A daughter is one of the most beautiful gifts this world has to give.

LAUREL ATHERTON

Save Girl Child

List of Holidays:

- 31st January - New Year's Day
- 26th January - Republic Day
- 1st March - Independence Day
- 2nd March - Gandhi Jayanti
- 3rd March - Marathwada Golden Jubilee
- 12th March - Holi
- 21st March - Mahavir Jayanti
- 15th April - Buddha Purnima
- 16th April - Coast Guard Day
- 17th April - Gudi Padwa
- 21st April - Good Friday
- 22nd April - Easter Sunday
- 21st May - Basant Panchami
- 2nd September - Ganesh Chaturthi
- 10th September - Guru Nanak Jayanti
- 3rd October - Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday
- 5th October - Kartik Poornima
- 7th October - Diwali
- 11th October - Dussehra
- 22nd October - Independence Day
- 29th October - Gandhi Jayanti
- 29th November - Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday
- 3rd December - Christmas
- 25th December - Christmas
- 30th December - New Year's Eve

PC&PNDT Cell, Directorate of Health Services (MCH&FW)
Laitumkhrah, Red Hills, Upper New Colony
How can you help?

- