

Situation of Children in Karnataka

An assessment



July 2001

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Introduction

Two objectives:

- To assess the situation of children in Karnataka
- To report on some of the latest data available - particularly NFHS-2 1998-99, MICS 2000 and Census 2001

What some key indicators reveal about:

- Where Karnataka stands vis-à-vis national averages
- Where Karnataka stands vis-à-vis southern states
- Where progress has been impressive and where it has not

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Children in Karnataka

- **Total population** **52.7 million in 2001**
Average annual population growth rate (%)

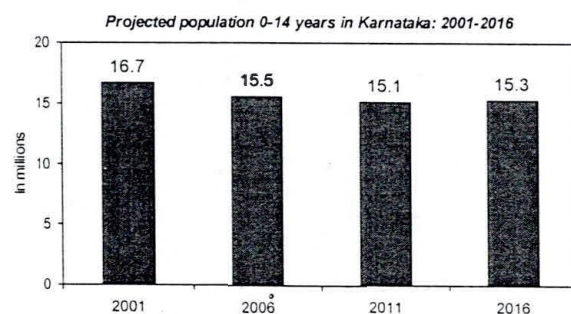
1981-1991	2.0
1991-2001	1.6
- **Children aged 0 to 6 years: 6.8 million in 2001**
 - Declined from 7.5 million in 1991
 - 13% of state population in 2001
 - Second-largest child population in South India

Source: Census of India 2001

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Children in Karnataka

Population in the 0-14 year age group expected to stabilize at around 15 million over the next 15 years



Source: Population Projections for India & States 1996-2016, Registrar General, India

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Human Development Indicators

Key Human Development Indicators in South Indian States						
	Population (millions) 2001	Life Expectancy at birth (1992-96)	IMR (1999)	Literacy rate, population 7+ (%) 2001	% below Poverty Line (1999-00)	Per capita GDP at current prices (1998-99)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Karnataka	53	62.9	58	67	20	15,889
Andhra Pradesh	76	62	66	61	16	13,853
Kerala	32	73.1	14	91	13	17,756
Tamil Nadu	62	63.7	52	73	21	17,525
India	1,027	60.7	70	65	28	14,712

Source: Columns (2) and (5) are from Census 2001. Columns (3) and (4) are from SRS 1999 & 2000. Column (6) is from Planning Commission 2001 (Web site). Column 7 is from Economic Survey 2001 (Web site)

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Human Development Indicators

Key Human Development Indicators in South Indian States: Male-Female differentials				
	Life Expectancy at birth (1992-96)		IMR (1997)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Karnataka	61.1	64.5	51	54
Andhra Pradesh	60.8	63	64	62
Kerala	70.2	75.8	12	13
Tamil Nadu	62.8	64.8	48	57
India	60.1	61.4	70	72

Source: Sample Registration System 1999

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Economic environment

Slowing down in growth rate of per capita income in Karnataka

- over time
- relative to other states

Annual rate of growth of per capita GDP (%)		
	1983-84 to 1993-94	1993-94 to 1997-98
Karnataka	3.76	3.42
Average for 14 states	3.16	3.87

Slower than:

- Gujarat
- Kerala
- Maharashtra
- Rajasthan
- Tamil Nadu
- West Bengal

Faster than:

- Andhra Pradesh
- Haryana
- Madhya Pradesh
- Orissa
- Punjab
- Uttar Pradesh

Source: Planning Commission cited in Ahluwalia (2000)

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Economic environment

20% of the population lived below the poverty line in 1999-00

Population below poverty line (%)		
	1993-94	1999-00
Karnataka	33	20
Andhra Pradesh	22	16
• Kerala	25	13
Tamil Nadu	35	21
India	36	26

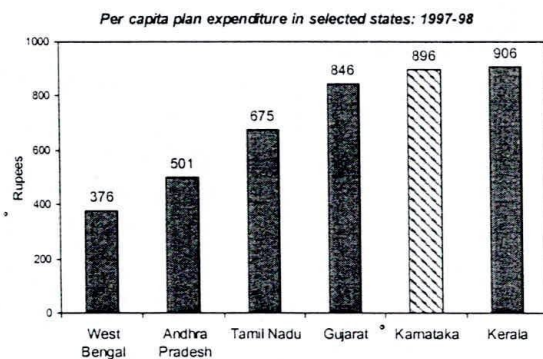
Note: Estimates for the two years are not comparable.

