

THE STATUS OF FEMALE FOETICIDE IN MAHARASHTRA



ASIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Maharashtra has been at the forefront of the leading initiatives against female foeticide. It was the first State in India to enact a law to protect the female foetus by enacting the Maharashtra Regulation of Use of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act in 1987, much before the enactment of the Prevention of Misuse of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PNDT) in 1994 by Government of India.¹ The Government of Maharashtra has taken a number of measures to address falling CSR by seeking better implementation of the Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PC&PNDT Act) and launching specific schemes for retention of girl child

That Maharashtra recorded 9th lowest Child Sex Ratio² (CSR) among 35 States and UTs of India³ with CSR of 894 against national CSR average of 919⁴ speaks its failure. An estimated 6,82,081 girls altogether went missing during 2001 and 2011 in the age group of 0-10 years in the State.

In Maharashtra, the CSR has been consistently falling: from 972 in 1971 census it has declined to 956 in 1981 census to further 946 in 1991 census, 913 in 2001 census⁵ and hit the lowest to 894 as per the latest 2011 Census.⁶ In terms of points, the CSR fell by 78 points from 1971 to 2011. Out of 35 districts, 22 districts of Maharashtra recorded CSR below national average CSR of 919 per 1,000 boys while 16 out of 35 districts recorded CSR below the state average CSR (894). With exception of Kolhapur, Sangli, Chandrapur

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1. The unwanted girl, Frontline, Volume 29 - Issue 14 :: Jul. 14-27, 2012, <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2914/stories/20120727291402700.htm>
 2. Child Sex Ratio is the number of girls per thousand boys in the age group 0-6 years.
 3. Census 2011, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>
 4. See <http://www.census2011.co.in/sexratio.php>
 5. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelcontent.aspx?relid=71711>
 6. <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/districtlist/Maharashtra.html>

and Nandurbar districts all the rest 31 districts witnessed marginal to sharp decline in CSR from Census 2001 to Census 2011.

The use of technology for sex selection has been one of the root causes for this drastic and consistent fall in the CSR in Maharashtra. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) stated that *“Audit observed a decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) in Maharashtra as per census of 2011 compared to the census of 2001. The possibility of decline in CSR due to female infanticide and deliberate neglect of girl child’s health, nutrition and safety cannot be ruled out.”* It also stated that inspections by the AAs revealed sex determination of foetus by 36 centres, advertisement of facilities for pre-conception and pre-natal sex selection by nine centres and non-maintenance of records by 378 centres since inception of PC&PNDT Act. Further there is shortfall in inspections of the centres.⁷

The programmes for implementation of the PC&PNDT Act taken by the State Government include (i) Launching of PC&PNDT Helpline; (ii) dedicated website <http://www.amchimulgi.in> to combat female foeticide; (iii) Informer incentive scheme to detect illegal sex determination and (iv) Monitoring USG machines through installation of Silen Observer/ Active Tracker.

However, there are many gaps in implementation of the PC&PNDT Act in Maharashtra as found by the CAG audit in 2014. The audit found that there was shortfall of 43% in 2011-12, 29% in 2012-13 and 55% in 2013-14 in inspection of registered bodies/clinics across Maharashtra. Even the meetings of the State Supervisory Body (SSB), the State Advisory Committee (SAC) and the District Advisory Committee (DACs) were not held regularly. The SSB held only four meetings as against target of six meetings while the SAC held only nine meetings as against 30 meetings to be held. In six test checked

7. CAG audit report on Maharashtra Government’s General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2014 (Report No. 4 of 2015- Compliance and Performance Audit on General and Social Sector of Government of Maharashtra), http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Maharashtra_Report_4_2015.pdf

districts, the shortfalls in meetings by the DACs ranged between 13 per cent (Gadchiroli) and 90 per cent (Nandurbar) during 2009-12.⁸

According to the 2015-16 Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Maharashtra has the maximum number of court/police cases filed against sex determination (512) after Rajasthan, which has 621 cases.⁹ Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Smt. Anupriya Patel in Unstarred Question No. 1116 answered 21 July 2017 informed the Lok Sabha that as per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) ending March 2017 stated that Maharashtra secured conviction in 88 cases and suspended the licenses of 69 doctors, the highest in the country.

Despite rapid decline of CSR very sharply by 78 points from 1971 Census (972) to 2011 Census (894), Maharashtra did not however have a scheme to encourage retention of the girl child by way of incentivizing either the girl child or the parents.

The Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana was launched on 8 March 2015¹⁰ but its implementation remains seriously wanting. Actual implementation of the scheme began only in April 2016 and the State Government made a budgetary allocation of Rs.25 crore for FY 2016-17.¹¹ As of February 2017, the Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana did not enroll any girl child in any of the 36 districts of the State, primarily because of the criterion to produce a tubectomy certificate that each mother must submit to reassure government officials that the family will not take the money to have sons.¹² As of March

8. CAG audit report on Maharashtra Government's General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2014 (Report No. 4 of 2015- Compliance and Performance Audit on General and Social Sector of Government of Maharashtra), http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Maharashtra_Report_4_2015.pdf

9. 2015-16 Annual Report at Page 138 is available at <https://mohfw.gov.in/sites/default/files/98899656658696558778.pdf>

10. Maharashtra government relaunches scheme to improve girl child ratio, Indian Express, 15 August 2015; Available at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/maharashtra-government-relaunches-scheme-to-improve-girl-child-ratio-2977198/>

11. http://www.salestaxindia.com/Online/Latest/Maharashtra_Budget_Speech_2016-17-PartI-II-Budget-highlights.pdf

12. Why Maharashtra's flagship programme for girls benefits no girls, The Hindustan Times, 8 April 2017, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/why-maharashtra-s-flagship-scheme-for-girls-benefits-no-girls/story-NxJQeDriQRuB0CJ6MYCW3J.html>

2017, the government had not signed any agreement with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the agency that will distribute final benefits to the beneficiaries.¹³ On 18th July 2017, the Maharashtra government approved a revised policy of the 'Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree' scheme, according to which families who have a yearly income of upto Rs 7.5 lakh will be benefited. The original scheme catered to girls from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and those whose annual income was upto Rs 1 lakh.¹⁴

In the light of these facts and circumstances, Asian Centre for Human Rights recommends the following to the State Government of Maharashtra:

- Revise *Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree (MKBY)* to increase the amount for post birth benefits of at least Rs. 1 lakh,¹⁵ provide educational scholarship of Rs. 50,000¹⁶ and further additional financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh to be paid to surviving girls during marriage¹⁷;
- Expand the coverage under MKBY to include families irrespective of income;
- Undertake specific programme for increasing coverage of all families under the MBKY scheme by connecting the programme with all hospitals;
- Upload all details of physical and financial achievements of the MBKY scheme on a dedicated website and update the website regularly to provide all relevant information such as list of beneficiaries, funds sanctioned and utilization certificates; and

13. Why Maharashtra's flagship programme for girls benefits no girls, The Hindustan Times, 8 April 2017, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/why-maharashtra-s-flagship-scheme-for-girls-benefits-no-girls/story-NxJQeDriQRuB0CJ6MYCW3J.html>

14. Maha approves revised policy of scheme aimed to improve girl, The Business Standard, 18 July 2017 available at http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/maha-approves-revised-policy-of-scheme-aimed-to-improve-girl-117071801570_1.html

15. As provided under the Ladli Laxmi Yojana of Madhya Pradesh.

16. As provided under Nanda Devi Kanya Yajona in Uttarakhand and Beti Hai Anmol Yajona in Himachal Pradesh.

17. As provided under the Ladli Laxmi Scheme in Goa

- Ensure proper implementation of the PC&PNDT Act inter alia by appointing the Inspection committees, increasing the staff and filling up the vacancies in PC&PNDT Bureau of Investigation, conducting inspection of each sonography centre at least once in a year and providing human and financial resources for the same, proper implementation of the Mukhbir Yojana, introducing Integrated Monitoring system for PC&PNDT Act and installing tracking devices in all sonography machines and holding time bound trial of the cases under the PC&PNDT Act and making necessary budgetary allocations for implementation of all these measures.

2. THE STATE OF THE MISSING GIRLS AND CSR IN MAHARASHTRA

India is infamous for female foeticide and female infanticide, the crudest forms of gender based violence. The reasons are known: *“son preference and the belief that it is only the son who can perform the last rites, that lineage and inheritance runs through the male line, sons will look after parents in old age, men are the bread winners, exorbitant dowry demand is another reason for female foeticide/infanticide”*.¹⁸

The son preference has been causing consistent and serious fall in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR).

As per the 2011 census report, total child population in the age group of 0-6 years in Maharashtra was 13,326,517. Out of these, there were 6,291,126 girls against 7,035,391 boys.¹⁹ Based on the World Health Organisation’s (WHO) estimate of natural sex ratio of 105 males for every 100 females²⁰, for 7,035,391 boys, there would have been around 67,00,372 girls in the age group of 0-6 years instead of 6,291,126 girls. This means the total number of missing girls were 4,09,246 i.e. 67,00,372 girls ideally to be born in the age group of 0-6 years minus 6,291,126 actually born in the age group of 0-6 years which is about 68,208 girls per age group. As the census is conducted every 10 years, it is indispensable to take into account those in the age group of 7-10 years and another 2,77,632 girls went missing in the age group of 7-10 years (68,208 girls per age group x 4 years). This implies that a total of 6,82,081 girls altogether went missing during 2001 and 2011 in the age bracket of 0-10 years.

18. Statement of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare in Rajya Sabha on 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

19. <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/Maharashtra.html>

20. Health situation and trend assessment: Sex Ratio, WHO http://www.searo.who.int/entity/health_situation_trends/data/chi/sex-ratio/en/

Table 1: Child Sex Ratio in Maharashtra districts during 2001-2011

Sl. No.	District/State	Census 2001	Census 2011	Change in points (-/+)	Ranking as per lowest CSR in 2011 Census CSR
	Maharashtra	913	894	-19	
01	Bid	894	807	-87	1 st
02	Jalgaon	880	842	-38	2 nd
03	Ahmadnagar	884	852	-32	3 rd
04	Buldanaq	908	855	-53	4 th
05	Aurangabad	890	858	-32	5 th
06	Washim	918	863	-55	6 th
07	Kolhapur	839	863	24	7 th
08	Osmanabad	894	867	-27	8 th
09	Sangli	851	867	16	9 th
10	Jalna	903	870	-33	10 th
11	Hingoli	927	882	-45	11 th
12	Pune	902	883	-19	12 th
13	Solapur	895	883	-12	13 th
14	Parbhani	923	884	-39	14 th
15	Latur	918	889	-29	15 th
16	Nashik	920	890	-30	16 th
17	Satara	878	895	-17	17 th
18	Dhule	907	898	-9	18 th
19	Nanded	929	910	-19	19 th
20	Akola	933	912	-21	20 th
21	Mumbai Sub- Urban	923	913	-10	21 st
22	Mumbai City	922	914	-8	22 nd
23	Wardha	928	919	-9	23 rd
24	Sindhudurg	944	922	-22	24 th
25	Yavatmal	933	922	-11	25 th
26	Thane	931	924	-7	26 th
27	Nagpur	942	931	-11	27 th
28	Amravati	941	935	-6	28 th
29	Raigarh	939	935	-4	29 th
30	Chandrapur	939	953	14	30 th
31	Ratnagiri	952	936	-16	31 st
32	Bhandara	956	950	-6	32 nd
33	Gondiya	958	956	-2	33 rd
34	Gadchiroli	966	961	-5	34 th
35	Nandurbar	977	978	1	35 th

In Maharashtra, the CSR has been consistently falling: the CSR was 972 as per 1971 census and it declined to 956 as per 1981 census, 946 as per 1991 census and 913 as per 2001 census²¹ and then to 894 as per 2011 Census.²² In terms of points, the CSR fell by 78 points from 1971 to 2011.

