

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.621
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26TH FEBRUARY, 2016**

SEX SELECTIVE ABORTIONS

**621. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY:
SHRI RADHESHYAM BISWAS:**

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the dismal sex ratio in the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/being to improve the sex ratio including the registration of birth of girl child by parents;
- (c) whether the Government has initiated a mobile team under Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act to prevent pre-natal diagnostic, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the cases of female foeticide leased on sex determination case have come to the notice of the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)**

(a): As per the information received from Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of total population by residence has shown growth from 933 females per 1000 males in 2001 to 943 females per 1000 males in 2011.

(b): The Civil Registration System is being implemented by the RGI under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. As per information received from RGI, the number of registered female births has increased to 10636276 in 2013 from 9463528 in 2012 as compared to male births of 11844107 in 2013 and 10425752 in 2012. RGI persuades states regularly to capture all births and increase the registration level.

Further, Government has also adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation. The details of important measures are enclosed in Annexure - I

(c): No.

(d) & (e): As per information received from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 50 cases were reported under female foeticide in 2014. State/UT-wise data of cases registered for offence relating to female foeticide are at Annexure-II.

Measures taken for gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation

- The Government has intensified effective implementation of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and amended various provisions of the Rules.
- The Government is rendering financial support to the states and UTs for operationalization of PNDT Cells, Capacity Building, Orientation & Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC & PNDT Act under the National Health Mission (NHM).
- A National review under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Mission Director (National Health Mission), MoHFW was held on 21st September, 2015 through video conferencing.
- Program review at the state level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern region were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 three regional review workshops have been organized for Northern Eastern, Northern and Eastern States in Imphal, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar respectively.
- National campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts in partnership with Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Human Recourse Development.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI & others), were communicated to the States/ UTs time to time for ensuring compliance.
- Inspections by the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) for monitoring of the status of implementation of provisions of PC&PNDT Acts have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 21 NIMC inspections have been conducted in the States of Punjab, Puducherry, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Assam, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.
- States have been advised to focus on Districts/Blocks/Villages with low Child Sex Ratio to ascertain the causes, plan appropriate behaviour change communication campaigns and effectively implement provisions of the PC & PNDT Act.

Cases Registered under Female Foeticide in 2014
[Source – National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs]

S. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under Female Foeticide
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0
3	ASSAM	0
4	BIHAR	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	2
6	GOA	0
7	GUJARAT	0
8	HARYANA	4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0
11	JHARKHAND	0
12	KARNATAKA	0
13	KERALA	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	15
15	MAHARASHTRA	1
16	MANIPUR	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0
18	MIZORAM	0
19	NAGALAND	0
20	ODISHA	0
21	PUNJAB	7
22	RAJASTHAN	11
23	SIKKIM	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0
25	Telangana	2
26	TRIPURA	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	1
29	WEST BENGAL	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	50
30	A&N ISLANDS	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0
32	D&N HAVELI	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0
34	DELHI	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	50