

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2168  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 6<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2016**

**SEX RATIO**

**2168. SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has identified districts with poor sex ratio in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the sex ratio in the said districts; and
- (d) the extent to which the Government has achieved success in this regard?

**ANSWER  
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a) & (b): So far as the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is concerned, the Ministry has not identified districts with poor Sex Ratio. However, as per the decennial population Census 2011, State/UT wise number of districts with Child Sex Ratio (0-6years) less than national average of 918 is at *Annexure-I*.

(c): Ministry of Health & Family Welfare monitors the implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 having the objective of prohibition of misuse of diagnostic techniques for determination of sex of foetus, leading to female foeticide. Besides the enactment of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994, multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures has been adopted to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures are enclosed in *Annexure – II*.

As per information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* scheme has been launched on 22 January, 2015 now covering 161 districts to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio with a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilisation.

(d): As per the Sample Registration Survey (SRS) data obtained from Registrar General of India (RGI), the estimated Sex Ratio at birth for bigger States for the periods 2009-11, 2010-12 and 2011-13 (given in *Annexure – III*) suggests that the Sex Ratio has improved in most of the bigger States.

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**Annexure-I**

<b>State Wise no. of Districts with Child Sex Ratio less than National Average of 918 ( As per Census 2011)</b>		
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>STATE/UT</b>	<b>No. of Districts</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	Nil
4	Bihar	3
5	Chhattisgarh	Nil
6	Goa	Nil
7	Gujarat	17
8	Haryana	21
9	Himachal Pradesh	6
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16
11	Jharkhand	1
12	Karnataka	Nil
13	Kerala	Nil
14	Madhya Pradesh	16
15	Maharashtra	22
16	Manipur	1
17	Meghalaya	Nil
18	Mizoram	Nil
19	Nagaland	3
20	Odisha	6
21	Punjab	20
22	Rajasthan	28
23	Sikkim	Nil
24	Tamil Nadu	6
25	Tripura	Nil
26	Uttarakhand	12
27	Uttar Pradesh	47
28	West Bengal	Nil
29	A & N. Island	Nil
30	Chandigarh	1
31	D. & N. Haveli	Nil
32	Daman & Diu	1
33	Delhi	9
34	Lakshadweep	1
35	Puducherry	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>239</b>

## Annexure-II

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation & Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- A National review under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Mission Director, MoHFW was held on 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2015 through video conference.
- A National Capacity Building Programme for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers was organized on 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2016 at Manesar in collaboration with UNFPA.
- A comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for better clarity for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Program review at the state level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 five regional review workshops have been organized for Northern Eastern, Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern States in Imphal, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad (two) respectively.
- National campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts by Ministry of Women and Child Development in partnership with Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI & others), were communicated to the States/ UTs time to time for ensuring compliance.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 22 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

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**Annexure-III****Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male)  
India and bigger States 2009-11 to 2011-13**

<b>India &amp; bigger States</b>	<b>2009 – 11</b>	<b>2010 – 12</b>	<b>2011 – 13</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>909</b>
Andhra Pradesh	915	914	916
Assam	926	922	920
Bihar	910	909	911
Chhattisgarh	991	979	970
Delhi	880	884	887
Gujarat	909	909	911
Haryana	854	857	864
Himachal Pradesh	938	939	943
Jammu & Kashmir	880	895	902
Jharkhand	915	918	913
Karnataka	945	950	958
Kerala	965	966	966
Madhya Pradesh	920	921	920
Maharashtra	893	896	902
Odisha	946	948	956
Punjab	841	863	867
Rajasthan	878	893	893
Tamil Nadu	926	928	927
Uttar Pradesh	875	874	878
West Bengal	941	944	943

Source:- Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India.