Source: Planning Commission 2001 (<http://planningcommission.nic.in/press.htm>)

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Economic environment

Per capita plan expenditure has been relatively high in Karnataka

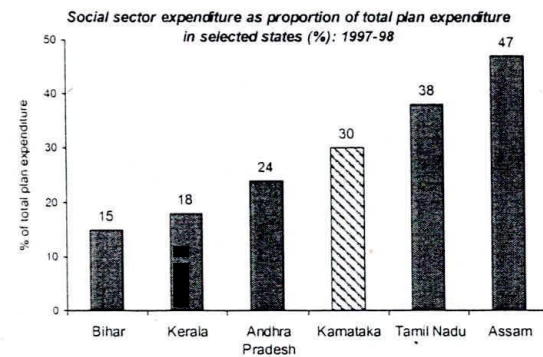


Source: Mid Term Appraisal of 9th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission 2000

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Economic environment

30% of plan expenditures is allocated to the social sectors



Source: Mid Term Appraisal of 9th Five Year Plan, Planning Commission 2000

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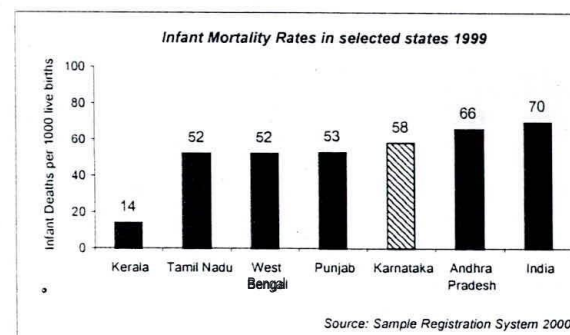
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Right to Survival

Infant Mortality Rates

- IMR in Karnataka is 58



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Right to Survival

Striking differential between rural and urban IMR

- Differential has increased over time

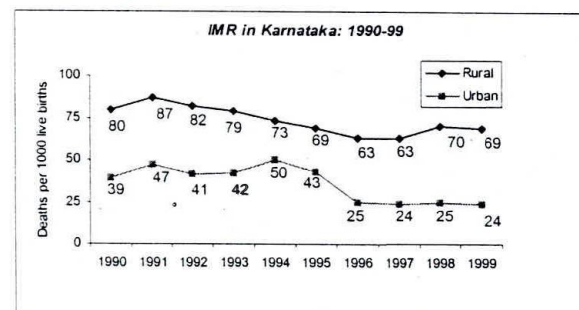
Rural-Urban Differential in IMR		
	1990	1999
Rural IMR	80	69
Urban IMR	39	24
Rural / Urban IMR ratio	2	3

Source: Sample Registration System, 1999 & 2000

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Right to Survival

After Kerala, Karnataka reports the lowest urban IMR in the country



Source: Sample Registration System 2000

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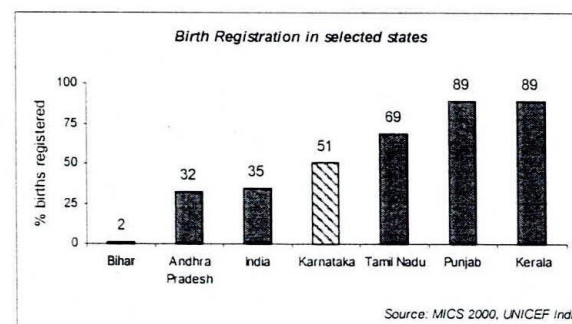
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Birth Registration

Approximately half of all births are registered in Karnataka



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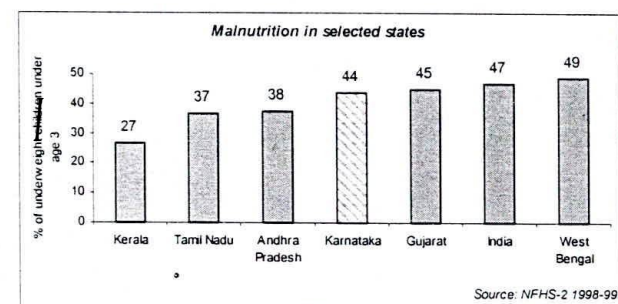
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Right to Nutrition

Almost 45% of children under age 3 years are moderately to severely malnourished in Karnataka



