

Female foeticide in Tribal India: India's last vestige falls



ASIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

India is infamous for female foeticide. It has been witnessing consistent fall in the child sex ratio (CSR)¹: from 976 in 1961 to 964 in 1971 to 962 in 1981 to 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001² and 919 in 2011.³ 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 Scheduled Tribes (STs) because of their egalitarian practices and absence of dowry, one of the primary causes of sex selection leading to female foeticide, are assumed not to practice sex selection. They consistently had much higher CSR. As per 2011 census, the CSR of the Scheduled Tribes (957) was higher than other social groups such as the Scheduled Castes (933) and general population (910).⁴

Yet, the last vestige of India on female foeticide seems to have finally fallen. *First*, the CSR of the STs decreased from 972 as per 2001 census to 957 in Census 2011, a fall of 15 points⁵ which is higher than overall decline in the CSR of the country which was 8 points i.e. from 927 as per 2001 Census to 919 as per 2011 Census.⁶ *Second*, during 2001 census, 120 districts with more than 25 percent ST population had CSR of 950 or more but this declined to 90 districts in 2011.⁷

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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_Total_Link/PDF_Links/chapter6.pdf
 3. 2011 census <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>
 4. Higher sex ratio among tribal, SC groups: census, The Hindu, 31 October 2013, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/higher-sex-ratio-among-tribal-sc-groups-census/article5300478.ece>
 5. See <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>
 6. See <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>
 7. Office of the Registrar General of India and United Nations Population Fund-India, "Missing Girls: Mapping the

The falling CSR among the STs indicates increasing preference for sons among STs and by corollary, discrimination against the girl child. The government of India had not implemented any specific schemes for retention of girl child and enforcement of the the Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 (PC&PNDT) in tribal dominated districts. The absence of any scheme, non-enforcement of the PC&PNDT Act in one hand and easy availability of diagnostic tools for sex determination on the other hand critically contributed to the fall in CSR among the STs.

The Government of India's *Beti Bachao Beti Pado* (BBBP) scheme for the first time covers some of the tribal inhabited districts with skewed CSR. However, only 13 out of the 62 tribal districts with more than 25 percent ST population and which witnessed CSR below 950 as per the 2011 Census were included in the 161 districts with low CSR identified for implementation of the BBBP programme. These districts are 1) Dibang Valley⁸ in Arunachal Pradesh with CSR of 889; 2) Longleng⁹ in Nagaland with CSR of 885; 3) Senapati¹⁰ in Manipur with CSR of 893; 4) Ribhoi¹¹ in Meghalaya with CSR of 953; 5) Saiha¹² in Mizoram with CSR of 932; 6) North District¹³ in Sikkim with CSR of 929; 7) South Tripura District¹⁴ in Tripura with CSR of 951; 8) Nasik¹⁵ in Maharashtra; 9) Raigad¹⁶ in Chhattisgarh, 10) Dausa¹⁷ in Rajasthan; 11) Lakshwadeep¹⁸ in UT of

Adverse Child Sex Ratio in India (Census 2011)" July 2014. The report is available at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

8. The STs constitute 71.23% of the total population in Dibang Valley district as per 2011 Census
9. The STs constitute 96.3% of the total population in Longleng district as per 2011 Census
10. The STs constitute 87.5% of the total population in Senapati district as per 2011 Census
11. The STs constitute 88.89% of the total population in Ribhoi district as per 2011 Census
12. The STs constitute 96.59% of the total population in Saiha district as per 2011 Census
13. The STs constitute 65.70% of the total population in North district as per 2011 Census
14. The STs constitute 39.36% of the total population in South Tripura district as per 2011 Census
15. Nashik has more than 25 % tribal ST population and some areas fall under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution
16. Raigarh has areas under Fifth Schedule to the Constitution and as per 2011 Census the ST population constitutes 33.84 % of the total population of Raigarh district
17. The STs constitute 26.51 % of the total population in Dausa district as per 2011 Census
18. The STs constitute 94.80% of the total population in Lakshadweep district as per 2011 Census

Lakshadweep; 12) Nicobar¹⁹ in UT of Andaman & Nicobar Island; and 13) Rajouri²⁰ in Jammu & Kashmir.

Four districts selected under the BBBP scheme namely Morena (Madhya Pradesh), Surat (Gujarat), Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) and Pune (Maharashtra) have partial areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India. The district of Kamrup Metropolitan²¹ in Assam in North East India with CSR of 946 selected under the BBBP Scheme has ST population of only 5.99% of the total population of the district as per 2011 Census.²²

The districts selected for implementation of the BBBP from the North East may reach out to the STs simply because the districts are dominated by the STs. However, only six districts²³ out of about 80 districts in the 10 States having areas notified as tribal areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution of India²⁴ have been selected under the BBBP programme and there is no possibility of the BBBP scheme reaching out to the STs in the absence of specific component to reach out to them.

As the BBBP does not have any specific component to target the STs, it is unlikely to reach out to the tribals. The experiences of the programmes of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) not reaching out to the tribals are instructive. As per the Government of India, the prominent reasons for underperformance of TSP funds are: (i) lack of unified planning, implementation and monitoring mechanism, (ii) lack of effective mechanism to gel central plan TSP funds and State Plan TSP Funds, (iii) scattered financial resources used in a scattered manner, (iv) lack of location specific perspective plan, (v) lack of gap analysis, (vi) weakening of institutions specifically meant for delivery of goods and services to tribal population i.e. Integrated Tribal Development

19. The STs constitute 64.28% of the total population in Nicobar district as per 2011 Census

20. The STs constitutes 36.24% of the total population in Rajouri district as per 2011 Census

21. The STs constitute only 5.99% of the total population in Kamrup Metropolitan district as per 2011 Census

22. District Census Handbook, Kamrup Metropolitan, 2011 Census, http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1823_PART_B_DCHB_KAMRUP%20METROPOLITAN.pdf

23. The six districts having scheduled areas selected under the BBBP scheme are Raigad (Chhattisgarh), Morena (Madhya Pradesh), Surat (Gujarat), Nasik (Maharashtra), Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) and Pune (Maharashtra).

24. State-wise list of Schedule Areas, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, <http://tribal.nic.in/Content/StatewiseListofScheduleAreasProfiles.aspx>

Agency (ITDA) / Integrated Tribal Development Projects / Tribal Research Institutes (TRI) and other Micro Projects, (vii) utilization of TSP funds was more ritualistic than outcome based initiative based on gap analysis in Human Development Index (HDI) and (viii) inadequate and insufficient administrative and financial powers with the Tribal Welfare Departments in the States and Ministry of Tribal Affairs at the Centre.²⁵

The decline in the CSR among the STs by 15 points in comparison to 8 points for the overall population during 2011 census shows that the programmes for retention of the girl child have not reached to the STs despite schemes such as the *Laadli* Scheme targeting the BPL families. It is unlikely that the STs will benefit from any of the programmes to address falling CSR except possibly the tribal districts of the North East.

Further, there are serious flaws in the implementation of the BBBP Scheme. As per the BBBP guidelines, one of the key components of the scheme 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. Further, the funds remain largely unutilized.

Asian Centre for Human Rights therefore recommends the following to the Government of India especially to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs:

Recommendations:

- Launch a separate scheme to address fall of the CSR among the Scheduled Tribes;
- Ensure that in the implementation of Ladli Schemes, 7.5% of the funds are allocated separately and exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes;
- Ensure that *Beti Bachao Beti Padao* scheme undertake specific activities in the tribal areas under the 5th Schedule to the Constitution of India and 6th Schedule to the Constitution of India.

