 - 2.599).

TYPE OF RESIDENCE

Women belonging to families living in rural household at the time of the survey were more likely than their urban counterparts to marry early. About 43 percent of the women from the former group and 28% from the latter group reported being married before they completed 18 years.

REGION OF DOMICILE

The sample was grouped into the following five regions: North, South, East, West, Central and North-Eastern. A one-way analysis of variance was conducted to evaluate if age at marriage differed depending by the region in which women lived17. Statistically significant differences were evident between the different regions with regards age of women at marriage. The ANOVA was significant F (5, 256006) = 2191.3, p = .000. The mean age at marriage was lowest among women from Eastern India which was 17.84 years followed by women from Central India which was 18 years. North Eastern women had the highest mean age of 20.13 years followed by South Indian women (19.74 years).

RELIGION AND CASTE

Nearly four out of every ten Muslim or Hindu women were married before the age of 18 years. There was not much difference in the proportion of Hindu or Muslim women who were married. However, women belonging to other religions were less likely to be married before 18 years. About 41 percent of the Hindu or Muslim women were married by 18 years of age compared with about less than a quarter

TABLE 23 - MB18Y AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE OF WOMEN

Location of Residence	MB18Y						P Value	Sig
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Rural	112287	57%	83419	43%	195706	76%	3991.534	0
Urban	43628	72%	17226	28%	60854	24%		
Total	28013	61%	100645	39%	256560	100%		

TABLE 24 - MB18Y AND REGION OF DOMICILE

Region of Domicile	MB18Y						P Value	Sig
	No		Yes		Total			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
North	46720	64%	73339	36%	73339	29%	5659.256	0
South	17857	72%	24631	28%	24631	10%		
East	28026	52%	54343	48%	54343	21%		
West	19423	56%	34574	44%	34574	13%		
Central	18434	55%	33345	45%	33345	13%		
North East	25455	70%	36328	30%	36328	14%		
Total	155915	61%	256560	39%	256560	100%		

(23%) among those from other religions such as Christianity, Buddhism, Sikhism, Jainism, Judaism and Zoroastrians (OR, 2.332; 95% CI, 2.264 – 2.402). Child Marriage is practiced more among women who reported belonging to Scheduled Castes group compared to Scheduled Tribe (OR, 1.229; 95% CI, 1.203 - 1.257).

NUMBER OF CHILDREN

A total of 1, 47, 840 women (57%) indicated that their family formation was complete of which 16% had undergone sterilization (themselves or their spouses) and 41% stated that they decided not to have any more children. The mean number of children of this group of women was 3.02.

An independent-samples test was conducted to see if the age of marriage impacted the number of children. The test was significant t (119537.277) = 82.340, p =.000. Women who were married after the age of 18 years had fewer children (M = 2.73, SD = 1.373) than their counterparts who married before the age of 18 years (M =3.40, SD = 1.660).

AGE AT THE BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

The mean age of the woman at the birth of the first child in the sample was 21.23 years. However, there was statistically significant difference in the age when women had their first child based on their age at marriage. Women who were married before 18 years had children at a younger age (M = 18.73, SD = 2.391) than those who married later (M = 22.83, SD = 3.272); t (251284) = 338.392, p =.000.

TABLE 25 - MEAN AGE OF FIRST CHILD AND AGE AT MARRIAGE OF WOMEN

	Married After 18years (MA18Y)		Married Before 18years (MB18Y)		P Value	Sig
	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev		
Age at the Birth of the First Child	22.83	3.28	18.73	2.4	251284	0
Number of Children	2.73	1.373	3.4	1.66	119537.3	0

BIVARIATE ANALYSIS

TABLE 26 - BIVARIATE ANALYSIS - AGE AT MARRIAGE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	Total (256560)	Married After the age of 18 years (155,915)		Married Before the age of 18 years (100,645)		p Value	Sig
		N	%	N	%		
Education of the Woman ****							
Not Educated	79,405	27,618	35%	51,787	65%	8026.675	0
Educated	1,77,155	95,480	54%	81,675	46%		
Economic Status of the Woman ****							
Poor	120038	46709	36%	81329	64%	13542.13	0
Not Poor	128522	76389	59%	52133	41%		
Education of the Husband ****							
Not Educated	8054	3003	37%	5051	63%	625.216	0
Educated	36644	19301	53%	17343	47%		
Location ****							
Rural	195706	86589	44%	109117	56%	4613.536	0
Urban	60854	36509	60%	24354	40%		
Religion_Dichot							
Hindu/Muslim	226205	103494	46%	12271	54%	4022.248	0
Others	27175	17961	66%	9214	34%		
Literacy***							
Cannot read at all	89780	31364	35%	58416	65%	9627.456	0
Able to read either completely or partially	164967	91171	55%	73796	45%		

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Logistic regression was used to understand the determinants of getting married before the age of 18 years. The dependent variable was a dichotomous variable i.e. those who got married before the age of 18 and those who did not get married before the age of 18 years. Uneducated women were nearly two and half times more likely to be married before the age of 18 years than their educated counterparts (OR, 2.297; 95% CI, 2.258- 2.336). Likewise, women from poor SLI were two and half times more likely to get married before tha age of 18 years compared to their counterparts (OR, 2.557; 95% CI, 2.515 - 2.599). Women belonging to families living in rural household at the time of the survey were more likely than their urban counterparts to marry early (OR, 2.192; 95% CI, 2.154 – 2.230). Men without education more likely to get married to women who were 18 years of age or younger. Compared to

other religions, women from Hindu/Muslim were more likely to get married before the age of 18 years (OR, 2.332; 95% CI, 2.264 – 2.402). Women who were illiterate tend to marry earlier than those who are literate (OR, 2.399; 95% CI, 2.359- 2.439).

TABLE 27 - LOGISTIC REGRESSION - DETERMINANTS OF MARRIAGE BEFORE THE AGE OF 18 YEARS

If married before the age of 18 years (Dependent Variable)	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I. for EXP (B)	
							Lower	Upper
Education of the Woman	0.832	0.009	908.748	1	0	2.297	2.258	2.336
Economic Status of the Woman	0.939	0.008	12663.479	1	0	2.557	2.515	2.599
Husband's Education	0.599	0.025	581.474	1	0	1.82	1.734	1.911
Location	0.632	0.101	3922.27	1	0	2.192	2.154	2.23
Religion	0.847	0.015	3181.548	1	0	2.332	2.264	2.402
Literacy	0.875	0.009	10536.309	1	0	2.399	2.359	2.439

DISCUSSIONS

Section 5

DISCUSSIONS

The report reflects on the nuances of child marriage in India, with valuable insights into nature of occurrences and decadal trends within various states and districts, possible causal factors and effects. Today, there are more than 17 million married children and adolescents in India (10-19 years). 7 percent of the population between 10-19 years is married in our country, and data indicates that such marriages are on the rise; over the last decade 2001-2011, marriages among children between 10-19 years rose by 4.35 percent. The percentage of married Indian child population (10-19 years) reduced marginally by 0.5 percentage points over 2001-2011 (from 7.3 percent in 2001 to 6.8 percent in 2011).

> Further examination of these broad national trends reveals the intricacies of the occurrence in India with very wide state-wise, gender-wise, age-wise and residence-wise variations. Child marriages appear to be concentrated among girls between the ages of 15-19 years in rural areas; such children account for 50% of all the child marriages in India. However, the decadal growth rate of child marriage indicates the changing face of child-marriage in India which may not necessarily lead to the perpetuation of these trends. The following are the major conclusions with respect to the changing trends in married children in India.

> Increasing Urbanization of Child Marriage – Currently, more than 75 percent of child marriages are concentrated in rural areas. An analysis of the decadal trends of child marriage shows that child marriages in rural areas have decreased marginally by 4 percent over 2001-2011 (10-19 years). Child marriages in urban areas currently account for less than 25% of the occurrences; however urban areas in India witnessed an increase of 41 percent in child marriages over the last decade 2001-2011, in part due to an increase in rural urban migration of the population.

> Increasing Marriages among both early and late adolescents – Data indicates that 83 percent of the currently married children in India are between 15-19 years of age. While this figure remained almost unchanged over the last decade (fractional change of 0.2 percent over 2001-2011), marriages among early adolescents (10-14 years) grew by 35 percent over the same period. 15-19 years of age is the peak period in India for marriages, especially among girls. Data on decadal change indicates that early adolescents (10-14 years) are also joining the fold of early marriages, along with children between 15-19 years of age. This should be viewed in the backdrop of educational attainment during 2010-11, where the Gross Enrolment for this age group stood at 75 percent (UDISE 2010-11). However, with the Right to Education Act (RTE Act) that was passed in 2009-2010, a significant thrust has been subsequently levied on importance of education in the country, which is likely to positively impact this trend.

> Increasing Marriages among Boys along with Girls – Girls in India account for more than 75 percent of all married children in the country (10-19 years). Longitudinal data over the last three decades suggest that girls have historically always accounted for 3/4th or more of married children. Decadal growth rate over indicates that this scenario has largely remain unchanged; the number of married girls grew marginally by 0.23 percent over 2001-2011.However, marriages among boys (10-19 years) has increased by 19 percent over the same period, indicating the increasing vulnerability of boys along with girls.

When these national trends are dissected by age, gender and residence simultaneously, the compounding effect of the above three phenomenon is seen. Girls in rural areas between 15-19 years continue to account for a majority of the married children in the country. The decadal growth rate over 2001-2011 indicates the high vulnerability of early adolescents, urbanization of child marriage and the increasing

tendency of boys to get married early. This is very noteworthy and should be taken cognizance of by the State, CSOs and other stakeholders.

State-wise variations in married children: There are wide state-wise variations in child marriages in India.

- It was seen that the state of Uttar Pradesh has the highest concentration of married children and adolescents in India, accounting for 19% of the married boys and 16% of the married girls in the country (10-19 years). The top 5 states namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Rajasthan account for 55 percent of all the child and adolescent marriages in the country (10-19 years).

- Among major states, percentage of married population (10-19 years) varies from 3.7 in Himachal Pradesh to 10.6 percent in Rajasthan.

- Percentage of married girls' population (10-19 years) among major states varies from 5.2 percent in Jammu & Kashmir to 15.6 percent in Rajasthan. This range is much narrower for married boys, ranging from 1 percent in Kerala to 5.8 percent in Rajasthan.

- The percentage of married population (15-19 years) among major states varies from 5.75 percent in Himachal Pradesh to 18.85 percent in Rajasthan. This range is much narrower for children between 10-14 years ranging from 1.15 percent in Kerala to 3.5 in Maharashtra.