Out of 35 districts, 22 districts of Maharashtra recorded CSR below national average CSR of 919 while 16 out of 35 districts recorded CSR below the state average CSR of 894 girls per 1000 boys. With exception of Kolhapur, Sangli, Chandrapur and Nandurbar districts all the rest 31 districts witnessed marginal to sharp decline in CSR from Census 2001 to Census 2011. The rate of increase in CSR in the four districts that recorded improvement has been at best moderate. For example, Kolhapur recorded 24 points rise from CSR of 839 in 2001 to 863 in 2011 while Sangli district recorded 16 points increase from 851 in 2001 to 867 in 2011; Chandrapur district recorded 14 points improvement from 939 in 2001 to 853 in 2011 and Nandurbar district recorded only 1 point improvement from 977 in 2001 to 978 in 2011. On the other hand, decline in the CSR has been drastic. For example, Bid district recorded decline of 87 points, followed by Washim with 55 points, Buldana with 53 points, Hingoli with 45 points, Parbhani with 39 points, Jalgaon with 38 points, Jalna with 33 points, Aurangabad and Ahmadnagar with 32 points each, Nashik with 30 points, Latur with 29 points, Osmanabad with 27 points, Sindhudurg with 22 points, Akola with 21 points, Nanded with 19 points, Pune with 19 points, Satara with 17 points, Ratnagiri with 16 points, Solapur with 12 points, Nagpur and Yavatmal with 11 points each and Mumbai Sub-urban with 10 points. The districts that recorded fall in CSR in single digits included Wardha and Dhule with 9 points each, followed by Mumbai city with 8 points Thane with seven points, Bhandara and Amravati with 6 points, Gadchiroli with 5 points, Raigarh with 4 points and Gondiya with 2 points.

21. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erecontent.aspx?reid=71711>

22. <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/districtlist/Maharashtra.html>

An analysis of the sex ratio at birth (SRB) data in Maharashtra during the decade 2008 – 2014 as recorded under the Civil Registration System by the Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India suggests that Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) has been gradually improving from 870 in 2008 to 868 in 2009 to 854 in 2010 to 861 in 2011 to 894 in 2012 to 901 in 2013 and 911 in 2014. The SRB recorded a decline of 16 points from 2008 to 2010 but recorded an improvement by impressive 57 points in 2014.²³ However, if the existing under-five mortality rate (U5MR) of 48 deaths per 1,000 births²⁴ in India is applied in Maharashtra context, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) of 894 as per 2011 Census will come down much below.

2.1 The scale of female infanticide in Maharashtra

Prior to the invention of technology, female infanticide was widespread in India. Section 315²⁵ and Section 316²⁶ of the Indian Penal Code criminalised female infanticide.

As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India from 2001-2015, a total of 1,556 cases of infanticide were recorded i.e. 133 in 2001, 115 in 2002, 103 in 2003, 102 in 2004, 108 in 2005, 126 in 2006, 134 in 2007, 140 in 2008, 63 in 2009, 100 in 2010, 63 in 2011, 81 in 2012, 82 in 2013, 121 in 2014 and 88 in 2015.²⁷

Out of these, 122 cases comprising 7.84% of the total cases across the country were reported from Maharashtra with 26 cases in 2001, 24 in 2002, 11 in

23. Maharashtra sex ratio at birth 2008-2014; available at: http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/CRS_Report/crs2014_final.pdf

24. 20% of world's under-5 deaths occur in India, The Times of India, 9 September 2015 available at <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/20-of-worlds-under-5-deaths-occur-in-India/articleshow/48878224.cms>

25. Section 315. Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth, "Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

26. Section 316. Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide, "Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine."

27. Crime in India report series 1994 to 2015, National Crime Records Bureau, available at: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

2003, 6 in 2004, 3 in 2005, 4 in 2006, 2 in 2007, 3 in 2008, 1 in 2009, 3 in 2010, 3 in 2011, 11 in 2012, 6 in 2013, 12 in 2014, 7 in 2015.²⁸

There have been regular reports of female infanticide in Maharashtra.

On 14 September 2016, an approximately 10-days-old baby girl was found abandoned in a bullock cart at Kamothe in Navi Mumbai. On information by an alert citizen at 11:30 pm, police rescued the infant and admitted her to hospital.²⁹

On 19 September 2016, an approximately two-days-old girl was found at around 2 pm under a water tank on the creek road at Vishnu Nagar police station in Dombivli west in Mumbai.³⁰

On 27 December 2016, a local while passing by spotted 15-day-old baby girl abandoned at the Juhu Beach in Mumbai late at night and informed the police. The baby girl was taken to the Cooper Hospital in Mumbai where she was declared brought dead. A post mortem revealed that her left arm was discovered to have been badly damaged. Police suspected that the girl was thrown on the beach alive and left to die.³¹

On 24 December 2016, a couple identified as Irfan and Sajra Sheikh had abandoned their 10-day-old baby girl at Nair Hospital in Mumbai Central. On 14 December 2016, Sajra Sheikh delivered a girl prior to her due date. As the baby weak, she was shifted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). On 24 December, a nurse in NICU found Sajra missing. On being informed, police subsequently traced the couple.³²

28. Crime in India report series 1994 to 2015, National Crime Records Bureau, available at: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

29. Mumbai: Two abandoned newborn girls rescued, *The Midday*, 21 September 2016; Available at: <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/navi-mumbai-dombivli-abandoned-newborn-girls-rescued-mosquitoes/17626151>

30. Mumbai: Two abandoned newborn girls rescued, *The Midday*, 21 September 2016; Available at: <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/navi-mumbai-dombivli-abandoned-newborn-girls-rescued-mosquitoes/17626151>

31. Shocker from Mumbai: Body of 15-day-old baby girl found at Juhu Beach, *Indiatoday*, 28 December 2016; Available at: <http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/15-day-old-baby-girl-left-to-die-juhu-beach-shocker-from-mumbai/1/844476.html>

32. Mumbai: Cops trace parents who abandoned premature baby girl at hospital, *The Mid-day*, 29 December 2016; Available at: <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/cops-trace-parents-who-abandoned-premature-baby-girl-at-hospital-mumbai-news/17867156>

On 29 August 2015, an eight-day-old girl was found abandoned on the steps of a local Dombivali building at Plot Number RM 59 in MIDC colony, Milap Nagar, Thane city of Maharashtra. On being informed, Manpada police transferred the girl to Janani Ashish Trust's orphanage home, Dombivali.³³

On 24 September 2015, a woman identified as Seema Chaurasia, a resident of Satavali at Mira Road (East) in Mumbai abandoned her 14-day-old baby girl in train. But in order to cover up her misdeeds, she filed a police complaint to the effect that two women kidnapped her two weeks old daughter from her while she was returning from a medical check-up. On investigation police found that the woman was captured in CCTV footage at Vasai railway station and on recovery, the baby girl at Borivli station she was later handed over to Mrs. Chaurasia. Finding that she was unhappy despite finding the baby girl, police got suspicious and on interrogation she confessed that she had abandoned the baby because she wanted a boy.³⁴

On 7 February 2013, residents of Santacruz, Mumbai found a four-day-old girl in a trash can at Seva Nagar near Milan subway. Soon after recovery, the infant was taken to VN Desai hospital and later to Sion hospital. A passerby had seen a woman, possibly the mother, dumping the child inside the garbage bin. Police registered a case under section 317 (exposure and abandonment of child under 12 years by parent or person having care of it) of the Indian Penal Code against unknown persons.³⁵

04 July 2012, a farmer of Umarched in Yavatmal district spotted a baby girl in gunny bag near an irrigation canal close to his farm. On his information

33. Eight-day-old baby found abandoned in Dombivli East on Raksha Bandhan, Indian Express, 29 August 2015; Available at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/baby-girl-found-in-dombivli-east-on-raksha-bandhan/>

34. Mumbai: 'Stolen' infant was abandoned by mother, The Midday, 27 September 2014; Available at: <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/mumbai-stolen-infant-was-abandoned-by-mother/15638197>

35. Mumbai shocker: 4-day-old baby girl found in Santacruz dustbin, Firstpost, 8 February 2013; Available at: <http://www.firstpost.com/india/mumbai-shocker-4-day-old-baby-girl-found-in-santacruz-dustbin-618805.html>

police came and rescued the infant and admitted her to hospital. Police registered a case against unknown mother.³⁶

2.2.1 The scale of female foeticide

According to NCRB, 1,663 cases of foeticide were reported across India in the last 15 years from 2001 to 2015. These included 55 cases in 2001, 84 cases in 2002, 57 cases in 2003, 86 cases in 2004, 86 cases in 2005, 125 cases in 2006, 96 cases in 2007, 73 cases in 2008, 123 cases in 2009, 111 cases in 2010, 132 cases in 2011, 210 cases in 2012, 221 cases in 2013, 107 cases in 2014, and 97 cases in 2015. Among the States, Madhya Pradesh topped with 360 cases followed by Rajasthan (255), Punjab (239), Maharashtra (155), Chhattisgarh (135), Haryana (131), Uttar Pradesh (93), Delhi (69), Karnataka (60), Gujarat (52), Andhra Pradesh (30), Himachal Pradesh (25), Bihar and Jharkhand (10 each), Odisha (6), Kerala, West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (5 each), Jammu and Kashmir, Sikkim and Telangana (4 each), Assam (2), and Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1 each).³⁷

The 155 cases from Maharashtra included 17 cases in 2001, 10 in 2002, 5 in 2003, 15 in 2004, 4 in 2005, 10 in 2006, 1 in 2007, 2 in 2008, 17 in 2009, 5 in 2010, 12 in 2011, 22 in 2012, 17 in 2013, 7 in 2014, 11 in 2015.³⁸

Although, the NCRB has been collecting data on foeticide over the years, it started collecting data on female foeticide only from 2014. It recorded 39 cases of female foeticide in 2015 and 50 cases in 2014. The State/UT-wise data relating to female foeticide is given in the table below:³⁹

36. Two-day-old girl found abandoned in gunny bag; critical, *The Midday*, 5 July 2012; Available at: <http://www.mid-day.com/articles/two-day-old-girl-found-abandoned-in-gunny-bag-critical/171223>

37. See NCRB's Crime in India report series from 2001 to 2015

38. Crime in India report series 1994 to 2015, National Crime Records Bureau, available at: <http://ncrb.gov.in/>

39. Statement of J P Nadda, Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in the Lok Sabha on 11.12. 2015, <http://164.100.47.192/Loksabha/Questions/QResult15.aspx?qref=26479&lno=16>

Table 1: No of female foeticide cases recorded by NCRB

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Cases registered		
		2014	2015	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	2	3	5
6	Goa	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	0	0	0
8	Haryana	4	2	6
9	Himachal Pradesh	3	0	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12	Karnataka	0	1	1
13	Kerala	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	15	8	23
15	Maharashtra	1	9	10
16	Manipur	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0
20	Odisha	0	0	0
21	Punjab	7	2	9
22	Rajasthan	11	1	12
23	Sikkim	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0	1	1
25	Telangana	2	6	8
26	Tripura	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	4	5	9
28	Uttarakhand	1	0	1
29	West Bengal	0	N/A	0
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32	Dadra Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0
34	Delhi	0	1	1
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	0	0
	Total	50	39	89

In two years from 2014 to 2015, the NCRB recorded 59 cases of female foeticide across India. Madhya Pradesh topped in female foeticide with 23 cases, followed by Rajasthan (12), Maharashtra (10), Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (9 each), Telengana (8), Haryana (6), Chhattisgarh (5), Himachal Pradesh (3), Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Delhi (1 each). As per Census 2011, three states with most adverse child sex ratios namely Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir had reported 9, 6 and 0 cases respectively.

2.2.2 The instances of female foeticide

There have been regular reports of arrest under the PC&PNDT Act in Maharashtra.