25. Implementation of Tribal Sub Plan, Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 11 March 2015 available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116798>

2. CSR DETERIORATING IN TRIBAL AREAS

As per 2011 census, the CSR among the Scheduled Tribes declined from 972 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 957 females per 1000 males in 2011.²⁶

Although the CSR among the STs (957) is higher than the national CSR (919) as per 2011 census, the fall in the CSR in many of the tribal dominated North Eastern states has been a matter of grave concern. For example, the CSR in the states of Sikkim, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam have all witnessed a dip between the last two censuses. The same trend has been observed in tribal dominated areas in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand.²⁷

A July 2014 report titled “*Missing Girls: Mapping the Adverse Child Sex Ratio in India (Census 2011)*” of the Office of the Registrar General of India in collaboration with United Nations Population Fund-India mapped all the 152 districts with more than 25 percent tribal population according to 2011 census to reflect the CSR in tribal areas for 2001 and 2011. It revealed that though the CSR for most of the tribal districts was above the national average, the situation significantly deteriorated in 2011. While in 2001, 120 tribal districts had CSR of 950 or more, in 2011 the number of districts with CSR of 950 or more declined to 90. The north eastern States too witnessed a dip in CSR below 950. Interestingly, when tribal districts are compared with non-tribal ones, a diffusion effect is evident wherein CSR decline in non-tribal areas is engulfing tribal districts as well in a contiguous pattern.²⁸

26. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

27. When tribal India too begins to favour its sons, India Together, 24 December 2014, <http://indiatogether.org/child-sex-ratio-among-scheduled-tribe-population-women>

28. Office of the Registrar General of India and United Nations Population Fund-India, “*Missing Girls: Mapping the Adverse Child Sex Ratio in India (Census 2011)*” July 2014. The report is available at <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

Table 1: State-wise CSR of the STs – Census of 1991, 2001 & 2011²⁹

Sl No.	State/UT	1991	2001	2011
1	Lakshadweep	936	957	907
2	Jammu and Kashmir	NA	979	912
3	Tamil Nadu	955	945	918
4	Rajasthan	958	950	921
5	Daman & Diu	911	983	925
6	Uttarakhand	973	955	929
7	Himachal Pradesh	966	955	930
8	Andhra Pradesh	978	972	931
9	Manipur	968	959	934
10	Nagaland	1003	969	942
11	Uttar Pradesh	967	973	944
12	Kerala	961	974	949
13	Madhya Pradesh	987	979	952
14	Gujarat	988	966	953
15	Maharashtra	982	965	955
16	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	897	956	955
17	Assam	990	962	957
18	Tripura	984	981	957
19	Sikkim	973	964	961
20	Karnataka	970	961	964

29. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

21	Bihar	983	975	969
22	Goa	1122	915	969
23	Mizoram	969	966	971
24	Meghalaya	991	974	973
25	West Bengal	983	981	974
26	Jharkhand	993	979	976
27	Arunachal Pradesh	976	976	977
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1018	1009	977
29	Orissa	998	979	980
30	Chhattisgarh	996	998	992
31	Punjab	No Notified ST	No Notified ST	No Notified ST
32	Chandigarh	No Notified ST	No Notified ST	No Notified ST
33	Delhi	No Notified ST	No Notified ST	No Notified ST
34	Puducherry	No Notified ST	No Notified ST	No Notified ST
35	Haryana	No Notified ST	No Notified ST	No Notified ST

As per Census 2011, the worst 10 States/UTs in terms of the lowest CSR among the STs are Lakshadweep (907) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (912), Tamil Nadu (918), Rajasthan (921), Daman & Diu (925), Uttarakhand (929), Himachal Pradesh (930), Andhra Pradesh (931), Manipur (934) and Nagaland (942).³⁰

30. See District Census Handbook, 2011 Census, <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

2.1. 89 out of 152 districts with more than 25 percent ST population witnessed average decline of 23.5 points in CSR

There are 152 districts in India with more than 25 percent tribal population. Of these, 89 districts witnessed a declining trend in CSR in 2011 over 2001.³¹

These include:

- Four districts of Jammu and Kashmir i.e. Punch, Rajouri, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh);
- Three districts of Sikkim i.e. North district, South district and West district;
- Fourteen districts of Madhya Pradesh i.e. Sidhi, Ratlam, Dindori, Khargone (West Nimar), Jhabua, Betul, Shahdol, Barwani, Dhar, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Chhindwara, Harda and Umaria;
- Five districts of Manipur i.e. Chandel, Senapati, Ukhrul, Tamenglong and Churachandpur;
- Four districts of Rajasthan i.e. Dausa, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Sirohi;
- One district of Lakshadweep;
- Seven districts of Arunachal Pradesh i.e. Lower Subansiri, Upper Siang, Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, West Siang, Dibang Valley, and Papum Pare;
- Three districts of Tripura i.e. West, South and North;
- Three districts of Mizoram i.e. Saiha, Serchhip and Champhai;
- Five districts of Nagaland i.e. Mokokchung, Wokha, Tuensang, Dimapur and Phek;
- Six districts of Odisha i.e. Rayagada, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Debagarh and Khandamal;

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>

- One district of Dadra & Nagar Haveli;
- Eight districts of Gujarat i.e. Panch Mahals, Dohad, Bharuch, Narmada, The Dangs, Navsari, Vadodara and Valsad;
- Two districts of Assam i.e. Dhemaji and Karbi Anglong;
- One district of Khammam in Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana);
- Two districts of Himachal Pradesh i.e. Chamba and Kinnaur;
- Two districts of Maharashtra i.e. Nandurbar and Nashik;
- Four districts of Meghalaya i.e. Jaintia Hills, Ribhoi, West Khasi Hills and East Khasi Hills;
- One district of Andaman & Nicobar Islands i.e. Nicobar;
- Seven districts of Chhattisgarh i.e. Raigarh, Surgaja, Dhamtari, Dakshin Bastar Dantewada, Korba; Bastar and Rajnandgaon; and
- Five districts of Jharkhand i.e. Gumla, Ranchi, Purbi Singhbhum, Sahibganj and Dumka.

Punch district in Jammu & Kashmir recorded the worst decline by 70 points from healthy 967 in 2001 to 897 in 2011.³²

Table 2: List of 89 districts with over 25 percent ST population where the CSR declined as per 2001 and 2011 censuses³³

Sl. No.	District	State	CSR in 2011	CSR in 2001	Decadal variance
1	Punch	Jammu & Kashmir	897	967	-70
2	North District	Sikkim	926	985	-59
3	Rajouri	Jammu & Kashmir	888	945	-57

32. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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>

4	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	929	984	-55
5	Chandel	Manipur	921	975	-54
6	Dausa	Rajasthan	861	912	-51
7	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	907	957	-50
8	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	934	983	-49
9	Lower Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	969	1014	-45
10	Dindori	Madhya Pradesh	966	1009	-43
11	West Tripura	Tripura	947	990	-43
12	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	947	986	-39
13	Saiha	Mizoram	928	965	-37
14	Senapati	Manipur	895	932 ¹	-37
15	Khargone (West Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	954	991	-37
16	Mokokchung	Nagaland	952	988	-36
17	Rayagada	Odisha	963	999	-36
18	Kalahandi	Odisha	981	1017	-36
19	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	959	994	-35
20	South Tripura	Tripura	954	988	-34
21	Jhabua	Madhya Pradesh	947	981	-34
22	Banswara	Rajasthan	947	981	-34
23	Sirohi	Rajasthan	950	983	-33
24	Wokha	Nagaland	957	990	-33
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	977	1009	-32
26	Serchhip	Mizoram	951	981	-30

27	Tuensang	Nagaland	935	963	-28
28	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	962	990	-28
29	Panch Mahals	Gujarat	955	983	-28
30	Upper Subansiri	Arunachal Pradesh	967	994	-27
31	Dhemaji	Assam	943	969	-26
32	East Kameng	Arunachal Pradesh	1007	1032	-25
33	Shahdol	Madhya Pradesh	971	996	-25
34	Khammam	Andhra Pradesh (Now Telangana)	961	986	-25
35	Chamba	Himachal Pradesh	936	960	-24
36	Barwani	Madhya Pradesh	957	980	-23
37	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	944	967	-23
38	Khandwa (East Nimar)	Madhya Pradesh	946	969	-23
39	Mandla	Madhya Pradesh	980	1002	-22
40	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	934	955	-21
41	Dohad	Gujarat	952	973	-21
42	Nandurbar	Maharashtra	969	990	-21
43	South District	Sikkim	939	960	-21
44	Jaintia Hills	Meghalaya	974	994	-20
45	Ribhoi	Meghalaya	956	976	-20
46	Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	945	965	-20
47	Churachandpur	Manipur	950	969	-19
48	Leh (Ladakh)	J&K	949	968	-19
49	Dimapur	Nagaland	974	993	-19

50	Sambalpur	Odisha	958	977	-19
51	Ukhrul	Manipur	927	945	-18
52	Nicobar	A&N Islands	959	977	-18
53	Sundargarh	Odisha	971	989	-18
54	Seoni	Madhya Pradesh	977	995	-18
55	Nashik	Maharashtra	952	970	-18
56	Bharuch	Gujarat	955	972	-17
57	Tamenglong	Manipur	921	937	-16
58	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	978	994	-16
59	Phek	Nagaland	910	925	-15
60	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	979	992	-13
61	Dhamtari	Chhattisgarh	990	1003	-13
62	Narmada	Gujarat	947	959	-12
63	Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	Chhattisgarh	1014	1026	-12
64	West District	Sikkim	962	974	-12
65	Karbi Anglong	Assam	958	970	-12
66	North Tripura	Tripura	961	973	-12
67	The Dangs	Gujarat	967	978	-11
68	Kargil	J&K	977	987	-10
69	Papum Pare	Arunachal Pradesh	981	991	-10
70	Navsari	Gujarat	959	960	-10
71	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	969	979	-10
72	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	950	960	-10
73	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	966	975	-9

