

# Female foeticide among the Dalits:



The need for specific  
interventions



ASIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



# FEMALE FOETICIDE AMONG THE DALITS: THE NEED FOR SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS



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## **Female Foeticide Among the Dalits: The need for specific interventions**

### **Published by:**

Asian Centre for Human Rights (ACHR)  
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**First Published:** March 2017

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**ISBN:** 978-81-88987-76-4

**Suggested contribution:** Rs. 295 /-

**Acknowledgement:** This report is being published as a part of the ACHR's "National Campaign for elimination of female foeticide in India", a project funded by the European Commission under the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy – the European Union's programme that aims to promote and support human rights and democracy worldwide. The views expressed are of the Asian Centre for Human Rights, and not of the European Commission.



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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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India is infamous for female foeticide. It has been witnessing consistent fall in the child sex ratio (CSR)<sup>1</sup>: from 976 in 1961 to 964 in 1971 to 962 in 1981 to 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001<sup>2</sup> and 919 in 2011.<sup>3</sup> Before the invention of technology for sex determination, India's CSR was 976 in 1961, 964 in 1971 and 962 in 1981. The highest fall in the CSR from 1981 to 1991 (17 points) and 1991 to 2001 (18 points) confirm beyond any reasonable doubt the misuse of technology for sex selection.

The CSR among the Scheduled Castes (SCs) has declined by 5 points from 938 girls per 1000 boys in 2001 to 933 in 2011. Though the CSR decline among the SCs at national level is not as alarming, the CSR in certain pockets have deteriorated significantly.

There are 12 States which have the lowest CSR in the country. These are Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir and Gujarat. These 12 States and UTs have a total of 313 districts.

The CSR of the SCs in 266 (85%) out of the 313 districts in these 12 States/UTs is below the normal or desirable CSR of 950 or more. Further, in 244 (78%) out of the 313 districts, the CSR of the SCs was below the national level CSR of the SCs (933) as per 2011 census. Worse, the CSR of the SCs in 104 districts recorded below 900. There are 50 districts which recorded CSR among SC population less than that of their respective district CSR.

This clearly indicates that the schemes for retention of girl child have failed to touch the SCs in many districts. The gaps and problems identified by the

- 
1. Child sex ratio is defined as number of females per thousand males in the age group 0-6 years.
  2. Provisional Population Totals Chapter 6 Census of India 2001 Series 1, India, Paper 1 of 2001 [http://censusindia.gov.in/Data\\_Products/Library/Provisional\\_Population\\_Tota\\_link/PDF\\_Links/chapter6.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Data_Products/Library/Provisional_Population_Tota_link/PDF_Links/chapter6.pdf)
  3. 2011 census <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

Planning Commission in implementation of the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) are instructive.<sup>4</sup> The Beti Bachao Beti Padao (BBBP) scheme which does not have any specific component to target the SCs is unlikely to reach out to the SCs.

Further, there are serious flaws in the implementation of BBBP Scheme. As per the BBBP guidelines, one of the key components of BBBP is the effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act at the national, state and district level. The best practices cited by the Ministry of Women and Child Development show that there is no case to be cited as best practices of the PC&PNDT Act which clearly indicates that nothing has been done to implement the PC&PNDT Act under the BBBP. Further, the funds allocated also remained largely unutilized. The States that could not unutilise funds released during 2014-2015 includes Haryana (Rs. 36.89 lakh out of Rs. 2,23,00,000)<sup>5</sup>; Himachal Pradesh (entire Rs. 36,34,00)<sup>6</sup>; Maharashtra (entire Rs 1,58,73,000)<sup>7</sup>; Punjab (Rs. 250.97 lakh), Uttarakhand (Rs. 21,15,000)<sup>8</sup>; Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 187.98 lakh)<sup>9</sup>; and Chandigarh (Rs. 4,71,500 out of Rs. 32,50,500).<sup>10</sup>

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4. "Status of Special Component Plan for SCs and Tribal Sub-Plan for STs" ([http://www.ncdhr.org.in/resources/publications/daaa-publication/Status%20Report\\_Final.pdf](http://www.ncdhr.org.in/resources/publications/daaa-publication/Status%20Report_Final.pdf)) published by the National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) identified the following gaps (1) States/UTs are allocating funds mostly from the divisible sectors/programmes; (2) Plan outlays from schemes/programmes were not reaching the SC habitation, which are outside the villages/towns; (3) Priority sectors and need-based schemes/programmes for benefit of SCs, like education, health, technical/ vocational training, etc were not devised based on beneficiaries' actual needs; (4) Development schemes/programmes of infrastructure relating to roads, major irrigation projects, mega project of power and electricity sector were not accruing any direct and immediate benefits to SCs; (5) Schemes related to minor irrigation, asset creation, housing and land distribution were not given importance; (6) The allocation made were only notional in nature, showing benefits supposedly accruing to the SCs for their welfare and development from the general sector; (7) The funds allocated were not budgeted and released in time; (8) The expenditure in many of the States/UTs was not even 50% of the allocated funds; (9) No proper budget heads/sub-heads was created and so the funds were easily diverted from SCSP fund to other general sectors; and (10) As the Secretary of the Ministry of Social Welfare was not made a Nodal Officer, there was no controlling mechanism for the planning, supervision and allocation of funds to the priority sectors benefiting the SCs.
  5. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12018/1/2015-BBBP, 17.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/haryana.pdf>
  6. Sanction Order No. F.No.12019/1/2015-BBBP dated 29.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/hp.pdf>
  7. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>
  8. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(10)/2014-WW, 10.08.2015
  9. Revalidation Letter No. 4-16(8)/2014-WW, 15.06.2015 available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/up.pdf>
  10. Revalidation Letter No. 12040/1/2015-BBBP, 29.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/ChandigarhRevalidation.pdf>

Asian Centre for Human Rights therefore recommends the following to the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the Ministry of Social Justice:

- Launch a separate scheme to address fall of the CSR among the Scheduled Castes;
- Ensure that in the implementation of all the Schemes, percentage of funds are allocated for the Scheduled Castes proportionate to their population in the State;
- Ensure that *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* scheme undertake specific activities to cover the Scheduled Castes inhabited areas.



## 2. DECLINING CSR AMONG THE SCHEDULED CASTES

The analysis of lowest child sex ratio of SCs in 2011 indicates that Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Chandigarh, Punjab, NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand are the 12 States/UTs with lowest child sex ratio among SCs

**Table 1: Child Sex Ratio of the Scheduled Castes in 12 States as per 2011 Census**

Sl No.	States/UTs	SC CSR (States)	Over all State CSR	SC CSR (National)	Overall CSR (National)
1	Jammu & Kashmir	861	862	933	919
2	Haryana	876	834	933	919
3	Chandigarh	887	880	933	919
4	Punjab	888	846	933	919
5	NCT of Delhi	891	871	933	919
6	Rajasthan	899	888	933	919
7	Gujarat	900	890	933	919
8	Madhya Pradesh	915	918	933	919
9	Uttar Pradesh	919	902	933	919
10	Maharashtra	926	894	933	919
11	Uttarakhand	927	890	933	919
12	Himachal Pradesh	933	909	933	919

This indicates that the situation of Scheduled Castes is equally alarming as they are increasingly resorting to sex selection and foeticides.

Among these 12 States/UTs, Jammu & Kashmir recorded the worst CSR among SCs with 861 girls per 1000 boys. This is 1 point below the overall State's CSR (862), 58 points below the overall national CSR (919) and 72 points below the national SC CSR (933) as per 2011 Census.

Jammu & Kashmir is followed by Haryana with CSR among SCs at 876. Though it is ahead of overall State's CSR (834) but 43 points below the overall national CSR (919) and 57 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level (933).

Chandigarh has the third worst CSR among SCs with 887, 32 points below the overall national CSR and 46 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Punjab has the fourth worst CSR among SCs with 888, 31 points below the overall national CSR and 45 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

The NCT of Delhi has the fifth worst CSR among SCs with 891, 28 points below the overall national CSR and 42 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Rajasthan has the sixth worst CSR among the SCs with 899, 20 points below the overall national CSR and 34 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Gujarat recorded the 7<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among the SCs with 900, 19 points below the overall national CSR and 33 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Madhya Pradesh has the 8<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among the SCs with 915. This is 3 points below the State's average CSR of 918, 1 point below the overall CSR at the national level and 18 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Uttar Pradesh has the 9<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among SCs with 919. This is same as the overall national CSR but 14 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Maharashtra has the 10<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among SCs with 926, recoding 7 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Uttarakhand has the 11<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among the SCs with 927, 6 points behind the CSR of the SCs at the national level.

Himachal Pradesh has the 12<sup>th</sup> worst CSR among the SCs with 933. This is at par with that of the SCs at the national level.

**Table 2: SC population in 12 worst States/UTs with low CSR as per 2011 Census**

States/UTs	Total population	SC Population	Proportion of SC population
Punjab	2,77,43,338	88,60,179	31.9%
Himachal Pradesh	6,864,602	17,29,252	25.2%
Uttar Pradesh	19,98,12,341	4,13,57,608	20.7%
Haryana	2,53,51,462	51,13,615	20.2%
Chandigarh	10,55,450	1,99,086	18.9%
Uttarakhand	1,00,86,292	18,92,516	18.8%
Rajasthan	6,85,48,437	1,22,21,593	17.8%
NCT of Delhi	1,67,87,941	28,12,309	16.8%
Madhya Pradesh	7,26,26,809	1,13,42,320	15.6%
Maharashtra	11,23,74,333	1,32,75,898	11.8%
Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,41,302	9,24,991	7.4%
Gujarat	6,04,39,692	40,74,447	6.7%

## **2.1. Number of districts where CSR among the SCs is below the normal level**

There are 313 districts in 12 States/UTs worst affected with low child sex ratio (CSR) in India as per 2011 Census. The normal or desirable CSR is 950 or more girls per 1000 boys.

However, the CSR of the Scheduled Caste (SC) population in 266 (85%) out of the 313 districts in these 12 States/UTs is below the normal or desirable CSR of 950 or more. Only 32 (10.2%) districts recorded CSR among SCs at 950 or above. While there is either no SC population or it is very less in 15 districts in three States of Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.<sup>11</sup>

## **2.2. Number of districts where CSR among the SCs is below CSR of SCs at national level**

According to 2011 Census, 224 out of the 313 districts in the 12 States/UTs recorded CSR among SCs below that of the CSR of the SCs at the national level of 933. These include 49 districts in Uttar Pradesh; 33 districts in Madhya Pradesh; 32 districts in Rajasthan; 22 districts in Gujarat; all the 21 districts of Haryana; 20 districts in Maharashtra; all the 20 districts of Punjab; all the 9 districts of NCT of Delhi; 7 districts in Jammu & Kashmir; 6 districts in Himachal Pradesh; 4 districts of Uttarakhand; and 1 district of Chandigarh.<sup>12</sup>

Out of the 224 districts, Samba district in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) recorded the worst CSR among SCs with 803 as per 2011 Census, closely followed by Jammu district (809) in J&K; Gandhinagar (829) in Gujarat; Meerut (837) in Uttar Pradesh; Rajouri (841) in J&K; New Delhi (842) in NCT of Delhi; Morena (844) in Madhya Pradesh; Jhajjar (845) in Haryana; Ambala (847) in Haryana; Ghaziabad (856) in Uttar Pradesh; among others.