- The percentage of married rural population (10-19 years) among major states varies from 3.67 percent in Jammu & Kashmir to 11.6 percent in Rajasthan. This range is much narrower for urban population, ranging from 3.37 percent in Uttarakhand to 7.61 percent in West Bengal.

- State-wise decadal growth rates throw up very useful insights. While the overall number of married children between 10-19 years in India grew by 4.35 percent over 2001-2011, among major states this figure ranged from +72 percent in Maharashtra to -21 percent in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Within these variations, further examination by gender, state, year and residence has been undertaken in Section 3, which gives the state-wise criticality of the trends prevalent in each state.

Child marriage and other development indicators: Child marriage is not an isolated phenomenon. It has multiple socio-economic and cultural drivers. An attempt to assess the incidence of child marriage in the backdrop of other development indicators was made in Section 2.4. Salient insights were gleaned from this exercise; states that had the highest percentage of married children also had low school enrolments. A notable example of this is the state of Rajasthan, which has the highest percentage of married child population in India; Rajasthan also had the greatest gender differential in higher secondary enrolment, with the GER of boys and girls showing a 26 percentage point differential. States with highest percentages of married children also indicated high rates of MMR, IMR and NMR (Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh). West Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam, Gujarat and Tripura had the highest levels of adolescent anemia and are among the high-critical states for child marriage.

District-wise burden of child marriages: Section 3 outlines the district-wise burdens of married children and change in trends over 2001 and 2011. Percentage of married children was chosen to indicate the burden since it is a population adjusted indicator.

- Data from the 2001 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population among districts of major states for children between 10-14 years of age ranged from 0.35 percent in Bhandara, Maharashtra to 19 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. Burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranged from 2.25 percent in Udupi, Karnataka to 48 percent in Bilwara, Rajas-

than. It is notable that for both the above indicators, the range of burden widens for girls and shrinks for boys.

- Data from the 2011 Indian Census Round indicated that percentage of married population has decreased substantially for all age groups of children. Among districts of major states, for children between 10-14 years of age, it ranged from 0.8 in Champawat, Uttarakhand to 10.3 percent in Bilwara, Rajasthan. Burden of marriage among children between 15-19 years ranges from 3.35 to Una, Gujarat to 38.2 in Bilwara, Rajasthan. Once again, it should be noted that for both the above indicators, the range of burden widens for girls and shrinks for boys.

Social Determinants of Child Marriage: Logistic regression was performed on latest round of NFHS 4, 2015-16 data to explore the social determinants of child marriages. The major social determinants of child marriage emerged to be education and literacy level of the women, husband's education, economic status of the family, place of residence (urban/rural), region of domicile, religion and caste

The above findings lend to 2 major conclusions (i) Marriage among children is a phenomenon that is highly localized, and has very context-specific nuances. This is evidenced by states which uniformly have high burdens of child marriage in districts for every age-group, gender or residences. The state-wise decadal growth rate of child marriage in Section 2 provides valuable insights into this phenomenon, which states consistently display high growth in marriages among a certain kind(s) of demography. (ii) Child marriage is interlinked with a host of other development indicators such as education level, poverty, religion and caste as established in Section 4. These determine to a large effect the occurrences of such marriages among children.

Therefore, any redressal mechanisms, whether through legal mandates, financial incentives or other interventions are required to take cognizance of the local context of the occurrence. Child marriage in isolation will be difficult to be addressed – to meaningfully address the occurrences of marriages, it is required to invest in influencing their socio-cultural and economic drivers as well along with strengthening the implementation of related legislation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the broad recommendations suggested in the light of the findings and analysis:

- **Ensure Free and Compulsory Education for secondary and higher secondary classes**. Lack of education and child marriage form a vicious cycle, each influencing and leading to the occurrence of the other. The study findings suggest that married boys and girls compromise their school education and with the decreasing education level of both girls and boys, child marriages are more prevalent (Section 1 and Section 2.4 of the report which establish the importance and effects of increase in education in preventing and curbing child marriages). DISE 2016-17 data suggests that the share of government schools to total schools drops from 73.1 per cent at elementary level to 4.2 per cent at secondary level. This coupled with the fact that only around 15 percent of the schools in India offer secondary/ higher secondary education makes access a pressing issue. The report also shows that with increase in school levels, Gross Enrolment steeply drops for both girls and boys from 95 percent in primary level to 55 percent at higher secondary level. Therefore, there should be a legal mandate to ensure universal, free and compulsory education upto the age of 18 years , which can play a huge role in the completion of both girls' and boys' education, thereby contributing to a reduction in child marriages and the consequent detrimental outcomes. The New Edu-

cation Policy 2020 does formulate these considerations – every effort should be made to ensuring quality education outcomes for both boys and girls.

- **Ensure Strict Implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006**. Legal age of marriage for girls and boys as per the law is 18 years and 21 years respectively, but data clearly shows that many girls and boys are still getting married before the legal age of marriage. Census 2011 data indicates that there are 9 million girls married under 18 years in India, and 4.21 married adolescent boys under 19 years in India. NCRB 2019 data indicates that only around 500 cases of child marriages are reported each year. Child Marriage is required to be treated as a criminal offence. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 includes provisions related to prevention of child marriage. There is a pressing need to ensure effective implementation of this Law by building capacities of functionaries, equip them with adequate financial and human resources to carry out duties and increase awareness and foster culturally-influenced behaviour change among communities to reduce the acceptance of child marriage and a strong political will to stop child marriages in the country.

- **Increase in engagement of boys/ men in preventing child marriages**. The study demonstrates that both boys and girls are vulnerable to child marriages. While girls account for 75% of married children in India (10-19 years), the number of boys getting married has increased by 19 percent over 2001-2011. The study also indicates that marriages among early adolescents (children between 10-14 years) are also increasing over the years, along with children between 15-19 years. There is therefore a pressing need for community engagement at the grassroots' and bringing the dangers of getting both boys and girls married early to the forefront. The lawmakers/ CSOs are also required to take cognisance of these trends in course of design of plans/ schemes/ other legal and para-legal vehicles so that the issue is tackled adequately at all levels.

- **Ensure Investments in Health to improve health and nutrition outcomes for children and adolescents**. Child Marriage is linked to significant detrimental health outcomes as established in Section 1 and Section 2.4. Child marriage and under-nutrition together form a vicious intergenerational cycle, leading to propagation of disadvantages in health, development and opportunities. We see that child marriage is linked to occurrences of increased Neonatal Mortality, Infant Mortality and Maternal Mortality. Adolescent anaemia is also a significant issue and a public health challenge which is directly linked to child marriage. The National Nutrition Strategy focuses on preventing and reducing under nutrition across the life cycle with clearly laid down strategies specific to adolescent health and nutrition addressing aspects like under nutrition, anaemia, micronutrient deficiencies etc. This report acknowledges the intergenerational impact of child marriage on the health of the adolescent mother and her child as indicated in Section 2.4. Thus, implementation of these interventions will be able to address this issue in a holistic manner. RKSK specifically focuses on adolescent health, and provides services related to sexual and reproductive health through a host of interventions. However, there is great scope for strengthening its implementation, especially in terms of availability and accessibility of Adolescent Friendly Health Clinics, filling vacancies of Adolescent Health Counsellors, ensuring appointment of peer educators and regular capacity building of all frontline workers.

- **Review the National Policy for Children, 2013 and ensure adequate attention to the issue of child marriage**. The National Policy for Children (NPC), 2013 overlooks the issue of child marriage. It is extremely important that a formal review of the NPC, 2013 is initiated and clear policy directions are given on this subject so that concerted efforts are made to eliminate the practice. Sustainable Development Goal

target 5.3 aims at eliminating "all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations by 2030'. Spelling out a clear strategy and direction to achieving the abovementioned SDG target in the next National Policy for Children will enable India to achieve this international commitment.

- **Increase investments for children and girls**. The budgetary allocations for children (reflected in statement 12) as a share of Union budget has hovered at around 3% for the last five years. The National Plan of Action for Children recommends that allocations for children should be 5% of GDP. However, budget for children have remained stagnant at 0.43% of GDP for the last two years . The share of the gender budget as a percentage of total budgetary expenditure is around 4.72% (2020-21 BE). Over the last 15 years, the gender budget has largely remained less than 5%, with a few exceptions . If India is to end the practice of child marriage, significant increase in investment would be required across all sectors including education, child health and development as well as child protection. Universal access to quality healthcare and education for all children in a protective and nurturing environment is critical to ending child marriage.

- **Reducing vulnerabilities of families and ensuring social protection**. The very fact that families continue to resort to child marriage as a coping mechanism in times of vulnerability indicates the need for adequate social security measures, especially in the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic which has heightened the existing vulnerabilities considerably. Economic instability has a direct impact on livelihoods, which increases vulnerabilities of poor families who are typically employed in the informal sector with limited access to benefits and social security measures. This escalates violations of the child's right to protection by pushing children into labour to supplement family incomes, or children falling prey to traffickers for commercial sexual exploitation or labour or children being married off (especially adolescent girls) to reduce economic liabilities on the already vulnerable and over-burdened family. Since economic insecurity is one of the key drivers of child marriage, a fragile social protection system unable to reduce household level vulnerabilities is a direct contributor to increasing child protection violations as well as child marriages during humanitarian crises. Therefore there is a need to identify potential 'at risk' families and initiate gender responsive social protection interventions such as basic income grants and cash transfers, relaxation of school fees may be helpful to reduce the risk of adolescent girls being married off and help families/communities cope-up with economic and social burden.