74	Korba	Chhattisgarh	994	1003	-9
75	Debagarh	Odisha	974	983	-9
76	Gumla	Jharkhand	969	977	-8
77	Ranchi	Jharkhand	966	974	-8
78	Kandhamal	Odisha	973	979	-6
79	West Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	968	975	-7
80	Champhai	Mizoram	969	974	-5
81	Vadodara	Gujarat	956	961	-5
82	Purbi Singhbhum	Jharkhand	968	973	-5
83	Sahibganj	Jharkhand	982	987	-5
84	Bastar	Chhattisgarh	1009	1013	-4
85	Kinnaur	Himachal Pradesh	987	991	-4
86	Valsad	Gujarat	965	968	-3
87	Dumka	Jharkhand	979	981	-2
88	East Khasi Hills	Meghalaya	973	974	-1
89	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	1000	1001	-1
Average fall in CSR among the STs					23.5

2.2. 34 out of 152 districts with more than 25 percent ST population recorded below normal CSR of 950

As per 2011 census, out of the 152 districts with more than 25 percent ST population, 34 districts recorded below the desirable or normal CSR of 950. These districts are Longleng (889), Phek (910), Mon (910), Tuensang (935), Peren (935), and Zunheboto (948) in Nagaland; Saiha (928) in Mizoram;

Senapati (895), Tamenglong (921), Chandel (921), and Ukhrul (927) in Manipur; Lakshadweep (907) in UT of Lakshadweep; West Siang (934), Dibang Valley (945), and Lohit (945) in Arunachal Pradesh; Narmada (947) in Gujarat; Dausa (961), Pratapgarh (942), Banswara (947), and Dungarpur (947) in Rajasthan; Punch (897), Rajouri (888), Reasi (937), and Leh (Ladakh) (949) in Jammu & Kashmir; North District (926) and South district (939) in Sikkim; Sidhi (929), Ratlam (934), Dhar (944), Singrauli (944), and Khandwa (East Nimar) (946) in Madhya Pradesh; Dhemaji (943) in Assam; West Tripura (947) in Tripura; and Chamba (936) in Himachal Pradesh.³⁴

As per 2011 census, the top 10 worst districts with ST population more than 25 percent are Dausa (861), Rajouri (888), Longleng (889), Senapati (895), Punch (897), Lakshadweep (907), Phek (910), Mon (910), Tamenglong (921) and Chandel (921).³⁵

2.3. State wise situation of CSR among the Scheduled Tribes

i. Jammu & Kashmir

The CSR of the STs has been decreasing in Jammu & Kashmir. The CSR recorded a decline by 50 points from 957 in 2001 to 907 in 2011.³⁶

Out of the total 22 districts, five districts namely Punch, Rajouri, Reasi, Kargil and Leh (Ladakh) have ST population with more than 25 percent. All these districts except Reasi (created a district after 2001 census) recorded decline in CSR.³⁷

34. See District Census Handbooks, 2011 Census, available at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

35. District Census Handbooks, 2011 Census, available at: <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/DCHB.html>

36. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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>

Punch district recorded the highest decline by 70 points from healthy 967 in 2001 to 897 in 2011. Rajouri district recorded decline by 57 points from 945 in 2001 to 888 in 2011; Leh (Ladakh) district recorded decline by 19 points from 968 in 2001 to 949 in 2011; and Kargil district recorded decline by 10 points from 987 in 2001 to 977 in 2011.³⁸

Table 3: Fall of CSR among the STs in Jammu and Kashmir³⁹

District	2001	2011	Decadal Variance
Punch	897	967	-70
Rajouri	888	945	-57
Reasi	937	-	-
Kargil	977	987	-10
Leh (Ladakh)	949	968	-19

ii. Sikkim

Sikkim witnessed decline in CSR among the STs from 1991 to 2011. In 1991, the CSR recorded was 973, which dropped to 964 in 2001. The CSR further decreased to 961 in 2011.⁴⁰

All the four districts of Sikkim have ST population of more than 25 percent. Except East district where CSR improved by 44 points from 946 in 2001 to 990 in 2011, the CSR of the STs in the remaining three districts has declined.⁴¹

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. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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>

The highest decline by 59 points was recorded by North District from 985 in 2001 to 926 in 2011; followed by South district where it declined by 21 points from 960 in 2001 to 939 in 2011; and West district recorded decline of 12 points from 974 in 2001 to 962 in 2011.⁴²

Table 4: Fall of CSR among the STs in Sikkim⁴³

District	2001	2011	Decadal variance
North District	926	985	-59
South District	939	960	-21
East District	990	946	44
West District	962	974	-12

iii. Arunachal Pradesh

The CSR of the STs in Arunachal Pradesh was 976 in 1991, 976 in 2001 and 977 in 2011.⁴⁴

Seven districts namely, Lower Subansiri, Upper Siang, Upper Subansiri, East Kameng, West Siang, Dibang Valley, and Papum Pare recorded decline in CSR among the STs.⁴⁵

The highest drop in CSR by 45 points was recorded in Lower Subansiri district from 1014 in 2001 to 969 in 2011; followed by Upper Siang by 35 points from 994 in 2001 to 959 in 2011; Upper Subansiri by 27 points from 994 in 2001 to 967 in 2011; East Kameng by 25 points from 1032 in 2001 to 1007 in 2011; West Siang by 21 points from 955 in 2001 to 934 in 2011;

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>

43. 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>

44. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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>

Dibang Valley by 20 points from 965 in 2001 to 945 in 2011; and Papum Pare district by 10 points from 991 in 2001 to 981 in 2011.⁴⁶

Table 5: Fall of CSR among the STs in Arunachal Pradesh⁴⁷

District	2011	2001	Decadal variance
Kurung Kumey	983	-	-
Upper Subansiri	967	994	-27
East Kameng	1007	1032	-25
Tirap	967	942	25
Lower Subansiri	969	1014	-45
West Siang	934	955	-21
Upper Siang	959	994	-35
Anjaw	997	-	-
Dibang Valley	945	965	-20
East Siang	991	955	36
Tawang	1000	982	18
Papum Pare	981	991	-10
West Kameng	1007	977	30
Lower Dibang Valley	999	-	-
Changlang	991	969	22
Lohit	945	926	19

iv. Nagaland

The CSR among the STs has been witnessing a declining trend in Nagaland. In 1991, Nagaland recorded CSR of 1003, which fell by 34 points to 969 in

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>

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>

2001 and further dropped by 27 points in 2011. Overall, the CSR of the STs fell by 61 points between 1991 and 2011 in Nagaland.⁴⁸

Five districts of Nagaland namely Mokokchung, Wokha, Tuensang, Dimapur and Phek recorded decline of CSR among the STs in 2011 over 2001. The highest fall of CSR by 36 points was recorded in Mokokchung district from 988 in 2001 to 952 in 2011; Wokha by 33 points from 990 in 2001 to 957 in 2011; Tuensang by 28 points from 963 in 2001 to 935 in 2011; Dimapur⁴⁹ by 19 points from 993 in 2001 to 974 in 2011; and Phek by 15 points from 925 in 2001 to 910 in 2011.⁵⁰

Table 6: Fall of CSR among STs in Nagaland⁵¹

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Tuensang	935	963	-28
Zunheboto	948	947	1
Kiphire	950	-	-
Longleng	889	-	-
Phek	910	925	-15
Mon	910	-	-
Wokha	957	990	-33
Mokokchung	952	988	-36
Peren	935	-	-
Kohima	985	979	6
Dimapur	974	993	-19

48. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

49. Dimapur has substantial non-tribal population

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>

v. Manipur

Manipur has been witnessing steady decline in CSR among STs, from 968 in 1991 to 959 in 2001 and to 934 in 2011. The CSR dropped by 34 points from 1991 to 2011.⁵²

All the five districts with more than 25% ST population namely Tamenglong, Ukhrul, Churachandpur, Chandel and Senapati recorded decline in CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001.⁵³

The highest fall by 54 points was registered in Chandel district from 975 in 2001 to 921 in 2011; followed by Senapati by 37 points from 932 in 2001 to 895 in 2011; Churachandpur by 19 points from 969 in 2001 to 950 in 2011; Ukhrul by 18 points from 969 in 2001 to 927 in 2011; and Tamenglong by 16 points from 937 in 2001 to 921 in 2011.⁵⁴

Table 7: Fall of CSR among the STs in Manipur⁵⁵

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Tamenglong	921	937	-16
Ukhrul	927	945	-18
Churachandpur	950	969	-19
Chandel	921	975	-54
Senapati	895	932 ²	-37

52. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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. 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>

55. 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>

vi. Mizoram

Mizoram witnessed a marginal decline in CSR from 969 to 966 between 1991 and 2001. The ratio increased to 971 in 2011.⁵⁶

Three out of eight districts namely Champai, Serchhip and Saiha recorded decline of CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001 Census.⁵⁷

The highest decline of 37 points was recorded in Saiha district from 965 in 2001 to 928 in 2011; followed by Serchhip by 30 points from 965 in 2001 to 928 in 2011; and Champai by 5 points from 974 in 2001 to 969 in 2011.⁵⁸