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Right to Nutrition

Progress in reducing malnutrition has been relatively good

Change in Level of Child Malnutrition			
	1992-93	1998-99	% reduction in malnutrition
Karnataka	54	44	10
India	53	47	6

More than:

- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- West Bengal

Less than:

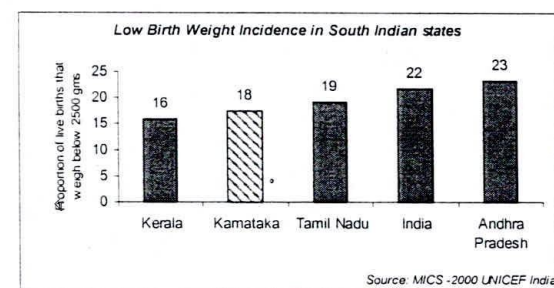
- Andhra Pradesh
- Punjab
- Tamil Nadu

Source: NFHS 1 & 2, 1992-93 & 1998-99

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Right to Nutrition

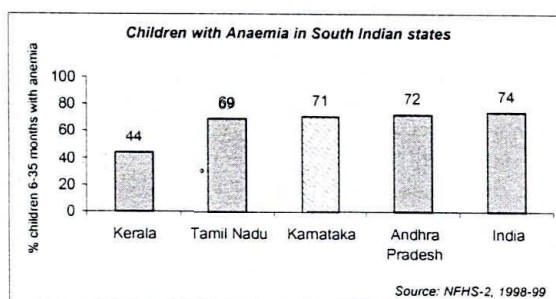
Proportion of Low Birth Weight babies is 18



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Right to Nutrition

71% of children between 6 to 35 months of age are anaemic



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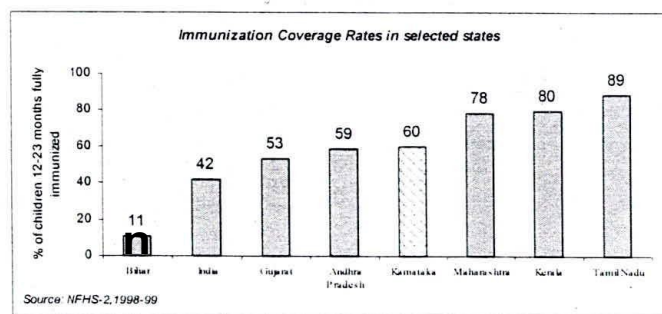
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Immunization Coverage

60% of children aged 12-23 months were fully immunized in 1998-99



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Immunization Coverage

Progress in expanding immunization coverage has been slow

Change in Level of Immunization Coverage			
	1992-93 (%)	1998-99 (%)	% point Increase
Karnataka	52	60	8
Andhra Pradesh	45	59	14
Kerala	54	80	25
Maharashtra	64	78	14
Tamil Nadu	65	89	24
West Bengal	34	44	10
India	35	42	7

Source: NFHS 1 & 2

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Right to Education

Male-female literacy differentials persist, but have narrowed over the past decade

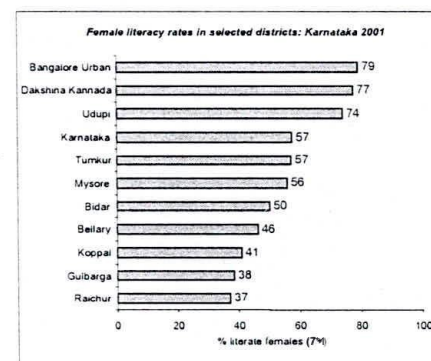
Male-Female differential in Literacy rates: Karnataka		
	1991 (%)	2001 (%)
Male	67	76
Female	44	57
<i>Difference</i>	23	19

Source: Census of India, 2001

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Right to Education

Inter-district female literacy differentials are high



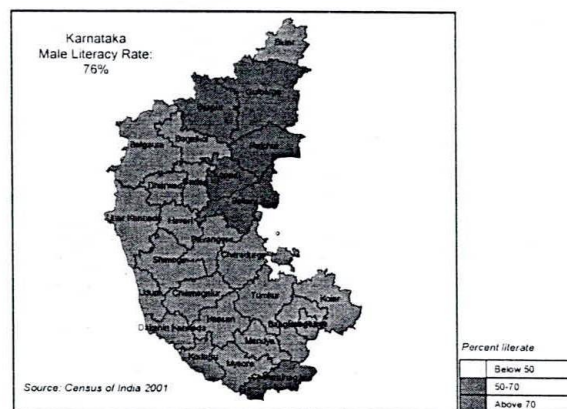
There is a **42 point differential** between the highest and lowest district level female literacy rates