On 6 September 2016, the court of a Judicial Magistrate First class in Pune sentenced one-year imprisonment to radiologists Viren Kulkarni and Rajesh Kankal and imposed fines under various provisions of the PC&PNDT Act including for lapses in maintaining record. The convicted radiologists have been practising in Pune for more than 15 years. A criminal case was registered against Kulkarni and Kankale, running Ankur Diagnostic Centre on Kharadi Bypass, in October 2011. Health officials of the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) had found several lapses at the facility during routine inspection.⁴⁰

On 28 July 2016, a police patrol team caught one Ayurvedic doctor and a homeopathic doctor red hand while performing sex determination tests inside a car at a road in Indapur in Pune. The accused Dr. Hanumant More, a Bachelor of Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) and Dr. Tushar Gade, Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) degree caught them performing a sonography on two women who already had female children. One woman confessed to having three, and the other, five daughters. The women revealed that both were forced by their husbands to undergo

40. 2 radiologists get jail for PC&PNDT Act breach, Times of India, 7 September 2016; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/2-radiologists-get-jail-for-PC&PNDT-Act-breach/articleshow/54040085.cms>

sonography, so that they do not give birth to a girl child again. Along with the accused doctor duo, the husbands of both women identified as Vilas Dange and Popat Chavan, both from Solapur, were booked.⁴¹

On 5 April 2016, PC&PNDT Appropriate Authority in Pune inspected the ultrasound clinic owned by and operated by radiologist Dr. Ashutosh Jape and sealed three machines in his clinic for allegedly carryout illegal sex determination test leading to female foeticide.⁴²

On 15 June 2015, the court of a Judicial Magistrate First Class in Beed sentenced a doctor couple Saraswati and Sudam Munde to 4 years of rigorous imprisonment under eight sections of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The court sentenced the couple to six months of rigorous imprisonment under each section totaling four years.⁴³ The couple was booked under the Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act after the death of a 30-year-old pregnant woman Vijaymala Phatekar on 18 May 2010 due to hemorrhagic shock following second trimester abortion and heavy blood flow at the clinic of the couple.⁴⁴

On 30 April 2014, the court of a Judicial Magistrate First Class in Pune sentenced Vinit Mahajan, a radiologist, to six-month imprisonment for violation of the PC&PNDT Act including for offences of not maintaining records and lapses in submitting monthly reports to the authorities concerned and non-display of registration certificate of his clinic. A criminal case was registered in April 2011 against him.⁴⁵

41. In a first, husbands booked for sex test, 1 August 2016; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/In-a-first-husbands-booked-for-sex-test/articleshow/53483385.cms>

42. Available at: <http://www.msbiria.org/article.php?i=22>

43. PC&PNDT Act: Beed doctor couple get four years' RI, Indian Express, 17 June 2015; Available at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/PC&PNDT-act-beed-doctor-couple-get-four-years-ri/>

44. Sex tests: Beed doctor couple's licences suspended, DNAIndia, 31 May 2012; Available at: <http://www.dnaindia.com/mumbai/report-sex-tests-beed-doctor-couple-s-licences-suspended-1696051>

45. Pune doctor jailed under PC&PNDT Act, Times of India, 1 May 2014; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/Pune-doctor-jailed-under-PC&PNDT-Act/articleshow/34454804.cms>

On 3 June 2012, a doctor identified as Shivaji Sanap was arrested for allegedly carrying out three illegal abortions, including on a minor girl. Dr. Shivaji Sanap, who ran a private maternity clinic on Jalna Road in the city, has been booked under various sections of IPC, Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, for abortions performed beyond five months of pregnancy. Two female foetuses were found dumped in the dry basin of Bindusara river. According to the post-mortem report of the two female foetuses, one was eight months and six days, while the other was of five months and eight days. In addition to these two illegal abortion cases, police investigations revealed another case in which a six-month foetus of a 17-year-old unmarried girl was aborted at the same hospital.⁴⁶

46. Maharashtra doctor held for conducting illegal abortions, The Hindu, 3 June 2012; Available at: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/maharashtra-doctor-held-for-conducting-illegal-abortions/article3486792.ece>

3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PC&PNDT ACT

3.1. Provisions of the Act

India enacted the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT Act) to address sex selective abortion. The PNDT Act has since been amended to make it more comprehensive and keeping in view the emerging technologies for selection of sex before and after conception and problems faced in the working of implementation of the Act and certain directions of Supreme Court. The amended Act came into force with effect from 14 February 2003 and it was renamed as “Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994” (PC&PNDT Act).

The PC&PNDT Act, as amended in 2003 provides for regulation and punishment.

The PC&PNDT Act, as amended in 2002⁴⁷, provides for regulation and punishment for sex determination and/or sex selection.

Section 3 of the PC&PNDT Act provides for regulation of Genetic counselling centres, genetic laboratories and genetic clinics through the requirement of registration under the Act, prohibition of sex selection and sale of ultrasound machines to persons, laboratories, clinics, etc. not registered under the Act.

Section 4 provides that no such place shall be used for conducting pre-natal diagnostic techniques except for the purposes specified and requires a person conducting such techniques such as ultrasound sonography on pregnant women to keep a complete record in the manner prescribed in the Rules.

47. Pre-conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 <http://pndt.gov.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/File50.pdf>

Section 5 requires written consent of pregnant woman for conducting the pre-natal diagnostic procedures and prohibits communicating the sex of foetus.

Section 6 provides that no pre-natal diagnostic techniques including sonography can be conducted for the purpose of determining the sex of a foetus and that no person shall conduct or cause to be conducted any pre-natal diagnostic techniques including ultra sonography for the purpose of determining the sex of a foetus.

Sections 7 to 16 deal with Constitution of Central Supervisory Board, Section 17 deals with the Appropriate Authority and Advisory Committee.

Sections 18 to 21 deal with registration of genetic counselling centres, genetic laboratories or genetic clinics etc.

Section 22 provides prohibition of advertisement relating to pre-natal determination of sex and punishment for contravention with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Section 23 provides for offences and penalties with imprisonment up to three years and fine up to Rs. 10,000. For any subsequent offences, there is imprisonment of up to five years and fine up to Rs. 50,000/1,00,000. The name of the Registered Medical Practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed of. On conviction, the name of Registered Medical Practitioner is removed for a period of 5 years for the first offence and permanently for the subsequent offence.

Section 24 provides for punishment for abetment of offence as prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 23.

Section 25 provides for penalty for 'contravention of any provision of the Act or rules for which no specific punishment is provided' with imprisonment for

a term which may extend to three months or with fine, which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both and in the case of continuing contravention with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention.

Section 26 provides for offences by companies.

3.2. Measures taken for implementation of PC&PNDT Act

In order to enforce the PC&PNDT Act, the State Government of Maharashtra has taken a number of measures.

A 25-member Public Accounts Committee of the Maharashtra Assembly in a report tabled in the Assembly on 8 April 2017 recommended making pre-natal sex determination mandatory to prevent female foeticide. The committee also called for monitoring of women pregnant with female foetuses by local health officials to ensure that “female foeticide” is not performed. “Since the law only provides for action against doctors (for carrying out sex selection tests), there is no fear of the law among parents. But this fear of law among parents is necessary to increase the sex ratio. Doctors, parents, district health officers (DHOs) and NGOs must be involved in the tracking system,” the committee suggested.⁴⁸ But this proposal came under heavy criticism from women activists for restricting the rights of women to seek abortion.⁴⁹

i. Launching of PC&PNDT Helpline

On 12 July 2011, then Maharashtra Chief Minister Prithviraj Chavan inaugurated the helpline (toll free number 18002334475) to allow people to register complaints either on their name or anonymously about sex

48. Make sex determination test compulsory, says Maharashtra House panel, Healthworld, 9 April 2017, <https://health.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/news/diagnostics/make-sex-determination-test-compulsory-says-maharashtra-house-panel/58090682>

49. An all-male panel decided to recommend mandatory sex-determination for all pregnant women, Scroll.in, 18 April 2017, <https://scroll.in/pulse/834872/too-much-paperwork-the-unsound-argument-for-mandatory-sex-determination>

determination tests and sex selective abortions in the state.⁵⁰ As of 27 June 2016, a total of 768 complaints were received via the Helpline, out of which 748 complaints were attended to and 20 complaints not complied with.⁵¹

District-wise number of cases:

Sl No.	Circle	District	Com-plaints complied	Uncom-plied com-plaints	Total com-plaints
1	Latur	Latur	18	0	18
		Osmanabad	7	0	7
		Beed	24	1	25
		Nanded	14	2	16
		Nanded Corp	38	0	38
Sub total			101	3	104
2	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	24	0	24
		Jalna	35	2	37
		Parbhani	8	0	8
		Hingoli	10	0	10
		Aurangabad Corp	8	0	8
Sub Total			85	2	87
3	Akola	Akola	8	0	8
		Washim	13	0	13
		Amravati	11	0	11
		Yavatmal	9	4	13
		Buldhana	29	0	29
		Akola Corp.	10	0	10
		Amravati Corp.	7	0	7
Sub Total			87	4	91
4	Nagpur	Nagpur	3	0	3
		Wardha	5	0	5
		Bhandara	5	0	5
		Gondiya	6	0	6
		Chandrapur	2	0	2
		Gadchiroli	1	0	1
		Nagpur Corp.	3	0	3
Sub Total			25	0	25

50. Helpline gets 42 complaints about sex-determination tests, The Times of India, 7 September 2011, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/pune/Helpline-gets-42-complaints-about-sex-determination-tests/articleshow/9891686.cms>

51. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/PC&PNDT/Helpline.pdf>

	Nashik	Nashik	40	0	40
		Dhule	7	0	7
		Nandurbar	1	1	2
		Jalgaon	26	4	30
		Ahmednagar	45	0	45
		Nashik Corp	12	0	12
		Malegaon Corp.	16	2	
		Dhule Corp	5	0	
		Jalgaon Corp.	26	0	
		Ahmednagar Corp.	3	0	3
Sub Total			181	7	188
	Pune	Pune	37	1	38
		Solapur	16	0	16
		Satara	43	0	43
		Pune Corp.	21	0	21
		Solapur Corp.	1	0	1
Sub Total			118	1	119
	Kolhapur	Kolhapur	26	0	26
		Sangali	17	1	18
		Ratnagiri	8	0	8
		Sindhudurg	3	0	3
		Kolkapur Corp.	10	0	10
		Sangali Corp.	6	0	6
Sub Total			70	1	71
	Thane	Thane	12	0	12
		Raigad	6	0	6
		Thane Corp.	3	0	3
		KDMC	9	0	9
		Ulhasnagar	3	0	3
		Navi Mumbai	2	0	2
		Bhivandi Nizampur	4	0	4
		Meera Bhyander	1	0	1
		Vasai Veerar	1	0	1
Bruhan Mumbai	14	1	15		
Sub Total			55	1	56
7	Interstate	Interstate	25	0	25
8	General	General	1	0	0
		Total	748	20	768

ii. Dedicated website to handle complaints of sex selection

On 3 August 2011, the Maharashtra government launched the website <http://www.amchimulgi.in> to allow people to lodge online complaints against

practices of sex selection. The website allows anonymous complaints. The website also allows the complainant to check the status of the complaint.⁵² The moment a complaint is lodged on the website, the Appropriate Authority of the concerned district gets auto email intimation and can take action on the complaint.⁵³

A total of 881 complaints were received through the **Amchimulgi** website as of **27 June 2016**. **Of these, 826 complaints were closed/enquiry completed, 33 were pending and 22 were not accessed by Appropriate Authority.**⁵⁴

iii. Informer incentive scheme

In 2013, the Maharashtra government started an informer incentive scheme under which sting operations are conducted following a lead from informers and Rs 5,000 is given to the decoy woman and Rs 20,000 to the informer in each case. But the money is too meager to motivate prospective decoys/informers.⁵⁵ As a result the informer incentive scheme has found few takers. In 2014, there were just eight informers while the scheme failed to get any response in 2015.⁵⁶

iv. Active Tracker technology to monitor sonography machines

In May 2010, the use of “Silent Observer” (SIOB) technology, also called as “Active Tracker”, was implemented as a pilot project in Kolhapur district wherein sonography machines of the whole district were connected to a main server, which monitored all the videos of sonography conducted in