- **Ensure availability for accurate, periodic and comprehensive data on child marriage**. The limitations on availability of data pertaining to child marriage have been discussed extensively in Section 2 of the report. The Indian Census and the National family Health Survey (NFHS) do not provide data on marital status of children under 10 years of age. Nutritional status of children under 15 years is not available in NFHS rounds, which is a significant gap. Census rounds do not give data on fertility of married boys; likewise, the NFHS rounds give very limited data on boys' marital status indicators. It is imperative that the coming Census rounds address these gaps. The next round, Census 2021 will be conducted soon, and comprehensive data that reflects the impact of the pandemic on all the development and socio-economic indicators, including child marriage, should be collected for effective action. There is an urgent need to develop a comprehensive data bank with all relevant indicators that will equip policy makers/ CSOs/ other stakeholders to tackle child marriage, its determinants and other development challenges timely and effectually. Such data should be made available periodically for every state and district for action. Simultaneously CSO, including NGOs should keep on generating micro level studies and should share it with policy makers and influencers so that grass root voices can be meaningfully registered and considered.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE I

District-wise Percentage of Married Children and Adolescents between 15-19 years (Source: Indian Census 2011)

TABLE 28 DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (15-19 YEARS, TOTAL), CENSUS 2011

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	10.19	5.35	15.26
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	9.46	5.17	14.11
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	9.32	4.66	14.55
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	9.21	4.38	14.57
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	8.68	5.45	12.2
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	8.44	3.69	13.98
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	8.23	3.35	13.61
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	6.09	2.72	10.09
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal	5.82	3.61	8.18
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	5.65	2.76	9.1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	5.48	3.34	7.72
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Shupiyan	5.32	3.39	7.2
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Samba	5.09	2.33	8.34
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	5.04	3.04	7.01
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	4.82	3.34	6.31
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	4.79	2.85	6.78
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	4.72	2.84	6.69
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	4.68	2.92	6.41
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipore	4.56	2.79	6.38
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)	4.44	3.49	5.41
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	4.42	2.65	6.21
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	3.42	2.25	4.62
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	11.08	6.3	16.35
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	8.84	4.43	13.6
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	7.98	3.57	12.72
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	6.53	3.28	9.88
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	6.43	3.41	10.01
28.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	6.02	3.14	9.23
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	5.79	2.34	9.6
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	5.39	3.56	7.53
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	4.56	1.43	8.01
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	4	1.72	6.56
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	3.91	1.28	6.88
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	3.35	1.32	5.69
35.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	7.79	4.38	12.16
36.	Punjab	Mansa	7.42	4.43	11.21
37.	Punjab	Firozpur	7.33	3.92	11.47
38.	Punjab	Bathinda	7.26	4.11	11.32
39.	Punjab	Barnala	7.2	4.23	11.02
40.	Punjab	Faridkot	7.13	3.64	11.54
41.	Punjab	Patiala	7.13	3.98	11.12
42.	Punjab	Amritsar	6.94	3.68	11.08
43.	Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	6.9	3.94	10.69
44.	Punjab	Sangrur	6.77	3.84	10.51
45.	Punjab	Ludhiana	6.68	3.69	10.58

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
48.	Punjab	Moga	2.05	1.53	2.69
49.	Punjab	Rupnagar	2.84	2.15	3.71
50.	Punjab	Muktsar	1.74	1.41	2.15
51.	Punjab	Barnala	2.64	2.29	3.08
52.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	2.31	1.81	2.97
53.	Punjab	Faridkot	1.82	1.41	2.34
54.	Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1.86	1.39	2.45
55.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1.04	0.69	1.48
56.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	1.26	0.86	1.73
57.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1.25	0.86	1.68
58.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1.5	1.03	2.04
59.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1.39	1.02	1.81
60.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	1.05	0.66	1.46
61.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	0.99	0.57	1.42
62.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1.12	0.74	1.55
63.	Uttarakhand	Almora	0.83	0.48	1.19
64.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1.04	0.65	1.45
65.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	1.06	0.71	1.44
66.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	1.28	0.9	1.67
67.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	1.23	0.58	1.91
68.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	0.8	0.48	1.13
69.	Haryana	Faridabad	2.72	2.06	3.52
70.	Haryana	Hisar	2.63	2.19	3.15
71.	Haryana	Mewat	2.45	2	2.99
72.	Haryana	Sirsa	2.79	2.3	3.39
73.	Haryana	Sonipat	2.32	1.79	2.99
74.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2.46	1.97	3.07
75.	Haryana	Jind	2.17	1.61	2.84
76.	Haryana	Karnal	1.94	1.42	2.59
77.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1.59	1.2	2.07
78.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	2.72	1.93	3.69
79.	Haryana	Fatehabad	2.54	2.18	2.97
80.	Haryana	Rohtak	2.4	2.01	2.88
81.	Haryana	Palwal	1.84	1.33	2.44
82.	Haryana	Jhajjar	2.48	1.87	3.26
83.	Haryana	Panipat	1.8	1.3	2.41
84.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1.79	1.4	2.28
85.	Haryana	Ambala	2.12	1.59	2.8
86.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	1.51	1.14	2
87.	Haryana	Kaithal	1.17	0.76	1.69
88.	Haryana	Rewari	1.42	1.08	1.84
89.	Haryana	Panchkula	2.1	1.61	2.69
90.	NCT of Delhi	North West	0.93	0.62	1.3

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
91.	NCT of Delhi	South West	6.25	2.72	10.81
92.	NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	5.97	3.11	9.58
93.	NCT of Delhi	North West	5.71	2.17	10.26
94.	NCT of Delhi	West	5.68	2.39	9.84
95.	NCT of Delhi	North East	5.06	1.98	8.68
96.	NCT of Delhi	East	4.89	1.97	8.5
97.	NCT of Delhi	North	4.64	2	7.84
98.	NCT of Delhi	Central	4.55	1.99	7.62
99.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	38.02	25.63	50.64
100.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	34.9	21.97	48.12
101.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	29.4	16.22	42.35
102.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	28.15	15.31	41.88
103.	Rajasthan	Tonk	27.85	16.76	39.36
104.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	26.28	16.18	37.31
105.	Rajasthan	Bundi	23.37	12.55	35.44
106.	Rajasthan	Karauli	21.62	12	34.3
107.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	21.53	11.28	33.51
108.	Rajasthan	Dausa	21.47	12.58	31.63
109.	Rajasthan	Alwar	20.97	12.38	31.13
110.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	20.2	11.09	30.38
111.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	19.7	10.05	31.33
112.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	18.43	8.79	28.55
113.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	18.24	8.81	27.42
114.	Rajasthan	Churu	17.84	8.79	28.74
115.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	17.57	9.71	27.26
116.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	17.44	8.79	27.76
117.	Rajasthan	Banswara	17.35	8.7	25.7
118.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	16.65	9.58	24.76
119.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	16.47	6.09	31.05
120.	Rajasthan	Baran	16.11	6.7	26.45
121.	Rajasthan	Barmer	16.04	7.16	27.23
122.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	14.85	6.91	25.49
123.	Rajasthan	Sikar	14.75	7.66	22.95
124.	Rajasthan	Pali	14.53	6.55	22.39
125.	Rajasthan	Jalor	13.57	6.12	21.59
126.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	13.07	5.83	20.3
127.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	12.41	6.11	19.98
128.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	12.09	5.14	20.4
129.	Rajasthan	Kota	11.57	5.04	19.31
130.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	11.04	4.12	18.59
131.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	8.91	3.88	15
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	25.73	13.02	40.61
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	25.15	13.69	40.07
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	17.43	10.08	25.81
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	16.71	9.39	24.76

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	16.32	8.32	26.62
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	16.03	9.08	22.78
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	15.55	8.18	23.79
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	15.11	7.53	24.81
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	14.88	7.86	23.5
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	14.4	6.05	24.22
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	13.39	5.18	23.11
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	12.86	5.94	20.67
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur (68)	12.66	5.23	21.83
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	12.37	6.09	20.15
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	12.24	5.02	20.81
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	12.09	5.65	20.07
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	11.78	6.14	17.49
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	11.74	5.98	18.84
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Bara Banki	11.63	5.88	18.05
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	11.42	5.55	17.33
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	11.35	4.71	19.51
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	11.34	5.73	17.39
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	11.04	5.2	18.35
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	11.02	5.05	18.43
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	11.02	5.45	16.68
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	10.98	5.12	18.23
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	10.97	5.01	16.95
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	10.76	4.49	18.44
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	10.64	5.54	16.46
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	10.59	4.71	17.16
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	10.54	5.3	16.6
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar	10.49	4.68	17.82
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	10.45	5.95	14.89
165.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	10.4	5.14	16.14
166.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	10.35	4.69	17.51
167.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	10.28	4.98	16.48
168.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	10.19	4.64	17.15
169.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	10.16	4.5	17.62
170.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	9.74	4.09	16.28
171.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	9.7	3.64	17.75
172.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	9.51	3.65	16.95
173.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	9.46	4.17	15.91
174.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	9.41	4.42	14.42
175.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	9.41	4.61	14.18
176.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	9.4	5.06	14.59
177.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	9.21	4.02	15.66
178.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	9.09	4.71	13.4
179.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	8.93	3.16	16.82
180.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	8.75	3.52	15.23

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
181.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	8.62	3.75	14.42
182.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	8.49	4.05	13.74
183.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	8.44	3.68	13.08
184.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	8.42	3.65	13.74
185.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	8.28	3.87	13.32
186.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	8.23	3.49	13.86
187.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	8.23	3.73	13.55
188.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	8.08	3.11	14.44
189.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	8.05	3.89	12.7
190.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	7.91	3.59	12.51
191.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	7.8	3.7	12.51
192.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	7.69	3.53	11.96
193.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	7.65	3.53	12.46
194.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	6.95	2.76	12.24
195.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	6.94	3.16	11.26
196.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	6.89	2.98	11.62
197.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	6.81	3.04	11.38
198.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	6.7	2.86	11.12
199.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	6.57	2.83	10.68
200.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	6.08	3.11	9.6
201.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	6.03	2.69	9.52
202.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	5.93	2.72	9.64
203.	Bihar	Nawada	23.58	12.05	36.06
204.	Bihar	Jamui	23.07	8.84	39.99
205.	Bihar	Gaya	22.88	12.06	34.73
206.	Bihar	Jehanabad	20.74	10.27	32.54
207.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	20.35	9.1	33.7
208.	Bihar	Nalanda	18.01	7.92	29.98
209.	Bihar	Arwal	18	8.2	29.27
210.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	17.98	6.7	32.6
211.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	17.82	7.58	30.29
212.	Bihar	Saharsa	17.49	5.34	34.21
213.	Bihar	Madhepura	17.13	5.53	33.05
214.	Bihar	Banka	16.94	4.95	33.49
215.	Bihar	Supaul	16.39	5.11	31.4
216.	Bihar	Khagaria	16.04	4.83	32.43
217.	Bihar	Aurangabad	16.02	7.69	25.6
218.	Bihar	Begusarai	15.85	5.14	30.92
219.	Bihar	Samastipur	15.6	4.59	30.77
220.	Bihar	Sheohar	15.55	6.14	28.57
221.	Bihar	Araria	15.37	4.78	29.26
222.	Bihar	Madhubani	15.1	5.42	27.55
223.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	14.78	5.92	27.51
224.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	14.75	5.48	27.52
225.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	14.4	5.92	25.75