Source: Census of India, 2001

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Right to Education

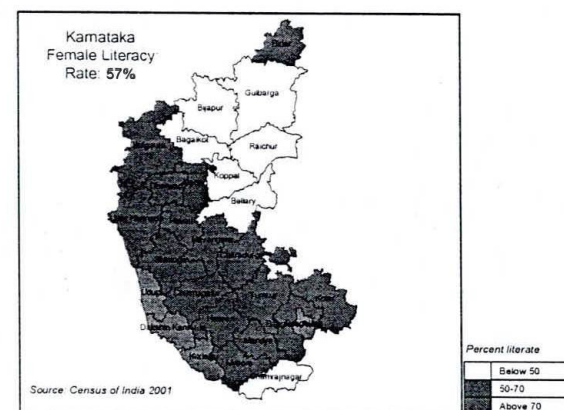
District-level male literacy rate in Karnataka:



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Right to Education

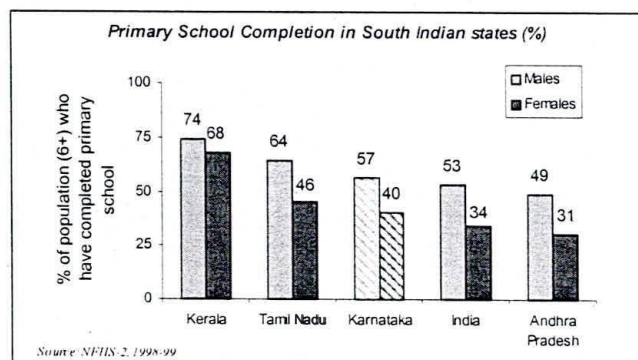
District-level female literacy rate in Karnataka:



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Right to Education

Primary school completion rates (6+):



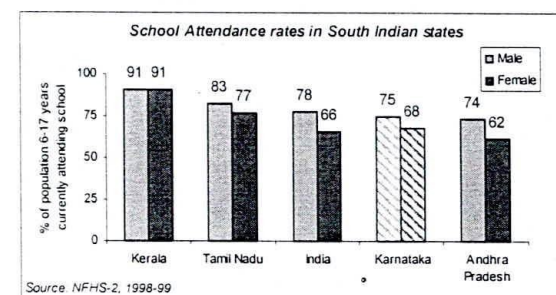
Source: NFHS 1 & 2, 1992-93 & 1998-99

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Right to Education

School Attendance rates

- 75% for boys and 68% for girls between 6-17 years of age



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Right to Education

Top three reasons for dropping out of school cited by mothers:

Reasons for dropping out of school (% children 5-14 years)*			
Reason	Boys	Girls	Total
Child not interested	63	41	51
Child busy with household work	22	49	37
Child busy with wage labour	38	27	32

- Over 50% of children dropped out because they did not find school interesting
- Almost 50% of girls who dropped out did so because they were busy with household work
- Approximately 40% of boys and 30% of girls dropped out because they were busy with wage labour

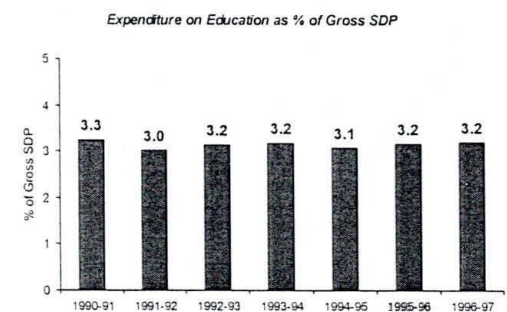
*Multiple responses permitted

Source: MICS 2000, UNICEF India

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Right to Education

Expenditure on education as proportion of GDP has not risen over the past decade

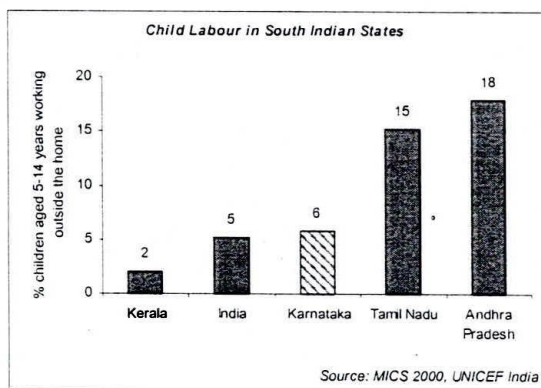


Source: Govt. of Karnataka, Finance Dept., cited in Karnataka Human Development Report

