

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1039
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29TH APRIL, 2016**

FEMALE FOETICIDES

**1039. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI:
DR. K. GOPAL:**

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

- (a) the status of incidence of female foeticide reported during the last three years and current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has taken note of incidences of pre-natal sex determination done by medical professionals in violation of Pre- Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT);
- (c) if so, the number of cases registered under the PC&PNDT in the country during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (d) whether PC&PNDT Act had improved the sex-ratio and curbed incidences of female foeticide, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a): As per information received from National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), data on female foeticide has been collected only from 2014 onwards. As per data collected by NCRB from States/UTs, 50 and 52 cases of female foeticide have been reported in the country respectively in the year 2014 and 2015. State/UT-wise number of cases of female foeticide registered in 2014 and 2015 is at Annexure-I.

(b): Government is aware of the practice of sex determination of foetus by medical professionals in violation of different provisions of PC&PNDT Act/Rules in the country.

(c): As per the data received from NCRB, which has started collecting data on cases reported under PC&PNDT Act, 1994, only from 2014 onwards, 25 and 53 cases have been registered under the PC & PNDT Act, 1994 in 2014 and 2015 respectively. State/UT-wise data in this regard is at Annexure-II.

(d) & (e): The exact estimation of Child Sex Ratio (CSR) becomes available only in the Census. As informed by Registrar General of India (RGI), the estimates of Sex ratio, defined as the number of female birth per 1000 male birth, are derived under Sample Registration System (SRS) by pooling the data for three years on moving average basis. As per the data, obtained from RGI the estimated sex ratio at birth for bigger States for the periods 2009-11, 2010-12 and 2011-13 given in Annexure – III suggests that the Sex Ratio has improved in most of the bigger States.

The PC&PNDT Act, 1994 is only one of the measures intended to improve the CSR. The Act and Rules made thereunder, need to be supplemented with socio-economic support systems for correction in the existing social prejudices against girl child/women.

Besides the enactment of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994, multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes and awareness generation/advocacy measures has been adopted 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 – IV.

Cases Registered under Female Foeticide during 2014 & 2015

S. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under Female Foeticide*	
		2014	2015 (Provisional)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	1
5	CHHATTISGARH	2	3
6	GOA	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0
8	HARYANA	4	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	1
13	KERALA	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	15	12
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	12
16	MANIPUR	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0
21	PUNJAB	7	6
22	RAJASTHAN	11	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	1
25	TELANGANA	2	6
26	TRIPURA	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4	5
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	0
29	WEST BENGAL	0	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	50	51
30	A&N ISLANDS	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0
32	D&N HAVELI	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0
34	DELHI	0	1
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	50	52

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

*data started collection since 2014; NR: Data not received

Cases Registered under PC & PNDT Act, 1994 during 2014 & 2015

S. No.	States/UTs	Cases Registered under PC & PNDT Act, 1994*	
		2014	2015 (Provisional)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	34
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0
6	GOA	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	0
8	HARYANA	21	10
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	2
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	3
16	MANIPUR	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0
25	TELANGANA	1	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL	1	NR
	TOTAL (STATES)	25	53
30	A&N ISLANDS	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0
32	D&N HAVELI	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	25	53

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics

*data started collection since 2014; NR: Data not received

Sex ratio at birth (female per 1000 male)**India and bigger States 2009-11 to 2011-13**

India & bigger States	2009 – 11	2010 – 12	2011 – 13
India	906	908	909
Andhra Pradesh	915	914	916
Assam	926	922	920
Bihar	910	909	911
Chhattisgarh	991	979	970
Delhi	880	884	887
Gujarat	909	909	911
Haryana	854	857	864
Himachal Pradesh	938	939	943
Jammu & Kashmir	880	895	902
Jharkhand	915	918	913
Karnataka	945	950	958
Kerala	965	966	966
Madhya Pradesh	920	921	920
Maharashtra	893	896	902
Odisha	946	948	956
Punjab	841	863	867
Rajasthan	878	893	893
Tamil Nadu	926	928	927
Uttar Pradesh	875	874	878
West Bengal	941	944	943

Source:- Sample Registration System, Registrar General of India.

- 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, MoHFW was held on 21st September, 2015 through video conference.
- A National Capacity Building Programme for State Appropriate Authorities and State Nodal Officers was organized on 12th & 13th April, 2016 at Manesar in collaboration with UNFPA.
- A comprehensive Standard Operating Guidelines (SOGs) for District Appropriate Authority has been prepared by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for better clarity for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act.
- Program review at the state level has been intensified. Five regional review workshops for North, West, Central, North East and Southern regions were organized during 2014-15. During 2015-16 five regional review workshops have been organized for Northern Eastern, Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern States in Imphal, Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad (two) respectively.
- National campaign “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao” was launched in 100 gender critical districts by Ministry of Women and Child Development in partnership with Ministry of Human Recourse Development and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- 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) have been scaled up. In year 2014-15, 19 inspection visits have been undertaken in different States. During 2015-16, 22 NIMC inspections have been undertaken 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, Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 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.