

(c) The existing SHC/ PHC would be transformed into Health and Wellness Centers. According to Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) , one Sub Health Centres (SHC) caters to a population of 5000 people in the plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas while one Primary Health Centre (PHC) caters to 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 population in tribal and hilly area.

Child Sex Ratio

2018. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects are going on to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special assistance is given to States to meet the situation, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of fund released to Kerala for the purpose during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has enacted the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, for prohibition of sex selection before or after conception and for prevention of misuse of pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex determination.

The Government of India besides enactment of the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994, has adopted a multi-pronged strategy entailing schemes and programmes for awareness generation and advocacy measures to build a positive environment for the girl child through gender sensitive policies, provisions and legislation.

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme which was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action covering all the 640 districts (as per census 2011) in the country.

(b) The Central Government is rendering financial support under NHM to strengthen implementation structures in all the states. During 2016-17, ₹ 23.19 crores have

been approved for PNDT cells, monitoring and capacity building and IEC campaigns. Further, in 2017-18 total Rs 26.14 cores have been allocated for PNDT activities.

BBBP Scheme is being implemented directly through District Administrations. Under BBBP Scheme, 100% financial assistance has been provided to the presently selected 161 District Administrations for implementation of BBBP Scheme in the district. The yearly amount of financial assistance per district is ₹ 65.01 lakh.

(c) During last two financial years, 2015-16 & 2016-17, as per the Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) ₹ 10 lakh has been sanctioned under NHM to State of Kerala for creating awareness regarding the PC&PNDT Act and declining Child Sex Ratio.

District Thrissur of Kerala has been selected under BBBP Scheme. During last two financial years, 2015-16 & 2016-17, financial support of ₹ 44.7975 lakh rupees has been provided under BBBP scheme.

Regulating caesarean sections conducted by private hospitals

2019. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an NGO claimed that the average birth by C-section in private hospitals of Delhi was as high as 65.54 per cent, as against 20.65 per cent in the Government hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether unwarranted caesarean sections are harmful to the mother and the baby and a violation of their fundamental rights; and

(d) if so, what steps Government is taking to regulate and monitor C-section in private hospitals of Delhi and other metropolitan cities in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) According to National Family and Health Survey (NFHS 4) released in 2015-16, the percentage of births by caesarean section in private health facilities in Delhi was 42.9% while in public health facilities, it was 21%.

(c) Caesarean section is one of the most common surgeries in the world and is also a life saving surgery for the mother and the child. It is assumed that 15% of the pregnancies will land into complication and will require surgical intervention.

WHO in its statement released in April 2015 states that at population level, caesarean section rates higher than 10% are not associated with reductions in maternal and newborn mortality rates.