11. These 15 districts are the Dangs in Gujarat; Lahul & Spiti in Himachal Pradesh and 13 districts in Jammu & Kashmir namely Anantnag, Badgam, Bandipore, Baramula, Leh (Ladakh), Ganderbal, Srinagar, Kargil, Pulwama, Suphiyan, Kulgam, Kupwara, and Punch

12. Chandigarh is a uni-district and uni-tahsil territory

**Table 3: Ranking of 224 districts with low CSR among SCs in 12 States/UTs as per – 2011 Census**

Sl. No.	Districts	States/UTs	CSR of SCs (2011)
1	Samba	Jammu & Kashmir	803
2	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	809
3	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	829
4	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	837
5	Rajouri	Jammu & Kashmir	841
6	New Delhi	NCT of Delhi	842
7	Morena	Madhya Pradesh	844
8	Jhajjar	Haryana	845
9	Ambala	Haryana	847
10	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	856
11	Ahmadabad	Gujarat	857
12	Gurdaspur	Punjab	859
13	Mahendragarh	Haryana	861
14	Kaithal	Haryana	862
15	Sonipat	Haryana	862
16	Yamunanagar	Haryana	862
17	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	866
18	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	868
19	Datia	Madhya Pradesh	868
20	Jind	Haryana	869
21	Karauli	Rajasthan	869
22	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	869
23	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	869

24	Hisar	Haryana	870
25	Kathua	Jammu & Kashmir	870
26	Jaipur	Rajasthan	872
27	Baghpat	Uttar Pradesh	872
28	East	NCT of Delhi	873
29	Surat	Gujarat	873
30	Sikar	Rajasthan	873
31	Bhind	Madhya Pradesh	874
32	Sabarkantha	Gujarat	875
33	Amritsar	Punjab	875
34	Bhiwani	Haryana	877
35	North East	NCT of Delhi	877
36	Faridabad	Haryana	878
37	Patiala	Punjab	878
38	Bulandshahar	Uttar Pradesh	878
39	Dausa	Rajasthan	878
40	Dholpur	Rajasthan	879
41	Fatehabad	Haryana	879
42	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	879
43	Karnal	Haryana	880
44	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	880
45	Vadodara	Gujarat	880
46	South West	NCT of Delhi	881
47	Mahesana	Gujarat	881
48	Bharatpur	Rajasthan	881
49	Sangrur	Punjab	882
50	Palwal	Haryana	883

51	Alwar	Rajasthan	883
52	Mahamaya Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	883
53	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	883
54	Bijnor	Uttar Pradesh	883
55	Tikamgarh	Madhya Pradesh	883
56	Panipat	Haryana	884
57	Tarn Taran	Punjab	884
58	Sheopur	Madhya Pradesh	884
59	Rohtak	Haryana	885
60	Gurgaon	Haryana	885
61	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	Punjab	885
62	Hardwar	Uttarakhand	885
63	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	886
64	Ludhiana	Punjab	887
65	Chandigarh	UT of Chandigarh	887
66	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	887
67	Dhule	Maharashtra	887
68	Rewari	Haryana	888
69	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	Punjab	888
70	Tapi	Gujarat	888
71	Valsad	Gujarat	888
72	Firozpur	Punjab	890
73	Hoshiarpur	Punjab	890
74	Mewat	Haryana	891
75	Fatehgarh Sahib	Punjab	891
76	Jalandhar	Punjab	891

77	Mansa	Punjab	891
78	Central	NCT of Delhi	891
79	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	891
80	Barnala	Punjab	892
81	Pithoragarh	Uttarakhand	892
82	West	NCT of Delhi	893
83	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	893
84	Tonk	Rajasthan	893
85	Sawai Madhopur	Rajasthan	893
86	Kurukshetra	Haryana	894
87	Muktsar	Punjab	894
88	Navsari	Gujarat	894
89	Rajkot	Gujarat	894
90	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	895
91	Punchkula	Haryana	897
92	Moga	Punjab	897
93	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	897
94	Washim	Maharashtra	897
95	Patan	Gujarat	897
96	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	897
97	Sri Ganganagar	Rajasthan	897
98	Churu	Rajasthan	897
99	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	898
100	Firozabad	Uttar Pradesh	898
101	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	898
102	South	NCT of Delhi	899



103	Mahoba	Uttar Pradesh	899
104	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	899
105	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	900
106	Champawat	Uttarakhand	900
107	Sirohi	Rajasthan	901
108	North West	NCT of Delhi	901
109	Lalitpur	Uttar Pradesh	902
110	Khedda	Gujarat	902
111	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	902
112	Solan	Himachal Pradesh	902
113	Udaipur	Rajasthan	903
114	Auraiya	Uttar Pradesh	904
115	Jalaun	Uttar Pradesh	904
116	Mainpuri	Uttar Pradesh	904
117	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	904
118	Kishtwar	Jammu & Kashmir	905
119	Bikaner	Rajasthan	905
120	Bundi	Rajasthan	905
121	Etah	Uttar Pradesh	905
122	Mumbai Subarban	Maharashtra	905
123	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	906
124	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	906
125	Kota	Rajasthan	906
126	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	906
127	Buldana	Maharashtra	906
128	Faridkot	Punjab	907

129	North	NCT of Delhi	907
130	Narsimhapur	Madhya Pradesh	907
131	Jalor	Rajasthan	907
132	Nagaur	Rajasthan	907
133	Baran	Rajasthan	908
134	Surendranagar	Gujarat	908
135	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	908
136	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	909
137	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	909
138	Rupnagar	Punjab	909
139	Chitrakoot	Uttar Pradesh	909
140	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	909
141	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	910
142	Bathinda	Punjab	910
143	Budaun	Uttar Pradesh	910
144	Kapurthala	Punjab	911
145	Jyotiba Phule Nagar `	Uttar Pradesh	911
146	Hamirpur	Uttar Pradesh	911
147	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	911
148	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	911
149	Rajsamand	Rajasthan	911
150	Sirsa	Haryana	912
151	Banswara	Rajasthan	912
152	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	912
153	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	912
154	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	912

155	Bilaspur	Himachal Pradesh	912
156	Banas Kantha	Gujarat	912
157	Bid	Maharashtra	912
158	Kanpur Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	913
159	Sant Ravidas Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	913
160	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	913
161	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	913
162	Una	Himachal Pradesh	914
163	Farrukhabad	Uttar Pradesh	914
164	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	914
165	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	914
166	Anand	Gujarat	914
167	Shajapur	Madhya Pradesh	915
168	Sangli	Maharashtra	915
169	Hardoi	Uttar Pradesh	916
170	Banda	Uttar Pradesh	916
171	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	917
172	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	917
173	Rajgarh	Madhya Pradesh	917
174	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	918
175	Pali	Rajasthan	918
176	Bharuch	Gujarat	918
177	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	919
178	Kanshiram Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	920
179	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	920
180	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	920

181	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	921
182	Dohad	Gujarat	921
183	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	921
184	Shraswati	Uttar Pradesh	922
185	Nashik	Maharashtra	922
186	Reasi	Jammu & Kashmir	922
187	Barmer	Rajasthan	923
188	Udhampur	Jammu & Kashmir	923
189	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	923
190	Ahmadnagar	Maharashtra	923
191	Solapur	Maharashtra	923
192	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	925
193	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	925
194	Jamnagar	Gujarat	926
195	Mumbai	Maharashtra	926
196	Thane	Maharashtra	926
197	Kannauj	Uttar Pradesh	926
198	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	926
199	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	926
200	Nanded	Maharashtra	926
201	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	927
202	Fatehpur	Uttar Pradesh	927
203	Panch Mahals	Gujarat	927
204	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	927
205	Pune	Maharashtra	928
206	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	928
207	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	928
208	West Nimar	Madhya Pradesh	928

209	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	929
210	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	929
211	Ajmer	Rajasthan	930
212	Kaushambi	Uttar Pradesh	930
213	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	930
214	Kanpur Dehat	Uttar Pradesh	930
215	Latur	Maharashtra	930
216	Chandauli	Uttar Pradesh	931
217	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	931
218	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	932
219	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	932
220	Sonbhadra	Uttar Pradesh	932
221	Ashoknagar	Madhya Pradesh	932
222	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	932
223	Wardha	Maharashtra	932
224	Jalna	Maharashtra	932

### **2.3. Number of districts where CSR among the SCs is below CSR at national level**

There are 176 or 56% of the total 313 districts in these 12 States/UTs which recorded CSR among SCs lower than that of the national average of 919. These are 23 out of 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh; 3 out of 13 districts in Uttarakhand; 29 out of 33 districts in Rajasthan; 35 out of 71 districts in Uttar Pradesh; all the 21 districts in Haryana; 17 out of 26 districts in Gujarat; all the 20 districts in Punjab; 9 out 35 districts in Maharashtra; all the 9 districts in NCT of Delhi; 4 out of 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh; 5 out of 20 districts in Jammu & Kashmir; and 1 district of Chandigarh.<sup>13</sup>

13. Chandigarh is a uni-district and uni-tahsil territory

## **2.4. Number of districts where CSR among the SCs below CSR 900**

There are 104 (33.2%) districts in 12 States/UT where the CSR among SC population recorded below 900. These districts are given below:

- 20 out of 21 districts of Haryana namely Jhajjar (845), Ambala (847), Mahendragarh (861), Kaithal (862), Sonapat (862), Yamunanagar (862), Jind (869), Hisar (870), Bhiwani (877), Faridabad (878), Fatchabad (879); Karnal (880), Palwal (883), Panipat (884), Rohtak (885), Gurgaon (885), Rewari (888), Mewat (891), Kurukshetra (894) and Punchkula (897), all these 20 districts are included under BBBP Scheme;
- 16 out of 20 districts of Punjab namely Gurdaspur (859), Amritsar (875), Patiala (878), Sangrur (882), Tarn Taran (884), Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (885) Ludhiana (887), Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (888); Ferozpur (890), Hoshiarpur (890), Fatehgarh Sahib (891), Jalandhar (891), Mansa (891), Barnala (892), Muktsar (894) and Moga (897), all these district are under the BBBP Scheme;
- 16 out of 71 districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Meerut (837), Ghaziabad (856), Muzaffarnagar (868), Gautam Buddha Nagar (869), Baghpat (872), Bulandshahar (878), Mathura (880), Bijnor (883), Mahamaya Nagar (883), Agra (883), Saharanpur (886), Jhansi (887), Aligarh (891), Etawah (897), Firozabad (898) and Mahoba (899), of which six districts of Mahamaya Nagar, Mathura, Muzaffarnagar, Jhansi, Bulandshahar, and Agra were not included under the BBBP Scheme;
- 13 out of 33 districts of Rajasthan namely Jhunjhunu (866), Karauli (869), Jaipur (872), Sikar (873), Dausa (878), Dhopur (879), Bharatpur (881), Alwar (883), Tonk (893), Sawai Madhopur (893), Sri Ganganagar (897), Churu (897) and Dungarpur (898), of which all except Churu and Dungarpur are included under the BBBP Scheme;