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Child Labour

6% of children aged 5 to 14 years in Karnataka work as child labourers



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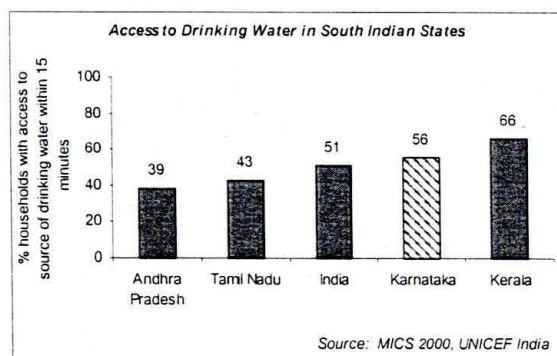
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Right to Water

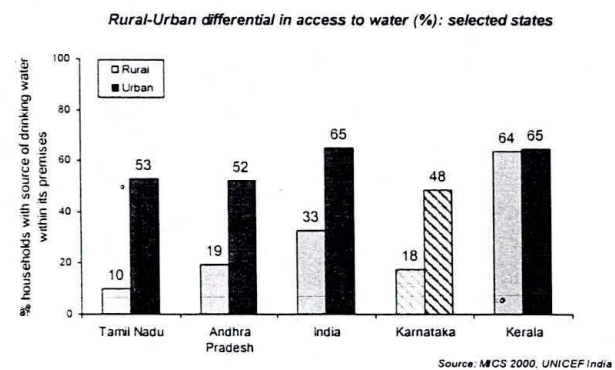
Almost 60% of households have access to drinking water within 15 minutes of their homes



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Right to Water

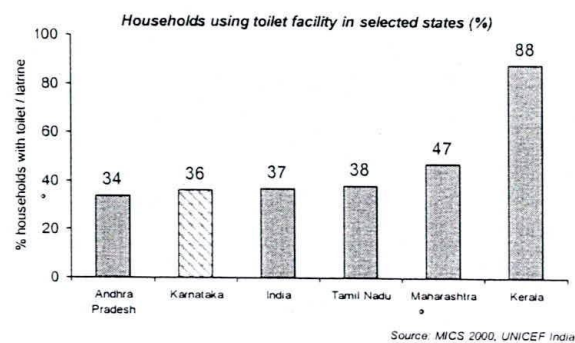
Households with a source of drinking water within the premises:



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Sanitation

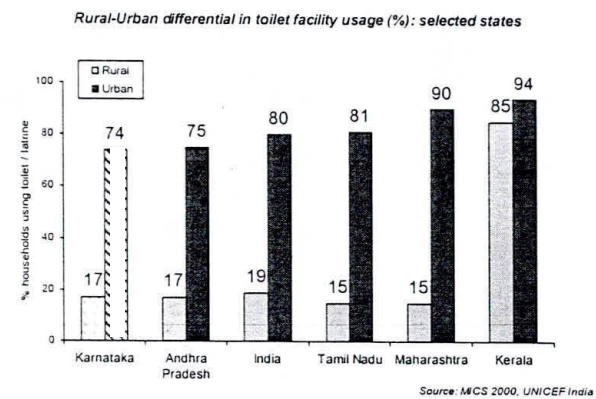
36% of households in Karnataka use a toilet or latrine facility



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Sanitation

Striking rural-urban differential in the usage of toilet facilities:



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Position of SC / ST Communities

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes: Select Indicators

	ST	SC	Others*	Karnataka Average
Estimated Population (millions)	2	9	42	53
Birth Registration (%)	45	40	56	51
Non-enrollment in school (%)	16	16	7	10
School Drop-out rate (%)	13	13	8	10
Children working outside the home (%)	9	10	4	6