52. Log on to file online complaint against sex determination, The Indian Express, 4 August 2011, <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/log-on-to-file-online-complaint-against-sex-determination/826900/>

53. <https://www.nrhm.maharashtra.gov.in/PC&PNDDT.pdf>

54. <https://www.nrhm.maharashtra.gov.in/amchihelp.htm>

55. Wanted: Pregnant decoys for sting operations to save the girl child, Scroll.in, 23 July 2015, <https://scroll.in/pulse/738732/wanted-pregnant-decoys-for-sting-operations-to-save-the-girl-child>

56. PC&PNDDT Act: Few takers for state's informer incentive scheme, fewer complaints, The Indian Express, 14 June 2016, <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-news-india/PC&PNDDT-act-few-takers-for-states-informer-incentive-scheme-fewer-complaints-2851185/>

the district.⁵⁷ Once fitted in sonography machines, this device maintains a log of all pregnancy tests done in a year, helping track under-reporting or false reporting of pregnancy termination cases.⁵⁸ The Silent Observer/ Active Tracker also links the information to an online portal called “Save The Baby Girl” (<http://savethebabygirl.org>). This portal, where it is mandatory for all the doctors to file the details of each and every pregnancy case that comes to them, then traces ultrasound details throughout the duration of the pregnancy.⁵⁹

Indian Radiological and Imaging Association (IRIA) had challenged the state government’s decision to install “silent observer” alleging that it was an infringement on their patients’ privacy and the doctor-patient confidentiality. But on 26 August 2011, the Bombay High Court upheld the state government’s move stating “The court cannot close its eyes to the decreasing figures of child sex ratio in the state, especially in Kolhapur.”⁶⁰

3.3 The status of implementation of PC&PNDT Act

Maharashtra was the first State in India to enact a law to protect the female foetus by enacting the Maharashtra Regulation of Use of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act in 1987, much before the enactment of the Prevention of Misuse of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PNDT) in 1994 by Government of India.⁶¹ On 4 March 2013, the Supreme Court praised Maharashtra for its implementation of the PC&PNDT Act in the *Voluntary Health Association of Punjab versus Union of India and others* stating that “Lack of proper supervision and effective implementation of the Act by various

57. ‘Silent observer’ sonography model for state?, The Times of India, 30 January 2011, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Silent-observer-sonography-model-for-state/articleshow/7387461.cms>

58. Silent Observer helps Maharashtra district fight female foeticide, The Indian Express, 3 August 2010, <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/silent-observer-helps-maharashtra-district-fight-female-foeticide/655278/>

59. ‘Silent observer’ sonography model for state?, The Times of India, 30 January 2011, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Silent-observer-sonography-model-for-state/articleshow/7387461.cms>

60. High Court upholds decision to install silent observer in sonography machines, The Indian Express, 27 August 2011, <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/high-court-upholds-decision-to-install-silent-observer-in-sonography-machines/837761/>

61. The unwanted girl, Frontline, Volume 29 - Issue 14 :: Jul. 14-27, 2012, <http://www.frontline.in/static/html/fl2914/stories/20120727291402700.htm>

States, are clearly demonstrated by the details made available to this Court. However, State of Maharashtra has comparatively a better track record.”⁶²

However, there are many gaps in implementation of the PC&PNDT Act in Maharashtra as found by the CAG audit in 2014.

i. The status of the State Supervisory Board and State Advisory Board

As per Section 16A of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994 (as amended in 2003), each state government shall constitute a State Supervisory Board (SSB) which shall have the functions including to create public awareness against the practice of pre-conception sex selection and pre-natal determination of sex of foetus leading to female foeticide in the State; to review the activities of the Appropriate Authorities functioning in the State and recommend appropriate action against them; to monitor the implementation of provisions of the PC&PNDT Act and the rules etc. The State Supervisory Board (SSB) is required to hold at least three meetings per year while the State Advisory Committee (SAC) requires to hold six meetings per year. However, the CAG audit has found that the SSB held only four meetings during 2012-14 as against six meetings to be held. The SAC held only nine meetings during 2009-14 as against 30 meetings to be held. Further, the shortfalls in holding meetings by the District Advisory Committees in six selected districts (Nandurbar, Nanded, Buldhana, Solapur, Beed and Gadchiroli) ranged between 13 per cent (Gadchiroli) and 90 per cent (Nandurbar) during 2009-12.⁶³

ii. Inspection of sonography centres

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) in its audit on Maharashtra Government's General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2014 (Report No. 4 of 2015- Compliance and Performance Audit on General

62. SC praises Maharashtra for implementation of Prohibition of Sex Selection Act, The Times of India, 5 March 2013, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/SC-praises-Maharashtra-for-implementation-of-Prohibition-of-Sex-Selection-Act/articleshow/18817329.cms>

63. CAG audit report on Maharashtra Government's General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2014 (Report No. 4 of 2015- Compliance and Performance Audit on General and Social Sector of Government of Maharashtra), http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Maharashtra_Report_4_2015.pdf

and Social Sector of Government of Maharashtra) highlighted the failure to conduct regular and adequate inspections of sonography centres. The Appropriate Authorities (AAs) in the districts were to inspect each active and inactive sonography centre four times a year. But there was a shortfall of inspections up to 43% in 2011-12, 29% in 2012-13 and 55% in 2013-14.⁶⁴

The state government of Maharashtra did not furnish data of inspections of sonography centres for the year 2009-11 to the audit. The status of number of inspections conducted by AAs during 2011-14 is given below:⁶⁵

Year	No. of sonography centres	No. of inspections to be done	No. of inspections actually done	Shortfall	Shortfall percentage
2011-12	8161	32644	18725	13919	43
2012-13	8579	34316	24496	9820	29
2013-14	9015	36060	16273	19787	55

The shortfall in inspections was highest in Amravati district at 54 per cent. In the eight selected districts (Beed, Buldhana, Gadchiroli, Mumbai (suburban), Nanded, Nandurbar, Solapur and Thane) the shortfall was highest in Solapur at 47 per cent during the year 2011-14. Audit further observed that in Solapur district, of the total 288 registered sonography centres during 2012-14, inspection was conducted in only 192 active sonography centres.⁶⁶

The decision to conduct a “crash inspection drive” was taken in the State Supervisory Board (SSB) meeting held in May 2013.⁶⁷ The crash inspection of sonography centres is done by the Public Health Department, Government of Maharashtra in all the districts, in addition to regular inspections. The crash inspection team consisted of Police, Revenue and Health officials. The

64. Ibid

65. Ibid

66. Ibid

67. Girls Count, “Civil Society Report Card on PC&PNDT Act”, December 2015, P.72

shortfall in crash inspections of sonography centres during 2011-14 is given below:⁶⁸

Actual date of inspection	No. of sonography centres	Inspected	Not inspected	Shortfall percentage
15 June-30 September 2011	8161	7841	320	4
04 June -30 June 2012	8579	6843	1736	20
01 June-30 June 2013	9015	7013	2002	22

In the eight selected districts, crash inspection was not done in Nandurbar district during 2011-14.

Inspections done by AAs and crash inspections revealed sex determination of foetus by 36 centres, advertisement of facilities for pre-conception and pre-natal sex selection by nine centres and non-maintenance of records by 378 centres since inception of PC&PNDT Act. Registration of 457 defaulting centres was also cancelled by these inspecting authorities. The Additional Director, State Family Welfare Bureau, Pune stated (December 2014) that instructions have been issued to all AAs to conduct regular inspections. Surprise inspection of 327 sonography centres done by the State vigilance squad, established in March 2012, and three regional vigilance squads at Aurangabad, Nagpur and Nasik during 2013-14 revealed that sonography registers were not maintained, Form ‘F’ were incomplete as vital information like addresses of pregnant women and their contact numbers, addresses of referring doctors, results of sonography conducted, date of conducting Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP), experience certificates of doctors, purpose of conducting sonography etc. were either not found recorded or the information was incomplete.⁶⁹

68. CAG audit report on Maharashtra Government’s General and Social Sector for the year ended March 2014 (Report No. 4 of 2015- Compliance and Performance Audit on General and Social Sector of Government of Maharashtra), http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Maharashtra_Report_4_2015.pdf

69. Ibid

iii. The status of prosecution

As per information available in the website of the National Health Mission, Government of Maharashtra, a total of 79 doctors have been convicted from 2009 to 2015 in the state under the PC&PNDT Act.⁷⁰ The details of the 79 doctors convicted are given in Annexure I.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, informed in the Lok Sabha that Maharashtra secured 76 convictions from 2009 to 2015, including one in 2009, two in 2010, 11 in 2011, three in 2012, 44 in 2013, nil in 2014 and 15 in 2015.⁷¹ Minister of State, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Smt. Anupriya Patel in Unstarred Question No. 1116 answered 21 July 2017 informed the Lok Sabha that as per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) ending March 2017, Maharashtra secured conviction in 88 cases and suspended the licenses of 69 doctors, the highest in the country.

From 01/04/2002 to 04/07/2016, a total of 559 cases had been filed against the violators of PN&PNDT Act before the Judicial Magistrate First Class across the state. Of these, conviction was secured in 87 cases, acquittal in 166 cases, one case was not defined, one case was withdrawn and 304 cases were still pending.⁷²

From 01/04/2002 to 04/07/2016, a total of 185 cases were filed before the District and Session Courts out of which judgement was in favour of the applicant in 59 cases, against the applicant in 24 cases and 102 cases were pending.⁷³

70. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/convict.htm>

71. For year-wise convictions under PC & PNDT Act from 2009 to December 2014, please refer to Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 03-March-2015, Effective Implementation of PNDT Act available at <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116303> and for the year 2015, refer to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1707 To Be Answered On 25th November, 2016, <http://164.100.47.190/loksabhaquestions/annex/10/AU1707.pdf>

72. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/PC&PNDT/JMFC.htm>

73. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/PC&PNDT/District%20&%20Session%20Court.htm>

From 02/07/2002 to 04/07/2016, a total of 278 cases were also filed before the Mumbai High Court out of which judgement was in favour of the applicants in 64 cases, against the applicants in 101 cases, 15 cases were withdrawn and 99 cases were pending.⁷⁴

In August 2017, the Maharashtra government constituted an expert committee to review about 180 cases in which doctors and radiologists have been acquitted of various charges related to foetal sex determination under the PC&PNDT Act by the Judicial Magistrate First Class court.⁷⁵

The Maharashtra Medical Council (MMC) suspended 58 doctors, warning letter was issued to 40 doctors and removed registration of 7 doctors after they were convicted by courts for offences under the PC&PNDT Act including of illegal abortion and sex determination.⁷⁶ Further, 6 doctors were suspended by MMC of **Homeopathy and three doctors were suspended by MMC of Indian Medicine (Ayurveda, Unani & Sidadha).**⁷⁷

iv. Emblematic cases of sex determination

There are regular reports of arrest of medical professionals for sex determination.

