



Child marriages and trafficking

India was home to the largest number of child brides at **23 million¹** in 2019.

There was a **33%²** rise in child marriages from June to October 2020 compared to 2019

192k³ child trafficking interventions were tracked between March and August in 2020, compared to **170k³** in 2019. In Jharkhand, children trafficked increased by over **600%⁴** in April and May 2020, compared to 2019



Violence against women

Rise in domestic harassment

79%⁵ rise in domestic harassment complaints in 2020 (5,294 cases) compared to 2019 (2,960 cases)

Rise in overall complaints

20%⁵ rise in complaints for - right to live with dignity, domestic violence, dowry deaths and harassment of married women with a total of 23,722 cases in 2020



Women's healthcare needs deprioritized

40%⁶ fall in institutional deliveries

26 million⁷ couples were unable to access contraception, leading to an additional **2.3 million** unintended pregnancies and over **0.8 million** unsafe abortions



Increased burden of work as primary caregiver⁸

For paid work - Men spend ~ 7 hours 39 minutes compared to 5 hours 33 minutes by women.

Unpaid work - 81.2 % women spent 4.59 hours while 26.1% men spent 1.37 hours

Women, spent **4.47 hours** on care work compared to **0.88 hours** by men.

Maximum time (3.09 hours) is spent by women on physical care of children, followed by non-physical care activities, such as, feeding, teaching, training, playing with and reading to them.



Livelihood and social security

Loss of Livelihoods

Only **32%⁹** of women employees remained employed, **82%¹⁰** WEs reported decrease in income **10%** point gender gap between men and women enterprises reporting reduced income

Limited access to social protection

At least **176¹¹ million** **poor** women in India were excluded from cash transfers during COVID-19 owing to lack of specific bank accounts

References

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