

Effective measures to check female foeticide

2040. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of female foeticide in the country has been going up unabatedly, while Government has failed to check this shame;

(b) whether Government has worked out some effective measures to check this menace; and

(c) if so, the details with result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per the information received from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), NCRB has started collecting data on female foeticide since 2014. A total of 50 cases were reported under female foeticide in 2014. State/UT-wise data of cases registered for offences relating to female foeticide are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and also framed rules thereunder for prohibition of sex selection and prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination before or after conception.

Government has 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 taken for implementation of various provisions of PC and PNDT Act, 1994 and Rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time, are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

As per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/UTs following actions have been taken against the violators since inception of the Act:

- (i) A total of 1573 ultrasound machines have been sealed and seized for violations of the PC and PNDT Act and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) A total of 2152 court cases have been filed by various State Appropriate Authorities and 306 convictions have so far been secured under the Act.
- (iii) Registration of 100 medical professionals convicted under the Act has been suspended/cancelled by the concerned State Medical Councils.

Statement-I*Cases registered under female foeticide in 2014*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases registered under female foeticide
1	2	3
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 and 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

1	2	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4
28.	Uttarakhand	1
29.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL STATES		50
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL UTs		0
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		50

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Measures taken for implementation of the PC and PNDT Act/Rules

- 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 and Sensitisation Workshop, Information, Education and Communication campaigns and for strengthening structures for the implementation of the PC and 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.
- 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 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 the Ministry of Woman and Child Development and the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- Directions given by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the matter of WP(C) 349/2006 (Voluntary Health Association of Punjab vs. UOI and 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, Tamil Nadu, 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 and PNDT Act.

Increasing the budgetary allocation for health sector

2041. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to spend 5 per cent of gross domestic product on health services in the country during the coming three years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to make an increase in budget expenditure regarding health during each coming years to achieve the said target; and

(c) if so, the details of such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) As per Twelfth Five Year Plan document, total public funding by the Centre and States, plan and non-plan, on core health is envisaged to increase to 1.87 per cent of GDP by the end of the Twelfth Plan. The Draft National Health Policy 2015 envisages raising public health expenditure progressively to 2.5% of the GDP.