

THE STATE OF FEMALE FOETICIDE IN PUNJAB



ASIAN CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Among the States and Union Territories (UTs) of India, Punjab has the second worst record of Child Sex Ratio of 846 girls per 100 boys and third worst record in skewed sex ratio of 895 females per 100 males as per Census 2011.¹ The CSR of Punjab has consistently decreased from 908 in 1981 Census to 875 in 1991 Census (i.e. decrease by 33 points) to further 798 in 2001 Census (i.e. a decrease by 110 points compared to 1981 Census). The only silver lining is that Punjab has increased its CSR from 798 in 2001 Census to 846 in 2011 Census (i.e. increase of 48 points)² and its sex ratio from 876 in 2001 to 895 in 2011 (i.e. increase of 19 points)³. It is however far behind to reach its 1981 level of 908 CSR when impacts of modern technologies like ultrasound and amniocenteses technologies were minimal. Despite the recent improvement, Punjab is still far behind to that of the national sex ratio of 943 and national CSR of 919, as per Census 2011.⁴

The Census of 2011 suggested that as a religious group Sikhs indicated higher preference for boys and rampant use of sex selection techniques. The religion-wise data of Census of 2011 stated that Sikhs with 903 females against 1,000 males had the worst sex ratio followed by Hindus (939 females/1,000 males), Jains (940 females/1,000 males), Muslims (951 females/1,000 males), Buddhists (965 females/1,000 males) and Christians had the best sex ratio with 1,023 females for every 1,000 males.⁵

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1. Haryana worst in sex ratio, a 2011 Census find, First Post, 30 April 2013, <http://www.firstpost.com/india/haryana-worst-in-sex-ratio-a-2011-census-find-742125.html>
 2. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Decline In Child Sex Ratio", 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>
 3. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Sex Ratio", 21 August 2013, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=98466>
 4. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Decline In Child Sex Ratio", 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>
 5. Census shocker: Sikhs report lowest sex ratio, The Tribune, 27 August 2015, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/census-shocker-sikhs-report-lowest-sex-ratio/125040.html>

Yet, there is little seriousness on the part of the Government of Punjab to address female foeticide leading to skewed sex ratio which is evident from lackluster implementation of the girl child retention schemes.

First, the Balri Rakshak Yojana (BRY) which was launched in the year 2005 in the backdrop of sharp decline in child sex ratio from 875 in 1991 to 798 in 2001 and sex ratio from 882 in 1991 to 876 in 2001 has been a total failure. Due to stringent and irrational eligibility conditions (like two-child norm without male child, compulsory family panning by parents, and family should be non-income tax payee till the girl child attains 18 years of age etc) failed to appeal even to the poorest of the poor. The impact of the scheme was so limited that only 650 families were registered/enrolled in nine years and the scheme had to be stopped abruptly in 2014.⁶ In contrast, the health scheme which replaced the BRY to provide free medical treatment to girls under the age of 5 years has already enrolled 50,000 families within two years since 2014.⁷

Second, prior to the BRY, Punjab government had been implementing the Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme (launched in 1996-97)⁸ and the Nanhi Chhaan (launched in 2008)⁹ targeting the poorest of the poor. But these schemes were poorly implemented and finally had to be merged in a new scheme called Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme (BNLBKS) w.e.f. the year 2011-12.¹⁰ The BNLBKS targeted only those families having an annual income of maximum Rs 30,000/- and covered under Atta Dal Scheme. The scheme had

6. Punjab's health scheme for girl child gets good response, The Times of India, 26 July 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/-Punjabs-health-scheme-for-girl-child-gets-good-response/articleshow/53401685.cms>

7. Punjab's health scheme for girl child gets good response, The Times of India, 26 July 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/-Punjabs-health-scheme-for-girl-child-gets-good-response/articleshow/53401685.cms>

8. <http://www.archive.india.gov.in/citizen/agriculture/viewscheme.php?schemeid=339>

9. Ranbaxy, Badals nurture own 'turfs', Nanhi Chhaan drying up in Punjab, The Indian Express, 17 April 2014, <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/ranbaxy-badals-nurture-own-turfs-nanhi-chhaan-drying-up-in-punjab/>

10. Department of Planning, Govt of Punjab, "Government Schemes for Rural Areas of Punjab", <http://www.pbrdp.gov.in/documents/6205745/98348119/Government%20Schemes%20for%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Punjab.pdf>

limited impacts. As of 18 May 2016, there were reportedly 28 lakh families comprising 1.13 crore people covered under the Atta Dal Scheme in the state to receive subsidized food grains¹¹ but only 26,875 beneficiaries were enrolled under the BNLBKS as of 29 April 2015.¹²

Third, the funds allocated to the girl child related schemes were lying unused which showed the non seriousness of the state government. According to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), the Department had spent only Rs 55 Lakhs (i.e. 22%) out of total Rs 249 Lakhs allotted during 2006-07 to 2013-14 under Balri Rakshak Yojana.¹³ The Department failed to utilize Rs 45.93 Lakhs during 2005-06¹⁴, Rs 32.61 Lakhs during 2006-07¹⁵, Rs 7.48 Lakhs during 2007-08¹⁶, Rs 18 Lakhs during 2009-10¹⁷, Rs 35.68 Lakhs during 2011-12¹⁸, Rs 44.55 Lakhs during 2012-13¹⁹, and Rs 70.58 Lakhs during 2013-14.²⁰ Under Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme, the Department of Social Security and Development of Women & Children has spent only Rs 5780.47 Lakhs (i.e. 54%) out of Rs 10750 grants allotted by the 13th Finance Commission during 2012-13 to 2014-15. The Department failed to utilize a total of Rs 4970 Lakhs including Rs 2375 Lakhs during 2012-

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11. Punjab to add 7 lakh more families under 'Atta-Dal' scheme, Business Standard, 18 May 2016, http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/punjab-to-add-7-lakh-more-families-under-atta-dal-scheme-116051801764_1.html
 12. 'Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti' scheme in Punjab benefits 26,875 beneficiaries: jayanti, YesPunjab.Com, 29 April 2015, <http://www.yespunjab.com/punjab/news/item/67044-bebe-nanki-ladli-beti-scheme-in-punjab-benefits-26-875-beneficiaries-jayanti>
 13. The data for funds allotment and expenditure are not available for the years 2008-09 and 2010-11
 14. Appropriation Accounts 2006-07 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.saiindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2006_07.pdf
 15. Appropriation Accounts 2006-07 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.saiindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2006_07.pdf
 16. Appropriation Accounts 2007-08 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2007_08.pdf
 17. Appropriation Accounts 2009-10 Government of Punjab, P 137, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2009_10.pdf
 18. Appropriation Accounts 2011-12 Government of Punjab, P 127, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2011_12.pdf
 19. Appropriation Accounts 2012-13 Government of Punjab, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2012_13.pdf
 20. Appropriation Accounts 2013-14 Government of Punjab, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2013_14.pdf
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13²¹, Rs 1117.07 Lakhs during 2013-14²² and Rs 1477.46 during 2014-15.²³ Similarly, the CAG has found that the “Awareness Programme for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio” was not properly implemented and against the budget provision of Rs 4 crore, only Rs 1.46 crore was spent during 2009-14. During test check of record of Director, Social Security and Welfare of Women and Child it was noticed that against the proposed 530 camps and 18 seminars, the department organized only 418 camps and 2 seminars during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in spite of the availability of the funds of Rs 55.03 lakh.²⁴

Fourth, the government of Punjab might have launched country’s first public health helpline to check female foeticide in October 2009, but due to lack of promotion of the helpline by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, the helpline eventually turned out to be a damp squib²⁵ and stopped receiving any complaint one year after it was started with much fanfare. Finally, on 24 June 2014, the Punjab government replaced the foeticide helpline with a round-the-clock “Medical Helpline 104”²⁶ which related to general complaints regarding health services.

Given the facts that all the schemes namely the Balri Rakshak Yojana, Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme, Nanhi Chhaan and thereafter Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme (BNLBKS) have failed, the retention of girl child equally depended on the robust implementation of the Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 and the MTP Act. There are regular reports of sex selection but cases registered are few and cases resulting into conviction are fewer.

21. Appropriation Accounts 2012-13 Government of Punjab, P.292, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2012_13.pdf

22. Appropriation Accounts 2013-14 Government of Punjab, P.369, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2013_14.pdf

23. CAG, Appropriation Accounts 2014-15 Government of Punjab, P 288, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2014_15.pdf

24. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.128, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

25. Female foeticide helpline ‘fails’ to initiate response, The Times of India, 21 November 2009, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/Female-foeticide-helpline-fails-to-initiate-response/articleshow/5255761.cms>

26. http://1905.punjab.gov.in/104_Note.pdf

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs reported registration of 191 cases of foeticide in Punjab during 2006 to 2015. However, prosecution under the PC&PNDT Act is quite low in Punjab. Against 938 cases of suspension /cancellation of registration of ultrasound centres for violation of the PC&PNDT Act, only 147 cases/complaints have been filed so far in the courts/FIRs as of September 2016, according to the Department of Health and Family Welfare of Punjab. The Department of Health and Family Welfare claimed that out of these 147 cases, 92 cases were disposed off (acquitted), 31 cases resulted in conviction and 24 were still pending in district courts.²⁷ However, an analysis by the Asian Centre for Human Rights of the data provided by the Department of Health and Family Welfare of Punjab found that out of 147 cases, 103 cases or 70% resulted in acquittal of the accused, 18 cases (or 12%) resulted in conviction of the accused, one case was mentioned as “decided” while 25 cases were pending.

The Minister of State, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Smt. Anupriya Patel in Unstarred Question No. 1116 answered 21 July 2017 in Lok Sabha stated that as per Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) ending March 2017, Punjab reported 31 convictions under the PC&PNDT Act. Of these, only one medical license was suspended, while 135 cases were pending in various courts of the State.²⁸ The QPR ending September 2016 also showed 31 convictions and one suspension of medical license by Punjab Medical Council in the State, whereas 193 cases were pending in various courts in the State during the given period.²⁹ In other words, there was no progress except that the pendency has decreased by 58 cases.

On 25 April 2017, the State Health Department issued instructions to put all ultrasound centres under 24x7 online surveillance while the police verification

27. http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20on%20enforcement%20of%20PC&PNDT%20Act%20in%20english%20_1_.pdf

28. Written Statement of Ms. Anupriya Patel, Minister of State, Health and Family Welfare in the Lok Sabha (Unstarred Question No.1116) answered on 21 July 2017

29. Written Statement of Ms. Anupriya Patel, Minister of State, Health and Family Welfare in the Lok Sabha on 16 December 2016 <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/ereelcontent.aspx?relid=155520>

of doctors and other staff posted at such centres was made mandatory.³⁰ Its impact is yet to be seen.

On the other hand, the MTP Act was also not implemented properly in Punjab. There have been numerous instances of female foeticide in the state. On 9 August 2006, the district health authorities unearthed a mass grave of over 100 female foetus in a pit located within the premises of the Sahib Hospital run by quacks Pritam Singh and his wife Amarjit Kaur in Patran, a town in Patiala district.³¹ The next day, i.e. 10 August 2006, the district health authorities discovered another pit, near the earlier one, in which about 200 to 300 female foetuses were suspected to be dumped within the premises of the Sahib Hospital, Patran.³²

Conclusion and recommendations:

Asian Centre for Human Rights recommends the following to the Government of Punjab:

Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme:

- Revise the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme to increase the amount for post birth benefits of at least Rs. 1 lakh,³³ provide educational scholarship of Rs. 50,000³⁴ and further additional financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh to be paid to surviving girls for assistance during marriage³⁵;
- Expand the coverage of the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme to include all girl children of Punjab irrespective of income of their parents

30. Punjab to strictly enforce PC&PNDT Act, *The Pioneer*, 25 April 2017 available at <http://www.dailypioneer.com/state-editions/punjab-to-strictly-enforce-PC&PNDT-act.html>

31. Graveyard of unborn daughters, *The Tribune*, 10 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060810/main3.htm>

32. Another grave of female fetuses, *The Tribune*, 11 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060811/main8.htm>

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

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

35. As provided under the Ladli Laxmi Scheme in Goa

or place of birth and benefits be provided to all the girl children in the family irrespective of whether they have male sibling or not and delink the scheme from Atta Dal scheme;

- Link the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme with all Anganwadi Centres and Schools including the private schools where about 25% of the seats are required to be reserved for the economically weaker sections;
- Undertake specific programme for increasing coverage of all families under the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme by connecting the programme with all hospitals/nursing homes/primary health centres; and
- Digitise the funds sanctioned and utilization certificates and upload the same in the website of the Department of Women and Child Development.

PC&PNDT Act:

- Establish PC&PNDT Bureau of Investigation under the Department of Health and Family Welfare to assist the appropriate authorities for effective implementation of the PC&PNDT Act;
- Launch a *Mukhbir Yojana* to reward those providing information with amount of rewards of at least Rs 200,000 to decoys and *Mukhbirs* along with (i) specific incentive in the form of bond/scheme for the unborn baby of the decoy customer³⁶ apart from undertaking of not aborting the foetus under any circumstances; (ii) specific allowance to the decoys and *Mukhbirs* to attend each hearing during the trials; (iii) ensure anonymity of the complainants, informers etc to the extent possible;³⁷

36. The revised *Mukhbir Yojana* of Rajasthan provides that “provisions should be made to give an insurance policy to the yet-to-born baby of the pregnant woman participating in a decoy operation”. For details, please see ‘New guidelines define role of pregnant woman in decoy operation’, The Times of India, 7 September 2015 available at <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/New-guidelines-define-role-of-pregnant-woman-in-decoy-operation/articleshow/48851311.cms>

37. Under *Mukhbir Yojana* of Rajasthan, anonymity of an informer is ensured. Further, under the decoy scheme of Madhya Pradesh when the informer conducts the sting operation alone without assistance of decoy, the informer gets the entire Rs 50,000 at the stage of certifying the operation to be true by the AA and Rs 50,000

and (iv) sanction adequate financial resources for implementation of the scheme in all the States and UTs;

- Introduce Integrated Monitoring system for PC&PNDT Act and installing tracking devices in all sonography machines;
- Ensure proper implementation of the PC&PNDT Act inter alia through: (a) ensuring efficient and effective system of registration of all ultrasound/ genetic clinics so as to ensure compliance to the provisions of the Act; (b) ensuring regular and effective inspection of the ultrasound/ genetic clinics for curbing the violation of Act & Rule; and (c) ensuring proper enforcement mechanism and taking appropriate action for violations of the provisions of Act.³⁸
- Ensure time bound trial of the cases under the PC&PNDT Act; and
- Make necessary budgetary allocations for implementation of all these measures.

after framing of charges before the Court. Therefore, the anonymity of the informers can be ensured.

38. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, General and Social Sector Volume 2 for the year ended March 2013, Government of Odisha, Report No. 5 of the Year 2014, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/audit_report_files/Odisha_Report_5_2014.pdf

2. THE STATE OF MISSING GIRLS IN PUNJAB

According to the 2011 Census, Punjab with 846 girls per 100 boys in the age group of 0-6 years has the second worst record of child sex ratio (CSR) in India and third worst record in skewed sex ratio of 895 females per 1,000 males.³⁹ The CSR of Punjab has consistently decreased from 908 in 1981 Census to 875 in 1991 Census (i.e. decrease by 33 points) to further 798 in 2001 Census (i.e. a decrease by 110 points compared to 1981 Census). It has however registered an increase by 48 points in 2011 Census (846) as compared to 2001 Census (798).⁴⁰ The only silver lining is that Punjab has increased its CSR from 798 in 2001 Census to 846 in 2011 Census (i.e. increase of 48 points)⁴¹ and its sex ratio from 876 in 2001 to 895 in 2011 (i.e. increase of 19 points)⁴². Despite the recent improvement, Punjab is still far behind to that of the national sex ratio of 943 and national CSR of 919, as per Census 2011.⁴³

Table-1: Child Sex Ratio in Punjab, 1961-2011⁴⁴

Year	Child Sex Ratio	Variation
1961	901	
1971	901	Nil
1981	908	+7
1991	875	-33
2001	798	-77
2011	846	+48

39. Haryana worst in sex ratio, a 2011 Census find, First Post, 30 April 2013, <http://www.firstpost.com/india/haryana-worst-in-sex-ratio-a-2011-census-find-742125.html>

40. Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab, "Gender Statistics of Punjab 2012", P. 20, <http://www.pbplanning.gov.in/pdf/Gender%20Statistics%20%202012%20final.pdf>

41. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Decline In Child Sex Ratio", 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

42. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Sex Ratio", 21 August 2013, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=98466>

43. Press Information Bureau, Govt of India, "Decline In Child Sex Ratio", 11 February 2014, <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=103437>

44. Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab, "Gender Statistics of Punjab 2012", P. 19, <http://www.pbplanning.gov.in/pdf/Gender%20Statistics%20%202012%20final.pdf>

The Census of 2011 suggested that as a religious group Sikhs indicated higher preference for boys and rampant use of sex selection techniques. The religion-wise data of Census of 2011 stated that Sikhs with 903 females against 1,000 males had the worst sex ratio followed by Hindus (939 females/1,000 males), Jains (940 females/1,000 males), Muslims (951 females/1,000 males), Buddhists (965 females/1,000 males) and Christians had the best sex ratio with 1,023 females for every 1,000 males.⁴⁵

As per Census 2011, the district with lowest CSR was Tarn Taran (820) followed by Gurdaspur (821), Amritsar (826), Shri Muktsar Sahib (831), Mansa (836), Patiala (837), Sangrur (840), S.A.S. Nagar (841), Fatehgarh Sahib (842), Barnala (843), Firozpur (847), Faridkot (851), Bathinda (854), Ludhiana and Moga (860), Rupnagar (863), Hoshiarpur (865), Kapurthala (871), Jalandhar (874), S.B.S. Nagar (885) while data is not available for two newly created districts of Fazilka and Pathankot (created on 27 July 2011).⁴⁶

Table-2: District-wise Child Sex Ratio in Punjab, 1991-2011⁴⁷

Sl No.	District	1991	2001	2011
1	Tarn Taran	NA	784	820
2	Gurdaspur	878	789	821
3	Amritsar	861	792	826
4	Shri Muktsar Sahib	857	811	831
5	Mansa	873	782	836
6	Patiala	871	776	837

45. Census shocker: Sikhs report lowest sex ratio, The Tribune, 27 August 2015, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/census-shocker-sikhs-report-lowest-sex-ratio/125040.html>

46. Naveen Kumar, "Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao (Save the Girl Child and Educate Her) (A Geographical Analysis of Child Sex Ratio of Haryana)", Global Journal for Research and Analysis, Volume-4, Issue-6, June-2015, http://www.worldwidejournals.com/gra/file.php?val=June_2015_1435727412__141.pdf

47. Economic & Statistical Organisation, Punjab, "Gender Statistics of Punjab 2012", P. 19, <http://www.pbplanning.gov.in/pdf/Gender%20Statistics%20%202012%20final.pdf>

7	Sangrur	873	784	840
8	S.A.S. Nagar	NA	785	841
9	Fatehgarh Sahib	874	766	842
10	Barnala	NA	792	843
11	Ferozpur	887	822	847
12	Faridkot	865	812	851
13	Bathinda	860	785	854
14	Ludhiana	877	717	860
15	Moga	867	818	860
16	Rupnagar	884	799	863
17	Hoshiarpur	884	812	865
18	Kapurthala	879	785	871
19	Jalandhar	886	806	874
20	S.B.S. Nagar	900	808	885
21	Fazilka	NA	NA	NA
22	Pathankot	NA	NA	NA
	Punjab	875	798	846

There is little to cheer about in the increase of CSR from 798 in 2001 Census to 846 in 2011 Census. In 1991 census, there were four districts whose CSR was in the range of 881-915 but no district had CSR of 881-915 or above in 2001 and 2011. On the other hand, eight districts had CSR 880 & below in 1991 whose number has increased to 17 districts in 2001 and 19 districts in 2011.

