INDIA
Child Well-Being Report
2021

plf Poverty Learning Foundation

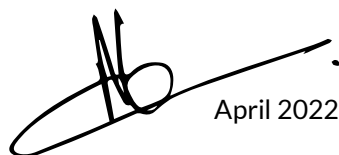Department of Education

UNIVERSITY OF BATH

World Vision INDIA

Foreword

Childhood is the most crucial and important stage of a person's life; children are both the present and the future of our society. World Vision India is a child-focused organisation, working across the country for the past seven decades, to bring lasting change in the lives of children, especially the most vulnerable, their families and communities.

Since 2019, World Vision India has been undertaking the publication of the India Child Well-being Report, which is an annual reflection on the Status of Children in the country, both in terms of well-being and access to services. The 2021 Child Well-being Report was commissioned by World Vision India and brought out in partnership with the Poverty Learning Foundation (PLF), University of Bath, United Kingdom, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad and Sri Jai Narain Misra Post Graduate (JNM PG) College, Lucknow.

This is the third edition of the India Child Well-being Report by World Vision India; it provides a comprehensive look at child well-being under four essential domains - Health, Hygiene, Protection and School Education. Thirty-eight indicators have been identified to arrive at a Child Well-being index and ranking for 725 districts across 28 states and 9 union territories in the country.

Our hope is that this report serves as a tool for policymakers, practitioners and civil society to reflect on child well-being and formulate policies and programmes based on the evidence presented. This will help improve the status of children across the country and ensure a holistic childhood for every child.

April 2022

Madhav Bellamkonda
CEO & National Director
World Vision India

Acknowledgements

The India Child Well-being Report 2021 is the result of the collaborative efforts of World Vision India, Poverty Learning Foundation (PLF), University of Bath, United Kingdom, Centre for Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Hyderabad, and Sri Jai Narain Misra Post Graduate (JNM PG) College, Lucknow.

Under the guidance of Mr. Madhav Bellamkonda, National Director and CEO, World Vision India and Mr. Cherian Thomas, Regional Leader, South Asia & Pacific, World Vision International, this project was led by Dr. Anjana Purkayastha, Senior Director-Program Quality, Strategy, Research & Evaluation (PQSRE), World Vision India and her teammates Mr. Nirmal Kumar, Director – Program Quality & Strategy, Ms. Rebecca S. David, Head – Policy & Research and Dr. Subramania Siva, Manager – Strategy & Research from World Vision India.

The report was conceptualized and developed with the technical support provided by Prof Vijay Kumar, CEO, PLF, Mr. Kalyan Kumar, Department of Education, University of Bath, Dr. Prudhvikar Reddy, Research Coordinator (Young Lives-Oxford), CESS Hyderabad,

Prof Vinod Chandra, HOD, Sociology Department, JNM PG College, affiliated with Lucknow University and the World Vision India Team. A special word of appreciation to Dr. Subramania Siva, for co-ordinating regular meetings, communications with partners and facilitating the entire process.

This report was authored by the PLF core team, comprising Ms. Varshitha Sanagani (who led the project), Ms. Harshita Sakhamuri, Ms. Sree Pruthvi Bulusu, Ms. Vinathi Gurijala, Ms. Sakhi Arun, and Ms. Monisha Meghana. We are grateful for the contribution of all the team members involved in developing the report and the Cross-Functional team from World Vision India who reviewed the report, for their valuable feedback.

We would like to thank few of our colleagues from the Media, Communication & Creative Services team and PQSRE Team for providing editorial support and technical inputs. A special thanks to Ms. Joan Nirupa for the editorial support and Mr. Moses Ponraj for designing the report.

Abbreviations

ADP	Area Development Program		REC	Remedial Education Centres
ANC	Ante-Natal Check-up		SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection		SHG	Self-Help Group
CHF	Community Health Facilitators		SLL	Special and Local Laws
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019		THR	Take Home Ration
CWSN	Children With Special Needs		TTC	Timed and Targeted Counselling
EVAC	End Violence Against Children		UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus		UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services		UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IPC	Indian Penal Code		UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference		UNHRC	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NAS	National Achievement Survey		UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau		UN	United Nations
NFHS	National Family Health Survey		UT	Union Territory
NGO	Non-Government Organisations		WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India		WHO	World Health Organisation
NRC	Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres		WV	World Vision
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office			
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development			

Contents

Executive Summary

"India is home to the largest child population in the world. The Constitution of India guarantees Fundamental Rights to all children in the country and empowers the State to make special provisions for children and adolescents. The Directive Principles of State Policy precisely guide the State in securing children from abuse and ensuring that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop healthily in conditions of freedom and dignity"[1]. Declaring its children as the nation's "significant asset" in the National Policy for Children 1974, the Government of India initiated several sector-specific policies and programs across the country. Complementing it, State governments have also designed situation-specific programmes to ensure children's better quality of life.

As tracking the progress of each one of the policies and programmes is critical to strengthening implementation, World Vision India has initiated the examining of outcomes from different policies and programs by undertaking an in-depth analysis using authenticated data sources. In its journey, World Vision India has brought out the India Child Well-being Report in 2019 and 2020 and is continuing the series in 2021.

India Child Well-being Report 2021 is the joint initiative between World Vision India and the Poverty Learning Foundation. It provides a nuanced understanding of child well-being by constructing a comprehensive index for 725 districts across 28 states and 9[2] Union Territories comprising 38 indicators

The working definition of child well-being for this report is: The child's best interests are influenced by internal and external micro-level factors, aligned to social, material, physical, and mental characteristics that positively impact children's quality of life and promote their future development.

1. Ministry of Women and Child Development, The National Policy for Children (2013), https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/npcenglish08072013_0.pdf, accessed 13 Oct. 2021.

2. Under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

(Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019, the two union territories have been merged into one with effect from January 2020. However, since all the data sources considered in the report are prior to 2020, these two union territories have been considered separately in the report.

identified under four domains - Health, Hygiene, Protection, and School Education. The four domains were formulated to encompass all the critical phenomena that have a direct and long-lasting impact on a child's well-being.

The indicators under each domain were selected after carefully considering how specific indicators are linked to child well-being and their policy relevance. The district-level data for the selected indicators have been extracted from authentic sources such as: the National Achievement Survey 2017, National Crime Records Bureau 2019, National Family Health Survey-5 2019-20, National Sample Survey Organisation (76th round schedule 1.2), and Unified District Information System for Education 2019-20.

The present report highlights the country-level rankings of the Districts and States across India regarding the composite Child Well-being indices and domain-specific indices. The report concludes that the Southern States in India are faring better than the rest of the States in the composite Child Well-being index. Besides, Kerala, Punjab and Sikkim feature under the

best performance category. There are quite a few states; for instance, Bihar, which show an abysmal performance; in Bihar most districts have figured in the fourth quartile.

This report also speaks about domain-wise performance. The north-eastern state, Mizoram, is the best performer and ranks first in the health domain, while Bihar records poor performance with the lowest rank. In terms of Hygiene, Sikkim stands as the best performer with the highest index in the country, whereas Odisha ranks as the lowest performer. Among all the 28 Indian states, Arunachal Pradesh shows the best performance in Protection, whereas Kerala exhibits poor performance. However, Kerala stands as the best-performing State in the country in terms of School Education, while Meghalaya is ranked least.

With a detailed analysis of child well-being across India, the present report aims to draw the attention of policymakers, implementers, NGOs, researchers, and academics on existing child well-being scenarios with the desired outcome that policy action will be taken for better results.
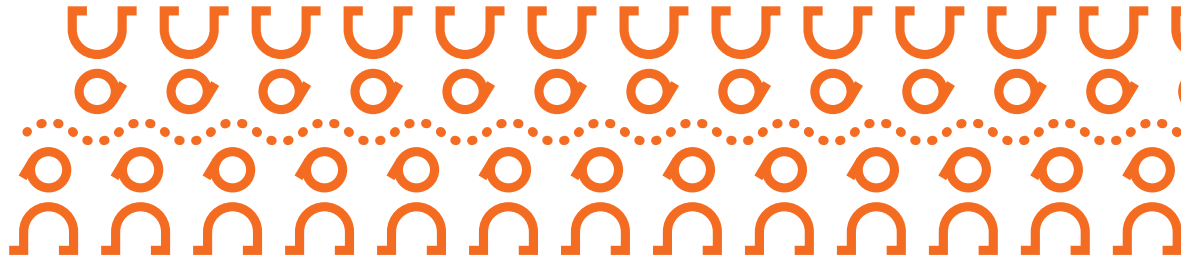
Introduction

Well-being for children encompasses the whole person; an individual's health, development, and safety; emotional and psychological development; social development and behavior; and intellectual development and education. Understanding well-being will provide crucial information on children's growth and development patterns, which can provide essential insights and help shape policy priorities for children.

Article 3 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) says that the child's best interests must be a top priority in all decisions and actions that affect children[3]. The Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, 'Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', emphasises the need to recognise children as critical agents of change in creating a better world. It discusses the importance of providing children with a favorable environment to help fully realise their rights and capabilities and free them from legal, social and economic barriers.

In India, the National Policy for Children (2013) recognises that children's needs are "multi-sectoral and interconnected, and require collective action". It emphasises the need for a long-term, sustainable and inclusive approach for children's overall and harmonious development. Setting the course for national action, this policy aims for a "purposeful convergence and strong coordination across different sectors and levels of governance; active engagement of all stakeholders; setting up comprehensive and reliable knowledge base; provision of adequate resources; and sensitisation and capacity development of all those who work for and with children". The Constitution of India also guarantees Fundamental Rights to all children in the country and empowers the state to make special provisions for children[4]. Various government schemes and Acts of the Parliament demonstrate the clear intent of the policy planners, opinion leaders and agencies advocating for child rights to move towards the laudable goal of ensuring the best interest of every child in the country. Analysing and understanding child well-being will thus alert the policymakers and implementers to make decisions that are more sensitive to the needs of children.

3.   UNICEF, 'A Summary of UNCRC', UNICEF, https://www.unicef.org.uk/rights-respecting-schools/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/01/Summary-of-the-UNCRC.pdf, [accessed 31st October 2021]

4.   Anon, 2015. The National Policy for Children, 2013. CHILDLINE 1098. Available at: https://dus-nau-aath.blogspot.com/2015/04/the-national-policy-for-children-2013.html [Accessed October 13, 2021].

As summarised by Asher[5] dictionary, definitions of well-being emphasize a desirable state of being happy, healthy, or prosperous; that is, well-being refers to both subjective feelings and experiences as well as living conditions. Well-being is primarily related to the fulfilment of desires, the balance of pleasure and pain, and opportunities for development and self-satisfaction.

Although there is no consensus around a single definition of well-being, the general agreement is that at minimum well-being includes the presence of positive emotions and moods (e.g., contentment, happiness); the absence of negative emotions (e.g., depression, anxiety); satisfaction with life, fulfillment, and positive functioning[6].

WHO[7] defines well-being as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity". Although the concept of child well-being is heterogenous, it is accommodative of different perspectives and provides a common direction to address several aspects of child lives.

Most definitions by organisations – United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Child Protection Working Group – and individual scholars – Ben-Arieh, Bradshaw, Camfield, Columbo, Bornstein, and Andrews – describe child well-being as "quality of life", including the present situation and prospects for future development.

A comprehensive definition of child well-being by the UNHCR[8] encompasses the crucial aspects of this report. It defines child well-being as the child's best interests determined by individual characteristics and relationships, protection situations, and other factors. It must be interpreted in line with the UNCRC, international legal norms, and guidance from the Committee on the Child's Rights. UNICEF[9] has defined child well-being more comprehensively - "The true measure of a nation's standing is how well it attends to its children – their health and safety, their material security, their education and socialization, and their sense of being loved, valued, and included in the families and societies in which they are born". This approach encompasses a child's life as a whole and recognises that all childhood experiences will contribute to their overall well-being.

In a similar context, Ben-Arieh presents a more accommodative definition of child well-being. He describes child well-being as the interplay between child rights, freedom to exercise those rights, and their healthy development. These are influenced by factors at a micro-level and framed by the social structure of larger society. Ben-Arieh poses the crucial question of how the quality of children's lives is understood and from whose perspective. In the Indian context, there is no perfect definition for quality of life, which can be effectively determined.

A synthesis of several definitions on child well-being can be deduced as that which "enables environment for child rights". In one way or another, all 54 Articles in the UNCRC[10] talk about child well-being, emphasising the right to survival, protection, participation and development. From this, the working definition of child well-being for the India Child Well-being Report 2021 has been concluded to be:

The child's best interests are influenced by internal and external micro-level factors, aligned to social,

5. Asher Ben-Arieh et.al, "Multifaceted Concept of Child Well-Being" In the HandBook of Child Wellbeing: Theories, Methods and Policies in Global Perspective, Springer, 2014.

6. Khan, Tabasum, and Musaddiq Jahan. "Psychological Well-being and Achievement Motivation among Orphan and Non-Orphan Adolescents of Kashmir." Indian Journal of Health and Wellbeing, vol. 6, no. 8, Indian Association of Health, Research and Welfare, Aug. 2015, p. 769.

7. Rokho Kim, "WHO and wellbeing at work", World Health Organisation, https://www.hsl.gov.uk/media/202146/5_kim_who.pdf [accessed 5th September 2021]

8. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). "Guidelines on Assessing and Determining the Best Interests of the Child". Refworld, 2018, https://www.refworld.org/docid/5c18d7254.html [accessed 2 September 2021]

9. Anna Gromada et.al, "Worlds of Influence: Understanding What Shapes Child Well-being in Rich Countries", UNICEF, 2020, https://www.york.ac.uk/media/spsw/documents/RC16-ENG-Final.pdf [accessed 3rd September 2021]

10. "Convention on the Rights of the Child", United Nations Human Rights, 1989, https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx [accessed 29th September 2021]

material, physical, and mental characteristics that positively impact children's quality of life and promote their future development.

World Vision (WV) India's Child Well-being Report 2021 seeks to present the status of the well-being of children in India, focussing on the multidimensional aspects using the domains and indicators on child well-being aligned with the core principles of WV India. WV India believes that "children are born with the same dignity, citizenship, and rights as adults". The report compels WV India, its partners and governments to seek the progressive fulfillment of child rights[11] - the right to protection, the right to participation, the right to survival and the right to development.

The current report brings a comprehensive understanding of child well-being by developing a framework based on the three existing child-centric frameworks - The UNICEF Innocenti Report card, the Bradshaw framework and the World Vision framework. The report also presents an opportunity for policymakers to revisit child-centred policies with a renewed focus.

---

11. "Child Rights and Equity", World Vision India, https://www.wvi.org/our-work/childrightsandequity [accessed 15th September 2021]

Methodology

India Child Well-being Report 2021 constructs the Child Well-being index for 725 districts across 28 states and 9 Union Territories using 38 indicators across 4 domains - Health, Hygiene, Protection, and School Education. The indicators under each domain were shortlisted and finalised after rigorous and careful consideration of how each indicator is linked to child well-being; and their relevance to policy making and monitoring.

List of Data Sources:

Health
- National Family Health Survey (NFHS 5, 2019-20)

Hygiene
- National Sample Survey Office (NSSO, 2018)

Protection
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, 2019)
- National Family Health Survey (NFHS 5, 2019-20)

School Education
- Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE, 2019-20)
- National Achievement Survey (NAS, 2017)

Rationale

Health

The Global Hunger Index 2020, placed India at the 94th position among 107 countries regarding child stunting, wasting, and child mortality[12]. Nearly 47 million or 4 out of 10 children in India are not meeting their full human potential because of chronic undernutrition or stunting[13]. Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) and Anaemia, which are the leading causes of death among children, can be mitigated by low-cost hygiene interventions and adequate nutritional care during the early childhood period, resulting in the improved well-being of children[14].

Hygiene

In addition to the bodily health of children, the practice of hygienic measures reduces the susceptibility to contracting diseases among children. Access to WASH facilities in schools can prevent communicable diseases while also contributing to increased enrolment in schools. The presence of menstrual hygiene facilities and separate toilets for girl children can reduce drop-out rates, early marriages, and teenage pregnancies. The combination of adequate water and sanitation facilities and imparting behavioural hygiene practices are critical in securing the overall well-being of children in India[15].

Protection

Child protection can be defined as society's effort to respond to child abuse and neglect[16]. Children in India face the harshest conditions in the world with high rates of child labour, trafficking, and childhood illnesses[17]. India's children also face an increased incidence of HIV infections, mainly due to the uneven distribution of comprehensive health services in rural areas. Child maltreatment and abuse can include depriving children of basic necessities and care, bodily harm, sexual exploitation, and psychological harm. Experiencing such maltreatment in the early years of one's life has been proven to have adverse cognitive, emotional, social, and economic consequences on one's well-being.

School Education

UNESCO describes early childhood care and education interventions as catalysts for building "a solid and broad foundation for lifelong learning and well-being; for nurturing caring, capable and responsible future citizens." On one level, the environment of care and the positive state of physical, social, and emotional health in school nurtures a child to engage in learning[18]. While on a deeper level, education can foster the 'freedom of mind'[19], develop thinking capabilities, and challenge injustices[20]. While schooling can inarguably enhance a child's well-being, it can also help measure the current situation of child well-being.

12. Subhomay Saha and Rashi Singh, "Child malnutrition in India: A systemic failure", DowntoEarth, 2021, https://www.downtoearth.org.in/blog/health/child-malnutrition-in-india-a-systemic-failure-76507 [accessed 1st September 2021]

13. United Nations. (n.d.). Nutrition and Food Security. United Nations. Retrieved December 10, 2021, from https://in.one.un.org/un-priority-areas-in-india/nutrition-and-food-security/

14. K Selvaraj et.al, "Acute respiratory infections among under-5 children in India: A situational analysis" (2014) 5(1) JNSBM 15.

15. "Clean India- Clean Schools". UNICEF, 2021, https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/clean-india-clean-schools [accessed 2nd September 2021]

16. Berger, L.M. and Slack, K.S, "Child protection and child wellbeing", in the Handbook of Child Well-being: Theories, Methods, and Policies in Global Perspective, Springer, 2014

17. "Realising Children's Rights in India". Humanium, 2019, https://www.humanium.org/en/india/, (5th September 2021)

18. J Spratt, "Childhood wellbeing: what role for education?" (2015) 42 223.

19. MC Nussbaum, "Education and democratic citizenship: Capabilities and quality education" (2006) 7 JHD 385.

20. J Spratt, "Childhood wellbeing: what role for education?" (2015) 42 223.

List of Indicators under each domain

Health

- Health insurance coverage (%)
- Women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 (%)
- Births delivered by caesarean section (%)
- Breastfeeding children aged 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)
- Women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)
- Institutional births (%)
- Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall (%)
- Prevalence of symptoms of Acute Respiratory Infection in the 2 weeks preceding the survey among children under age 5 years (%)
- Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)
- Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)
- Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)
- Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)

Hygiene

- Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom
- Percentage distribution of households by access to latrine
- Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand-washing before meals
- Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing after defecation

Protection

- Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)
- Rate of child trafficking
- Rate of crimes under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
- Rate of crimes under Juvenile Justice Act
- Rate of crimes under Child Labour Act (Prohibition & Regulation)
- Rate of crimes under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- Rate of cyber crimes against Children/ Information Technology Act
- Crimes committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL)

School Education

- Dropout Rate (Secondary school)
- Girl Dropout Rate (Secondary school)
- Pupil Teacher Ratio (Secondary school)
- Percentage of Children With Special Needs enrolled
- Percentage of schools having library facilities
- Percentage of schools having playground
- Percentage of schools having electricity connection
- Percentage of schools having computer facility
- Percentage of schools having Internet facility
- Average performance of students in mathematics (%)
- Average performance of students in science (%)
- Average performance of students in language (%)
- Percentage of schools with functional toilets for girls
- Percentage of schools with drinking water facilities

Construction of Indices

The Child Well-being index is calculated through a method analogous to the calculation of the Human Development Index by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Step 1:
Scaling

All the values are sorted to point to the same scale direction to constitute a district's performance. All the values (including indicator variables, indices and final composite index) are normalised, as shown below, to bring them within the range of [0,1]. The process of normalisation facilitates comparability and ease of interpretation.

$$X_{normalised} = \frac{X - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

*X denotes indicators taken for this study

Step 2:
Calculation of Domain Index

The arithmetic mean of indicators is calculated for each of the four domains to produce a domain index (D_y).

$$\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n}X_i = D_y$$

Step 3:
Calculation of Composite Index

The composite Child Well-being index is constructed as the geometric mean of the four domain-indices (D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4) as shown below.

$$(\prod_{y=1}^{4}D_y)^{1/4} = Composite\ Index$$

Ranking

All the 725 districts across the country are ranked at two levels.

- At the country level: For each district, the composite index values and indices of the four domains are ranked at the country level.
- At the state level: For each district, the composite index values and indices of the four domains are also ranked within their respective states and UTs.

Additionally, the mean of the districts of each state /UT is calculated to construct the composite indices at state/UT level. Further, all the states/ UTs are ranked to understand their performance at the country level.