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
226.	Bihar	Madhepura	2.31	1.65	3.06
227.	Bihar	Supaul	1.94	1.33	2.62
228.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	2.61	1.88	3.42
229.	Bihar	Banka	2.16	1.61	2.77
230.	Bihar	Jamui	2.46	1.59	3.44
231.	Bihar	Khagaria	2.17	1.58	2.84
232.	Bihar	Buxar	2	1.39	2.68
233.	Bihar	Saharsa	1.71	1.23	2.27
234.	Bihar	Jehanabad	2.52	1.72	3.4
235.	Bihar	Kishanganj	1.49	1.12	1.88
236.	Bihar	Munger	1.79	1.25	2.42
237.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	2.13	1.44	2.91
238.	Bihar	Sheohar	2.72	1.96	3.6
239.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	2.67	1.98	3.44
240.	Bihar	Arwal	2.37	1.6	3.22
241.	Sikkim	East District	1.51	1.07	1.96
242.	Sikkim	West District	1.36	1.03	1.71
243.	Sikkim	South District	1.18	0.77	1.61
244.	Sikkim	North District	1.43	1.14	1.72
245.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	2.78	1.53	3.97
246.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	2	1.52	2.5
247.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.9	1.46	2.37
248.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.96	1.48	2.42
249.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	2.39	1.77	3.03
250.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	2.27	1.55	2.98
251.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	2.04	1.38	2.73
252.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.72	1.24	2.2
253.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	1.57	0.85	2.3
254.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1.31	0.79	1.87
255.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	1.4	0.99	1.8
256.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	1.64	1.17	2.13
257.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	2.14	1.23	3.08
258.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	1.31	0.88	1.69
259.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	1.96	1.66	2.34
260.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1.48	1.28	1.66
261.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1.44	0.99	1.91
262.	Nagaland	Tuensang	1.53	1.13	1.98
263.	Nagaland	Mon	1.01	0.61	1.47
264.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0.75	1.26
265.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	0.96	0.51	1.47
266.	Nagaland	Wokha	0.97	0.62	1.33
267.	Nagaland	Phek	0.93	0.57	1.32
268.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	1	0.59	1.42
269.	Nagaland	Peren	1.06	0.65	1.53
270.	Nagaland	Kiphire	1.2	0.52	1.96

x	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
271.	Nagaland	Wokha	4.29	1.82	6.92
272.	Manipur	Imphal East	7.98	3.44	12.42
273.	Manipur	Thoubal	7.91	3.44	12.28
274.	Manipur	Bishnupur	7.88	3.95	11.77
275.	Manipur	Imphal West	7.85	3.98	11.74
276.	Manipur	Churachandpur	7.42	3.31	11.41
277.	Manipur	Chandel	6.34	2.98	9.71
278.	Manipur	Tamenglong	5.97	3.13	8.87
279.	Manipur	Ukhrul	5.01	2.43	7.71
280.	Manipur	Senapati	4.15	1.92	6.58
281.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	12.97	6.75	19.49
282.	Mizoram	Mamit	9.73	3.26	16.71
283.	Mizoram	Champhai	8.82	3.35	14.52
284.	Mizoram	Lunglei	8.62	3.46	13.98
285.	Mizoram	Saiha	8.3	3.74	12.9
286.	Mizoram	Kolasib	8.23	3.56	12.97
287.	Mizoram	Serchhip	5.91	2.43	9.52
288.	Mizoram	Aizawl	5.65	2.5	8.83
289.	Tripura	South Tripura	17.7	5.45	30.22
290.	Tripura	Dhalai	16.15	5.66	26.86
291.	Tripura	West Tripura	14.43	4.1	25.05
292.	Tripura	North Tripura	12.33	3.73	21.14
293.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	13.96	5.07	22.78
294.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	13.05	4.49	21.84
295.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	11.58	3.81	19.76
296.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	11.24	3.89	18.87
297.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	10.87	4.01	17.72
298.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	10.37	3.5	17.5
299.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	7.46	2.84	12.14
300.	Assam	Dhubri	22.59	5.59	42.2
301.	Assam	Goalpara	18.22	5.08	33.29
302.	Assam	Darrang	17.02	4.59	31.76
303.	Assam	Kokrajhar	16.36	5.22	28.64
304.	Assam	Barpeta	16.08	4.05	31.48
305.	Assam	Morigaon	15.77	4.89	27.81
306.	Assam	Bongaigaon	15.69	3.87	29.76
307.	Assam	Nagaon	14.6	4.03	26.14
308.	Assam	Chirang	14.47	4.52	25.33
309.	Assam	Lakhimpur	12.83	4.17	21.88
310.	Assam	Sonitpur	12.44	3.92	21.22
311.	Assam	Baksa	11.95	3.94	20.51
312.	Assam	Kamrup	11.57	3.4	20.84
313.	Assam	Dhemaji	11.3	4.08	18.99
314.	Assam	Udalguri	11.27	3.71	19.12
315.	Assam	Karimganj	10.93	2.74	19.34

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
316.	Assam	Golaghat	10.84	3.58	18.24
317.	Assam	Jorhat	10.68	3.98	17.58
318.	Assam	Tinsukia	10.47	3.87	17.33
319.	Assam	Sivasagar	10.18	3.27	17.33
320.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	10.07	3.71	16.66
321.	Assam	Dibrugarh	9.88	3.63	16.32
322.	Assam	Nalbari	9.85	3.15	17.15
323.	Assam	Hailakandi	9.63	2.8	16.89
324.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	9.35	3.46	15.6
325.	Assam	Cachar	8.54	2.61	14.72
326.	Assam	Dima Hasao	8.34	2.93	13.75
327.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	20.47	6.33	35.76
328.	West Bengal	South Twenty Four Parganas	18.7	6.28	31.46
329.	West Bengal	Maldah	18.68	5.4	33.43
330.	West Bengal	Birbhum	18.66	5.11	34.25
331.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	18.21	4.85	32.68
332.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	17.67	4.69	32.24
333.	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	17.47	3.9	32.12
334.	West Bengal	Nadia	17.24	4.26	31.43
335.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	16.44	4.37	29.74
336.	West Bengal	North Twenty Four Parganas	15.96	5.07	27.25
337.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	15.88	4.53	28.26
338.	West Bengal	Bankura	15.31	3.73	29
339.	West Bengal	Puruliya	14.95	4.52	27.24
340.	West Bengal	Hugli	13.99	4.06	24.33
341.	West Bengal	Haora	12.89	4.39	21.74
342.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	12.48	3.89	22.01
343.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	11.56	3.74	19.67
344.	West Bengal	Darjiling	10.66	4.22	17.42
345.	West Bengal	Kolkata	9.95	4.76	15.65
346.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	22.34	7.91	41.03
347.	Jharkhand	Giridih	22.13	7.01	41.1
348.	Jharkhand	Dumka	21.19	7.96	36.61
349.	Jharkhand	Pakur	20.64	8.45	33.85
350.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	19.82	7.11	34.66
351.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	18.7	4.77	36.13
352.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	18.54	6.84	32.48
353.	Jharkhand	Godda	18.21	6.01	33.93
354.	Jharkhand	Chatra	18.11	6.53	31.43
355.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	14.42	4.95	26.18
356.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	14.01	4.26	25.22
357.	Jharkhand	Palamu	13.75	5.41	23.72
358.	Jharkhand	Latehar	13.43	5.79	21.5
359.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	13.28	5.24	22.59
360.	Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	12.4	4.1	21.78

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
361.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1.46	0.91	2.04
362.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1.08	0.62	1.56
363.	Jharkhand	Latehar	1.68	1.27	2.11
364.	Jharkhand	Gumla	1.2	0.81	1.6
365.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1.28	0.95	1.63
366.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	1.33	0.78	1.93
367.	Jharkhand	Khunti	1.63	0.98	2.29
368.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1.55	1.22	1.89
369.	Jharkhand	Simdega	1.13	0.72	1.56
370.	Orissa	Ganjam	1.58	1.12	2.04
371.	Orissa	Khordha	1.79	1.26	2.37
372.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	1.26	0.85	1.68
373.	Orissa	Cuttack	1.48	0.98	2.01
374.	Orissa	Sundargarh	1.49	1.07	1.92
375.	Orissa	Baleshwar	1.31	0.93	1.7
376.	Orissa	Koraput	2.02	1.52	2.52
377.	Orissa	Balangir	1.76	1.34	2.19
378.	Orissa	Kalahandi	1.57	1.13	2.03
379.	Orissa	Nabarangapur	1.82	1.32	2.34
380.	Orissa	Jajapur	1.42	1.01	1.86
381.	Orissa	Kendujhar	1.26	0.82	1.71
382.	Orissa	Puri	1.44	1.07	1.82
383.	Orissa	Bhadrak	1.32	0.86	1.79
384.	Orissa	Anugul	1.52	1.06	2
385.	Orissa	Rayagada	1.81	1.2	2.44
386.	Orissa	Kendrapara	1.33	0.92	1.74
387.	Orissa	Bargarh	1.16	0.8	1.53
388.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	1.39	0.97	1.83
389.	Orissa	Sambalpur	1.5	1.02	1.99
390.	Orissa	Jagatsinghapur	1.43	1.07	1.82
391.	Orissa	Nayagarh	1.49	1.12	1.89
392.	Orissa	Malkangiri	1.74	1.21	2.29
393.	Orissa	Kandhamal	1.3	0.98	1.62
394.	Orissa	Gajapati	1.62	1.14	2.1
395.	Orissa	Nuapada	1.54	1.04	2.04
396.	Orissa	Subarnapur	1.33	0.96	1.71
397.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	1.48	1.08	1.87
398.	Orissa	Baudh	1.25	0.82	1.68
399.	Orissa	Debagarh	1.16	0.75	1.6
400.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1.49	1.17	1.83
401.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1.86	1.52	2.21
402.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1.23	0.99	1.48
403.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1.38	1.03	1.74
404.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2.12	1.78	2.46
405.	Chhattisgarh	Kabeerdham	2.43	2.05	2.81

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
406.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	1.74	1.4	2.08
407.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	0.95	0.61	1.3
408.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	1.02	0.76	1.27
409.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.98	0.73	1.25
410.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	1.1	0.86	1.35
411.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	1.13	0.81	1.45
412.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	1.26	1.02	1.51
413.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	1.07	0.83	1.31
414.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.99	0.71	1.29
415.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.91	0.7	1.12
416.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	1.2	0.87	1.57
417.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1.81	1.51	2.12
418.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3.23	2.61	3.92
419.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3.53	2.7	4.44
420.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	2.59	2.18	3.02
421.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2.34	1.78	2.94
422.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2.76	2.23	3.34
423.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2.96	2.12	3.86
424.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2.32	1.84	2.84
425.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	3.45	2.41	4.57
426.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2.9	2.01	3.83
427.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	2.27	1.88	2.66
428.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1.85	1.44	2.28
429.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2.25	1.75	2.85
430.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	3.26	2.33	4.26
431.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2.82	2.18	3.49
432.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2.05	1.6	2.55
433.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2.49	2.1	2.91
434.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	2.18	1.68	2.79
435.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1.95	1.54	2.37
436.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2.02	1.54	2.57
437.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2.36	1.94	2.81
438.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	1.67	1.24	2.19
439.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	2.25	1.74	2.8
440.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2.18	1.84	2.52
441.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	2.61	2.02	3.23
442.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2.24	1.81	2.69
443.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	4.03	3.11	5.01
444.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2.23	1.8	2.71
445.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	1.95	1.53	2.37
446.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	2.39	2.01	2.8
447.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2.17	1.77	2.6
448.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1.96	1.56	2.4
449.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	2.54	1.95	3.13
450.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	2.1	1.54	2.67