Table-3: Distribution of districts by range of child sex ratio of Punjab state: 1991, 2001, 2011⁴⁸

Child sex ratio (0-6)	Number of Districts		
	1991	2001	2011
880 & below	8	17	19
881-915	4	0	1
916-950	0	0	0
951-985	0	0	0
986 & above	0	0	0

On the other hand, the good news is that the sex ratio at birth (SRB) of Punjab has been increasing consistently from 790 in 2005 to 880 in 2014. However, the SRB fell from 946 in 1981 to 854 in 1991⁴⁹ to further 790 in 2005.

Table 4: Sex Ratio at Birth of Punjab state, 2005-2014⁵⁰

2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
790	813	820	820	822	824	852	844	876	880

While India’s strict laws against sex determination and female foeticide remained blatantly violated within the county, more and more affluent couples from Punjab chose to fly abroad for gender selection particularly in the US, the UK and Thailand etc.⁵¹

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48. Lakshman Rao K and Haragopal V.V., “Analysis of Sex Ratio in Punjab India (Census 2011) - A Demographic Study”, Research Journal of Recent Sciences, Vol. 3(ISC-2013), 12-19 (2014) <http://www.isca.in/rjrs/archive/v3/iISC-2013/4.ISCA-ISC-2013-12MSS-24.pdf>
49. Rainuka Dagar, “Identifying and Controlling Female Foeticide and Infanticide in Punjab”, P.9, <http://ncw.nic.in/pdfReports/IDENTIFYING%20AND%20CONTROLLING%20FEMALE%20FOETICIDE%20-%20PDF%20FORMAT.pdf>
50. Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, “Vital Statistics of India Based on the Civil Registration System 2014”, P.48, http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/CRS_Report/crs2014_final.pdf
51. Punjab’s daughters keep disappearing as couples fly abroad for gender selection, The Times of India, 8 March 2014, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/Punjabs-daughters-keep-disappearing-as-couples-fly-abroad-for-gender-selection/articleshow/31631099.cms>

3. THE STATE OF THE 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 2002⁵², 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.

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

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

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.

1.2.2. Status of implementation

a. Registration and inspection

According to the Department of Health and Family Welfare of Punjab, as of 30 September 2016 there were a total of 1,477 centres registered under the PC&PNDT Act in Punjab which included one genetic laboratory, 1,396 ultrasound/imaging centres and 80 IVE/Fertility centres.⁵³ Since the inception of the PC&PNDT Act in 1994, the Appropriate Authorities conducted inspection of a total of 36,459 centres as of 30 September 2016. During the third quarter of 2016 ending on 30 September 2016, a total of 1,138 centres were inspected by the Appropriate Authorities.⁵⁴

b. Prosecution under the PC&PNDT Act

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in its Annual Reports stated that during 2006 to 2015, a total of 191 cases of foeticide were recorded in Punjab, including 22 cases in 2006, 35 cases in 2007, 24 cases in 2008, 23 cases in 2009, 15 cases in 2010, 15 cases in 2011, 25 cases in 2012, 12 cases in 2013 and 10 cases in 2014, 10 cases in 2015.⁵⁵

Based on inspections of the centres, registration of a total of 938 centres were suspended and cancelled till 30 September 2016 including 834 suspensions and 104 cancellations since the inception of the Act.⁵⁶ The total number of

53. Quarterly Report of the Government of Punjab on implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994, report of the quarter ended on 30.09.2016, available at <http://pbhealth.gov.in/quarterly%20report.pdf>

54. Quarterly Report of the Government of Punjab on implementation of the PC&PNDT Act, 1994, report of the quarter ended on 30.09.2016, available at <http://pbhealth.gov.in/quarterly%20report.pdf>

55. Annual Reports "Crime In India" 2006-2015 of National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India

56. http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20on%20enforcement%20of%20PC&PNDT%20Act%20in%20english%20_1_.pdf

cancellation of registration (104) is quite less in comparison to the number of suspensions (834).

Further, prosecution under the PC&PNDT Act is quite low in Punjab. Against 938 cases of suspension /cancellation of registration of ultrasound centres for violation of the PC&PNDT Act, only 147 cases/complaints have been filed so far in the courts/FIRs as of September 2016, according to the Department of Health and Family Welfare of Punjab. The Department of Health and Family Welfare claimed that out of these 147 cases, 92 cases were disposed off (acquitted), 31 cases resulted in conviction and 24 were still pending in district courts.⁵⁷

However, an analysis by the Asian Centre for Human Rights of the data provided by the Department of Health and Family Welfare of Punjab in its website (<http://pbhealth.gov.in/ANNEXURE%20C%20QTR%202nd%202016-17-%20Detail%20of%20Court%20cases%20list.pdf>), it was found that

Out of 147 cases,

- 103 cases or 70% resulted in acquittal of the accused. Of these in 11 cases the accused were convicted in lower court but acquitted/discharged by the higher court.
- 18 cases (or 12%) resulted in conviction of the accused. Of these, in one case conviction was secured but the accused was released with a probation bond.
- One case was mentioned as “decided”
- 25 cases are pending

The nature of violations of these 147 cases were as follows:

- 36 cases directly related to foeticide/sex determination/ sex selection
- 20 cases of unregistered centre

57. http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20on%20enforcement%20of%20PC&PNDT%20Act%20in%20english%20_1_.pdf

- 40 cases related to improper record keeping
- The rest (51 cases) related to miscellaneous violations including ultrasound machine not registered, Form F not maintained, Board showing ban on sex test was not displayed etc.

In the last six years, the Appropriate Authorities suspended registration of 341 centres and cancelled registration of 71 centres for violation of the PC&PNDT Act but led to only 34 court cases, as given below:⁵⁸

Year	Suspensions	Cancellations	Court Cases
2011-12	108	17	7
2012-13	48	10	4
2013-14	40	13	4
2014-15	73	19	4
2015-16	47	9	9
2016-17 (September 2016)	25	3	6
Total	341	71	34

c. Emblematic cases of sex determination in Punjab during 2015-17

The cases of sex determination are reported regularly.

On 14 May 2017, Dr Rajinder Singh Saggu, a former civil surgeon, and his assistant Mohinder Kaur were arrested for conducting sex determination at Kharar in Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar district. They were arrested following a joint team of the district Health Department and the police raided his ultrasound centre using a decoy patient pursuant to a complaint that the centre was illegally carrying out ultrasound for sex determination on pregnant women.⁵⁹

58. http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20on%20enforcement%20of%20PC&PNDT%20Act%20in%20english%20_1_.pdf

59. Ex-civil surgeon held for sex determination, The Tribune, 15 May 2017, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/>

In August 2017, Dr Mahesh Kumar, a BMS practitioner, was arrested by authorities during a raid for conducting sex determination test at a private hospital in Fatehgarh Saheb district. A joint team from Haryana and Punjab conducted the decoy operation and caught the doctor red-handed. An amount of Rs. 17,000 was also recovered from his possession. It was revealed that Dr. Mahesh was not even authorized to conduct scan and was not registered with the district health authorities. The machine was registered in the name of a gynecologist identified as Dr. Madhurima, who was not present during the raid. A case was registered against the doctor, a helper and two touts.⁶⁰

On 19 June 2017, a clinic was sealed and its owner was arrested by authorities during a raid for running the illegal sex determination centre being run from a house in Haibowal Kalan in Ludhiana. During the raid the team found an unregistered portable ultrasound machine kept in a bag under the stairs. The house owner identified as Jatinder Arora was been arrested. The authorities claimed that the accused was associated with many hospitals and used to charge between Rs 12,000 to Rs 15,000 to reveal the sex of the foetus.⁶¹

In March 2017, a doctor and two of his helpers were arrested during a decoy operation on charges of carrying out illegal sex determination tests in Ferozepur district. The joint raid was conducted by authorities of Rajasthan and Punjab. A sonography machine used for the tests was seized and Rs. 33,000 cash was recovered from the doctor identified as Sandeep Singh. The team also found that no record was maintained at the clinic despite its registration, apparently to conceal illegal activities.⁶²

On 30 July 2016, a special team of Haryana health department⁶³ raided the Amanpreet Hospital, a private clinic in Sultanpur Lodhi in Kapurthala

chandigarh/ex-civil-surgeon-held-for-sex-determination/407241.html

60. See <http://medicaldialogues.in/haryana-health-department-busts-sex-determination-racket-in-punjab/>

61. Illegal sex-test clinic unearthed in Ludhiana, Hindustan Times, 20 June 2017 <http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/illegal-sex-test-clinic-unearthed-in-ludhiana/story-vQxLBxDYEjkjHYnr5xtu0l.html>

62. Three held in Punjab for sex determination tests, The Hindu, 19 March 2017, <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/three-held-in-punjab-for-sex-determination-tests/article17530243.ece>

63. Punjab and Haryana allow inter-state inspections to fight foeticide

district of Punjab and found a lady doctor identified as Dr Sandeep Kaur performing a sex-determination test on a woman. The raid was conducted after sending a woman decoy to the hospital who paid Rs 17,000 to Dr Sandeep Kaur to conduct the illegal test. The Punjab police booked seven persons, including Dr Sandeep Kaur, the duty doctor of the Amanpreet Hospital under sections 420 (fraud), 120B (criminal conspiracy) of the Indian Penal Code and Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994.⁶⁴

On 23 April 2016, acting on the tip off given by the empanelled detective agency, the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab conducted a successful sting operation and registered a case under the PC&PNDT Act and Rules against five doctors of Suri Scan Centre, Balachaur, District SBS Nagar i.e. Dr Ujagar Singh Suri (owner), Dr Bhushan, Dr Sunita, Dr Sandeep and Dr Gurinder Bagga. The case was registered after doctors of Suri Scan Centre took a sum of Rs. 20,000/- from a decoy patient for illegal sex-determination. A woman decoy deployed by the Health Department was able to strike a deal with the Suri Scan Centre for sex-determination of her foetus. At the time of scanning, the Health authorities conducted raid and also recovered Rs 20,000/- from Dr Bhushan of Suri Scan Centre. Notably during scan, the decoy-woman was informed by Dr Sunita of the Suri Scan Centre to get ready to celebrate with laddoo (a reference that indicates the foetus to be a male child). The team found that as per record Dr Sandeep and Dr Gurinder Bagga, both sonologists were the only ones authorized for scanning at the centre. The team sealed the Scan Centre on the spot and pasted a notice that owners of the centre must get all the records of the scan centre inspected by the Sub divisional appropriate authority (PC&PNDT Act) within 48 hours.⁶⁵

64. Haryana health team seals clinic in Sultanpur Lodhi for sex test, The Hindustan Times, 1 August 2016, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/haryana-health-team-seals-clinic-in-sultanpur-lodhi-for-sex-test/story-tfz2uAqp4B2nafLHLUn23J.html>

65. http://punjab.gov.in/key-initiative?view=show&pp_id=660

On 19 April 2016, the police arrested a woman doctor under PC&PNDT Act in Amritsar. Health Department and police officials raided Bharat Hospital in Amritsar after Dr Shupla Sharma of the hospital allegedly offered to conduct a sex determination test for Rs 15,000 on a decoy patient sent by a private agency hired by the state government to check female foeticide. A case under relevant sections of PC&PNDT Act had been registered against Dr Shupla Sharma and she was arrested.⁶⁶

On 10 April 2016, a team of health officials from Kaithal, Haryana, busted a major sex-determination racket being run from an ultrasound centre in the city of Patiala, Punjab. The health and police teams from Haryana carried out a raid at the Goyal Ultrasound Centre at Lahori Gate in Patiala and arrested three persons, including two middlemen and an employee of the ultrasound centre. According to Chief Medical Officer of Kaithal Dr Vandana Bhatia, they received a tip-off that a mediator woman by the name of Meena, who was a resident of Patiala, was actively involved in alluring pregnant women to undergo sex-determination tests. So, the Health authority officials laid a trap by asking a decoy patient to get in touch with Meena and strike a deal. Meena informed the patient that she would arrange her ultrasound scan for Rs 20,000. As they reached an agreement, Meena asked the decoy patient to meet her at the Patiala bus stand on the morning of 10 April 2016. She reached the bus stand and met Meena, who introduced her to one Jagdeep, who was also a mediator. She was taken to the clinic of a BAMS doctor near Lahori Gate, who prescribed her an ultrasound. Then the two took the decoy patient to Goyal Ultrasound Centre where they paid Rs 750 to get the ultrasound done. The patient was told that after the ultrasound was done, one of the employees (later identified as Anil Bansal) would inform her about the sex of the foetus over the phone. In the meantime, the teams of Kaithal health and police officials, which had followed the decoy patient to the ultrasound centre, reached there and arrested Meena, Jagdeep and

66. Woman doc held for practising female foeticide, The Tribune, 20 April 2016, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/amritsar/woman-doc-held-for-practising-female-foeticide/224874.html>

Anil on the spot and recovered Rs 20,000 that were handed over they by the patient.⁶⁷

On 6 July 2016, one Gurmail Kaur, a woman caretaker of an ultrasound scanning centre and three others were arrested for conducting pre-natal sex-determination test, during a raid by a team from Haryana in Barnala (Punjab). Interestingly, the centre had been officially closed since 2010 when the couple owning it moved abroad. Following a tip off, a joint team of Haryana Police and doctors sent a pregnant woman as a decoy customer to the ultrasound centre and arrested the accused persons as soon as the illegal sex determination test was conducted on cash payment of Rs 30,000.⁶⁸

On 12 February 2016, one Anoop Singh was arrested and five others, including a pregnant woman, were booked in connection with a sex determination test conducted at Dharma nursing home in Samana town in Patiala **district**. Following a tip off, Ambala deputy civil surgeon Dr BB Lala used a nurse, who was pregnant, as a decoy to approach the accused for conducting test. When the nurse contacted the accused, he demanded Rs 25,000 for the test. The police registered a case under sections 3-A, 4(4), 5(2), 6(B), 23(3) of rule 4(2) of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, 1994. During the investigation, Anoop told the police that they used to conduct sex determination tests using a portable ultrasound machine.⁶⁹

On 19 July 2015, the Haryana police raided Ludhiana Bavaseer Hospital in Moga town in Moga district of Punjab and arrested Dr Suneet Mittal for allegedly conducting sex determination tests and abortions on pregnant

67. Sex-determination racket unearthed, three arrested, The Tribune, 11 April 2016, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/chandigarh/crime/sex-determination-racket-unearthed-three-arrested/220823.html>

68. Barnala: Sex Determination racket busted, <http://www.punjabspectrum.news/2016/07/07/barnala-sex-determination-racket-busted/>

69. Woman among 6 booked for sex determination test, 1 held, The Hindustan Times, 13 February 2016, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/woman-among-6-booked-for-sex-determination-test-1-held/story-bWWTx0el5vPdu5hh9sQ0VK.html>

women. The police claimed that a racket was jointly being run by Dr Mittal along with another doctor, Dr Jagdish Gadodra from Haryana against whom FIR was registered by Sirsa Chief Medical Officer (CMO) Viresh Bhushan. Thereafter a sting operation was conducted by Haryana Police to trap the accused doctor in which a woman police constable was sent as patient. The doctor readily agreed to perform sex determination test and also agreed to do abortion if a girl child was detected.⁷⁰

70. Moga doctor arrested for conducting sex determination test, The Indian Express, 19 July 2015, <http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/chandigarh/moga-doctor-arrested-for-conducting-sex-determination-test/>

4. THE STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MTP ACT

4.1 Provisions 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”.⁷¹ 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.⁷² 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 Government.⁷³ 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.”⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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.⁷⁶

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 The scale of abortions under the MTP Act

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.”*⁷⁷ 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 2012-2013.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹

But unofficial estimates made by independent research study of 2004 *“Abortion Assessment Project - India (AAPI)”* coordinated by CEHAT, Mumbai and Healthwatch, 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.⁸⁰ 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 2,332.⁸¹

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

78. 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>

79. 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,

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

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

The underreporting under the MTP Act is glaring. It is assumed that States with more population will report more such cases. For example, Assam 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; Rajasthan (158,470 cases) with population of over 68 million; Tamil Nadu (299,083 cases) with population of over 72 million; and West Bengal (269,091 cases) with population of over 91 million.⁸²

A total of 53,444 medical termination of pregnancies (MTPs) were performed in Punjab during 2008-09 to 2012-13. These included 12,267 MTPs in 2008-09; 11,003 in 2009-10; 11,204 in 2010-11, 9,171 in 2011-12, and 9,799 in 2012-13.⁸³

The MTP Act has not been implemented properly in Punjab. There have been numerous instances of female foeticide in the state.