Limitations

While the report attempted to provide a holistic representation of Child Well-being in India, there are some limitations that need to be addressed. One of the major limitations is the availability of validated government data for all the indicators. The report focused on highlighting the district-level performance concerning child well-being, and therefore only those indicators whose data is publicly available at the district level are considered for the index calculations.

Another limitation is that there exists missing data for the indicators in a few districts where the districts have been split into two or more after the year in which the survey was conducted. For such cases, the estimates of the old (surveyed) districts were substituted for the newly created ones. In cases where there was no data, the mean value of the state is substituted for the missing district. The geographical division employed in different surveys was observed to be slightly varied from one another. For uniformity, such variation in the division of surveyed units was carefully considered and furnished in terms of administrative districts.

NAS & UDISE+

- For six indicators in the School Education domain, the data is available as absolute numbers which were converted into percentages. For instance, Percentage of schools having library facilities = (Number of schools having library facilities/ Total number of schools) *100
- In NAS, the data on class 10 in the states of Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal is not available. They have been replaced by data on class 8, only for these two states.

NSSO

- The household-level data is aggregated at the district level using appropriate weights.

To ensure uniformity in the methodology of data collection and computation, it was thought to be prudent to rely on a single source for each indicator that provides values for all states and UTs. This was done to avoid any discrepancies and possible errors that may arise.

Child Well-being Index

The well-being of children can be understood as the quality of children's lives that is affected by an array of factors. In the India Child Well-being Report, the framework used to measure the well-being of children encompasses multi-dimensionality which has a direct and lasting effect on the lives of children and their prospects of a promising future. The identified child-specific indicators are categorised into four domains - Health, Hygiene, Protection and School Education, to understand the status of child well-being in the country.

This chapter presents the overall performance of districts at the country level. It also discusses the state-wise rankings of the Child Well-being index, highlighting the better-performing and bottom-performing districts within each state and the performance of districts within the chosen domains. It provides both state-level and national-level rankings of the district indices. The district-wise and state-wise Child Well-being indices across all the four domains can be found in Appendices 2, 3 and 4.

Legend

- 0.76 - 1.00 1st Quartile (Top)
- 0.51 - 0.75 2nd Quartile
- 0.26 - 0.50 3rd Quartile
- 0.01 - 0.25 4th Quartile (Bottom)
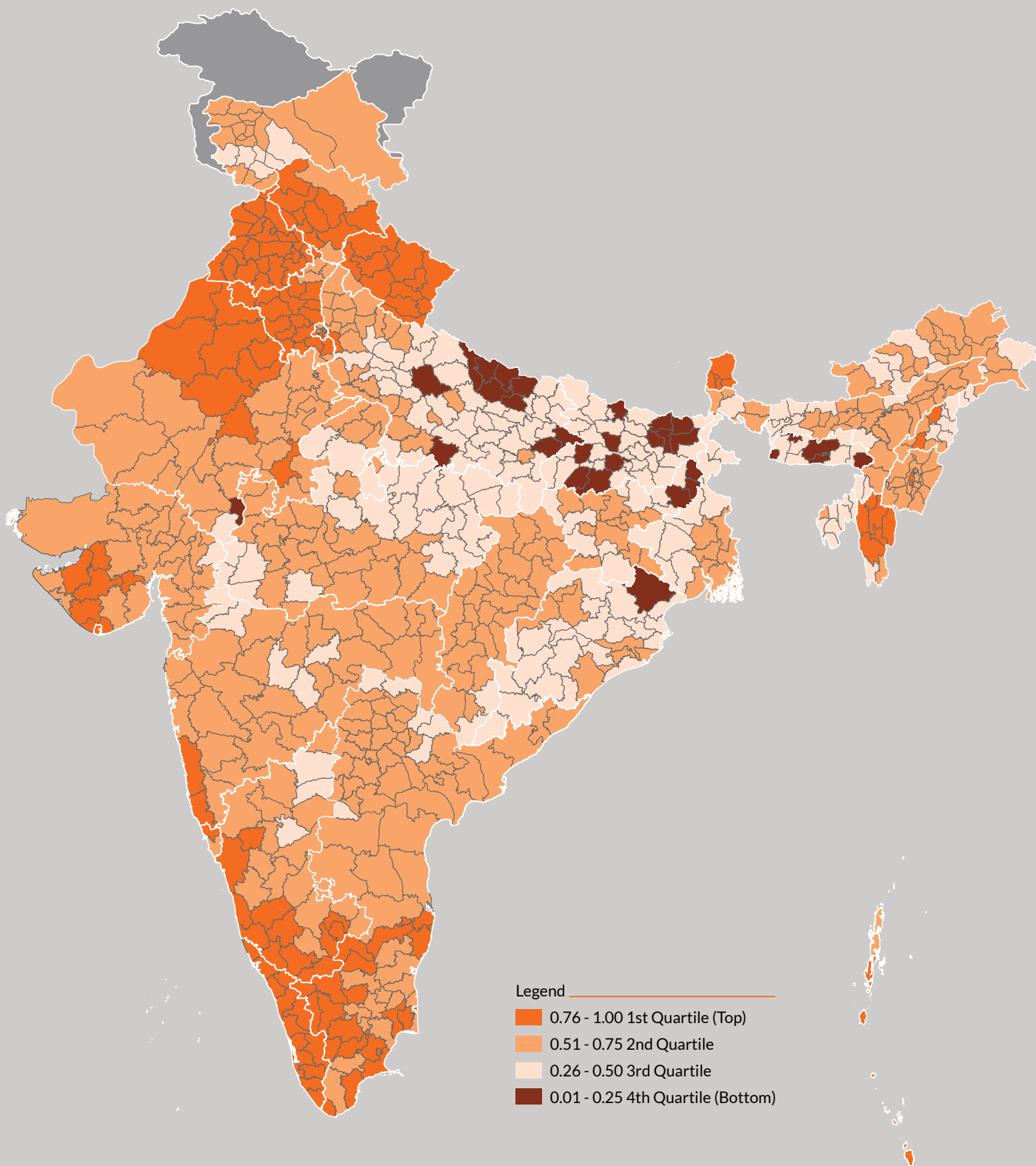
India:
Composite Child Well-being indices

Majority of the districts in the country fall under the second quartile[21] in terms of the composite Child Well-being index. In the states of Kerala, Punjab, and Sikkim, all the districts fall in the first quartile, indicating high performance in terms of child well-being. Majority of the districts of Tamil Nadu in the South[22], Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand of the North[23], Goa in the West[24] and state of Mizoram in the North-East[25] have indices that fall in the first quartile. Gujarat and Karnataka have a notable number of districts falling in the top quartile.

On the contrary, many districts of the Central[26] Indian states, Easternstates[27], North-Eastern states and some Northern states are categorised into second and third quartiles indicating a relatively low performance in terms of child well-being. A significant number of districts in the states of Bihar, Meghalaya and Uttar Pradesh fall in the bottom-most quartile. The state of Bihar has the largest number of districts that fall under the last quartile indicating a very low performance in child well-being.

21. Quartiles are segregated as follows: First Quartile - 0.76 to 1; Second Quartile - 0.51 to 0.75; Third Quartile - 0.26 to 0.50; Fourth Quartile - 0.00 to 0.25

22. Southern states of India include Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana

23. Northern states of India are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh

24. Western states of India Gujarat, Goa, and Maharashtra

25. North-Eastern states of India include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

26. Central states of India include Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

27. Eastern states of India include Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal

STATE WISE FINDINGS

Andhra Pradesh

The southern state of Andhra Pradesh ranks 13th in the country in the Child Well-being index. Among the 13 districts, Krishna ranks the highest, followed by East Godavari and West Godavari in terms of the composite Child Well-being index. These better-performing districts stand at 171st, 183rd, and 192nd positions at the national level. The lowest Child Well-being index was recorded in Kurnool, followed by Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore and Visakhapatnam, which stand at 404th, 318th, and 313rd positions, respectively, at the national level.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 16	HYGIENE 12	PROTECTION 16	SCHOOL EDUCATION 14
	Srikakulam	Krishna	Chittoor	East Godavari
TOP	Krishna	Anantapur	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore	Guntur
	West Godavari	West Godavari	Srikakulam	West Godavari
	Kurnool	Srikakulam	West Godavari	Anantapur
BOTTOM	Vizianagaram	Guntur	Guntur	Visakhapatnam
	Prakasam	Vizianagaram	Krishna	Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore

District Rank
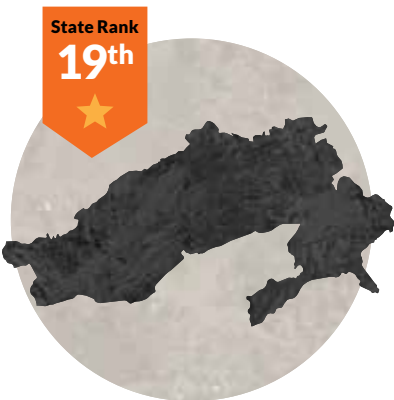
Arunachal Pradesh

In Arunachal Pradesh, the largest among the eight North-Eastern states of India, Lower Dibang Valley district ranks the highest, followed by Tawang and Lower Subansiri. The country rankings for these districts are 146, 193, and 248, respectively. As for the bottom three districts, Anjaw ranks last, followed by Kurung Kumey and Namsai. The country rankings for these districts are 627, 610, and 594, respectively. Overall, Arunachal Pradesh ranks 19th among all the states in the country as per the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 7	HYGIENE 9	PROTECTION 1	SCHOOL EDUCATION 27
	Lower Dibang Valley	Dibang Valley	Dibang Valley	Tawang
TOP	Siang	Lower Dibang Valley	West Kameng	Kamle
	Longding	West Kameng	Tawang	Dibang Valley
	Dibang Valley	Anjaw	Papumpare	Lower Siang
BOTTOM	Kurung Kumey	Longding	Changlang	Namsai
	Upper Subansiri	Tirap	Upper Subansiri	Kurung Kumey

District Rank

State Rank
20th

Assam

Assam ranks 20th in the country as per the Child Well-being index. Standing at 175, 287, and 296 positions, respectively, at the national level, Dibrugarh, Dhemaji, and Tinsukia are the top-performing districts of the state. Hailakandi, Kokrajhar, and Karimganj are the poor-performing districts ranked 648, 635, and 589, respectively, at the national level.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 20		HYGIENE 15	PROTECTION 20	SCHOOL EDUCATION 22
Sivasagar	TOP	Darrang	Dibrugarh	Kamrup Metropolitan
Majuli		Sonitpur	West Karbi Anglong	Darrang
Sonitpur		Biswanath	Majuli	Morigaon
Dhubri	BOTTOM	Kokrajhar	Darrang	Hailakandi
Karimganj		Hailakandi	Morigaon	Karimganj
Darrang		Barpeta	Kamrup Metropolitan	Biswanath

District Rank

State Rank
27th

Bihar

Bihar has the second-lowest Child Well-being index in the country. Araria district recorded the lowest Child Well-being index within the state, followed by Madhepura and Purnia districts. These districts stand at 680th, 677th, and 675th positions, respectively, at the national level. On the other hand, at 465th, 469th, and 509th positions, Kaimur, Patna, and Arwal districts show better performance within the state.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 28		HYGIENE 25	PROTECTION 14	SCHOOL EDUCATION 23
Gopalganj	TOP	Arwal	Sheohar	Patna
Siwan		Madhubani	Arwal	Begusarai
Patna		Sheohar	Sheikhpura	Lakshisarai
Araria	BOTTOM	Araria	Patna	Madhepura
Purnia		Nalanda	Muzaffarpur	Kishanganj
Nalanda		Purnia	Madhubani	Purba Champaran

District Rank

State Rank
14th
★

Chhattisgarh

Balod, Raigarh, and Durg are among the top-performing districts in Chhattisgarh, holding country level positions of 141, 143, and 148, respectively. Sukma, Bastar, and Bijapur districts are ranked the lowest, with country-level rankings of 553, 529, and 438, respectively. The overall rank of Chhattisgarh in the country in terms of the Child Well-being index is 14.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 12	HYGIENE 21	PROTECTION 12	SCHOOL EDUCATION 13
	Rajnandgaon	Raipur	Sukma	Surguja
	Kabeerdham	Baloda Bazar	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Surajpur
	Bemetara	Raigarh	Bijapur	Balrampur
	Bastar	Balrampur	Raipur	Sukma
District Rank	Bijapur	Bastar	Durg	Bijapur
	Kanker	Sukma	Baloda Bazar	Narayanpur

(TOP / BOTTOM markers for HYGIENE column)
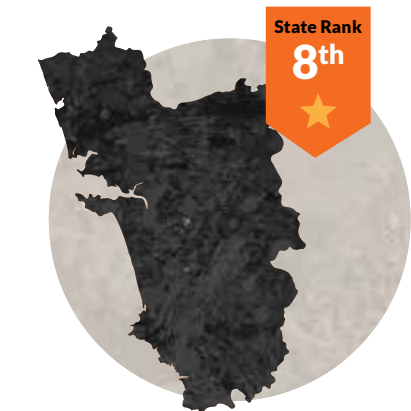
State Rank
8th
★

Goa

Goa is the 8th best-performing state in the country as per the Child Well-being index. North Goa, with a national level rank of 55, shows better performance than South Goa, which holds the rank of 212.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 15	HYGIENE 11	PROTECTION 4	SCHOOL EDUCATION 9
District Rank	North Goa	North Goa	North Goa	South Goa
	South Goa	South Goa	South Goa	North Goa

(TOP marker for HYGIENE column)

State Rank
12th
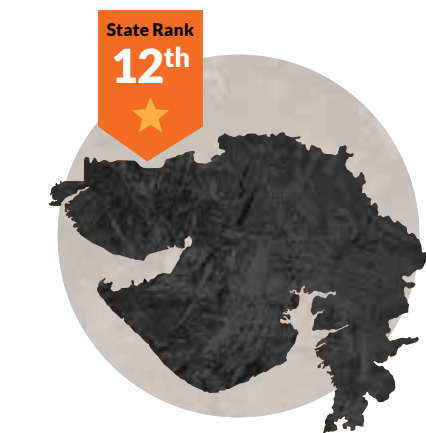
Gujarat

Gujarat ranks 12th in the country with respect to the Child Well-being index. The districts of Junagadh, Gir Somanath, and Botad have the highest Child Well-being indices in Gujarat. At the country level, these districts are ranked 75, 91, and 96, respectively. Among the state's bottom-three districts are Dohad, Kheda, and Narmada, which are ranked 534, 441, and 425 at the country level.

Domain Rank

	HEALTH 25		HYGIENE 13		PROTECTION 25		SCHOOL EDUCATION 3
	Porbandar	TOP	Tapi		The Dangs		Bhavnagar
	Junagadh		Surendarnagar		Kheda		Botad
	Jamnagar		Kachchh		Tapi		Junagadh
	Kheda	BOTTOM	Dahod		Surat		Chhota Udaipur
	Dahod		Valsad		Sabarkantha		Narmada
	Panchamhal		Bharuch		Ahmedabad		Dahod

District Rank

State Rank
6th

Haryana

Haryana's Child Well-being index is the sixth highest among all states in India. Among all the districts of Haryana, Jhajjar ranks the highest, followed by Rewari and Mahendergarh. These top-performing districts are ranked 10, 26, and 34 at the country level. On the other hand, Nuh has the lowest index with the country rank of 384, followed by Ambala and Yamunanagar with 198 and 190 ranks, respectively.

Domain Rank

	HEALTH 9		HYGIENE 7		PROTECTION 19		SCHOOL EDUCATION 8
	Jhajjar	TOP	Mahendragarh		Panchkula		Jhajjar
	Charkhi Dadri		Karnal		Mahendragarh		Rewari
	Panchkula		Gurgaon		Kaithal		Gurgaon
	Nuh	BOTTOM	Ambala		Panipat		Nuh
	Kurukshetra		Jind		Faridabad		Yamunanagar
	Yamunanagar		Palwal		Gurgaon		Karnal

District Rank

Himachal Pradesh

State Rank
4th

The Child Well-being index of Himachal Pradesh is the 4th highest in the country. Of the 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh, Hamirpur is the best performer in terms of Child Well-being with a national level ranking of 19, followed by Mandi and Shimla with rankings of 33 and 49, respectively. The three lowest indices were recorded in Lahaul and Spiti, Sirmaur, and Kullu whose national-level positions are 184, 159, and 122, respectively.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 6		HYGIENE 4		PROTECTION 8	SCHOOL EDUCATION 11
	Hamirpur	**TOP**	Kullu		Lahaul and Spiti	Hamirpur
	Mandi		Chamba		Kinnaur	Kangra
	Shimla		Hamirpur		Hamirpur	Solan
District Rank	Lahul and Spiti	**BOTTOM**	Una		Kullu	Lahaul and Spiti
	Solan		Shimla		Mandi	Sirmaur
	Kinnaur		Kangra		Sirmaur	Chamba

Jharkhand

State Rank
23rd

In Jharkhand, Ranchi, Ramgarh, and Dhanbad districts are the top performers as per the Child Well-being index. These districts are ranked 189, 211, and 261, respectively at the national level. The districts of Pakur, Sahibganj, and Dumka are ranked the lowest, holding 674, 657, and 650 ranks, respectively. Having a lower Child Well-being index, Jharkhand is ranked 23rd in the country.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 26		HYGIENE 27		PROTECTION 11	SCHOOL EDUCATION 10
	Simdega	**TOP**	Ranchi		Pakur	Dhanbad
	Purbi Singhbhum		Ramgarh		Khunti	Hazaribagh
	Gumla		Simdega		Lohardaga	Deoghar
District Rank	Pashchimi Singhbhum	**BOTTOM**	Pakur		Saraikela-Kharsawan	Simdega
	Godda		Dumka		Dhanbad	Gumla
	Sahibganj		Sahibganj		Gumla	Sahibganj

State Rank
10th

Karnataka

Karnataka holds 10th position in terms of the Child Well-being index. The better-performing districts are Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, and Hassan, with country-level ranks of 17, 36, and 63, respectively. Yadgir recorded the lowest index in the state with a country-level ranking of 549, followed by Kalburgi and Koppal, with 515 and 460 ranks, respectively.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 18		HYGIENE 16		PROTECTION 21	SCHOOL EDUCATION 6
	Udupi	TOP	Udupi		Kodagu	Bagalkot
	Mandya		Dakshina Kannada		Haveri	Udupi
	Ramanagara		Banglore Rural		Dharwad	Dharwad
District Rank	Bagalkot	BOTTOM	Yadgir		Chikkaballapura	Kalburgi
	Yadgir		Kalburgi		Ramanagara	Bidar
	Vijayapura		Bagalkot		Shimoga	Chikkaballapura

State Rank
1st

Kerala

Kerala is the best performer in the country as per the Child Well-being index. The top performing districts in the country, Kasaragod, Wayanad and Pathanamthitta ranked 1st, 3rd, and 4th are from the state of Kerala. Thiruvananthapuram recorded the lowest Child Well-being index, followed by Idukki and Palakkad. These districts stand at 93rd, 32nd, and 29th positions, respectively, at the national level.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 2		HYGIENE 6		PROTECTION 28	SCHOOL EDUCATION 1
	Kozhikode	TOP	Wayanadu		Kasaragod	Thiruvananthapuram
	Pathanamthitta		Kasaragod		Wayanad	Kottayam
	Kasaragod		Kannur		Palakkad	Thrissur
District Rank	Palakkad	BOTTOM	Kottayam		Thiruvananthapuram	Kasaragod
	Ernakulam		Idukki		Ernakulam	Malappuram
	Malappuram		Thiruvananthapuram		Kollam	Palakkad

State Rank
21st ★

Madhya Pradesh

Among the 52 districts of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal has the highest index, followed by Narsimhapur and Gwalior. These top-performing districts are ranked 176, 186, and 215 at the national level. Umaria, Katni and Dindori have the lowest indices, holding the ranks of 636, 620, and 614, respectively at the national level. Madhya Pradesh holds 21st rank in the country in terms of the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 19		HYGIENE 22		PROTECTION 17	SCHOOL EDUCATION 19
	Jabalpur	TOP	Indore		Agar malwa	Narsimhapur
	Anuppur		Bhopal		Umaria	Bhopal
	Bhopal		Gwalior		Mandla	Neemuch
	Chhatarpur	BOTTOM	Umaria		Bhopal	Alirajpur
District Rank	Panna		Damoh		Indore	Jhabua
	Sagar		Dindori		Gwalior	Tikamgarh

Maharashtra

State Rank
16th ★

In Maharashtra, Sindhudurg is the best performing district as per the Child Well-being index, holding 40th position at the country level, followed by Ratnagiri at 72nd and Sangli at 157th positions. The index is the lowest for Jalna, which stands at 547th position, followed by Nandurbar at 536th and Washim at 494th positions. Maharashtra bagged 16th rank in the country with respect to the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 27		HYGIENE 18		PROTECTION 27	SCHOOL EDUCATION 7
	Mumbai	TOP	Sindhudurg		Sindhudurg	Mumbai
	Mumbai Suburban		Ratnagiri		Rajgarh	Sindhudurg
	Sindhudurg		Sangli		Jalna	Satara
	Dhule	BOTTOM	Washim		Mumbai	Jalna
District Rank	Nandurbar		Jalna		Pune	Mumbai Suburban
	Parbhani		Nandurbar		Thane	Nanded