- 10 out of 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh namely Morena (844), Datia (868), Gwalior (869), Bhind (874), Jhabua (879), Tikamgarh (883), Sheopur (884), Shivpuri (893), Sehore (898) and Sidhi (899), of which five districts of Sidhi, Sehore, Shivpuri, Jhabua and Sheopur are not included under BBBP Scheme;
- 11 out of 26 districts of Gujarat namely Gandhinagar (829), Ahmadabad (857), Surat (873), Sabarkantha (875), Vadodara (880), Mahesana (881), Tapi (888), Valsad (888), Navsari (894), Rajkot (894) and Patan (897), of which Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Surat, Mahesana, Rajkot and Patan are included under BBBP Scheme;
- 7 out of 9 districts of NCT of Delhi namely New Delhi (842), East (873), North East (877), South West (881), Central (891), West (893) and South (899) of which except Central district the rest are included under BBBP Scheme;
- 4 out of 22 districts of Jammu & Kashmir namely Samba (803), Jammu (809), Rajouri (841) and Kathua (870), which are all included under BBBP Scheme;
- 3 out of 35 districts of Maharashtra namely Dhule (887), Sindhudurg (895) and Washim (897) but none are included under BBBP Scheme;
- 2 out of 13 districts of Uttarakhand namely Hardwar and Pithoragarh (892), both of which are included under BBBP Scheme;
- 1 out of 12 district of Himachal Pradesh namely Kangra, which is selected under BBBP; and
- 1 district of Chandigarh (887), which is selected under BBBP Scheme..<sup>14</sup>

Out of the 104 districts with SC CSR below 900, 82 districts were covered under the BBBP Scheme while were left out. The 22 districts which were not covered under BBBP are given in the table below:

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14. Chandigarh is a uni-district and uni-tahsil territory

**Table 4: List of 22 districts with CSR of SCs below 900 not covered under the BBBP**

Sl No.	State/UT	District	SC CSR (2011)	Overall district CSR (2011)
1	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	875	903
2	Gujarat	Vadodara	880	897
3	Gujarat	Tapi	888 <sup>1</sup>	953
4	Gujarat	Valsad	888	925
5	Gujarat	Navsari	894	923
6	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	899	914
7	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	898	912
8	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	893	893
9	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	879	943
10	Sheopur	Sheopur	884	897
11	Maharashtra	Dhule	887	898
12	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg	895	922
13	Maharashtra	Washim	897	863
14	NCT of Delhi	Central	891	905
15	Rajasthan	Churu	897	902
16	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	898	922
17	Uttar Pradesh	Mahamaya Nagar	<b>883</b>	865
18	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	<b>880</b>	870
19	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	<b>868</b>	863
20	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	<b>887</b>	866
21	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	<b>878</b>	854
22	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	<b>883</b>	861



## **2.5. Number of districts where CSR among the SCs below respective district CSR**

There are 51 districts which recorded CSR among SC population less than that of the respective district CSR. These include 19 districts in Madhya Pradesh, 7 districts in Rajasthan, 5 districts in Uttar Pradesh, 10 districts in Gujarat, 4 districts in Maharashtra, 3 districts in NCT of Delhi, 2 districts of Jammu & Kashmir, and 1 district of Chandigarh.

These 51 districts are Tikamgarh, Sheopur, Sehore, Sidhi, Umaria, Narsimhapur, Seoni, Dhar, Shajapur, Rajgarh, Burhanpur, Damoh, Mandsaur, Barwani, Shahdol, West Nimar, Dindori, Mandla, Anuppur (all in Madhya Pradesh); Banswara, Baran, Bikaner, Churu, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Udaipur (all in Rajasthan); Saharanpur, Rampur, Meerut, Lalitpur, Shraswati (all in Uttar Pradesh), Gandhinagar, Navsari, Patan, Tapi, Sabarkanthi, Vadodara, Valsad, Bharuch, Dohad, Panch Mahals (all in Gujarat), Dhule, Nandurbar, Sidhudurg (all in Maharashtra); North East, New Delhi, Central (all in NCT of Delhi); Rajouri, Kishtwar (both in Jammu & Kashmir); and Mewat (Haryana).

Of the 51 districts, only six districts namely Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh; Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh; Gandhinagar and Patan in Gujarat; North East district in NCT of Delhi; and Rajouri in Jammu & Kashmir were covered under the BBBP Scheme.

### 3. SITUATION OF CSR AMONG THE SCs IN 12 STATES/UTs HAVING WORST CSR IN INDIA

#### 3.1. Madhya Pradesh

According to 2011 Census, Madhya Pradesh recorded child sex ratio of 915 among Scheduled Castes as against 927 in 2001. This is a decline by 12 points.<sup>15</sup>

There are 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh. In 2001, 32 districts had CSR among SCs below 950. This increased to 41 districts in 2011.<sup>16</sup>

In 2011, 30 districts recorded decline in CSR among SCs over 2001 census. **Sidhi** district recorded the highest decline by 72 points from a healthy 971 in 2001 to 899 in 2011; followed by **Jhabua** by 53 points from 932 in 2001 to 879 in 2011; **Seoni** district by 49 points from 958 in 2001 to 909 in 2011; **Barwani** district fell by 46 points from 975 in 2001 to 929 in 2011; **Rewa** district fell by 44 points from 952 in 2001 to 908 in 2011; **Shajapur** district fell by 35 points from 950 in 2001 to 915 in 2011; **Satna** district by 34 points from 951 in 2001 to 917 in 2011; **Rajgarh** district by 34 points from 951 in 2001 to 917 in 2011; **Tikamgarh** district by 29 points from 912 in 2001 to 883 in 2011; **Sehore** district by 29 points from 927 in 2001 to 898 in 2011; **Umariya** district by 28 points from 934 in 2001 to 906 in 2011; **Dhar** district by 28 points from 939 in 2001 to 911 in 2011; **Shahdol** district by 28 points from 960 in 2001 to 932 in 2011; **Harda** district by 28 points from 909 in 2001 to 937 in 2011; **Narsimhapur** district by 23 points from 930 in 2001 to 930 in 2011; **Ratlam** district by 20 points from 970 in 2001 to 950 in 2011; **Guna** district by 19 points from 932 in 2001 to 913 in 2011; **West Nimar** district by 16 points from 944 in 2001 to 928 in 2011; **Indore** district by 14

15. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_madhya\\_pradesh.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_madhya_pradesh.pdf)

16. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

points from 927 in 2001 to 913 in 2011; **Chhatarpur** district by 14 points from 923 in 2001 to 909 in 2011; **Jabalpur** district by 12 points from 943 in 2001 to 931 in 2011; **Shivpuri** district by 11 points from 904 in 2001 to 893 in 2011; **Panna** district by 11 points from 928 in 2001 to 917 in 2011; **Ujjain** district by 11 points from 958 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; **Mandsaur** district by 10 points from 933 in 2001 to 923 in 2011; **Gwalior** district by 9 points from 878 in 2001 to 869 in 2011; **Balaghat** district by 8 points from 963 in 2001 to 955 in 2011; **Datia** district by 6 points from 874 in 2001 to 868 in 2011; **Sheopur** district by 6 points from 890 in 2001 to 884 in 2011; **Vidisha** district by 2 points from 944 in 2001 to 942 in 2011; and **Dindori** district by 1 point from 947 in 2001 to 946 in 2011.<sup>17</sup>

In 2011, 33 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SC at the national level of 933. While 18 districts registered CSR of SCs below that of the SC at the State level of 915 in 2011.

In 2011, the worst districts which recorded CSR among SC population below that of SCs at the national level of 933 are 1) Morena (844), 2) Datia (868), 3) Gwalior (869), 4) Bhind (874), 5) Jhabua (879), 6) Tikamgarh (912), 7) Sheopur (884), 8) Shivpuri (893), 9) Sehore (898), 10) Sidhi (899), 11) Umaria (906), 12) Narsimhapur (907), 13) Rewa (908), 14) Chhatarpur (909), 15) Seoni (909), 16) Dhar (911), 17) Guna (913), 18) Indore (913), 19) Shajapur (915), 20) Panna (917), 21) Satna (917), 22) Rajgarh (917), 23) Burhanpur (918), 24) Hoshangabad (920), 25) Damoh (920), 26) Mandsaur (923), 27) Sagar (926), 28) Bhopal (926), 29) West Nimar (928), 30) Barwani (929), 31) Jabalpur (931), 32) Ashoknagar (932), and 33) Shahdol (932).

The CSR of SCs in 10 districts dipped below 900 in 2011 as against 5 districts in 2001. These included Morena (844), Datia (868), Gwalior (869), Bhind (874), Jhabua (879), Tikamgarh (883), Sheopur (884), Shivpuri (893), Sehore (898), Sidhi (899). Eight out of these 10 districts recorded further decline

17. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

from 2001. The highest decline by 72 points is recorded by Sidhi district from 971 in 2001 to 899; followed by Jhabua by 53 points from 932 in 2001 to 879 in 2011; Sehore district by 29 points from 927 in 2001 to 899 in 2011; Tikamgarh district by 29 points from 912 in 2001 to 883 in 2011; Shivpuri district by 11 points from 904 in 2001 to 893 in 2011; Gwalior district by 9 points from 878 in 2001 to 869 in 2011; Datia district by 9 points from 874 in 2001 to 868 in 2011; and Sheopur district by 6 points from 890.<sup>18</sup>

There are 21 districts which recorded CSR of SCs below that of their respective overall district CSR. These districts are Tikamgarh by 9 points, Sheopur by 13 points, Sehore by 14 points, Sidhi by 15 points, Umaria by 37 points, Narsimhapur by 4 points, Seoni by 44 points, Dhar by 17 points, Shajapur by 5 points, Rajgarh by 3 points, Burhanpur by 6 points, Damoh by 8 points, Mandsaur by 4 points, Barwani by 19 points, Shahdol by 18 points, West Nimar by 10 points, Dindori by 24 points, Mandla by 19 points, Balaghat by 12 points, Alirajpur by 12 points and Anuppur by 15 points.

**Table 5: District-wise CSR of SCs in Madhya Pradesh during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>19</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal Variation
1	Morena	840	844	+4
2	Datia	874	868	-6
3	Gwalior	878	869	-9
4	Bhind	847	874	+27
5	Jhabua	932	879	-53
6	Tikamgarh	912	883	-29
7	Sheopur	890	884	-6

18. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

19. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

8	Shivpuri	904	893	-11
9	Sehore	927	898	-29
10	Sidhi	971	899	-72
11	Umaria	934	906	-28
12	Narsimhapur	930	907	-23
13	Rewa	952	908	-44
14	Chhatarpur	923	909	-14
15	Seoni	958	909	-49
16	Dhar	939	911	-28
17	Guna	932	913	-19
18	Indore	927	913	-14
19	Shajapur	950	915	-35
20	Panna	928	917	-11
21	Satna	951	917	-34
22	Rajgarh	951	917	-34
23	Burhanpur	-	918	-
24	Hoshangabad	913	920	+7
25	Damoh	917	920	+3
26	Mandsaur	933	923	-10
27	Sagar	923	926	+3
28	Bhopal	924	926	+2
29	Singrauli	-	935	-
30	Barwani	975	929	-46
31	Jabalpur	943	931	-12
32	Ashoknagar	-	932	-
33	Shahdol	960	932	-28
34	Neemuch	929	951	+22

35	Ratlam	970	950	-20
36	Ujjain	958	947	-11
37	Dewas	925	934	+9
38	West Nimar	944	928	-16
39	East Nimar	951	955	+4
40	Vidisha	944	942	-2
41	Raisen	928	935	+7
42	Betul	953	961	+8
43	Harda	909	937	+28
44	Katni	943	958	+15
45	Dindori	947	946	-1
46	Mandla	936	951	+15
47	Chhindwara	957	971	+14
48	Balaghat	963	955	-8
49	Alirajpur	-	959	-
50	Anuppur	-	935	-