82. 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>

83. Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, "Health and Family Welfare Statistics in India 2013", P 209, <https://nrhm-mis.nic.in/PubFWStatistics%202013/Complete%20Book.pdf>

On 9 August 2006, the district health authorities unearthed a mass grave of over 100 female foetus in a pit located within the premises of the Sahib Hospital run by quacks Pritam Singh and his wife Amarjit Kaur in Patran, a town in Patiala district.⁸⁴ The next day, i.e. 10 August 2006, the district health authorities discovered another pit, near the earlier one, in which about 200 to 300 female foetuses were suspected to be dumped within the premises of the Sahib Hospital, Patran.⁸⁵ The quacks Pritam Singh and his wife Amarjit Kaur had been allegedly involved in illegal abortions for the past many years.⁸⁶ On 10 August 2006 the Punjab State Commission for Women ordered an inquiry by the Deputy Commissioner and Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Patiala.⁸⁷

On 18 February 2013, three women were arrested for trying to carry out an abortion illegally in the Balla Ram Nagar area in Bathinda. Following a tip off, the police along with members of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) cell conducted a raid on the Guru Nanak Clinic located near street number 10 of Guru Gobind Singh Nagar in the Balla Ram Nagar area and apprehended a six-month pregnant woman (who was minor) and three other women, who claimed to be nurses. The team sealed the clinic. The three women were arrested and booked under various sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act. The arrested women were identified as Ramandeep Kaur, a resident of Ranjit Nagar area, Paramjit Kaur and Khushboo.⁸⁸ It was learnt that the Guru Nanak Clinic was being run by people who were not trained to conduct any procedures and the clinic had been running for the last 6 years.⁸⁹

84. Graveyard of unborn daughters, The Tribune, 10 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060810/main3.htm>

85. Another grave of female fetuses, The Tribune, 11 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060811/main8.htm>

86. Graveyard of unborn daughters, The Tribune, 10 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060810/main3.htm>

87. Foeticide: women panel orders inquiry, The Tribune, 11 August 2006, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2006/20060811/punjab1.htm>

88. Three held for carrying out illegal abortion, The Tribune, 19 February 2013, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2013/20130219/battrib.htm#1>

89. Clinic had been running for 6 yrs, The Tribune, 19 February 2013, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2013/20130219/battrib.htm#2>

5. SCHEMES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB TO ADDRESS FEMALE FOETICIDE

5.1. Implementation of the Balri Rakshak Yojna

5.1.1. Description of the Balri Rakshak Yojna

The Balri Rakshak Yojna was launched by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, government of Punjab in the year 2005 to provide incentives to the poor families for giving birth to up to two girl children thereby arresting the decline in sex ratio and to motivate the couples to adopt family planning. The scheme was launched in the backdrop of sharp decline in child sex ratio from 875 in 1991 to 798 in 2001, and sex ratio from 882 in 1991 to 876 in 2001.⁹⁰ Unfortunately the scheme was poorly conceived and poorly implemented that led to its closure in 2014.

A. Objectives of the Balri Rakshak Yojna

The main objectives of the Balri Rakshak Yojna are:⁹¹

- To reduce infant mortality rate by declining the number of higher birth order.
- To promote the cause of the girl child for correcting the skewed sex ratio in the State.
- To motivate the couples to adopt the terminal method of sterilization in order to stabilize the growth rate of population.

B. Benefits under the Balri Rakshak Yojna

Under the scheme, financial is provided till the beneficiary girl attains age of 18 years or till the family becomes an income tax payer, whichever is earlier, as per the following rate.⁹²

90. http://www.pbnrhm.org/docs/sex_ratio_punjab.pdf

91. <http://www.newincept.com/punjab/balri-rakshak-yojna.html>

92. Department of Planning, Govt of Punjab, "Government Schemes for Rural Areas of Punjab",

Sl No.	Payment stage	Incentive Amount
1	After birth of only girl-child	Rs 500 per month
2	After the birth of second girl child (provided first child is girl child)	Rs 1000 per month (Rs 500+Rs 500)
3	One time incentive to ASHA Worker	Rs 500

C. Eligibility conditions

The following conditions should be fulfilled to avail the benefits under this scheme⁹³:

- The parents/family should be a non income tax payee
- The parents should adopt two-child norm by undergoing permanent sterilization
- Should have no male child and can have one or two girl child

5.1.2. Assessment of effectiveness of the Balri Rakshak Yojna

A. The scheme was a total failure

The Balri Rakshak Yojana provided very stringent conditions to be eligible for benefits. The girl child's parents had to be very poor (non income tax payee), should have adopted permanent sterilization after one girl child or two girl children and must not have any male child.

As a result, the scheme failed to appeal even to the poorest of the poor. By the time the scheme was closed in 2014, only 650 families were registered/enrolled under the scheme in nine years⁹⁴ which is an average of 72 families per year in the whole state of Punjab. This proves that the scheme was a total failure.

<http://www.pbrdp.gov.in/documents/6205745/98348119/Government%20Schemes%20for%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Punjab.pdf>

93. <http://www.newincept.com/punjab/balri-rakshak-yojna.html>

94. Punjab's health scheme for girl child gets good response, The Times of India, 26 July 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/-Punjab-health-scheme-for-girl-child-gets-good-response/articleshow/53401685.cms>

In 2014, the Balri Rakshak Yojana was replaced by a health scheme under which girls under the age of 5 years are given free medical treatment. This new health scheme has already benefitted about 50,000 families within two years. This explains the failure of the Balri Rakshak Yojana which had enrolled only 650 families in nine years.⁹⁵

The reasons for the total failure of the Balri Rakshak Yojana are not hard to find.

First, the conditions were stringent. The parents required to adopt two-child norm without a male child to be eligible under the scheme. Not many people were interested in the scheme because they were unwilling to undergo permanent sterilization without a male child.⁹⁶

Second, the scheme targeted only the families which are non-income tax payers on the flawed concept that only the impoverished sections of the society have the tendency to kill female foetus. Hence, a substantial number of population who were paying income taxes were automatically excluded. Curiously the scheme seemingly did not want the beneficiaries to become rich and have good life because the beneficiaries would be deprived of future financial benefits from the day their parents turned tax payers, as per the guidelines.

Third, the financial incentive was extremely low which did not appeal even to the poorest of the poor. Initially the parents were provided Rs 500 per month for one girl child (without male sibling) and Rs 750 per month for two girl children (i.e. Rs 350 per girl child without male sibling) till the girl child attains the age of 18 years. In June 2011, the amount of money was increased

95. Punjab's health scheme for girl child gets good response, The Times of India, 26 July 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/-Punjab-health-scheme-for-girl-child-gets-good-response/articleshow/53401685.cms>

96. Punjab's health scheme for girl child gets good response, The Times of India, 26 July 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/-Punjab-health-scheme-for-girl-child-gets-good-response/articleshow/53401685.cms>

to Rs 1,000 in case of two daughters i.e. Rs 500 each.⁹⁷ A beneficiary having one girl child can get a maximum of Rs 1,08,000 during the scheme period of 18 years or Rs 1,98,000 for two girl children. This financial incentive proved to be too less to entice families to adopt permanent family planning. Moreover, the scheme did not allow couples to have any male child which was the biggest disadvantage of the scheme.

B. Non-utilization of funds

There was absolutely no seriousness in the implementation of the Balri Rakshak Yojana. The Department of Health and Family Welfare did not promote the scheme and failed to properly utilize the funds allotted under the scheme.

According to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), the Department had spent only Rs 55 Lakhs (i.e. 22%) out of total Rs 249 Lakhs allotted under the scheme during 2006-07 to 2013-14.⁹⁸ The unspent amount was Rs 45.93 Lakhs during 2005-06⁹⁹, Rs 32.61 Lakhs during 2006-07¹⁰⁰, Rs 7.48 Lakhs during 2007-08¹⁰¹, Rs 18 Lakhs during 2009-10¹⁰², Rs 35.68 Lakhs during 2011-12¹⁰³, Rs 44.55 Lakhs during 2012-13¹⁰⁴, and Rs 70.58 Lakhs during 2013-14.¹⁰⁵ The Government of Punjab has failed to give any reason to the CAG for not spending the funds allotted under the scheme.¹⁰⁶

97. Girl child to get Rs 500 under welfare scheme, The Tribune, 13 June 2011, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2011/20110613/punjab.htm#19>

98. The data for funds allotment and expenditure are not available for the years 2008-09 and 2010-11

99. Appropriation Accounts 2006-07 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.saiindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2006_07.pdf

100. Appropriation Accounts 2006-07 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.saiindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2006_07.pdf

101. Appropriation Accounts 2007-08 Government of Punjab, P 103, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2007_08.pdf

102. Appropriation Accounts 2009-10 Government of Punjab, P 137, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2009_10.pdf

103. Appropriation Accounts 2011-12 Government of Punjab, P 127, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2011_12.pdf

104. Appropriation Accounts 2012-13 Government of Punjab, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2012_13.pdf

105. Appropriation Accounts 2013-14 Government of Punjab, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2013_14.pdf

106. See the CAG reports "Appropriation Accounts" of Government of Punjab for the years 2006-07 to 2013-14.

Table 5: Details of grants and fund utilization under Balri Rakshak Yojana

Year	Total grant (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Excess + (in Lakhs) Saving -
2006-07 ¹	40	7.39	-32.61
2007-08 ²	2	9.48	+7.48
2008-09	NA	NA	NA
2009-10 ³	18	0	-18
2010-11	NA	NA	NA
2011-12 ⁴	42	6.32	-35.68
2012-13 ⁵	70	25.45	-44.55
2013-14	77	6.42	-70.58
Total	249	55	

The CAG report on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) of Punjab for the year ended 31 March 2014 stated that during test-check of records of the Director, Health and Family Welfare it was noticed that against the sum of Rs 3.33 crore released by State Government for the Balri Rakshak Yojana, only Rs 0.94 crore was spent due to non-clearance of bills by the district treasuries, resulting in depriving the incentive to eligible beneficiaries ranging between 35 and 471 girl children. The Department stated (November 2014) that although the budget allotment was made by the Finance Department, the bills submitted by the Civil Surgeons were not cleared by the treasuries.¹⁰⁷

Due to non performance the scheme had to be stopped in 2014.¹⁰⁸

107. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.125, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

108. Lack of funds forces health dept to discontinue girl child scheme, The Hindustan Times (online), 6 March 2016, <http://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/lack-of-funds-forces-health-dept-to-discontinue-girl-child-scheme/story-Uqbqzceix7VNMBkZKebLN.html>

C. More importance on family planning, less on the girl child

In theory, the Balri Rakshak Yojna was conceptualized as a scheme to increase the number of the girl children to arrest the skewed sex ratio in Punjab by providing financial incentives to the parents to give birth to more girls. But in practice, the scheme was reduced to a population control measure.

First, the parents are allowed to give birth to maximum two girls without any male child. This goes against the stated aim i.e. to improve the sex ratio in favour of the girls. Moreover, families across India are in favour of having at least one male child for various reasons and the “no-male child” restriction is a big drawback of the scheme.

Second, the parents are required to undergo permanent method of family planning i.e. sterilization after one girl child or two girl children without having any boy child which went against the girl child. Not many people were interested to undergo permanent sterilization without having a male child.

Hence, the main objective of the scheme seemed to control burgeoning population and entice people to adopt family planning after one or two girls.

5.2. Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme and ‘Nanhi Chhaan’

Prior to the Balri Rakshak Yojana, Punjab had been implementing the “Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme” which was launched in the year 1996-97. The girl child born on or after 26 January 1996 in the families living below poverty line or annual income below Rs. 20,000/- and who have adopted two child family norm are covered under the scheme.¹⁰⁹ The scheme was implemented by Department of Social Security and Development of Women & Children.

The main objectives of the Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme are to:¹¹⁰

109. <http://www.archive.india.gov.in/citizen/agriculture/viewscheme.php?schemeid=339>

110. Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, “Compendium on State Level Incentive Schemes for Care, Protection and Education of the Girl Child in India, 2014-15”, http://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/childwelfare/Compendium_Incentive%20Schemes_State%20Level.pdf

- Provide financial incentives for families to encourage them to retain the girl child and educate her,
- Improve the school enrollment and reduce school dropout rate of the girl child.

Under the scheme, the government of Punjab invests Rs. 5,000/- with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in the name of the girl child at the time of her birth. In return, the LIC provided the following benefits to the girl child.¹¹¹

- From 6 to 12 years of age Rs.1200/- per annum is provided as scholarship
- From 12 to 18 years of age Rs.2400/- per annum is provided as scholarship
- A lumpsum amount is given at the age of 18 or on 21 years as decided by the family. This amount is to be finalized by the LIC at the age of 18 or 21 years.

The “Nanhi Chhaan” project was launched on 27 August 2008 under joint initiatives of then Ranbaxy chairman Harpal Singh and Harsimrat Badal, wife of Punjab Deputy Chief Minister Sukhbir Badal with the aim to put an end to female foeticide and promote the environment. The project was launched from Golden Temple in Amritsar in collaboration with the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC) to give a religious touch. The SGPC was to distribute saplings as “buta prasad” which were to be planted every time a girl child is born.¹¹² But by 2012, the Nanshi Chhan project lost its track¹¹³ as Ranbaxy and Harsimrat Badal developed differences and started their own Nanhi Chhaan initiatives.¹¹⁴

111. Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India, “Compendium on State Level Incentive Schemes for Care, Protection and Education of the Girl Child in India, 2014-15”, http://www.icds-wcd.nic.in/childwelfare/Compendium_Incentive%20Schemes_State%20Level.pdf

112. Ranbaxy, Badals nurture own ‘turfs’, Nanhi Chhaan drying up in Punjab, The Indian Express, 17 April 2014, <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/ranbaxy-badals-nurture-own-turfs-nanhi-chhaan-drying-up-in-punjab/>

113. ‘Nanhi Chhaan’ project loses sheen, The Times of India, 25 April 2012, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Nanhi-Chhaan-project-loses-sheen/articleshow/12860212.cms>

114. Ranbaxy, Badals nurture own ‘turfs’, Nanhi Chhaan drying up in Punjab, The Indian Express, 17 April 2014,

Finally, Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme and Nanhi Chhan Programme were merged in a new programme called Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme w.e.f. the year 2011-12.¹¹⁵

5.3. Bebe Nanki Laadli Beti scheme

5.3.1. Description of the Bebe Nanki Laadli Beti scheme

As stated above, Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme was launched by merging two schemes namely Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme and Nanhi Chhan project. The Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme is for those girls who born after 1st January 2011 and those whose annual family income is less than Rs. 30,000/-. The scheme was a part of “measures to improve sex ratio” under the 13th Finance Commission. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Social Security and Development of Women & Children.

A. Objectives of the Bebe Nanki Laadli Beti scheme

The objectives of the scheme are¹¹⁶:

- To uplift the social and educational status of girls; and
- To improve the declining sex ratio.

B. Benefits under the Bebe Nanki Laadli Beti scheme

Under this scheme a sum of Rs 20,000/- per beneficiary is deposited by the Punjab government with the LIC as premium which in turn will give the following benefits to the beneficiaries:¹¹⁷

<http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/ranbaxy-badals-nurture-own-turfs-nanhi-chhaan-drying-up-in-punjab/>

115. Department of Planning, Govt of Punjab, “Government Schemes for Rural Areas of Punjab”, <http://www.pbrdp.gov.in/documents/6205745/98348119/Government%20Schemes%20for%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Punjab.pdf>

116. “Samanvay”- A compilation of Central sector, Centrally sponsored & State schemes for convergence under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana- Punjab, P.9, http://www.nird.org.in/nird_docs/sagy/Punjab.pdf

117. Department of Planning, Govt of Punjab, “Government Schemes for Rural Areas of Punjab”, <http://www.pbrdp.gov.in/documents/6205745/98348119/Government%20Schemes%20for%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Punjab.pdf>

Sl No.	Benefit payable	Amount payable	
		At age (years)	Amount
1	On birth of newly born girl child	0	Rs. 2,100
2	On attaining the age of 3 years (after immunization)	3	Rs. 2,100
3	On admission to Class- I	6	Rs. 2,100
4	On admission to Class- IX	14	Rs. 2,100
5	On attaining age of 18 years & passed Class XIIth	18	Rs. 31,000
	Benefit payable		
6	Scholarship payable:		
a)	From Class- I to VI standard @ Rs 100/- per month		Rs. 7,200
b)	From Class-VII to XII standards @ Rs 200/- per month		Rs.14,400
	Total benefit	18	Rs. 61,000

C. Eligibility conditions

Under Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme, girls born in the families having an annual income of Rs 30,000/- or less and covered under Atta Dal Scheme (which means that they will have to have Blue Card)¹¹⁸ will be benefited. The other conditions of eligibility are as under¹¹⁹:

118. Under the New Atta Dal Scheme, Punjab government provides 25 kg wheat at Re 1 per kg and 2.5 kg of pulses at Rs. 20 per kg to beneficiaries per month. Criteria for inclusion of new beneficiaries under New Atta-Dal Scheme are families having annual income of less than Rs. 60,000, small farmers with land holding less than 2.5 acres. Those families who pay income tax, VAT, service tax, own AC, car, having income more than Rs. 60,000 are excluded from the scheme. (<http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/punjab-government-to-provide-wheat-at-re-1-per-kg-from-decemeber-1-542492>)

119. Department of Planning, Govt of Punjab, "Government Schemes for Rural Areas of Punjab", <http://www.pbrdp.gov.in/documents/6205745/98348119/Government%20Schemes%20for%20Rural%20Areas%20of%20Punjab.pdf>

- The girls who are born after 1.1.2011
- The girls whose parents are permanent resident of Punjab.
- The abundant girls found after dated 1.1.2011 and are residing in Orphanage and Children Homes in the Punjab State.
- If the girl child drops from school due to any reason then no benefit will be given to the beneficiaries or the families after that date.