State Rank
15th

Manipur

Manipur ranks third in the domain of Protection and recorded the 15th highest Child Well-being index in the country. Imphal West, Churachandpur, and Bishnupur are the top performers in the state, holding 126, 144, and 216 ranks, respectively, at the national level. Noney, followed by Pherzawl and Kamjong, have the lowest indices in Manipur. These districts hold 405, 385, and 377 ranks, respectively, at the national level.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 8		HYGIENE 10		PROTECTION 3	SCHOOL EDUCATION 24
TOP	Churachandpur		Ukhrul		Senapati	Imphal West
	Pherzawl		Tamenglong		Kangponkpi	Imphal East
	Kakching		Kamjong		Chandel	Bishnupur
BOTTOM	Tengnoupal		Thoubal		Imphal East	Pherzawl
	Chandel		Kakching		Imphal West	Noney
District Rank	Kamjong		Jiribam		Bishnupur	Tamenglong

State Rank
28th

Meghalaya

The North-Eastern state of Meghalaya ranked at 28th position exhibits the lowest Child Well-being index in the country. East Khasi Hills, East Garo Hills, and West Garo Hills have the highest indices in the state standing at 488, 526, and 565 positions, respectively, at the national level. With 671, 666, and 663 ranks at the country level, South West Garo Hills, West Khasi Hills and North Garo Hills districts are the bottom-three performers of the state.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 11		HYGIENE 17		PROTECTION 7	SCHOOL EDUCATION 28
TOP	South Garo Hills		South Garo Hills		South Garo Hills	East Khasi Hills
	East Garo Hills		South West Garo HIlls		South West Garo HIlls	West Khasi Hills
	West Garo HIlls		East Garo Hills		East Jaintia Hills	Ribhoi
BOTTOM	West Khasi Hills		West Khasi Hills		East Khasi Hills	South West Garo Hills
	West Jantia hills		South West Khasi Hills		West Jantia hills	North Garo hills
District Rank	South West Khasi Hills		East Khasi Hills		West Khasi Hills	South Garo Hills

State Rank 9th

Mizoram

Aizwal, Kolasib, and Champhai are the top-performing districts of Mizoram according to the Child Well-being index. At the country level, they hold 16th, 41st, and 65th ranks, respectively. The lowest indices of the state are recorded in Lawngtlai, Saiha, and Mamit districts which stand nationwide at 626th, 265th, and 137th positions. In terms of the Child Well-being index, Mizoram is the second best-performing state in the North-Eastern region and ranks ninth in the country.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 1		HYGIENE 8	PROTECTION 2	SCHOOL EDUCATION 21
Aizwal	TOP	Champai	Serchhip	Aizwal
Champai		Serchhip	Lawngtlai	Kolasib
Serchhip		Saiha	Saiha	Champai
Lawngtlai	BOTTOM	Lawngtlai	Aizwal	Lawngtlai
Saiha		Lunglei	Champai	Saiha
Mamit		Kolasib	Kolasib	Mamit

District Rank

State Rank 18th

Nagaland

As per the Child Well-being index, Nagaland ranks the 18th position in the country. Capital city Kohima, the best performing district of the state, stands at 52nd position at the national level. Mokokchung and Dimapur, the 2nd and 3rd best performing districts, stand at 123rd and 210th positions at the national level. The lowest Child Well-being index was recorded by Tuensang, followed by Kiphire and Mon, which stand at 647th, 607th, and 537th positions, respectively at the national level.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 17		HYGIENE 2	PROTECTION 6	SCHOOL EDUCATION 26
Kohima	TOP	Wokha	Mokokchung	Kohima
Mokokchung		Dimapur	Peren	Mokokchung
Phek		Kohima	Wokha	Dimapur
Kiphire	BOTTOM	Kiphire	Zunheboto	Tuensang
Tuensang		Tuensang	Tuensang	Kiphire
Zunheboto		Mon	Longleng	Mon

District Rank

State Rank
24th

Odisha

Odisha stands at the 24th position in the country in terms of the Child Well-being index. The districts of Jagatsinghapur, Cuttack, and Sambalpur have the highest indices within the state. At the national level, these districts are ranked 242, 309, and 346, respectively. Mayurbhanj, Koraput, and Kandhamal are ranked the lowest, with their country ranks being 660, 632, and 624, respectively.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 14		HYGIENE 28	PROTECTION 15	SCHOOL EDUCATION 20
Puri	TOP	Sambalpur	Deogarh	Jagatsinghapur
Jagatsinghapur		Cuttack	Sonepur	Cuttack
Cuttack		Gajapati	Boudh	Khordha
Dhenkanal	BOTTOM	Puri	Khordha	Koraput
Mayurbhanj		Nayagarh	Ganjam	Kandhamal
Nabarangpur		Mayurbhanj	Mayurbhanj	Kalahandi

District Rank

State Rank
3rd
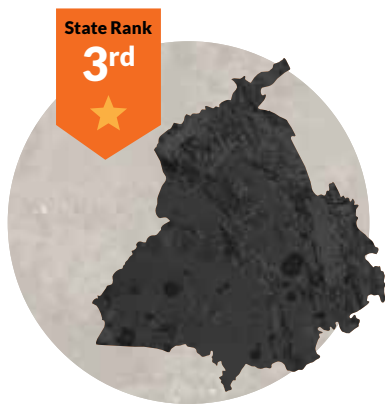
Punjab

Among the Northern states of the country, Punjab exhibits the third-best Child Well-being index. Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar, Hoshiarpur and Fatehgarh Sahib districts have the highest index values, while Sangrur, Muktsar, and Mansa have the lowest index values. For the better-performing districts, the national level rankings are 14, 18, and 20, respectively and for the poor performing districts, the rankings are 135, 128, and 125, respectively.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 13		HYGIENE 5	PROTECTION 9	SCHOOL EDUCATION 2
Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	TOP	Bathinda	Pathankot	Gurdaspur
Rupnagar		Fatehgarh Sahib	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	Hoshiarpur
Hoshiarpur		Firozpur	Faridkot	Faridkot
Bathinda	BOTTOM	Sangrur	Ludhiana	Pathankot
Mansa		Muktsar	Hoshiarpur	Rupnagar
Muktsar		Tarn Taran	Amritsar	Tarn Taran

District Rank

Rajasthan

State Rank 11st

Rajasthan ranks 11th in child well-being among the 28 states. Although the state has the 5th highest rank in the domain of School Education, it has comparatively lower ranks in Hygiene and Protection domains. Hanumangarh is the best-performing district with a country-level ranking of 12 followed by Churu and Ganganagar, with 22 and 38 ranks respectively. Pratapgarh has the lowest index with a country-level ranking of 654, followed by Banswara and Jhalawar with 551 and 440 ranks, respectively.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 10	HYGIENE 20	PROTECTION 26	SCHOOL EDUCATION 5
	Jhunjhunun	**TOP** Hanumangarh	Jalor	Churu
	Barmer	Ganganagar	Churu	Jhunjhunun
	Jaipur	Churu	Karauli	Jaipur
District Rank	Bundi	**BOTTOM** Pratapgarh	Jaipur	Pratapgarh
	Jhalawar	Banswara	Jhalawar	Banswara
	Sawai Madhopur	Udaipur	Jodhpur	Baran

Sikkim

State Rank 5th

Of the four districts of Sikkim, East Sikkim has the highest Child Well-being index and is ranked 5th at the national level. North Sikkim has the second-highest index, followed by South Sikkim. At the national level, these districts stand at 89th and 109th positions, respectively. West Sikkim has the lowest Child Well-being index in the state, with a country rank of 114. Bagging 5th position at the country level, Sikkim is the top-performer in the North Eastern region as per the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank	HEALTH 4	HYGIENE 1	PROTECTION 5	SCHOOL EDUCATION 16
	South	**TOP** East (all are equal)	North	East
	East	North	West	West
District Rank	North	West	South	North
	West	South	East	South

State Rank
7th

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is ranked 7th highest in the country according to the Child Well-being index. In both School Education and Health domains, the state is the 4th and 5th best performer. Within the state, Kanniyakumari, The Nilgiris, and Erode are the districts with the highest indices, while Viluppuram, Cuddalore, and Ariyalur are the districts with the lowest indices. The country-level rankings for the better-performing districts are 2, 24, and 28, respectively and for the poor-performing districts, the ranks are 312, 283, and 249, respectively.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 5		HYGIENE 19	PROTECTION 23	SCHOOL EDUCATION 4
Kanniyakumari	**TOP**	Kanniyakumari	The Nilgiris	Kanniyakumari
The Nilgiris		Chennai	Ariyalur	Perambalur
Thiruvarur		Tiruppur	Namakkal	Ariyalur
Karur	**BOTTOM**	Ariyalur	Chennai	Vellore
Tiruchirappalli		Villupuram	Villupuram	Theni
Perambalur		Cuddalore	Theni	Nagapattinam

District Rank

State Rank
17th

Telangana

Ranked 17th in the country in terms of child well-being, Telangana stands last among all the Southern states. The district of Rajanna Sircilla has the highest Child Well-being index, followed by Karimnagar and Ranga Reddy. At the national level, these districts stand at 160th, 167th and 177th positions. Komaram Bheem Asifabad has the lowest Child Well-being index among all districts of the state, followed by Adilabad and Mahabubabad. These districts have country ranks of 574, 531, and 512, respectively.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 21		HYGIENE 14	PROTECTION 22	SCHOOL EDUCATION 15
Hyderabad	**TOP**	Medchal-Malkajgiri	Mulugu	Hyderabad
Rajanna Sircilla		Hyderabad	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	Rangareddy
Macherial		Jagitial	Nirmal	Warangal Urban
Jogulamba Gadwal	**BOTTOM**	Mulugu	Hyderabad	Komaram Bheem Asifabad
Adilabad		Jayshankar Bhupalapally	Khammam	Mahabubabad
Suryapet		Mahabubabad	Nalgonda	Adilabad

District Rank

State Rank
26th

Tripura

West Tripura, Gomati, and Khowai are the top-performing districts of Tripura in terms of the Child Well-being index. Their country-wide positions are 392, 484, and 530. Dhalai, Unakoti, and South Tripura are among the poor-performing districts standing at 642nd, 608th, and 600th positions, respectively in the country. Tripura is ranked 26th in terms of the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 23	HYGIENE 24	PROTECTION 13	SCHOOL EDUCATION 25
West Tripura	Gomati	Dhalai	West Tripura
North Tripura	West Tripura	Khowai	Khowai
South Tripura	Khowai	North Tripura	Sepahijala
Unakoti	South Tripura	South Tripura	Dhalai
Gomati	Dhalai	West Tripura	North Tripura
Sepahijala	Unakoti	Unakoti	Unakoti

TOP / **BOTTOM**

District Rank

State Rank
25th

Uttar Pradesh

Standing at the 25th position, Uttar Pradesh is among the poor performers of the country in terms of child well-being. The bottom three districts having the lowest Child Well-being index in the country, i.e Gonda, Balrampur, and Bahraich belong to Uttar Pradesh with 679th, 678th, and 676th positions. Gautam Buddha Nagar is among the better performing districts with a country ranking of 133 followed by Meerut and Baghpat with 150 and 163 ranks, respectively.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 22	HYGIENE 26	PROTECTION 18	SCHOOL EDUCATION 18
Muzaffarnagar	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Unnao	Gautam Buddha Nagar
Baghpat	Meerut	Sultanpur	Ghaziabad
Bijnor	Firozabad	Bijnor	Lucknow
Bahraich	Gonda	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Ghazipur
Shravasti	Balrampur	Kheri	Kannauj
Balrampur	Basti	Lucknow	Etah

TOP / **BOTTOM**

District Rank

State Rank
2nd

Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand ranks 2nd among the 28 states of the country as per the Child Well-being index. In Uttarakhand, the Child Well-being index is recorded to be the highest in Rudraprayag, Bageshwar, and Dehradun which are the best performing districts of the state with national level rankings of 9, 11, and 25, respectively. Haridwar district with a national level ranking of 152, followed by Uttarkashi and Almora which hold 120th, and 112th rank, respectively, are the poor performers of the state.

Domain Rank		HEALTH 3		HYGIENE 3		PROTECTION 10		SCHOOL EDUCATION 12
	TOP	Rudraprayag		Tehri Garhwal		Tehri Garhwal		Bageshwar
		Pithoragarh		Rudraprayag		Rudraprayag		Dehradun
		Bageshwar		Nainital		Nainital		Rudraprayag
District Rank	BOTTOM	Haridwar		Pithoragarh		Chamoli		Almora
		Udham Singh Nagar		Champawat		Udham Singh Nagar		Uttarkashi
		Nainital		Pauri Garhwal		Pithoragarh		Haridwar

State Rank
22nd

West Bengal

Although West Bengal is the top performer in the Eastern region as per the Child Well-being index, it holds the 22nd position in the country. The capital district Kolkata has the highest Child Well-being index, followed by North 24 Parganas and Kalimpong. These top-performing districts stand at 252nd, 291st, and 341st positions, respectively. Puruliya has the lowest Child Well-being index, followed by Uttar Dinajpur and Birbhum standing at 649th, 637th, and 588th positions, respectively.

Domain Rank		HEALTH 24		HYGIENE 23		PROTECTION 24		SCHOOL EDUCATION 17
	TOP	Alipurduar		Kalimpong		Dakshin Dinajpur		Kolkata
		Jalpaiguri		Darjeeling		Purab Medinipur		Purab Medinipur
		North 24 Paraganas		North 24 Paraganas		Nadia		Paschim Medinipur
District Rank	BOTTOM	Birbhum		Puruliya		Murshidabad		Uttar Dinajpur
		Paschim Medinipur		Bankura		Paschim Medinipur		Darjeeling
		Jhargram		Uttar Dinajpur		Kalimpong		Puruliya

UT WISE FINDINGS

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

UT Rank 4th ⭐

The Indian archipelago, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, stands at the fourth position among the nine Union Territories (UTs) of the country as per the Child Well-being index. The three districts, Andamans, Nicobar, and Middle and North Andamans are ranked 6, 14, and 23 among the UTs.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 3	HYGIENE 4	PROTECTION 5	SCHOOL EDUCATION 7
Andamans	Andamans	Nicobar	Andamans
Nicobar	Middle & North Andamans	Middle & North Andamans	Middle & North Andamans
Middle & North Andamans	Nicobar	Andamans	Nicobar
North Andamans	North Andamans	North Andamans	North Andamans

TOP / BOTTOM

District Rank

Chandigarh

UT Rank 2nd ⭐
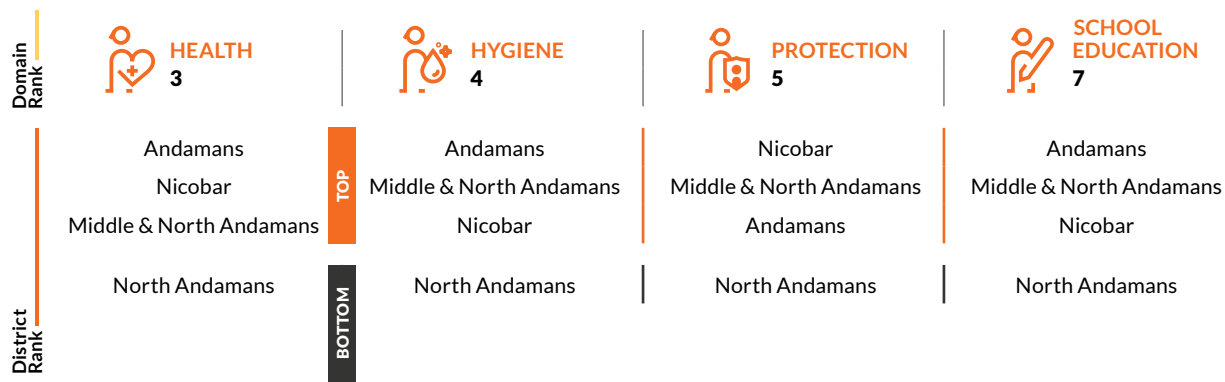
Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana, has the second-highest Child Well-being index among all Union Territories.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 6	HYGIENE 2
PROTECTION 7	SCHOOL EDUCATION 1

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

UT Rank 7th ★

Dadra and Nagar Haveli ranks 7th among the nine Union Territories as per the Child Well-being index.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 8	HYGIENE 9
PROTECTION 8	SCHOOL EDUCATION 6

Daman and Diu

UT Rank 5th ★
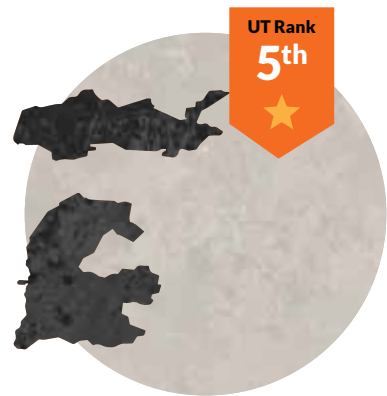
The Union Territory of Daman and Diu ranks 5th in the Child Well-being index. The two districts, Diu and Daman hold 11 and 13 ranks at the national level.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 4	HYGIENE 7
PROTECTION 6	SCHOOL EDUCATION 5

Delhi

UT Rank 6th ★

India's capital, Delhi, is ranked sixth among all Union Territories in terms of child well-being. South West Delhi, South Delhi, and East Delhi have the highest Child Well-being indices. In a national level comparison of all districts of the union territories, these districts are ranked 5, 8, and 9, respectively. Central Delhi has the lowest Child Well-being index, followed by North East Delhi and North West Delhi. The national level ranks of these districts are 25, 22, and 21.

Domain Rank

	HEALTH 9	HYGIENE 6	PROTECTION 9	SCHOOL EDUCATION 4
TOP	South Delhi	North Delhi	South Delhi	New Delhi
	North East Delhi	East Delhi	South West Delhi	South West Delhi
	New Delhi	South West Delhi	East Delhi	Shahdara
BOTTOM	Shahdara	North East Delhi	Central Delhi	North East Delhi
	West Delhi	West Delhi	New Delhi	Central Delhi
	North West Delhi	North West Delhi	North Delhi	South Delhi

District Rank

32

UT Rank
9th

Jammu & Kashmir

Jammu & Kashmir ranks last among all the UTs in the country in terms of the Child Well-being index. Within this recently formed Union Territory, Srinagar ranks the highest as per the index, followed by Samba and Baramulla. The country ranking of these districts stands at 18, 19, and 24, respectively. As for the poor performing districts, Rajouri ranks the least, followed by Reasi and Ramban, which stand at 45, 44, and 43 positions respectively, at the national level.

Domain Rank		HEALTH 7		HYGIENE 8		PROTECTION 3		SCHOOL EDUCATION 9
		Kathua	TOP	Ganderbal*		Shupiyan		Srinagar
		Reasi		Kupwara*		Pulwama		Samba
		Kulgam		Pulwama*		Kulgam		Jammu
				Shupiyan*				
				Srinagar*				
District Rank		Anantnag	BOTTOM	Rajauri		Jammu		Reasi
		Kupwara		Ramban		Punch		Punch
		Rajauri		Reasi		Rajauri		Rajauri
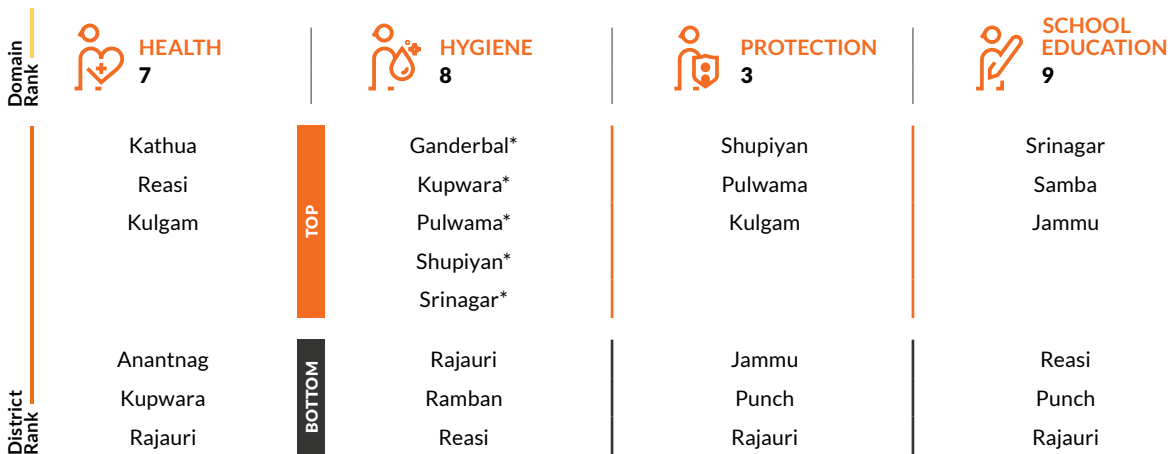
*stand top in the hygiene domain with equal index values

Ladakh

The newly formed Union Territory Ladakh ranks eighth in the Child Well-being index among the nine Union Territories. Leh holds the 27th rank among all the Union Territory districts, while Kargil holds the 39th rank.