### 3.2. Uttarakhand

As per 2011 Census, the CSR among the Scheduled Castes is 927 in Uttarakhand.<sup>20</sup> This is a decline of 7 points from the CSR at 934 for SCs in 2001.<sup>21</sup>

There are 13 districts in Uttarakhand. In 2001, 5 districts recorded CSR among SCs below 950. This has increased to 8 districts in 2011.<sup>22</sup>

20. Demography of Scheduled Castes, <http://censusmp.nic.in/censusmp/Data/PCA%20DATA/007%20-%20Chapter%20-%205%20-%20SC%20.pdf>

21. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_uttaranchal.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_uttaranchal.pdf)

22. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

In 2011, 8 districts recorded decline in CSR over 2001 census. Pithoragarh district recorded the highest decline by 60 points from a healthy 952 in 2001 to 892 in 2011; followed by **Uttarkashi** by 38 points from 992 in 2001 to 954 in 2011; Rudraprayag by 38 points from 976 in 2001 to 938 in 2011; Dehradun district by 31 points from 956 to 925 in 2011; Champawat district by 28 points from 928 in 2001 to 900 in 2011; Chamoli district by 26 points from 966 in 2001 to 940 in 2011; Garhwal district by 11 points from 968 in 2001 to 957 in 2011; and Almora district by 6 points from 966 in 2001 to 960 in 2011.<sup>23</sup>

What is a matter of concern is the fact that 7 districts with healthy CSR of 950 or more in 2001 had shown a declining trend in 2011.<sup>24</sup>

In 2011, 4 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SC at the national level of 933 and State level of 927. These districts are Haridwar (885), Pithoragarh (892), Champawat (900), and Dehradun (925).

The CSR of SCs in 2 districts namely Haridwar (885) and Pithoragarh (892) dipped below 900 in 2011 as against 1 in 2001.<sup>25</sup>

In 2011, the districts which recorded CSR among SC population below that of SCs at the national level of 933 are 1) Haridwar (885), 2) Pithoragarh (892), 3) Champawat (900), and 4) Dehradun (925).

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23. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

24. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

25. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

**Table 6: District-wise CSR of SCs in Uttarakhand during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>26</sup>**

Sl. No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Haridwar	866	885	+19
2	Pithoragarh	952	892	-60
3	Champawat	928	900	-28
4	Dehradun	956	925	-31
5	Uttarkashi	992	954	-38
6	Chamoli	966	940	-26
7	Rudraprayag	976	938	-38
8	Teri Garhwal	951	953	+2
9	Garhwal	968	957	-11
10	Bageshwar	940	940	0
11	Almora	966	960	-6
12	Nainital	948	965	+17
13	Udham Singh Nagar	931	934	+3

### 3.3. Rajasthan

In Rajasthan, the CSR of Scheduled Castes is 899 as per 2011 census,<sup>27</sup> recording a fall of 20 points from the CSR among the SC children of 919 in 2001.<sup>28</sup>

There are 33 districts in Rajasthan. In 2001, 2 districts namely Barmer (955) and Bhilwara (962) recorded CSR above 950 or more. However, all the 33 districts of the State dipped below 950 in 2011.<sup>29</sup>

26. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

27. Demography of Scheduled Castes, <http://censusmp.nic.in/censusmp/Data/PCA%20DATA/007%20-%20Chapter%20-%205%20-%20SC%20.pdf>

28. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_rajasthan.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_rajasthan.pdf)

29. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>



In 2011, 28 districts recorded decline in CSR over 2001. **Dausa** district recorded the highest decline by 50 points from 928 in 2001 to 878 in 2011; followed by **Jaipur** by 42 points from 914 in 2001 to 872 in 2011; **Tonk** district by 41 points from 934 in 2001 to 893 in 2011; **Dungarpur** district by 35 points from 933 in 2001 to 898 in 2011; **Barmer** district by 32 points from 955 in 2001 to 923 in 2011; **Jhunjhunu** by 31 points from 897 in 2001 to 866 in 2011; **Jalor** by 31 points from 938 in 2001 to 907 in 2011; **Pali** by 30 points from 948 in 2001 to 918 in 2011; **Rajsamand** by 30 points from 941 in 2001 to 911 in 2011; **Sawai Madhopur** by 30 points from 923 in 2001 to 893 in 2011; **Churu** by 26 points from 923 in 2001 to 897 in 2011; **Jodhpur** by 26 points from 938 in 2001 to 912 in 2011; **Jhalawar** by 25 points from 937 in 2001 to 912 in 2011; **Sikar** by 25 points from 895 in 2001 to 873 in 2011; **Bundi** by 23 points from 928 in 2001 to 905 in 2011; **Banswara** by 22 points from 934 in 2001 to 912 in 2011; **Kota** by 20 points from 926 in 2001 to 906 in 2011; **Nagaur** by 20 points from 927 in 2001 to 907 in 2011; **Sirohi** by 20 points from 921 in 2001 to 901 in 2011; **Udaipur** by 19 points from 922 in 2001 to 903 in 2011; **Alwar** by 18 points from 901 in 2001 to 883 in 2011; **Baran** by 18 points from 926 in 2001 to 908 in 2011; **Bikaner** by 17 points from 922 in 2001 to 905 in 2011; **Bharatpur** by 16 points from 897 in 2001 to 881 in 2011; **Bhilwara** by 16 points from 962 in 2001 to 946 in 2011; **Karauli** by 13 points from 882 in 2001 to 869 in 2011; **Jaisalmer** by 12 points from 922 in 2001 to 910 in 2011; and **Hanumangarh** by 2 points from 908 in 2001 to 906 in 2011.<sup>30</sup>

In 2011, 32 out of 33 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SC at the national level of 933. Bhilwara (946) is the only district which recorded CSR among SCs above 933. While 13 districts registered CSR of SCs below that of the SC at the State level of 899 as well as below 900 as per 2011 Census. These districts are Jhunjhunu (866), Karauli (869), Jaipur (872), Sikar (873), Dausa (878), Dholpur (879), Bharatpur (881), Alwar (883),

30. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

Sawai Madhopur (893), Tonk (893), Sri Ganganagar (897), Churu (897) and Dungarpur (898).

There are 8 districts which recorded CSR of SCs below that of their respective overall district CSR. These districts are Banswara by 22 points, Baran by 4 points, Bikaner by 3 points, Churu by 5 points, Dungarpur by 24 points, Pratapgarh by 30 points, and Udaipur by 21 points.

**Table 7: District-wise CSR of SCs in Rajasthan during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>31</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal Variance
1	Jhunjhunu	897	866	-31
2	Karauli	882	869	-13
3	Jaipur	914	872	-42
4	Ajmer	929	930	+1
5	Alwar	901	883	-18
6	Banswara	934	912	-22
7	Baran	926	908	-18
8	Barmer	955	923	-32
9	Bharatpur	897	881	-16
10	Bikaner	922	905	-17
11	Bundi	928	905	-23
12	Chittorgarh	920	925	+5
13	Churu	923	897	-26
14	Dausa	928	878	-50
15	Dholpur	875	879	+4

31. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

16	Dungarpur	933	898	-35
17	Hanumangarh	908	906	-2
18	Jaisalmer	922	910	-12
19	Jalor	938	907	-31
20	Jhalawar	937	912	-25
21	Jodhpur	938	912	-26
22	Kota	926	906	-20
23	Nagaur	927	907	-20
24	Pali	948	918	-30
25	Pratapgarh	-	906	-
26	Rajsamand	941	911	-30
27	Sawai Madhopur	923	893	-30
28	Sikar	895	873	-25
29	Sirohi	921	901	-20
30	Sri Ganganagar	894	897	+3
31	Tonk	934	893	-41
32	Udaipur	922	903	-19
33	Bhilwara	962	946	-16

### **3.4. Uttar Pradesh**

Uttar Pradesh recorded a decline of CSR of 14 points among Scheduled Castes from 916 in 2001 to 902 in 2011.<sup>32</sup>

There are 71 districts in Uttar Pradesh. In 2001, 24 districts had healthy CSR of 950 or above among the SC population. However, only five districts

<sup>32</sup> . <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

recorded CSR among SCs of 950 or above in 2011. The CSR among SCs dipped below 950 in 66 districts.<sup>33</sup>

In 2011, 50 out of the 71 districts recorded a decline in CSR among the SCs over 2001. The decline ranged from 2 points to 54 points. Sonbhadra district recorded the highest fall by 54 points from 986 in 2001 to 932 in 2011.<sup>34</sup>

According to 2011 Census, 49 out of 71 districts in Uttar Pradesh recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SCs at the national (933). These districts are Bijnor (883), Baghpat (872), Kannauj (926), Saharanpur (886), Ghaziabad (856), Meerut (837), Mahoba (899), Mahamaya Nagar (883), Mathura (880), Aligarh (891), Muzaffarnagar (868), Firozabad (898), Jhansi (887), Bulandshahar (878), Agra (883), Gautam Buddha Nagar (869), Kaushambi (930), Jalaun (904), Kanpur Nagar (913), Jyotiba Phule Nagar (911), Banda (916), Sonbhadra (932), Etawah (897), Mainpuri (904), Moradabad (921), Badaun (910), Lalitpur (902), Kanshiram Nagar (920), Varanasi (914), Kanpur Dehat (930), Lucknow (932), Chandauli (931), Shraswati (922), Shahjahanpur (930), Hamirpur (911), Etah (905), Rampur (912), Allahabad (900), Farrukhabad (914), Chitrakoot (909), Sant Ravidas Nagar (913), Ballia (914), Fatehpur (927), Auraiya (904), Bareilly (911), Ghazipur (932), Jaunpur (929), Mirzapur (927) and Hardoi (916).<sup>35</sup>

Fifteen districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SCs at the State level (902).

The CSR of SCs dropped below 900 in 16 districts in 2011 against 14 in 2001.<sup>36</sup>

33. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

34. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

35. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

36. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

There are five districts which recorded CSR among SCs lower than its respective overall district CSRs. This included namely Saharanpur (886) against district CSR of 887 (1 point); Rampur (912) against district CSR of 924 (12 points); Shraswati (922) against district over all CSR of 928; Meerut (837) against district CSR of 852 (15 points); and Lalitpur (902) against district CSR of 916 (14 points).

