

1	2	3
6	Himachal Pradesh	1,601
7	Jammu and Kashmir	57
8	Karnataka	8,417
9	Kerala	75
10	Maharashtra	37,286
11	Manipur	1,606
12	Mizoram	NIL
13	Odisha	67
14	Pondicherry	46
15	Punjab	195
16	Rajasthan	200
17	Sikkim	1
18	Tamil Nadu	8,000
19	Uttarakhand	26
TOTAL		99,794

Illegal clinical drug trials

867. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether clinical trials for drugs are being used on gullible human beings in Maharashtra and other States; and

(b) if so, the number of people died or rendered immobile in these clinical trials?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Although the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation has not received any such report that clinical trial for drugs are being used on gullible human beings in Maharashtra, six cases of alleged irregularities in the conduct of clinical trials have been reported in the country during the last two years. As per the available data, the number of Serious Adverse Events (SAEs) of deaths during clinical trials reported during the last two years viz. 2011 and 2012 were 438 and 436, respectively. But SAEs of death attributable to clinical trials during these two years

were 32. The Government of India has recently taken a number of steps to ensure that safety, rights and well-being of clinical trial participants are protected by strengthening the approval procedures and monitoring mechanism of clinical trials in the country. Necessary amendments have been incorporated in the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules to strengthen the regulatory framework including the payment of compensation in case of clinical trial related deaths.

Creation of awareness for stopping female foeticide

868. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that female foeticide has increased during the last three decades even despite the fact that laws in this respect have been made strict in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of programmes/schemes which has been implemented to aware people to stop female foeticide; and

(d) the steps being taken to avoid such occurrences in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.H. KHAN CHOUDHURY): (a) Though sex ratio in the country has improved from 927 in 1991 to 940 in 2011 as per Census 2011(Prov.), Child Sex Ratio has dipped from 945 females per thousand males in 1991 to 914 females per 1000 males in 2011.

(b) Some of the reasons for female foeticide are son preference, low status of women, social and financial security associated with sons, socio-cultural practices including dowry & violence against women, small family norm and consequent misuse of diagnostic techniques with the intention of female foeticide.

(c) and (d) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to curb female foeticide in the country. For prohibition of sex selection, before and after conception, and for regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques, the Government has enacted a comprehensive legislation the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, further amended in 2003.

The measures include the following:

- The Government have intensified effective implementation of the said Act and amended various rules covering provision for sealing, seizure and confiscation of unregistered ultrasound machines and punishment against unregistered clinics. Regulation of use of portable ultrasound machines within the registered premises, only has been notified.