Domain Rank

HEALTH 5	HYGIENE 3
PROTECTION 1	SCHOOL EDUCATION 8

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep has the highest Child Well-being index among all the Union Territories of the country.

UT Rank 1st

Domain Rank

HEALTH
1

HYGIENE
1

PROTECTION
2

SCHOOL EDUCATION
2

Puducherry

Puducherry is the third best performing Union Territory as per the Child Well-being index. The national-level ranking is 3 for Mahe, 4 for Yanam, 7 for Pondicherry, and 12 for Karaikal.

UT Rank 3rd

Domain Rank

HEALTH
2

HYGIENE
5

PROTECTION
4

SCHOOL EDUCATION
3

Udham Singh Nagar
Index score **0.8018474**
Overall rank **97**

Bahraich
Index score **0.0703247**
Overall rank **676**

Haridwar
Index score **0.7396661**
Overall rank **152**

Shrawasti
Index score **0.1615207**
Overall rank **670**

Karauli
Index score **0.7349252**
Overall rank **162**

Balrampur
Index score **0.0491682**
Overall rank **678**

Chamba
Index score **0.7811607**
Overall rank **118**

Siddharthanagar
Index score **0.1815408**
Overall rank **667**

Moga
Index score **0.8308315**
Overall rank **64**

Purnia
Index score **0.077047**
Overall rank **675**

Araria
Index score **0**
Overall rank **680**

Ferozepur
Index score **0.8142671**
Overall rank **86**

Sahibganj
Index score **0.2346335**
Overall rank **657**

West Sikkim
Index score **0.7847081**
Overall rank **114**

Pakur
Index score **0.2398965**
Overall rank **655**

Mamit
Index score **0.7586387**
Overall rank **137**

Gaya
Index score **0.2398965**
Overall rank **655**

Aurangabad
Index score **0.2047204**
Overall rank **662**

Wayanad
Index score **0.979264**
Overall rank **3**

Ramanathapuram
Index score **0.7995945**
Overall rank **100**

◆ Better Ten Aspirational Districts   ● Bottom Ten Aspirational Districts

Child Well-being and Aspirational Districts

With an aim to quickly and effectively transform the most under-developed districts across the country and with a vision of overall development of the nation, the Aspirational Districts[28] programmme was designed by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog. The programme aspires to raise living standards and promote inclusive growth for all, through localising the Sustainable Development Goals. Under the programme, 112 districts from 28 states have been identified as Aspirational Districts. The districts were identified based on 49 Key Performance Indicators in 5 thematic areas of Health and Nutrition (13 indicators), Education (8 indicators), Agriculture & Water Resources (10 indicators), Financial Inclusion & Skill Development (11 indicators) and Basic infrastructure (7 indicators). This chapter aims to shed light on the performance of the aspirational districts across the four domains on the Child Well-being index.

Transforming the status of health by focusing on key focus areas in Aspirational districts shall create a positive and lasting impact on the quality of life of children. Among the 10 aspirational districts that show poor

performance in this domain, five belong to Bihar (Araria, Banka, Jamui, Purnia and Sheikhpura) followed by three from Uttar Pradesh (Bahraich, Balrampur and Shravasti), one from Jharkhand (Pashchimi Singhbhum), and one from Maharashtra (Nandurbar). Bihar also reflects poorly by ranking the least among all the states in the country in this domain.

The importance of sanitation and hygiene has been prioritised with the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic[29]. Better hygiene leads to better health, confidence and overall growth for children. The aspirational districts from the eastern states of Jharkhand (Dumka, Pakur, and Sahibganj), Bihar (Araria and Purnia), Odisha (Kandhamal) along with Uttar Pradesh (Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti, and Siddharthanagar) record low ranks in this domain.

In India, children suffer insidious forms of violence, exploitation and abuse, making it essential to have an improved and safe atmosphere, which is crucial for a healthy childhood. In the domain of Protection, the aspirational districts display better performance when compared to other domains. For the poor

28. "Transformation of Aspirational Districts", NITI Aayog, 2018, https://www.niti.gov.in/aspirational-districts-programme.

29. UNICEF India, Hygiene. UNICEF. Available at: https://www.unicef.org/wash/hygiene [Accessed October 23, 2021].

performers, Assam has the highest number of districts (Darrang, Dhubri, and Goalpara), followed by Uttar Pradesh (Balrampur and Fatehpur), Rajasthan (Sirohi), Telangana (Khammam), Maharashtra (Jalgaon) and Bihar (Muzaffarpur).

School education is essential for a district's growth in multifarious ways. In the domain of School Education, the aspirational districts indicating poorer performance belong to the states of Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit), Assam (Karimganj), Bihar (Purnia and Sitamarhi), Madhya Pradesh (Singrauli), Meghalaya (Ribhoi), Nagaland (Kiphire), Odisha (Kandhamal and Koraput) and Tripura (Dhalai).

With districts being the units of development, these rankings and indicators provide a focus and direction to channel the nation's development efforts. Although they are primarily identified to mitigate the inter-district and inter-state heterogeneity in the living standards, an improved child centred focus is required to change their status from aspirational districts to developed districts.

The two key thematic areas that influence the ranking mechanism of aspirational districts are Health & Nutrition, and Education. The data from the India Child Well-being Report 2021, when aligned with aspirational districts ranking, can help in identifying the critical areas of intervention and guide policy makers and civil society organisations.
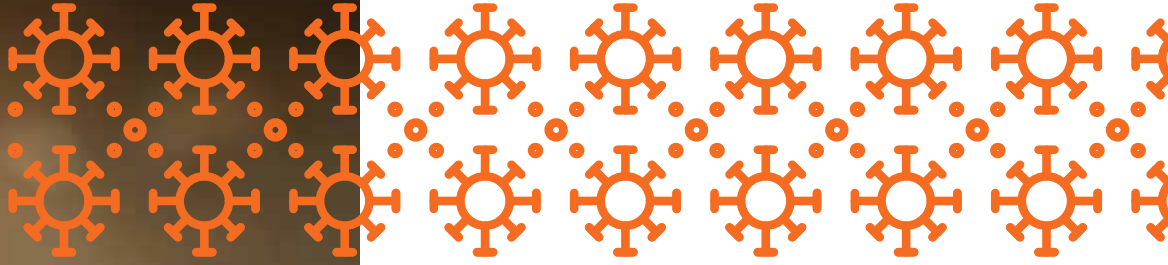
Impact of the Pandemic on Child Well-being

"What started as a public health emergency has snowballed into a formidable test for global development and for the prospects of today's young generation" - United Nations, 2019.

Children faced the most immediate consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and consequential lockdowns. The pandemic has affected the well-being of children across all the four domains, Health, Hygiene, Protection and School Education, which the report focuses upon.

COVID-19 and Child Health & Hygiene

Although the direct impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has not been so severe on children so far, they have been vulnerable to the indirect effects of the pandemic. The economic consequences have affected households' spending on children's health care. An estimate by the UN states that lakhs of additional child deaths could occur due to the pandemic, reversing the last few years of progress of reducing infant and child mortality rate.[30]

The first lockdown of COVID-19 in India has affected 115.9 million children who were enrolled for Mid-Day Meals[31]. With the disruption in the Mid-Day Meal services and other child health services, it was estimated that up to 300,000 children could die because of malnourishment in India, because of the pandemic[32]. The vulnerability to malnourishment would be higher in rural areas as more than half of the children rely on government programmes for food and nutrition[33].

The onset of online schooling due to COVID-19 has also severely reduced physical activity among children, leading to various health effects associated with loss of muscular and cardiorespiratory fitness, weight gain and psycho-social problems[34]. These negative impacts continue to have ripple effects into adulthood.

In addition to this, the lack of access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities among children has increased vulnerability to diseases and has also impacted the menstrual health of young and adolescent girls. According to a survey conducted in three Indian states during the pandemic, more than half of the girls aged below 18 years reported lack of access to hygienic menstrual products due to the closure of schools[35].

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic also brought an array of mental health challenges to children and adolescents. Grief, fear, uncertainty, social isolation, increased screen time, and parental fatigue are negatively affecting the mental health of children[36]. Among young children aged 3 to 6 years, there has been a spike in the symptoms of clinginess that is attached to the fear of family members being infected with COVID-19[37]. Children are also experiencing disturbed sleep, loss of appetite, nightmares and separation related anxiety, during the pandemic period.

Quarantined children indicated a higher level of psychological distress compared to non-quarantined children. Incidences of emotional disturbance, depression, stress, low mood, irritability, insomnia, post-traumatic stress symptoms, anger, exhaustion, and long term behavioural changes were reported among children who were either in home quarantine or facility quarantine during COVID-19[38].

30. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on children, United Nations, April 2020

31. Impact of COVID-19 on School Education in India: What are the Budgetary Implications? A policy Brief. Child Rights and You and CBGA, 2020.

32. Urgent action needed to safeguard the futures of 600 million South Asian children threatened by COVID-19. UNICEF, 2020, available at https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/urgent-action-needed-safeguard-futures-600-million-south-asian-children-threatened.

33. Utilization of Integrated Child Development Services in India: Programmatic Insights from National Family Health Survey, Rajpat et.al, 2016, https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32375377/

34. Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic Led Lockdown on the Lifestyle of Adolescents and Young Adults, Roy at al., 2020, https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.08.22.20180000v1

35. The impact of COVID-19 on Children and Adolescents: Early Evidence in India. Deepika Bahl et al., 2021.

36. The impact of COVID-19 on children's mental health. UNICEF, 2020, available at https://www.unicef.org/india/impact-covid-19-childrens-mental-health.

37. Impact of COVID-19 on the Mental Health of Children and Adolescents, Kaushal Shah et al., 2020.

38. Compliance and Psychological Impact of Quarantine in Children and Adolescents due to COVID-19 Pandemic. Kumar Saurabh and Shilpo Ranjan, 2020.

COVID-19 and Safety and Social Protection of Children

The falling standards of living and rise in poverty as a consequence of COVID-19 have resurfaced the issues of safety and social protection of children. In India, home to the largest number of child brides in the world[39], the pandemic induced economic consequences have only further led many households to reduce their expenditure by arranging the marriage of their girl children during the lockdown period[40]. In Madhya Pradesh alone, the recorded cases of child marriages have jumped from 46 cases between November 2019 and March 2020 to 117 cases during April to June 2020[41].

In a situation where 60% of children worldwide are confined to live at home due to lockdown, their vulnerability to domestic abuse and domestic labour has increased[42]. In the context of India, children have experienced an increase in domestic workload after the emergence of the pandemic. In the states of Bihar, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, 42% of children experienced an increase in domestic work during the pandemic[43]. This confinement has also restricted children from the opportunity to report abuse to teachers and other protective services. The economic insecurity within families also led to a sharp rise in gender-based violence and sexual exploitation of adolescent girls[44]. Moreover, a large number of children are facing orphanhood because of COVID-19 associated deaths of parents[45]. The death of a parent can lead to negative psycho-social, neurocognitive, socio-economic, and biomedical outcomes for children. Orphaned children are also often put at risk of family separation and institutionalization, leading to further mental distress.

39. Ending child marriage and adolescent empowerment. UNICEF, 2020, available at https://www.unicef.org/india/what-we-do/end-child-marriage.

40. We Must Intervene Now to Check the COVID-19 Induced Mental Health Pandemic. Parul Agarwal, 2020, available at https://science.thewire.in/health/we-must-intervene-now-to-check-the-covid-19-induced-mental-health-pandemic/

41. The impact of COVID-19 on Children and Adolescents: Early Evidence in India. Deepika Bahl et al., 2021.

42. Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on children, United Nations, April 2020

43. Impact of COVID-19 on Young People: Rapid Assessment in Three States. Population Foundation of India, 2020.

44. COVID-19- GBV Risks to Adolescent Girls and Interventions to Protect and Empower them, UNICEF, 2021

45. Global minimum estimates of children affected by COVID-19- associated orphanhood and deaths of caregivers: a modelling study. Susan D Hills et.al, 2021.

COVID-19
and Schooling of Children

The closure of schools on the announcement of the nationwide lockdown in 2020 affected about 286 million students in India[46]. Out of this, only 37.6 million were able to continue school online. Ever since the pandemic struck, children from 62% of the households in 14 states across the country dropped out of school of which discontinuation was reported in 67% of the rural households and 55% of the urban households[47]. High dropout rates in India had a severe impact on the well-being of children even before the onset of the global pandemic.

their children back to school[48].

The Ministry of Education data also indicates that more boys are dropping out of secondary schools compared to girls. The possible explanation for this rise in dropouts could be the increase in labour performed by older boys, as the new labour laws do not consider children working with their parents as child labour[49]. Another reason could be increasing rates of migration of families for work[50].

DROPOUT RATE

Primary (1 to 5)		Upper Primary (6 to 8)		Secondary (9 to 10)	
Boys	1.7	Boys	2.2	Boys	17
Girls	1.2	Girls	3	Girls	15.1
Total	**1.5**	**Total**	**2.6**	**Total**	**16.1**

Source: Reply to Part (c) of Lok Sabha unstarred question no.2108, 02.08.21

As indicated in the Dropout Rate table, the Ministry of Education states that the dropout rates increase with the level of education. Moreover, it is also evident from the table that the dropout rate among secondary students is more than 10 times that of the primary students. UNICEF India's report indicates that health concerns were a major reason, hampering students from returning to school during COVID-19, especially among children aged 5-13 years. Parents also expressed concerns about their financial restraints to send

With online education becoming the new normal, students and teachers are facing several challenges in adjusting to digital learning. These challenges are experienced differently by children from different socio-economic backgrounds. Less than 15% of the Indian rural households have access to internet services compared to 42% of their urban counterparts[51]. Only 54.2% of schools in rural areas are electrified, and many households receive power only for a few hours during the day[52]. Less than 42% of rural households have

46. UNICEF India, COVID-19 Pandemic Monthly External Situation Report No.4, Unicef, 2020.

47. Percentage calculated for the total number of surveyed households. Rapid Need Assessment Survey: Round II "Rights of Vulnerable Families and Children of India under COVID-19: Implications for Effective Response and Mitigation Strategies". Save the Children, 2020.

48. UNICEF India, Rapid Assessment of Learning During School Closures in the Context of COVID, unicef, 2020

49. More boys than girls dropping out. Kaushik, 2021, available at https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/more-boys-than-girls-dropping-out/articleshow/81537772.cms

50. Ibid

51. 2017-18 NSSO data

52. Elementary Education in India Progress towards UEE. NUEPA, 2015.

electricity for more than 12 hours[53]. Among households with children aged between 5 and 24 years, only 8% of them have access to a computer and internet[54]. The transition to digital education in such scenarios is inaccessible and unaffordable to a large proportion of students from underprivileged backgrounds, leading to a wider digital divide in the country.

In conclusion, the pandemic has affected and is continuing to affect the well-being of millions of children across the country in the following ways:

- Impact on physical and mental health, and increase in malnourishment deaths among children.
- Children are socially more insecure after the pandemic, due to an increase in domestic workload, child marriages and deaths of primary caregivers.
- Inaccessible online education because of the widening digital divide, especially to those children belonging to marginalised backgrounds.

53. Shrinking Education Budget Has Hit Scholarships For Students From Deprived Communities. Kundu, 2020, available at https://www.indiaspend.com/shrinking-education-budget-has-hit-scholarships-for-students-from-deprived-communities/.

54. Shrinking Education Budget Has Hit Scholarships For Students From Deprived Communities. Kundu, 2020, available at https://www.indiaspend.com/shrinking-education-budget-has-hit-scholarships-for-students-from-deprived-communities/.

World Vision India's Interventions Related to COVID-19

To alleviate the effects of COVID-19 on children, WV India undertook an array of interventions that reached over 6.6 million people. The COVID-19 emergency responses of WV India included distribution of essential materials to control the infection, food and educational supplies. The Cash and Voucher programme was initiated by WV India to assist the recovery response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The programme helped in reviving the livelihood of many families, which were affected by the pandemic. In addition to this, WV India implemented several interventions that align with the four domains associated with the Child Well-being Report.

Recently, WV India released a report that attempts to understand the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the beneficiaries of various programmes undertaken by the organisation. It compares data from Rapid Assessment 1.0 conducted in May 2020 and Rapid Assessment 2.0 conducted in August 2021. It discusses, in detail, several interventions undertaken by WV India that alleviated the effects of COVID-19 on children, among several other vulnerable groups.

School Education

The Rapid Assessment surveys of WV India indicate that in 23% of the surveyed households' children did not have access to any learning material during the pandemic. 43% of children were found to not have access to online learning platforms. The findings also highlight the inequalities between urban/peri-urban and rural/tribal communities. In order to alleviate the consequences of the pandemic on education, WV India in partnership with HP Print Learn Centre is producing age-/grade-appropriate 'Work Sheets' as a part of its efforts to ensure continuity in learning for all children. Furthermore, the Remedial Education Model is a unique after-school programme which was implemented in different communities to improve learning levels and provide the necessary support.

This model was redesigned as a 'Home–based' Remedial Education Model where worksheets are prepared and shared on a daily/weekly basis to Remedial Education Facilitators in some of the hardest-to-reach locations with poor access to technology and other resources. Each Facilitator looks after 30 children and conducts home visits, while ensuring the COVID-19 safety protocols, in order to deliver, guide and collect the completed worksheets. The children are aided with their learning through relevant resources and parents are guided to provide support at home. This has helped in the continuation of learning during the pandemic. This initiative is being conducted in 23 locations across the country since April 2021 and has impacted 14,119 children as of July 2021.

Hygiene

According to the Rapid Assessment 2.0 by WV India, 39.9% of WV India's beneficiary households who participated in the survey have access to a designated place to wash their hands, of which 94.4% of them affirmed that they have access to soap/detergent. Out of those who do not have a designated place for hand washing, it was found that 82.5% of them have sufficient water to practise hand washing. 61% of the respondents mentioned that they were able to access hand-washing facilities during their visits to health-care centres. As part of WV India's COVID-19 response strategy, 37,872 households with children under the age of 5, who were registered with Anganwadi centres, were provided buckets and soaps to promote hand washing. In addition to this, 220 community wash stations have been established in public spaces. The soap stock of these stations is provided to and managed by community Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Protection

Child labour and harassment as a consequence of the pandemic have been a major protection issue faced by many respondents of the WV India's surveys[55]. In order to mitigate the severity of this issue, WV India developed virtual capacity-building programmes for the Child Protection Units in WV India's operational areas. Regular meetings are being held with the community groups, Child Protection Units and local NGOs to ensure that there are referral pathways for children to easily access. Virtual meetings are being conducted to continuously engage with children and create awareness about protection risks and redressal mechanisms. WV India also collaborated with Sphere India to provide medical and psychological counselling to many families by engaging trained volunteers from within the community.

Health

75% of the beneficiaries of WV India's interventions reported that they did not face any challenges accessing health centres and clinics. More than half of the population surveyed reported being vaccinated for COVID-19, by the time of the Rapid Assessment Survey 2.0. WV India, in partnership with UNICEF India, undertook the COVID-19 vaccination project, improving vaccine coverage among hard-to-reach populations. The organisation trained 32 community groups to promote vaccine acceptance and worked alongside the government to strengthen health systems.

One of the main concerns with the onset of the pandemic was the accessibility and availability of Maternal and Child Health, and Nutrition service delivery. The closure of the Anganwadi centres during the lockdowns led to several difficulties related to accessing services such as Take Home Ration (THR), Antenatal check-ups (ANC), Institutional Delivery, and uptake of routine immunisations. Medical identification of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) children has been a particularly difficult process during the pandemic. To cope with this, WV India intervened to train mothers to identify if their children were malnourished in situations where Anganwadi centres are not fully functional. WV India also extended their services to provide skill development training so as to equip the beneficiaries to generate surplus income and avail protein-rich foods with the income.

55. COVID-19 Pandamic - Implications for labour exploitation of children - A World Vision India study

World Vision India's Interventions

Over the years, WV India has implemented several interventions and projects across different domains which impact the well-being of children.

This chapter discusses the interventions and projects undertaken by WV India[56] in the four domains of Health, Hygiene, Protection and School Education.

Health and Hygiene

WV India aimed at reducing malnutrition and childhood illnesses among children aged 5 years. The interventions in this field were purposed to bring change in the behavioural practices of the primary caregivers and immediate family of the children. Timed and Targeted Counseling (TTC), was one such intervention to support pregnant women and caregivers for the first 1000 days of a child's life.

The Care Group model is a community-based programme that enables behaviour change among pregnant women and mothers of newborns. The states where this intervention had taken place, witnessed an improvement in practices of healthy timing and spacing of pregnancy, improved access to Antenatal and Postnatal care, and feeding practices.

WV India also collaborated with ICDS, Health workers, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan which led to an improvement in WASH facilities, usage of toilets, and community awareness.