**Table 8: District-wise CSR of SCs in Uttar Pradesh during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>37</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Saharanpur	871	886	+15
2	Muzaffarnagar	879	868	-11
3	Bijnor	921	883	-38
4	Meerut	870	837	-33
5	Baghpat	872	872	0
6	Ghaziabad	863	856	-7
7	Gautam Buddha Nagar	884	869	-15
8	Firozabad	906	898	-8
9	Jhansi	892	887	-5
10	Mahoba	907	899	-8
11	Bulandshahar	884	878	-6
12	Aligarh	905	891	-14
13	Mahamaya Nagar	899	883	-16
14	Mathura	885	880	-5
15	Agra	873	883	+10
16	Etawah	921	897	-24

37. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

17	Chitrakoot	948	909	-39
18	Fatehpur	952	927	-25
19	Kaushambi	965	930	-35
20	Allahabad	929	900	-29
21	Shraswati	934	922	-12
22	Ballia	953	914	-39
23	Jaunpur	936	929	-7
24	Ghazipur	949	932	-17
25	Chandauli	958	931	-27
26	Varanasi	932	914	-18
27	Sant Ravidas Nagar	926	913	-13
28	Mirzapur	944	927	-17
29	Sonbhadra	986	932	-54
30	Etah	905	905	0
31	Kanshiram Nagar	-	920	-
32	Rampur	933	912	-21
33	Moradabad	914	921	+7
34	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	919	911	-8
35	Auraiya	892	904	+12
36	Kanpur Dehat	916	904	-12
37	Kanpur Nagar	904	913	+9
38	Jalaun	895	904	+9
39	Lalitpur	923	902	-21
40	Hamirpur	895	911	+16
41	Banda	902	916	+14
42	Mainpuri	909	904	-5
43	Budaun	902	910	+8
44	Bareilly	910	911	+1

45	Shahjahanpur	921	930	+9
46	Hardoi	922	916	-6
47	Lucknow	934	932	-2
48	Farrukhabad	911	914	+3
49	Kannauj	920	926	+6
50	Pilibhit	960	938	-22
51	Kheri	963	944	-19
52	Sitapur	938	939	+1
53	Unnao	938	940	+2
54	Rae Bareli	961	948	-13
55	Pratapgarh	965	947	-18
56	Barabanki	960	942	-18
57	Faizabad	961	953	-8
58	Ambedkar Nagar	956	950	-6
59	Sultanpur	957	940	-17
60	Bahraich	976	945	-31
61	Balrampur	955	956	+1
62	Gonda	961	941	-20
63	Siddharthnagar	978	944	-34
64	Basti	943	951	+8
65	Sant Kabir Nagar	952	964	+12
66	Maharajganj	961	937	-24
67	Gorakhpur	950	935	-15
68	Kushinagar	961	947	-14
69	Deoria	968	942	-26
70	Azamgarh	950	943	-7
71	Mau	960	937	-23

### 3.5. Gujarat

Gujarat recorded 15 points increase in CSR among SC population from 885 girls to 1000 boys in 2001 to 900 as per 2011 Census. This is still significantly lower than the desirable levels.<sup>38</sup>

There are 26 districts in Gujarat. In 2001, 1 district namely Dohad (979) recorded CSR of SCs above 950 or more. In 2011, two districts namely Junagadh (950) and Porbandar (954) recorded CSR of 950 or more. The Dangs district was not included due to less SC population.<sup>39</sup>

In 2011, 7 districts recorded a decline in CSR among the SCs.<sup>40</sup> The highest decline was recorded by Dohad district by 58 points from healthy 979 in 2001 to 921 in 2011; followed by Navsari by 16 points from 910 in 2001 and 894 in 2011; Rajkot by 16 points from 910 in 2001 to 894 in 2011; Surat by 13 points from 886 in 2001 to 873 in 2011; Amreli by 3 points from 943 in 2001 to 940 in 2011; and Bharuch by 3 points from 921 in 2001 to 918 in 2011.<sup>41</sup>

According to 2011 Census, 20 out of the 26 districts in Gujarat recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SCs at the national level (933). These districts are Ahmedabad (857), Anand (914), Banas Kantha (912), Bharuch (918), Bhavnagar (909), Dohad (921), Gandhinagar (829), Jamnagar (926), Kheda (902), Navsari (894), Patan (897), Rajkot (894), Tapi (888), Sabarkanthi (875), Vadodara (880), Surat (873), Mahesana (881), Panch Mahals (927), Surendranagar (908) and Valsad (888). The difference ranging between 6 points (Panch Mahals) and 104 points (Gandhinagar).

38. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

39. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

40. The Dangs district is not included because of low SC population

41. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>



There are 11 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SCs at the State level (900). These districts are Ahmedabad (857), Gandhinagar (829), Navsari (894), Patan (897), Rajkot (894), Tapi (888), Sabarkanthi (875), Vadodara (880), Surat (873), Mahesana (881), and Valsad (888). The difference ranging between 3 points (Patan) to 71 points (Gandhinagar).

Ten districts recorded CSR among SCs below that their respective overall district CSR. These districts are Gandhinagar (829) against district CSR of 847 (by 18 points), Navsari (894) against district CSR of 923 (by 29 points), Patan (897) against district CSR of 890 (by 7 points), Tapi (888) against district CSR of 953 (by 65 points), Sabarkanthi (875) against district CSR of 903 (by 28 points), Vadodara (880) against district CSR of 897 (by 17 points), Valsad (888) against district CSR of 925 (by 37 points), Bharuch (918) against district CSR of 920 (by 2 points), Dohad (921) against district CSR of 948 (by 27 points), and Panch Mahals (927) against district CSR of 932 ( by 5 points).

**Table 9: District-wise CSR of SCs in Gujarat during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>42</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Ahmadabad	844	857	+13
2	Gandhinagar	801	829	+28
3	Navsari	910	894	-16
4	Patan	842	897	+55
5	Rajkot	910	894	-16
6	Tapi	-	888	-
7	Sabarkantha	861	875	+14
8	Vadodara	870	880	+10

42. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

9	Surat	886	873	-13
10	Mahesana	836	881	+45
11	Valsad	941	888	-53
12	Anand	864	914	+50
13	Banas Kantha	897	912	+15
14	Bharuch	921	918	-3
15	Bhavnagar	889	909	+20
16	Dohad	979	921	-58
17	Jamnagar	924	926	+2
18	Kheda	863	902	+39
19	Panch Mahals	868	927	+59
20	Surendranagar	889	908	+19
21	Kachch	925 <sup>2</sup>	939	+14
22	Porbandar	931	954	+23
23	Junagadh	931	950	+19
24	Amreli	943	940	-3
25	Narmada	922	981	+59
26	The Dangs	-	-	-

**Note:** The Dangs district is excluded due to very low SC population

### **3.6. Maharashtra**

Maharashtra recorded CSR among SCs at 926 as per 2011 census.<sup>43</sup> This is a decline of 10 points from the CSR of 936 among SCs in the State in 2001 Census.<sup>44</sup>

43. Demography of Scheduled Castes, <http://censusmp.nic.in/censusmp/Data/PCA%20DATA/007%20-%20Chapter%20-%205%20-%20SC%20.pdf>

44. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_maha.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_maha.pdf)

In 2001, 29 out of 35 districts recorded CSR among SCs below 950. It increased to 31 districts in 2011.<sup>45</sup>

In 2011, the CSR among SCs declined in 26 out of 35 districts. The Sindhudurg district recorded the highest fall of 90 points from healthy 985 in 2001 to 895 in 2011; followed by Bid by 44 points from 956 in 2001 to 912 in 2011; Washim by 38 points from 935 in 2001 to 897 in 2011; Dhule by 30 points from 917 in 2001 to 887 in 2011; Mumbai Suburban by 30 points from 935 in 2001 to 905 in 2011; Aurangabad by 28 points from 930 in 2001 to 902 in 2011; Raigarh by 27 points from 966 in 2001 to 939 in 2011; Nandurbar by 23 points from 942 in 2001 to 919 in 2011; Buldana by 19 points from 925 in 2001 to 906 in 2011; Jalgaon by 17 points from 921 in 2001 and 904 in 2011; Yavatmal by 17 points from 950 in 2001 and 933 in 2011; Nanded by 16 points from 942 in 2001 and 926 in 2011; Nashik by 14 points from 936 in 2001 to 922 in 2011; Mumbai by 11 points from 937 in 2001 to 926 in 2011; Pune by 11 points from 939 in 2001 and 928 in 2011; Sangli by 9 points from 924 in 2001 and 915 in 2011; Ahmadnagar by 7 points from 930 in 2001 and 923 in 2011; Kolhapur by 6 points from 927 in 2001 to 921 in 2011; Nagpur by 6 points from 945 in 2001 and 939 in 2011; Akola by 3 points from 945 in 2001 and 942 in 2011; Parbhani by 2 points from 941 in 2001 and 939 in 2011; Solapur by 1 point from 924 in 2001 and 923 in 2011; Thane by 1 point from 925 in 2001 and 926 in 2011; Wardha by 1 point from 933 in 2001 and 932 in 2011; and Hingoli by 1 point from 939 in 2001 to 938 in 2011.<sup>46</sup>

As per 2011 Census, 20 out of the 35 districts in Maharashtra recorded CSR among the SCs below that of the SCs at the national level (933). These districts are Ahmadnagar (923), Aurangabad (902), Bid (912), Buldana (906), Dhule (887), Jalgaon (904), Kolhapur (921), Latur (930), Mumbai (926), Mumbai

45. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

46. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

Subarban (905), Nanded (926), Nandurbar (919), Nashik (922), Pune (928), Sangli (915), Sindhudurg (895), Solapur (923), Thane (926), Wardha (932) and Washim (897).

Eleven districts recorded CSR of SCs below that of SCs at the State level (926). These districts are Ahmadnagar (923), Solapur (923), Aurangabad (902), Bid (912), Buldana (906), Dhule (887), Jalgaon (904), Mumbai Subarban (905), Sangli (915), Sindhudurg (895), and Washim (897).

As per 2011 Census, only 3 districts recorded CSR among the SCs below 900. These districts are Dhule (887), Sindhudurg (895), and Washim (897).

However, four districts recorded CSR among SCs below the CSR of their respective districts. These included the Dhule district (887) recording a decline of 11 points from district CSR of 898; Mumbai Subarban, recorded CSR of 905, 8 points less than the district average CSR of 913; Nandurbar district (919) recording 25 points below district CSR of 944; and Sidhudurg district (895) recording 27 points below the district CSR of 922.

**Table 10: District-wise CSR of SCs in Maharashtra during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>47</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Dhule	917	887	-30
2	Sindhudurg	985	895	-90
3	Washim	935	897	-38
4	Ahmadnagar	930	923	-7
5	Aurangabad	930	902	-28

47. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

6	Bid	956	912	-44
7	Buldana	925	906	-19
8	Jalgaon	921	904	-17
9	Kolhapur	927	921	-6
10	Latur	949	930	-19
11	Mumbai	937	926	-11
12	Mumbai Subarban	935	905	-30
13	Nanded	942	926	-16
14	Nandurbar	942 <sup>3</sup>	919	-23
15	Nashik	936	922	-14
16	Pune	939	928	-11
17	Sangli	924	915	-9
18	Solapur	924	923	-1
19	Thane	925	926	-1
20	Wardha	933	932	-1
21	Akola	945	942	-3
22	Amravati	939	939	0
23	Nagpur	945	939	-6
24	Bhandara	956	968	+12
25	Gondiya	936	978	+42
26	Gadchiroli	963	966	+3
27	Chandrapur	948	952	+4
28	Yavatmal	950	933	-17

29	Hingoli	939	938	-1
30	Parbhani	941	939	-2
31	Jalna	926	932	+6
32	Raigarh	966	939	-27
33	Osmanabad	923	934	+11
34	Satara	904	945	+41
35	Ratnagiri	875	941	+66

### **3.7. Haryana**

Haryana recorded Child Sex Ratio among Scheduled Castes of 876 girls per 1000 boys as per 2011 Census. This is an improvement of 11 points from 865 in 2001. There is also an improvement at the district level, with 14 districts recorded CSR among SCs in 2011 over 2001.

However, the situation remained critical as all the 21 districts recorded low CSR among SCs as per 2011. Out of the 21 districts only one district namely Sirsa (912) recorded CSR of SCs above 900.