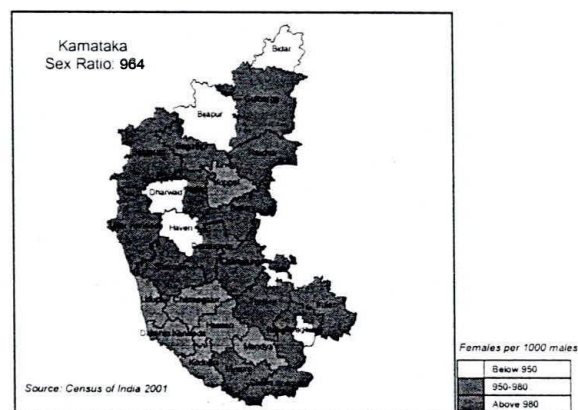
* Does not include OBCs

Source: Census 2001, Economic Survey 1999-00, MICS 2000, UNICEF India

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Position of Women

District-level sex ratio in Karnataka:

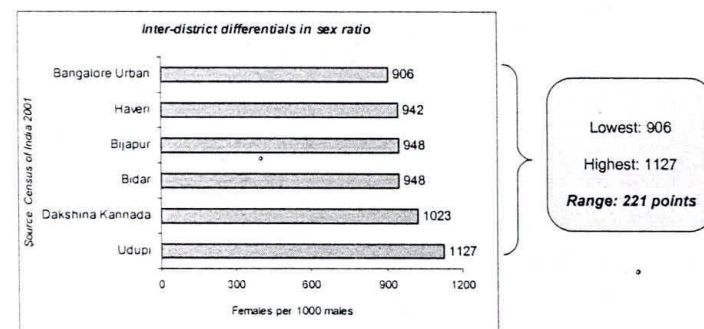


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Position of Women

There is considerable variation in sex ratio across districts

- Sex ratio in Udupi is higher than in Kerala
- Sex ratio in Bangalore is lower than in Bihar



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Position of Women

Child sex ratio (0-6 years) has declined

Females per 1000 males:

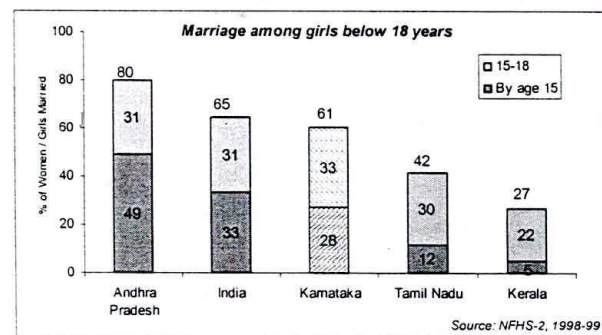
1991	960
2001	949

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Position of Women

61% of girls in Karnataka are married by the age of 18

- 28% are married by the time they are 15 years of age
- Another 33% are married between 15 to 18 years of age

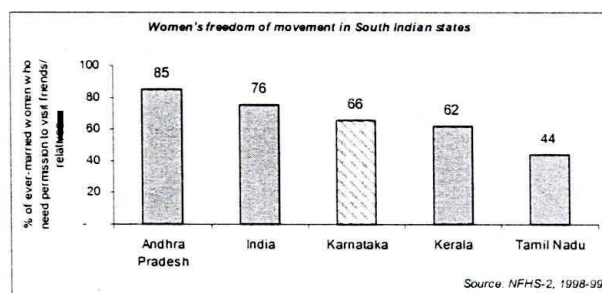


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Position of Women

Freedom of movement:

- 66% of women in Karnataka need permission to visit friends or relatives

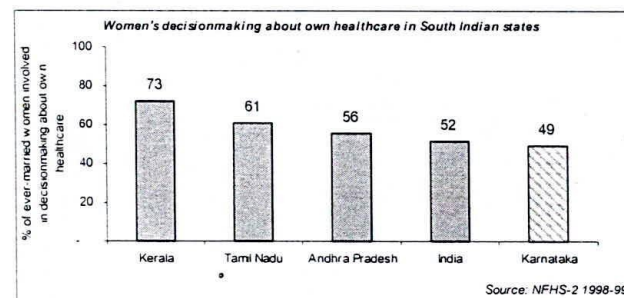


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Position of Women

Control over own health care:

