

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3513
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST MARCH 2025**

ANALYSIS OF DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES ACT

**3513: DR. T SUMATHY ALIAS THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:
COM. SELVARAJ V:
SHRI SUBBARAYAN K:**

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

- a) whether the Government is aware that 4.6 lakhs girls were missed at birth each year between 2013-2017 in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- b) whether the Government is planning to undertake any analysis on how girls go missing at birth despite the existence of the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act, 1994;
- c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;
- d) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a statement made by the President of Indian Medical Association (IMA) against PC-PNDT Act made to prevent female foeticide saying that the prohibitions under this act need to be dispensed with owing to its massive failure over 30 years; and
- e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (e) The Government of India enacts the Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender-sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. As per the latest Sample Registration Survey (SRS) report 2020, the Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) (female per 1000 male) stands at 907.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare undertakes regular review meetings, awareness generation activities, sensitization and capacity building workshops as well as issues regular advisories to strengthen the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act across the country.

As per information received from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens

including women & children rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

However, Ministry of Home Affairs has been issuing advisories from time to time with a view to support and supplement the efforts of States/UTs to effectively deal with crimes against women and children, which are available at www.mha.gov.in. These advisories inter-alia consist instructions for effective implementation of law with special emphasis on crime against women and children.