In March 2017, Dr Madhukar Chandrakant Shinde, 45, was arrested by the police in Pune in a decoy operation. He was arrested with three more people, including an alleged agent who would get him clients for the procedure. Shinde allegedly charged Rs 20,000 for the test using a portable sonography machine and has admitted to conducting 40 such procedures. A decoy pregnant woman was used to trap Dr Shinde by the police and caught him red handed.⁷⁸

74. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/PC&PNDT/High%20Court.htm>

75. Maharashtra panel to take a closer look at 180 cases under PC&PNDT Act that ended in acquittals, The Indian Express, 10 August 2017, <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/maharashtra-panel-to-take-a-closer-look-at-180-cases-under-PC&PNDT-act-that-ended-in-acquittals-4790040/>

76. <https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/medicaltaken.htm>

77. Ibid

78. Maharashtra doctor arrested for conducting sex determination tests, Daily News & Analysis, 14 March 2017 <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-maharashtra-doctor-arrested-for-conducting-sex-determination-tests-2351870>

On 8 September 2017, the police arrested a doctor and six of his accomplices for allegedly carrying out sex determination tests illegally in a mobile van in Solapur district. The accused have been identified as Dr Santosh Nimbalkar, three agents Gajanan Kumbhar, Shivaji Deshmukh, Suresh Shelke, Vikas Chavan, driver of the van Raju Lokhande, and the aunt of the patient Chatbai Sawant. According to the police, Nimbalkar, who holds a Bachelor degree in Ayurveda, Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) owned a clinic at Rajale village in Satara and would carry out illegal sex determination tests in nearby villages with the help of the agents and a van, where machines and other items required for the tests were stored. The accused doctor charged Rs 9,000 per test and used a portable veterinary ultrasonography machine, used by animal doctors.⁷⁹

In October 2017, the Bombay High Court rejected the bail application of one Amar Jadhav against whom a case was registered on 9 September 2017 with the Tembhorni police station in Madha taluka of Solapur district under the PC&PNDT Act 1994, and the Maharashtra Medical Practitioner Act, 1961. The court stated that the allegations were “serious in nature and requires thorough investigation at the hands of the police and it is necessary for the police to ascertain in how many other cases the applicant has acted as an agent and has facilitated in conducting the sex determination tests leading to female foeticide,” According to the prosecution, the accused had aided one Dr Santosh Nimbalkar to conduct sex determination test on a lady.⁸⁰

79. Doctor, 5 others held for conducting sex determination tests, Daily News & Analysis, 11 September 2017, <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-doctor-5-others-held-for-conducting-sex-determination-tests-2544558>

80. Bombay HC refuses pre-arrest bail to man who ‘aided sex determination test’, Indian Express, 24 October 2017, <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/bombay-hc-refuses-pre-arrest-bail-to-man-who-aided-sex-determination-test/>

4. STATUS OF THE SCHEMES FOR RETENTION OF THE GIRL CHILD

4.1 Majhi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana (MKBY)

On 8 March 2015, Women and Child Development Department, Government of Maharashtra announced “Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana” (MKBY) to provide financial incentives for families to retain a girl child, educate her, prevent child marriage and provide skill development.⁸¹ The scheme came into operation in April 2015 by replacing the “Sukanya” scheme, initiated by the previous Congress-NCP government in the state. However, it did not gain momentum in its implementation largely due to lack of public awareness.⁸² The MKBY was re-launched on 16 August 2016 at all district headquarters with ministers handing over certificates of encouragement to couples who have registered under the scheme.⁸³ The state Budget 2016-17 has allocated Rs. 25 crore for the MKBY scheme.⁸⁴

i. Objectives

The objectives of the MKBY⁸⁵ are to:

- a. improve the skewed girl child ratio,
- b. prevent child marriage, and
- c. provide skill development.

81. Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme; Available at: <https://womenchild.maharashtra.gov.in/content/schemes/majhi-kanya-bhagyashree-scheme.php>

82. Maharashtra government relaunched scheme to improve girl child ratio, Indian Express, 15 August 2016, <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/maharashtra-government-relaunched-scheme-to-improve-girl-child-ratio-2977198/>

83. Maharashtra relaunched scheme to improve girl child ratio, The Hindu, 16 August 2016, Available at: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-miscellaneous/tp-others/Maharashtra-relaunched-scheme-to-improve-girl-child-ratio/article14572020.ece>

84. http://www.salestaxindia.com/Online/Latest/Maharashtra_Budget_Speech_2016-17-PartI-II-Budget-highlights.pdf

85. Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme; Available at: <https://womenchild.maharashtra.gov.in/content/schemes/majhi-kanya-bhagyashree-scheme.php>

ii. Eligibility conditions

The conditions that are required to be fulfilled for becoming eligible to the benefits under the MKBY⁸⁶ scheme are:

- Female children of all communities are eligible who belong to below poverty line but the benefits will not be given to more than two girl child from a family
- Female girls parents must have domicile of Maharashtra state
- Female girls parents must undergo family planning operation after second female childbirth
- This scheme is applicable to girl children in the age group of 0 to 18 years, whose parents' age do not exceed 60 years

iii. Necessary documents to be enclosed with application form

The necessary documents to be submitted for registration under the MBKY are stated below⁸⁷:

- a. Bhagyashree scheme application form
- b. Domicile of parents of girl child of Maharashtra state
- c. Birth certificate of girl child
- d. Income certificate of parents
- e. Ration card e.g. BPL card
- f. Bank passbook of girl child, IFSC code, MICR code

iv. Benefits under the MKBY scheme

The benefits under the scheme are as follows⁸⁸:

- Rs. 21,200 will be deposited to account of girl child before the completion of her 1 year of age after her birth.

86. Bhagyashree Scheme for Female Child; Available at: <http://govinfo.me/bhagyashree-scheme-female-child/>

87. Ibid

88. <https://govinfo.me/bhagyashree-scheme-female-child/>

- The girl child will get the benefit of cash amount Rs. 100,000 after completion of 18 years of age provided she is unmarried
- Two girl children from family can get benefits
- The female child will get the scholarship of Rs. 100 per month for studying in class 9th to 12th
- Parents of the girl child will get an insurance under the scheme Aam Admi Bima Yojna for that premium will be given by the MKBY

In addition, the parents, grandparents and village council shall be rewarded in the following ways:⁸⁹

- a. Reward for Mothers:** Parents of the girl child are awarded financial incentives of Rs.5,000 for first girl child and Rs.2,500 for the second girl child. Apart from these, the parents get Rs.1,000 to Rs. 3,000 annually for upbringing of the girl children till they attain 18 years;
- b. Reward for Grandmother:** In many families, in-laws often put pressure on daughter-in-laws for a son. Considering the pressure from the in-laws for bearing a boy, if the mother undergoes a family planning operation after bearing a girl child, her in-laws will get a gold coin worth Rs. 5,000.
- c. Reward for Village:** Even villages are rewarded under this scheme. Any village which achieves Child Sex Ratio of more than 1000 shall receive Rs. 5,00,000 award from the WCD Department.

iv. Assessment of the MKBY scheme

Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree is supposed to prevent sex determination and female foeticide, improve the state's falling child sex ratio and support female education. The scheme offers wide-ranging incentives to parents, grandparents and gram panchayats (village councils). But the scheme has totally failed to take off.

89. Maharashtra government relaunched scheme to improve girl child ratio, Indian Express, 15 August 2016; Available at: <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/maharashtra-government-relaunched-scheme-to-improve-girl-child-ratio-2977198/>

The scheme covered BPL families or families whose income is upto Rs 100,000 per year and having up to two daughters with no sons. As on 31 December 2014, there were 70,07,589 BLP families and 1,66,38,211 APL families in Maharashtra according to the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection of Maharashtra government.⁹⁰

On 8 April 2017, The Hindustan Times, a leading national daily of India, reported that as per information received under the Right to Information Act from the authorities as of 27 February 2017, the Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana did not enroll any girl child in any of the 36 districts of the state. The prime reason for the failure could be a criterion that families find hard to fulfill i.e. a tubectomy certificate that each mother must submit to reassure government officials that the family will not take the money to have sons. No applications to the programme are considered until mothers certify that they have undergone a tubectomy. “Rs 25 crore was allocated for this scheme for the year 2016-17. Until now, none has been spent,” said a reply dated 27 February 2017, reply from the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) commissionerate in Navi Mumbai to a Right to Information (RTI) application filed by Poorvi Kulkarni, a freelance journalist.⁹¹

Further, as of 7 March 2017, the government had not signed any agreement with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the agency that will distribute final benefits to the beneficiaries. The scheme says the government will deposit Rs 21,200 with the LIC in the name of a girl after birth, paying a Rs-100 premium every year towards what is called the Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana (Common Man Insurance Scheme), which would also be started for the girl’s parents.⁹²

90. Why Maharashtra’s flagship programme for girls benefits no girls, The Hindustan Times, 8 April 2017, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/why-maharashtra-s-flagship-scheme-for-girls-benefits-no-girls/story-NxJQeDriQRuB0CJ6MYCW3J.html>

91. Ibid

92. Ibid

On 18 July 2017, the Maharashtra government approved a revised policy of the 'Majhi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana' by increasing the economic criteria. Now, girls from families who have a yearly income of upto Rs 7.5 lakh will be benefited. Earlier, the scheme benefited only girls from Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and those whose annual income was upto Rs 1 lakh. Further, as per the revised provisions after bearing the first girl child, if the mother or the father undergoes a family planning operation, a sum of Rs 50,000 shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the girl child. If any of the parents undergo a family planning operation after bearing the second girl child, a sum of Rs 25,000 shall be deposited in the name of both children. The girl will be able to withdraw the interest money twice - once she attains 6 years of age and when she turns 12. The girl will be able to withdraw the principle money plus the interest when she turns 18, provided she has completed her education upto Standard 10 and is unmarried. However, the scheme will be valid only if there are a maximum of two girl children born. In case a third child is born, the scheme shall become invalid for the first two as well.⁹³

93. Maha approves revised policy of scheme aimed to improve girl, Business Standard, 18 July 2017, http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/maha-approves-revised-policy-of-scheme-aimed-to-improve-girl-117071801570_1.html

5. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTP ACT

India also enacted the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act in 1971 to regulate and ensure access to safe abortions. The MTP Act of 1971 (amended in 2002) allows abortion up to 20 weeks of pregnancy in cases where “the continuance of the pregnancy would involve a risk to the life of the pregnant woman or of grave injury to her physical or mental health”, or, “there is substantial risk that if the child were born, it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities to be seriously handicapped”.⁹⁴ When the pregnancy is caused by rape or as a result of failure of family planning device or method used by any of the married couples, pregnancy can be terminated.⁹⁵ Abortion is allowed only when it is conducted by registered medical practitioners at a hospital established or maintained by the Government or a facility certified by the Government or a District Level Committee constituted by the Government⁹⁶. However, in special circumstances, pregnancy can be terminated any time (i.e. beyond 20 weeks’ gestation) and without approval of a second doctor when “the termination of such pregnancy is immediately necessary to save the life of the pregnant woman.”⁹⁷ In this case, the registered medical practitioner need not have the requisite experience or training in gynecology and obstetrics as required under Section 2 (d) to perform the abortion.⁹⁸ Specific punishments were prescribed for any illegal abortion under the MTP (Amendment) Act of 2002, which shall not be less than 2 years rigorous imprisonment but which may extend to 7 years under the IPC.⁹⁹

94. Section 3, sub section (2) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971

95. Ibid.

96. Section 4 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act of 2002

97. Section 5, sub section (1) of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971

98. See Explanation 2 under Section 5 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act of 2002

99. Section 5, sub-sections (2)-(4) of the MTP Amendment Act of 2002

While the government of India does not have any official data on illegal abortions, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has unambiguously acknowledged that *“Although abortions were made legal in 1971, actually illegal abortions still outnumber legal abortions by a large margin. It is estimated that 10-15 thousand women die every year due to complications resulting from unsafe abortions conducted at unapproved places by untrained providers.”*¹⁰⁰ The official number on abortions varies. According to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare’s report *“Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2013”*, a total of 6,49,795 medical termination of pregnancies (or abortions) were performed during 2008-2009; 6,75,810 during 2009-2010; 6,48,469 during 2010-2011; 6,25,448 during 2011-2012 and 6,36,010 during 2012-2013.¹⁰¹ Further on 6 August 2013, then Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad told the Rajya Sabha that a total of 11.06 lakh abortions were recorded in the year 2008-09 in India.¹⁰²