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
451.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	11.25	5.62	17.67
452.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	11.16	4.78	18.94
453.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	10.78	4.54	18.87
454.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	10.7	4.27	18.83
455.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	10.54	4.93	16.36
456.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	10.32	3.78	18.31
457.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	9.98	4.88	15.87
458.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	9.93	3.88	16.83
459.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	9.89	3.67	16.84
460.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	9.22	3.57	16.23
461.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	9.16	4.11	15.63
462.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	8.82	4.07	14.31
463.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	7.82	3.44	12.31
464.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	7.52	3.23	12.55
465.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	7.06	3.22	11.15
466.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	6.9	2.69	11.35
467.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	5.82	2.74	8.83
468.	Gujarat	Kheda	23.87	15.03	33.8
469.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	21.58	12.11	32.48
470.	Gujarat	Anand	18.41	9.77	28.55
471.	Gujarat	Dohad	18.01	12.63	23.25
472.	Gujarat	The Dangs	17.6	9.39	25.92
473.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	17.49	10.48	25.36
474.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	15.51	9.17	23.07
475.	Gujarat	Patan	15.25	7.81	23.76
476.	Gujarat	Mahesana	15.01	7.98	23.33
477.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	14.89	7.77	22.96
478.	Gujarat	Vadodara	14.69	7.9	22.52
479.	Gujarat	Valsad	14.35	7.23	22.59
480.	Gujarat	Narmada	14.1	6.9	21.94
481.	Gujarat	Tapi	13.45	6.43	21.05
482.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	13.09	7.02	19.94
483.	Gujarat	Surat	11.56	6.05	19.75
484.	Gujarat	Navsari	11.04	5.2	17.59
485.	Gujarat	Bharuch	10.99	5.14	17.76
486.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	10.95	5.83	16.62
487.	Gujarat	Rajkot	10.14	5.23	15.77
488.	Gujarat	Kachchh	9.93	4.64	15.92
489.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	9.34	5.16	13.89
490.	Gujarat	Porbandar	8.48	3.57	13.9
491.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	7.94	3.91	12.34
492.	Gujarat	Amreli	7.3	4.01	10.67
493.	Gujarat	Junagadh	6.48	3.4	9.77
494.	Daman & Diu	Daman	10.19	5.74	23.18
495.	Daman& Diu	Diu	4.28	0.99	7.54

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
496.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.89	6.01	23.35
497.	Maharashtra	Jalna	17.72	7.48	30.66
498.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	15.41	5.47	26.94
499.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	15.01	5.17	27.58
500.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	14.97	4.36	27.71
501.	Maharashtra	Dhule	14.82	7.33	23.48
502.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	14.59	5.93	25.27
503.	Maharashtra	Sangli	14.55	5.63	25.16
504.	Maharashtra	Latur	14.18	6.63	22.99
505.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	14.08	5.82	23.87
506.	Maharashtra	Solapur	13.94	3.97	26
507.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	13.77	6.37	21.76
508.	Maharashtra	Bid	13.75	3.61	26.63
509.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	13.57	5.96	22.53
510.	Maharashtra	Pune	13.29	5.26	22.54
511.	Maharashtra	Nanded	13.09	5.23	22.51
512.	Maharashtra	Nashik	13.02	4.51	22.58
513.	Maharashtra	Satara	13.01	6.2	20.68
514.	Maharashtra	Buldana	12.49	3.77	22.45
515.	Maharashtra	Thane	12.48	6.66	19.4
516.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	11.76	3.62	21.66
517.	Maharashtra	Raigarh	11.21	5.3	17.73
518.	Maharashtra	Washim	11.04	3.58	19.72
519.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	9.38	3.37	16.12
520.	Maharashtra	Akola	9.17	3.59	15.24
521.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	9.03	5.2	13.78
522.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	8.95	5.79	13.1
523.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	8.81	3.43	14.3
524.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	8.25	4.55	12.16
525.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	7.78	4.07	11.8
526.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	7.45	4.86	10.15
527.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	7	3.65	10.41
528.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	6.98	4.31	9.78
529.	Maharashtra	Amravati	6.8	2.99	10.86
530.	Maharashtra	Wardha	4.7	1.47	8.17
531.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	4.12	1.74	6.6
532.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	14.47	3.63	26.76
533.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	13.83	2.42	27.09
534.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	13.48	3.65	24.4
535.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	12.81	2.35	23.98
536.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	12.71	3.41	22.9
537.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	12.62	4.23	21.53
538.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	12.36	3.76	21.24
539.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	12.14	3.35	21.5
540.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	11.9	2.72	21.93

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
541.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	11.81	3.64	20.72
542.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	11.72	3.24	20.89
543.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	11.69	2.68	21.45
544.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	11.49	3.06	20.4
545.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	11.45	3.97	19.16
546.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	11.12	2.33	21.24
547.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10.99	4.84	17.48
548.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	10.85	3.59	18.39
549.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	10.77	2.43	19.86
550.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	10.66	1.97	19.76
551.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	10.34	2.87	18.3
552.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	10.28	1.98	19.2
553.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	9.95	1.95	18.48
554.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	8.55	2.65	14.6
555.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	17.25	4.24	32.45
556.	Karnataka	Bijapur	15.23	3.92	28.87
557.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	14.46	2.94	26.85
558.	Karnataka	Belgaum	14.2	3.23	27.35
559.	Karnataka	Yadgir	14.16	4.62	25.27
560.	Karnataka	Raichur	13.55	4.17	23.74
561.	Karnataka	Koppal	13.29	3.58	24.23
562.	Karnataka	Bellary	13.21	3.63	23.72
563.	Karnataka	Mandya	12.38	3.12	22.35
564.	Karnataka	Mysore	12.38	3.02	22.16
565.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	12.31	3.57	22.12
566.	Karnataka	Bangalore	12.08	4.23	20.44
567.	Karnataka	Davanagere	11.61	3.65	20.05
568.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	11.28	3.29	19.93
569.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	11.23	3.52	19.74
570.	Karnataka	Kolar	10.69	3.05	18.86
571.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	10.64	2.64	19.2
572.	Karnataka	Gadag	10.28	2.32	19.31
573.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	10.09	2.37	18.48
574.	Karnataka	Bidar	10.07	3.28	17.54
575.	Karnataka	Hassan	9.99	3.23	16.85
576.	Karnataka	Tumkur	9.85	2.25	18.24
577.	Karnataka	Dharwad	9.67	2.19	17.9
578.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	8.85	2.8	14.99
579.	Karnataka	Kodagu	8.05	2.39	13.81
580.	Karnataka	Haveri	7.99	1.9	14.68
581.	Karnataka	Shimoga	7.25	2.2	12.47
582.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	6.64	1.97	11.59
583.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	5.14	1.62	8.76
584.	Karnataka	Udupi	5.08	1.97	8.18
585.	Goa	North Goa	8.15	3.99	12.85

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
586.	Goa	South Goa	8.06	3.83	12.73
587.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	5.03	1.82	8.24
588.	Kerala	Malappuram	12.95	1.45	24.68
589.	Kerala	Palakkad	10.08	1.32	19.07
590.	Kerala	Kozhikode	7.26	1.25	13.5
591.	Kerala	Wayanad	7.17	1.45	13.05
592.	Kerala	Kannur	6.2	1.34	11.21
593.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	5.91	1.71	10.19
594.	Kerala	Kollam	5.67	1.64	9.8
595.	Kerala	Kasaragod	5.61	1.04	10.27
596.	Kerala	Thrissur	5.07	1.08	9.2
597.	Kerala	Alappuzha	4.84	1.68	8.16
598.	Kerala	Idukki	4.83	1.41	8.44
599.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	4.44	1.86	7.16
600.	Kerala	Ernakulam	3.92	1.29	6.74
601.	Kerala	Kottayam	3.38	1.31	5.61
602.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	11.36	2.36	22.67
603.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	11.36	2.53	21.52
604.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	10.35	1.95	20.37
605.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	10.09	3.22	17.4
606.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	10.07	2.71	17.83
607.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	10.07	2.5	18.6
608.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	9.77	2.72	16.96
609.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	9.72	2.27	18.14
610.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	9.28	2.21	17.25
611.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	9.16	2.26	16.47
612.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	9.14	2.12	16.51
613.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	9.13	2.4	16.3
614.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9.11	3.18	15.31
615.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	9.02	2.15	16.31
616.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	8.84	2.69	15.33
617.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	8.55	2.37	14.97
618.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	8.49	2.49	14.69
619.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	8.45	2.74	14.55
620.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	8.14	2.2	14.34
621.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	8.12	1.8	14.95
622.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	8.04	1.87	15.19
623.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	7.78	2.25	13.67
624.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	7.74	2.12	13.66
625.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	7.48	2.09	13.19
626.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	7.15	1.76	12.76
627.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	6.59	1.91	11.44
628.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	6.11	1.58	10.84
629.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	5.97	1.81	10.23
630.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	5.9	2.4	9.43

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (15-19 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
631.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	5.9	1.8	10.13
632.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	5.64	1.66	9.68
633.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	5.32	2.1	8.65
634.	Puducherry	Yanam	8.57	1.08	16.07
635.	Puducherry	Puducherry	6.75	2.12	11.57
636.	Puducherry	Karaikal	6.16	2.06	10.5
637.	Puducherry	Mahe	4.85	1.75	8.2
638.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	North & Middle Andaman	8.83	0.95	17.27
639.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	8.65	2.35	15.5
640.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	4.65	1.3	8.81

ANNEXURE II

District-wise Percentage of Married Children and Adolescents between 10-14 years (Source: Indian Census 2011)

TABLE 29 DISTRICT-WISE PERCENTAGE OF MARRIED CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS (10-14 YEARS, TOTAL), CENSUS 2011

