

1	2	3	4	5	6
Punjab	8.80%	8.25%	No change	4.00%	3.50%
Meghalaya	12.50%	12.50% (Rs. -0.50 per litre rebate)	5.00%	Nil	4.00% Nil
Haryana	No change		5.00%	Nil	No change
Assam	No change		No Change	4.00%	4.00% (Rs. -14 per cyl. VAT rebate)

Child Sex Ratio in the country

*139. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of female foeticide cases reported in the country in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the number of cases filed against persons responsible for female foeticide and total number of convictions made in the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of the action taken and contemplated by Government to improve the Child Sex Ratio in the country by totally preventing pre-natal sex determination tests and female foeticide?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the National Crime Record Bureau, 73, 123 and 107 cases of female foeticide have been reported during the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 (provisional) respectively as per details in Statement. [(Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to S.Q. No. 136 Part (a))]

(b) 874 cases have been filed against violations under the Preconception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994. So far a total of 78 persons have been convicted under the law is given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to S.Q. No. 136 Part (c)]

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent female foeticide under the Pre conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, include effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, amendment to Rule 11(2) of the PC & PNDT Rules 1996 to confiscate unregistered machines and punishment against unregistered

clinics, reconstitution of National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) to undertake random field inspections of facilities offering ultrasound services, awareness generation through IEC activities and community mobilisation through non-governmental organizations.

Success of PFA Act, 1954 in curbing adulteration

*140. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered, challaned, convicted and jailed during the last three years, under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 has succeeded in curbing adulteration;

(c) whether Government is taking any new steps to stop this adulteration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The requisite information is given in Statement (See below).

(b) to (d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, has served the purpose over the years with the average adulteration in food items on the basis of samples collected in 2009 being 11.14%. Taking into account the trend of higher consumption of processed food, availability of new varieties of food and possibilities of contamination, a new comprehensive legislation consolidating the laws relating to food, namely, [Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006] has come into force with effect from 5th August, 2011. It aims to lay down science based standards for food articles and to regulate their manufacture, storage, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

Statement

Comparative Statement regarding Number of cases prosecuted and convicted Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	2008		2009		2010	
		No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases in which prosecution filed	No. of cases convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	333	54	415	32	382	37