But unofficial estimates made by independent research study of 2004 *“Abortion Assessment Project - India (AAPI)”* coordinated by CEHAT, Mumbai and Health watch, Delhi estimated a staggering 6.4 million (64 lakhs) abortions taking place annually in India. Of these, 1.6 million (16 lakhs) abortions i.e. 25% were performed by informal (traditional and/or medically non-qualified) abortion providers.¹⁰³ The Population Research Institute, a non-profit research group, states that at least 12,771,043 sex selective abortions had taken place in India in the years between 2000 and 2014. The yearly average of sex selective abortion is 851,403 or daily average of 2,332.¹⁰⁴

The underreporting under the MTP Act is glaring. It is assumed that States with more population will report more cases of abortions. For example, Assam

100. <http://164.100.47.132/LssNew/psearch/Result13.aspx?dbst=4858>

101. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India’s *“Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2013”*, Page 209, <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/PubFWStatistics%202013/Complete%20Book.pdf>

102. Statement of then Minister of Health and Family Welfare Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad in response to Unstarred Question No. 257 in the Rajya Sabha on 6 August 2013,

103. See <http://www.cehat.org/go/uploads/AapIndia/summary.pdf>

104. Population Research Institute, *“Sex-Selective Abortion Around the World”*, <https://www.pop.org/content/sex-selective-abortion>

with a total population of 31,205,576 as per 2011 census reported a total of 3,53,309 cases of termination of pregnancies under the MTP Act during 2008-2009 to 2012-13. In comparison, Uttar Pradesh with a population of 199,812,341 as per 2011 census reported a total of 3,60,555 cases during the same period. In other words, Uttar Pradesh despite having 159 million populations more than Assam reported only 7,246 cases more than Assam. On the other hand, Maharashtra having a population of 112,374,333 as per 2011 census i.e. less than Uttar Pradesh reported 5,44,671 cases of termination of pregnancies under the MTP Act during the said period. Some other major States with population more than Assam as per 2011 census reported fewer cases than Assam. These States include Andhra Pradesh (32,842 cases) with over 84 million population; Bihar (67,895 cases) with population of over 100 million; Gujarat (1,04,901 cases) with population of over 60 million; Karnataka (1,30,410 cases) with population of over 61 million; Madhya Pradesh (1,32,118 cases) with population of over 72 million; Odisha (103,146 cases) with population of over 41 million; Tamil Nadu (299,083 cases) with population of over 72 million; and West Bengal (269,091 cases) with population of over 91 million.¹⁰⁵

Maharashtra recorded a total of 544,671 cases of abortions in five years during FY 2008-09 to FY 2012-13. These cases included: 90,990 in FY 2008-09; 86,339 in FY 2009-10; 109,806 in FY 2010-11; 109,282 in FY 2011-12; and 148,254 in FY 2012-13.¹⁰⁶

The possibilities of the MTP Act being used to abort female foetuses remain high. For example, as per statistics from the Health Department of the Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation, Mumbai has seen an alarming 61 % rise in the number of abortion cases in FY 2012-13 over the past three years during FY 2009-10 to 2011-12. The BMC data revealed that the city recorded 27,256

105. Please refer to "The MTP Amendment Bill, 2014: India's Beti Mar Do Campaign" by Asian Centre for Human Rights, January 2016 available at <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/files/MTP-Amendment-Bill-2014.pdf>

106. Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, "Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2013", P 222, <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/PubFWStatistics%202013/Complete%20Book.pdf>

abortions in 2012-13 against 16,977 abortions registered in 2010-11 which were conducted in public and private hospitals under BMC jurisdiction.¹⁰⁷ It is estimated that over 300,000 women in the Maharashtra undergo MTP annually. Activists say the figure is just the tip of the iceberg as abortions and related deaths go largely unreported.¹⁰⁸

Another serious concern is about the number of maternal deaths due to abortions. This implies lack of access and availability of safe abortion for women in rural areas, particularly in the second trimester. According to a reply received from the Maharashtra Health and Family Welfare Department under the RTI Act, at least 114 women have died in the state during or after undergoing MTP at a registered centre between 2010 and 2015 (October).¹⁰⁹

On 6 March 2017, the police arrested Dr Babasaheb Khidrapure, a homeopath practitioner and the prime accused in the female foeticide racket in Sangli district, in connection with the death of 26-year-old woman, Swati Jamdade, on 28 February 2017 during an illegal abortion operation at his hospital (Bharti Hospital) at Mhaisal near Miraj in Sangli district bordering Karnataka. While investigating the death of Swati, the police unearthed remains of 19 female fetuses buried in plastic bags near Mhaisal village. “Preliminary investigations indicate that Dr Khidrapure ran a well-oiled illegal abortion racket in the area. There are possibilities of thousands of such abortions having been performed in that hospital,” said Sangli Superintendent of Police Dattatray Shinde.¹¹⁰

107. Abortions in Mumbai up by alarming 61% in 3 years, Times of Indi, 16 July 2013; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Abortions-in-Mumbai-up-by-alarming-61-in-3-years/articleshow/21093081.cms>

108. 114 women have died during abortion in state since 2010, Timesofindia, 28 December 2015; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/114-women-have-died-during-abortion-in-state-since-2010/articleshow/50346385.cms>

109. 114 women have died during abortion in state since 2010, Timesofindia, 28 December 2015; Available at: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/114-women-have-died-during-abortion-in-state-since-2010/articleshow/50346385.cms>

110. Dr Khidrapure, homoeopath who performed abortions, arrested in female foeticide racket, New Indian Express, 7 March 2017, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/mumbai/2017/mar/07/dr-khidrapure-homoeopath-who-performed-abortions-arrested-in-female-foeticide-racket-1578672.html>

On 25 August 2017, the police arrested a doctor couple, Tejas Gandhi and Priya Gandhi, for carrying out illegal abortions in Akluj in Solapur district of western Maharashtra. Preliminary police investigation reveals that the couple was involved in carrying out at least 36 abortions in the past few years. They were arrested under The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.¹¹¹

111. Abortion racket busted in Maharashtra's Solapur; doctor couple arrested, The Hindustan Times, 27 August 2017, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/pune-news/abortion-racket-busted-in-maharashtra-s-solapur-doctor-couple-arrested/story-5rSmX2O9gAZDpZyvl65WfK.html>

ANNEXURE I: CHART OF THE CONVICTED CO COURT CASES

Chart Showing The Details of Convicted Court Cases

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	Bri. Mumbai Corp.	Case No. 10/169/MS/2004 Advertisement in Newspaper	Metropolitan Court Mumbai	Dr. Chhaya Rajesh Tated Shubhangi Suresh Adkar Dr.	8/14/2009	Finalized on 14.8.2009 (1) sentenced to suffer R.I. for three years 2) pay fine amount of Rs. 10000/- each. 3) in default of payment of fine they shall suffer R.I. for three months
2	Jalgaon	Case No. 5/06 Dt. 6/1/2006 Non-maintenance of records	JMFC Parola Dist. Jalgaon	Dr. Prashant Gugrahi, Shreegi Hospital, Parola Dist. Jalgaon	7/27/2010	Finalized on 27.7.2010 Convicted for One year Imprisonment and Rs 5000/- fine
3	Pune Corp.	Case No. 16/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. Sou. Anuradha Sant, Sant Clinic Anjali Apt. 396/A Shivajinagar Pune 16	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
4	Pune Corp.	Case No. 17/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. R.V. Paranjape, Paranjape X-Ray Clinic 200, Narayan Peth Laxmi Rd, Pune - 30	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
5	Pune Corp.	Case No. 18/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. Ambekar N. C. Plot No.86, Mayur Colony, Kothrud Pune	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
6	Pune Corp.	Case No. 19/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre.	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. Shah Laxmikant Yashada Hospital 420, Ravivar Peth	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
7	Pune Corp.	Case No. 20/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. Deshmukh Avinash P. Deshmukh Hospital 1142. Shukrawar Peth	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
8	Pune Corp.	Case No. 21/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr. Hardikar S.M. Hardikar Hospital 1160/61, Shivaji Nagar	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
9	Pune Corp.	Case No. 22/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Sheth M.H. Harjeevan Hospital 986/A, Anukarwar Peth	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
10	Pune Corp.	Case No. 24/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Agarwal Manoj Pritam Clinic Pandavnagar, Police Chowki Opp Wadarwadi Pune 46	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
11	Pune Corp.	Case No. 25/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Mrs.Kusam Tamahane Sanjivani Nursing Home, S.No.224, Gadital, Hadapsar Pune 28	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002
12	Pune Corp.	Case No. 45/2002 on 26/6/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Mrs Anuradha Keikar Anakul Sonography Anakul Sonography Bharat Kunj, Soc.No 2 Plot No 10, Erandwane, Pune 38	7/2/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 2.7.2002
13	Pune Corp.	Case No. 46/2002 on 29/6/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Vilas Gaikwad Ushakiran Hospital Kamdhenu Estate, S.No.229/A-1, Hadapsar, Pune 28	7/2/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 2.7.2002
14	Pune Corp.	Case No. 47/2002 on 29/6/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Sanjiv Vasant Kanitkar, Kanitkar Hospital 1098/18, Model Colony, Pune 16	7/2/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 2.7.2002
15	Pune Corp.	Case No. 48/2002 on 26/6/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Mrs Anuradha Keikar Anakul Sonography Anakul Sonography, Jitendra Image, 17/3 Karveroad, Pune.	7/2/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 2.7.2002
16	Pune Corp.	Case No. 23/2002 on 17/4/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Pune (PMC)	Dr.Kulkarni Arvind Om Hospital Anjali Apartment Shivaji Nagar, Pune Wadarwadi Pune 16	4/23/2002	Finalized. Hon. Court fined Rs. 1000/- to the accused on 23.4.2002

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
17	Satara Karad	Case No. 286/05 Date:9.9.2005 Decoy case – declared Sex	JMFC Karad	Dr.P.K.Pawar,(Jivan Jyoti Hospital)Karad Dist.Satara	9/16/2010	Finalized on 16.9.2010 Convicted for Three years Imprisonment and Rs 90000/- fine
18	Satara Waduj	Case No. RCC/17/05 dtd.22/1/05 Decoy case – declared Sex	JMFCWaduj	Dr.Ambadas Kadam, Sanjivani Hospital and Surgical Centre, Vaduj Tal.Khatav Dist.Satara	11/14/2011	Convicted for Three years Imprisonment and 130000 fine
19	Jalgaon	Case No. RCC No.209/03 Dt 9/5/2002 Non Registration of Centre	JMFC Bhusaval	Dr.Rajesh Tukaram Manvatkar, Varangaon Dist.,Jalgaon	11/29/2011	Finalized on 29.11.2011 Convicted for Two year Imprisonment and Rs 10000/- fine
20	Raigad	Case No 79/02 Non Registration of Centre	JFMC, Mahad	Dr.Hate, Taluka Mahad	4/27/2005	Finalized. The accused is convicted for the offence punishable u/s 23 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994 vide order dated 27/4/2005. They have given benefit of Sec.4 of The Prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958 and it is hereby directed that they be released on their entering into a bond of Rs.15,000/-, they shall not repeat the offence and be good behaviour.
21	Raigad	Case No 80/02 Non Registration of Centre & Consent of the Deputed Sonologist not produced	JFMC, Mahad	Dr.Suryakant Nagappa Kudtarkar.Mahad Nursing Home.Mahad Dist.Raigad	4/27/2005	Finalized. The accused is convicted for the offence punishable u/s 23 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994 vide order dated 27/4/2005. They have given benefit of Sec.4 of The Prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958 and it is hereby directed that they be released on their entering into a Bond of Rs.15,000/-,they shall not repeat the offence and be good behaviour.