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	2.2	1.63	2.91
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	2.11	1.63	2.64
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	1.65	1.17	2.17
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	1.42	1	1.88
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramula	1.44	1.07	1.84
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	1.34	0.97	1.75
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajouri	1.67	1.29	2.1
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	1.52	1.11	2.01
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	1.64	1.27	2.06
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	1.51	1.13	1.93
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	1.55	1.29	1.83
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	1.59	1.28	1.92
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipore	1.57	1.2	1.98
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	1.54	1.19	1.9
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal	2	1.68	2.36
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	1.97	1.62	2.35
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	Shupiyan	1.84	1.43	2.25
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	1.96	1.59	2.35
19.	Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	1.42	1.23	1.62
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	Samba	1.75	1.37	2.22
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	Kargil	1.54	1.4	1.69
22.	Jammu & Kashmir	Leh(Ladakh)	1.82	1.66	1.99
23.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	2.63	2.18	3.12
24.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1.49	1.02	2.04
25.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	2.11	1.69	2.58
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	1.87	1.5	2.26
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	1.97	1.59	2.41
28.	Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	2.19	1.84	2.56
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	1.01	0.6	1.45
30.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	0.93	0.56	1.38
31.	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	1.05	0.78	1.36
32.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	0.84	0.51	1.24
33.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	1.79	1.43	2.13
34.	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	1.6	1.86	1.34
35.	Punjab	Ludhiana	2.49	1.95	3.17
36.	Punjab	Amritsar	2.57	1.97	3.34
37.	Punjab	Jalandhar	2.62	2.1	3.28
38.	Punjab	Gurdaspur	2.32	1.81	2.97
39.	Punjab	Firozpur	2.14	1.79	2.57
40.	Punjab	Patiala	2.49	1.99	3.13
41.	Punjab	Sangrur	2.24	1.8	2.82
42.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	2.28	1.78	2.9
43.	Punjab	Bathinda	2.54	2.02	3.2
44.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	2.66	2.08	3.41
45.	Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	2.65	2	3.5

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
48.	Punjab	Moga	2.05	1.53	2.69
49.	Punjab	Rupnagar	2.84	2.15	3.71
50.	Punjab	Muktsar	1.74	1.41	2.15
51.	Punjab	Barnala	2.64	2.29	3.08
52.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	2.31	1.81	2.97
53.	Punjab	Faridkot	1.82	1.41	2.34
54.	Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	1.86	1.39	2.45
55.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1.04	0.69	1.48
56.	Uttarakhand	Hardwar	1.26	0.86	1.73
57.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	1.25	0.86	1.68
58.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1.5	1.03	2.04
59.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	1.39	1.02	1.81
60.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	1.05	0.66	1.46
61.	Uttarakhand	Garhwal	0.99	0.57	1.42
62.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	1.12	0.74	1.55
63.	Uttarakhand	Almora	0.83	0.48	1.19
64.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	1.04	0.65	1.45
65.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	1.06	0.71	1.44
66.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	1.28	0.9	1.67
67.	Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	1.23	0.58	1.91
68.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	0.8	0.48	1.13
69.	Haryana	Faridabad	2.72	2.06	3.52
70.	Haryana	Hisar	2.63	2.19	3.15
71.	Haryana	Mewat	2.45	2	2.99
72.	Haryana	Sirsa	2.79	2.3	3.39
73.	Haryana	Sonipat	2.32	1.79	2.99
74.	Haryana	Gurgaon	2.46	1.97	3.07
75.	Haryana	Jind	2.17	1.61	2.84
76.	Haryana	Karnal	1.94	1.42	2.59
77.	Haryana	Bhiwani	1.59	1.2	2.07
78.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	2.72	1.93	3.69
79.	Haryana	Fatehabad	2.54	2.18	2.97
80.	Haryana	Rohtak	2.4	2.01	2.88
81.	Haryana	Palwal	1.84	1.33	2.44
82.	Haryana	Jhajjar	2.48	1.87	3.26
83.	Haryana	Panipat	1.8	1.3	2.41
84.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	1.79	1.4	2.28
85.	Haryana	Ambala	2.12	1.59	2.8
86.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	1.51	1.14	2
87.	Haryana	Kaithal	1.17	0.76	1.69
88.	Haryana	Rewari	1.42	1.08	1.84
89.	Haryana	Panchkula	2.1	1.61	2.69
90.	NCT of Delhi	North West	0.93	0.62	1.3

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
91.	NCT of Delhi	South	1.22	0.79	1.73
92.	NCT of Delhi	South West	1.31	0.86	1.85
93.	NCT of Delhi	West	1.07	0.66	1.56
94.	NCT of Delhi	North East	0.98	0.62	1.39
95.	NCT of Delhi	East	1	0.63	1.44
96.	NCT of Delhi	North	0.94	0.63	1.29
97.	NCT of Delhi	Central	0.96	0.65	1.3
98.	NCT of Delhi	New Delhi	2	1.34	2.75
99.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	10.33	7.29	13.57
100.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	3.2	2.28	4.25
101.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	7.01	4.75	9.51
102.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	3.3	2.47	4.21
103.	Rajasthan	Alwar	2.8	1.94	3.8
104.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh	7.34	4.9	10.03
105.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	2.66	1.82	3.58
106.	Rajasthan	Barmer	2.61	1.99	3.3
107.	Rajasthan	Tonk	5.22	3.23	7.39
108.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	2.64	1.72	3.66
109.	Rajasthan	Sikar	2.43	1.69	3.27
110.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	2.35	1.76	3.05
111.	Rajasthan	Pali	2.88	1.94	3.9
112.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	2.01	1.28	2.81
113.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	4.79	2.98	6.75
114.	Rajasthan	Churu	2.35	1.61	3.17
115.	Rajasthan	Karauli	3.12	2.03	4.43
116.	Rajasthan	Dausa	2.82	1.94	3.8
117.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	3.64	1.95	5.49
118.	Rajasthan	Kota	2.4	1.82	3.06
119.	Rajasthan	Bundi	3.77	2.33	5.39
120.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	2.95	1.8	4.27
121.	Rajasthan	Jalor	1.93	1.37	2.54
122.	Rajasthan	Banswara	2.07	1.23	2.96
123.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	1.8	1.12	2.6
124.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	1.7	1.2	2.27
125.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	1.79	1.32	2.29
126.	Rajasthan	Baran	1.86	1.16	2.64
127.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	1.28	0.93	1.69
128.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	1.4	0.9	2.02
129.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	1.39	0.92	1.92
130.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	1.54	1.02	2.09
131.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	1.62	1.12	2.21
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	2.94	2.1	3.87
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	3.6	2.74	4.62
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	2.5	1.79	3.34
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	2.54	1.85	3.28

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	3.02	2.09	4
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	2.31	1.56	3.17
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	3.19	2.52	3.92
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	3.01	2.31	3.82
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	2.28	1.54	3.06
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	2.89	2.27	3.58
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	2.11	1.51	2.81
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	3.08	2.26	3.98
144.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	2.42	1.7	3.29
145.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	2.4	1.68	3.2
146.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	1.71	1.17	2.33
147.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	2.39	1.6	3.25
148.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	2.22	1.67	2.85
149.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	1.95	1.34	2.65
150.	Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	1.96	1.33	2.67
151.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	2.09	1.41	2.81
152.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	2.16	1.51	2.91
153.	Uttar Pradesh	Bara Banki	2.46	1.71	3.28
154.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahrajganj	2.82	1.84	3.85
155.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	1.59	1.04	2.16
156.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2.12	1.5	2.81
157.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	2.26	1.49	3.06
158.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	2.13	1.47	2.91
159.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar	2.37	1.57	3.21
160.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	2.51	1.76	3.31
161.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	1.91	1.32	2.58
162.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	1.97	1.36	2.65
163.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	1.59	1.01	2.23
164.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	1.72	1.16	2.33
165.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	1.41	0.93	1.98
166.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	2.27	1.55	3.13
167.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	2.12	1.52	2.77
168.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	1.57	1.04	2.19
169.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	2.18	1.54	2.86
170.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	2.12	1.51	2.8
171.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	1.96	1.3	2.73
172.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	2.27	1.49	3.15
173.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	1.42	0.98	1.94
174.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	1.79	1.18	2.42
175.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	2.35	1.68	3.08
176.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)	2.34	1.76	2.98
177.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	1.95	1.28	2.69
178.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	1.4	0.98	1.86
179.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	1.37	0.9	1.89
180.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	1.6	1.12	2.13

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
183.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	1.75	1.23	2.31
184.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1.96	1.38	2.63
185.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	1.72	1.18	2.35
186.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	1.64	1.16	2.21
187.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	1.66	1.09	2.35
188.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	1.64	1.15	2.15
189.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	1.68	1.18	2.25
190.	Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	1.43	0.85	2.08
191.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	2.14	1.49	2.88
192.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	1.45	1.05	1.89
193.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar	1.53	1.07	2.07
194.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	1.31	0.89	1.78
195.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	1.55	1	2.19
196.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	1.45	1.07	1.89
197.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	1.7	1.15	2.37
198.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	1.36	0.78	2.05
199.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	1.29	0.93	1.7
200.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	1.9	1.3	2.59
201.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	1.42	0.9	2
202.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1.39	0.98	1.86
203.	Bihar	Patna	3.01	2.34	3.76
204.	Bihar	Gaya	3.42	2.49	4.43
205.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	2.17	1.54	2.9
206.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	2.21	1.68	2.79
207.	Bihar	Madhubani	2.04	1.52	2.62
208.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	2.02	1.46	2.66
209.	Bihar	Darbhanga	1.93	1.39	2.54
210.	Bihar	Purnia	2.25	1.62	2.95
211.	Bihar	Begusarai	2.39	1.8	3.05
212.	Bihar	Samastipur	1.68	1.28	2.12
213.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	2.13	1.6	2.74
214.	Bihar	Saran	1.75	1.24	2.3
215.	Bihar	Nawada	3.03	2.07	4.09
216.	Bihar	Bhojpur	2.51	1.86	3.23
217.	Bihar	Vaishali	1.93	1.38	2.56
218.	Bihar	Aurangabad	2.52	1.91	3.18
219.	Bihar	Nalanda	2.26	1.54	3.06
220.	Bihar	Rohtas	2.12	1.6	2.68
221.	Bihar	Araria	2.1	1.6	2.64
222.	Bihar	Siwan	1.7	1.21	2.22
223.	Bihar	Katihar	1.88	1.39	2.4
224.	Bihar	Gopalganj	2.18	1.54	2.85
225.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	1.77	1.33	2.27

