

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

**RAJYA SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2839  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018**

**SEX RATIO AT BIRTH**

**2839. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:**

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

- (a) the detailed statistical information regarding the sex-ratio at birth in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government to counter the prevalence of unlawful sex selective abortion in the last three years; and
- (c) the outcomes of measures taken by Government in this regard in the last three years?

**ANSWER**

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

(a): Detailed statistical information regarding the sex-ratio at birth in the country during 2012-14, 2013-15 and 2014-16 is at **Annexure I**.

(b): The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination.

The Government of India besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes 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 Ministry of Health and Family Welfare are at **Annexure – II**.

(c): As a result of implementation of PC& PNDT Act across the country during the last three years total 455 cases were filed (*132 cases during 2014-15, 190 during 2015-2016 and 133 during 2016-17*) and 220 convictions were secured (*71 in 2014-15, 88 in 2015-2016 and 61 in 2016-17*) for the violations under the PC&PNDT Act.

## Annexure I

<b>Sex ratio (female per 1000 male) at birth by residence,</b>			
<b>India and bigger States,</b>			
<b>India and bigger States</b>	<b>2012-2014</b>	<b>2013-2015</b>	<b>2014-2016</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>898</b>
Andhra Pradesh*	919*	918*	913
Assam	918	900	896
Bihar	907	916	908
Chhattisgarh	973	961	963
Delhi	876	869	857
Gujarat	907	854	848
Haryana	866	831	832
Himachal Pradesh	938	924	917
Jammu & Kashmir	899	899	906
Jharkhand	910	902	918
Karnataka	950	939	935
Kerala	974	967	959
Madhya Pradesh	927	919	922
Maharashtra	896	878	876
Odisha	953	950	948
Punjab	870	889	893
Rajasthan	893	861	857
Tamil Nadu	921	911	915
Telangana	NA	NA	901
Uttar Pradesh	869	879	882
Uttarakhand	871	844	850
West Bengal	952	951	937
* Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana.			

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

**Various steps taken the steps taken by the MOHFW for removing the gap of Child Sex Ratio in the last three years**

- 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 of India has notified several important amendments in Rules in the last three years under the Act including the Rules for Six Months Training in ultrasound, simplified revised form F, Rules for Code of conduct for Appropriate Authorities, exemption of registration fee for Government Diagnostic Facilities and manner of appeal to the Appellate Authority under the Act.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been scaled up. 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. During 2016-17, 12 NIMC inspections have been undertaken in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi, West Bengal, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. During 2017-18, 20 NIMC visits has been conducted in States of Punjab, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu West Bengal and Chandigarh.
- State/ UTs/ district Inspection and Monitoring Committees have been constituted in the States/ UTs and are conducting regular inspections on the ground. Up to December 2017, the State of Maharashtra conducted maximum inspections (184354) followed by Punjab (42993) and Uttar Pradesh (24565).
- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is rendering financial support to strengthen implementation structures under National Health Mission (NHM) for setting up of dedicated PNDT Cells, capacity building, monitoring, and advocacy campaigns etc. In 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 Rs. 23.11 cores, Rs. 34.71 cores and Rs. Rs. 23.79 cores have been approved respectively for PNDT cells, monitoring and capacity building and IEC campaigns. Further, in 2017-18 total Rs 26.14 cores have been allocated for PNDT activities.
- National Capacity Building Programmes for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers have being organized regularly in the last three years.
- 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/UTs level has been intensified. During 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 total 14 Regional Review workshops were organized for Northern, Western, Eastern Southern and North-Eastern States.
- A national level consultation meeting for the standardisation of online Form F and to minimise clerical errors for preventing unwarranted cases against the doctors was conducted on 13th January 2017. As an outcome of the consultation an advisory has been sent to all the States/UTs specifying common minimum standards for developing 'Form F' software.
- 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 concerned Ministries/Departments for ensuring compliance.
- The Government has also set up a Nodal Agency to regulate and remove the e-advertisements on internet relating to pre-conception 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 orientation and sensitisation of judiciary has been conducted through National Judicial Academy. A two day orientation and sensitisation of judiciary was organised by National Judicial Academy on 4th & 5th February 2017 in Bhopal. Further the National Judicial Academy also conducted special PC & PNDT Act session in two orientation programmes for High Court Judges in the current financial year 2017-18.
- 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.