Table 8: Fall of CSR among the STs in Mizoram⁵⁹

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Champhai	969	974	-5
Serchhip	951	981	-30
Saiha	928	965	-37
Lawngtlai	965	939	26
Lunglei	965	965	0
Mamit	980	937	43
Aizawl	984	975	9
Kolasib	982	976	6

56. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

57. 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>

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>

vii. Tripura

The CSR of the STs in Tripura declined from 984 in 1991 to 981 in 2001 and further to 957 in 2011. The CSR declined by 27 points during 1991 to 2011.⁶⁰

In three out of four districts, the CSR of the STs witnessed a decline. The highest decline is witnessed in West Tripura district by 43 points from 990 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; followed by South Tripura by 34 points from 988 in 2001 to 954 in 2011; and North Tripura by 12 points from 973 in 2001 to 961 in 2011.⁶¹

Table 9: Fall of CSR among the STs in Tripura⁶²

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
North Tripura	961	973	-12
South Tripura	954	988	-34
West Tripura	947	990	-43
Dhalai	973	960	13

viii. Meghalaya

The CSR in Meghalaya dropped from 991 in 1991 to 974 in 2001 and further to 973 in 2011.⁶³

Out of the seven districts, the CSR of the STs in four districts namely West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills, Ribhoi and East Khasi Hills declined in 2011 over

60. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

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>

63. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

2001. The CSR of the STs in Ribhoi dropped by 20 points from 976 in 2001 to 956 in 2011; Jaintia Hills also recorded decline of 20 points from 994 in 2001 to 974 in 2011; West Khasi Hills of 7 points from 975 in 2001 to 968 in 2011; and East Khasi Hills of 1 point from 974 in 2001 to 973 in 2011.⁶⁴

Table 10: Fall of CSR among the STs in Meghalaya⁶⁵

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
West Khasi Hills	968	975	-7
East Garo Hills	980	974	6
Jaintia Hills	974	994	-20
South Garo Hills	975	971	4
Ribhoi	956	976	-20
West Garo Hills	980	956	24
East Khasi Hills	973	974	-1

ix. Assam

The CSR of the STs in Assam dropped from 990 in 1991, 962 in 2001 and to 957 in 2011. From 1991 to 2011, the CSR of the STs dropped by 33 points.⁶⁶

Of the total 27 districts, seven districts have ST population more than 25 per cent. Two districts namely Karbi Anglong and Dhemaji recorded decline of the CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001. The CSR of the STs in Dhemaji district dropped by 26 points from 970 in 2001 to 943 in 2011; and Karbi Anglong recorded 12 points decline from 970 in 2001 to 958 in 2011.⁶⁷

64. 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>

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>

66. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

67. 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>

The CSR among the STs in Kokrajhar and Dima Hasao improved in 2011. Three districts, Chirang, Baksa and Udalguri were created after 2011 Census.

Table 11: Fall of CSR among the STs in Assam⁶⁸

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Dima Hasao	964	956	8
Karbi Anglong	958	970	-12
Dhemaji	943	969	-26
Chirang	974	-	-
Baksa	968	-	-
Udalguri	972	-	-
Kokrajhar	952	946	6

x. Lakshadweep

The CSR among the ST population in UT of Lakshadweep was 936 in 1991, which increased to 957 in 2001 and dropped to 907 in 2011.⁶⁹

The only district of Lakshadweep recorded 50 points decline in CSR among STs from healthy 957 in 2001 to 907 in 2011.⁷⁰

xi. Gujarat

The CSR of the STs in Gujarat consistently declined from 988 in 1991 to 966 in 2001 to 953 in 2011.⁷¹

68. 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>

69. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

70. 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>

71. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

There are eight districts in Gujarat which have more than 25% ST population. Seven districts except Tapi⁷² recorded decline in CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001. The CSR of the STs in Panchmahal district fell by 28 points from 983 in 2001 to 955 in 2011; followed by Dohad with 21 points from 973 in 2001 to 952; Bharuch with 17 points from 972 in 2001 to 955 in 2011; Narmada with 12 points from 959 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; Navsari with 10 points from 960 in 2001 to 959 in 2011; Dang with 11 points from 978 in 2001 to 967 in 2011; and Vadodara with 5 points from 961 in 2001 to 956 in 2011.⁷³

Table 12: Fall of CSR among the STs in Gujarat⁷⁴

Districts	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
The Dangs	967	978	-11
Tapi	967	-	-
Narmada	947	959	-12
Dohad	952	973	-21
Navsari	959	960	-10
Bharuch	955	972	-17
Vadodara	956	961	-5
Panch Mahals	955	983	-28

xii. Madhya Pradesh

The CSR of the STs in Madhya Pradesh declined consistently from 987 in 1991 to 979 in 2001 to 952 in 2011.⁷⁵

72. Tapi was created a district in 2007

73. 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>

74. 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>

75. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

There are 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh with more than 25% ST population. However, the CSR of 14 out of 18 districts namely Sidhi, Ratlam, Dindori, Khargone (West Nimar), Jhabua, Betul, Shahdol, Barwani, Dhar, Khandwa (East Nimar), Mandla, Chhindwara, Harda, and Umaria recorded decline in 2011 over 2001. While four districts namely Alirajpur, Anuppur, Singrauli and Burhanpur are new districts.⁷⁶

The CSR of the STs in Sidhi district fell by 55 points from 984 in 2001 to 929 in 2011; Ratlam by 49 points from 983 in 2001 to 934 in 2011; Dindori by 43 points from 1009 to 966 in 2011; Khargone (West Nimar) by 37 points from 991 in 2001 to 954 in 2011; Jhabua by 34 points from 981 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; Betul by 28 points from 990 in 2001 to 957 in 2011; Shahdol by 25 points from 996 in 2001 to 971 in 2011; Barwani by 23 points from 980 in 2001 to 957 in 2011; Dhar by 23 points from 967 in 2001 to 944 in 2011; Dhandwa (East Nimar) by 23 points from 969 in 2001 to 946 in 2011; Mandla by 22 points from 1002 in 2001 to 980 in 2011; Seoni by 18 points by 995 to 2001 to 977 in 2011; Chhindwara by 10 points from 979 in 2001 to 969 in 2011; Harda by 10 points from 960 in 2001 to 950 in 2011; and Umaria by 9 points from 975 in 2001 to 966 in 2011.⁷⁷

Table 13: Fall of CSR among the STs in Madhya Pradesh⁷⁸

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Alirajpur	980	-	-
Jhabua	947	981	-34
Barwani	957	980	-23
Dindori	966	1009	-43

76. 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>

77. 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>

78. 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>

Mandla	980	1002	-22
Dhar	944	967	-23
Anuppur	970	-	-
Umaria	966	975	-9
Shahdol	971	996	-25
Betul	962	990	-28
Khargone (West Nimar)	954	991	-37
Chhindwara	969	979	-10
Singrauli	944	-	-
Seoni	977	995	-18
Khandwa (East Nimar)	946	969	-23
Burhanpur	962	-	-
Ratlam	934	983	-49
Sidhi	929	984	-55
Harda	950	960	-10

xiii. Himachal Pradesh

The CSR of the STs in Himachal Pradesh has been declining consistently from 966 in 1991 to 955 in 2001 to 930 in 2011.⁷⁹

Three districts namely Lahul & Spiti, Kinnaur and Chamba have ST population more than 25 percent. Of these, two districts namely Chamba and Kinnaur recorded decline of CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001. Chamba by 24 points from 960 in 2001 to 936 in 2011; and Kinnaur by 4 points from 991 in 2001 to 987 in 2011. While Lahul & Spiti district improved by 57 points from 966 in 2001 to 1023 in 2011.⁸⁰

79. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

80. 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 14: Fall of CSR among the STs in Himachal Pradesh⁸¹

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Lahul & Spiti	1023	966	57
Kinnaur	987	991	-4
Chamba	936	960	-24

xiv. Chhattisgarh

The CSR of the STs in Chhattisgarh was recorded 996 in 1991, 998 in 2001 and 992 in 2011.⁸²

There are 13 districts in Chhattisgarh where the ST population is more than 25 percent. Of these, the CSR in seven districts Raigarh, Surgaja, Dhamtari, Dakshin Bastar Dantewada, Korba; Bastar and Rajnandgaon; and five districts of Jharkhand namely Gumla, Ranchi, Purbi Singhbhum, Sahibganj and Dumka recorded decline in 2011 over 2001.⁸³

The CSR of the STs in Raigarh district fell by 16 points from 994 in 2001 to 978 in 2011; Surguja by 13 points from 992 in 2001 to 979 in 2011; Dhamtari by 13 points from 1003 in 2001 to 990 in 2011; Dakshin Bastar Dantewada by 12 points from 1026 in 2001 to 1014 in 2011; Korba by 9 points from 1003 in 2001 to 994 in 2011; Bastar by 4 points from 1013 in 2001 to 1009 in 2011; and Rajnandgaon by 1 point from 1001 in 2001 to 1000 in 2011.⁸⁴

