

Declining child sex ratio in the country

2723. SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the Report 'Children in India 2012-A Statistical Approach', that the decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban area;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps Government has taken to improve the child sex ratio in the country;
- (d) the particulars of the worst performing States in terms of child sex ratio;
- (e) whether Government has taken any State specific measures for these States; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes. As per the report 'Children in India 2012 - A Statistical Approach', the decline in child sex ratio during 2001-2011 in rural areas is more than three times as compared to the drop in urban India. The child sex ratio in rural India is 919 which is 17 points higher than that of urban India.

(b) Some of the reasons for neglect of girl child and low child sex ratio are son reference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry and violence against women. Small family norm coupled with easy availability of technologies that can be used for sex determination and abortion services may also be a catalyst in the declining child sex ratio.

(c) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to improve child sex ratio and to curb female foeticide in the country. It includes awareness generation and legislative measures as well as programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women. Some of the measures include:

- For prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation, the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act in 1994. It was further amended in 2003.

- The Government have intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing and seizure and confiscation of unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound equipment has been notified only within the registered premises has been notified. Restriction on medical practitioners to conduct ultrasonography at maximum of two ultrasound facilities within a district has been placed. Registration fees have been enhanced. Rules have been amended to provide for advance intimation in change in employees, place, address or equipment.
- The Minister of Health and Family Welfare has requested all the State Governments to strengthen implementation of the Act and timely steps to stop use of illegal sex determination.
- The Prime Minister has urged the Chief Ministers of all States to provide personal leadership to reverse the declining trend in child sex ratio and address the neglect of the girl child through focus on education and empowerment.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has intensified efforts to exhort the States and UTs to pay utmost attention to serious implementation of the Act.
- The Central Supervisory Board (CSB) under the PNDT Act has been reconstituted and regular meetings are being held.
- Matter has been taken up with Ministry of communication and information technology to block sex selection advertisements on websites.
- The National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) have been reconstituted and inspections of ultrasound diagnostic facilities have been intensified. Inspections have been carried out in many states including Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission.

- 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.
- Religious leaders, women achievers etc. are being involved in the campaign against skewed child sex ratio and discrimination of the girl child.

(d) to (f) The State wise details of Child Sex Ratio in 2011 as per Census 2011 (provisional) is given at Statement-I. Haryana and Punjab have the worst Child sex ratio. As per Census 2011 (provisional) the Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years) has dipped further to 914 and has shown a decline in 22 States and 5 UTs. Except for the states of Himachal Pradesh (906), Punjab (846), Chandigarh (867), Haryana (830), Mizoram (971), Tamil Nadu (946), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (966) which have shown a marginal improvement, rest of the 27 States/UTs have shown decline. A declining trend in even North Eastern States (other than Mizoram) is also discernible. State wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government is rendering financial support to the States and UTs for Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the Act under the National Rural Health Mission, on the basis of proposals received from the State/UT governments in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs).

Details of support provided BY Government of India to States for PNDT activities under NRHM are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Many State Governments also implement State specific schemes for enhancing the status and value of girl child and women in the society.

Statement-I

Child Sex Ratio as per Census (1971-2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	India	964	962	945	927	914
1	Jammu and Kashmir	959	964	NA	941	859
2	Himachal Pradesh	981	971	951	896	906

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Punjab	899	908	875	798	846
4	Chandigarh	892	907	899	845	867
5	Uttaranchal	NA	NA	949	908	886
6	Haryana	899	902	879	819	830
7	Delhi	909	926	915	868	866
8	Rajasthan	932	954	916	909	883
9	Uttar Pradesh	923	935	927	916	899
10	Bihar	964	981	953	942	933
11	Sikkim	1087	978	965	963	944
12	Arunachal Pradesh	968	997	982	964	960
13	Nagaland	991	988	993	964	944
14	Manipur	986	986	974	957	934
15	Mizoram	NA	986	969	964	971
16	Tripura	977	972	967	966	953
17	Meghalaya	992	991	986	973	970
18	Assam	1002	NA	975	965	957
19	West Bengal	1010	981	967	960	950
20	Jharkhand	NA	NA	979	965	943
21	Orissa	1020	995	967	953	934
22	Chhattisgarh	NA	NA	984	975	964
23	Madhya Pradesh	976	977	941	932	912
24	Gujarat	946	950	928	883	886
25	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	958	926	909

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1021	995	1013	979	924
27	Maharashtra	972	956	946	913	883
28	Andhra Pradesh	990	992	975	961	943
29	Karnataka	976	974	960	946	943
30	Goa	964	965	964	938	920
31	Lakshadweep	929	964	941	959	908
32	Kerala	978	970	958	960	959
33	Tamil Nadu	974	967	948	942	946
34	Pondicherry	978	975	963	967	965
35	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	978	978	973	957	966

Source: Census of India.

Statement-II

Allocation For PNMT related Activities

FYs. 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	States / UTs	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
A. High Focus State			
1	Bihar	50.00	46.27
2	Chhattisgarh	0.00	14.5
3	Himachal Pradesh	24.00	10
4	Jammu and Kashmir	9.10	17.7
5	Jharkhand	17.00	24.92

1	2	3	4
6	Madhya Pradesh	190.52	134
7	Orissa	13.40	22.64
8	Rajasthan	185.25	169.35
9	Uttar Pradesh	47.35	34.4
10	Uttarakhand	0.00	61.74
SUB TOTAL		536.62	535.52

B. NE States

11	Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	13.8
12	Assam	0.00	18.27
13	Manipur	13.29	14.16
14	Meghalaya	0.90	7.71
15	Mizoram	2.40	2
16	Nagaland	21.64	16.13
17	Sikkim	2.00	1.97
18	Tripura	2.64	2.13
SUB TOTAL		51.87	76.17

C. Non High Focus States

19	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	112.33
20	Goa	0.00	1.75
21	Gujarat	66.85	121.77
22	Haryana	90.16	92.36
23	Karnataka	31.40	59.48
24	Kerala	0.00	0

1	2	3	4
25	Maharashtra	184.40	469.4
26	Punjab	295.28	8.22
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0
28	West Bengal	65.60	51.49
	SUB TOTAL	733.69	916.80
D. Small States/UTs			
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0.20	12.16
30	Chandigarh	13.19	0.24
31	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1.40	1.4
32	Daman	5.00	0
33	Delhi	65.23	45.1
34	Lakshadweep	2.00	0.5
35	Puducherry	2.00	2.5
	SUB TOTAL	89.02	61.90
	GRAND TOTAL	1411.20	1590.39

FMR-Financial Management Report.

Toll free number for lodging complaints

2724. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that various Government/Ministries/Departments/Offices have provided Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging their complaints/grievances;

(b) if so, what are the departments/offices/hospitals under the Ministry, which are dealing with public and have not provided such Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging complaints/grievances; and

(c) the details of reasons for not providing Toll Free Numbers for public complaints/grievances and by when these departments/hospitals are likely to provide such Toll Free Numbers for public convenience?