

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 40**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21.06.2019

**BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO**

40. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features and objectives of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme along with the names of all the districts identified under the scheme;
- (b) whether the aspirational district (as identified by NITI Aayog) Siddharth Nagar has been identified under this scheme, if so, the details of achievements/ progress made under the scheme so far in Siddharth Nagar District;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to give special attention to Siddharth Nagar District and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of targets set, achievements/progress made under the scheme so far, State/UT-wise;
- (e) the total funds allocated/ earmarked, released and utilized under the scheme since its inception; and
- (f) the further measures taken by the Government for covering more districts in the country under this scheme?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment and aims to change mindsets to value girl child. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action, initially started in select 100 districts (low on CSR) and got expanded to 61 additional districts in 2015-16. Considering the encouraging results of implementation in 161 districts the Government of India has expanded the BBBP Scheme in all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the Country on 8th March, 2018. The 405 districts are covered through Multi - sectoral intervention, Media & Advocacy and 235 districts are covered through alert Media & Advocacy outreach. Multi-sectoral intervention includes effective enforcement of Pre Conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act 1994, Pre-Natal/ Post Natal care of mother, improve enrolment of girls in schools, community engagement/ training/ awareness generation etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Siddharth Nagar District has been selected under the Multi-Sectoral Activities component of the Scheme on 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2018. Since then the District accomplished and implemented many activities to sensitize the mind set of local population towards the importance of girl child viz. Media Workshop, capacity building training programme for every segment of the society, organized rally, kanya janmotsav, pasting awareness posters on buses and important places in the districts. The latest reports as per Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) show that the district fared well in the F.Y. 2018-19 by improving in the registration of pregnant women for ante natal care during the first trimester of pregnancy and institutional deliveries by 3% and 1 % respectively from the previous F.Y. 2017-18. The Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) at 892 (number of female live birth against 1000 male birth) showed improvement of four points during 2018-19 in comparison to 888 in previous F.Y. 2017-18.

(c) It has been included in the 405 districts where multi sectoral intervention is being taken apart from media advocacy & outreach activity.

(d) The overall target and objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child and this requires long-term attitudinal change. The key indicator to achieve this target is to improve the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB). The latest reports on State/UT-wise SRB data of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health & Family welfare (MoHFW) for the time period between F.Y. 2015-16 & 2018-19, reveal that SRB from 923 to 931 is showing improving trends at National level. While at State/UT level, SRB in 21 States/UTs are showing improving trends whereas 3 States/UT are stable in comparison of previous F.Y. 2017-18. The State/UT wise SRB data is at **Annexure-I**

(e) The details of total funds allocated/earmarked, released and utilized under the scheme since its inception are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released to States/ Districts	Funds released for the Media activities
1	2014-15	50	13.37	18.91
2	2015-16	75	39.08	24.54
3	2016-17	43	2.9	29.79
4	2017-18	200	33.2	135.71
5.	2018-19	280	80.69	160.13
6.	2019-20*	280	8.55	3.59

\* Up to 18th June, 2019

(f) Since, 2017-18, all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the country have been covered under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP). Out of 640 districts, 405 districts are covered through Multi-sectoral intervention, Media & Advocacy and 235 districts are covered through alert Media & Advocacy outreach.

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**Annexure-1**

**Annexure referred to in reply to Part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 40 for 21.06.2019 by Shri Jagdambika Pal regarding Beti Bachao Bet Padhao. State/UT wise list of Sex Ratio at Birth during the period from 2015-16 to 2018-19.**

S.N.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	All India	923	926	929	931
1	A & N Islands	890	1,003	897	948
2	Andhra Pradesh	951	946	958	953
3	Arunachal Pradesh	951	936	956	914
4	Assam	922	936	938	936
5	Bihar	928	918	910	915
6	Chandigarh	906	921	897	910
7	Chhattisgarh	931	946	961	959
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	951	934	919	938
9	Daman & Diu	906	972	894	889
10	Delhi	904	908	917	920
11	Goa	918	937	942	954
12	Gujarat	907	910	910	918
13	Haryana	887	902	914	914
14	Himachal Pradesh	908	916	931	927
15	Jammu & Kashmir	942	947	958	943
16	Jharkhand	924	918	921	921
17	Karnataka	943	948	940	945
18	Kerala	953	958	964	959
19	Lakshadweep	832	955	885	891
20	Madhya Pradesh	929	937	929	938
21	Maharashtra	924	922	940	930
22	Manipur	936	952	914	924
23	Meghalaya	952	949	936	951
24	Mizoram	955	980	958	958
25	Nagaland	904	923	921	936
26	Odisha	943	940	936	941
27	Puducherry	948	931	939	943
28	Punjab	891	902	907	900
29	Rajasthan	929	938	945	947
30	Sikkim	998	954	928	948
31	Tamil Nadu	935	938	947	936
32	Telangana	947	941	925	943
33	Tripura	930	954	946	941
34	Uttar Pradesh	902	906	911	918
35	Uttarakhand	906	914	922	938
36	West Bengal	937	936	942	944

Note: Data for the period of April- March, 2015-16 to 2018-19, as per HMIS of MOH&FW (Figures are statistically round off)