81. 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>

82. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

83. 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>

84. 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: Fall of CSR among the STs in Chhattisgarh⁸⁵

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Raigarh	978	994	-16
Bijapur	976	-	-
Narayanpur	992	-	-
Dakshin Bastar Dantewada	1014	1026	-12
Bastar	1009	1013	-4
Jashpur	990	986	4
Uttar Bastar Kanker	993	992	1
Surguja	979	992	-13
Rajnandgaon	1000	1001	-1
Mahasamund	1003	994	9
Dhamtari	990	1003	-13
Koriya	995	989	6
Korba	994	1003	-9

xv. Rajasthan

The CSR among the STs in Rajasthan has been declining from 958 in 1991 to 950 in 2001 to 921 in 2011.⁸⁶

Five districts in Rajasthan have ST population more than 25 percent. Of these, four districts namely Dausa, Dungarpur, Banswara, and Sirohi recorded decline in CSR among STs in 2011 over 2001. While Pratapgarh district is a new district created in 2008.⁸⁷

85. 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>

86. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

87. 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>

Dausa district recorded the highest fall of CSR among the STs by 51 points from 912 in 2001 to 861 in 2011; Dungarpur by 39 points from 986 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; Banswara by 34 points from 981 in 2001 to 947 in 2011; and Udaipur by 30 points from 981 in 2001 to 951 in 2011.⁸⁸

Table 16: Fall of CSR among the STs in Rajasthan⁸⁹

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Banswara	947	981	-34
Dungarpur	947	986	-39
Pratapgarh	942	-	-
Udaipur	951	981	-30
Sirohi	950	983	-33
Dausa	861	912	-51

xvi. Jharkhand

The CSR of the STs in Jharkhand has been consistently falling: 993 in 1991, 979 in 2001 and 976 in 2011.⁹⁰

There are 13 districts which have ST population more than 25 percent. Of these, five districts namely Gumla, Ranchi, Dumka, Purbi Singhbhum and Sahibganj recorded fall of CST among STs in 2011 over 2001.⁹¹

88. 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>

89. 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>

90. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

91. 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>

The CSR of the STs in Gumla fell by 8 points from 977 in 2001 to 969 in 2011; Ranchi by 8 points from 974 in 2001 to 966 in 2011; Purbi Singhbhum by 5 points from 973 in 2001 to 968 in 2011; Sahibganj by 5 points from 987 in 2001 to 982 in 2011; and Dumka by 2 points from 981 in 2001 to 979 in 2011.⁹²

Table 17: Fall of CSR among the STs in Jharkhand⁹³

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Khunti	975	-	-
Simdega	969	-	-
Gumla	969	977	-8
Pashchimi Singhbhum	992	981	11
Lohardaga	974	936	38
Ranchi	966	974	-8
Latehar	966	-	-
Dumka	979	981	-2
Pakur	982	970	12
Saraikela-Kharsawan	964	-	-
Purbi Singhbhum	968	973	-5
Sahibganj	982	987	-5
Jamtara	978	-	-

xvii. Maharashtra

The CSR among the STs in Maharashtra has been consistently falling: 982 in 1991, 965 in 2001 to 955 in 2011.⁹⁴

92. 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>

93. 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>

94. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of

Four districts namely Nandurbar, Gadchiroli, Dhule and Nashik have ST population more than 25 percent. Of these, the CSR of Nandurbar and Nashik declined in 2011 over 2001.⁹⁵

The CSR of the STs in Nandurbar fell by 21 points from 990 in 2001 to 969 in 2011; and Nashik recorded decline by 18 points from 970 in 2001 to 952 in 2011.⁹⁶

Table 18: Fall of CSR among the STs in Maharashtra⁹⁷

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Nandurbar	969	990	-21
Gadchiroli	985	975	10
Dhule	965	965	0
Nashik	952	970	-18

xviii. Odisha

The CSR of the STs in Odisha was 998 in 1991, 979 in 2001 and 980 in 2011.⁹⁸

There are 14 districts in Odisha where the ST population is more than 25 percent. Of these, the CSR of the STs in five districts namely Rayagada, Kandhamal, Sundargarh, Debagarh, Sambalpur and Kalahandi declined in 2011 over 2001.⁹⁹

Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

95. 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>

96. 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>

97. 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>

98. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

99. 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>

The CSR of the STs in Rayagada declined by 36 points from 999 in 2001 to 963 in 2011; Kalahandi by 36 points from 1017 points in 2001 to 981 in 2011; Sambalpur by 19 points from 977 in 2001 to 958 in 2011; Sundargarh by 18 points from 989 in 2001 to 971 in 2011; Debagarh by 9 points from 983 in 2001 to 974 in 2011; and Kandhamal by 6 points from 979 in 2001 to 973 in 2011.¹⁰⁰

Table 19: Fall of CSR among the STs in Orissa¹⁰¹

District	2011	2001	Decadal Variance
Mayurbhanj	974	963	11
Malkangiri	1012	982	30
Rayagada	963	999	-36
Nabarangapur	1011	1003	8
Gajapati	981	969	12
Kandhamal	973	979	-6
Sundargarh	971	989	-18
Koraput	993	985	8
Kendujhar	983	969	14
Debagarh	974	983	-9
Sambalpur	958	977	-19
Nuapada	1004	976	28
Jharsuguda	984	981	3
Kalahandi	981	1017	-36

100. 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>

101. 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>

xvix. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The CSR of the STs in Andaman & Nicobar Islands was 897 in 1991, 956 in 2001 and 955 in 2011.¹⁰²

The Nicobar district has more than 25% ST population. The CSR of the STs in Nicobar district declined by 18 points from 977 in 2001 to 959 in 2011.¹⁰³

xx. Dadra & Nagar Haveli

The CSR of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been consistently falling: 1018 in 1991, 1009 in 2001 and 977 in 2011.¹⁰⁴

The CSR of the district of Dadra & Nagar Haveli declined by 32 points from 1009 in 2001 to 977 in 2011.¹⁰⁵

xxi. Andhra Pradesh

The CSR of the STs in Andhra Pradesh was 978 in 1991, 972 in 2001 and 931 in 2011.¹⁰⁶

The CSR of the STs in Khammam district of Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana) recorded decline of 25 points from 986 in 2001 to 961 in 2011.¹⁰⁷

102. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

103. 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>

104. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

105. 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>

106. Comparison of Child Sex Ratio (Population 0-6 age group) : Census 1991, 2001 & 2011, Statistical Profile of Scheduled Tribes in India 2013, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India <http://tribal.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/Statistics/StatisticalProfileofSTs2013.pdf>

107. 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. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BETI BACHAO BETI PADHAO IN TRIBAL AREAS

3.1. 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.¹⁰⁸

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 in the first phase. The criteria for selection/identification of these 100 districts under the *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao* programme are as under:¹⁰⁹

- 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.

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

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

Out of the 100 selected districts in the first phase, eight districts are in North East India namely Dibang Valley district in Arunachal Pradesh with CSR of 889 as per 2011 Census; Longleng district in Nagaland with CSR of 885; Senapati district in Manipur with CSR of 893; Ribhoi district in Meghalaya with CSR of 953; Saiha district in Mizoram with CSR of 932; North District in Sikkim with CSR of 929; South Tripura District in Tripura with CSR of 951 and Kamrup Metropolitan in Assam with CSR of 946.

Another 61 districts with low CSR were included pursuant to the meeting of the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) held on 5 January 2016. Of these, in two districts namely Rajouri in Jammu and Kashmir and Nashik in Maharashtra percentage of Scheduled Tribes is more than 25% of the total population.¹¹⁰

Presently, the BBBP scheme is being implemented in 161 districts with low CSR across India.

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 selected during the first phase, bringing together different stakeholders for accelerated impact.

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

(ii) Multi-Sectoral interventions in 100 Gender Critical Districts covering all States/UT

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 the 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.

iii. Identification of the tribal districts under the BBBP

Out of the total 161 districts with low CSR identified for implementation of the BBBP, 14 districts are from the 10 States with 5th Schedule Areas and North East India. These included six districts in three out of 10 States with Schedule Areas and one district each from the eight North Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

In the Scheduled areas the selected districts are Raigarh in Chhattisgarh, Surat in Gujarat and Ahmednagar,¹¹¹ Nashik and Pune in Maharashtra,¹¹²

111. Implementation Guidelines of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme, available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Implementationguideline.pdf>

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

and Morena district in Madhya Pradesh.¹¹³ The CSR of Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh was 947 in 2011 and 964 in 2001, witnessing decline of 17 points. Surat district of Gujarat recorded CSR of 835 in 2011 and 859 in 2001, witnessing decline of 24 points. Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra recorded CSR of 852 in 2011 and 884 in 2001, registering decline of 32 points. Nashik recorded CSR of 890 in 2011 and 920 in 2001. Pune registered CSR of 883 in 2011 and 902 in 2001. While Morena district of Madhya Pradesh recorded CSR of 829 in 2011 and 837 in 2001.¹¹⁴

While in North East, the selected districts are Dibang Valley in Arunachal Pradesh with CSR of 889 as per 2011 Census; Longleng in Nagaland with CSR of 885; Senapati in Manipur with CSR of 893; Ribhoi in Meghalaya with CSR of 953; Saiha in Mizoram with CSR of 932; North District in Sikkim with CSR of 929; South Tripura District in Tripura with CSR of 951 and Kamrup Metropolitan in Assam with CSR of 946.

