

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4075  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 9<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2016**

**SKEWED SEX RATIO**

**4075. SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER:  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:**

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

- (a) whether there has been a drop in the child sex ratio as per the latest census report, if so the details thereof;
- (b) whether the reasons for the adverse child sex ratio has been studied and reported, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the observed decline in sex ratio;
- (c) whether the Union Government is aware about the skewed sex ratio in the State of Madhya Pradesh;
- (d) if so, whether most of clinics in Madhya Pradesh are using portable ultrasound machines to illegally conduct foetal sex determination tests resulting in skewed sex ratio in several districts of Madhya Pradesh; and
- (e) whether the Government's decision on ban on sex determination tests across the country have been widely and openly violated by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh, if so, further action the Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

- (a): Yes. As per the Census, 2011, the child sex ratio has shown decline from 927 females per thousand males in 2001 to 918 females per thousand males in 2011. The State/UT-wise details are at annexure.
- (b): There are no studies conducted by Government on reasons for adverse child sex ratio. However, the reasons cited for observed decline in sex ratio are - son preference and the belief that it is only the son who can perform the last rites, that lineage and inheritance runs through the male line, sons will look after parents in old age, men are the bread winners etc. Exorbitant dowry demand is another reason for female foeticide/infanticide. Small family norm coupled with easy availability of sex determination tests may be a catalyst in the declining child sex ratio, further facilitated by easy availability of Pre-conception sex selection facilities.

Contd.....

(c): Sir, as per Census 2011, the sex ratio in the State of Madhya Pradesh has shown growth from 919 females per thousand males in 2001 to 931 females per thousand males in 2011.

(d) & (e): As per information received from State of Madhya Pradesh, no portable ultrasound machines are being illegally used to conduct foetal sex determination tests resulting in skewed child sex ratio in several districts of Madhya Pradesh. There are no cases of wide and open violation of ban on sex determination tests, as reported by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

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**Annexure**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>States/UTs</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>
	<b>India</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>918</b>
1	Jammu & Kashmir	941	862
2	Himachal Pradesh	896	909
3	Punjab	798	846
4	Chandigarh	845	880
5	Uttarakhand	908	890
6	Haryana	819	834
7	Delhi	868	871
8	Rajasthan	909	888
9	Uttar Pradesh	916	902
10	Bihar	942	935
11	Sikkim	963	957
12	Arunachal Pradesh	964	972
13	Nagaland	964	943
14	Manipur	957	930
15	Mizoram	964	970
16	Tripura	966	957
17	Meghalaya	973	970
18	Assam	965	962
19	West Bengal	960	956
20	Jharkhand	965	948
21	Odisha	953	941
22	Chhattisgarh	975	969
23	Madhya Pradesh	932	918
24	Gujarat	883	890
25	Daman & Diu	926	904
26	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	979	926
27	Maharashtra	913	894
28	Andhra Pradesh	961	939
29	Karnataka	946	948
30	Goa	938	942
31	Lakshadweep	959	911
32	Kerala	960	964
33	Tamil Nadu	942	943
34	Puducherry	967	967
35	A & Nicobar Islands	957	968

**Child Sex Ratio as per Census (2001 & 2011)**



Source: Primary Census Abstract – 2011 India