All the 21 districts recorded CSR among the SCs below that of the SCs at the national level (933). The variance between 21 points (Sirsa) and 88 points (Jhajjar).

While 7 districts recorded CSR among SCs even below that of the SCs at the State level (876). These districts are Jhajjar (845), Ambala (847), Mahendragarh (861), Sonapat (962), Kaithal (962), Yamunanagar (962), Jind (869), and Hisar (870).

Shockingly, the CSR of SCs in Mewat district is below the overall district CSR of 906. This is the only district in Haryana which registered overall CSR above 900.

**Table 11: District-wise CSR of SCs in Haryana during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>48</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Ambala	844	847	+30
2	Fatehabad	885	879	-6
3	Jhajjar	869	845	-24
4	Karnal	861	880	+19
5	Mewat	-	891	-
6	Panipat	855	884	+29
7	Bhiwani	871	877	+6
8	Gurgaon	861	885	+24
9	Jind	870	869	-1
10	Kurukshetra	851	894	+43
11	Palwal	-	883	-
12	Rewari	863	888	+25
13	Sonipat	848	862	+14
14	Faridabad	884	878	-6
15	Hisar	864	870	+6
16	Kaithal	843	862	+19
17	Mahendragarh	868	861	-7
18	Punchkula	884 <sup>4</sup>	897	+13
19	Rohtak	873	885	+12
20	Yamunanagar	859	862	+3
21	Sirsa	880	912	+32

48. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

### 3.8. Himachal Pradesh

As per 2011 Census, Himachal Pradesh recorded child sex ratio among Scheduled Castes of 933. There is a decrease of 3 points from 936 recorded in 2001 Census.<sup>49</sup>

There are 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. The district of Lahul & Spiti is not included in this report due to minimal SC population in the district.

In 2001, 5 districts recorded CSR among SCs below 950. This has increased to 7 districts in 2011.<sup>50</sup>

In 2011, 5 districts recorded decline in CSR over 2001. **Shimla** district recorded the highest decline by 39 points from a healthy 966 in 2001 to 927 in 2011; followed by **Sirmaur** by 35 points from 982 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; **Solan** district by 15 points from 917 in 2001 to 902 in 2011; and **Mandi** district by 12 points from 962 in 2001 to 950 in 2011.<sup>51</sup>

In 2011, 6 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of the SC at the national level of 933 and State level of also 933. These districts are Kangra (897), Solon (902), Bilaspur (912), Una (914), Hamirpur (928), and Shimla (927).

The CSR of SCs in 1 district namely Kangra (897) although recorded improvement of 15 points over 2001 (882) continued to be below 900. In 2001, 2 districts namely Kangra and Hamirpur (882).<sup>52</sup>

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49. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_himachal.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_himachal.pdf)

50. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

51. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

52. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>



**Table 12: District-wise CSR of SCs in Himachal Pradesh during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>53</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Kangra	882	897	+15
2	Bilaspur	910	912	+2
3	Hamirpur	882	928	+46
4	Shimla	966	927	-39
5	Solan	917	902	-15
6	Una	907	914	+7
7	Chamba	975 <sup>5</sup>	983	+8
8	Kullu	965	983	+18
9	Lahul & Spiti	1142	1033	-109
10	Mandi	962	950	-12
11	Sirmaur	982	947	-35
12	Kinnaur	955	966	+11

### 3.9. Punjab

The child sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes in Punjab is 888 as per 2011 Census.<sup>54</sup> The CSR recorded among the SCs in the State was 861 in 2001.<sup>55</sup> This is an improvement of 27 points. There is also an improvement at the district level, with 16 out of 20 districts recording improvement of CSR among SCs in 2011 over 2001.

However, the CSR among the SCs both at the State and district levels is still far below the desired levels. The CSR is even lower than that of SC at the national level.

53. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

54. [http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0315\\_PART\\_B\\_DCHB\\_AMRITSAR.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0315_PART_B_DCHB_AMRITSAR.pdf)

55. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_punjab.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_punjab.pdf)

Out of the 20 districts, Gurdaspur recorded the worst CSR among the SCs with 859; followed by Amritsar (875); Patiala (878); Sangrur (882); Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (885); Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar (888); Barnala (892); Bathinda (910); Faridkot (907); Fatehgarh Sahib (891); Firozpur (890); Hoshiarpur (890); Jalandhar (891); Kapurtala (911); Ludhiana (887); Mansa (891); Moga (897); Muktsar (894); Rupnagar (909); and Tarn Taran (884).

Shockingly, 7 out of the 20 districts recorded CSR among SCs even below that of the SCs at the State level (888). These districts are Gurdaspur (859), Amritsar (875), Patiala (878), Sangrur (882), Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar (885), Ludhiana (887) and Tarn Taran (884).

**Table 13: District-wise CSR of SCs in Punjab during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>56</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Amritsar	864	875	+11
2	Barnala	-	892	-
3	Fatehgarh Sahib	823	891	+68
4	Firozpur	893	890	-3
5	Gurdaspur	851	859	+8
6	Hoshiarpur	863	890	+27
7	Jalandhar	848	891	+43
8	Ludhiana	863	887	+24
9	Mansa	872	891	+19
10	Moga	878	897	+19
11	Muktsar	891	894	+3

56. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

12	Patiala	846	878	+32
13	Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	-	885	-
14	Sangrur	856	882	+26
15	Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	825	888	+63
16	Tarn Taran	-	884	-
17	Bathinda	867	910	+43
18	Faridkot	887	907	+20
19	Kapurthala	832	911	+79
20	Rupnagar	844	909	+65

### **3.10. NCT of Delhi**

The CSR of Scheduled Castes in NCT of Delhi is 891 as per 2011. This is a decline of 10 points from 901 recorded among the SCs in 2001 Census.<sup>57</sup>

There are nine districts in NCT of Delhi. All the districts recorded CSR among the SCs far below the desired levels in both 2001 and 2011. None of district is even close to that of SC average at national level of 933. Shockingly, 4 districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of SCs at the State level (891). These districts are New Delhi (842); East (873); North East (877); and South West (881).

In 2011, 8 of the 9 district recorded decline in CSR among SC population over 2001. Among them, New Delhi district recorded the highest decline of 99 points from 941 in 2001 to 842 in 2011; followed by East district by 33 points from 906 in 2001 to 873 in 2011; North district by 25 points from 932 in 2001 to 907 in 2011; West district by 14 points from 907 in 2001 to 893 in 2011; South West district by 9 points from 890 in 2001 to 881 in 2011; North East district by 5 points from 882 in 2001 to 877 in 2011; and Central district by 5 points from 896 in 2001 to 891 in 2011; and South

57. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_delhi.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_delhi.pdf)

district by 5 points from 904 in 2001 to 899 in 2011. The North West district also did not witness improvement, but remained at 901.<sup>58</sup>

Three districts recorded CSR among SCs below that of their respective overall district CSR. These three districts are North East (877) against district CSR of 880 (by 3 points), New Delhi (842) against district CSR of 894 (by 52 points), and Central (891) against district CSR of 905 (by 14 points).

**Table 14: District-wise CSR of SCs in Delhi during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>59</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	North East	882 <sup>6</sup>	877	-5
2	East	906	873	-33
3	New Delhi	941	842	-99
4	Central	896	891	-5
5	West	907	893	-14
6	South West	890	881	-9
7	South	904	899	-5
8	North West	901	901	0
9	North	932	907	-25

### 3.11. Jammu & Kashmir

According to 2011 Census, the Child Sex Ratio of Jammu and Kashmir among the Scheduled Castes is 861. The CSR among SCs was recorded 899 in 2001, thereby recording a decline of 38 points.<sup>60</sup>

58. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

59. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

60. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_jk.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_jk.pdf)

In Jammu & Kashmir, 14 out of 22 districts have no or minimal SC population. The SC population is mostly concentrated in eight districts namely Rajouri, Kathua, Jammu, Samba, Kishtwar, Udhampur, Reasi and Doda districts.

Except Doda district (973), the remaining seven districts recorded CSR among SCs below the desired levels in 2011. Even Doda district recorded a fall of 31 points from healthy CSR of 1004 in 2001.<sup>61</sup>

In 2011, Rajouri district recorded the highest fall of 57 points in 2001 from 898 in 2011 to 841 in 2011; followed by Jammu by 54 points from 863 in 2001 to 809 in 2011; Doda by 31 points from 1004 in 2001 to 973 in 2011; Kathua by 29 points from 899 in 2001 to 870 in 2011; and Udhampur by 15 points from 938 in 2001 to 923 in 2011. Three districts namely Samba, Kishtwar and Reasi were created after the 2001 Census. However, of these three districts, Samba recorded the worst CSR of 803 in 2011. While Kishtwar recorded 905 and Reasi recorded 922.<sup>62</sup>

As per Census 2011, Samba recorded the worst CSR among the SCs with 803; followed by Jammu (809); Rajouri (841); Kathua (870); Kishtwar (905); Udhampur (923); and Reasi (922).

There are three districts which recorded CSR among the SCs below that of SCs at State level of 861. These districts are Rajouri (841) by 20 points; Jammu (809) by 52 points; and Samba (803) by 58 points.

While two districts recorded CSR among SCs below their respect overall district CSR. The two districts are Rajouri (841) against district CSR of 865 (by 24 points) and Kishtwar (905) against district CSR of 924 (by 19 points).

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61. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

62. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

**Table 15: District-wise CSR of SCs in Jammu and Kashmir during 2001 and 2011 and the decadal variation<sup>63</sup>**

Sl No.	District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
1	Rajouri	898	841	-57
2	Kathua	899	870	-29
3	Jammu	863	809	-54
4	Samba	-	803	-
5	Kishtwar	-	905	-
6	Udhampur	938	923	-15
7	Reasi	-	922	-
8	Doda	1004 <sup>7</sup>	973	-31

### 3.12. Chandigarh

Chandigarh is a uni-district and uni-tahsil territory.

As per 2011 Census, Chandigarh recorded child sex ratio of 887 girls per 1000 boys under the age of 0-6 years among Scheduled Caste population. The CSR of the SCs was also recorded 887 in 2001. Therefore, there is no improvement in the CSR of SC children in Chandigarh in the last decade.<sup>64</sup> The overall CSR of Chandigarh is 880 as per 2011 Census.<sup>65</sup>

The CSR among SCs in Chandigarh is far below the national level CSR of the SCs of 933, a big difference of 46 points.

63. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

64. [http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables\\_Published/SCST/dh\\_sc\\_chandigarh.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/Tables_Published/SCST/dh_sc_chandigarh.pdf)

65. See District Census Handbooks (DCH), 2001 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/DigitalLibrary/browseyearwise.aspx> & DCHs, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

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## 4. BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO

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### 4.1. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme

The *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* (BBBP) programme was launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development with the aim to improve CSR across the country with the focused intervention and Multi-Sectoral Action in 100 gender critical districts including tribal areas. The total project cost of the programme for 2 years and 6 months is Rs. 199.99 crore with 100% Central Assistance.<sup>66</sup>

The objectives of the BBBP initiative are (i) prevention of gender biased sex selective elimination; (ii) ensuring survival & protection of the girl child and (iii) ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

#### i. Identification of districts

The Government of India selected 100 selected gender critical districts covering all States and UTs during the first phase. The criteria for selection/identification of these 100 districts under the *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* programme are as under:<sup>67</sup>

- 87 Districts have been selected from 23 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio below the National average of 919
- 8 Districts have been selected from 8 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 919 but showing declining trend
- 5 Districts have been selected from 5 States/UTs having Child Sex Ratio above National average of 919 and showing improving trend so that other parts of country can learn from them.