3.2. Implementation of the BBBP in tribal area districts

According to 2011 census, there are 152 districts with more than 25 percent Scheduled Tribe population in India.

However, under the BBBP scheme, apart from the 14 districts in North East and Scheduled Areas, only 4 out of the 62 districts with more than 25 percent ST population which witnessed CSR below 950 as per the 2011 Census were included in the identified 161 districts for implementation of the BBBP programme. These districts are i) Dausa in Rajasthan; ii) Lakshwadeep; iii) Nicobar in Andaman & Nicobar Island; and iv) Rajouri in Jammu & Kashmir.

The remaining 58 districts with more than 25 percent ST population should have been included for implementation of the BBBP given the declining trend in CSR. The CSR of these 58 districts with more than 25 percent ST population during 2001 and 2011 are given in the table below:

113 .. See <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

114 .. See <http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/missing.pdf>

Table 20: Tribal dominated districts which should have been included in the BPPP¹¹⁵

Sl. No.	District	State	2011	2001	Variance
1	Punch	Jammu & Kashmir	893	959	-66
2	Sirohi	Rajasthan	897	918	-21
3	Vadodara	Gujarat	897	886	11
4	Dhule	Maharashtra	898	907	-9
5	Ganjam	Odisha	908	939	-31
6	Mon	Nagaland	912	973	-61
7	Phek	Nagaland	913	926	-13
8	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	914	952	-38
9	Tamenglong	Manipur	917	936	-19
10	Reasi	Jammu & Kashmir	919	952	-33
11	Bharuch	Gujarat	920	918	2
12	Chandel	Manipur	921	962	-41
13	Ukhrul	Manipur	923	946	-23
14	Navsari	Gujarat	923	915	8
15	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand	923	941	-18
16	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	923	955	-32
17	Udaipur	Rajasthan	924	947	-23
18	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	924	934	-10
19	Valsad	Gujarat	925	933	-8
20	Debagarh	Odisha	927	956	-29

115. 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>

21	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	928	943	-15
22	Harda	Madhya Pradesh	928	925	3
23	Panch Mahals	Gujarat	932	935	-3
24	East Nimar (Khandwa)	Madhya Pradesh	932	946	-14
25	Tuensang	Nagaland	933	968	-35
26	Bishnupur	Manipur	933	952	-19
27	Pratapgarh	Rajasthan	933	953	-20
28	Banswara	Rajasthan	934	962	-28
29	Peren	Nagaland	935	968	-33
30	Thoubal	Manipur	935	967	-32
31	Ranchi	Jharkhand	938	960	-22
32	West Nimar	Madhya Pradesh	938	962	-24
33	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	939	957	-18
34	Sambalpur	Odisha	940	959	-19
35	West Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	941	950	-9
36	Narmada	Gujarat	941	945	-4
37	Imphal East	Manipur	943	963	-20
38	Saraikele Kharsawan	Jharkhand	943	954	-11
39	Umaria	Madhya Pradesh	943	959	-16
40	Upper Siang	Arunachal Pradesh	946	1010	-64
41	Leh	Jammu & Kashmir	946	955	-9
42	Sundargarh	Odisha	946	970	-24
43	Jharsuguda	Odisha	946	943	3
44	Lower Dibang Valley	Arunachal Pradesh	948	955	-7

45	Kiphire	Nagaland	948	936	12
46	Zunheboto	Nagaland	948	944	4
47	Churachandpur	Manipur	948	968	-20
48	Mokokchung	Nagaland	949	989	-40
49	Imphal West	Manipur	949	943	6
50	Serchhip	Mizoram	949	974	-25

i. BBBP in States with 5th Schedule Areas

Presently, there are 10 States with 5th Scheduled Areas with Telangana becoming a State. These States are Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telengana and Rajasthan. The table below shows the district wise scheduled areas in the following 10 States:

Table 21: 5th Scheduled Areas

Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Adilabad, Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Mahboobnagar, Prakasam (only some mandals are scheduled mandals)
Jharkhand	Dumka, Godda, Deogarh, Sahabgunj, Pakur, Ranchi, Singhbhum (East&West), Gumla, Simdega, Lohardaga, Palamu, Garwa, (some districts are only partly tribal blocks)
Chattisgarh	Sarbhuja, Bastar, Raigad, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Durg, Bilaspur, Sehdol, Chindwada, Kanker
Himachal Pradesh	Lahaul and Spiti districts, Kinnaur, Pangi tehsil and Bharmour sub-tehsil in Chamba district
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Mandla, Dhar, Khargone, East Nimar (khandwa), Sailana tehsil in Ratlam district, Betul, Seoni, Balaghat, Morena
Gujarat	Surat, Bharauich, Dangs, Valsad, Panchmahl, Sadodara, Sabarkanta (parts of these districts only)

Maharashtra	Thane, Nasik, Dhule, Ahmednagar, Pune, Nanded, Amravati, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Chandrapur (parts of these districts only)
Orissa	Mayurbhanj, Sundargarh, Koraput (fully scheduled area in these three districts), Raigada, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Boudhkondmals, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Bolangir, Balasor (parts of these districts only)
Rajasthan	Banswara, Dungarpur (fully tribal districts), Udaipur, Chittaurgarh, Siroi (partly tribal areas)
Telengana	Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Khammam

As per information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, scheduled areas are found in about 80 districts in the 10 States having Fifth Scheduled areas.¹¹⁶ However, only six districts namely i) Raigad (Chhattisgarh); ii) Morena (Madhya Pradesh); iii) Surat (Gujarat); iv) Nasik (Maharashtra), v) Ahmednagar (Maharashtra); and vi) Pune (Maharashtra) having some pockets of tribal areas have been identified for implementation of the BBBP.

Chhattisgarh

Raigarh district in Chhattisgarh is one of the 161 districts identified for implementation of the BBBP Scheme. Some parts of Raigarh district have Fifth Schedule areas.

On 11 August 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released Rs. 44,79,750 as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Raigarh district of Chhattisgarh. The grants-in-aid includes cost of 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

¹¹⁶. State-wise list of Schedule Areas, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, <http://tribal.nic.in/Content/StatewiseListofScheduleAreasProfiles.aspx>

Documentation and State/District level and Sectoral activities of Ministry of Human Resource Development & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the selected district.¹¹⁷

Gujarat

Surat and Rajkot districts in Gujarat have been identified for implementation of the BBBP Scheme. Only some areas in Surat district are Schedule Areas.

On 29 September 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released Rs. 77,13,750 to the State Government of Gujarat as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Surat and Rajkot districts of Gujarat.¹¹⁸

Madhya Pradesh

There are six districts in Madhya Pradesh namely Rewa, Tikamgarh, Morena, Gwalior, Bhind and Datia which have been identified for implementation of BBBP programme. Of these, only Morena district have partial Fifth Schedule areas.

On 9 February 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released Rs. 1,01,35,000 to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for implementation of BBBP for the period 1 February 2015 to 31 March 2015 in financial year 2014-15.¹¹⁹ The Ministry sanctioned the release of Rs. 33,19,100 as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 on 30 September 2015.¹²⁰

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

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

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

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

Maharashtra

On 2 March 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released Rs. 1,58,73,000 to the State Government of Maharashtra as grants-in-aid for the period from 1 February 2015 to 31 March 2015 during financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in districts of Bid, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Aurungabad, Kolhapur, and Osamabad of Maharashtra. Of these districts, Ahmadnagar falls under 5th Schedule.¹²¹

However, the State Government of Maharashtra failed to utilize the amount of Rs. 158.73 lakhs released during 2014-15. As a result, the MWCD had to re-validate the said amount vide letter No. 4-6(9)/2014 dated 2 July 2015. On 10 November 2015, the MWCD again sanctioned release of Rs. 1,60,78,260 for the identified districts of Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Buldana, Aurangabad, Washim, Kolhapur, Osamabad, Sangli, Jalna, and Beed districts.¹²²

Three selected districts namely Nasik, Ahmednagar and Pune have partial Fifth Schedule areas.

ii. BBBP in North Eastern States**Mizoram**

On 18 August 2015, the Ministry of Women and Child Development released Rs. 44,79,750 as first installment for six months for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Saiha district.¹²³