5.3.2. Assessment of effectiveness of the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme

A. Limited outreach

Unlike the Balri Rakshak Yojana, there is no restriction of birth of the male sibling under the Bebe Nanaki Ladli Beti Kalyan Scheme (BNLBKS) as all the girls born after 1.1.2011 are eligible irrespective of having or not having male sibling. However, only those families having an annual income of maximum Rs 30,000/- and covered under Atta Dal Scheme are eligible under the BNLBKS. As of 18 May 2016, there were reportedly 28 lakh families comprising 1.13 crore people were covered under the Atta Dal Scheme in the state to receive subsidized food grains. On 18 May 2016, the Punjab government added another 7 lakhs families under the scheme taking the total families covered under Atta Dal scheme to 35 Lakhs comprising 1.41 crore population which is half of the state's population.¹²⁰ Yet, only a limited number of girl child were covered under the BNLBKS. As of 29 April 2015, only 26,875 beneficiaries were enrolled.¹²¹

Not all the Atta Dal beneficiaries are eligible under the BNLBKS. While a family earning up to Rs 60,000 per annum is eligible for Atta Da scheme¹²²,

120. Punjab to add 7 lakh more families under 'Atta-Dal' scheme, Business Standard, 18 May 2016, http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/punjab-to-add-7-lakh-more-families-under-atta-dal-scheme-116051801764_1.html

121. 'Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti' scheme in Punjab benefits 26,875 beneficiaries: jayanti, YesPunjab.Com, 29 April 2015, <http://www.yespunjab.com/punjab/news/item/67044-bebe-nanki-ladli-beti-scheme-in-punjab-benefits-26-875-beneficiaries-jayanti>

122. Punjab government to provide wheat at Re 1 per kg from December 1, NDTV, 26 November 2013, <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/punjab-government-to-provide-wheat-at-re-1-per-kg-from-decemeber-1-542492>

the BNLBKS restricts the income ceiling to Rs 30,000 per annum which means an income of Rs 82 per day only. Even a daily labourer may earn more than Rs 82 per day but has been excluded from the BNLBKS.

Further, to be eligible under BNLBKS the families must be covered under Atta Dal scheme and beneficiaries must submit their Blue Cards. Thousands of families who are eligible under Atta Dal scheme have not been issued Blue Card. In Jalandhar district alone, as many as 45,000 families with their members numbering almost 2 lakhs were not issued Blue Cards despite having been covered under Atta Dal scheme as of 17 October 2016. There have also been allegations that Atta Dal scheme was politicized and several eligible families were not enrolled.¹²³

B. Failure to utilize funds

The Department of Social Security and Development of Women & Children has failed to utilize the funds allotted to implement the scheme. The Department spent only Rs 5780.47 Lakhs (i.e. 54%) out of Rs 10750 grants allotted by the 13th Finance Commission during 2012-13 to 2014-15. The Department failed to utilize a total of Rs 4970 Lakhs including Rs 2375 Lakhs during 2012-13¹²⁴, Rs 1117.07 Lakhs during 2013-14¹²⁵ and Rs 1477.46 during 2014-15.¹²⁶ It has also failed to give any reason to the CAG for the underutilization of funds.

123. 45,000 blue card holders yet to get benefit of 'atta-dal' scheme in Jalandhar district, The Tribune, 18 October 2016, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/jalandhar/45-000-blue-card-holders-yet-to-get-benefit-of-attadal-scheme-in-jalandhar-district/311155.html>

124. Appropriation Accounts 2012-13 Government of Punjab, P.292, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2012_13.pdf

125. Appropriation Accounts 2013-14 Government of Punjab, P.369, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2013_14.pdf

126. CAG, Appropriation Accounts 2014-15 Government of Punjab, P 288, http://www.cag.gov.in/sites/default/files/account_report_pdf/Pun_Appropriation_Accounts_2014_15.pdf

Year	Total grant (Rs. In Lakhs)	Total Expenditure (Rs. In Lakhs)	Excess + (in Lakhs) Saving
2012-13	3125.00	750.00	-2375.00
2013-14	3125.00	2007.93	-1117.07
2014-15 ⁶	4500.00	3022.54	-1477.46
Total	10750	5780.47	-4970

The CAG report on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014 (Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015) stated that against the budget provision of Rs 187.50 crore, the Department has utilized only Rs 70.17 crore during 2009-14 (which included Kanya Jagrity Jyoti Scheme).¹²⁷ The CAG also found that the Department neither demanded the annual expenditure statement from LIC since March 2006 nor checked the unspent money retained by the District Programme Officers (DPOs), as per guidelines of the Kanya Jyoti Jagriti Scheme.¹²⁸ During test check of record of District Programme Officers (DPOs) in six selected districts (Ferozepur; Gurdaspur; Patiala; Pathankot; Sangrur; and Tarn Taran) it was noticed that, scholarship amount of Rs 3.11 crore was lying in current/saving bank accounts maintained by the DPOs. During test check of records of Director, Social Security and Welfare of Women and Child, it was noticed that out of Rs 62.50 crore released by the government of India, only Rs 55.16 crore was released by State Government during 2012-14 and balance amount of Rs 7.34 crore was lying unutilized with the State Government as of July 2014. Due to non-utilization of entire funds during 2011-12, no further installments were released by the government of India in the subsequent years. According to the Department in November 2014, the balance funds of Rs 7.34 crore were released by the treasury during 2014-15 but could not be utilised.

127. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.125-126, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

128. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.128, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

5.3. Poor implementation of “Awareness Programme for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio”

The objectives of the scheme “Awareness Programme for Improving Adverse Sex Ratio” are the following¹²⁹:

- To make the people aware of the social problems and serious adverse implication of gender imbalance for the future of the society and also to make them aware of the fact that we can only restore the balance by caring our daughters as well as our sons.
- Awareness camps to be organized at District and Block Level to caution the people of the Punjab State against female Foeticide and that the sex determination of foetus is illegal.
- The masses should be educated about the provisions of the Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PNDT).

But the CAG report on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014 (Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015) stated that against the budget provision of Rs 4 crore, only Rs 1.46 crore was spent during 2009-14. During test check of record of Director, Social Security and Welfare of Women and Child it was noticed that against the proposed 530 camps and 18 seminars, the department organized only 418 camps and 2 seminars during 2010-11 and 2011-12 in spite of the availability of the funds of Rs 55.03 lakh.¹³⁰

The CAG stated that there was no system in any of the departments to evaluate the impact of various schemes, being implemented by the Department, on the targeted beneficiaries. It may be seen from the above paragraphs that the financial assistance, under Shagun scheme, to 106393 beneficiaries was

129. Directorate of Social Security, Government of Punjab, <http://www.pbsocialsecurity.gov.in/html/awareness.html>

130. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.128, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

provided with a delay ranging between 12 to 48 months thereby defeating the very objective of the scheme; funds of ` 3.03 crore under the scheme of Incentive to girls for secondary education could not be disbursed to the beneficiaries; undisbursed amount of Rs 3.11 crore was irregularly retained by District Programme Officers under Kanya Jyoti Jagriti Scheme; and Central assistance of Rs 12.11 crore was not utilized during 2010-14 under SABLA Scheme resulting in short coverage under the schemes despite availability of central funds under non-nutritional components. The matter was referred to Government in August 2014; reply was awaited (February 2015).¹³¹

5.4. Status of decoy, Mukhbir and other complaint schemes

On 8 October 2009, the Government of Punjab launched the country's first public health helpline, the prime purpose of which is to check female foeticide as a pilot project under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).¹³² The helpline was meant to give hapless women who are forced to abort their unborn daughters a chance to voice their grievances and seek the intervention of the authorities to stop female foeticide.¹³³ The helpline was in Punjabi to make it more effective and reach out to the common people of Punjab. The service was available from 9 am to 6 pm.

The caller has to dial 4005252 and follow the instructions (in Punjabi). In the instructions, the first 3 of the 4 instructions were related to female foeticide. The instructions were as follows¹³⁴:

One: callers can provide information about any woman going in for the foeticide procedure;

131. Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Social, General and Economic Sectors (Non-Public Sector Undertakings) for the year ended 31 March 2014, Government of Punjab Report No. 1 of the year 2015, P.127, <http://agpunjab.gov.in/reports/2014/NONPSU/01-Index.pdf>

132. Hotline to curb female foeticide, The Tribune, 10 October 2009, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20091010/main5.htm>

133. Welcome initiative -Helpline a step against female foeticide, The Tribune, 12 October 2009, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20091012/edit.htm#2>

134. Female foeticide helpline 'fails' to initiate response, The Times of India, 21 November 2009, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/Female-foeticide-helpline-fails-to-initiate-response/articleshow/5255761.cms>

Two: if a woman's in-laws were pressurizing her to abort the child;

Three: if the woman already underwent an abortion; and

Four: other problems related to health services.

The implementation of the pilot project was reportedly monitored on daily basis by then Deputy Chief Minister Sukhbir Badal.¹³⁵

The project made promising start. The first breakthrough was achieved after 20 days when a caller informed the hotline service on 28 October 2009 that a young woman resident of Moosa village in Mansa district of Punjab had aborted her female foetus. Based on the information, the authorities traced the accused and the ultrasound centre in Sirsa (Haryana) where the alleged crime was committed.¹³⁶

But due to lack of promotion of the helpline by the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab, the helpline eventually turned out to be a damp squib¹³⁷ and stopped receiving any complaint one year after it was started with much fanfare.

In February 2011, the state government of Punjab mooted the idea of replacing the foeticide helpline by a "Health Helpline" where the callers could register any kind of complaint regarding health services including female foeticide.¹³⁸

Finally, on 24 June 2014, the Punjab government replaced the foeticide helpline with a round-the-clock "Medical Helpline 104"¹³⁹ after entering into an agreement

135. Hotline to curb female foeticide, *The Tribune*, 10 October 2009, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20091010/main5.htm>

136. Foeticide helpline achieves breakthrough, *The Tribune*, 30 October 2009, <http://www.tribuneindia.com/2009/20091030/punjab.htm#3>

137. Female foeticide helpline 'fails' to initiate response, *The Times of India*, 21 November 2009, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/Female-foeticide-helpline-fails-to-initiate-response/articleshow/5255761.cms>

138. Health Helpline to replace foeticide alert system, *The Indian Express*, 9 February 2011, <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/health-helpline-to-replace-foeticide-alert-system/747632/0>

139. http://1905.punjab.gov.in/104_Note.pdf

with M/S Ziqitza Healthcare Limited Mumbai to provide 24X7 hrs free of cost to all the citizens in the State by dialing 104 from any Landline or Mobile phone.¹⁴⁰

The Health Department of Punjab claims that “Punjab Government has started a round-the-clock helpline number ‘104’ to help people, particularly in rural and underserved areas. All the anonymous complaints and public grievances regarding PC & PNDT Act violations and suggestions for effective implementation of the Act can be assessed on this helpline.”¹⁴¹

But the official document relating to “Medical Helpline: 104” as available in the website of the Health Department of Punjab¹⁴² does not mention that the helpline was meant for complaints regarding violation of PC&PNDT Act or to report foeticide. The aim is to provide First aid information or advice as well as any other health related services to general public about queries in the following areas¹⁴³:

1. Information Directory for tracking health services providers/institutions, diagnostic services, hospitals etc
2. Complaint Registration about person/institution relating to deficiency of services, negligence corruption etc in government healthcare institutions
3. Advice on long term ill conditions like diabetes, heart issues etc
4. Response to health scares and other localized epidemics
5. Counselling and advice (stress, depression, anxiety, post-trauma recovery, HIV, AIDS, RTI, STI etc)
6. Health and symptoms checker (initial assessment, flue advice, pregnancy related information etc)
7. First aid information and advice
8. Any other health related services/issues.

140. <http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20104.pdf>

141. http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20on%20enforcement%20of%20PC&PNDT%20Act%20in%20english%20_1_.pdf

142. <http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20104.pdf>

143. <http://pbhealth.gov.in/Note%20104.pdf>

Therefore, the claim of the Government of Punjab that “Medical Helpline: 104” was established to combat female foeticide are preposterous.

On 15 September 2016, the Government of Punjab announced a cash prize of Rs 1 lakh for any information on illegal sex determination centres and female foeticide in the State.¹⁴⁴ Earlier, the Government of Punjab was providing Rs. 20,000/- each to whosoever helps the health department in nabbing accused indulging into sex-determination/ selection.¹⁴⁵ It is clear that the reward of Rs 20,000 was not attractive enough and the Government of Punjab was constrained to increase the reward by five fold.

In October 2015, the Government of Punjab decided to engage services of private detective agencies to check illegal sex determination tests and foeticide by private ultrasound centres following a meeting of the State Supervisory Board.¹⁴⁶

Since then, at least two successful sting operations with the help of the empanelled private detectives were conducted.

On 20 April 2016, a successful sting operation was carried out with the help of the empanelled private detective agency. It led to the arrest of Dr Shupla Sharma of Bharat Hospital in Chheharta in Amritsar under the PC&PNDT Act. The accused lady doctor allegedly took Rs 15,000 from a decoy patient sent by the empanelled detective agency for sex-determination test to rule out girl child in the womb.¹⁴⁷

144. Punjab govt announces Rs 1 lakh reward for info on illegal sex determination centres, North Gazette, 16.09.2015 available at <http://northgazette.com/news/2015/09/16/punjab-govt-announces-rs-1-lakhreward-for-info-on-illegal-sex-determination-centres/>

145. <http://www.pbhealth.gov.in/pndt.pdf>

146. To curb sex determination, Punjab to engage detectives, Business Standard, 7 October 2015 available at http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/to-curb-sex-determination-punjab-to-engage-detectives-115100701502_1.html

147. Woman doctor nabbed under PC&PNDT Act, The Times of India, 21 April 2016, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/Woman-doctor-nabbed-under-PC&PNDT-Act/articleshow/51917406.cms>

On 23 April 2016, acting on the tip off given by the empanelled detective agency, the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Punjab conducted a successful sting operation and registered a case under the PC&PNDT Act and Rules against five doctors of Suri Scan Centre, Balachaur, District SBS Nagar i.e. Dr Ujagar Singh Suri (owner), Dr Bhushan, Dr Sunita, Dr Sandeep and Dr Gurinder Bagga. The case was registered after doctors of Suri Scan Centre took a sum of Rs. 20,000/- from a decoy patient for illegal sex-determination.¹⁴⁸

148. http://punjab.gov.in/key-initiative?view=show&pp_id=660

ANNEXURE 1: DETAILS OF COMPLAINTS FILED IN THE COURTS/ FIRs ETC. FOR VIOLATION OF THE PC&PNDT ACT AS PER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr. No.	Name of District	Address of Defaultler	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether App. High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction Name of convict / convicts	Period of conviction	Amount of Fine	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
	Amritsar											
1		(i) Satyam Diagnostics,Ohri Hospital, Pulighar G.T., Road, Amritsar. (ii) Record of patient undergoing ultrasonography not entered.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched under section 5(a) (b)(c) and rule no. 9(1)(4) and 10 on date 24-9-02 Case No.399/05	Convict released on probation.			Rs.10,000- for a period of 6 months. Imposed cost of proceeding 4000/- Medical registration suspended for 2 years by the Punjab Medical Council.	Orders pronounced by CJM Amritsar on 24.09.04. Accused convicted u/sec. 5(a) (b)(c) & rule 9(1)(4), 10 of the PNDT Act 1994. Accused released with a probation bond of Rs.10,000/- for a period of 6 months. Imposed cost of proceeding 4000/- Medical registration suspended for 2 years by the Punjab Medical Council.	Convicted but released with a probation bond
2		(i) American Diagnostics G.T. Road, Amritsar. (ii) Form G and F not maintained	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched under section 5(a) (b)(c) and rule no. 9(4), 10 and 16 on date 24-9-02 Case No.399/05					Case dismissed on 5-7-06 Case No.142/02.	Acquitted
3		(i) Unregistered us machine, which was installed in the working condition, Form G and F was not displayed. (ii) Board showing ban on sex-test was not displayed. (iii) Form F was filled but not signed.(iii) Refer slips on 21.02.03 were not available	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched under section 5(a) (b)(c) and rule no. 18,9(4) and 16 on date 10,10,02					Case dismissed on 31-1-2008, Case No.142/02	Acquitted
4		(i) Golden Diagnostic Centre, ASR, Dr. Navaj Goel, Sultanwind Rd, Amritsar	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 31-5-03 under rule no. 9 (1),(4).	Dr. Navaj Goel	1 month			Case No.69/03 Accused sentenced for 1 month imprisonment in the court of CJM Amritsar. Accused filed appeal against the conviction in the court of High Court Amritsar and further acquitted off.	Convicted but acquitted by higher court
5		(i) Mehroo Hospital, Gehri Mandi (Jandala Guru), Amritsar (ii) Alleged female foeticide case (ii) pregnant ladies were caught red-handed undergoing the abortion). (ii) Un-registered abortion kit was displayed and Dr. Sewa Singh & Dabir Kaur, Trained-Del.	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No.163 dated 23/06/04 u/s 312, 315, 336 of MTP Act 1971 and PNDT Act, 1994. Court case launched on 6/11/05 Case No.04/05	Mrs Sukhwinder Kaur, Mrs. Gurinder Kaur, Mr. Sewa Singh & Mrs. Dabir Kaur	5 yrs			Court of Additional Session Judge awarded 5 yrs imprisonment to Mrs. Sukhwinder Kaur, Mrs. Gurinder Kaur, Mr. Sewa Singh & his wife Mrs. Dabir Kaur on 16-02-09	Convicted
6		(i) Ultrasound machine of Teshiba company was not registered. (ii) Board showing ban on sex-test was not displayed.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Amritsar on 5/10/05 under rule no. 9(1)(2) of Sec. 18(1), 28(1)(2) of PNDT Act, 1994 and Rule No. 9(1)(4)(6),13,17(1)(2), 18(i)					Case No.173/04 Accused expired. follow up	Acquitted
7		(i) Dr. Sanjeev Sharma Prop. Sigma Diagnostic, Amritsar	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Complaint has been filed in the court of CJM Amritsar on 22-11-10.	Dr. Sanjeev Sharma	2 yrs	Rs. 2000		Case is decided on 11.09.2013. Accused is sentenced to undergo Rigorous imprisonment for period of two years for the offence under us 23 of PC & PNDT Act and appeal filed by appellant in higher court.	Convicted but discharged by higher court