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
226.	Bihar	Madhepura	2.31	1.65	3.06
227.	Bihar	Supaul	1.94	1.33	2.62
228.	Bihar	Kaimur (Bhabua)	2.61	1.88	3.42
229.	Bihar	Banka	2.16	1.61	2.77
230.	Bihar	Jamui	2.46	1.59	3.44
231.	Bihar	Khagaria	2.17	1.58	2.84
232.	Bihar	Buxar	2	1.39	2.68
233.	Bihar	Saharsa	1.71	1.23	2.27
234.	Bihar	Jehanabad	2.52	1.72	3.4
235.	Bihar	Kishanganj	1.49	1.12	1.88
236.	Bihar	Munger	1.79	1.25	2.42
237.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	2.13	1.44	2.91
238.	Bihar	Sheohar	2.72	1.96	3.6
239.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	2.67	1.98	3.44
240.	Bihar	Arwal	2.37	1.6	3.22
241.	Sikkim	East District	1.51	1.07	1.96
242.	Sikkim	West District	1.36	1.03	1.71
243.	Sikkim	South District	1.18	0.77	1.61
244.	Sikkim	North District	1.43	1.14	1.72
245.	Arunachal Pradesh	Papum Pare	2.78	1.53	3.97
246.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	2	1.52	2.5
247.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	1.9	1.46	2.37
248.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1.96	1.48	2.42
249.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	2.39	1.77	3.03
250.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	2.27	1.55	2.98
251.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	2.04	1.38	2.73
252.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	1.72	1.24	2.2
253.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	1.57	0.85	2.3
254.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	1.31	0.79	1.87
255.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	1.4	0.99	1.8
256.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	1.64	1.17	2.13
257.	Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	2.14	1.23	3.08
258.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	1.31	0.88	1.69
259.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	1.96	1.66	2.34
260.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	1.48	1.28	1.66
261.	Nagaland	Dimapur	1.44	0.99	1.91
262.	Nagaland	Tuensang	1.53	1.13	1.98
263.	Nagaland	Mon	1.01	0.61	1.47
264.	Nagaland	Kohima	1	0.75	1.26
265.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	0.96	0.51	1.47
266.	Nagaland	Wokha	0.97	0.62	1.33
267.	Nagaland	Phek	0.93	0.57	1.32
268.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	1	0.59	1.42
269.	Nagaland	Peren	1.06	0.65	1.53
270.	Nagaland	Kiphire	1.2	0.52	1.96

xx	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
271.	Nagaland	Longleng	1.38	0.73	2.1
272.	Manipur	Imphal West	2.03	1.47	2.62
273.	Manipur	Imphal East	1.66	1.07	2.25
274.	Manipur	Senapati	1.22	0.72	1.78
275.	Manipur	Thoubal	1.35	0.95	1.78
276.	Manipur	Bishnupur	1.57	1.18	1.97
277.	Manipur	Churachandpur	1.31	0.75	1.9
278.	Manipur	Ukhrul	1.51	1.01	2.06
279.	Manipur	Chandel	2.25	1.67	2.86
280.	Manipur	Tamenglong	1.44	0.89	2.04
281.	Mizoram	Aizawl	0.92	0.58	1.27
282.	Mizoram	Lunglei	1.1	0.8	1.42
283.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	1.28	0.75	1.87
284.	Mizoram	Champhai	0.99	0.58	1.4
285.	Mizoram	Kolasib	1.27	0.9	1.66
286.	Mizoram	Saiha	1.59	1.21	1.97
287.	Mizoram	Mamit	0.85	0.54	1.2
288.	Mizoram	Serchhip	1.15	0.86	1.42
289.	Tripura	West Tripura	1.48	0.99	2
290.	Tripura	South Tripura	1.53	1.03	2.06
291.	Tripura	North Tripura	1.21	0.78	1.66
292.	Tripura	Dhalai	1.37	1	1.76
293.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	1.78	1.06	2.52
294.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	1.31	0.86	1.76
295.	Meghalaya	Jaintia Hills	1.85	1.07	2.63
296.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	1.59	0.93	2.27
297.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	1.63	1.02	2.27
298.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	1.4	0.72	2.11
299.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	1.71	0.9	2.54
300.	Assam	Nagaon	1.36	0.83	1.91
301.	Assam	Dhubri	1.74	0.99	2.55
302.	Assam	Sonitpur	1.57	0.91	2.26
303.	Assam	Barpeta	1.43	0.89	2.01
304.	Assam	Cachar	1.39	0.83	1.97
305.	Assam	Kamrup	1.55	0.96	2.18
306.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	2.16	1.49	2.86
307.	Assam	Dibrugarh	1.51	1.03	2.01
308.	Assam	Goalpara	1.73	1	2.51
309.	Assam	Tinsukia	1.39	0.86	1.94
310.	Assam	Karimganj	1.37	0.79	1.97
311.	Assam	Jorhat	1.73	1.08	2.43
312.	Assam	Morigaon	1.64	1.02	2.28
313.	Assam	Kokrajhar	1.83	1.01	2.69
314.	Assam	Baksa	1.68	1.02	2.37
315.	Assam	Karbi Anglong	1.52	1	2.06

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
316.	Assam	Golaghat	1.39	0.92	1.89
317.	Assam	Darrang	1.48	0.9	2.1
318.	Assam	Udalguri	1.55	0.97	2.16
319.	Assam	Sivasagar	1.24	0.75	1.75
320.	Assam	Lakhimpur	1.15	0.7	1.63
321.	Assam	Nalbari	1.45	0.97	1.95
322.	Assam	Bongaigaon	1.36	0.81	1.94
323.	Assam	Dhemaji	1.26	0.76	1.78
324.	Assam	Chirang	1.75	0.93	2.62
325.	Assam	Hailakandi	1.26	0.74	1.79
326.	Assam	Dima Hasao	1.24	0.75	1.76
327.	West Bengal	North Twenty Four Parganas	2.57	1.92	3.26
328.	West Bengal	South Twenty Four Parganas	2.65	2.06	3.26
329.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	1.83	1.24	2.43
330.	West Bengal	Barddhaman	2.11	1.59	2.66
331.	West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	2.26	1.79	2.74
332.	West Bengal	Haora	2.5	2.01	3.02
333.	West Bengal	Kolkata	3.23	2.51	4.02
334.	West Bengal	Hugli	2.05	1.55	2.58
335.	West Bengal	Purba Medinipur	1.79	1.4	2.2
336.	West Bengal	Maldah	1.68	1.17	2.2
337.	West Bengal	Nadia	1.67	1.23	2.14
338.	West Bengal	Birbhum	1.8	1.4	2.21
339.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	1.49	1.09	1.9
340.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	1.48	1.07	1.91
341.	West Bengal	Bankura	1.5	1.16	1.86
342.	West Bengal	Puruliya	1.68	1.23	2.14
343.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar	1.69	1.19	2.2
344.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	2.04	1.48	2.62
345.	West Bengal	Darjiling	1.69	1.25	2.14
346.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	2.73	2.24	3.25
347.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	2.57	2.07	3.1
348.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1.86	1.43	2.3
349.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	3.1	2.45	3.82
350.	Jharkhand	Giridih	1.71	1.23	2.22
351.	Jharkhand	Dumka	3.08	2.49	3.71
352.	Jharkhand	Palamu	1.67	1.3	2.06
353.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	2.78	2.3	3.31
354.	Jharkhand	Godda	2.49	1.81	3.26
355.	Jharkhand	Pakur	2.75	2.35	3.18
356.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	1.31	0.89	1.75
357.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	1.31	0.94	1.7
358.	Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan	2.27	1.76	2.81
359.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	2.71	2.09	3.36
360.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	1.14	0.71	1.6

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
361.	Jharkhand	Chatra	1.46	0.91	2.04
362.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	1.08	0.62	1.56
363.	Jharkhand	Latehar	1.68	1.27	2.11
364.	Jharkhand	Gumla	1.2	0.81	1.6
365.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	1.28	0.95	1.63
366.	Jharkhand	Kodarma	1.33	0.78	1.93
367.	Jharkhand	Khunti	1.63	0.98	2.29
368.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	1.55	1.22	1.89
369.	Jharkhand	Simdega	1.13	0.72	1.56
370.	Orissa	Ganjam	1.58	1.12	2.04
371.	Orissa	Khordha	1.79	1.26	2.37
372.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj	1.26	0.85	1.68
373.	Orissa	Cuttack	1.48	0.98	2.01
374.	Orissa	Sundargarh	1.49	1.07	1.92
375.	Orissa	Baleshwar	1.31	0.93	1.7
376.	Orissa	Koraput	2.02	1.52	2.52
377.	Orissa	Balangir	1.76	1.34	2.19
378.	Orissa	Kalahandi	1.57	1.13	2.03
379.	Orissa	Nabarangapur	1.82	1.32	2.34
380.	Orissa	Jajapur	1.42	1.01	1.86
381.	Orissa	Kendujhar	1.26	0.82	1.71
382.	Orissa	Puri	1.44	1.07	1.82
383.	Orissa	Bhadrak	1.32	0.86	1.79
384.	Orissa	Anugul	1.52	1.06	2
385.	Orissa	Rayagada	1.81	1.2	2.44
386.	Orissa	Kendrapara	1.33	0.92	1.74
387.	Orissa	Bargarh	1.16	0.8	1.53
388.	Orissa	Dhenkanal	1.39	0.97	1.83
389.	Orissa	Sambalpur	1.5	1.02	1.99
390.	Orissa	Jagatsinghapur	1.43	1.07	1.82
391.	Orissa	Nayagarh	1.49	1.12	1.89
392.	Orissa	Malkangiri	1.74	1.21	2.29
393.	Orissa	Kandhamal	1.3	0.98	1.62
394.	Orissa	Gajapati	1.62	1.14	2.1
395.	Orissa	Nuapada	1.54	1.04	2.04
396.	Orissa	Subarnapur	1.33	0.96	1.71
397.	Orissa	Jharsuguda	1.48	1.08	1.87
398.	Orissa	Baudh	1.25	0.82	1.68
399.	Orissa	Debagarh	1.16	0.75	1.6
400.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	1.49	1.17	1.83
401.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	1.86	1.52	2.21
402.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	1.23	0.99	1.48
403.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	1.38	1.03	1.74
404.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	2.12	1.78	2.46
405.	Chhattisgarh	Kabeerdham	2.43	2.05	2.81

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
406.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	1.74	1.4	2.08
407.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir - Champa	0.95	0.61	1.3
408.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	1.02	0.76	1.27
409.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	0.98	0.73	1.25
410.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	1.1	0.86	1.35
411.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	1.13	0.81	1.45
412.	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	1.26	1.02	1.51
413.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	1.07	0.83	1.31
414.	Chhattisgarh	Uttar Bastar Kanker	0.99	0.71	1.29
415.	Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.91	0.7	1.12
416.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	1.2	0.87	1.57
417.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	1.81	1.51	2.12
418.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	3.23	2.61	3.92
419.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3.53	2.7	4.44
420.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	2.59	2.18	3.02
421.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	2.34	1.78	2.94
422.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	2.76	2.23	3.34
423.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	2.96	2.12	3.86
424.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	2.32	1.84	2.84
425.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	3.45	2.41	4.57
426.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	2.9	2.01	3.83
427.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	2.27	1.88	2.66
428.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	1.85	1.44	2.28
429.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	2.25	1.75	2.85
430.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	3.26	2.33	4.26
431.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	2.82	2.18	3.49
432.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	2.05	1.6	2.55
433.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	2.49	2.1	2.91
434.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	2.18	1.68	2.79
435.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	1.95	1.54	2.37
436.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	2.02	1.54	2.57
437.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	2.36	1.94	2.81
438.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	1.67	1.24	2.19
439.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	2.25	1.74	2.8
440.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	2.18	1.84	2.52
441.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	2.61	2.02	3.23
442.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	2.24	1.81	2.69
443.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	4.03	3.11	5.01
444.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	2.23	1.8	2.71
445.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	1.95	1.53	2.37
446.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	2.39	2.01	2.8
447.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	2.17	1.77	2.6
448.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	1.96	1.56	2.4
449.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	2.54	1.95	3.13
450.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	2.1	1.54	2.67