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66. Decline in Child Sex Ratio in Tribal population, PIB, 23 July 2015, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=123605>

67. See <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=112671>

## **ii. Special components**

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao initiative has two major components namely i) Mass Communication Campaign and ii) Multi-sectoral action in 161 selected districts with adverse CSR, covering all States and UTs.

### **(i) Mass Communication Campaign on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**

The campaign aims at ensuring girls are born, nurtured and educated without discrimination to become empowered citizens of this country. The Campaign interlinks National, State and District level interventions with community level action in 100 districts, bringing together different stakeholders for accelerated impact.

### **(ii) Multi-Sectoral interventions in 100 Gender Critical Districts covering all States/UT in the first phase**

Coordinated and convergent efforts are undertaken in close coordination with MoHFW and MoHRD to ensure survival, protection and education of the girl child. The District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) lead and coordinate actions of all departments for implementation of BBBP at the District level. Multi-sectoral interventions include:

- i) Ministry of WCD: Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization & sensitization; Involvement of gender champions; Reward & recognition of institutions & frontline workers.
- ii) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare: Monitor implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994; Increased institutional deliveries; Registration of births; Strengthening PNDT Cells; Setting up Monitoring Committees.
- iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: Universal enrolment of girls; Decreased drop-out rate; Girl Child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of Functional Toilets for girls.



## **ii. Implementation of BBBP in 12 States/UTs with SC population with low CSR**

Presently, the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is implemented in 161 districts across the country. These include 130 districts with low CSR among SC population in these 12 States/UTs.

### ***Haryana***

There are 21 districts in Haryana. Of these, 20 districts except the district of Mewat were included under the BBBP Scheme. Initially, 12 districts namely Mahendragarh, Jhajjar, Rewari, Sonipat, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Rohtak, Karnal, Yamunanagar, Kaithal, Bhiwani and Panipat were selected among the 100 critically districts in India.<sup>68</sup> On 5 January 2016, another eight districts namely Gurgaon, Jind, Faridabad, Hisar, Fatehabad, Sirsa, Panchkula and Palwal were selected for implementation of BBBP Scheme.<sup>69</sup>

On 6 January 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 2,23,00,000 to State Government of Haryana for the period 1 January 2015 to 31 March 2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in the 12 selected districts of Mahendragarh, Jhajjar, Rewari, Sonipat, Yamunanagar, Ambala, Panipat, Kurukshetra, Kaithal, Rohtak, Karnal, and Bhiwani. The activities to be carried out included inter-sectoral consultation/ meetings and meeting of State Task Force, training and capacity building sensitization programme, innovation and awareness generation activities, monitoring and evaluation at State/District level and sectoral activities of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.<sup>70</sup>

However, the State Government could spend only Rs. 36.89 lakh. The remaining unspent amount of Rs. 196.11 lakh was revalidated by the MWCD on 30 September 2016.<sup>71</sup>

68. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

69. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

70. Sanction Order No.F.No. 5-5/2014-WW, 06.01.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Haryana.pdf>

71. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12018/1/2015-BBBP, 17.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/haryana>.

On 17 November 2015, MWCD released Rs. 1,63,46,890/- to the State Government of Haryana as 1<sup>st</sup> installment for the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of BBBP Scheme in the 12 selected districts.<sup>72</sup>

### **Himachal Pradesh**

There are 12 districts in Himachal Pradesh. Initially, Una district was selected for implementation of the BBBP Scheme.<sup>73</sup> On 5 January 2016, two more districts namely Kangra and Hamirpur were covered under BBBP.<sup>74</sup>

On 9 February 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 36,34,000 to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for the period 1 February 2015 to 31 March 2015 during the financial year 2014-2015 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in the Una district.<sup>75</sup>

On 29 September 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 8,45,750 as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in Una district. As the State Government could not utilize the amount of Rs. 36,34,00 released during 2014-15, the same was revalidated by the MWCD vide letter no. 4-16(1)2/2014-WW dated 2.7.2015 for carrying out activities under the BBBP during FY 2015-2016.<sup>76</sup>

There is no information on fund release to the newly selected districts of Kangra and Hamirpur districts.

### **Jammu & Kashmir**

There are 22 districts in Jammu & Kashmir. Five districts namely Jammu, Pulwama, Kathua, Badgam and Anantnag were selected under the BBBP

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72. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12018/1/2015-BBBP, 17.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/haryana.pdf>

73. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

74. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

75. Sanction Order No. F.No. 4-16(1)2014-WW, 09.02.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Himachal.pdf>

76. Sanction Order No. F.No.12019/1/2015-BBBP dated 29.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/hp.pdf>

Scheme initially. On 5 January 2016, 10 more districts namely Samba, Baramula, Ganderbal, Rajouri, Srinagar, Shupiyan, Kupwara, Kulgam, Udhampur, Bandipore.<sup>77</sup>

On 18 March 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 28,95,000 to State Government of Jammu & Kashmir for the period from 01.03.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in two selected districts of Pulwama and Budgam.<sup>78</sup>

During financial year 2015-16, the MWCD released Rs. 1,45,31,750 as first installment (for six months) for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in the selected district.<sup>79</sup>

There is no information on fund release to the 10 newly selected districts.

### ***Madhya Pradesh***

There are 50 districts in Madhya Pradesh. Initially, four districts, Morena, Gwalior, Bhind and Datia were covered under the BBBP Scheme.<sup>80</sup> On 5 January 2016, two more districts namely Rewa and Tikamgarh were selected for implementation of the BBBP Scheme.<sup>81</sup>

On 9 February 2015, MWCD released Rs. 1,01,35,000 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for the period from 01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in selected districts of Morena, Bhind, Gwalior and Datia.<sup>82</sup>

On 30 September 2015, MWCD released Rs. 33,19,100 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during financial year 2015-

77. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

78. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(15)/2014-WW dated 18.03.2015, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/JammuKashmir.pdf>

79. See <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/6/AU1032.pdf>

80. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

81. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

82. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(5)/2014-WW, 09.02.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/MadhyaPradesh.pdf>

16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in the four selected districts.<sup>83</sup>

There is no information on fund release to the two newly selected districts of Rewa and Tikamgarh.

### **Maharashtra**

Initially, 10 districts of Maharashtra namely Bid, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Aurangabad, Washim, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Sangli and Jalna were included under the BBBP Scheme.<sup>84</sup> Six more districts, Hingoli, Solapur, Pune, Parbhani, Nashik and Latur were selected on 5 January 2016.<sup>85</sup>

On 2 March 2015, MWCD released Rs. 1,58,73,000 to the State Government of Maharashtra for the period 01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in seven selected districts of Bid, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Osmanabad.<sup>86</sup> However, on 2.7.2015, the MWCD revalidated the said amount which remained unutilized.<sup>87</sup>

On 10 November 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 1,60,78,260 to the State Government of Maharashtra as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of BBBP scheme in all the 10 selected districts of Bid, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Aurangabad, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Washim, Jalna and Sangli.<sup>88</sup>

There is no information on fund release to the newly included six districts, Hingoli, Solapur, Pune, Parbhani, Nashik and Latur.

83. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12024/1/2015-BBBP, 30.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/mp.pdf>

84. [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

85. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

86. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(9)/2014-WW, 02.03.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Maharashtra.pdf>

87. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>

88. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>

**Punjab**

All the 20 districts as per 2011 Census were selected for implementation of the BBBP Scheme. Initially, 11 districts namely Tarn Taran, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Muktsar, Mansa, Patiala, Sangrur, Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar, Fatehgarh Sahib, Barnala and Ferozpur were selected under BBBP Scheme.<sup>89</sup> The remaining nine districts, Faridkot, Bathinda, Ludhiana, Moga, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar were selected on 5 January 2016.<sup>90</sup>

On 11 February 2015, MWCD released Rs. 2,50,97,000 to the State Government of Punjab for the period from 01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in 11 selected districts.<sup>91</sup> On 13 October 2015, MWCD released Rs. 1,18,87,750 as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in the 11 selected districts.<sup>92</sup>

On 25 June 2015, MWCD revalidated an amount of Rs. 250.97 lakh released in 2014-15 due to non-utilisation of the funds.<sup>93</sup>

On 6 July 2016, the MWCD revalidated an amount of Rs. 385.269 lakh sanctioned for implementation of the BBBP scheme in 11 selected districts during financial year 2015-16 for utilisation during financial year 2016-17.<sup>94</sup>

There is no information on fund release to the newly included nine districts of Faridkot, Bathinda, Ludhiana, Moga, Rupnagar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Jalandhar and Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar.

89. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

90. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

91. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(6)/2014-WW, 11.02.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Punjab.pdf>

92. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12031/01/2015-BBBP, 13.10.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/punjab.pdf>

93. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12031/01/2015-BBBP, 13.10.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/punjab.pdf>

94. Revalidation Letter No. F.No. 12031/1/2015-BBBP, 06.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/PunjabRevalidation.pdf>

**Rajasthan**

Initially, 10 out of 33 districts namely Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Karauli, Ganganagar, Dhoulpur, Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar, Bharatpur and SawaiMadhopur were selected under BBBP Scheme.<sup>95</sup> The total districts increased to 14 after four districts of Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur and Tonk were included under BBBP Scheme on 5 January 2016.<sup>96</sup>

On 2 March 2015, the MWCD released an amount of Rs. 1,15,43,000 to the State Government of Rajasthan for the period from 01.03.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in 10 selected districts.<sup>97</sup>

On 30 September 2015, the MWCD released an amount of Rs. 1,80,54,150 to the State Government as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in the selected districts of Jhunjhunun, Sikar, Karauli, Ganganagar, Dhoulpur, Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur.<sup>98</sup>

The MWCD revalidated Rs. 155.40 lakh vide letter dated 20.06.2016 sanctioned to the State Government of Rajasthan for one-time amount of Rs. 11.1 lakh to 14 districts under BBBP scheme to be used in financial year 2016-17. The amount was allocated to the State Government for carrying out activities such as award to recognize institutions/individuals, Local Champions for outstanding work on the issue, Digital Guddi-Gudda Board, Mobile Exhibition van, or any other activities during financial year 2015-16.<sup>99</sup>

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95. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

96. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

97. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(13)/2014-WW, 02.03.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Rajasthan.pdf>

98. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12032/1/2015-BBBP, 30.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/rajasthan.pdf>

99. Revalidation Letter No. F.No.12032/1/2015-BBBP, 20.06.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

On 28 July 2016, the MWCD revalidated budget amount of Rs. 21,67,000 which remained unspent for implementation of BBBP in Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, and Tonk districts of Rajasthan. The amount was released during financial year 2015-16 vide letter No. 22/9/2015-BBBP dated 29.03.2016.<sup>100</sup>

On 17 August 2016, the MWCD revalidated the budget amount of Rs. 212.8153 lakh which remained unspent to be utilized during financial year 2016-17 for implementation of the BBBP scheme. This amount was unspent out of Rs. 295.9715 lakh released to the State Government of Rajasthan for financial year 2015-16 for implementation of BBBP scheme in the 10 selected districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Karauli, Sri Ganganagar, Dholpur, Jaipur, Dausa, Alwar, Bharatpur and Sawai Madhopur vide letter No. 12032/12015-BBBP dated 30.09.2015.<sup>101</sup>