---

56. The interventions are synthesised from WV India's endline evaluation reports

Case Story[57] - Health & Hygiene

Kavita Devi and Shivam

Kavita Devi was worried because her son Shivam (18 months) was looking weak, irritable and malnourished. Under normal circumstances, she would turn to WV India's Community Health Facilitators (CHFs) who look at the health of children and screen them for malnourishment. But because of COVID-19 the usual screening for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) children was abruptly stopped due to national/local lockdowns and physical distancing measures implemented to curb the spread of the pandemic. WV India staff were unable to visit programming locations to screen SAM children. Additionally, the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC) in the location were also closed.

In this context, to ensure the identification of malnutrition levels, promote healthy dietary practices and the overall wellbeing of the child, WV India implemented a community-based model to identify malnutrition levels in children. A 'Mother-led MUAC[57]' project was implemented where mothers were trained to identify the signs and symptoms of malnutrition amongst their children. MUAC tape was distributed to the mothers and videos on how to use the MUAC were shared with the families having android phones. The mothers were trained to use the MUAC tape to identify if the child is in red, yellow or green range and inform the CHF over the phone for further steps and referral

Kavita, used her training from WV India's 'Mother-led MUAC' project to measure if her child was malnourished. With the assistance of WV India, Kavita identified that Shivam was in the Red (Severe) category of malnourishment. Worried, she immediately informed Sanjan, the CHF of her Panchayat. Sanjan counselled Kavita not to worry but to focus on proper child care until the NRC reopened. Once the NRC reopened, Sanjan accompanied them and referred them to the centre.

At the NRC, Shivam received good medical care and attention. On admission, he weighed 3.49 kg and on discharge, he weighed 4.2 kg. He was on a special F-75 and F-100 diet. Slowly, daliya (broken wheat), rice porridge, roti, dal (lentils), eggs and milk were introduced into his diet. Kavita was also taught how to maintain hygiene and cook nutritious food. Shivam was discharged after 21 days and Kavita also received INR 5,397 through the NRC as compensation for her loss in daily wages during the stay at the NRC.

57. The case stories are prepared by an independent consultant of WV India

58. Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) Measuring Tape

Case Story -
Health & Hygiene

Shilpa

Shilpa is a 15-year-old girl, who lives in Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh with her mother and brother. Her father, unfortunately, passed away.

Shilpa loves going to school. She said, "I enjoy going to school. I am very happy that I get such good marks and I have also won medals in competitions in the village and in the school". Recently, WV India also built good toilets in their school. Shilpa's family is very supportive. Having her mother by her side allows her to freely express her concerns about her life. In the future, she plans to become a doctor and provide for her family financially.

As a resident of a rural area, she told us about the lack of facilities they have to deal with. She said

"The sanitation facilities in the village are up to the mark. If we do not maintain cleanliness around us, then our health will get worse, and now because of coronavirus, more cleanliness is required. The biggest problem we have here is lack of clean water, and there is no drainage system. There is a water facility in our house, but other people who are poorer than us have a lot of trouble, but the sarpanch of the village helps them. There is also no system for dumping waste in the village."

Pooja

The community in Bundi, Rajasthan, is rife with poverty and illiteracy. The people also struggle with the lack of awareness of good WASH practices. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these inequalities and the community was unaware of the importance of good handwashing and hygiene practices. In this context, the Area Development Programme (ADP) run by WV India in Bundi provided buckets with taps and soaps to promote handwashing to 600 families, and conducted awareness sessions.

Pooja (13 years old) learned about handwashing steps and now has started teaching her siblings and other children in the community. Pooja stated

"I love to teach other children in my community about handwashing steps because it can prevent them from various diseases. Handwashing is also a good means of preventing diarrhoea. We need to wash our hands before eating, after using toilets, after touching animals and after playing."

Protection

WV India's interventions in the area of child protection are aimed at creating an environment free from exploitation, negligence, and other forms of violence, through empowering the circle of care for children. The Family Enrichment interventions of WV India including Celebrating Family, Parenting Skills, and Men Care Model have led to a significant improvement in how caregivers listen to the needs of children. WV India also strengthened Child Protection Units, which are community-based bodies that act as watchful guardians for the protection of children. The Community Engagement and Sponsorship Plan of WV India worked around making children the agents of change by improving their awareness of protection mechanisms. In addition to this, WV India also developed projects such as End Violence Against Children (EVAC) to collaborate between the District-and Block-level interventions that are working on Protection.

Case Story - Protection

Kavya

"Incidents that happened in my childhood always haunt me. I used to live in the hostel of a government school. The services were not that good, even the food was bad there. Something illegal was happening in the hostel and so the police were called. Five or six boys ran away from the hostel to escape, I tried to escape with them but the boys did not agree to take me with them. My mother was very scared for me. After that, I was shifted to another hostel, from where we could not return as it was a foster home."

Kavya is a student who lives in Mumbai with her mother and her younger sister. She is currently 16 years old and in the 11th standard. Having lost her father at a young age, her family had to cope with many financial difficulties. Kavya and her younger sister were completely dependent on their mother for all their needs. During the

early years of her childhood, Kavya was sent to a government hostel and a foster home as her mother was not able to afford keeping her at home. Due to the lack of facilities, it was difficult to stay there and the children were not treated well.

She says *While in the foster home, my mother made several requests for my release, only then I was released. I was very angry with my mother for a long time for leaving me there. That was a very tough time for me; there was no one I could talk to, or share my problems with. Some nights we had to go hungry and I also faced physical abuse.*

Kavya says "***WV India has helped her to finish schooling by supporting her financially. She now lives with her family and attends a public school. Her younger sister now relies on her for her studies.***"

Kavya says "***Sometimes, I don't feel safe when I am out of my house; I want someone to always accompany me. Whenever I see the news and the crimes happening, I imagine myself going through the same and it scares me. Whenever my mother comes late from work, I feel anxious for her too.***"

School Education

Several projects that were aimed at improving the learning outcomes and functional literacy of children at the primary level were implemented by WV India during the years 2016-2020. The interventions included the implementation of activity-based play-way learning and peer-learning process, the introduction of digital classes, addressing the learning needs of poor academic performers, and enhancing parental and community engagements. The outcomes of these interventions were reflected in the improvement in functional literacy of children and increase in the reading skills in their mother tongues. Such outcomes are promising, given the fact that most children of the target group are first-generation learners. Along with this, WV India also intervened in improving school readiness by providing basic facilities. This programme strengthened the primary learning and retention of children.

Case Story - School Education

Raj Kumar

Raj Kumar is a 10-year-old boy studying in Primary school; he lives in a community where WV India works in Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh. Raj Kumar's parents are no more in this world; they passed away when he was very small; he is an orphan and lives in his uncles' house. Being an orphan, there was no one in his family who could guide and support him in his studies even though he showed an interest in studies. His guardians were not in a position to afford tuition fees or extra coaching for him. Unable to get good guidance and learning support, he was just below an average student in the community; not able to read, write and comprehend his class books and lessons.

In an age-appropriate learning survey, it was found that Raj Kumar's learning was not upto the mark; even in his native language (Hindi) he was not able to read even a small sentence fluently. Thus, he was enrolled in a Remedial Centre run by WV India with other children like him who lacked age-appropriate learning. Once he understood the concepts, he practised to acquire skills, and then it took him very less time to read stories and books with fluency and comprehension. Now, he is continuously growing in both his studies and social activities. He was in level three when he entered the REC classes run by WV India, but after his hard work under the guidance of his teacher Mahesh Kumar he is in level five now and has shown good progress. He is also well aware of how to protect himself from the pandemic and follows COVID-appropriate behaviour. He has learnt thorough washing of hands, wearing of mask and maintaining social distance.

Conclusion

The India Child Well-being Report 2021 provides a detailed overview of the status of children across the 725 districts in the country. Through this, the report envisions bringing attention towards policy-level interventions, specific to each state to improve the performance of child well-being. The Child Well-being index presents the rankings of the districts according to their performance across four domains- Health, Hygiene, Protection, and School Education.

One of the critical aspects determining the well-being of children is their health. The Health domain in this report accounts for bodily health parameters such as Acute Respiratory Symptoms, Anaemia, and Immunisation; nutritional indicators such as Stunting, Wasting and Underweight. In addition to this, indicators related to maternal health and adolescent pregnancies are also considered as they reflect the health of newborns and infants. Lack of access to institutional births and health insurance are other factors that influence children's healthcare.

As much as the WASH facilities in schools are considered important, household hygiene plays an equally crucial role in imparting hygiene practices among children. In the domain of Hygiene, the chosen indicators like household access to bathroom and latrine, and the practice of hand washing reflect the usage of hygienic facilities at the household level.

Child maltreatment and abuse in the early years stand as a hindrance to the social and emotional development of children. The protection domain of the Child Well-being index includes indicators concerning crimes committed against children under various protection Acts encompassing Child Labour, Child Marriage, Juvenile Crimes, Sexual Offences, Cyber Crimes and Child Trafficking. In addition, the crimes committed by children is a critical indicator in measuring the Child Well-being index.

The physical, cognitive and behavioural aspects of children are significantly affected by their school education. In the Child Well-being index, the domain of School Education covers educational parameters like the average performance of students in Mathematics, Science, and Language; infrastructural and WASH facilities in schools; and monitorable parameters like dropout rate, enrolment rate and pupil-teacher ratio.

The report furnishes brief insights into how the COVID-19 pandemic affected children with respect to their education, health and hygiene, and social protection. The closure of schools and the inaccessibility of online education; effect on physical and mental health; increased malnourishment; aggravated domestic workload, child marriages, and death of primary caretakers emerged as key challenges that have impacted children due to the prolonged lockdowns in the country.

Moreover, the report presents the child well-being status of the Aspirational Districts to understand the existing scenario and emphasise the need for child-centric development in the Aspirational District Programme.

The Child Well-being index presents a multidimensional overview of the present status of children in the country and highlights priority areas that require policy focus. The preparation of this report has also highlighted the need for more comprehensive research on the theme of child well-being. The index could be updated as and when the updated data is accessible. With the availability of data, one can design a more comprehensive framework including additional child-specific indicators and domains such as children's level of digital access and usage, mental health, disability, awareness about sex education, and others, to the existing framework. Furthermore, the accuracy and the quality of the index can potentially improve if the unit-level data is available at the household or individual level.

The India Child Well-being Report 2021 shall serve as a guide to policymakers and other stakeholders to highlight and contribute towards developing child-centric initiatives at the state and district levels by identifying the critical factors and to implement appropriate interventions. It also provides scope for further research upon the concept of child well-being at different levels and initiates discussions among researchers and academicians with the aim of creating a nurturing childhood for the children of the country.

Domain Indicators & their Sources

Domain	Indicator	Data Source	SDG
Health	Health insurance coverage (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Women aged 20-24 married before the age of 18 (%)	NFHS	
	Births delivered by caesarean section (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Women aged 15-19 years who were already mothers or pregnant at the time of the survey (%)	NFHS	
	Institutional births (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Prevalence of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 2 weeks preceding the survey among children under age 5 years (%)	NFHS	Goal 3
	Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age) (%)	NFHS	Goal 2, Goal 3
	Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) (%)	NFHS	Goal 2, Goal 3
	Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age) (%)	NFHS	Goal 2, Goal 3
	Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl) (%)	NFHS	Goal 2, Goal 3
Hygiene	Percentage distribution of households by access to bathroom	NSSO	Goal 6, Goal 3
	Percentage distribution of households by access to latrine	NSSO	Goal 6, Goal 3
	Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing before meal	NSSO	Goal 6, Goal 3
	Percentage distribution of households by practice of hand washing after defecation	NSSO	Goal 6, Goal 3

Domain	Indicator	Data Source	SDG
Protection	Children under age 5 years whose birth was registered with the civil authority (%)	NFHS	Goal 16
	Rate of child trafficking	NCRB	Goal 16
	Rate of crimes under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act	NCRB	Goal 16
	Rate of crimes under Juvenille Justice Act	NCRB	Goal 16
	Rate of crimes under Child Labour Act (Prohibition & Regulation)	NCRB	Goal 16
	Rate of crimes under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	NCRB	Goal 5, Goal 16
	Rate of cyber crimes against children/Information Technology Act	NCRB	Goal 16
	Crimes committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL)	NCRB	Goal 16
School Education	Dropout Rate (Secondary)	UDISE	Goal 4
	Girl Dropout Rate (Secondary)	UDISE	Goal 4
	Pupil Teacher Ratio (Secondary)	UDISE	Goal 4
	Percentage of CWSN (Children With Special Needs) students enrolled	UDISE	Goal 4
	Percentage of schools having library facilities	UDISE	Goal 4
	Percentage of schools having playground	UDISE	Goal 4
	Percentage of schools having electricity connection	UDISE	Goal 4
	Percentage of schools having computer facility	UDISE	Goal 4, Goal 9
	Percentage of schools having internet facility	UDISE	Goal 4, Goal 9
	Average performance of students in Mathematics (%)	NAS 2017	Goal 4
	Average performance of students in Science (%)	NAS 2017	Goal 4
	Average performance of students in Language (%)	NAS 2017	Goal 4
	Percentage of schools with functional toilets for girls	UDISE	Goal 4, Goal 6, Goal 3
	Percentage of schools with drinking water facilities	UDISE	Goal 4, Goal 6

Ranking of Districts (in States)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	0.7299	171	0.6257	0.9463	0.7032	0.6519
Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	0.7167	183	0.5359	0.8677	0.7170	0.7300
Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	0.7106	192	0.6123	0.9053	0.6742	0.6706
Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	0.6697	234	0.5860	0.8792	0.7485	0.6047
Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	0.6634	237	0.5453	0.7935	0.7022	0.6987
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	0.6577	243	0.5828	0.8524	0.7340	0.6124
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham	0.6470	255	0.4950	0.8544	0.7086	0.6563
Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	0.6217	294	0.4924	0.8156	0.7234	0.6376
Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	0.6145	301	0.6748	0.6351	0.7407	0.6486
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0.6128	303	0.5669	0.9067	0.7226	0.5279
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	0.6022	313	0.5200	0.8548	0.7122	0.5722
Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	0.6011	318	0.4968	0.8449	0.7473	0.5740
Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	0.5401	404	0.2889	0.8423	0.7203	0.6190
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	0.7491	146	0.9316	1.0000	0.7705	0.4777
Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	0.7066	193	0.5675	0.9976	0.7720	0.5867
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	0.6508	248	0.7269	0.9310	0.7702	0.4726
Arunachal Pradesh	East Siang	0.6432	264	0.7325	0.9309	0.7675	0.4616
Arunachal Pradesh	Kamle	0.6412	267	0.6219	0.8829	0.7685	0.5348
Arunachal Pradesh	Lepa Rada	0.6409	269	0.6979	0.9644	0.7680	0.4560
Arunachal Pradesh	Pakke Kesang	0.6384	272	0.7325	0.9309	0.7683	0.4552
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	0.5993	319	0.4526	1.0000	0.7725	0.4965
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Siang	0.5915	329	0.6897	0.8698	0.7662	0.4464
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	0.5673	349	0.6782	1.0000	0.7722	0.3578
Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	0.5572	365	0.6633	0.9979	0.7669	0.3545
Arunachal Pradesh	Shi Yomi	0.5546	374	0.6633	0.9979	0.7677	0.3513
Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Dadi	0.5349	414	0.5671	0.9607	0.7711	0.3817
Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit	0.5254	428	0.7483	0.9926	0.7711	0.2910
Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang	0.5221	432	0.6634	0.9094	0.7618	0.3551
Arunachal Pradesh	Siang	0.5210	435	0.8897	0.9644	0.7670	0.2552
Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri	0.4903	463	0.5169	0.8348	0.7653	0.4116
Arunachal Pradesh	Papumpare	0.4548	489	0.6647	0.9893	0.7581	0.2506
Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	0.3806	562	0.5830	0.7636	0.7703	0.2884
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	0.3637	579	0.5895	0.8884	0.7661	0.2185
Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	0.3579	584	0.7499	0.7636	0.7696	0.2116
Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Siang	0.3490	590	0.6979	0.9644	0.7680	0.1478
Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	0.3451	594	0.6110	0.9926	0.7687	0.1589
Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	0.3253	610	0.4770	0.9607	0.7713	0.1900
Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	0.2962	627	0.6101	0.4284	0.7718	0.3616
Assam	Dibrugarh	0.7209	175	0.5671	0.9071	1.0000	0.5670
Assam	Dhemaji	0.6260	287	0.5360	0.9117	0.7435	0.5505
Assam	Tinsukia	0.6212	296	0.5471	0.9057	0.6747	0.5711

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Assam	Dima Hasao	0.6198	298	0.5587	0.8940	0.7684	0.5300
Assam	Sivasagar	0.6144	302	0.6385	0.8597	0.6816	0.5395
Assam	Lakhimpur	0.6074	308	0.4378	0.9439	0.6970	0.5783
Assam	Majuli	0.5965	322	0.5792	0.8874	0.7697	0.4915
Assam	Golaghat	0.5880	331	0.5424	0.8644	0.7190	0.5313
Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	0.5877	332	0.4265	0.9427	0.5044	0.6491
Assam	Charaideo	0.5872	334	0.5041	0.8597	0.7621	0.5348
Assam	Nalbari	0.5865	335	0.4917	0.8507	0.7129	0.5667
Assam	Sonitpur	0.5720	347	0.5691	0.9852	0.7381	0.4262
Assam	Jorhat	0.5540	375	0.4265	0.8874	0.7009	0.5381
Assam	Nagaon	0.5466	387	0.3538	0.9118	0.7241	0.5444
Assam	Udalguri	0.5456	391	0.3887	0.9490	0.7602	0.4884
Assam	Kamrup	0.5437	395	0.5314	0.8244	0.6379	0.5325
Assam	Hojai	0.5362	411	0.4866	0.9118	0.6693	0.4816
Assam	Morigaon	0.5297	423	0.4455	0.8505	0.5038	0.6051
Assam	Darrang	0.5221	431	0.3187	0.9960	0.4413	0.6130
Assam	Cachar	0.5138	443	0.4266	0.8667	0.7367	0.4790
Assam	Karbi Anglong	0.5136	444	0.5250	0.7566	0.7232	0.4986
Assam	Barpeta	0.5066	455	0.4782	0.7073	0.7225	0.5443
Assam	Biswanath	0.4891	464	0.3954	0.9852	0.7493	0.3977
Assam	West Karbi Anglong	0.4766	476	0.4026	0.7566	0.7713	0.4900
Assam	Bongaigaon	0.4760	477	0.3624	0.8083	0.6582	0.5258
Assam	Baksa	0.4695	479	0.5218	0.7438	0.6922	0.4594
Assam	Chirang	0.4387	503	0.4259	0.7450	0.6706	0.4715
Assam	Goalpara	0.4365	505	0.4493	0.7367	0.6680	0.4627
Assam	South Salmara	0.4113	535	0.3668	0.7167	0.7647	0.4443
Assam	Dhubri	0.3551	587	0.2414	0.7167	0.5938	0.5007
Assam	Karimnaganj	0.3494	589	0.3063	0.7811	0.7342	0.3683
Assam	Kokrajhar	0.2873	635	0.3261	0.4321	0.6797	0.5145
Assam	Hailakandi	0.2590	648	0.3245	0.6974	0.7147	0.2970
Bihar	Kaimur	0.4882	465	0.3052	0.7692	0.7494	0.5632
Bihar	Patna	0.4846	469	0.3134	0.7316	0.6161	0.6394
Bihar	Arwal	0.4354	509	0.1180	0.9096	0.7563	0.5152
Bihar	Jamui	0.4343	511	0.1506	0.7756	0.7472	0.5766
Bihar	Begusarai	0.4316	516	0.2298	0.6678	0.7415	0.5958
Bihar	Rohtas	0.4242	522	0.2622	0.7469	0.7272	0.5164
Bihar	Siwan	0.4239	523	0.3688	0.7188	0.7424	0.4678
Bihar	Madhubani	0.4193	527	0.2608	0.8439	0.6880	0.4688
Bihar	Munger	0.4046	539	0.2723	0.7679	0.7389	0.4650
Bihar	Gopalganj	0.4000	545	0.4111	0.6454	0.7471	0.4563
Bihar	Lakshisarai	0.3865	557	0.1148	0.6937	0.7491	0.5801
Bihar	Sheikpura	0.3862	559	0.1279	0.7036	0.7551	0.5610
Bihar	Buxer	0.3832	560	0.2470	0.7519	0.7463	0.4555
Bihar	Sheohar	0.3748	570	0.1484	0.8065	0.7609	0.4643