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
8		(vii) Kalra Maternity & General Hospital, Dr. Anil Kalia, street no. 3, Pullyghar, Amritsar	Violation u/s 23, 25 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 01.10.2011 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Case is decided on 30.08.2013 in the court of CJM Amritsar in the favour of the accused.	Acquitted
9		(ix) Dr. Sanejeev Sharma Prop. Sigma Diagnostic, Amritsar	Violation u/s 23, 25 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994 as amended up to date	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 29.05.12 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Case is decided on 11.09.2013 in the court of CJM Amritsar in the favour of the accused.	Acquitted
10		(x) M.P. Arora Diagnostic center, Amritsar. Prop. M.P. Arora, Maternity and General Hospital, Inside B.S. Jait Gola, Amritsar.	Violation u/s 23, 25 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 14.08.2012 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Accused is acquitted on 23.09.2013 in the court of CJM Amritsar	Acquitted
11		(xi) American Diagnostic Centre, C.T. Road, Pullyghar, Amritsar. Prop. Dr. Anand Gaur, Anand Gaur, P. C. Khaska, Collona, Amritsar.	Violation u/s 23, 25 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Sex Determination	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 13.06.2013 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Accused is acquitted off the charges framed against him in 19.02.2014. Appeal in the court of High Court is pending by Dr. Anand Gaur on dt. 03.04.14. The case is decided in favour of the accused.	Acquitted
12		(xii) Paramvir Singh, Khatriwan Wale Chowk, Baba Atal Sahib, Amritsar	Violation u/s 22 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 09.06.2016 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Case Type:- Complaint Act, Case No. 229/2016. Hearing Date is 11-7-2016	Pending
13		(xiii) Dr. Shupla Sharma, 1020 J's Japana Mill Gaur reliance Fresh wall Chhenaara, Amritsar	Violation u/s 6 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched on 03.06.2016 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Case Type:- Complaint Act, Case No. 230/2016. Hearing Date is 11-7-2016	Pending
14		(xiv) Yash Raj Prakash, 4th floor, gate no. 4 Bazar baba bhauri wala, Amritsar	Violation u/s 22 of the PC & PNDT Act 1994	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 09.06.2016 in the court of CJM Amritsar		Case Type:- Complaint Act, Case No. 231/2016. Hearing Date is 11-7-2016	Pending
15	Barnala	(i) Dr. Pushp Lata, Mittal Maternity & Scan Centre Barnala.	Improper record keeping, u/s 28. Rule No.9(1),(4)	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Barnala on 06.01.2006	Dr. Pushp Lata 2 yrs	Accused is sentenced for 2 yrs R.I. and is also fined Rs. 5000/-. Case is decided on 10.5.2010. Appeal no. 19 is filed by the accused against this judgement in the court of Addl. Sessions Judge, Barnala on 03.06.2010. The appeal is dismissed and case is decided in favour of State of Punjab on 23-09-10	Convicted
16		(ii) Dr. Pushp Lata, Mittal Maternity & Scan center, Barnala	Violation u/s 23 of PC-PNDT Act, 1994 read with section 2(2) of PNDT Amendment Rules, 2011	Unregistered machine	No	Lower Court	Case 12.03.2012 in the court of CJM Barnala. Complainant/Case no. 32	Dr. Pushp Lata 3 yrs	Case is decided by CJM court. Barnala on 02.07.2014. Accused was convicted & sentenced to undergo imprisonment for 3 years & fine of Rs. 5000/-	Convicted
17	Bathinda	(i) Dr. Gurbax Singh Chahal, Chahal Hospital, Mansa, and Sukhmani Hospital, Gonsana	Feoicide case detected.	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No. 27 registered for violation MTP on 23.03.2002 and Court case launched on 23.04.2002 in the court of JMC Bathinda for violations of the PNDT Act u/s 4,5,6,24,25,28.		Additional Session Judge, Bathinda dismissed the appeal on 15.2.2006. For quashing of orders u/s 482. cr. misc. petition filed in High Court No. 79960/M/2006. Dismissed in High Court on 21-12-2005.	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDI Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
18		(i) Dr. Sukhpal Singh Mahal Tungwali Nursing Home, Bathinda.	Alleged Sex determination case	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 25.10.2002 in the court of JMC Bathinda. u/s FIR No.14 registered on 26.02.04 in the court of JMC Phul. FIR cancelled on 12.03.05 and machine de-sealed on 20.04.05		Case No.363-A/02 Accused acquitted on 26-02-07. Home department did not permit appeal in High Court. Awarded imprisonment of 2½ yrs and fined Rs. 5000/- on 07-02-09. The sessions court reduced the sentence to one year but raised fine to Rs. 10,000/- on 18-05-2009. Doctor committed suicide on 18-05-09.	Acquitted
19		(ii) Dr. Laxmi Garg, Garg Nursing Home, Rampura Phool (2) Champa Devi w/o Chand Bhan, Rampura	Alleged selective foeticide case	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court		Rs.- 5,000 Dr. Laxmi Garg	Case No. 25/04 Awarded imprisonment of 2½ yrs and fined Rs. 5000/- on 07-02-09. The sessions court reduced the sentence to one year but raised fine to Rs. 10,000/- on 18-05-2009. Doctor committed suicide on 18-05-09.	Convicted
20		(iv) Smt. Mohinder Kaur Tak (v) Dr. Gurpreet Singh, Jall Road, Bathinda	Alleged sex determination & unauthorized US machine	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 14.06.04 in the court of JMC BTA, u/s 3, 9A, 4, 5, 6, 24, 23(1), 25, 27, 29	1½ yrs u/s 23 & 3 months u/s 25 Smt. Mohinder Kaur Tak Ms. Sukhpal Kaur	Cases No.274/04 Smt. Mohinder Kaur convicted under PC-PNDT Act, Appeal in High Court. Chd. Date of hearing is 26.08.16 for arguments.	Convicted, but acquitted by Sessions Judge. Appeal in Punjab & Haryana High Court. PENDING
21		(v) Dr. Vijay Kumar, Vijay Nursing Home, Maur Mandi	Alleged sex determination	SD/SS	No	High Court	Case launched in the court of JMC Lawrence Sabo on 25.7.05 u/s 4, 5, 6, 29		Case No.44/05 Appeal against acquitted filed in Hon'ble High Court and in Hon'ble High Court, date is hearing is not fixed as yet. V CFA-S-1375-SB-2011 (ACQ) DISTRICT APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY, BATHINDA V/S VIJAY KUMAR BENDERJIT SINGH	Pending

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr. No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
22		(vi) Singla Nursing Home and Ultrasound Centre of Dr. Sat Pal Singla and Dr. Shashi Singla, Maur Mandi	Alleged sex determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC Talwandi Sabo on 25.07.05 u/s 4,5,6,29		Case No.45/05. Accused acquitted by JMC on 21-02-09. Appeal against acquitted in session court. Appeal dismissed on 04.09.2014	Acquitted
23		(vi) Kiran Nursing Home, of Dr. Kiran Garg and Ranjit Kaur, Maur Mandi	Alleged sex determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC Talwandi Sabo on 06.06.05 u/s 4,5,6,29		Case No.191/05 Pte against acquitted filed in Hon'ble Session Court. Appeal dismissed	Acquitted
24		(viii) T. Philips Medical Systems India Pvt. Ltd through its Managing Director 2. Chairman, Philips Medical	Supplying ultrasound machine to the centre not registered at that time.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC Bahinda on 26.09.05 u/s 3A read with section 3B.		Case No.653/05 Declared P.O	Acquitted
25		(ix) Dr. Bhola Singh Godhan, Rama Mandi.	Giving advertisement for conception of male baby through Ayurvedic Medicine.	Advt.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC Bahinda on 6.9.05 u/s 22	Dr. Bhola Singh Godhan 1 year Rs.- 5000	Case No.552/05 Convicted with one year imprisonment and fine Rs. 5000/- on 15-02-2010. Appeal by convict in session court. Appeal by accused (Dr. Punjab & Haryana High Court) allowed & convicted.	Convicted but discharged by higher court
26		(x) Dr. Kiran Garg of Garg Ultrasound Scan Centre, Maur Mandi (ii) Principal MM Medical College, Muliana District	Doubtful experience certificate and irregularities in documents	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case filed on 11.09.06 in the court of JMC Talwandi Saboo.		Acquitted but appeal filed in Hon'ble High Court. Appeal accepted. Date of hearing 04.01.2017	Acquitted
27		(xi) Dr. Amar Singh Bar and others	Alleged foeticide subsequent to sex-determination	Foeticide	No	Lower Court	Complaint in the court of JMC Bahinda on 17.8.06	Mr. Sukhdev Singh (Patient's husband) 3 yrs Rs.- 5000	Case No. 7 of 07-02-2007 Convicted	Convicted
28		(xii) Dr. Renu Garg, Holy Children Hospital Bath, (2) Harbans Kaur MPHW (3) Parmjit Kaur wo Jagmal Singh	Deficiency in record keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Complaint filed in the Court of C/JM Bahinda on 09-07-07	Ms. Harbans Kaur, MPHW 2 yrs Rs. 2000	Decided on 29.06.2012. Harbans Kaur MPHW sentenced. Dr. Renu and Parmjit Kaur were acquitted. Accused Harbans Kaur filed appeal against conviction in Session Court. Appeal against conviction was allowed by Session court on 12.09.2013. Appeal against acquittal filed in	Convicted but discharged by higher court
29	Fardkot	(i) Dr. Chander Gupta, Ludhiana Diagnostic & Research Centre, Sadq Road, Fardkot	In complete record keeping and disclosing of prenatal sex to the patient	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the Court on 10.05.2002 u/s 29,25		Case discharged on 14.02.06	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
30		(ii) Dr. Parmod Kumar Gupta, Medical Officer, Tikka Ram Hospital, Koltakpura.	Unregistered u/s centre. Machine sealed and seized.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Faridkot on 8-4-03, u/s 3.18.29 and Rule No.9.10.	Dr. Parmod Gupta 3 months Rs. 1000/-	Awarded 3 months rigorous imprisonment with fine of Rs. 1,000/- on 23-10-07 by Addl. CJM Faridkot. Case dismissed on 05-01-08 by Session Court. Home Deptt. did not permit appeal in the	Convicted but acquitted by higher court
31		(iii) Dr. Raj Kumar Garg, Kumar Hospital & U/s centre Koltakpura	Incomplete record keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Faridkot on 18.08.05, u/s 23.25		Complaint No. 31 dismissed on 18.10.08. Case to be filed in the Honble High Court.	Acquitted
32		(iv) HS Khagura, Khagura Nursing Home, Bus stand Faridkot	Additional U/s machine detected without permission of AA	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Faridkot on 18.08.05, u/s 23.25		Case dismissed on 12-02-08. Home Deptt. did not permit appeal in the High Court.	Acquitted
33		(v) Dr. Manvir Gupta, Prihpal Singh Memorial Hospital Koltakpura & Dr. Raminderjeet Kaur MO CH Koltakpura	Sex determination and form F not filed	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Judicial Magistrate Faridkot on 7-04-07 u/s 23 & 25 & rule no.9	1) Dr. Manvir Gupta is convicted for sex determination & for not filling Form F - 1 yr 2/2 years Raminderjeet kaur	Dr. Manvir Gupta and Dr. Raminder Narang were convicted by Additional CJM Faridkot on 22-02-11. The accused filed appeal in Honble Session court, Faridkot and are acquitted by Session Court, Faridkot on 21.12.2012.	Convicted but acquitted by session court
34		(vi) Dr. Alka Gupta, Dr. Sheh Prabha, Single Nursing & Maternity Home, Fauji Road, Koltakpura	Violations under sec. 23, 25 and sec. 4,5,6 hule 9 sec. 29	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate Faridkot on 11-06-11.	Dr. Alka Gupta, Dr. Sheh Prabha, Mr. Baltej Singh, Jaswant Kaur, Simranjit Kaur and Mohinder kaur.	Case is decided in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Faridkot on 28.10.2013	Convicted
35	Fatehganj Sahib	(i) Dr. R.P. Singh, Bela Chowk, Ropar, 2. Surinder Kaur W/o Gurmet Singh, Village Kale Majra, 3. Devinder Kaur Village Kale Majra.	Foeticide case detected.	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FR No. 18 registered for violation the MTP and the PNDT Act on 08.03.2002. Case in the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge.	Rs. 10,000 each to all of the accused	The accused are acquitted of the charge framed against them on 15.1.2009	Acquitted
36		(ii) Mahesh Nursing Home, Shind, Fatehganj Sahib.	Irregularity in record keeping	Record Keeping	Yes	Lower Court	FR registered on 16.04.2002, u/s 3(2)		Acquitted on 16.3.10	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court/ Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
37		(iii) Dr. V. K. Dharni, Luthiana Clinic & Nursing Home, Khamano.	Case launched u/s 28 and violation of the rule No.9A, 10, and section 5 & 29.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M Fatehgarh Sahib on 27.03.03	Rs. 1000/- Dr. V.K. Dharni	Center closed Center fined Rs. 1000/- on 22.05.04 by the court.	Convicted
38		(iv) Dr. Kiranji Bajaj, Bajaj Nursing Home, Mandi Gobind Garh.	Gross irregularities and non maintenance of form 'I' & records. Violation of rule No. 9(6). Sec. 29, sec.45) w/ sec. 2(A) of the Act.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of S.D.J.M Amleth on 13.06.2005.		Accused discharged from the case, case dismissed on 15.4.08	Acquitted
39		(v) Dr. Ishwar Dass Shalley, Prop. Shalley Nursing Home, Sirhind	Incomplete record keeping. Violation of section 4(3)(v), section 29 & rule No.9	Misc	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M Fatehgarh Sahib on 14.06.2006 and the Honble Court convicted the accused for 2 yrs rigorous imprisonment and to pay fine Rs. 700/-	2 yrs Rs. 700	Accused filed appeal in the court of Adol. Distt. Judge Fatehgarh Sahib and acquitted by the court	Convicted but acquitted by higher court
40		(vi) Dr. N.S.Bawa, Prop. Bawa Nursing Home, Bassi Pathana, F.G. Sahib.	Incomplete record keeping. Form F not filled.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M. Class-1, Fatehgarh Sahib on 14.8.2010	Rs. 2000 1 year	Case is decided on 12.12.2013. Accused is convicted with one year imprisonment	Convicted
41		(vii) Oberai Nursing Home, F.G. Sahib	Violation U/s 23, 28 of the Act	Unreg. Centre	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched in C.J.M Fatehgarh Sahib on April 2012. FIR registered no. IPC 312		Case on evidence	Pending
42	Ferozepur	(i) Dr. Ashwani Kumar, Monga, Dashmesh Hospital, Talwandi Bhai.	1. Incomplete record keeping & 2. un-qualified ultrasonologists	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Court case launched in March 03.		Dismissed in year 2004	Acquitted
43		(ii) Mr. Sunil Kumar & Sahji Kumar s/o Sh. Ravi Chander, Jaganmala Jyotish Kendra, Jaganmala	Publicity regarding assured birth of male child and dispensing medicines to this effect.	Advr.	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No.352 dated 25, 11.05 under section 222.23 of the PNDT Act.		The accused is declared underground according to the court.	Acquitted
44		(iii) Sh. Malkeet Singh, S/o Sh. Joginder Singh Malluwalla, Dawakhana, Malianwala, Fzr.	Medication for assured birth of son	Advr.	Yes	Lower Court	FIR registered under section 22 & 23 on 25-07-07	Sh. Malkeet Singh	Awarded 2 yrs RI & fined Rs. 3,000/- on 14-12-07	Convicted
45	Gurdaspur	(i) Dr. Baldev Singh Dhillon, Dhillon Scan Center Dhanwal	Violation of rule No.17(2) and rule No.9(4) read with section 29.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of A.C.J.M Gurdaspur on 17.11.04	Dr. Baldev Singh Dhillon	Fined Rs. 1,000/- on 27-11-08 by A.C.J.M Gurdaspur	Convicted
46		(ii) Public Hospital scan centre, Pangraon near Batala	Section 29 read with rule no. 9	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of A.C.J.M Gurdaspur on 21-04-2010. Case no. 27/1410		Case decided on 23-03-12. Accused discharged from the charges framed	Acquitted
47		(iii) Mr. Rominder Singh, Prop. Batala Hospital/ Scan centre Dera Road Batala, Dr. Ajay Kumar, Batala Hospital/Scan Centre, Batala, Dr. Sukhraj Singh, MBBS of Batala Hospital.	Section 29 read with rule no. 9	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Ilaqua magistrate Batala on 21-04-2010. Case no. 48/10		Case is decided on 02.11.2013. Accused discharged from the charges framed	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
48		(iv) Mr. Rominder Singh, Prop. Batala Hospital/ Scan centre Dera Road Batala. Dr. Ajay Kumar, Batala Hospital/Scan Centre, Batala. Dr. Sukhraj Singh, MBBS of Batala Hospital.	Violation u/s 23 and 25 of PC & PNDT Act 1994	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMJC – Duty Magistrate, Batala on 18-11-10. Case no. 129		Case is decided on 16.01.2014. Accused discharged from the charges framed	Acquitted
49		(v) Dr. Mohan Pal Singh, Prop. of Baba Deep Singh Hospital, Alwal Road, Batala	Violation of the provisions of sec. 4(3), 5, 6 and Rule 9 of Section 25 of PNDT act.	Irregular record keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMJC – Duty Magistrate, Batala on 28-05-2011. Case no. 249		Case is decided in favour of the accused on 22.11.2013	Acquitted
50		(vi) Dr. Rubinderjit Singh of Rubi Hospital, Aada Dehriwala Dargwa, Batala rd, Gurdaspur, Punjab. Dr. Gurbaj Singh Hospital, Babbar Singh of Village Sekhwanand	Under section 23, 24, 25, 28 & 29 of PC & PNDT Act with provision section 456 and rule 5.	SD and termination of pregnancy	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Gurdaspur on 11-05-2011. Case No. 120/2011		Next date of hearing is 07.07.16	Pending
51	Hoshiarpur	(i) Sood Scan Hear Diagnostic Centre, Koti Fatuhi	Unregistered ultrasound centre.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Addl. CJM Hoshiarpur on 21.03.2002 u/s 3.		Case decided on 06.08.2009 in favour of the accused & the accused is discharged from the charges framed against him.	Acquitted
52		(ii) Bansal Scan Centre, Hoshiarpur	Alleged sex determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 08.11.04 in the court of CJM Hoshiarpur u/s 5.6.		Accused is discharged on 09.04.2009 by CJM Hoshiarpur.	Acquitted
53		(iii) Dr. Shashi Bala, Shashi Nursing Home, Una Road, Hoshiarpur	Violation of the section-(iv), 29 read with rule 9 read with section 5.6.	Record	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 15.02.06 in the court of Addl. CJM Hoshiarpur.		Case is decided in favor of the accused on 30.07.2010	Acquitted
54		(iv) Chopra Scan Centre, Desuja, Hoshiarpur	Sex determination, non-maintenance of record, Form F not filled	SD and Record keeping	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched on 24.03.2015.			Pending
55	Jalandhar	(i) Dr. R.P. Singh, Summet Hospital, Jalandha	Unregistered Ultrasound Centre.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Machine Seized on 14.3.2002, case launched in court of JMJC, Phillaur, u/s 23,24		Accused expired. No follow up	Acquitted
56		(ii) Dr. Gurpreet Ghai, Ghai Maternity Hospital, Phillaur.	Violation of the PNDT Act.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court on 24.07.2002, u/s 23(1), 2 and 3 Counter case filed by M/s. Kamaljeet Kaur against Dr. Ajit Pal Singh, SMO, Phillaur.		Accused is acquitted by the SDJM, Phillaur on 03.08.2011. The appeal filed by Sub-divisional appropriate authority in Additional Sessions Judge, Jalandhar but the appeal is again dismissed and the case is decided in favour of the accused on 22.04.2013	Acquitted
57		(iii) Guru Nanak Hospital Bhogpur,	Unregistered ultrasound centre and incomplete record keeping.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court on 19.08.2002.		Case dismissed at pre-charges stage	Acquitted
58		(iv) Dr. Santokh Singh, Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital.	Unregistered ultrasound Centre	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Machine seized and case launched u/sec. 4, 6 and 29 on 16.09.2002.	Dr. Santokh Singh	Awarded 3 yrs imprisonment and fine Rs. 9,000/- in yr 2007.	Convicted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
59		(v) Dr. R.K. Sharma, Sharma Ultrasound Scanning Centre, Kasurthala Chowk, Jalandhar.	Violation of the PNDT Act u/s 23/24	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMCT, Jalandhar on 05.03.2003.		Case dismissed on pre-charge stage	Acquitted
60		(vi) Dr. Rajinder Kaur, M.A. Kaur, Opp. N.B. Station Kathar.	Dis to Advertisement/ publicity u/s section 23, 24 (1), (2) PNDT Amendment Act.	Adv.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 31-3-03	Sh. Jagdish Singh Aulakh 2 yrs	Awarded 2 yrs imprisonment & fine Rs. 5000/- on 17-10-07. C.M.Jalandhar. Appeal filed in court of DSJ.	Convicted
61		(vii) Dr. Harjinder Kaur Beedi, Sharnaji Hospital, Jalandhar	Sex Detection	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in year 2005 u/s 5 & 6, 23		Case dismissed by C.M.Jalandhar on 25-11-07 on pre-charge stage	Acquitted
62		(viii) Dr. Harjit Singh Kang, Bagha Hospital Pathankot road Jalandhar	Alleged sex determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 14-06-07 under section u/s 23,24,25,29,30 in the court of C.M.Jalandhar	Dr. Harjit Singh Kang 2 yrs		Convicted by lower court & Hon ble session court
63		(ix) Sh. Varish Kumar, Vardaan Medical Center Mota Singh Nagar, JLD.	Alleged sex-determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched under 3(A) 4,5,6,16 & 22 on 01-02-2008.		Case in the court of ADSJ. Court ordered on 17-07-06 for releasing sealed and seized properties. The case is acquittal in High court. Next date of hearing is 03.08.16	Pending
64		(x) Naresh Kumar, Naresh Hospital Shahkot	Alleged sex-determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Under section 23 PC & PNDT Act and section 5 (2) of MTP Act. Case launched in 2008		Case is discharged on pre-charge stage.	Acquitted
65		(xi) Dr. Harjinder Kaur, Kumar maternity & scanning center, Jalandhar	Violation u/s 23 & 25 of PC-PNDT Act	Misc	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the C.M.J. Jalandhar on 16.07.12. Case no. 14285		Accused is discharged off the charges framed against him. Case is decided in favour of the accused on 11.06.2014.	Acquitted
66	Kapurthala	(i) Dr. S.P. Goyal, Begawal.	Unregistered Ultrasound Centre and Form 'G'. 'F' not maintained.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case Registered in the court on 29.04.02 u/s 25,28 (i)		Case dismissed on 29.04.2005	Acquitted
67		(ii) Dr. Sainwant Singh, Kanar Hospital, Begawal	Incomplete record keeping.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.M.J Kapurthala on 21-4-03. u/s 29 read with 23		Case dismissed on 2005	Acquitted
68		(iii) Dr. Kulwant Kaur, Takkar Hospital, Sularpur Ludhi, Kapurthala	Incomplete record keeping.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.M.J, Sularpur Ludhi April		Dr. Kulwant Kaur discharged due to lack of evidence on 23.10.03	Acquitted
69		(iv) BBS Scan Center, Kapurthala	Incomplete record keeping.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.M.J. on 6.04.05.		Accused is discharged on 21.1.2008	Acquitted
70		(v) Dr. Anil Malhotra, Phagwara	Incomplete record keeping.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched by CS in the court on 30.03.06.		Case dismissed on 2009	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr. No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court Remarks	Current Status
71	Ludhiana	(i) Dr. Rashmi, R.K. Memorial Hospital, Machhiana.	Unregistered us Centre	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Court case launched on 28-3-03.		Acquitted by court on 08.05.2004. Case is closed due to death of the accused	Acquitted
72		(ii) Dr. Anil Munjal, Brown Road, Ludhiana	Violation of the PNDT Act.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 4.04.03 in the court.		Evidence closed	Acquitted
73		(iii) Dr. A.S. Chhabra, Field Gunj, Ludhiana	Violation of the PNDT Act.	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched on 4.04.03 in the court, u/s 5,6 & 25	Dr. A.S. Chhabra	Accused convicted to 10 yrs imprisonment each by Honble court on 28.4.09	Convicted
74		(iv) Vaid Prem Patbhar, Near Ganes Market, Pindi Street, Ludhiana	Violation of PNDT Amendment Act Section 22 (assured birth of son with medicines)	Adv.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court on 13.05.05 u/s 28.		Evidence closed on 19-11-2005	Acquitted
75		Dr. Deepu Lohi, Sh. Rama Chhabra, Pindi Street, Chawk, Dhakad, Ludhiana	Alleged Sex Determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M Ludhiana on 02.03.04		For orders on 19-12-2005	Acquitted
76		Dr. Davinder Kaur, Saran Hospital Mulanpur	Sex determination case	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M Ludhiana on 2.07.05 u/s 5,6		For orders Services of decoy patient used on 30-06-05	Acquitted
77		Dr. Saroj Bala, Ludhiana.	Alleged sex-determination with MTP	SD/SS	Yes	-	FIR dated 4.09.05 u/s 5,6		FIR cancelled by police.	Acquitted
78		(viii) Dr. Sukhwinder Kaur, GP Hospital, Sabha Nagar, Ludhiana	Shifting ultrasound machine somewhere else without permission.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court on 21.12.05 u/s 32 sub-rule 13			Acquitted
79		(ix) Arora Neuro Centre, 120 The Mall Ludhiana	Non renewal of registration	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 14-02-07 in the court of JMC 1 Ludhiana		Charge Sheet framed on 8-12-07. The defendants applied for revision against the charge sheet in the Honble court of Sessions Judge Ludhiana. Felitonnors are discharged from the notice.	Acquitted
80		(x) Jaiinder Gambhir Hosp. 23- C. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Nagar, Pakhowal Rd, LDH	Alleged sex-selective foeticide	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR no. 118 date 31-07-08 PS Sarabha Nagar, Ludhiana for violation of MTP & PNDT		Dr. Jaiinder Gambhir Filed a petition in High Court to quash FIR no.118	Decided
81		(xi) Rattan Hospital, Ludhiana of Dr. Amajri Singh Rattan	Unregistered doctor, deficiency in form F	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Court case launched in JMC Ludhiana on 08.09.15		Date of hearing is 16.08:16	Pending
82		(xii) Zoni-Lain Hospital, Islamia Road, Ludhiana	Form F not filled of ANC case, referral slips not attached with form F	Misc	No	Lower Court	Court case launched in JMC Ludhiana on 08.09.15		Date of hearing is 29.08:16	Pending
83		(xiii) Bar Nursing Home, Khanna, Ludhiana	Incomplete record keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Court case launched in 1st class Magistrate, Khanna, Ludhiana on 08.09.15		Date of hearing is 22.07:16	Pending
84		(xiv) Suraj Mohd and Ashok Kumar, Shimla puri, Ludhiana	Unregistered centre doing sex determination & unregistered	Sex Determination	Yes	Lower Court	FIR launch no. 135 dated 26.07.15.		Stay on the proceedings in lower court as Appeal filed by the defaulter in High Court. Date of hearing in high court is 05.06.2016	Pending
85		(xv) Mrs. Sood Jeevan Eye and maternity Home, Khanna	U/s 34, 5,6, 23, Rule 9, Sub-section 1, Rule 120 IPC	SD	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No. 5 dated 03.01.16. Case launched on 03.01.16		Date of hearing is 27.07:16	Pending

