

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2986  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 2025**

**SEX RATIO IN THE COUNTRY**

**2986# SHRI MAHENDRA BHATT:**

Will the **MINISTER of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) the sex ratio of males and females in the country;
- (b) the state-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any scheme for the states where disparities in sex ratio are being observed; and
- (d) if so, the detail thereof?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY  
WELFARE  
(SMT. ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

(a): As per the latest Sample Registration System (SRS) Report 2022, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) for India stands at 914 females per 1000 males at birth.

(b): The State/UT-wise details of SRB are placed at **Annexure**.

(c) & (d): The Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 is a central legislation implemented uniformly across all States and UTs to curb gender-biased sex-selective practices and promote a positive environment for the girl child through gender-sensitive policies, awareness generation, and legislative measures. The PC&PNDT Act, 1994 was enacted for the prohibition of sex selection before or after conception, and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malfunction or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The measures taken by the Government to ensure effective enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act are as below:

- Supporting the States/UTs for sensitization and capacity building on PC&PNDT Act.
- Under the National Health Mission (NHM), the Ministry provides financial support to the States/UTs to strengthen implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Support is being extended for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and advocacy activities aimed at fostering behavioural change and promoting gender equality.

- National Girl Child Day, International Day of the Girl Child, and International Women's Day are observed every year across the country.
- The Ministry has constituted a 'Nodal Agency' as per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court to monitor and facilitate the removal of online advertisements violating the provisions of the Act
- Regular review and assessment through various institutional mechanisms like Common Review Mission visits, Inspection & Monitoring visits are carried out by Centre, States and Districts so as to further strengthen the ground level implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme was launched on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2015 to help address declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of girls and women over a life cycle continuum. In the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Period, BBBP, as a component under the SAMBAL vertical of Mission Shakti, has been expanded to cover all the districts of the country, including through multi-sectoral interventions encouraging greater spending on activities that have on-ground impact.

The scheme focuses on creating mindset and behavioural changes towards the girl child by informing, influencing, motivating, engaging, and empowering various stakeholders. BBBP has transformed from a policy initiative into a national movement by mobilizing various stakeholders, including government agencies, media, civil society, and the public at large. This movement aims not only to address immediate concerns related to sex ratio and gender-based discrimination but also to foster a cultural shift towards valuing the girl child and ensuring her rights and opportunities.

\*\*\*\*\*

**Annexure referred to in reply to the part (b) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2986 to be answered on 19.08.2025**

**Annexure**

<b>Sex Ratio at Birth (female per 1000 male), India and Bigger States/UTs</b> <b>Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI</b>		
<b>S. No</b>	<b>India and State/UTs</b>	<b>For Period 2020-22</b>
1.	India	914
2.	Andhra Pradesh	936
3.	Assam	935
4.	Bihar	898
5.	Chhattisgarh	970
6.	Delhi	864
7.	Gujarat	897
8.	Haryana	883
9.	Himachal Pradesh	953
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	927
11.	Jharkhand	926
12.	Karnataka	929
13.	Kerala	970
14.	Madhya Pradesh	915
15.	Maharashtra	888
16.	Odisha	919
17.	Punjab	898
18.	Rajasthan	924
19.	Tamil Nadu	924
20.	Telangana	899
21.	Uttar Pradesh	913
22.	Uttarakhand	857
23.	West Bengal	934