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
451.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	1.71	1.36	2.07
452.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	1.81	1.45	2.19
453.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa (East Nimar)	1.8	1.41	2.23
454.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	2.07	1.77	2.4
455.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	2.28	1.79	2.76
456.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	2.39	2.03	2.76
457.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	2.15	1.67	2.68
458.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsimhapur	1.92	1.49	2.38
459.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	1.41	1.09	1.74
460.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	1.54	1.12	1.98
461.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	2.24	1.89	2.59
462.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	2.36	1.99	2.75
463.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	2.32	1.78	2.87
464.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	1.79	1.31	2.31
465.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	2.14	1.66	2.65
466.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	1.47	1.07	1.92
467.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	1.52	1.17	1.88
468.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad	5.29	4.12	6.71
469.	Gujarat	Surat	3.4	2.53	4.47
470.	Gujarat	Vadodara	3.26	2.47	4.18
471.	Gujarat	Rajkot	2.81	2.03	3.73
472.	Gujarat	Kheda	4.06	2.91	5.4
473.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	2.47	1.93	3.07
474.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals	2.79	2.11	3.53
475.	Gujarat	Dohad	2.67	2.17	3.18
476.	Gujarat	Valsad	3.77	2.96	4.67
477.	Gujarat	Anand	3.01	2.09	4.11
478.	Gujarat	Junagadh	1.9	1.43	2.42
479.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha	1.41	0.86	2.01
480.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	3.67	2.26	5.42
481.	Gujarat	Bharuch	2.93	2.22	3.71
482.	Gujarat	Sabar Kantha	1.73	1.17	2.38
483.	Gujarat	Mahesana	2.2	1.48	3.12
484.	Gujarat	Jamnagar	1.86	1.33	2.46
485.	Gujarat	Navsari	3.31	2.46	4.24
486.	Gujarat	Amreli	2.14	1.66	2.67
487.	Gujarat	Kachchh	1.44	1.05	1.87
488.	Gujarat	Patan	2.02	1.37	2.78
489.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	1.5	1.08	1.98
490.	Gujarat	Tapi	3.02	2.18	3.92
491.	Gujarat	Narmada	2.58	1.96	3.24
492.	Gujarat	Porbandar	1.89	1.27	2.56
493.	Gujarat	The Dangs	2.34	1.66	3.05
494.	Daman & Diu	Daman	1.94	1.69	2.26
495.	Daman& Diu	Diu	0.64	0.51	0.78

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
496.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.43	0.9	2
497.	Maharashtra	Thane	4.37	3.67	5.15
498.	Maharashtra	Pune	4.02	3.35	4.76
499.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	3.74	3.17	4.38
500.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	4.38	3.67	5.21
501.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	4.85	4.17	5.65
502.	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	3.65	2.91	4.5
503.	Maharashtra	Nashik	2.52	1.96	3.15
504.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	3.38	2.82	3.98
505.	Maharashtra	Nanded	3.52	2.92	4.18
506.	Maharashtra	Satara	4.88	4.14	5.72
507.	Maharashtra	Latur	4.92	4.26	5.66
508.	Maharashtra	Solapur	2.81	2.26	3.42
509.	Maharashtra	Sangli	4.51	3.79	5.35
510.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	2.81	2.21	3.51
511.	Maharashtra	Dhule	4.93	4.19	5.79
512.	Maharashtra	Jalna	5.13	4.45	5.88
513.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	4.07	3.43	4.79
514.	Maharashtra	Raigarh	3.61	2.89	4.39
515.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	4.16	3.58	4.78
516.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	3.82	3.35	4.31
517.	Maharashtra	Buldana	2.43	1.86	3.06
518.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	2.22	1.57	2.93
519.	Maharashtra	Amravati	2.18	1.75	2.63
520.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	2.91	2.33	3.56
521.	Maharashtra	Bid	1.89	1.31	2.55
522.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	4.31	3.9	4.74
523.	Maharashtra	Akola	2.67	2.08	3.29
524.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	2.51	1.89	3.2
525.	Maharashtra	Gondiya	2.87	2.34	3.42
526.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	2.79	2.13	3.52
527.	Maharashtra	Washim	2.25	1.61	2.97
528.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	2.18	1.48	2.91
529.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	3.4	2.92	3.92
530.	Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	1.21	0.94	1.49
531.	Maharashtra	Wardha	0.99	0.65	1.36
532.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	4.3	2.81	5.9
533.	Andhra Pradesh	Rangareddy	3.33	2.27	4.44
534.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	2.8	1.84	3.81
535.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	2.36	1.74	3.02
536.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahbubnagar	1.87	1.11	2.67
537.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	2.08	1.41	2.78
538.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	1.81	1.26	2.39
539.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	2.09	1.41	2.81
540.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	1.72	1.22	2.24

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
541.	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad	2.07	1.45	2.72
542.	Andhra Pradesh	Warangal	1.61	1.12	2.14
543.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	2.16	1.52	2.82
544.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	1.54	1.03	2.07
545.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	1.21	0.76	1.69
546.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	1.1	0.63	1.58
547.	Andhra Pradesh	Khammam	1.76	1.26	2.26
548.	Andhra Pradesh	Medak	1.38	0.84	1.94
549.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	1.67	1.1	2.27
550.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	1.03	0.58	1.49
551.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	1.1	0.65	1.58
552.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	1.31	0.85	1.79
553.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	1.09	0.61	1.6
554.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	1.13	0.67	1.62
555.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3.38	2.35	4.49
556.	Karnataka	Belgaum	1.89	1.14	2.71
557.	Karnataka	Gulbarga	2.23	1.53	2.98
558.	Karnataka	Bijapur	2.38	1.24	3.62
559.	Karnataka	Bellary	2.16	1.36	3.01
560.	Karnataka	Mysore	1.95	1.16	2.78
561.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	2.6	1.35	3.91
562.	Karnataka	Raichur	2.35	1.46	3.29
563.	Karnataka	Davanagere	2.31	1.44	3.24
564.	Karnataka	Bidar	2.01	1.45	2.61
565.	Karnataka	Yadgir	2.66	1.63	3.75
566.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	2.25	1.59	2.94
567.	Karnataka	Tumkur	1.44	0.84	2.11
568.	Karnataka	Koppal	2.17	1.3	3.08
569.	Karnataka	Hassan	2.07	1.33	2.83
570.	Karnataka	Kolar	2.06	1.36	2.79
571.	Karnataka	Mandya	1.9	1.01	2.88
572.	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	2.34	1.55	3.19
573.	Karnataka	Dharwad	1.62	1	2.28
574.	Karnataka	Shimoga	1.51	0.94	2.11
575.	Karnataka	Haveri	1.44	0.97	1.93
576.	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	1.95	1.24	2.69
577.	Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	1.1	0.55	1.67
578.	Karnataka	Gadag	1.71	0.99	2.46
579.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	2.01	1.31	2.75
580.	Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	1.96	1.34	2.63
581.	Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	1.31	0.73	1.94
582.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	1.59	1.11	2.11
583.	Karnataka	Udupi	1.4	0.83	1.99
584.	Karnataka	Kodagu	1.51	0.84	2.21
585.	Goa	North Goa	2.96	2.3	3.66

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
586.	Goa	South Goa	3.23	2.33	4.2
587.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	1.37	0.6	2.07
588.	Kerala	Malappuram	1.16	0.6	1.74
589.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	1.39	0.84	1.96
590.	Kerala	Kozhikode	1.05	0.53	1.6
591.	Kerala	Kollam	1.3	0.79	1.84
592.	Kerala	Kannur	1.29	0.69	1.91
593.	Kerala	Ernakulam	1.02	0.56	1.49
594.	Kerala	Palakkad	1	0.46	1.55
595.	Kerala	Alappuzha	1.38	0.8	1.97
596.	Kerala	Thrissur	0.9	0.47	1.35
597.	Kerala	Kottayam	1.09	0.68	1.52
598.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	1.56	1.02	2.1
599.	Kerala	Kasaragod	0.96	0.51	1.44
600.	Kerala	Idukki	1	0.59	1.43
601.	Kerala	Wayanad	1.02	0.64	1.4
602.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2.2	1.22	3.23
603.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	2.02	1.11	2.97
604.	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram	1.85	0.97	2.77
605.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1.36	0.77	1.98
606.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	1.65	0.95	2.38
607.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	1.32	0.66	2
608.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	1.52	0.84	2.26
609.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	1.14	0.66	1.71
610.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	1.48	0.86	2.13
611.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	1.18	0.62	1.78
612.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur	1.64	0.89	2.42
613.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	1.64	0.93	2.41
614.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai	1.31	0.79	1.87
615.	Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	1.51	0.85	2.24
616.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	1.13	0.55	1.74
617.	Tamil Nadu	Erode	1.48	0.88	2.12
618.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	1.18	0.62	1.76
619.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	1.62	0.92	2.34
620.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	1.25	0.65	1.87
621.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	1.45	0.93	2.06
622.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	1.66	0.91	2.45
623.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	1.76	1.22	2.31
624.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	1.66	1.03	2.36
625.	Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	1.23	0.69	1.78
626.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	1.28	0.75	1.9
627.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga	1.48	0.79	2.21
628.	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukkudi	1.09	0.52	1.69
629.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai	1.08	0.6	1.59
630.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	1.46	0.92	2.04

S. No	State	District	% of Married Children (10-14 years, 2011)		
			Persons	Males	Females
631.	Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	1.4	0.72	2.1
632.	Tamil Nadu	Karur	1.03	0.54	1.57
633.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	1.55	1.01	2.15
634.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1.69	1.28	2.13
635.	Puducherry	Karaikal	1.32	0.97	1.68
636.	Puducherry	Yanam	1.19	0.69	1.69
637.	Puducherry	Mahe	1.67	1.21	2.17
638.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	South Andaman	1.5	1.03	2
639.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	North & Middle Andaman	0.74	0.43	1.06
640.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	0.86	0.8	0.91

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