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Bihar	Nawada	0.3361	596	0.2049	0.6002	0.7322	0.5136
Bihar	Samastipur	0.3356	599	0.2159	0.6724	0.7442	0.4540
Bihar	Bhagalpur	0.3332	602	0.2206	0.6414	0.6978	0.4856
Bihar	Paschim Champaran	0.3267	609	0.2808	0.6690	0.7194	0.4175
Bihar	Jehnabad	0.3145	617	0.1182	0.7063	0.7465	0.4602
Bihar	Katihar	0.2982	625	0.1632	0.6519	0.7353	0.4470
Bihar	Saran	0.2953	628	0.2619	0.5994	0.7190	0.4264
Bihar	Muzffarpur	0.2947	629	0.3074	0.5586	0.6522	0.4533
Bihar	Khagaria	0.2923	630	0.2871	0.5558	0.7441	0.4277
Bihar	Banka	0.2812	638	0.1392	0.5708	0.7470	0.4850
Bihar	Darbhanga	0.2801	639	0.2136	0.5843	0.7396	0.4333
Bihar	Purba Champaran	0.2760	641	0.1877	0.6960	0.7149	0.3840
Bihar	Kishanganj	0.2655	643	0.1973	0.6469	0.7541	0.3788
Bihar	Sitamarhi	0.2532	651	0.1708	0.5914	0.7416	0.4138
Bihar	Vaishali	0.2472	652	0.2395	0.4214	0.7272	0.4910
Bihar	Gaya	0.2399	655	0.1572	0.4576	0.7096	0.5080
Bihar	Bhojpur	0.2218	659	0.2517	0.4072	0.7288	0.4556
Bihar	Aurangabad	0.2047	662	0.2649	0.3911	0.7412	0.4308
Bihar	Saharsa	0.1851	665	0.1580	0.4582	0.7489	0.4088
Bihar	Supaul	0.1813	668	0.1440	0.4355	0.7442	0.4292
Bihar	Nalanda	0.1375	673	0.0824	0.3119	0.6930	0.5201
Bihar	Purnia	0.0770	675	0.0690	0.3186	0.7352	0.4091
Bihar	Madhepura	0.0563	677	0.1755	0.3269	0.7219	0.3199
Bihar	Araria	0.0000	680	0.0000	0.1925	0.7271	0.4443
Chhattisgarh	Balod	0.7525	141	0.7510	0.7835	0.7508	0.7072
Chhattisgarh	Raighar	0.7514	143	0.7108	0.8955	0.7221	0.6624
Chhattisgarh	Durg	0.7455	148	0.7618	0.7835	0.6997	0.7160
Chhattisgarh	Surguja	0.7392	156	0.7468	0.6546	0.7477	0.7947
Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	0.7319	166	0.8069	0.7430	0.7328	0.6844
Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	0.7144	187	0.6397	0.8797	0.7505	0.6414
Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	0.7065	194	0.7007	0.6450	0.7390	0.7787
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	0.7062	195	0.5793	0.9145	0.6510	0.6881
Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	0.6907	208	0.7249	0.8057	0.7386	0.6161
Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	0.6838	217	0.7420	0.7079	0.7508	0.6610
Chhattisgarh	Balod Bazar	0.6788	222	0.5744	0.9145	0.7094	0.6203
Chhattisgarh	Janjgir Champa	0.6719	230	0.6030	0.8363	0.7322	0.6342
Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	0.6606	240	0.7363	0.6235	0.7448	0.6970
Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	0.6476	254	0.7874	0.6355	0.7551	0.6353
Chhattisgarh	Korba	0.6449	260	0.6500	0.7561	0.7386	0.6200
Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	0.6337	276	0.7704	0.6204	0.7518	0.6356
Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	0.6320	279	0.7603	0.5938	0.7609	0.6554
Chhattisgarh	Koriya	0.6020	314	0.6746	0.6241	0.7338	0.6409
Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.6019	315	0.5537	0.7225	0.7237	0.6369
Chhattisgarh	Gariaband	0.5985	321	0.6671	0.6137	0.7552	0.6377

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	0.5613	360	0.5965	0.4803	0.7467	0.7379
Chhattisgarh	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	0.5569	366	0.5557	0.6632	0.7688	0.5890
Chhattisgarh	Kanker	0.5374	409	0.5035	0.6118	0.7520	0.6341
Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	0.5215	434	0.5607	0.6076	0.7519	0.5807
Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	0.5185	438	0.4183	0.7124	0.7658	0.5732
Chhattisgarh	Bastar	0.4159	529	0.2924	0.5301	0.7462	0.6343
Chhattisgarh	Sukma	0.3915	553	0.5369	0.5578	0.7692	0.4331
Goa	North Goa	0.8385	55	0.7930	0.9556	0.7680	0.6894
Goa	South Goa	0.6892	212	0.4268	0.8565	0.7665	0.7379
Gujarat	Junagadh	0.8210	75	0.6305	0.9113	0.6750	0.8365
Gujarat	Gir Somanath	0.8100	91	0.5863	0.9113	0.7483	0.8054
Gujarat	Botad	0.8026	96	0.5133	0.9094	0.7482	0.8434
Gujarat	Morbi	0.7969	103	0.5146	0.9293	0.7293	0.8279
Gujarat	Jamnagar	0.7701	124	0.6019	0.8827	0.7268	0.7612
Gujarat	Rajkot	0.7558	139	0.5793	0.8494	0.6314	0.8297
Gujarat	Devbhoomi Dwaraka	0.7416	151	0.5490	0.8827	0.7451	0.7376
Gujarat	Porbandar	0.7393	155	0.7041	0.7108	0.7163	0.7882
Gujarat	Kachchh	0.7387	158	0.5238	0.9336	0.6678	0.7530
Gujarat	Bhavnagar	0.7329	165	0.4327	0.8299	0.6814	0.8788
Gujarat	Surendarnagar	0.7305	169	0.3317	0.9759	0.7397	0.8042
Gujarat	Navsari	0.7258	173	0.4063	0.9029	0.7258	0.8020
Gujarat	Amreli	0.7181	181	0.5323	0.7919	0.7187	0.7915
Gujarat	Tapi	0.7028	199	0.3199	0.9818	0.7552	0.7530
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0.6903	209	0.4634	0.9094	0.4928	0.8296
Gujarat	Mehesana	0.6863	214	0.3534	0.8601	0.7027	0.8166
Gujarat	Anand	0.6825	218	0.3737	0.8906	0.7037	0.7713
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	0.6815	220	0.3453	0.8308	0.7386	0.8173
Gujarat	Vadodara	0.6803	221	0.4044	0.9157	0.6706	0.7455
Gujarat	Valsad	0.6451	259	0.5217	0.6833	0.7260	0.7572
Gujarat	Aravali	0.6424	265	0.2764	0.8827	0.7522	0.7535
Gujarat	The Dangs	0.6334	277	0.2400	0.9327	0.7700	0.7212
Gujarat	Mahisagar	0.6013	317	0.3167	0.7500	0.7064	0.7775
Gujarat	Bharuch	0.5919	328	0.4226	0.6990	0.7028	0.7293
Gujarat	Surat	0.5862	336	0.5065	0.9132	0.1840	0.8164
Gujarat	Banskantha	0.5861	337	0.2745	0.7162	0.6744	0.8287
Gujarat	Chhotaudepur	0.5756	344	0.2566	0.9157	0.7203	0.6495
Gujarat	Patan	0.5660	350	0.2534	0.7682	0.7465	0.7269
Gujarat	Sabarkantha	0.5626	357	0.3831	0.8970	0.2850	0.7994
Gujarat	Panchamhals	0.5370	410	0.2211	0.7007	0.7378	0.7588
Gujarat	Narmada	0.5290	425	0.2884	0.7507	0.7191	0.6656
Gujarat	Kheda	0.5149	441	0.0495	0.7993	0.7557	0.7742
Gujarat	Dohad	0.4130	534	0.1849	0.5306	0.7303	0.7135
Haryana	Jhajjar	0.9296	10	0.8579	0.9716	0.7458	0.7972
Haryana	Rewari	0.8844	26	0.7149	0.9958	0.7355	0.7947
Haryana	Mahendergarh	0.8651	34	0.6883	1.0000	0.7474	0.7699

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	0.8472	45	0.7952	0.9186	0.7262	0.7479
Haryana	Panchkula	0.8302	67	0.7602	0.9967	0.7509	0.6761
Haryana	Gurgaon	0.8234	71	0.6380	0.9967	0.6461	0.7896
Haryana	Sonipat	0.8189	79	0.6780	0.9882	0.6975	0.7361
Haryana	Fatehabad	0.8187	80	0.7357	0.9550	0.7310	0.7085
Haryana	Hisar	0.8172	81	0.6486	0.9752	0.7050	0.7557
Haryana	Sirsa	0.8063	94	0.6604	0.9899	0.7043	0.7218
Haryana	Rohtak	0.7991	101	0.6169	0.9466	0.6987	0.7687
Haryana	Faridabad	0.7942	104	0.6664	0.9562	0.6168	0.7686
Haryana	Jind	0.7940	105	0.7371	0.8886	0.7260	0.7170
Haryana	Panipat	0.7934	106	0.6189	0.9713	0.6151	0.7868
Haryana	Bhiwani	0.7860	113	0.7205	0.9186	0.7126	0.6995
Haryana	Kaithal	0.7841	115	0.5918	0.9790	0.7470	0.7126
Haryana	Karnal	0.7635	132	0.6551	1.0000	0.6696	0.6694
Haryana	Kurukshetra	0.7366	161	0.5493	0.9418	0.7284	0.6969
Haryana	Palwal	0.7176	182	0.5654	0.9063	0.7379	0.6765
Haryana	Yamunanagar	0.7125	190	0.5494	0.9503	0.7318	0.6522
Haryana	Ambala	0.7032	198	0.6504	0.8135	0.7007	0.6877
Haryana	Nuh	0.5483	384	0.3271	0.9125	0.7106	0.5680
Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	0.9024	19	0.8090	0.9864	0.7665	0.7596
Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	0.8661	33	0.8005	0.9728	0.7327	0.7340
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	0.8433	49	0.7908	0.9278	0.7595	0.7208
Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur	0.8369	57	0.7332	0.9781	0.7586	0.7089
Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	0.8344	59	0.7117	0.9294	0.7581	0.7505
Himachal Pradesh	Solan	0.8207	76	0.6342	0.9711	0.7539	0.7473
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	0.8043	95	0.6384	0.9559	0.7715	0.7202
Himachal Pradesh	Una	0.7865	111	0.6649	0.8750	0.7560	0.7404
Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	0.7812	118	0.7131	0.9865	0.7663	0.6272
Himachal Pradesh	Kullu	0.7755	122	0.6501	0.9981	0.7065	0.6734
Himachal Pradesh	Sirmaur	0.7371	159	0.6836	0.9803	0.7357	0.5963
Himachal Pradesh	Lahul and Spiti	0.7152	184	0.6117	0.9802	0.7728	0.5855
Jharkhand	Ranchi	0.7139	189	0.4772	0.8258	0.7209	0.7931
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	0.6896	211	0.4915	0.7789	0.7580	0.7589
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0.6442	261	0.5065	0.6174	0.7177	0.8293
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	0.6291	281	0.4671	0.5995	0.7518	0.8271
Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	0.6198	297	0.5356	0.6622	0.7487	0.7112
Jharkhand	Lohardaga	0.6169	299	0.5054	0.6553	0.7627	0.7240
Jharkhand	Simdega	0.5947	323	0.5383	0.7348	0.7449	0.6157
Jharkhand	Bokaro	0.5809	340	0.4736	0.5442	0.7557	0.7851
Jharkhand	Saraikela Kharsawan	0.5469	386	0.3686	0.6613	0.7176	0.7114
Jharkhand	Chatra	0.5396	406	0.3936	0.5669	0.7503	0.7468
Jharkhand	Palamu	0.5317	418	0.4318	0.5406	0.7384	0.7371
Jharkhand	Deoghar	0.4771	475	0.2557	0.5171	0.7238	0.7948
Jharkhand	Kodarma	0.4667	482	0.4810	0.4386	0.7577	0.6784
Jharkhand	Garhwa	0.4633	485	0.4753	0.4177	0.7272	0.7118

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Jharkhand	Giridih	0.4364	506	0.3341	0.4924	0.7437	0.6761
Jharkhand	Godda	0.4037	541	0.1931	0.5079	0.7519	0.7005
Jharkhand	Jamtara	0.3937	552	0.2208	0.4501	0.7568	0.7140
Jharkhand	Khunti	0.3892	555	0.3801	0.3644	0.7642	0.6772
Jharkhand	Latehar	0.3863	558	0.3168	0.4052	0.7519	0.6787
Jharkhand	Gumla	0.3780	567	0.5138	0.3457	0.7181	0.6169
Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum	0.3038	622	0.0336	0.5083	0.7432	0.6489
Jharkhand	Dumka	0.2550	650	0.2439	0.2432	0.7542	0.6621
Jharkhand	Sahibganj	0.2346	657	0.2008	0.2798	0.7476	0.6170
Jharkhand	Pakaur	0.1341	674	0.2139	0.0702	0.7644	0.6714
Karnataka	Udupi	0.9077	17	0.7317	1.0000	0.7438	0.8155
Karnataka	Dakshina Kannada	0.8627	36	0.6686	0.9999	0.7137	0.7963
Karnataka	Hassan	0.8333	63	0.6930	0.9502	0.7089	0.7708
Karnataka	Bengaluru Rural	0.8215	74	0.6515	0.9960	0.6969	0.7509
Karnataka	Kodagu	0.8160	83	0.6517	0.9492	0.7522	0.7452
Karnataka	Bengaluru Urban	0.8146	85	0.6139	0.9853	0.7119	0.7619
Karnataka	Ramanagara	0.8128	88	0.7109	0.9736	0.5874	0.7772
Karnataka	Dharwad	0.7973	102	0.5271	0.9211	0.7490	0.8153
Karnataka	Mysuru City	0.7928	107	0.6231	0.9409	0.6841	0.7664
Karnataka	Uttara Kannada	0.7655	129	0.5604	0.9349	0.6872	0.7629
Karnataka	Chikkamagaluru	0.7654	130	0.6315	0.9817	0.7203	0.6721
Karnataka	Chamarajnagar	0.7568	138	0.5644	0.9106	0.7438	0.7337
Karnataka	Haveri	0.7522	142	0.5889	0.8532	0.7508	0.7489
Karnataka	Davanagere	0.7499	145	0.4250	0.9521	0.7327	0.7905
Karnataka	Mandya	0.7472	147	0.7162	0.8942	0.6071	0.7120
Karnataka	Tumkuru	0.7394	154	0.5366	0.9092	0.6723	0.7609
Karnataka	Kolar	0.7187	179	0.6372	0.8771	0.7205	0.6653
Karnataka	Shemoga	0.6985	202	0.5323	0.9492	0.6058	0.7041
Karnataka	Ballari	0.6537	246	0.4270	0.7833	0.6796	0.7785
Karnataka	Gadag	0.6259	288	0.3508	0.7164	0.7371	0.8080
Karnataka	Chitradurga	0.6214	295	0.5413	0.6681	0.7034	0.7285
Karnataka	Belgavi	0.6094	306	0.4010	0.7142	0.6574	0.7871
Karnataka	Raichur	0.5586	362	0.3611	0.6893	0.7295	0.7078
Karnataka	Chikkaballapura	0.5506	378	0.5670	0.7124	0.5081	0.6623
Karnataka	Bidar	0.5308	420	0.4578	0.6311	0.7342	0.6435
Karnataka	Bagalkot	0.5094	452	0.2843	0.5320	0.7176	0.8228
Karnataka	Vijayapura	0.5054	456	0.3405	0.5454	0.7398	0.7478
Karnataka	Koppal	0.4987	460	0.3590	0.5877	0.6477	0.7322
Karnataka	Kalburgi	0.4324	515	0.3903	0.5071	0.7096	0.6360
Karnataka	Yadagiri	0.3953	549	0.3237	0.3814	0.7447	0.7183
Kerala	Kasaragod	0.9907	1	0.9017	0.9996	0.7197	0.8669
Kerala	Wayanadu	0.9793	3	0.8616	1.0000	0.6968	0.8844
Kerala	Pathanamthitta	0.9701	4	0.9168	0.9836	0.5807	0.9200
Kerala	Kannur	0.9676	5	0.8905	0.9987	0.5825	0.9187
Kerala	Kozhikode	0.9492	6	0.9443	0.9867	0.5015	0.9168

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Kerala	Alapuzha	0.9445	7	0.8141	0.9772	0.5679	0.9520
Kerala	Thrissur	0.9414	8	0.8179	0.9868	0.5394	0.9553
Kerala	Malappuram	0.9138	13	0.7930	0.9900	0.6015	0.8787
Kerala	Kollam	0.9104	15	0.8094	0.9875	0.4941	0.9345
Kerala	Kottayam	0.8944	21	0.8891	0.7848	0.5858	0.9662
Kerala	Ernakulam	0.8822	27	0.7887	0.9933	0.4050	0.9545
Kerala	Palakkad	0.8770	29	0.6446	0.9983	0.6361	0.8821
Kerala	Idukki	0.8667	32	0.8488	0.8114	0.6249	0.8913
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	0.8070	93	0.8402	0.9016	0.2181	1.0000
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	0.7206	176	0.6990	0.9339	0.5420	0.6874
Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	0.7146	186	0.5935	0.7844	0.7332	0.7448
Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	0.6856	215	0.5947	0.9011	0.6386	0.6620
Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	0.6717	231	0.6838	0.8555	0.7190	0.5854
Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	0.6699	233	0.5995	0.7845	0.7457	0.6626
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	0.6499	250	0.5192	0.9473	0.5993	0.6397
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	0.6466	257	0.6857	0.8223	0.7215	0.5680
Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	0.6409	268	0.6747	0.8100	0.7310	0.5690
Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	0.6341	275	0.6765	0.8077	0.7203	0.5644
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	0.6283	284	0.8269	0.6814	0.6582	0.5974
Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	0.6262	286	0.4805	0.8616	0.7146	0.6249
Madhya Pradesh	Niwari	0.6243	292	0.5554	0.8228	0.7497	0.5895
Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	0.6063	310	0.5674	0.7264	0.7395	0.6260
Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	0.5921	327	0.4372	0.8410	0.6994	0.6185
Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	0.5766	343	0.4527	0.7859	0.7430	0.6021
Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	0.5702	348	0.3734	0.8107	0.7200	0.6337
Madhya Pradesh	Ashok Nagar	0.5654	353	0.5173	0.8220	0.7336	0.5315
Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	0.5600	361	0.5826	0.7621	0.7396	0.5254
Madhya Pradesh	Agarmalwa	0.5551	371	0.5027	0.7264	0.7583	0.5750
Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	0.5448	393	0.5901	0.7263	0.7291	0.5272
Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	0.5418	401	0.6695	0.6612	0.7345	0.5257
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	0.5413	402	0.5740	0.7017	0.7020	0.5581
Madhya Pradesh	Khargone	0.5205	436	0.5016	0.7590	0.6895	0.5326
Madhya Pradesh	Datia	0.5184	439	0.5105	0.6148	0.7375	0.6042
Madhya Pradesh	Harda	0.5114	451	0.3238	0.8922	0.7399	0.5156
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	0.5079	453	0.3136	0.8980	0.7035	0.5281
Madhya Pradesh	Morena	0.5068	454	0.5347	0.6767	0.7186	0.5372
Madhya Pradesh	Guna	0.5035	457	0.6408	0.6888	0.7083	0.4778
Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	0.4921	462	0.4612	0.7001	0.6942	0.5489
Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	0.4876	466	0.5554	0.8228	0.7321	0.4093
Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.4841	471	0.3697	0.7662	0.7204	0.5332
Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	0.4837	472	0.3545	0.7503	0.7244	0.5499
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	0.4810	473	0.4315	0.7643	0.6916	0.5082
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	0.4530	492	0.6151	0.5790	0.7218	0.4863
Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	0.4527	493	0.3091	0.6146	0.6745	0.6496
Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	0.4480	496	0.5874	0.5279	0.7548	0.5157