### **Uttarakhand**

Initially, 2 out of 13 districts namely Pithoragarh and Champawat were selected under BBBP Scheme.<sup>102</sup> The number of districts under BBBP increased to five after inclusion of Hardwar, Dehradun and Chamoli districts on 5 January 2016.<sup>103</sup>

On 26 February 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 21,15,000 for the period 01.02.2015 to 31.03.2015 during the financial year 2014-15 for implementation of BBBP scheme in two selected districts of Pithoragarh and Champawat.<sup>104</sup>

On 10 August 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 56,15,250 as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of BBBP scheme in Pithoragarh and Champawat districts.<sup>105</sup>

100. Revalidation Letter No. File No. 12045/1/2015-BBBP, 28.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

101. Revalidation Letter No. 12032/1/2015-BBBP, 17.08.2016, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

102. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

103. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

104. Sanction Letter No. 4-16/(1)2014-WW, 26.02.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Uttarakhand.pdf>

105. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(10)/2014-WW, 10.08.2015

The MWCD also revalidated Rs. 21,15,000 which was released during financial year 2014-15 as the same could not be utilized.<sup>106</sup>

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Initially, 10 districts, Baghpat, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Muzaffarnagar, Mahamaya Nagar, Jhansi and Mathura were selected under BBBP Scheme.<sup>107</sup> The number of districts increased to 21 under BBBP with the inclusion 11 more districts namely Etawah, Aligarh, Etah, Firozabad, Jalaun, Bijnor, Mainpuri, Hamirpur, Saharanpur, Farrukhabad and Mahoba on 5 January 2016.<sup>108</sup>

On 3 March 2015, the MWCD released an amount of Rs. 21,62,000 to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the period from 01.03.2015 to 31.03.2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in two districts of Gautam Budh Nagar and Agra.<sup>109</sup>

On 17 November 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 1,37,04,470 as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of BBBP in 17 selected districts of Baghpat, Gautam Budh Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Muzaffarnagar, Mahamaya Nagar, Jhansi, Mathura, Lucknow, Bareilly, Kannauj, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Kanpur Nagar.<sup>110</sup>

However, on 15 June 2015, the MWCD had to revalidate an amount of Rs. 187.98 lakh released during financial year 2014-15 due to non-utilisation.<sup>111</sup>

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106. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(10)/2014-WW, 10.08.2015

107. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

108. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

109. Sanction Order No. F.No. 4-16(8)/2014-WW, 03.03.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/UttarPradesh.pdf>

110. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12036/01/2015-BBBP, 17.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/up.pdf>

111. Revalidation Letter No. 4-16(8)/2014-WW, 15.06.2015 available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/up.pdf>



**Chandigarh**

The UT of Chandigarh was included under BBBP Scheme from the beginning.<sup>112</sup>

On 16 November 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 32,50,500 to Government of Chandigarh as 1<sup>st</sup> installment for implementation of the BBBP scheme in Chandigarh district during financial year 2015-16.<sup>113</sup>

However, the Administration of Chandigarh could not utilize Rs. 4,71,500 and the same had been revalidated by the MWCD on 29 July 2016 for utilization during financial year 2016-17.<sup>114</sup>

**Gujarat**

Initially, five districts of Surat, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad and Rajkot were included under BBBP Scheme.<sup>115</sup> The number of districts under BBBP increased to nine districts with the inclusion another four districts, Anand, Amreli, Patan and Bhavnagar on 5 January 2016.<sup>116</sup>

On 29 September 2015, the MWCD released an amount of Rs. 77,13,750 as 1<sup>st</sup> installment during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in two districts of Surat and Rajkot.<sup>117</sup>

On 20 June 2016, the MWCD revalidated an amount of Rs. 317.89250 lakh sanctioned for implementation of BBBP scheme in nine districts Surat, Mahesana, Gandhinagar, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, (old districts), and Anand, Amreli, Patan, Bhavnagar, (new districts) of Gujarat for utilization during financial year 2016-17.<sup>118</sup>

112. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

113. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12040/1/2015-BBBP, 16.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/chandigarh.pdf>

114. Revalidation Letter No. 12040/1/2015-BBBP, 29.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/ChandigarhRevalidation.pdf>

115. See [http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines\\_BBBP.pdf%20\(1\).pdf](http://www.wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/02.12.2014%20Final-Guidelines_BBBP.pdf%20(1).pdf)

116. See <http://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/Expansion%20BBBP%20for%20website.pdf>

117. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12017/1/2015-BBBP, 29.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/gujrat.pdf>

118. Revalidation Letter No. F. No. 12017/1/2015-BBBP, 20.06.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation->

### **i. Status of implementation of the BBBP in the selected districts with SC population**

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched on 22 January 2015. The BBBP Scheme has been in operation for two years so far. On 19 April 2016, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Union Minister of Women and Child Development stated that the BBBP Scheme had proved very successful as there was an increasing trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) visible in 49% of the BBBP districts in the first year of the scheme.<sup>119</sup>

However, the implementation is still at nascent stage due to the following reasons:

#### **i. Non-reporting/lack of information on implementation of the PC&PNDT Act**

On 22 December 2014, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued Guidelines for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in the selected districts.<sup>120</sup> The Guidelines cover key components of the Scheme and laid down monitoring and reporting formats to be used at different levels.

As per the BBBP guidelines, it is important to documents all activities conducted at the district level and the reports have to be submitted within the prescribed time to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.<sup>121</sup>

One of the key components of BBBP is the effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act at the national, state and district level. Among others, the specified activities which are required to be undertaken for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act include as follows:

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Letters/GujaratRevalidation.pdf

119. See <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=138989>

120. See <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Implementationguideline.pdf>

121. See [http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/JS\\_district\\_collector\\_letter.pdf](http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/JS_district_collector_letter.pdf)

- i) Strengthening of the state PNDT cell with technical human resource;
- ii) Mapping of all available ultra-sonography machines (individual machines not the clinics), in the districts and update of this data after every 03 month;
- iii) Update information (including the most crucial interventions required in each case) of all the on-going PNDT court cases by District Legal Consultant;
- iv) Set up Special Task Forces under DM/SP, to review the implementation every month and submit report to State Authority & PNDT Division, GOI;
- v) Follow-up with district Judge on PNDT cases;
- vi) Ensure functioning of anonymous online complaint portal by September, 30, 2014; and
- vii) Institute Rewards for the informers to help in identify the unregistered/ illegal ultrasound machines and the clinics indulging in illegal practice of sex selection.<sup>122</sup>

However, on the basis of available information/reports with the MWCD, it appears that the focus of the activities remains largely on awareness and advocacy programmes. There is no doubt that the awareness and advocacy including innovative programmes such as celebration of birth of girl child, display of birth statistics through digital Guddi Gudda boards, oath taking ceremonies, plantation drives etc are an important part of the BBBP Scheme. However, it is equally important to focus on the activities to be undertaken for effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.

For example, the BBBP guidelines requires ‘establishing anonymous complaint portal by September, 30, 2014’ and award the informers to help in identify the unregistered/ illegal ultrasound machines and the clinics indulging in illegal

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<sup>122</sup>. See <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Implementationguideline.pdf>

practice of sex selection.<sup>123</sup> However, no priority is given on these activities. Majority of the selected districts are yet to establish the online complaint portal to facilitate filing of complaints. These kind of activities would have been far more innovative and effective than some of the best practices shared with and compiled by the MCWD.

## **ii. Failure to utilize the BBBP fund**

Under BBBP, funds were provided for undertaking various activities such as Inter-Sectoral consultation/ meetings and meetings of State Task Force, Training and Capacity Building-orientation and sensitization programme, Innovation and Awareness Generation Activities, Monitoring and Evaluation and Documentation and State/District level and Sectoral activities of Ministry of Human Resource Development & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the selected district.<sup>124</sup>

Funding remains a key to the successful implementation of the BBBP Scheme. However, majority of States with skewed CSR even failed to utilize the fund released for implementation of the BBBP scheme in the selected districts as given below:

- Haryana could utilized Rs. 36.89 lakh out of Rs. 2,23,00,000 released during 2014-15<sup>125</sup>;
- Himachal Pradesh could not utilize Rs. 36,34,00 released during 2014-15 meant for Una district<sup>126</sup>;
- Maharashtra could not utilize Rs. 1,58,73,000 released during 2014-15<sup>127</sup>;

123. See <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Implementationguideline.pdf>

124. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(32)/2014-WW, 11.08.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/CHHATTISHGARH.pdf>

125. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12018/1/2015-BBBP, 17.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/haryana.pdf>

126. Sanction Order No. F.No.12019/1/2015-BBBP dated 29.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/hp.pdf>

127. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.09.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>

- Punjab could not utilize Rs. 250.97 lakh released in 2014-15<sup>128</sup> and Rs. 385.269 lakh during 2015-16<sup>129</sup>;
- Rajasthan could not utilize Rs. 155.40 lakh released as one-time amount for carrying out activities such as award to recognize institutions/individuals, Local Champions for outstanding work on the issue, Digital Guddi-Gudda Board, etc during 2016-17<sup>130</sup>, Rs. 21,67,000 meant for four districts of Jaisalmer, Hanumangarh, Jodhpur, and Tonk districts released during 2015-16<sup>131</sup>, and Rs. 212.8153 lakh which remained unspent out of Rs. 295.9715 lakh released during 2015-16<sup>132</sup>;
- Uttarakhand could not utilize Rs. 21,15,000 released during 2014-15 meant for two selected districts of Pithoragarh and Champawat<sup>133</sup>;
- Uttar Pradesh could not utilize Rs. 187.98 lakh released during 2014-15<sup>134</sup>;
- Chandigarh could not utilize Rs. 4,71,500 out of Rs. 32,50,500 released during 2015-16<sup>135</sup>; and
- Gujarat could not utilize Rs. 317.89250 lakh released during 2015-16.<sup>136</sup>

128. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12031/01/2015-BBBP, 13.10.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/punjab.pdf>

129. Revalidation Letter No. F.No. 12031/1/2015-BBBP, 06.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/PunjabRevalidation.pdf>

130. Revalidation Letter No. F.No.12032/1/2015-BBBP, 20.06.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

131. Revalidation Letter No. File No. 12045/1/2015-BBBP, 28.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

132 . Revalidation Letter No. 12032/1/2015-BBBP, 17.08.2016, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/RajasthanRevalidation.pdf>

133. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(10)/2014-WW, 10.08.2015

134. Revalidation Letter No. 4-16(8)/2014-WW, 15.06.2015 available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/up.pdf>

135. Revalidation Letter No. 12040/1/2015-BBBP, 29.07.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/ChandigarhRevalidation.pdf>

136. Revalidation Letter No. F. No. 12017/1/2015-BBBP, 20.06.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/GujaratRevalidation.pdf>

It is pertinent to mention that the funds were released by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India after approval of the Action Plans of both the State and district of the respective government.<sup>137</sup> As the funds were released on the basis of the plan submitted by the State and District, the failure to utilize the fund shows the lack of seriousness towards the BBBP Scheme.

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137. See <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Implementationguideline.pdf>









This report is being published as a part of the ACHR's "National Campaign for elimination of female foeticide in India", a project funded by the European Commission under the European Instrument for Human Rights and Democracy – the European Union's programme that aims to promote and support human rights and democracy worldwide. The views expressed are of the Asian Centre for Human Rights, and not of the European Commission

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