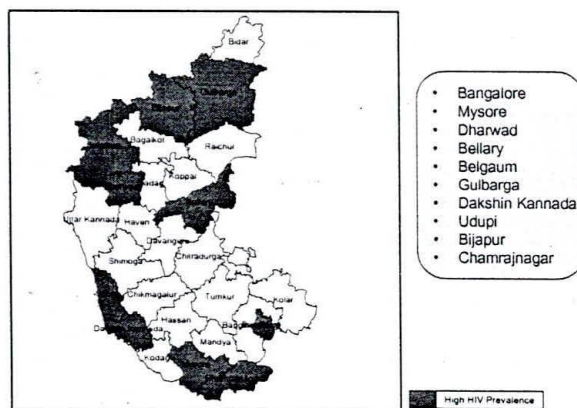
- Less than 50% of women in Karnataka are involved in decision-making about their own health care



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HIV-AIDS Awareness

High HIV-prevalence has been noted in 10 districts in Karnataka

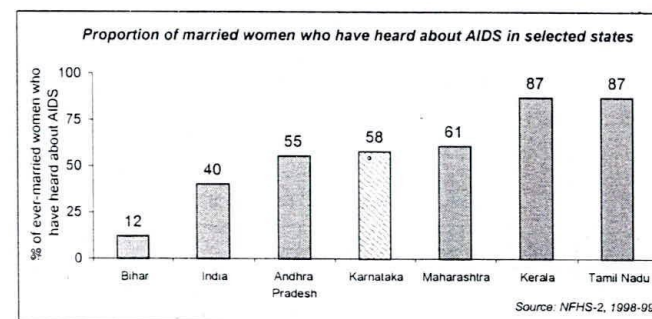


Source: National AIDS Control Organization, HIV Sentinel Surveillance Round 2000 (<http://www.naco.nic.in/>)

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HIV-AIDS Awareness

58% of married women in Karnataka have heard about AIDS



Source: NFHS-2, 1998-99

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Illustrative Balance Sheet

Achievements	Shortfalls
Population growth, Sex ratio, Birth registration	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decadal population growth rate was 1.59% (1991-00) Sex ratio rose from 960 (1991) to 964 (2001) Over 50% of births are registered as compared to a national average of 35% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child sex ratio (0-6 years) fell from 960 in 1991 to 949 in 2001
Child Survival	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant reduction in urban IMR Second lowest urban IMR (24) amongst the 16 larger states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow average annual rate of reduction Persistent and widening rural-urban differentials - rural IMR was 3 times urban IMR in 1999 Stagnation in rural IMR
Health & Nutrition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of low birth weight babies is 17.5 - second only to Kerala amongst the larger states Relatively encouraging progress in reducing child malnutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest incidence of moderate to severe child malnutrition in South India (44%) Immunization coverage is only 60% Progress in immunization coverage has been relatively slow: from 52% in 1992-93 to 60% in 1998-99

Source: NFHS 1 & 2, Census of India 2001, MICS 2000, Planning Commission, Karnataka HDR

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Illustrative Balance Sheet

Achievements	Shortfalls
Health & Nutrition	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued breastfeeding of children at age 1 year is 82% 57% of children receive complimentary food in a timely manner as compared to 44% nationally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 34% of children with diarrhoea were given ORS treatment, according to an NFHS -2 42% of women under age 50 have anaemia 71% of children under age 3 are anaemic
Education	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1961 - 2001 literacy rate more than doubled from 30% to 67% Primary enrollment for girls has increased at a much faster pace than for boys Between 1968-97 the number of primary schools went up from 32,219 to 46,900 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow progress in spread of literacy Strong male-female differential in literacy persists School attendance rates are amongst the lowest in South India and lower than the national average In 1996, close to 28% of children were out of school 6% of children aged 5 to 14 years were child labourers - higher than the national average. Almost 60% of children who worked outside the home dropped out of school

Source: NFHS 1 & 2, Census of India 2001, MICS 2000, Planning Commission, Karnataka HDR

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Illustrative Balance Sheet

<i>Achievements</i>	<i>Showfalls</i>
<i>ECD</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest rate of ECD enrollment (64%) in South India Second-highest amongst the bigger states 	
<i>Position of Women</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Third lowest female IMR in India (56) Rural female work participation rate is 330 as compared to 128 in Kerala and 75 in West Bengal About 60% of women can leave home without permission to visit friends, as compared to only 44% in Tamil Nadu Almost 70% of women have access to money in the household Active political participation by women in local governing bodies Women-organized thrift and credit groups and SHGs are active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sex ratio is the lowest in South India (964) High proportion of girls are married by the age of 18 years (61%)

Source: NFHS 1 & 2, Census of India 2001, MICS 2000, Planning Commission, Karnataka HDR

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