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
22	P.C.M.C. Corp.	Case No. 139/2006 Date:30.01.06 Decoy case	JMFC-7 Pune Bhagwat Court	Dr.M.B.Nagane, Med.Officer, Radiologist Class-I,Chest Hospital,Aundh,Pune. Mira Classic ,Thergaon,Chinchwad.	Dec-11	Convicted for 3 years Imprisonment and Rs 7000 fine
23	Sangali Islampur	Case No. 276/10 Dt.14.9.2010 Decoy Case	JMFC Islampur	Dr. Mohan Hari Pharnne Anusya hospital Islampur Dist. Sangali	12/17/2011	Convicted for Two years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 70000/- fine
24	Sangli Islampur	Case No.- 2361 on 10.9.07 Non Registration. 195/07	JMFC Islampur	Dr. Sau.Sapanda Shinde BAMS I-35838-A A/Po Takari	12/17/2011	Convicted for Two years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 38000/- fine
25	Soalpur	dt.09/05/2007 Non Mentence of Recorded	JMFC Barshi	Dr.V.B.Patil	23.12.2011	Convicted for three month Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 1000/- fine
26	Sangli Shirala	Case No.-62/2007 2361 on 7.9.07 Decoy case	JMFC Shirala	Dr.Smt.Yojana Vilas Rawal,Shirala Regn No 62441	23.12.2011	1) Dr. Yojana Raval- Convicted for 2 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs-52000/- fine 2) Dr.Yogendra Shinde Convicted for 3 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs- 21000/-fine 3) Mr. Ankush Bobade Convicted for 3 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs- 11000/-fine 4) Mr. Prakash Devkule Convicted for 3 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs- 11000/-fine
27	Soalpur	103/07 dt.27/04/2007 Non Mentence of Recorded	JMFC Malshirash	Dr.Pradip Gandhi, Akluj	30.12.2011	Convicted for one years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 25000/- fine
28	Soalpur	I.M.A.18-19/07 dt 27/04/2007 Non Mentence of Recorded	JMFC Malshirash	Dr. Viithal A.Kavitate, Natepute	30.12.2011	Convicted for one years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 25000/- fine
29	Nanded Degloor	Court Cases no.41/10 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Degloor	Dr Shivaji Madhavrao Eklare Sanjivan Hospital, Degloor Dist- Nanded	31.12.2011	Convicted for Two years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 2000/- fine

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
30	Kolhapur Jaysingpur	RCC No. 41/2008 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Jaysingpur	Dr-Shivaji Sedashiv Mane, Nidan Sonography Center, Jaysingpur Shirol Dist.Kolhapur	30.12.2011	Convicted for Three years Rigorous Imprisonment to Dr. Mane, M/s. Umja Patel and Mr. Ramling Sutar and Rs 60 000/- fine to Dr. Mane
31	Kolhapur kurudwad	4/2009 Dt.7/1/2009 Decoy case	JMFC Kurudwad Tal, Shirol Dist.Kolhapur	Dr.Gajanan Daulat Koli	7.1.2012	Convicted for Three years Rigorous Imprisonment to Dr. Koli and Rs 60 000/- fine and Three Years Imprisonment and Rs. 50000/- Dr. Shivaji Mane
32	Beed	Case RCC No.368/2005,Date.8.9.2005 Decoy case – declared Sex	JMFC Beed	Dr.M.T. Sanap. Dr.Saiyyad T. Ahmed and Dr.P.M. Nirale,	12.1.2012	1) Dr. M.T. Sanap Convicted for 1 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs-19000/- fine 2) Dr. Saiyyad Convicted for 1 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs 17000/- fine 3) Dr. Arun Saipute Convicted for 1 years Rigorous Imprisonment and Rs-6000/- fine
33	osmanabad	RCCNO. 146/2011, 1/07/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC kallamb	Dr. Dinkar Mule	9.3.2012	Convicted for one month Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
34	osmanabad	RCCNO. 147/2011, 1/07/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC kallamb	Dr. Varsha Kasturkar	9.3.2012	Convicted for one month Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
35	osmanabad	RCCNO. 148/2011, 1/07 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC kallamb	Dr. Aruna Gavde	9.3.2012	Convicted for one month Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
36	Solepur Corp.	STC-2853/07 Dt.4/5/07 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Solapur	Valwekar Mat Home,Solepur	12.3.2012	Convicted for one year Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 8000/-
37	Sangli	Rcc38/2011,15/4/2011 Non Maintaice of Record	JMFC Tasgaon	Dr Dipak Tarlekar	17.3.2012	Convicted for one year Rigorous Imprisonment and three month fine of Rs 6000/-
38	Nanded	Court Cases 36/11 Dt. 08-07-2011 Non Maintenance of record	JMFC Himayatnagar	Dr. Smt P.A. Umrekar	31.3.2012	Convicted for Two year Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 15000/-

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
39	osmanabad	RCCNO 180/2011, 26/06/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC osmanabad	Dr. Parveen Sidhiki	3.4.2012	Convicted for one month Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 10000/-
40	osmanabad	RCCNO181/2011,26/06/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC osmanabad	Dr. Chanchala Bodke	3.4.2012	Convicted for one month Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 10000/-
41	Ahmednagar	R.T.C. 10 17/01/2008 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Karjat	Dr. Prakash Mansukhlal Bhandari, Anand Hospital, karjat.	7/4/2012	Convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
42	Jalgaon	case no:142/2011 Date 30/05/2011 Non-maintenance of records	JMFC Dharangaon	Dr.Nilesh Lathi	30.5.2012	Convicted for ThreeYear Imprisonment and fine of Rs 25000/-
43	Soalpur	R.C.C./30/07 Dt: 07/03/2007 Non Mentence of Records	JMFC Barshi	Dr.Hemant Sane	24.12.2012	Convicted for one month Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
44	Soalpur	M.A. 200/2007 dt 09/05/2007 Non Mentence of Records	JMFC Barshi	Dr.G.M.Patil	24.12.2012	Convicted for one month Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
45	Amaravati	case No.421/10 Dt:9/7/10 Advertisement	JMFC Amaravati	Dr. Satya Trilok Kesari Plot No.59 Shatabdhi Nagar Chouk, Bell Tordi Road,Nagpur. Dist Nagpur	5.1.2013	Convicted for two year Imprisonment
46	Wardha	RCC No., 433/11 Dt:13/9/2011 Non Maintenance of records	District Court Wardha	Dr. Swati Gandhi Dr. Ghandhi Sono center Wardha	2.3.2013	Convicted for one year Imprisonment & fine of Rs 10000/-
47	Ratnagiri	RCC No. 96/11 Dt:5/08/2011 Non Maintenance of Records	JMFC Chiplun	Dr. Hemant Gajanan Devdhar, Dhanwantri Hospital Chiplun Dist Ratanagiri	4/12/2012	Convicted for one year Imprisonment & fine of Rs 10000/-
48	Latur	RCC No.152/11 30/06/2011Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Udgir	Dr.J.T.Yerolkar, Udgir	10/4/2013	Convicted for Three month simple Imprisonment & fine of Rs 2000/-

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
49	SANGLI corporation	Regular criminal case 231/2012, for non-maintenance of record.	J M F C Sangli,	Dr. Asha Gazi	3/7/2013	Convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs30000/-
50	Pune	Decoy Case	JMFC Baramati	Dr. Vekatesh Patale & Dr. Vidya Patale	7/1/2013	Convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs11000/- to Dr. Vidya Patihale & Parmar was convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs10000/-
51	Buldhana	Case No.36/12 Dt.2.0112 Non Maintenance of records.	MFC Sindhkhed Ra	DR. D. S. Parve	23/7/2013	Convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs10000/-
52	Kolhapur Kagal	Court Case No.20/2011 Dt.11/3/2011 Non Registration of Centre	JMFC Kagal	Dr. Yuraj Pandurang Patil	29/01/2014	Convicted for six Month Imprisonment and fine of Rs 9000/- & Prop. A. G. Sayyad Convicted for six Month Imprisonment and fine of 5000/-
53	Ahmednagar	R.T.C. 150 03/10/2007 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Rahata	Dr. Santosh Maid, Maid Hospital, Rahata	29/01/2015	Convicted for one and Half Year Regrious Imprisonment and fine of Rs10000/-
54	Navi Mumbai	Case No.17827/11 Dt. 8/11/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Vashi	Dr. Chayya Chaudhary Vijaya mataernity Hospital Vashi	17/01/2014	Convicted for six Month Imprisonment and fine of 5000/-
55	Soalpur	S.T.C.293/10 dt 13/09/2010 Decoy Case	JMFC Karmala	Dr:KaVita Ramchandra Londhe (Kamble)	27.02.2014	Convicted for three year Regrious Imprisonment and fine of 10000/-
56	Ahmednagar	R.T.C. 895 08/10/2007 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Rahuri	Dr. Madhuri Bhalgat, Bhalgat Hospital, Rahuri.	27/02/2014	Convicted for Four month Regrious Imprisonment and fine of 4000/-

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
57	Ahmednagar	R.T.C.897 08/10/2007 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Rahuri	Dr. Atul Zanwar, Rukmini Hospital, Wambori, Tal. Rahuri.	28/02/2014	Convicted for Four month Regiours Imrisonment and fine of 4000/-
58	Ahmednagar	R.T.C.894 08/10/2007 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Rahuri	Dr. Shubhada Khare, Khare Hospital, Rahuri.	15/02/2014	Convicted for Four month Regiours Imrisonment and fine of 4000/-
59	Satara	No.R.C.C.179/2012 Dt.29/3/12 Non Mentence of Record	JMFC Satara	Dr. Manisha Ashok Pishal	22/02/2014	Convicted for Four Year Imrisonment and fine of 20000/-
60	Raigad Panvel	Case No 809/11 Non Maimntaince Record	JMFC Panvel	Dr. Suhas Hate	24/12/2013	Convicted for two month Imrisonment and fine of 2000/-
61	Raigad Panvel	Case No 810/11 Non Maimntaince Record	JMFC Panvel	Dr. Subash Singh	19/12/2013	Convicted for two month Imrisonment and fine of 2000/-
62	Br. Mumbai Corp.	Case No. 4100113/SS/2011. Dt:30/9/2011 Non maintenance of records	Metropolitan Magistrates 41st court at Shindewadi, Dadar, Mumbai	Dr. Shalini Sabnis Dr. Meena Khajanchi Worli Hosp. for Women,Pupala Sadan, 259, Dr. A.B. Rd., Worli, Mumbai 400 030	2014	Convicted for three month Regiours Imrisonment and fine of 10000/-
63	Aurangabad Paithan	Cri. Case no. RCC 769 Dt. 25/1/2012 Non Maintenance of Case No.17829/11	JMFC Paithan	Madhane Hospital., Court Raod Paithan	16.12.2013	Convicted for three month Regiours Imrisonment and fine of 10000/-
64	Navi Mumbai	Dt. 8/11/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Vashi	Dr. Ajay Samadiya Navi Mumbai Diagnostic center sec-12 Vashi	22.3.2013	Convicted for Two year Imrisonment and fine of 7000/-

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
65	Ahmednagar	R.T.C.487/09 07/11/2009 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC, Newasa	Dr. Ravsaheb Muriidhar Gaikwad Navin Negar Road Nevasa	18/4/2013	Convicted for one Year Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
66	Aurangabad	RCC257/12 Non Maintenance of records.	1-J.M.F.C.Vaijapur	Dr.S.L.Bhopale	20/11/2014	Convicted for one Year Regrous Imprisonment and fine of Rs5000/-
67	Jalana	RCC NO. 866/2011 Dt. 25/8/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Court no.4 Jalaha	Dr. Uttam p Kegne Tirupati Diagonistic Center Kacheri road Jalana	21/02/2014	Convicted for two month Regrous Imprisonment and fine of Rs1000/-
68	Jalana	RCC NO. 598/2011 Dt. 2/9/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Ambad	Dr. S.S.W. Lahoti Lahoti Hospital/Ambad Dsit Jalana	22.12.14	Convicted for one year Imprisonment & fine of Rs 10000/-
69	Ahmednagar	STC No 94/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Rahata	DR. Vinay Tulshiram Jadhav	21.2.2014	Convicted for one year Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
70	Raigad Khalapur	Case No 443/12 Non Maimntaince Record	JMFC Khalapur	Dr. R.M. Patil	16.6-2014	Convicted for Three year Rigorous Imprisonment and fine of Rs 10000/-
71	Navi Mumbai	1015/2012 Dt.6.08.2012 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Vashi	Dr. Pallavi Ambure	13/01/2015	Convicted for 6 Month Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-
72	Thane Corp	RCC739/11 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC, Thane	Dr. Londhe, Ventivellu	2014	Convicted for Two Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/-