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	0.4461	497	0.4010	0.7138	0.7015	0.5016
Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	0.4354	508	0.7144	0.4579	0.7435	0.4966
Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	0.4337	513	0.2259	0.7440	0.6960	0.5686
Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	0.4261	520	0.4739	0.6425	0.7434	0.4649
Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	0.4133	533	0.3789	0.5379	0.7099	0.5857
Madhya Pradesh	Satna	0.4014	543	0.3773	0.6056	0.6996	0.5216
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	0.3980	546	0.4392	0.7110	0.7516	0.3996
Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	0.3707	573	0.5463	0.3909	0.7275	0.5413
Madhya Pradesh	Panna	0.3588	583	0.3055	0.6479	0.7441	0.4528
Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	0.3391	595	0.5286	0.5802	0.7435	0.3631
Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	0.3360	597	0.3526	0.3786	0.7359	0.6010
Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	0.3333	601	0.3528	0.5115	0.7542	0.4787
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	0.3319	606	0.5452	0.4727	0.7277	0.4208
Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	0.3182	614	0.4637	0.3829	0.7473	0.5013
Madhya Pradesh	Katni	0.3089	620	0.3490	0.4697	0.7289	0.4854
Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	0.2870	636	0.4614	0.3322	0.7555	0.4951
Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	0.8533	40	0.5292	1.0000	0.7632	0.8441
Maharashtra	Ratnagiri	0.8226	72	0.5204	1.0000	0.7477	0.8062
Maharashtra	Sangli	0.7389	157	0.4553	0.9511	0.6634	0.7891
Maharashtra	Bhandara	0.7299	170	0.5180	0.8743	0.7469	0.7430
Maharashtra	Wardha	0.7245	174	0.5253	0.8620	0.7138	0.7556
Maharashtra	Kolhapur	0.7148	185	0.3944	0.9387	0.7063	0.7757
Maharashtra	Latur	0.7058	196	0.4292	0.8925	0.7380	0.7527
Maharashtra	Satara	0.7035	197	0.4420	0.8193	0.6839	0.8253
Maharashtra	Rajgarh	0.6973	204	0.5037	0.8540	0.7555	0.7089
Maharashtra	Thane	0.6934	206	0.4904	0.8888	0.5411	0.8022
Maharashtra	Osmanabad	0.6881	213	0.4043	0.8859	0.7404	0.7434
Maharashtra	Nagpur	0.6819	219	0.4549	0.9364	0.5751	0.7518
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	0.6751	226	0.3788	0.8548	0.6503	0.8114
Maharashtra	Solapur	0.6497	251	0.3380	0.9007	0.6027	0.7884
Maharashtra	Gondia	0.6407	270	0.4963	0.6972	0.7396	0.7474
Maharashtra	Amravati	0.6394	271	0.4430	0.8447	0.6637	0.7055
Maharashtra	Mumbai Suburban	0.6169	300	0.5793	0.7345	0.6884	0.6541
Maharashtra	Palghar	0.5941	325	0.4211	0.7976	0.6429	0.6893
Maharashtra	Pune	0.5873	333	0.3220	0.9308	0.3925	0.7935
Maharashtra	Yavatmal	0.5857	338	0.4693	0.7541	0.6745	0.6610
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	0.5795	342	0.4897	0.6097	0.7347	0.7228
Maharashtra	Nanded	0.5753	345	0.3981	0.7671	0.7170	0.6584
Maharashtra	Aurangabad	0.5639	354	0.2403	0.7929	0.6652	0.7566
Maharashtra	Hingoli	0.5636	356	0.2865	0.7608	0.7470	0.7039
Maharashtra	Chandrapur	0.5548	373	0.3064	0.7732	0.6897	0.6943
Maharashtra	Buldhana	0.5537	376	0.2289	0.8362	0.6720	0.7112
Maharashtra	Nashik	0.5462	389	0.2143	0.8511	0.6381	0.7163
Maharashtra	Bid	0.5335	415	0.2354	0.6882	0.7167	0.7629
Maharashtra	Akola	0.5238	429	0.3509	0.6552	0.7153	0.6897

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	0.5139	442	0.1805	0.7910	0.6790	0.7086
Maharashtra	Mumbai	0.5027	458	0.5834	0.7345	0.0000	0.8992
Maharashtra	Dhule	0.4733	478	0.1081	0.6925	0.7391	0.7408
Maharashtra	Parbhani	0.4586	487	0.1604	0.6266	0.7328	0.7296
Maharashtra	Washim	0.4518	494	0.2468	0.5406	0.7422	0.7221
Maharashtra	Nandurbar	0.4102	536	0.1208	0.5999	0.7477	0.6891
Maharashtra	Jalna	0.3960	547	0.1682	0.5753	0.7478	0.6483
Manipur	Imphal West	0.7683	126	0.7126	0.9297	0.7565	0.6484
Manipur	Churachandpur	0.7504	144	0.7626	0.9983	0.7685	0.5524
Manipur	Bishnupur	0.6844	216	0.7053	0.8823	0.7638	0.5571
Manipur	Imphal East	0.6726	228	0.6746	0.8580	0.7555	0.5737
Manipur	Kakching	0.6343	274	0.7561	0.7515	0.7678	0.5428
Manipur	Chandel	0.6263	285	0.5541	0.9508	0.7703	0.5087
Manipur	Thoubal	0.6255	290	0.7561	0.7515	0.7669	0.5310
Manipur	Senapati	0.5945	324	0.5976	0.8654	0.7717	0.4916
Manipur	Ukhrul	0.5930	326	0.5614	1.0000	0.7668	0.4382
Manipur	Tamenglong	0.5637	355	0.6558	1.0000	0.7702	0.3628
Manipur	Jiribam	0.5556	369	0.6746	0.8580	0.7686	0.4131
Manipur	Tengnoupal	0.5555	370	0.5541	0.9508	0.7689	0.4177
Manipur	Kangponkpi	0.5550	372	0.5976	0.8654	0.7716	0.4400
Manipur	Kamjong	0.5524	377	0.5614	1.0000	0.7695	0.3877
Manipur	Pherzawl	0.5470	385	0.7626	0.9983	0.7695	0.3072
Manipur	Noney	0.5400	405	0.6558	1.0000	0.7703	0.3360
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	0.4550	488	0.5576	0.6356	0.7369	0.4720
Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	0.4207	526	0.8442	0.8920	0.7643	0.1988
Meghalaya	West Garo hills	0.3787	565	0.8272	0.8920	0.7652	0.1648
Meghalaya	Ribhoi	0.3325	603	0.6186	0.7767	0.7614	0.2225
Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	0.3150	616	0.9266	0.9205	0.7704	0.0805
Meghalaya	West Jantia hills	0.2980	626	0.4664	0.8195	0.7561	0.2213
Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	0.2282	658	0.5534	0.8195	0.7671	0.1261
Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	0.2093	661	0.4806	0.6074	0.7645	0.2110
Meghalaya	North Garo hills	0.2010	663	0.7477	0.8920	0.7643	0.0397
Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	0.1843	666	0.3433	0.6074	0.7565	0.2347
Meghalaya	South West Garo HIlls	0.1575	671	0.7611	0.9205	0.7677	0.0000
Mizoram	Aizwal	0.9077	16	1.0000	0.9970	0.7525	0.6709
Mizoram	Kolasib	0.8520	41	0.9012	0.9857	0.7679	0.6367
Mizoram	Champai	0.8303	65	0.9632	1.0000	0.7630	0.5727
Mizoram	Serchhip	0.8130	87	0.9451	1.0000	0.7724	0.5534
Mizoram	Lunglei	0.7617	136	0.8758	0.9613	0.7693	0.5375
Mizoram	Mamit	0.7586	137	0.8680	0.9917	0.7712	0.5195
Mizoram	Saiha	0.6619	239	0.6860	1.0000	0.7713	0.4686
Mizoram	Lawngtlai	0.3606	582	0.5831	0.5664	0.7716	0.3669
Nagaland	Kohima	0.8413	52	0.7401	0.9920	0.7650	0.6997
Nagaland	Mokokchung	0.7727	123	0.7101	0.9575	0.7684	0.6331
Nagaland	Dimapur	0.6900	210	0.5233	0.9974	0.7632	0.5906

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Nagaland	Phek	0.6082	307	0.6094	0.9904	0.7639	0.4418
Nagaland	Peren	0.5446	394	0.5497	0.9649	0.7666	0.4002
Nagaland	Wokha	0.5307	421	0.5120	1.0000	0.7663	0.3837
Nagaland	Zunheboto	0.4311	519	0.4096	0.9721	0.7577	0.3253
Nagaland	Longleng	0.4221	525	0.5522	0.9868	0.7630	0.2542
Nagaland	Mon	0.4089	537	0.5827	0.9357	0.7638	0.2492
Nagaland	Kiphire	0.3282	607	0.3585	0.9261	0.7646	0.2485
Nagaland	Tuensang	0.2598	647	0.3798	0.9302	0.7624	0.1713
Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	0.6579	242	0.8056	0.5843	0.7424	0.6902
Odisha	Cuttack	0.6068	309	0.6291	0.6104	0.7433	0.6801
Odisha	Sambalpur	0.5733	346	0.6394	0.7622	0.7303	0.5205
Odisha	Khurdha	0.5501	379	0.7551	0.5055	0.6069	0.6770
Odisha	Ganjam	0.5498	380	0.7873	0.5454	0.6525	0.6036
Odisha	Jharsuguda	0.5130	446	0.7490	0.4377	0.7567	0.6090
Odisha	Baragarh	0.5118	449	0.6727	0.5988	0.7372	0.5234
Odisha	Sundargarh	0.4609	486	0.4981	0.5350	0.7460	0.5796
Odisha	Bolangir	0.4417	502	0.6391	0.5033	0.7445	0.5045
Odisha	Kendrapara	0.4358	507	0.7296	0.4285	0.6901	0.5361
Odisha	Balasore	0.4336	514	0.6399	0.3796	0.7159	0.6089
Odisha	Dhenkanal	0.4316	517	0.4002	0.5415	0.7431	0.5848
Odisha	Gajapati	0.4314	518	0.5478	0.5992	0.7456	0.4644
Odisha	Jajapur	0.4167	528	0.5566	0.3530	0.7140	0.6533
Odisha	Deogarh	0.4135	532	0.5871	0.4541	0.7688	0.5164
Odisha	Angul	0.4083	538	0.5103	0.4363	0.7361	0.5762
Odisha	Boudh	0.3876	556	0.5788	0.4417	0.7617	0.4947
Odisha	Nuapada	0.3783	566	0.6245	0.4255	0.7584	0.4740
Odisha	Kendujhar	0.3738	571	0.4548	0.4863	0.6928	0.5292
Odisha	Rayagada	0.3716	572	0.4868	0.5311	0.7444	0.4561
Odisha	Nabarangpur	0.3606	581	0.4438	0.4655	0.7360	0.5134
Odisha	Sonepur	0.3552	586	0.6333	0.3152	0.7660	0.5266
Odisha	Bhadrak	0.3487	591	0.5340	0.3166	0.6783	0.6038
Odisha	Nayagarh	0.3465	593	0.7511	0.1783	0.7184	0.6208
Odisha	Kalahandi	0.3212	612	0.6469	0.3566	0.7557	0.4385
Odisha	Malkangiri	0.3205	613	0.5003	0.3830	0.7525	0.4842
Odisha	Puri	0.3018	623	0.9991	0.0315	0.7305	0.6183
Odisha	Kandhamal	0.2992	624	0.7043	0.3266	0.7499	0.4101
Odisha	Koraput	0.2904	632	0.5872	0.3835	0.7480	0.4029
Odisha	Mayurbhanj	0.2199	660	0.4111	0.2946	0.6533	0.4913
Punjab	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	0.9109	14	0.7897	0.9683	0.7691	0.7954
Punjab	Hoshiarpur	0.9052	18	0.7611	0.9667	0.7317	0.8245
Punjab	Fatehgarh Sahib	0.8995	20	0.7242	1.0000	0.7623	0.7966
Punjab	Rup nagar	0.8894	23	0.7804	0.9768	0.7680	0.7609
Punjab	Jalandhar	0.8646	35	0.6786	0.9635	0.7478	0.8005
Punjab	Gurdaspur	0.8503	42	0.6366	0.9331	0.7451	0.8269
Punjab	Ludhiana	0.8485	43	0.7181	0.9509	0.6633	0.8055

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Punjab	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	0.8458	46	0.6562	0.9957	0.7358	0.7672
Punjab	Patiala	0.8458	47	0.6615	0.9571	0.7549	0.7807
Punjab	Kapurthala	0.8431	50	0.5977	0.9810	0.7640	0.7943
Punjab	Faridkot	0.8411	53	0.5537	0.9825	0.7680	0.8166
Punjab	Barnala	0.8342	60	0.5602	0.9893	0.7634	0.7982
Punjab	Moga	0.8308	64	0.5564	0.9896	0.7579	0.7978
Punjab	Amritsar	0.8302	66	0.6346	0.9342	0.7327	0.8001
Punjab	Fazilka	0.8273	69	0.5717	0.9828	0.7379	0.7975
Punjab	Pathankot	0.8205	77	0.6872	0.9068	0.7706	0.7520
Punjab	Tarn Taran	0.8158	84	0.6803	0.9007	0.7516	0.7627
Punjab	Ferozepur	0.8143	86	0.5056	1.0000	0.7622	0.7942
Punjab	Bathinda	0.7799	119	0.4331	1.0000	0.7598	0.7874
Punjab	Mansa	0.7689	125	0.4444	0.9821	0.7644	0.7711
Punjab	Muktsar	0.7655	128	0.5016	0.8892	0.7562	0.7979
Punjab	Sangrur	0.7621	135	0.5714	0.8510	0.7533	0.7768
Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	0.9158	12	0.7307	0.9956	0.7291	0.8409
Rajasthan	Churu	0.8898	22	0.5969	0.9528	0.7523	0.9034
Rajasthan	Ganganagar	0.8607	38	0.7160	0.9865	0.7165	0.7723
Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	0.8564	39	0.8049	0.7265	0.7463	0.9023
Rajasthan	Nagaur	0.8107	90	0.7510	0.7750	0.6596	0.8618
Rajasthan	Ajmer	0.8100	92	0.7041	0.8302	0.6452	0.8519
Rajasthan	Sikar	0.7879	110	0.7803	0.6793	0.6730	0.8809
Rajasthan	Kota	0.7651	131	0.6298	0.7956	0.6654	0.8370
Rajasthan	Bikaner	0.7625	134	0.5851	0.9230	0.7083	0.7398
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	0.7394	153	0.7119	0.7614	0.6075	0.8023
Rajasthan	Karauli	0.7349	162	0.5609	0.8734	0.7469	0.7251
Rajasthan	Barmer	0.7330	164	0.7992	0.7014	0.7051	0.7370
Rajasthan	Pali	0.7200	178	0.7562	0.7598	0.6871	0.7026
Rajasthan	Bhilwara	0.6996	201	0.7205	0.8246	0.6355	0.6684
Rajasthan	Jaipur	0.6932	207	0.7893	0.7764	0.2639	0.8849
Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	0.6779	223	0.4895	0.8015	0.6907	0.7579
Rajasthan	Rajsamand	0.6758	224	0.6421	0.7096	0.7004	0.7270
Rajasthan	Dausa	0.6724	229	0.6132	0.6223	0.7425	0.7914
Rajasthan	Bundi	0.6707	232	0.4768	0.7848	0.7180	0.7525
Rajasthan	Alwar	0.6622	238	0.5845	0.6908	0.6661	0.7728
Rajasthan	Jalore	0.6524	247	0.6940	0.5988	0.7540	0.7235
Rajasthan	Tonk	0.6469	256	0.5579	0.6388	0.7331	0.7718
Rajasthan	Baran	0.6466	258	0.5095	0.9130	0.7392	0.5955
Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	0.6291	282	0.6648	0.6368	0.6662	0.7133
Rajasthan	Bharatpur	0.6106	304	0.5448	0.5940	0.6679	0.7917
Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	0.6045	311	0.5189	0.5553	0.7181	0.8073
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	0.6018	316	0.7881	0.5968	0.7334	0.6049
Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	0.5993	320	0.6474	0.5469	0.7352	0.7164
Rajasthan	Udaipur	0.5409	403	0.7860	0.5042	0.6511	0.6254
Rajasthan	Sirohi	0.5319	417	0.7109	0.5120	0.6383	0.6484

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Rajasthan	Jhalawar	0.5173	440	0.4798	0.5907	0.6021	0.7066
Rajasthan	Banswara	0.3940	551	0.6138	0.4271	0.6483	0.5465
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	0.2440	654	0.6674	0.1513	0.7238	0.5193
Sikkim	East	0.8383	56	0.8412	1.0000	0.7582	0.6415
Sikkim	North	0.8126	89	0.8187	1.0000	0.7713	0.6098
Sikkim	South	0.7907	109	0.8413	1.0000	0.7661	0.5712
Sikkim	West	0.7847	114	0.6974	1.0000	0.7695	0.6309
Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	0.9877	2	0.9406	0.9940	0.7220	0.8425
Tamil Nadu	The Nilgiris	0.8869	24	0.8660	0.9107	0.7568	0.7623
Tamil Nadu	Erode	0.8801	28	0.8112	0.9292	0.7268	0.7840
Tamil Nadu	Thiruppur	0.8758	30	0.8179	0.9527	0.7007	0.7704
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	0.8748	31	0.8296	0.9287	0.6560	0.8043
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	0.8403	54	0.7311	0.8996	0.7193	0.7908
Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	0.8355	58	0.7670	0.9304	0.6927	0.7542
Tamil Nadu	Theni	0.8339	61	0.8448	0.9480	0.6256	0.7329
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	0.8335	62	0.7163	0.8985	0.7184	0.7897
Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	0.8278	68	0.7514	0.8347	0.7334	0.8000
Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi	0.8260	70	0.8117	0.8998	0.6832	0.7409
Tamil Nadu	Sivagangai	0.8196	78	0.7480	0.8599	0.7231	0.7745
Tamil Nadu	Krishnagiri	0.8013	98	0.8266	0.7629	0.7219	0.7760
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	0.8008	99	0.8138	0.9910	0.4171	0.7880
Tamil Nadu	Ramnathapuram	0.7996	100	0.7706	0.7980	0.7236	0.7758
Tamil Nadu	Madurai	0.7919	108	0.8143	0.8227	0.6447	0.7620
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur	0.7826	116	0.8591	0.7395	0.7161	0.7493
Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	0.7819	117	0.7959	0.7246	0.7062	0.8010
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur	0.7763	121	0.7583	0.7840	0.7225	0.7559
Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.7675	127	0.7824	0.8262	0.6746	0.7213
Tamil Nadu	Salem	0.7538	140	0.7409	0.7677	0.6766	0.7658
Tamil Nadu	Thirunelveli	0.7450	149	0.7423	0.7723	0.6597	0.7558
Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	0.7315	168	0.6973	0.7555	0.7157	0.7428
Tamil Nadu	Thiruchirappalli	0.7299	172	0.6344	0.8137	0.6692	0.7567
Tamil Nadu	Perambalur	0.7143	188	0.6781	0.6364	0.6967	0.8375
Tamil Nadu	Karur	0.7111	191	0.5918	0.7791	0.7118	0.7553
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai	0.6755	225	0.7192	0.6138	0.7116	0.7569
Tamil Nadu	Thiruvannamali	0.6728	227	0.7220	0.6141	0.6851	0.7644
Tamil Nadu	Nagapattinam	0.6673	236	0.7477	0.6006	0.7135	0.7374
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	0.6506	249	0.7362	0.4716	0.7560	0.8174
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	0.6287	283	0.7263	0.5245	0.7121	0.7543
Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	0.6031	312	0.7731	0.5128	0.5454	0.7863
Telangana	Rajanna Sircilla	0.7369	160	0.5648	0.9893	0.7585	0.6435
Telangana	Karimnagar	0.7316	167	0.4775	0.9911	0.7244	0.7027
Telangana	Rangareddy	0.7200	177	0.4822	0.9780	0.6861	0.7092
Telangana	Medchal-Malkajgiri	0.7181	180	0.5199	1.0000	0.6867	0.6687
Telangana	Jagital	0.6978	203	0.5214	0.9995	0.7532	0.6062

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Telangana	Siddipet	0.6685	235	0.4836	0.8319	0.7371	0.6996
Telangana	Peddapalli	0.6594	241	0.4428	0.9245	0.7346	0.6486
Telangana	Nizamabad	0.6559	245	0.4599	0.8486	0.7383	0.6815
Telangana	Mancherial	0.6434	262	0.5462	0.8530	0.7581	0.5997
Telangana	Yadadri Bhuvanagiri	0.6419	266	0.5388	0.9238	0.5943	0.6335
Telangana	Warangal Urban	0.6367	273	0.3352	0.8948	0.7255	0.7064
Telangana	Wanaparthy	0.6292	280	0.4650	0.8116	0.7603	0.6512
Telangana	Bhadradri Kothagudem	0.6257	289	0.5253	0.9101	0.6639	0.5918
Telangana	Nagarkurnool	0.6224	293	0.3881	0.9840	0.7568	0.5794
Telangana	Sangareddy	0.6099	305	0.4452	0.9384	0.6800	0.5886
Telangana	Khammam	0.5834	339	0.3205	0.9733	0.4959	0.6962
Telangana	Suryapet	0.5658	351	0.3046	0.8966	0.6464	0.6494
Telangana	Medak	0.5620	359	0.3952	0.8384	0.7502	0.5761
Telangana	Hyderabad	0.5574	363	0.6044	1.0000	0.0270	0.7587
Telangana	Vikarabad	0.5567	367	0.4097	0.8910	0.6693	0.5632
Telangana	Mahabubnagar	0.5560	368	0.4675	0.6952	0.7499	0.6220
Telangana	Kamareddy	0.5492	382	0.3407	0.8231	0.7278	0.6093
Telangana	Nalgonda	0.5485	383	0.3241	0.9371	0.5899	0.6112
Telangana	Warangal Rural	0.5426	399	0.3549	0.8509	0.6903	0.5894
Telangana	Narayanpet	0.5356	412	0.4675	0.6952	0.7580	0.5867
Telangana	Jangaon	0.5292	424	0.4378	0.6527	0.6916	0.6564
Telangana	Nirmal	0.5270	426	0.4428	0.6712	0.7610	0.6036
Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	0.4676	481	0.2885	0.7381	0.7417	0.5656
Telangana	Jayshankar Bhupalapally	0.4546	490	0.4209	0.6043	0.7635	0.5522
Telangana	Mulugu	0.4435	498	0.4209	0.6043	0.7661	0.5342
Telangana	Mahabubabad	0.4340	512	0.4072	0.6114	0.7550	0.5271
Telangana	Adilabad	0.4140	531	0.3016	0.6538	0.7550	0.5274
Telangana	Komaram Bheem Asifabad	0.3706	574	0.3599	0.6185	0.7574	0.4546
Tripura	West Tripura	0.5453	392	0.5556	0.6974	0.6771	0.5877
Tripura	Gomati	0.4648	484	0.3613	0.8920	0.7644	0.4229
Tripura	Khowai	0.4151	530	0.3938	0.6974	0.7670	0.4465
Tripura	Sepahijala	0.4019	542	0.3896	0.6974	0.7549	0.4350
Tripura	North Tripura	0.3770	568	0.4571	0.6437	0.7654	0.3978
Tripura	South Tripura	0.3353	600	0.3996	0.6071	0.6594	0.4295
Tripura	Unakoti	0.3273	608	0.3408	0.6437	0.6974	0.4108
Tripura	Dhalai	0.2665	642	0.3911	0.6278	0.7687	0.2966
Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	0.7626	133	0.5481	0.9921	0.6925	0.7240
Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	0.7444	150	0.6415	0.9473	0.7216	0.6557
Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	0.7341	163	0.6885	0.8276	0.7432	0.6841
Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	0.7007	200	0.5821	0.8543	0.6799	0.7044
Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	0.6947	205	0.6610	0.8069	0.7583	0.6454
Uttar Pradesh	Hapur (Panch sheel nagar)	0.6574	244	0.5820	0.8543	0.7330	0.6115
Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	0.6484	253	0.7364	0.7797	0.7274	0.5709
Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	0.6433	263	0.5170	0.8815	0.7054	0.6215