On 13 December 2014, Ms. Mailyln Rual Zakhum Thangi, Sub District Magistrate of Saiha district during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam informed that there is no report of

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

122. Sanction Order No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>

123. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16 (28)/2014-WW, 18.08.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/MIZORAM.PDF>

any sex selective abortion or issues related to child discrimination. However, expressing concern she stated that there is a need for immediate action including strict monitoring of the ultrasound centres and private hospitals to ensure the effective implementation of PNDT Act.¹²⁴

Sikkim

On 11 August 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 44,79,750 as first installment for six months for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in North district of Sikkim for carrying out activities such as Inter-Sectoral consultation/ meetings and meetings of State Task Force, Training and Capacity Building-orientation and sensitization programme, etc.¹²⁵

On 17 October 2016, the MWCD released Rs. 32,50,500 as first installment for six months for implementation of the BBBP in North district during financial year 2016-17.¹²⁶

On 13 December 2014, Ravindra Kunar, Additional District Magistrate, North District during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that various initiatives related to education were taken such as; Free school uniform & textbooks till elementary level, no school fee & Prerna Scholarship for girls from class V to XII.¹²⁷

Meghalaya

On 11 August 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 43,24,750 as first installment for six months for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Ribhoi district of Meghalaya for carrying out activities such as Inter-Sectoral consultation/

124. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

125. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16 (2)/2014-WW, 11.08.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/SIKKIM.pdf>

126. Sanction Order No. F.No. 12033/1/2015-BBBP, 17.10.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2016-17/Sikkim2016-17.pdf>

127. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

meetings and meetings of State Task Force, Training and Capacity Building-orientation and sensitization programme, etc in the selected district.¹²⁸

On 13 December 2014, Ms. Pooja Pandey, Deputy Commissioner of Ri Bhoi district during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that the district has no private hospital, therefore chances of sex determination in the district was not possible. Geographically the district is surrounded by borders on the three sides, therefore access to pre-natal sex determination tests and abortion technologies may be possible in nearby areas/districts. The cause of the declining trend may be migration of Rabha, Mikir, Karbi, Assamese population among whom male preference is high. Some of the initiatives like Self Help Groups, which were empowered groups, are taking up women issues strongly and mother and child tracking system was being maintained to ensure pre & post natal care of mother and child health.¹²⁹

Assam

On 27 November 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 8,45,750 as first installment for six months for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Kamrup Metropolitan district of Assam.¹³⁰

However, the State Government of Assam failed to utilize an amount of Rs. 36.34 lakh released in fiscal year 2014-15 for the implementation of the BBBP scheme ostensibly due to time constraint. Due to non-utilisation of the amount, the MWCD re-validated it vide letter no. 4-16(4)/2014-WW dated 29 July 2015 for carrying out the activities for which the amount was sanctioned.¹³¹

128. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16 (25)/2014-WW, 11.08.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/MEGHALAYA.pdf>

129. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

130. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12013/1/15-BBBP, 27.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/assam.pdf>

131. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12013/1/15-BBBP, 27.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/assam.pdf>

On 13 December 2014, Dr. H.N Hussain, Joint Director of Health Services (MCH), Government of Assam during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that various activities were undertaken by the State to create awareness on CSR like State level orientation workshops for appropriate authorities, State level awareness workshop for Judiciary, Medical Officers, Police Officers, Women Organization, posters, hoardings, banners were displayed for awareness & advertisements were published in local news papers in Assamese, English and Bengali. For reporting any illegal practice of doctors regarding violation of the PC & PNDDT Act, a Toll free No. 104 and a Mobile No. 9401886082 had also been provided in the State.¹³²

Dr. Nilima Devi, Chief Medical & Health Officer, Kamrup Metropolitan district stated that appropriate authority in the district was rigorously monitoring and inspecting the clinics and hospitals. As a result of these visits 9 registration certificates were cancelled, one clinic was sealed while three USGs were seized. Besides various meetings, workshops and IEC activities had been organised with support from civil society organizations to generate awareness on this issue.¹³³

Nagaland

On 11 February 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 36,34,000 for the period from 1 February 2015 to 31 March 2015 for financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Longleng district of Nagaland.¹³⁴

On 30 September 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 8,45,750 to the State government of Nagaland as grants-in-aid as first installment (six months)

132. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

133. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

134. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(3)2014-WW, 11.02.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Nagaland.pdf>

during the financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP in Longleng district.¹³⁵

On 21 October 2016, the MWCD released Rs. 24,04,750 as first installment (six months) for implementation of the BBBP in Longleng district during financial year 2016-17.¹³⁶ However, the State Government failed to utilize Rs. 8,45,750 released on 30 September 2015 for financial year 2015-16. The amount was revalidated by the MWCD on 5 December 2016 for utilization during financial year 2016-17.¹³⁷

On 13 December 2014, Nikhashe Sema, Deputy Commissioner of Longleng district during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that as per the Census 2011, 11 villages of Sakchi area (EAC Circle) had some issues where the CSR of girls were much lower than the boys in that area. Under the BBBP programme, district will focus on early registration of pregnancy, monitor institutional deliveries and ensure birth registration of each child to increase the CSR.¹³⁸

Manipur

On 26 March 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 18,14,000 for the period from 1 March 2015 to 31 March 2015 for financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Senapati district of Manipur.¹³⁹

However, the State Government failed to utilize the amount. Subsequently, the MWCD had to re-validate the unutilized amount of Rs. 18.14 lakh released in financial year 2014-15 vide letter No 4-16(18)/2014WW dated

135. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12029/1/2015-BBBP, 30.09.2015, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/naga.pdf>

136. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12029/1/2016-BBBP, 21.10.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2016-17/Nagaland2016-17.pdf>

137. Re-validation Letter No. BBBP-12029/1/2015-BBBP, 5.12.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/NagalandRevalidation.pdf>

138. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

139. Sanction Order No. F. No. 4-16(18)2014-WW, 26.03.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2014-15/Manipur.pdf>

6 August 2015 in order to carry out the desired activities under the scheme. On 21 September 2015, the MWCD again sanctioned release of Rs. 8,72,750 to the State Government of Manipur as grants-in-aid as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP scheme in Senapati district.¹⁴⁰

On 13 December 2014, Rang Peter, CEO/ACD, Senapati district during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that not a single case of sex selection abortion had been reported. He also mentioned that the girl child education needs to be improved as there are cases of drop out owing to parental and other socio-economic reasons. Key initiatives taken up by the district administration includes; awareness Generation Campaigns focused on PNDDT Act and prevention, BCC activities and rewards for parents of girl child who were able to excel their daughters.¹⁴¹

Arunachal Pradesh

During financial year 2015-16, the MWCD released Rs. 43,42,250 to State government of Arunachal Pradesh as first installment (six months) for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Dibang Valley district.¹⁴²

On 13 December 2014, Shiv Kumar, Deputy Commissioner, Lower Dibang Valley district during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that a holistic approach was already adopted with support of NGOs. NGOs along with the district administration were creating awareness about CSR, maternal and child health with special emphasis given to Skill Development and self employment of girls including career counselling.¹⁴³

140. Sanction Order No. 12026/1/2015-BBBP, 21.09.2015, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/manipur.pdf>

141. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

142. See Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1032 answered by Union Minister, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India on 04.12.2015

143. See 'Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

Tripura

On 30 September 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 44,79,750 as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in South Tripura district of Tripura. On the request of the State government of Tripura, the MWCD agreed to include Gomati district also for implementation of the BBBP scheme.¹⁴⁴

On 13 December 2014, Dr. B. K. Sen, Nodal Officer, PNDT, Tripura during a regional consultation on implementation of the BBBP held at Guwahati, Assam stated that the district had initiated activities like reward and recognition of mothers having delivered girl child at district level. The district administration had also planned to involve the MP/MLAs to felicitate the children and spread a positive message in the society towards girl child.¹⁴⁵

The Gomati District administration had undertaken the following activities under the BBBP¹⁴⁶:

- a) Guidelines had been issued by District Magistrate & Collector who is the Chairperson, District Task Force, BBBP for collective implementation of the BBBP.
- b) On 5 October 2015, the district administration operationalized Crèche “Nandini” in its own Office Complex to benefit the women employees to keep their child without concern and concentrate on their work.
- c) Plantation Programme in the name girl child organized in Udaipur Municipal Council Areas was organised, where local residents have planted more than 120 Nos. of trees in name of their daughter(s), sister(s), granddaughter(s) etc at the Rabindra Uddyan which has been dedicated to the girl child. The Community had been given a feeling

144. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12035/1/2015-BBBP, 09.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/tripura.pdf>

145. See ‘Minutes Minutes of the Regional Consultation held to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao on 13 December 2014 in Guwahati, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/RC3.pdf>

146. See Best Practices of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao by Smt Sonal Goel, IAS, https://static.mygov.in/rest/s3fs-public/mygov_146003345432171464.pdf

of ownership to protect and maintain the trees planted with the help of Udaipur Municipal Council in future.