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
73	P.C.M.C. Corp.	No.150/2013 Dt. 22/4/2013 in Non Maintenance of	JFMC Shivajinagar court	1) Dr. Ashutosh Shrivastav 2) Dr. Ashish Pathak 3) Dr. Ritu Lokhande 4) Dr. Dipal Ahirrao 5) Dr. Runalaila Soofi 6) Dr. Anup Bhaskarkade 7) Rekha Dubhe (COO) Aditya Birla Hospital Pimpri Chinchwad	25.2.2015	Convicted for one. Imprisonment and fine of Rs 5000/- each & Rs 10,000 for hospital
74	Raigad Khalapur	Case No 61/12 Non Maintenance Record	2012	JMFC Khalapur	29/04/2015	Convicted for One year Imprisonment and fine of Rs10,000/-
75	Ahmednagar	RCCe No 154/2013 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Sangmaner	Dr. Raosaheb Gaikwad	30/4/2015	Convicted
76	Beed Parli Vaijnath	Case No.302/10 Dt.23.9.10 Decoy Case	JMFC Parli Vaijnath	Dr. Sudam Munde Dr. Sarswati Munde Munde Hospital Parli Vaijnath Dist Beed	16/06/2015	Convicted for Four year Imprisonment and fine of Rs80,000/-
77	Yeotmal	RCC No. 591/11 Dt. 16.9.2011 Non Maintenance of Record	CJM Yeotmal	Dr. S.S. Mude	3/8/2015	Convicted forof Rs1,000/-
78	Osmanabad	Cri. Case no. RCC Dt. 18/9/2011 Non Maintenance of records.	JMFC Washi	Dr. D.R. Karde Bhagwant Hospital College Road Washi. Ta. Washi. Dist. Osmanabad	2015	Convicted

Sr.No	Name of District	Case No and Offence alleged	Name of court	Name of accused	Date of conviction	Remark
1	2	3	4	5		
79	Pune Municipal Corporation	RCC No. 735/2012 Non Maintenance of Records	Hon.J.M.F.C. Court Shivajinagar	Dr. Vilas Jagtap Jagtap Sonography Clinic Yerwada Pune	2015	Convited

ANNEXURE 2: CASES FILED BEFORE JUDICIAL
MAGISTRATE (FIRST CLASS) FROM 01/04/2002
TO 04/07/2016

<https://www.nrh.maharashtra.gov.in/PCPNDT/JMFC.htm>

Officewise Case Details Report		Cases Filed From 01/04/2002 To 04/07/2016		Date Selection Mode:Filingwise		
Sub Case Stage :ALL		Court :JMFC	Court Bench :ALL	Judicial Case Type :Criminal		
Judgement Delivered :All						
Office	Total No of Cases	Total No of Convictions	Total No of Acquittals	Total No of Not Defined	Pending Cases	Withdrawn
CS Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	40	8	19	0	13	0
CS Akola Civil Hospital	2	0	2	0	0	0
CS Amaravati Civil Hospital	3	1	1	0	1	0
CS Aurangabad Civil Hospital	15	2	2	0	11	0
CS Beed Civil Hospital	25	1	0	0	24	0
CS Bhandara Civil Hospital	1	0	1	0	0	0
CS Buldhana Civil Hospital	12	1	4	0	7	0
CS Dhule Civil Hospital	6	0	5	0	1	0
CS Gondiya Civil Hospital	4	0	0	0	4	0
CS Hingoli Civil Hospital	11	0	4	0	7	0
CS Jalgaon Civil Hospital	36	4	13	1	18	0
CS Jalna Civil Hospital	21	2	1	0	17	1
CS Kolhapur Civil Hospital	7	3	1	0	3	0

CS Latur Civil Hospital	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
CS Nagpur Civil Hospital	6	0	2	0	0	4	0
CS Nanded Civil Hospital	4	2	0	0	0	2	0
CS Nandurbar Civil Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
CS Nashik Civil Hospital	5	0	2	0	0	3	0
CS Osmanabad Civil Hospital	10	6	1	0	0	3	0
CS Parbhani Civil Hospital	6	0	1	0	0	5	0
CS Pune Civil Hospital	13	1	3	0	0	9	0
CS Raigad Civil Hospital	15	6	9	0	0	0	0
CS Ratnagiri Civil Hospital	6	1	4	0	0	1	0
CS Sangli Civil Hospital	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
CS Satara Civil Hospital	16	4	7	0	0	5	0
CS Solapur Civil Hospital	14	7	7	0	0	0	0
CS Thane Civil Hospital	5	0	1	0	0	4	0
CS Wardha Civil Hospital	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
CS Washim Civil Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
CS Yavatmal Civil Hospital	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
MOH Ahmednagar MC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Akola MC	10	2	0	0	0	8	0
MOH Amravati MC	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
MOH Aurangabad MC	20	0	20	0	0	0	0
MOH Chandrapur MC	4	0	3	0	0	1	0
MOH Dhule MC	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
MOH Gr. Mumbai MC	31	0	0	0	0	31	0

MOH Jalgaon MC	19	0	0	0	0	19	0
MOH Kalyan Dombiwali MC	14	0	5	0	0	9	0
MOH Kolhapur MC	8	3	2	0	0	3	0
MOH Malegaon MC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Meera Bhayandar MC	4	0	1	0	0	3	0
MOH Nagpur MC	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
MOH Nanded MC	17	1	4	0	0	12	0
MOH Nashik MC	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
MOH Navi Mumbai MC	21	4	13	0	0	4	0
MOH Parbhani MC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Pimpri Chinchwad MC	9	3	2	0	0	4	0
MOH Pune MC	63	16	17	0	0	30	0
MOH Sangli-Miraj MC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOH Solapur MC	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
MOH Thane MC	4	1	1	0	0	2	0
MOH Ulhasnagar MC	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
		Total No of Cases : 559	Total No of Convictions : 87	Total No of Acquittals : 166	Total No of Not De-fined : 1	Total No Of Pending Cases : 304	Total No of With-drawn : 1
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ANNEXURE 3: CASES FILED BEFORE DISTRICTS AND SESSIONS JUDGE FROM 01/04/2002 TO 04/07/2016

<https://www.nrh.m.maharashtra.gov.in/PCPNDT/District%20&%20Session%20Court.htm>

Office wise Case Details Report		Date Selection Mode: Filing wise				
Cases Filed From 01/04/2002 To 04/07/2016		Date Selection Mode: Filing wise				
Sub Case Stage : ALL	Court : District and Session Court	Court Bench : ALL	Judicial			
Case Type : Criminal						
Judgement Delivered : All						
Office	Total No Of Cases	Total No Of judgement in App Favour	Total No Of judgement Against App	Total No Of Not Defined	Pending Cases	Withdrawn
CS Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	31	13	3	0	15	0
CS Amaravati Civil Hospital	2	0	0	0	2	0
CS Aurangabad Civil Hospital	3	0	0	0	3	0
CS Buldhana Civil Hospital	9	5	2	0	2	0
CS Gondiya Civil Hospital	4	0	0	0	4	0
CS Hingoli Civil Hospital	8	2	2	0	4	0
CS Kolhapur Civil Hospital	4	2	0	0	2	0
CS Nagpur Civil Hospital	1	0	0	0	1	0
CS Nanded Civil Hospital	4	2	0	0	2	0
CS Nashik Civil Hospital	2	0	1	0	1	0
CS Osmanabad Civil Hospital	12	10	2	0	0	0
CS Parbhani Civil Hospital	5	0	0	0	5	0

CS Pune Civil Hospital	6	3	0	0	0	3	0
CS Raigad Civil Hospital	7	2	0	0	0	5	0
CS Ratnagiri Civil Hospital	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
CS Sangli Civil Hospital	7	0	0	0	0	7	0
CS Satara Civil Hospital	12	3	4	0	0	5	0
CS Solapur Civil Hospital	8	2	5	0	0	1	0
CS Thane Civil Hospital	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
CS Wardha Civil Hospital	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
MOH Akola MC	5	3	0	0	0	2	0
MOH Aurangabad MC	20	0	5	0	0	15	0
MOH Chandrapur MC	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
MOH Gr. Mumbai MC	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
MOH Nagpur MC	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
MOH Nanded MC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Navi Mumbai MC	6	1	0	0	0	5	0
MOH Pimpri Chinchvad MC	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
MOH Pune MC	6	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total No Of Judgement in App Favour : 59 Total No Of Judgement Against App : 24 Total No Of Not Defined : 0 Total No Of Pending Cases : 102 Total No Of Withdrawn : 0							
Total No Of Cases : 185							
This Report is Generated by SmartCCTS							

ANNEXURE 4: CASES FILED BEFORE HIGH COURTS FROM 02/07/2002 TO 04/07/2016

<https://www.nrhm.maharashtra.gov.in/PCPNDT/High%20Court.htm>

Office wise Case Details Report		Cases Filed From 02/07/2002 To 04/07/2016		Date Selection Mode: Filing wise			
Sub Case Stage : ALL	Court : Mumbai High Court	Court Bench : ALL	Judicial Case				
Type : ALL							
Judgement Delivered : All	Office	Total No Of Cases	Total No Of judgement in App Favour	Total No Of judgement Against App	Total No Of Not Defined	Pending Cases	Withdrawn
	CS Ahmednagar Civil Hospital	23	7	11	0	3	2
	CS Amaravati Civil Hospital	1	0	0	0	1	0
	CS Aurangabad Civil Hospital	15	5	9	0	1	0
	CS Buldhana Civil Hospital	13	0	2	0	8	3
	CS Dhule Civil Hospital	6	0	4	0	2	0
	CS Gondiya Civil Hospital	4	0	0	0	4	0
	CS Hingoli Civil Hospital	6	4	0	0	1	1
	CS Jalgaon Civil Hospital	20	2	13	0	2	3
	CS Jalna Civil Hospital	20	6	2	0	13	0
	CS Latur Civil Hospital	4	0	1	0	3	0

CS Nanded Civil Hospital	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
CS Nashik Civil Hospital	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
CS Osmanabad Civil Hospital	19	10	5	0	0	4	0
CS Parbhani Civil Hospital	9	0	0	0	0	8	1
CS Pune Civil Hospital	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
CS Raigad Civil Hospital	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
CS Satara Civil Hospital	4	0	3	0	0	1	0
CS Sindhudurga Civil Hospital	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
CS Solapur Civil Hospital	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
CS Yavatmal Civil Hospital	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Amravati MC	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
MOH Aurangabad MC	28	3	22	0	0	3	0
MOH Chandrapur MC	15	4	8	0	0	3	0
MOH Dhule MC	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
MOH Gr. Mumbai MC	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
MOH Kolhapur MC	3	0	1	0	0	2	0
MOH Malegaon MC	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MOH Meera Bhayandar MC	5	0	0	0	0	5	0
MOH Nagpur MC	1	0	0	0	0	1	0

MOH Nanded MC	20	5	10	0	5	0
MOH Navi Mumbai MC	22	12	0	0	7	3
MOH Parbhani MC	3	0	0	0	2	1
MOH Pimpri Chinchvad MC	1	0	0	0	1	0
MOH Pune MC	9	2	3	0	4	0
MOH Solapur MC	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Total No Of Cases :	Total No Of Judgement in App Favour : 64	Total No Of Judgement Against App : 101	Total No Of Not Defined : 0	Total No Of Pending Cases : 99	Total No Of Withdrawn : 15
This Report is Generated by SmartCCTS						

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The views expressed are of the Asian Centre for Human Rights, and not of the European Commission.

All the reports and forthcoming publications under National Campaign for elimination of female foeticide in India are available at: <http://www.stopfemaleinfanticide.org/>



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