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court Remarks	Current Status
86		(xvi) Krishna Devi & others, wo Krishan Lal, Rio village Jabbarajra, Tehsil Rajpura, Patiala	U/s 3(3), 3-A, 5(2), 6(b), 23(3) of PC & PNDT Act read with rules 11(2) of PC & PNDT Rules and u/s 120B of IPC Act	Unreg. Centre	Yes	Lower Court	Criminal Petition 1516, Case launched in the court of First Class Judicial Magistrate, Mansa. Unregistered centre, Machine traced by Police and sealed.		Date of hearing is 06.08.16	Pending
87		(xvii) Dr. Harvinder Kaur, Sonoh & others, Sonoh Hospital, Latheri road, Khanna	U/s 3(3), 4(4), 5(2), 6(b), 18 & 23(3) of PC & PNDT Act and u/s 120B of IPC Act	Unreg. Centre	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of First Class Judicial Magistrate, Khanna. Unregistered centre, machine not yet traced by Police		Date of hearing is 04.07.16	Pending
88	Mansa	(i) Rajindra Ultrasound Centre,	Unregistered Ultrasound Machine	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Machine Seized, Case launched on 31.05.02.	Dr. Rita Garg 3 months Rs. 1000/-	Dr. Rita Garg awarded 3 months imprisonment and fine Rs.1000/- in year 2007 and on bail. Discharged on 11.5.09 by higher court.	Convicted & acquitted by higher court
89		(ii) Pushpa Maternity and Nursing Home, Mansa.	Incomplete record keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched by Civil Surgeon Patiala on 25.11.2005 in the court of Ultrasound machine sealed		Discharged on 24-04-09	Acquitted
90	Moga	(i) Goyal Hospital and Ultrasound Centre Kale Ke Road, Baghapurana.	Illegal display of hoardings.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 22.02.2003. Case launched in the JMCI Moga on 11-03-2003.		The case was dismissed on 9.07.03. Appeal filed in the Sessions Court. Appeal accepted on 17.05.05 to be tried by the Lower Court.	Acquitted
91		(ii) D.C. Hospital, Kot Issa Khan	FIR registered at PS Kot Issa Khan in March 2003 for violation of the PNDT Act & the MTP Act.	Misc.	Yes		Alleged culprit absconding. Arrest warrants issued. Under investigation.		Center closed due to death of owner. Case is dismissed.	Acquitted
92		(iii) Dr. Sudha Thapar and Dr. Neelu Thapar, Dr. Gomi Parshad Thapar Hospital, G.T. Road, Moga	Violation under Section 23(1), section 25 of PC & PNDT Act	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of C.J.M Moga on 08.04.2013	Rs. 1000/-	Case decided on 24.09.2015. Accused convicted with fine of Rs. 1000 u/s 25 of PC & PNDT Act	Convicted
93		(iv) Dr. Sunit Kumar Mittal, C/o Ludhiana Bawasih Hospital U/s center, near Nehru Park, Moga	Violation u/s 20(3), 22, 23, 25 of PNDT Act 1994	Misc.	Yes		Court case launched in C.J.M Moga. FIR no. 217 dated 19.07.15		Date of hearing is 15.09.2016	Pending
94	Mohali	(i) Dr. Ramandeep Singh, Indus Hospital, Phase 3B1, Mohali.	Unregistered ultrasound machine.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JM1 Khara, u/s 23(1)(3), 25 on 10.04.02.	1 yr	RI for 1 year & fine Rs. 1000 on 2.12.09	Convicted but acquitted by higher court
95		(ii) Dr. Harinder Baira, Baira Ultrasound Centre, Phase B, Mohali	Unregistered ultrasound machine	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Case launched u/s 3, 18(1) and Rule 9 on 10.04.02.		The accused is acquitted of the charges framed against him on 08-04-2010	Acquitted
96		(iii) Dr. Neelam Kohli, City Diagnostic Centre, Khara.	Violation of PNDT Act	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court on 01.07.2002 u/s 23(1), 25	Dr. Neelam Kohli	Centre fined Rs.1000/- for incomplete record keeping on 08-07-03.	Convicted
97		(iv) Dr. Jai Singh Rajput, Rajput Hospital, Khara.	Violation section 22(2), 22(3), 27 read with sec. 28 of PNDT.	Advr.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMCI on 17-3-03.		Case is dismissed as the charges are not properly framed against the accused.	Acquitted

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Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
98		(v) Dr. G.S. Dhawan, AP Memorial Hospital, Guruhansahai	Violation of section 3(1)(3), 18(1)(b), 23(1)(2)	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Miss Poonam Rani S.D.J.M. Kharar, on 16.05.05 u/s 31.V.S.18(2)(a),28(1)(2),28(1)(3) u/s 23(1)(2) of PNDT Act. Case launched in the court of JMJC Mohali on 08.12.2015		Case is discharged in favour of Dr. G.S. Dhawan.	Acquitted
99		(vi) Amar Hospital, Sector 70, Mohali	Violation u/s 28	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court			Next date of hearing is 19.07.16	Pending
100	Muktsar	(i) Dr. P.S. Bhandari, P.S. Bhandari, Ultrasound Scan Centre, Malboud.	Irregularities in record keeping, u/s 6:25:23	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case filed in the court of CJM Muktsar on 12.09.2002.Case No.RT43/02	Dr. P.S. Bhandari 3 yrs	Dr. P.S. Bhandari has been awarded 3 yrs imprisonment and fined Rs. 5,000/- on 10-06-08; however discharged by higher court on 22-10-08	Convicted and acquitted by higher court
101		(ii) Dr. S.K. Gawri, Gawri Nursing Home, Muktsar.	Alleged Sex-determination	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 17-03-08		Discharged on 30-10-08. DA. Mkr opined that it's not a fit case for revision.	Acquitted
102		(iii) Dr. (Mrs.) Vyaudha Singh & Dr. Balwinder Singh of Vlachho Hospital, Jafalbar Road, Mkt.	Alleged sex-selective foeticide	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	i. Court case filed on 31-01-09 under PNDT Act. FIR No. 24 and 28-01-09 under PNDT Act. PS Adulsar.		The accused are discharged of the charge framed against them on 23-12-2009 in the court of Addl. Sessions Judge, Muktsar.	Acquitted
103	S.B.S Nagar	(i) Smt. Manjit Barchan, W/o Jagdish Lal Barchan, Balachaur.	Foeticide case deleted, u/s 23(1)(3),312,120 IPC.	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR Registered on 04.05.2002.		Case discharged on 5.08.06 giving benefit of doubt.	Acquitted
104		(ii) Dr. U.S. Suri, Suri Hospital, Bhaddi Road, Balachaur (Rachna Swami U/S Scan centre)	Violation of PNDT Act 1994 and Amendment Rules 2003	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case filed in the court of Sub-Divisional Magistrate on 29-9-03.		Charges framed, Case discharged on 15.02.06. Machine desealed on 21.8.06	Acquitted
105		(iii) Mohindra Hospital, Navanshahar.	Improper Record Keeping, u/s 23.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Navanshahar on 31-07-04		Case discharged on 30-04-09.	Acquitted
106		(iv) Dr. Poonam Anand, Banga.	FIR registered on 21.12.05 for violation of MTP Act	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	Allegation of violation of PNDT Act added on in the FIR on 30.03.06 u/s 23.		This Case is cancelled.	Acquitted
107		(v) Suri Hospital Balachaur	Alleged sex-selective foeticide	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR registered on 23.02.06		Case discharged on 21-1-10	Acquitted
108		(vi) Dr. K.K. Sood, Krishna Scan Center Banga	Alleged sex-termination, Violation u/s 23,25,27, 120(IPC)	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case decided on 09.11.2011		Case decided on 09.11.2011. Case is decided in favour of Accused.	Acquitted
109		(vii) Soori Scan Centre, Balachor	Alleged sex-termination	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Ch. Comp. No. 40/2 of 2010. Case filed and Machine sealed on 22-01-09		Case is discharged in favour of the accused on 23.11.2010	Acquitted
110		(viii) Soori Scan Center Balachaur	Section 102,103(a),4(1),4(2),4(3),5,6,20, 9,9	Misc	Yes	Lower Court	Case No. 3/2016, Date 8.7.16		Date of hearing 26.09.16	Pending