- d) Sensitization programme (sit & draw competition, rally, seminar) were held in Gomati District involving Women Commission of Tripura, various departments
- e) Females have been conferred Nandini Award – 2015, one best ASHA, one best AWW, one sports women
- f) 48 girl children were given Ideal Girl Child from 8 blocks of Gomati District in 2014 -15
- g) Two Women Polling Stations, women counting station were opened in last Municipal Election and recent Bye Election of Birgang Assembly Constituency, Panchayat Election, Autonomous District Council Election.
- h) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme was highlighted during Durga Puja pandals of the district by ways of organising discussion, seminar, exhibition stalls, drama, quiz and other cultural activities in which people from all sections of the society participated. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign, along with IEC on other issues like dowry prohibition, domestic violence, female foeticide, PCPNDT Act, women welfare, Swatchha Bharat Mission, Save environment, Noise pollution etc.
- i) Gomati District Administration in convergence with Health & Family Welfare, Education & Social Welfare Departments had organised the major programme for celebration of National Girl Child Day on 24th January 2016 to create awareness.
- j) Department of Post, Government of India had felicitated Gomati District Administration for effective implementation of the BBBP & Sukanya Samridhhi Yojana.
- k) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign was focused during District Level Health Fair – 2016 where the Governor of Tripura administered pledge on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to masses.

- l) Nandini Award – 2016 has been conferred by HE, Hon'ble Governor of Tripura to Best ASHA, AWWs, Best Sports Girls, children of AWCs (total 15 women).
- m) Cycle Rally had been conducted on 22nd March 2016 from Hirapur High School to Gamaria HS School during District Health Fair & BBBP.
- n) District Education Officer, Gomati District had organised BBBP Campaign where Smart Girl Award had been given to best school girls for the best performance in education, sports, culture etc.
- o) “Prayas” activities are being conducted by Police Department regularly as a part of civic programme
- p) Assam Rifles had also conducted the programme highlighting the issues of Saving the girl child and their education
- q) Art Competition was conducted by Tripura Journalist Union, Gomati Chapter on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in Udaipur in March 2016.
- r) Sharing of Resources including Financial Resources by all Departments

Dadra and Nagar Haveli

On 13 October 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 28,55,500 to the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. The district has ST population more than 25 per cent of the total population.¹⁴⁷

On 18 March 2015, Director, Directorate of Health Services, Dadra & Nagar Haveli during a Video Conference on the implementation of the BBBP Scheme stated that the problem of decline in CSR is more in non-tribal areas, bordering states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Sustained efforts were being undertaken to attain 100% institutional deliveries, birth registration is on

147. Sanction Letter No. F. No. 12041/01/2015-BBBP, 13.10.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/dnh.pdf>

the rise. Every village is being tracked and monitored for number of girls and boys born. To sensitize and create awareness, nukkad nataks were performed by school girls. For retention of girls in schools, sanitary napkins were being provided to adolescent girls. Matru Samrudhhi Yojna provides cash assistance of Rs. 5,000/- to the mother. Under Save the Girl Child Policy, Rs. 40,000 is deposited under LIC for 18 years and on maturity the beneficiary would receive approx. Rs. 3.50 lakhs as per NAV. For enforcement of PC&PNDT, silent observer active trackers were installed in 24 Machines across the 13 Centres.¹⁴⁸

Lakshadweep

Lakshadweep district in UT of Lakshadweep has ST population more than 25 percent of the total population of the district.

Although, Lakshadweep is one of the identified districts for implementation of the BBBP Scheme, there is no information as to whether fund has been released or not. It suggests that no fund has been released to the district.

On 18 March 2015, J Ashok Kumar, Collector, Lakshadweep during a Video Conference on the implementation of the BBBP Scheme stated that the UT has Population of 65000, which is very small. The UT has matriarchal society wherein household property is secured in the name of women. The Collector further informed that UT has not come across any incidence of misuse of ultrasound technology or illegal sex determination. The Sex Ratio at Birth is being monitored regularly and is on a increasing trend from 907 in 2010 to 990 in 2013. The Union Minister, WCD suggested that a formal note be sent by the Collector substantiating it with data so that a considered view could be taken.¹⁴⁹

148. Minutes of the Video Conference held under the Chairpersonship of Minister, Women & Child Development to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans with the Districts selected under the BBBP scheme on 18 March 2015, New Delhi, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/VC4.pdf>

149. Minutes of the Video Conference held under the Chairpersonship of Minister, Women & Child Development to discuss the implementation modalities of District Action Plans with the Districts selected under the BBBP scheme on 18 March 2015, New Delhi, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/consultation/VC4.pdf>

Dausa district, Rajasthan

On 2 March 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 1,15,43,000 to the State Government of Rajasthan for the period from 1 to 31 March 2015 during the financial year 2014-15 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in 10 identified districts including Dausa, where the population of ST is more than 25 percent. This means that each district was given Rs. 11,54,300.¹⁵⁰

On 30 September 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 1,80,54,150 to the State Government of Rajasthan as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in 10 districts including Dausa, i.e. Rs. 18,05,415 per district.¹⁵¹

On 20 June 2016, the MWCD revalidated an amount of Rs. 11.1 lakh sanctioned for Dausa district as one-time payment during financial year 2015-16 for carrying out activities such as awards to recognize institutions/ individuals, Local champions for outstanding work on the issue, Digital Guddi/Gudda Board, Mobile exhibition van, etc to be utilized during 2016-17.¹⁵²

Nicobar district, UT of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

On 11 August 2015, the MWCD released Rs. 38,55,500 to the UT Government of Andaman & Nicobar Islands as first installment (six months) during financial year 2015-16 for implementation of the BBBP Scheme in Nicobar Island.¹⁵³

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

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

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

153. Sanction Letter No. F. No.4-16(23)/2014-WW, 11.08.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/ANDAMAN.pdf>

i. Status of implementation of the BBBP in the selected districts with tribal population

The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched on 22 January 2015. The BBBP Scheme has turned 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.¹⁵⁴

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.¹⁵⁵ The Guidelines cover key components of the Scheme and lays 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.¹⁵⁶

One of the key components of the 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:

- i) Strengthening of the state PNDT cell with technical human resource;

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

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

156. See http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/JS_district_collector_letter.pdf

- 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.¹⁵⁷

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 identifying the unregistered/ illegal ultrasound machines and the clinics indulging in illegal practice of sex selection.¹⁵⁸ However, no priority is given

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

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

on these activities. Majority of the selected districts are yet to establish the online complaint portal to facilitate filing of complaints. These kinds 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

On 28 April 2016, Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Union Minister of Women and Child Development informed the Rajya Sabha that funds to the tune of Rs.93.90 crore were released for the implementation of the BBBP.¹⁵⁹ The 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.¹⁶⁰

Funding remains key to the successful implementation of the BBBP Scheme. However, some of the districts even failed to utilize the fund released to the selected districts with tribal population. These districts included Ahmadnagar, Maharashtra¹⁶¹; Kamrup Metropolitan, Assam¹⁶²; Longleng, Nagaland¹⁶³; Senapati, Manipur¹⁶⁴; and Dausa, Rajasthan¹⁶⁵.

Further, some selected districts are not provided fund in time. For example,

159. Rs. 94 Crore released under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme, Business Standard, 28 April 2016, http://www.business-standard.com/article/government-press-release/rs-94-crore-released-under-beti-bachao-beti-padhao-scheme-116042801093_1.html

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

161. Sanction Order No. 12025/1/2015-BBBP, 10.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/maharashtra.pdf>

162. Sanction Order No. F. No. 12013/1/15-BBBP, 27.11.2015 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/assam.pdf>

163. Re-validation Letter No. BBBP-12029/1/2015-BBBP, 5.12.2016 <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/Revalidation-Letters/NagalandRevalidation.pdf>

164. Sanction Order No. 12026/1/2015-BBBP, 21.09.2015, <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/2015-16/manipur.pdf>

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

during 2014-15, only three selected districts from the north east namely Kamrup Metropolitan in Assam; Longleng in Nagaland; and Senapati in Manipur were provided fund for implementation of the BBBP Scheme. While all the selected districts from the North East namely North district in Sikkim; Ribhoi, Meghalaya; Saiha, Mizoram; Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh; Longleng, Nagaland; South Tripura district, Tripura, Kamrup Metropolitan, Assam; and Senapati, Manipur were released fund during 2015-16.

During 2016-17, as per information available with the MCWD, only the two out of total 161 selected districts in the country namely North District in Sikkim and Longleng district in Nagaland have been released fund under the BBBP Scheme.¹⁶⁶

This suggests that the remaining districts have failed to submit Statement of Expenditure (SoE) along with physical progress report every quarter and Utilisation Certificates half-yearly as required as per the BBBP Guidelines.

166. See Sanction Orders available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/BBBPScheme/main.htm>

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