

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

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1617  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2018**

**SEX RATIO**

**SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN:**

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

- (a) whether there has seen a sharp decline in the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) in 17 out of 21 large States in India in 2015-16, if so, the details thereof, State/ UT-wise including Gujarat;
- (b) whether Gujarat recorded an alarming dip in SRB at 53 points with 854 female births per 1000 male births, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the same declining trend continued in Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka etc., if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether dip in SRB makes out a case for more effective implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps to check this growing trend of unequal male-female ratio?

**ANSWER**

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

- (a): As per the Sample Registration Survey (SRS), Registrar General of India (RGI)-2014-16, 9 states out of 22 states have recorded improvement in Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at Birth whereas 13 states have shown decline as per the details at **Annexure**.
- (b): As per the SRS 2014-16, the Sex Ratio at Birth for Gujarat has decreased from 854 in 2013-15 to 848 in 2014-16 recording a decline of 6 points.

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(c): As per the SRS 2014-16, in the states of Haryana, Uttarakhand and Chhattisgarh an improvement has been recorded in Sex Ratio at Birth whereas decline has been recorded in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka.

States	2012-2014	2013-2015	Change	2014-2016	Change
Haryana	866	831	-35	832	1
Rajasthan	893	861	-32	857	-4
Uttarakhand	871	844	-27	850	6
Maharashtra	896	878	-18	876	-2
Himachal Pradesh	938	924	-14	917	-7
Chhattisgarh	973	961	-12	963	2
Karnataka	950	939	-11	935	-4

**Source: Sample Registration System (RGI )**

(d) & (e) In view of the declining Child Sex Ratio and Sex Ratio at Birth are a matters of concern and the Government of India besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and Rules has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for effective implementation of PC&PNDT Act and Rules and for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures taken by Government of India inter alia include:

- Regular inspections visits are conducted by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC)
- Financial support and technical guidance is provided under National Health Mission (NHM) to States & UTs in order to strengthen implementation structures, setting up of dedicated PNDT Cells, capacity building, monitoring, and advocacy campaigns etc.
- Regular Capacity Building Programmes are conducted for State/ District Appropriate Authorities and State/ District Nodal Officers.
- Comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared and communicated to all the States/UTs.
- Regular regional review programs are organised to review the progress in the States/UTs.
- 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 and are periodically reviewed for ensuring their compliance.

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- The Government has also set up a Nodal Agency to receive the complaints pertaining to e-advertisements on internet relating to preconception and prenatal determination of sex or sex selection, prohibited under the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 as per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 16.11.2016 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 341 of 2008. The Nodal agency also forwards these complaints to the concerned search engines to remove such e-advertisement.
- Various IEC activities are carried out through print, electronic and mass media at the States /UTs level. States have been directed to plan appropriate Behaviour Change Communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC &PNDT Act. Awareness is generated through Print advertisements, social media platforms of twitter, facebook and You Tube.
- The orientation and sensitisation of judiciary has been conducted through National Judicial Academy.

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## Annexure

Sex Ratio (female per 1000 male) at Birth							
India and bigger States							
S.No.	India and bigger states/period*	2012-14	2013-15	Change	2013-15	2014-16	Change
	<b>India</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>-2</b>
1.	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	919*	918*	-1	918	913	-5
2.	<b>Assam</b>	918	900	-18	900	896	-4
3.	<b>Bihar</b>	907	916	9	916	908	-8
4.	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	973	961	-12	961	963	2
5.	<b>Delhi</b>	876	869	-7	869	857	-12
6.	<b>Gujarat</b>	907	854	-53	854	848	-6
7.	<b>Haryana</b>	866	831	-35	831	832	1
8.	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	938	924	-14	924	917	-7
9.	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	899	899	0	899	906	7
10.	<b>Jharkhand</b>	910	902	-8	902	918	16
11.	<b>Karnataka</b>	950	939	-11	939	935	-4
12.	<b>Kerala</b>	974	967	-7	967	959	-8
13.	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	927	919	-8	919	922	3
14.	<b>Maharashtra</b>	896	878	-18	878	876	-2
15.	<b>Orissa</b>	953	950	-3	950	948	-2
16.	<b>Punjab</b>	870	889	19	889	893	4
17.	<b>Rajasthan</b>	893	861	-32	861	857	-4
18.	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	921	911	-10	911	915	4
19.	<b>Telangana</b>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	901	N.A.
20.	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	869	879	10	879	882	3
21.	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	871	844	-27	844	850	6
22.	<b>West Bengal</b>	952	951	-1	951	937	-14

\* Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.

Source: Sample Registration System (RGI)