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
111	Patiala	(i) Anar Clinic, Near Bus Stand, Patiala.	Ultrasound Centre cum Clinic raided.	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	DDF No. 32, registered for violation of the MTP and the PNDT Act on 29.04.2002. FIR No. 331 registered on 30.08.02		Registration temporarily suspended on 1-4-03 for 2 in- months as in-eligible person found doing	Acquitted
112		(ii) Neelam Nursing Home, Raipura.	Violation of the PNDT Act.	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No. 215 dated 21-8-02, filed in the court of Shri B.R. Garg, Magistrate, Raipura.		Discharged in year 2004	Acquitted
113		(iii) Bharat Ultrasound Centre, Chhoti Baredari, Patiala.	Violation of provisions of the PNDT Act.	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No. 141 registered on 26.04.2002.		Case dismissed by CJM on 4/2/2003	Acquitted
114		(iv) Vaid Ram Murli, Banur.	Sex-selection by giving Ayurvedic Medicine	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 17-4-03 at Raipura, clause 2, sec. 6(2).		Case dropped due to death of Ram Murli.	Acquitted
115		(v) Vaid Mahesh Kumar Sharma, Banur.	Sex-selection by giving Ayurvedic Medicine	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 17-4-03 at Raipura, clause 2, sec. 6(2).		Discharged on 12.07.06	Acquitted
116		(vi) Garg Hospital and Maternity Centre, 7 Dhillon Marg, Model Town, Patiala	Major irregularities in record keeping.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC1 Patiala on 27.4.04, u/s 4(3) & Rule No. 9(1)(6) read with sec. 29		Case is discharged in favour of the accused.	Acquitted
117		(vii) Aggarwal Ultrasound Centre, Faisal Road Samana	Irregularities in record keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of JMC1 Samana on 11.01.2006 & Aggarwal Ultrasound v/s Pk. Govd.		Accused is discharged as per the judgement passed by Sub-judge at Judicial Magistrate, Samana on 16.09.2009	Acquitted
118		(viii) Pritam Singh r/o near Oetrol, Patiala Road, Patran and Amajli Kaur w/o Pritam Singh, Proprietor of Sahb Hospital, Patran, Patiala	Alleged female foeticide	Foeticide	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No.171 dated 08.08.06 u/s 5(4) MTP Act 1971, 15(2) IMC Act, section 23 PNDT Act, 27(b)(1),(2) Drug & Cosmetics Act, IPC 312,313 and 31b.	2½ yrs	Awarded 2½ yrs imprisonment and fine of Rs. 2,000/- dated on 30.01.2009.	Convicted under MTP Act but acquitted of the charges framed against them for offence u/s 23
119		(ix) Mr. Chaudhary Us Centre, Raipura	In-Eligible person doing u/s. Violation of Registration norms.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 17-04-03 at Raipura, u/s 3(2), 23		Case dropped due to death of Ram Murli.	Acquitted
120		(x) Rajan Nursing Home, Rajbaha Road, near 21 no, Phatak, Patiala, (ii) Dr. Shashi Gupta, Gynaecologist (iii) Dr. Raj Kumar Gupta, Rajan Nursing Home (iv) Gagandeve s/o Charan Das, residence of	Complainant u/s 23,24,25 read with section 28 of PC & PNDT Act, 1994	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 18.12.2013 in the court of Chief Divisional Judicial Magistrate, Patiala		Date of hearing is 18.08.16	Pending
121		(xi) Malhotra Diagnostic Ultrasound Centre, 1687/1, Mohan Singh, 1B, Hospital Road, Patiala	Complainant U/s 23, 24, 25 read with section 28 of PC & PNDT Act	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 22.10.2014 in the Court of Judicial Magistrate, Patiala		Date of hearing is 17.09.16	Pending

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
122	Pathankot	(i) Dr. Ashok Adlakha, Dr. Beena Adlakha and Dr. Mehak Adlakha of Adlakha Nursing Home, Near Ramlla Ground. (ii) Dr. Ashok Adlakha, Dr. Beena Adlakha of Adlakha Nursing Home, Near Ramlla Ground, Pathankot, Meera w/o Rajesh Kumar, Rajesh Kumar.	Complainant us 23 & 25 of the PC & PNDT Act for violation of the provisions of act us 5 % attracts case us 4 (V) 29 and section 4 v) 29 and rule 29, Act for violation of provisions of section 4 v) 29 and rule 29.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Judicial Magistrate 1st class, Pathankot on 25-07-2011		Case is decided in favour of the accused on 07.04.2014	Acquitted
123		(i) Dr. Ashok Adlakha, Dr. Beena Adlakha of Adlakha Nursing Home, Near Ramlla Ground, Pathankot, Meera w/o Rajesh Kumar, Rajesh Kumar.	Complainant us 23(1) of PNDT Act for violation of provisions of section 4 v) 29 and rule 29.	Misc	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Judicial Magistrate 1st class, Pathankot on 25-07-2011		Case is decided in favour of the accused on 07.04.2014	Acquitted
124	Roopar	(i) Dr. Surinder Pal Jakhu, Alia Diagnostic Centre, Morinda.	Non-registered ultrasound centre and non-keeping record on Form 'F'. Non-maintenance of Form 'G' and 'F' of record.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched in court of C.I.M. Roopar, us 23(i), (3) and Rule No. 9(4) on 16.03.2002.		Decided —Accused Discharged on 22.04.2003	Acquitted
125		(ii) Dr. Charanjit Singh, Subh Karan Eye Hospital, Morinda.		Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in court of C.I.M Roopar u/ sec.25 on 16.03.2002.		Decided —Accused Discharged on 15-04-2003	Acquitted
126		(iii) Dr. Jangjeet Singh, Anandpur Sahib, Roopar.	(i) Violation section 3 of the PNDT Act 1994, (ii) Unregistered centre detected.	Unreg. Centre	No	Lower Court	Two US machines seized on 19-3-03. Case launched in the court of Add. CJ (Sr. Div.), Anandpur Sahib on 21-03-03 u/ sec. 25 on 16.03.2002. Case No. 40/02		Decided —Accused is acquitted of the charge framed against him on 16-11-2010.	Acquitted
127		(iv) Dr. Naminder Pal Singh S/o Sant Avtar Singh, Anandpur Sahib	Medication for assured birth of a son. Violation of section 22 (1) (2) (3) of the PNDT Act	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched on 21-03-03 u/ sec. 25 on 16.03.2002. Case No. 40/02 FIR No. 77 dated 14-07-07 registered at PS Anandpur Sahib. Accused under Judicial remand upto 28-07-07.		Case is decided in favour of the accused on 20.08.2011.	Acquitted
128		(v) Dashmesh Diagnostic Centre, Naina Devi Road Anandpur Sahib	One of the 2 US machines missing from the centre and deficiencies in Form 'F'	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	FIR No. 57 dated 04-05-2010, PS Anandpur Sahib. Show cause notice issued for cancellation of registration on 04.05.2010.		Case is discharged in favour of the accused on 31.10.2011.	Acquitted

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNMT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
129		(vi) Bawia Multiplicity Hospital, Preet Colony, Rupnagar	Violations U/s 6, 23, 25 of PC & PNMT Act and U/s 461, 462 of IPC.	Misc.	Yes	Lower Court	F.I.R. no. 227 was lodged in the Police Station, City Ropar on 13.12.2014. Case is launched in CJM Ropar but later shifted to Judicial Magistrate Class I, Ropar.		CRM by the accused in High Court for which the next date of hearing is 12.07.16.	Pending
130		(vii) Khushal Scans Centre of Dr. Gunwinder Singh, Rupnagar	Form F not signed, Deficiencies in Record Keeping	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 04.09.2015 in CJM Ropar. Further it is transferred in SJJM Ropar.		Next date of hearing is 14.07.16	Pending
131	Sangrur	(i) Khosla Hospital, Bhawaniganj.	Registration cancelled on 17.2.03. Violation of Rule No. 9, 10 and section 4(1)(2)(3), 5(1)(c) of the PNMT Act.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Us machine sealed. Case launched on 27.03.2003 in the court of Addl. C.J.M. Dr. Vijay Khosla.	3 months	CWP No.20074 of 2003 filed by Dr. Vijay Khosla. Discharge order passed on 2.08.05 by Dr. Khosla from High Court. Awarded 3 months imprisonment on 23-04-09.	Convicted but discharged by the court on 10.9.09.
132		(ii) Dr. Surinder Kumar Jain, Surindera US Scan, Malerkotla.	Incomplete Record keeping and additional machine without permission, u/s 3(1)(2), 5(9), 5(1), 4(1)(2)(3), 29, 19(4) & U/s 23. Alleged sex-determination aired on Sahara-Samaya Channel.	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Machine sealed on 02-04-2003. Case launched on 16-04-03.		Case discharged on 12-12-08	Acquitted
133		(iii) Aggarwal General and Dental Clinic Longowal.	Incomplete record keeping, u/s 4(iii)(v), 29 read with 9(iv)	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 15.12.05.		Discharged on Cr. Misc. No. 11341/2008 21.1.10	Acquitted
134		(iv) Harbars Ultrasound and City Scan Centre Sangrur	Incomplete record keeping, u/s 4(iii)(v), 29 read with 9(iv)	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the Court of CJM Sangrur on 28.04.2006		Case discharged on 18-12-08.	Acquitted
135		(v) Dr. Surinder Kumar Jain, Surindera US Scan, Malerkotla.	Alleged sex-determination, incomplete record keeping U/s 3A, 6B, 5(1), 4(3)(5), section 29 read with Rule No.9 & 10 & Rule No.11	SD/SS	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Sub-Div. Judicial Magistrate Malerkotla on 22.07.06		Case is discharged in favour of the accused on 27-01-11. Appeal in session court.	Acquitted
136		(vi) Delhi Medical Centre and Hospital Diriba	Incomplete record keeping violation of Rule No.9 (4)(6) read with sec. 29 & 4(3)(v).	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of CJM Sunam on 19.06.2006		Case discharged on 29-02-08	Acquitted
137		(vii) Dr. Suman Indu, Jintal scan center Malerkotla	Unregistered center and deficiencies in record keeping	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 04-11-08 in the court of JMCI, Charges framed on 5-6-2010.	Rs. 20000	Case is decided on 18.12.2012 by CJM, Malerkotla, Accused released on probation bond of Rs. 20,000 with one surety of like amount for one year.	Convicted
138		(viii) Dr. Hemant Rathan, Sonologist M/s Hemant Hospital and Diagnostic Center, Atmadiganj	U/s 23 of PC-PNMT Act	Misc.	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 12-09-2012 in the court of JMCI, Malerkotla. Complaint no. 293 dated 23.10.2012. Bi. No 51 dated 15.05.2013		Case is decided on 26-10-2013 in the favour of the accused	Acquitted
139		(ix) Dr. Rajesh Goyal, I/c Amrit Hospital, Tohana Road, Moonak	PC & PNMT Act Sec.23	Sex Determination	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 16.01.2015 in the CJM Sangrur later marked to Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate.		Date of hearing is 16.08.16	Pending

Details of complaints filed in the Courts/ FIRs etc. for violation of the PNDT Act as per information available

Sr No.	Name of District	Address of Defaulter	Violation	Category of case	FIR Lunched or not	Whether Appeal in High court / Lower court	Action taken	In case of Conviction	Status in the court/ Remarks	Current Status
140	Tam Taran	(x) Dr Hemant Ralham, Hemant Ultrasound center, Ahmedgarh	PC & PNDT Act Sec. 22,23,25,27,28 and 29	Sex Determination	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched in the CJM Malekolla		Date of hearing is 22.07.16	Pending
141	Tam Taran	(i) Sahib Nursing Home, Tam Taran.	(i) Form 'F' were incomplete and some are unsigned, (ii) Incomplete record i.e. incomplete final disposal of	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 14.5.03. Violation of rule no. 9(1)(4) u/s 25 Case No. 1803		Case discharged on 21.7.07	Acquitted
142	Tam Taran	(ii) Arod Nursing Home, Chhabhal Tam Taran, Dr. Som Kumar Chhabhal	(i) Duplicate copy of ultrasound reports & film slides not maintained, (ii) Form 'F' is not maintained, (iii) Form 'F' not maintained, (iv) Duplicate copy of ultrasound reports & film slides not maintained.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Sub-jv. JM on 6.05.05 under section 9(1)(4)(6) and 23(1) Case No. 27805		Inspection by the HQ team. U/s machine also sealed for 1 month. Case discharged on 17.12.07	Acquitted
143	Tam Taran	(iii) Gupta Nursing Home & Ultrasound Scan Centre, Chhabhal, Tam Taran.	(i) Form 'F' not maintained, (ii) Duplicate copy of ultrasound reports & film slides not maintained.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Sub-jv. Judicial magistrate on 6.05.05 u/s 23(1) Rule 9(A)(6).		Case No. 56/05, Case discharged on 17.12.07	Acquitted
144	Tam Taran	(iv) Rishi Diagnostic Centre, Dr. Chitra Dhawan, Dhawan Hospital, Bikhwind, Patti.	Form 'F' was not maintained and sonography films were not kept with them.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched in the court of Sub-jv. JM on 6.05.05 under Rule No.9(4) (6) u/s 23(1)		Case No. 151/05, Case dismissed on 10.5.07.	Acquitted
145	Tam Taran	(v) Dr. Chitra Dhawan, Rishi Diagnostic Centre, Bikhwind	(i) Record manipulated deliberately, (ii) Diagnosis of the pregnant lady on the first stage was 11 weeks pregnancy with breach on the 2nd page same lady was diagnosed 11 weeks pregnancy with missed abortion.	Record Keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 31/08 u/s 28 PNDT act 1994 No. 57 of 1994 & rule No. 9(4) (6) read with section 4(V) and section 28 of PNDT & punishable u/s 23(1) of PNDT Act PHC Bikhwind, Case no. 57.		Case is decided in favour of accused on 10.01.2013 in the court of CJM Patti.	Acquitted
146	Tam Taran	(vi) Dr. Rakesh Trehan, Dr. Preeti Trehan, Proprietor of Trehan Nursing Home, Patti.	Incomplete Record Keeping	Record Keeping	Yes	Lower Court	Case launched on 09-05-2011		Case is dismissed	Acquitted
147	Tam Taran	(vii) Dr. Chitra Dhawan, Rishi Diagnostic Centre, Bikhwind, Patti. Co Sahib Nursing Home, Tam Taran (b) Sahib Nursing Home, Jandiala Road, Tam Taran	U/s 29 of PNDT Act 1994 No. 57 of 1994 and rule 9(i) and (iv) & Section 29 5.6 & 23 PC & PNDT Act	Deficiency in record keeping	No	Lower Court	Case launched on 24.08.2013 in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Tam Taran		Case is decided in favour of the accused on 11.08.2014	Acquitted

* SD/SS- Sex Determination / Sex Selection, Misc., Miscellaneous, Advt., Advertisement.

* Status of Court Cases: Out of 147 court cases/ FIRs, 31 cases of convictions (out of which 12 discharged), 92 discharged/ dismissed/closed due to death and 24 cases are pending in the court.

ANNEXURE 2: BALRI RAKSHAK YAJONA

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ
(ਸਿਹਤ 6 ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ

ਮਿਤੀ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, 31 ਮਈ, 2011

ਨੰਬਰ 1/82/2004-4ਸਿਹਤ 6/ 9864- ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਾਜਪਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨਤਾ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿੰਗ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਅਤੇ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ 1-4-2005 ਤੋਂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਬਾਲਕੀ ਰਕਸ਼ਕ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਤੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਰੱਖਣ ਦੀ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ -

(ੳ) ਉਦੇਸ਼

- ਲਿੰਗ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਨੂੰ ਠੀਕ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਜਨਮ ਨੂੰ ਉਤਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ।
- ਅਥਾਦੀ ਨੂੰ ਸਥਿਰ ਰੱਖਣ ਲਈ ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜਿਆਂ (couple) ਨੂੰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦੇ ਪੱਕੇ ਤਰੀਕੇ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਲਈ ਪ੍ਰੇਰਿਤ ਕਰਨਾ।
- ਛੋਟੀ ਉਮਰ ਦੇ ਬੱਚਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਮੌਤ ਦਰ ਘਟਾਉਣਾ।

(ਅ) ਪਾਤਰਤਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਉਹ ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਲੜਕੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਲੜਕੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ (ਪਹਿਲਾ ਬੱਚਾ ਲੜਕਾ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ) ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਗੇ। ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਦੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਹ ਜੋੜੇ ਆਉਣਗੇ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 45 ਸਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 40 ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

(ੲ) ਸਕੀਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ

- (1) ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜਾ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਹੀ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਹੋਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਉਸ ਕੋਲ ਕੋਈ ਠੋਸ ਸਬੂਤ ਹੋਵੇ। ਇਸ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਜਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਬੋਰਡਾਂ/ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨਾਂ ਦੇ ਅਧਿਕਾਰ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਵੀ ਲੈ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੋਸਟਿੰਗ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ਜਾਂ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਹਰ ਕਿਤੇ ਹੈ।
- (2) ਲੜਕੀ (ਲੜਕੀਆਂ) ਦਾ ਨਾਮ ਲੋਕਲ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ, ਜਨਮ ਅਤੇ ਮੌਤ, ਪਾਸ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਦਰਜ ਕਰਵਾਇਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੋਵੇ।
- (3) ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਪਾਰਟਨਰ ਇਨਕਮ ਟੈਕਸ ਦੇਣਕਾਰ (income tax payee) ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ।
- (4) ਲੜਕੀ (ਲੜਕੀਆਂ) ਜਿਸ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਲਾਭ ਮਿਲ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ, ਦੀ ਮਿਰਤੂ ਤੋਂ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਇਹ ਲਾਭ ਮਿਰਤੂ ਦੀ ਮਿਤੀ ਤੋਂ ਬੰਦ ਹੋ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

(ੳ) ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਮਾਲੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ

ਜਿਹੜੇ ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਗੇ, ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੀ ਲੜਕੀ (ਲੜਕੀਆਂ) ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 18 ਸਾਲ ਹੋਣ ਤੱਕ ਹਰ ਮਹੀਨੇ 500 (ਪੰਜ ਸੌ) ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਮਹੀਨਾ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਲੜਕੀ (ਦੋ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਤੱਕ) ਮਿਲਣਗੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਲੜਕੀ (ਲੜਕੀਆਂ) ਦੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੀ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੋਣਗੇ।

