GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**RAJYA SABHA**
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2232**
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.03.2025

## IMPACT OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

2232. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has tracked the broader socio-economic impact of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) on parameters such as higher education opportunities, skill development and workforce participation;

(b) if so, the outcomes and key regional disparities observed in this regard; and

(c) whether Government proposes any measure to expand the initiative in the coming years; if so, the details thereof?

## ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (c): Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched on 22nd January 2015 to address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life cycle continuum. The scheme is primarily focused on creating mind-set and behavioural changes towards the girl child by informing, influencing, motivating, engaging, and empowering all stakeholders.

BBBP has transformed from a policy initiative into a national movement by mobilizing various stakeholders, including government agencies, media, civil society, and the general public. This movement aims not only to address immediate concerns related to skewed sex ratio and gender-based discrimination but also to foster a cultural shift towards valuing the girl child and ensuring her rights and opportunities.

In the 15th Finance Commission period from the Year 2021-22 to 2025-26, as part of the Sambal sub-scheme of Mission Shakti, BBBP now operates with a focus on multi-sectoral interventions across all districts of the country. The State of West Bengal is not implementing the scheme.

Ministry has developed an operational manual which inter-alia includes a thematic calendar for suggested convergence activities at district level with month wise specific themes for holistic development of the Girl Child and to ensure year-round engagement of girls, their families and communities. BBBP is also encouraging greater expenditure on activities that have a ground impact like promoting sports among girls, self-defence camps, awareness about PC-PNDT Act etc.
BBBP dashboard has been developed for real time monitoring of the activities conducted at district and State/UT level. Ministry issues regular advisories and reviews the scheme through

video conferencing from time to time with officials of States/UTs. Regular field visits are also undertaken by senior officers to review implementation of the scheme on ground. State/UT - wise detailed reviews are conducted during Programme Approval Board meetings, in which Ministry reviews the progress of the State/UT.

The latest reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW) bring out that Sex Ratio at Birth(SRB) is showing improving trends and has increased from 918 in 2014-15 to 930 in 2023-24 at national level. State-UT wise SRB as per HMIS data of 2014-15 and 2023-24 is at **Annexure I.**

Further, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls in the schools at secondary level has increased from 75.51 percent in (2014-15) to 78 percent in (2023-24) [UDISE plus data, Ministry of Education]. State-UT wise GER of 2014-15 and 2023-24 is at **Annexure II.**

Female Labour Force Participation has increased from 23.3% in 2017-18 to 41.7% in 2023-24, depicting a rising trend of 18.4 percentage points.

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**Annexure I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2232 FOR 19.03.2025 BY SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN ON 'IMPACT OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO'**

**State-UT wise SRB data of 2014-15 and 2023-24**

| Sl. No. | States/ UTs | Sex Ratio at birth (Female Live Births/ Male Births *1000) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Year | 2014-15 | 2023-24 |
| | All India | 918 | 930 |
| 1 | A & N Islands | 967 | 832 |
| 2 | Andhra Pradesh | 921 | 944 |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | 916 | 971 |
| 4 | Assam | 920 | 951 |
| 5 | Bihar | 936 | 882 |
| 6 | Chandigarh | 874 | 916 |
| 7 | Chhattisgarh | 930 | 965 |
| 8 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 939 | 924 |
| | Daman & Diu | 894 | |
| 9 | Delhi | 901 | 918 |
| 10 | Goa | 939 | 977 |
| 11 | Gujarat | 901 | 925 |
| 12 | Haryana | 876 | 917 |
| 13 | Himachal Pradesh | 897 | 930 |
| 14 | Jammu & Kashmir | 936 | 955 |
| 15 | Jharkhand | 920 | 931 |
| 16 | Karnataka | 945 | 945 |
| 17 | Kerala | 959 | 962 |
| 18 | Lakshadweep | 1,000 | 831 |
| 19 | Ladakh | -- | 962 |
| 20 | Madhya Pradesh | 926 | 929 |
| 21 | Maharashtra | 920 | 915 |
| 22 | Manipur | 933 | 929 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **23** | Meghalaya | 938 | 946 |
| **24** | Mizoram | 971 | 964 |
| **25** | Nagaland | 948 | 919 |
| **26** | Odisha | 948 | 926 |
| **27** | Puducherry | 916 | 960 |
| **28** | Punjab | 892 | 924 |
| **29** | Rajasthan | 929 | 941 |
| **30** | Sikkim | 957 | 949 |
| **31** | Tamil Nadu | 917 | 939 |
| **32** | Telangana | 925 | 917 |
| **33** | Tripura | 958 | 973 |
| **34** | Uttar Pradesh | 885 | 936 |
| **35** | Uttarakhand | 903 | 942 |
| **36** | West Bengal | 942 | 945 |

**Annexure II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PART (A) TO (C) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2232 FOR 19.03.2025 BY SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN ON 'IMPACT OF BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO'**

| **Gross enrolment Ratio of Girls at Secondary level** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **S.NO** | **State/UT** | **2014-15** | **2023-24** |
| | **ALL INDIA** | **75.51** | **78** |
| **1** | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 89.68 | 96.3 |
| **2** | Andhra Pradesh | 71.63 | 94.8 |
| **3** | Arunachal Pradesh | 73.93 | 70.5 |
| **4** | Assam | 74.95 | 85.5 |
| **5** | Bihar | 61.47 | 48.3 |
| **6** | Chandigarh | 92.64 | 118.3 |
| **7** | Chhattisgarh | 92.4 | 79.7 |
| **8** | Dadra and Nagar Haveli Daman and Diu | 84.22<br>92.58 | 114.1 |
| **9** | Delhi | 99.13 | 105.4 |
| **10** | Goa | 103.42 | 110.8 |
| **11** | Gujarat | 64.33 | 72.5 |
| **12** | Haryana | 79.86 | 89 |
| **13** | Himachal Pradesh | 104.61 | 102.1 |
| **14** | Jammu and Kashmir (UT) | 62.03 | 66.3 |
| **15** | Jharkhand | 67.36 | 64.7 |
| **16** | Karnataka | 78.19 | 101.7 |
| **17** | Kerala | 102.67 | 99.1 |
| **18** | Ladakh | NA | 96.9 |
| **19** | Lakshadweep | 125.74 | 74.4 |
| **20** | Madhya Pradesh | 76.92 | 66.4 |
| **21** | Maharashtra | 84.73 | 92.1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **22** | Manipur | 69.25 | 77.6 |
| **23** | Meghalaya | 76.1 | 96.7 |
| **24** | Mizoram | 92.9 | 103.7 |
| **25** | Nagaland | 57.59 | 65.2 |
| **26** | Odisha | 75.03 | 82.6 |
| **27** | Puducherry | 102.97 | 102.5 |
| **28** | Punjab | 83.21 | 94.2 |
| **29** | Rajasthan | 65.35 | 79 |
| **30** | Sikkim | 102.19 | 75.9 |
| **31** | Tamil Nadu | 93.82 | 98.1 |
| **32** | Telangana | 78.58 | 98.7 |
| **33** | Tripura | 107.11 | 82.6 |
| **34** | Uttar Pradesh | 69 | 62.4 |
| **35** | Uttarakhand | 91.56 | 95.6 |
| **36** | West Bengal | 82.95 | 104.2 |

**Source- UDISE+, Ministry of Education**

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