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	0.6323	278	0.5718	0.7644	0.6106	0.7005
Uttar Pradesh	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	0.5903	330	0.4383	0.8852	0.7029	0.5853
Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	0.5620	358	0.3985	0.8671	0.7435	0.5594
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	0.5495	381	0.4266	0.7587	0.7429	0.5942
Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	0.5429	397	0.4799	0.6714	0.7415	0.6156
Uttar Pradesh	Hathras	0.5427	398	0.3069	0.7863	0.7215	0.6488
Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	0.5381	407	0.3846	0.8955	0.6488	0.5565
Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	0.5376	408	0.4651	0.6246	0.7324	0.6563
Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	0.5349	413	0.4681	0.7139	0.7424	0.5792
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	0.5335	416	0.4155	0.8187	0.6853	0.5626
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	0.5309	419	0.4722	0.7216	0.7533	0.5610
Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	0.5301	422	0.5496	0.7797	0.6557	0.5234
Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	0.5263	427	0.5281	0.6972	0.7419	0.5456
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	0.5216	433	0.4172	0.6947	0.6754	0.6324
Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	0.5131	445	0.4582	0.6012	0.7388	0.6361
Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	0.5129	447	0.3781	0.6542	0.7376	0.6437
Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	0.5129	448	0.4640	0.7627	0.7017	0.5338
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	0.4924	461	0.5114	0.5920	0.7037	0.5956
Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	0.4859	468	0.3773	0.7143	0.7411	0.5567
Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	0.4843	470	0.4464	0.6185	0.7207	0.5916
Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	0.4808	474	0.6199	0.4856	0.7166	0.5994
Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal (Bhim Nagar)	0.4649	483	0.4117	0.7627	0.7301	0.4813
Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	0.4545	491	0.4257	0.6455	0.6849	0.5532
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	0.4431	499	0.6315	0.3764	0.7337	0.6238
Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	0.4428	500	0.4991	0.4710	0.7266	0.6121
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	0.4422	501	0.5115	0.5446	0.7385	0.5394
Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	0.4353	510	0.4633	0.5066	0.7437	0.5825
Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	0.4247	521	0.6333	0.4171	0.7660	0.5425
Uttar Pradesh	Shajahanpur	0.4228	524	0.2306	0.7023	0.7309	0.5616
Uttar Pradesh	Kanshiram Nagar	0.4040	540	0.2268	0.7375	0.7198	0.5166
Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	0.3958	548	0.3380	0.5980	0.7338	0.5264
Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	0.3943	550	0.4088	0.4512	0.6866	0.6207
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	0.3898	554	0.2567	0.5631	0.6655	0.6242
Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	0.3824	561	0.3960	0.4038	0.7663	0.6155
Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	0.3798	563	0.4547	0.3545	0.7515	0.6302
Uttar Pradesh	Bara Banki	0.3789	564	0.3456	0.4019	0.7053	0.6718
Uttar Pradesh	Amethi-CSM Nagar	0.3660	576	0.5210	0.4527	0.7231	0.4974
Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	0.3646	577	0.4294	0.4883	0.7118	0.5192
Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	0.3644	578	0.3376	0.4704	0.6538	0.6126
Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	0.3616	580	0.4713	0.3885	0.7056	0.5783
Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.3577	585	0.3725	0.4374	0.7483	0.5664
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	0.3475	592	0.4243	0.5066	0.7573	0.4648
Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	0.3360	598	0.6244	0.3115	0.7032	0.5304
Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	0.3321	604	0.3343	0.6447	0.7336	0.4070

INDIA CHILD WELL-BEING REPORT 2021

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	0.3321	605	0.5341	0.3514	0.7092	0.5297
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	0.3232	611	0.4388	0.5127	0.7261	0.4306
Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	0.3175	615	0.2441	0.5364	0.7274	0.5088
Uttar Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Nagar	0.3140	618	0.5138	0.4444	0.3951	0.5759
Uttar Pradesh	Mau	0.3116	619	0.5195	0.4198	0.6406	0.4764
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	0.3056	621	0.4909	0.4319	0.7223	0.4402
Uttar Pradesh	Sonabhadra	0.2920	631	0.3153	0.4076	0.6934	0.5430
Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	0.2901	633	0.3961	0.4024	0.7080	0.4930
Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	0.2899	634	0.3874	0.4328	0.6514	0.4958
Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	0.2770	640	0.3686	0.3710	0.7431	0.4997
Uttar Pradesh	Etah	0.2616	644	0.1836	0.6022	0.7269	0.4170
Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	0.2604	645	0.4131	0.3536	0.5998	0.5244
Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	0.2604	646	0.3199	0.3126	0.6885	0.5773
Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	0.2450	653	0.2664	0.3409	0.7146	0.5459
Uttar Pradesh	Basti	0.2350	656	0.3607	0.2372	0.7444	0.5623
Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	0.1890	664	0.3111	0.3185	0.7121	0.4518
Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthanagar	0.1815	667	0.2085	0.3252	0.7581	0.4743
Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	0.1694	669	0.2968	0.3904	0.7321	0.3680
Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti	0.1615	670	0.1095	0.3099	0.7318	0.5283
Uttar Pradesh	Banda	0.1486	672	0.2186	0.2840	0.7448	0.4579
Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	0.0703	676	0.1079	0.2453	0.7405	0.4356
Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	0.0492	678	0.1562	0.1009	0.6523	0.5577
Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	0.0254	679	0.2291	0.0000	0.7316	0.5676
Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	0.9383	9	0.9674	0.9997	0.7679	0.7224
Uttarakhand	Bageshwar	0.9214	11	0.9203	0.9567	0.7339	0.7671
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	0.8853	25	0.8494	0.9909	0.7377	0.7229
Uttarakhand	Champawat	0.8610	37	0.9102	0.9378	0.7529	0.6829
Uttarakhand	Nainital	0.8481	44	0.7440	0.9986	0.7657	0.7032
Uttarakhand	Pauri Garhwal	0.8434	48	0.7715	0.9390	0.7643	0.7214
Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	0.8425	51	0.7573	1.0000	0.7698	0.6848
Uttarakhand	Chamoli	0.8221	73	0.7541	0.9821	0.6898	0.7066
Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	0.8164	82	0.9419	0.8528	0.7285	0.6700
Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	0.8018	97	0.7309	0.9837	0.7160	0.6740
Uttarakhand	Almora	0.7862	112	0.7762	0.9861	0.7653	0.6037
Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	0.7767	120	0.7809	0.9644	0.7468	0.6092
Uttarakhand	Haridwar	0.7397	152	0.5908	0.9913	0.7656	0.6287
West Bengal	Kolkata	0.6494	252	0.4607	0.8408	0.6130	0.7405
West Bengal	North Twenty Four Paraganas	0.6252	291	0.5603	0.8612	0.6117	0.6273
West Bengal	Kalimpong	0.5795	341	0.5476	0.8930	0.5916	0.5555
West Bengal	Hoogli	0.5655	352	0.4579	0.8144	0.6531	0.6043
West Bengal	Nadia	0.5574	364	0.4086	0.8016	0.7598	0.5807
West Bengal	Koch Bihar	0.5464	388	0.5044	0.6872	0.7414	0.5957
West Bengal	Alipurduar	0.5459	390	0.6354	0.6705	0.7040	0.5544
West Bengal	Darjeeling	0.5430	396	0.5476	0.8930	0.6660	0.4726

APPENDIX 02 - RANKING OF DISTRICTS (IN STATES)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	School Education
West Bengal	Purab Medinipur	0.5426	400	0.3329	0.7151	0.7697	0.6603
West Bengal	Howrah	0.5223	430	0.4057	0.7513	0.6972	0.5901
West Bengal	Purab Bardhman	0.5196	437	0.3758	0.7305	0.6972	0.6182
West Bengal	South Twenty Four Paraganas	0.5115	450	0.4608	0.6660	0.7170	0.5925
West Bengal	Paschim Bardhman	0.4998	459	0.2814	0.7305	0.7572	0.6193
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	0.4867	467	0.6354	0.6705	0.6133	0.5077
West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur	0.4695	480	0.4433	0.6317	0.7697	0.5400
West Bengal	Jhargram	0.4500	495	0.2553	0.6746	0.6957	0.6246
West Bengal	Paschim Medinipur	0.4380	504	0.2553	0.6746	0.5871	0.6574
West Bengal	Malda	0.4001	544	0.3490	0.6016	0.7086	0.5347
West Bengal	Murshidabad	0.3769	569	0.2817	0.7049	0.4633	0.5786
West Bengal	Bankura	0.3705	575	0.3801	0.4436	0.7280	0.5862
West Bengal	Birbhum	0.3514	588	0.2244	0.5548	0.7150	0.5660
West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	0.2836	637	0.3302	0.5266	0.7314	0.4172
West Bengal	Puruliya	0.2569	649	0.3183	0.3705	0.7192	0.5062

Ranking of Districts (in Union Territories)

State Name	District Name	Index Score	Rank	Health	Hygiene	Protection	Education
Andaman and Nicobar	Andamans	0.8573	6	0.7338	0.9992	0.7261	0.7429
Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobar	0.7578	14	0.7232	0.8708	0.7676	0.6604
Andaman and Nicobar	Middle and North Andamans	0.6921	23	0.4359	0.9609	0.7432	0.6766
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0.9924	2	0.8127	0.9820	0.6674	0.9709
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.6264	29	0.5290	0.7009	0.6590	0.7411
Daman and Diu	Diu	0.7955	11	0.7750	0.9213	0.6387	0.7210
Daman and Diu	Daman	0.7587	13	0.5125	0.8698	0.7715	0.7855
Delhi	South West Delhi	0.8642	5	0.5614	0.9835	0.7723	0.8478
Delhi	South Delhi	0.8433	8	0.7186	0.9413	0.7723	0.7451
Delhi	East Delhi	0.7980	9	0.5455	0.9852	0.7431	0.7613
Delhi	New Delhi	0.7980	10	0.6122	0.9410	0.5570	0.8560
Delhi	North Delhi	0.7545	15	0.5510	0.9966	0.5779	0.7681
Delhi	South East Delhi	0.7535	16	0.5792	0.9410	0.6394	0.7528
Delhi	Shahdara	0.7491	17	0.4981	0.9025	0.6934	0.7964
Delhi	West Delhi	0.7286	20	0.5141	0.8851	0.6563	0.7839
Delhi	North West Delhi	0.7193	21	0.5158	0.9025	0.6393	0.7635
Delhi	North East Delhi	0.7091	22	0.7121	0.8375	0.6188	0.6874
Delhi	Central Delhi	0.6683	25	0.5964	0.9414	0.4119	0.7306
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	0.7489	18	0.5574	1.0000	0.7638	0.6567
Jammu & Kashmir	Samba	0.7380	19	0.6128	0.9554	0.7691	0.6346
Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla	0.6912	24	0.5418	0.9886	0.7645	0.5868
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	0.6623	26	0.5939	0.8725	0.7494	0.5935
Jammu & Kashmir	Ganderbal	0.6558	28	0.4856	1.0000	0.7675	0.5589
Jammu & Kashmir	Kulgam	0.6016	30	0.6463	0.9941	0.7702	0.4140
Jammu & Kashmir	Shupiyan	0.5981	31	0.5597	1.0000	0.7720	0.4435
Jammu & Kashmir	Badgam	0.5974	32	0.4802	0.9967	0.7692	0.4830
Jammu & Kashmir	Kupwara	0.5967	33	0.3879	1.0000	0.7700	0.5284
Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipora	0.5845	34	0.5770	0.9970	0.7669	0.4221
Jammu & Kashmir	Pulwama	0.5781	35	0.5882	1.0000	0.7709	0.4068
Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	0.5739	36	0.3297	0.9827	0.7700	0.5387
Jammu & Kashmir	Punch	0.5701	37	0.6354	0.9676	0.7552	0.3979
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua	0.5637	38	0.6898	0.7201	0.7657	0.4960
Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar	0.4948	40	0.5081	0.8157	0.7698	0.4297
Jammu & Kashmir	Udhampur	0.4744	41	0.4251	0.8019	0.7650	0.4516
Jammu & Kashmir	Doda	0.4319	42	0.5275	0.6299	0.7652	0.4472
Jammu & Kashmir	Ramban	0.4036	43	0.6031	0.5883	0.7683	0.4014
Jammu & Kashmir	Reasi	0.3979	44	0.6638	0.5987	0.7631	0.3656
Jammu & Kashmir	Rajauri	0.2569	45	0.3981	0.4320	0.7630	0.4006
Ladakh	Leh(Ladakh)	0.6568	27	0.4714	0.9757	0.7728	0.5797
Ladakh	Kargil	0.5492	39	0.5348	0.9872	0.7723	0.4000
Lakshdweep	Lakshadweep	1.0000	1	0.8455	1.0000	0.7674	0.8881
Puducherry	Mahe	0.9865	3	0.8529	1.0000	0.7592	0.8657
Puducherry	Yanam	0.9249	4	0.6820	1.0000	0.7581	0.8678
Puducherry	Pondicherry	0.8544	7	0.7270	0.9262	0.7449	0.7831
Puducherry	Karaikal	0.7844	12	0.6403	0.8238	0.7734	0.7814

Domain-wise Ranking of States & Union Territories

State Name	Index Score	State Rank	Health	Domain Rank	Hygiene	Domain Rank	Protection	Domain Rank	School Education	Domain Rank
Andhra Pradesh	0.5009	13	0.5165	16	0.7249	12	0.7577	16	0.5707	14
Arunachal Pradesh	0.3251	19	0.7034	7	0.8511	9	0.9811	1	0.2270	27
Assam	0.3217	20	0.3794	20	0.7072	15	0.6665	20	0.4164	22
Bihar	0.0231	27	0.0000	28	0.2946	25	0.8043	14	0.3694	23
Chhattisgarh	0.4840	14	0.6780	12	0.4650	21	0.8527	12	0.5945	13
Goa	0.6678	8	0.6243	15	0.8322	11	0.9757	4	0.6751	9
Gujarat	0.5307	12	0.3071	25	0.7157	13	0.5890	25	0.7560	3
Haryana	0.7042	6	0.6951	9	0.9165	7	0.7067	19	0.6866	8
Himachal Pradesh	0.7308	4	0.7690	6	0.9317	4	0.9114	8	0.6541	11
Jharkhand	0.2632	23	0.2643	26	0.1235	27	0.8724	11	0.6730	10
Karnataka	0.5613	10	0.4990	18	0.6692	16	0.6526	21	0.7135	6
Kerala	0.8889	1	0.9803	2	0.9234	6	0.0000	28	0.9395	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.3062	21	0.4626	19	0.4574	22	0.7468	17	0.4658	19
Maharashtra	0.4508	16	0.2580	27	0.6383	18	0.5303	27	0.7105	7
Manipur	0.4565	15	0.7001	8	0.8503	10	0.9759	3	0.3664	24
Meghalaya	0.0000	28	0.6830	11	0.6399	17	0.9486	7	0.0000	28
Mizoram	0.6388	9	1.0000	1	0.8888	8	0.9764	2	0.4567	21
Nagaland	0.3398	18	0.5144	17	0.9436	2	0.9613	6	0.2786	26
Odisha	0.1799	24	0.6349	14	0.0000	28	0.7931	15	0.4638	20
Punjab	0.7694	3	0.6444	13	0.9270	5	0.9011	9	0.7729	2
Rajasthan	0.5463	11	0.6946	10	0.4713	20	0.5810	26	0.7184	5
Sikkim	0.7279	5	0.9178	4	1.0000	1	0.9713	5	0.5484	16
Tamil Nadu	0.6882	7	0.8684	5	0.6257	19	0.6165	23	0.7489	4
Telangana	0.4115	17	0.3495	21	0.7094	14	0.6341	22	0.5542	15
Tripura	0.1442	26	0.3168	23	0.4431	24	0.8136	13	0.3147	25
Uttar Pradesh	0.1773	25	0.3341	22	0.2095	26	0.7190	18	0.4816	18
Uttarakhand	0.7709	2	0.9297	3	0.9427	3	0.8807	10	0.6381	12
West Bengal	0.2717	22	0.3165	24	0.4491	23	0.5908	24	0.5057	17

UT Name	Index Score	UT Rank	Health	Domain Rank	Hygiene	Domain Rank	Protection	Domain Rank	School Education	Domain Rank
Andaman and Nicobar	0.6802	4	0.7146	3	0.8993	4	0.8769	5	0.6494	7
Chandigarh	0.8548	2	0.5908	6	0.9678	2	0.5156	7	1.0000	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.4667	7	0.5534	8	0.4655	9	0.4810	8	0.7098	6
Daman and Diu	0.6791	5	0.6998	4	0.8134	7	0.6916	6	0.7251	5
Delhi	0.6189	6	0.5001	9	0.8799	6	0.4199	9	0.7543	4
Jammu & Kashmir	0.3798	9	0.5906	7	0.7624	8	0.9699	3	0.3835	9
Ladakh	0.4615	8	0.5925	5	0.9668	3	1.0000	1	0.3923	8
Lakshdweep	1.0000	1	0.9821	1	1.0000	1	0.9765	2	0.8955	2
Puducherry	0.8525	3	0.8541	2	0.8883	5	0.9379	4	0.8151	3

Technical Partners

Poverty Learning Foundation (PLF) is an independent think-tank and policy research group working on contemporary development issues. It conducts independent, non-partisan research and analysis on critical public policy issues. It provides strategic advisory support to the decision-makers by partnering with governments, corporate sector, civil society and academia. PLF offers policy-research; monitoring, evaluation and learning; process documentation and communication; strategic advisory; institutional strengthening and change management; social audit; and programme life cycle consultation. It has expertise in thematic areas - poverty and inclusion; climate, water and natural resource management; childhood and youth and governance and institutions.

Department of Education at the University of Bath is internationally recognised for its applied interdisciplinary focus in tackling societal challenges and complex research questions of national and global significance.

The department integrates insights from other disciplines with emerging conceptual frameworks to interrogate educational inequalities in a globalised world, to produce critical analyses of educational theory and practices, and to inform policy discourses.

Shri Jai Narain Misra Post Graduate College, formerly known as Kanya Kubja College (KKC), is the biggest and one of the oldest associated colleges of Lucknow University accredited 'A' Grade by National Assessment and Accreditation Council, University Grants Commision. It caters to the needs of approximately 10,000 students at graduate and post-graduate and doctoral research levels in the faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Education, Business Administration and Physical Education with more than 200 faculty members.

World Vision
INDIA
Together for children. For change. For life.

World Vision India is one of the country's largest child-focused humanitarian organisations. With over seven decades of experience at the grassroots, we employ proven, effective development, public engagement and relief practices empowering vulnerable children and communities living in contexts of poverty and injustice to become self-sufficient and bring lasting change. We serve all children regardless of religion, race, ethnicity or gender as a demonstration of Christ's unconditional love for all people.

World Vision India works in 200 districts impacting around 26 lakh children and their families in over 6200 communities spread across 25 states and union territories to address issues affecting children, in partnership with governments, civil societies, donors and corporates.

World Vision
INDIA

www.worldvision.in

facebook.com/worldvisionindia

twitter.com/wvindia

youtube.com/worldvisionindiaweb

instagram.com/worldvisionindia

worldvision.in/blog

National Office: 16, VOC Main Road
Kodambakkam, Chennai 600024

Delhi Liaison Office: 16, Pandit Pant Marg
CNI Bhavan, 4th Floor
New Delhi 110001