(ਹ) ਆਸ਼ਾ ਵਰਕਰ ਨੂੰ ਮੋਟੀਵੇਸ਼ਨ ਲਈ ਰਕਮ

ਜੇਕਰ ਕੋਈ ਆਸ਼ਾ (ASHA) ਵਰਕਰ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੇਸ ਨੂੰ ਮੋਟੀਵੇਟ ਕਰਕੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰਡ ਕਰਵਾਉਂਦੀ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਉਸ ਨੂੰ 500/- (ਪੰਜ ਸੌ) ਰੁਪਏ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਕੇਸ ਮਿਲੇਗਾ।

(ਕ) ਮੰਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਅਦਾਇਗੀ ਕਰਨ ਵਾਲਾ ਅਧਿਕਾਰੀ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ

- (1) ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜਾ ਡਾਕਖਾਨੇ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਬੈਂਕ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰੇਕ ਲੜਕੀ ਦੇ ਨਾਂ ਤੇ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਸਾਂਝਾ ਖਾਤਾ ਖੋਲ੍ਹੇਗਾ, ਜਿਸ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਲੈਣ ਲਈ ਭਰੇ ਜਾਣ ਵਾਲੇ ਰਜਿਸਟਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਾਰਮ (ਜਿਹੜੇ ਹਰੇਕ ਸਰਕਾਰੀ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੋਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਸਿਹਤ ਵਿਭਾਗ ਦੀ ਵੈਬ ਸਾਈਟ <http://www.pbhealth.gov.in/> ਤੇ ਵੀ ਉਪਲਬਧ ਹੋਣਗੇ) ਵਿੱਚ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- (2) ਜਿਹੜਾ ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜਾ ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਅਧੀਨ ਲਾਭ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ, ਉਸ ਨੂੰ ਦੋ ਰਜਿਸਟਰੇਸ਼ਨ ਫਾਰਮ ਅਤੇ ਲੋੜੀਂਦੇ ਡਾਕੂਮੈਂਟ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕੀ ਸਬ ਸੈਂਟਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਉਣੇ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਏ.ਐਨ.ਐਮ. (ਮਲਟੀਪਰਪਜ਼ ਹੈਲਥ ਵਰਕਰ ਫੀਮੇਲ) ਵਲੋਂ ਇਸ ਦੀ ਮੁੱਢਲੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ ਅਤੇ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਕੋਲ ਜਮਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ। ਸਬੰਧਤ ਬਲਾਕ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਫਾਰਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਸਾਏ ਤੱਥਾਂ ਦੀ ਪੁਸ਼ਟੀ ਕਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਕੇਸ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਿਫਾਰਸ ਸਹਿਤ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਹਲਕਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਫਾਰਮ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸਿਵਲ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਵਿੱਚ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਏ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਉਸ ਦੇ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਵਲੋਂ ਯੋਗ ਕਰਮਚਾਰੀ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪੜਤਾਲ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਅਗਲੇਰੀ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।
- (3) ਹਰੇਕ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਲਈ ਵੱਖਰਾ ਰਜਿਸਟਰ ਲਗਾਇਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਜਿਸ ਦੇ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਉਸ ਵਲੋਂ ਖੁਦ ਤਸ਼ਦੀਕ ਕੀਤੇ ਗਏ ਹੋਣਗੇ। ਕੇਸ ਦੀ ਮਨਜ਼ੂਰੀ ਦੇਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ਵਲੋਂ ਨਜ਼ਦੀਕੀ ਬਲਾਕ ਦੇ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਜਾਂ ਸਿਵਲ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ ਦੇ ਇੰਚਾਰਜ ਨੂੰ ਪੇਮੈਂਟ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਨਾਮਜ਼ਦ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।
- (4) ਸਬੰਧਤ ਸੀਨੀਅਰ ਮੈਡੀਕਲ ਅਫਸਰ ਵਲੋਂ ਲਾਭਪਾਤਰੀ ਦੇ ਖਾਤੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਹਰ 6 ਮਹੀਨੇ ਦੇ ਵਕਫੇ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਬੀਤ ਚੁੱਕੇ ਮਹੀਨਿਆਂ ਦੀ ਬਣਦੀ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਰਾਸ਼ੀ ਅਪ੍ਰੈਲ ਅਤੇ ਨਵੰਬਰ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਇੱਕਠੀ ਜਮਾਂ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਜਾਵੇਗੀ।
- (5) ਸਬੰਧਤ ਏ.ਐਨ.ਐਮ. (ਜਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿਵਲ ਹਸਪਤਾਲ) ਵਲੋਂ ਅਪਰੈਲ ਦੇ ਮਹੀਨੇ ਰਕਮ ਡਰਾਅ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਅਜਿਹੇ ਕੇਸਾਂ ਦੀ ਜਾਂਚ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਹ ਸੁਨਿਸਚਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ ਕਿ ਲਾਭ ਪਾਤਰ ਲੜਕੀ (ਲੜਕੀਆਂ) ਜਿੰਦਾਂ ਹਨ।
- (6) ਸਬੰਧਤ ਲੜਕੀ/ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਖਾਤਾ ਉਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਚਾਲੂ ਰੱਖਿਆ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ, ਜਦੋਂ ਤੱਕ ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦਾ ਲਾਭ ਮਿਲਣਾ ਹੈ।

ਸਤੀਸ ਚੰਦਰਾ

ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ,
ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ



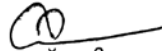
....2.

ਪਿਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: 1/82/2004-4ਸਿਹਤ6/ 2005

ਮਿਤੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ 31 ਮਈ, 2011

ਉਤਾਰਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਘੱਲਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ -

- (1) ਕੰਟਰੋਲਰ, ਛਪਾਈ ਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ। (ਇੱਕ ਸਪੇਅਰ ਕਾਪੀ ਸਮੇਤ) ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਸਾਧਾਰਣ ਗਜ਼ਟ ਵਿੱਚ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਛਪਵਾ ਕੇ 100 ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਘੱਲੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ।
- (2) ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਵਿੱਤ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (3) ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਯੋਜਨਾਬੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (4) ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (5) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ (ਉਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਨੰ: ਐਸ.ਬੀ.ਐਚ. ਆਈ. (ਐਮ.ਈ-2)ਪੰ/10/13279, ਮਿਤੀ 15 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2011 ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਸ਼ਤਿਹਾਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਸਿਹਤ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਪਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ।
- (6) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (7) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ (ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ) ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (8) ਮੈਨੇਜਿੰਗ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਿਹਤ ਸਿਸਟਮਜ਼ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (9) ਮਿਸ਼ਨ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਐਨ.ਆਰ.ਐਚ.ਐਮ., ਪ੍ਰਯਾਸ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ 38, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (10) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਸੂਚਨਾ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- (11) ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ।
- (12) ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ।


ਵਧੀਕ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਸਿਹਤ।
✓

ANNEXURE 3: BALRI RAKSHAK YAJONA, 2013

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ
ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ
(ਸਿਹਤ 6 ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ

ਮਿਤੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ, 7 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2013
ਨੰਬਰ 1/82/2004-ਸਿ6/126476 ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਰਾਜਪਾਲ ਪ੍ਰਸੰਨਤਾ ਪੂਰਵਕ ਰਾਜ ਵਿੱਚ ਲਿੰਗ ਅਨੁਪਾਤ ਵਿੱਚ ਸੁਧਾਰ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਬਾਲਤੀ ਰਕਸ਼ਕ ਯੋਜਨਾ ਦੀ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਮੀਮੋ ਨੰ: 1/82/2004-4ਸਿ6/2864-65 ਮਿਤੀ 31.5.2011 ਰਾਹੀਂ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਗਈ ਸੀ, ਦੇ ਭਾਗ "ਅ" ਵਿੱਚ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖੇ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਪਾਤਰਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਮਿਲਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਸੰਗਠਿਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਅੰਸ਼ਿਕ ਸੋਧ ਕਰਨ ਦੀ ਸਹਿਮਤੀ ਪ੍ਰਗਟ ਕਰਦੇ ਹਨ:-

ਅ) ਪਾਤਰਤਾ

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਵਸਨੀਕ ਉਹ ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਪਾਤਰ ਹੋਣਗੇ, ਜਿਹੜੇ ਪਹਿਲੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਤੌਰ ਤੇ ਲੜਕੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਅਤੇ ਦੂਜੇ ਬੱਚੇ ਦੇ ਲੜਕੀ ਪੈਦਾ ਹੋਣ ਉਪਰੰਤ (ਪਹਿਲੀ ਬੱਚੀ ਵੀ ਲੜਕੀ ਹੋਵੇ) ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣਗੇ। ਦੂਸਰੀ ਡਲਿਵਰੀ ਤੇ ਜੇਕਰ 2 ਜਾਂ ਇਸ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਲੜਕੀਆਂ ਹੋਣ ਤਾਂ ਵੀ ਇਹ ਲਾਭ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ। ਯੋਗ ਜੋੜੇ ਦੀ ਪਰਿਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਕੇਵਲ ਉਹ ਜੋੜੇ ਆਉਣਗੇ, ਜਿਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਨਿਯੋਜਨ ਦਾ ਪੱਕਾ ਤਰੀਕਾ ਅਪਣਾਉਣ ਸਮੇਂ ਪੁਰਸ਼ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 45 ਸਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਔਰਤ ਦੀ ਉਮਰ 40 ਸਾਲ ਤੋਂ ਵੱਧ ਨਾ ਹੋਵੇ।

ਇਸ ਸਕੀਮ ਦੀਆਂ ਬਾਕੀ ਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਂ ਪਹਿਲਾਂ ਵਾਂਗ ਹੀ ਰਹਿਣਗੀਆਂ।

ਵਿਨੀ ਮਹਾਜਨ
ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ,
ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ

ਪਿੱਠ ਅੰਕਣ ਨੰ: 1/82/2004-ਸਿ6/126476/1-13 ਮਿਤੀ ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ:- 7 ਨਵੰਬਰ, 2013

ਉਤਾਰਾ ਹੇਠ ਲਿਖਿਆ ਨੂੰ ਸੂਚਨਾ ਅਤੇ ਯੋਗ ਕਾਰਵਾਈ ਲਈ ਭੇਜਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :-

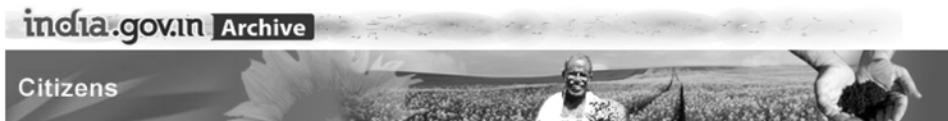
- ਕੰਟਰੋਲਰ, ਛਪਾਈ ਤੇ ਲਿਖਣ ਸਮੱਗਰੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ (ਇੱਕ ਸਪੇਅਰ ਕਾਪੀ ਸਮੇਤ) ਇਹ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਅਧਿਸੂਚਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਰਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਸਾਧਰਣ ਗਜਟ ਵਿਚ ਤੁਰੰਤ ਛਪਵਾ ਕੇ 100 ਕਾਪੀਆਂ ਭੇਜੀਆਂ ਜਾਣ।
- ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਵਿੱਤ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਯੋਜਨਾਬੰਦੀ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।
- ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ ਤੇ ਇਸਤਰੀ ਵਿਕਾਸ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ।

Attested
Manjeet Kaur

- (5) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਸਿਹਤ ਤੇ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਉਹਨਾ ਦੇ ਪੱਤਰ ਨੰ: ਐਸ.ਬੀ.ਐਚ.ਆਈ.(ਐਮ.ਈ.-2) 7142 ਮਿਤੀ 5.8.2013 ਦੇ ਹਵਾਲੇ ਵਿਚ ਭੇਜਦੇ ਹੋਏ ਬੇਨਤੀ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਇਸਤਿਹਾਰ ਤਿਆਰ ਕਰਕੇ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਸਕੱਤਰ, ਸਿਹਤ ਜੀ ਤੋਂ ਪਰਵਾਨ ਕਰਵਾ ਕੇ ਜਾਰੀ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ਅਤੇ ਇਸ ਦਾ ਪੂਰਾ ਪਰਚਾਰ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇ ।
- (6) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਪਰਿਵਾਰ ਭਲਾਈ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ।
- (7) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ ਸਿਹਤ ਸੇਵਾਵਾਂ (ਸਮਾਜਿਕ ਸੁਰੱਖਿਆ) ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ।
- (8) ਮੈਨੇਜਿੰਗ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਿਹਤ ਸਿਸਟਮਜ਼ ਕਾਰਪੋਰੇਸ਼ਨ, ਮੋਹਾਲੀ ।
- (9) ਮਿਸਨ ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਐਨ.ਆਰ.ਐਚ.ਐਮ, ਪ੍ਰਿਆਜ਼ ਭਵਨ, ਸੈਕਟਰ-38, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ।
- (10) ਡਾਇਰੈਕਟਰ, ਸੂਚਨਾ ਤੇ ਲੋਕ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਵਿਭਾਗ, ਪੰਜਾਬ, ਚੰਡੀਗੜ੍ਹ ।
- (11) ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਡਿਪਟੀ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰ ।
- (12) ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਸਮੂਹ ਸਿਵਲ ਸਰਜਨ ।

ਵਧੀਕ ਸਕੱਤਰ ਸਿਹਤ

ANNEXURE 4: KANAYA JAGRITI JYOTI SCHEME: PUNJAB



Kanaya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme: Punjab

Details of Kanaya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme

Particulars	Description
Name of the Scheme	Kanaya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme
Sponsored by	State Government
Funding Pattern	During the year 2005-06 there was a budget provision of Rs. 200.00 lac, expenditure is Rs. 200.00 lac and 4000 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme. A budget provision of Rs. 200.00 lac is earmarked for the year 2006-07.
Ministry/Department	Social security and women & child development, punjab
Description	The girl child born on or after 26.01.96 in the families living below poverty line or annual income below Rs. 20,000/- are adopting two child family norm are covered under the scheme.
Beneficiaries	Community,
Benefits	
Benefit Type	Subsidy, Kanya Jagriti Jyoti Scheme was launched in 1996-97 in Punjab State. The girl child born on or after 26.01.96 in the families living below poverty line or annual income below Rs. 20,000/- are adopting two child family norm are covered under the scheme. Beneficiaries are paid annual scholarship Rs. 1200/- , 2400/- for the beneficiaries in the age group of 6-12 years and 12-18 years respectively.
Details	
Eligibility criteria	The families living below poverty line or annual income below Rs. 20,000/- are adopting two child family norm are covered under the scheme.
How to Avail	To Avail this scheme contact Social Security and Women & Child Development Punjab.
Validity of the Scheme	
Introduced On	01 / 01 / 2008
Valid Upto	01 / 01 / 2013

Source: National Portal Co-ordinator (Punjab, 14-10-2009) 

Citizen:

- [Health](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Employment](#)
- [Housing](#)
- [Senior Citizen Corner](#)
- [Law & Order](#)
- [Travel & Tourism](#)
- [Banking & Insurance](#)
- [Taxes](#)
- [Agriculture](#)
- [Rural Indian](#)
- [The Eco Warriors/The Green Corner](#)
- [Co-operatives](#)
- [Job Seekers](#)
- [Differently Abled](#)
- [Nagar Palikas](#)

ANNEXURE 5: BEBE NANKI LADLI BETI SCHEME

COMPREHENSIVE BEBE NANKI LADLI BETI SCHEME BENEFITS 26,875 BENEFICIARIES—
JAYANI

- **GIRLS IN ORPHANAGES AND CHILDREN HOMES COVERED UNDER THIS SCHEME**
- **BEBE NANKI LADLI SCHEME AIMED AT IMPROVING SOCIO-ACADEMIC STATUS OF UNDERPRIVILEGED GIRLS**

Chandigarh April 1: Social Security Minister Mr. Surjit Kumar Jayani said that in order to improve the sex ratio of girl child in Punjab the especially conceived Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Scheme has not only proved to be a boon to the girls in the state but also helped people in changing their mind set for opting a male child instead of a female. As many as 26,875 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme and an amount of Rs. 53.75 crore disbursed under this scheme.

Expressing contentment over the improvement in male-female sex ratio in Punjab, the Minister said that schemes like Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti, Beti Paraho Beti Bachao, free education to the girl child, celebrating the Lohri of girls and other incentives being given to the girl child, were launched with a sole purpose to help and secure the girl child.

Giving details about the scheme, Mr. Jayani said that Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Scheme was taken as a mission to improve the socio-academic status of the girls belonging to the economically weaker families in the state. All the anganwari centres of the state were equipped with all the required information on that scheme. Under this scheme the focus was laid to educate the girl child so that she could be rightfully empowered.

The Minister has issued directions to the officers of the department to ensure random checking so that only the genuine and deserving beneficiaries were covered. He also said that it was mandatory for the parents to apply for the benefit within two years of the birth of the girl child. Girls who were born after January 1, 2011 have been covered under this scheme. They have been given Rs. 61,000 in a phased manner till she attains the age of 18 years.

The Minister also said that the girl children found abandoned or living in the orphanages/ children homes were also being covered under this scheme. Referring to the financial status of the parents of the girl child, the Minister said that the poor families with annual income of Rs. 30,000 were eligible to apply provided they have a Blue Card determining their financial status. He however said that if the girl leaves her education at any point of time, she would not be given the benefit of Bebe Nanki Ladli Beti Scheme.

Mr. Jayani further said that the Punjab government gives a sum of Rs. 2100 to the parents at the time of the birth of the girl child and another Rs. 2100 after the vaccination. The Minister further said that to ensure the admission and proper rearing of a girl child in the regular school, Rs. 2100 again given at the age of 6 years and the same amount of Rs. 2100 would be provided at the time of admission in 9th class at an age of 14. He said that Punjab was being provided Rs. 31000 to girl students at the age of 18 while admitting in class 12.

The Minister also informed that Punjab was being provided a monthly stipend of Rs. 100 from class I to VI, a total Rs. 7200 for each student while the students studying between class 7th and 12th were getting Rs. 200 per month, a total Rs. 14400.

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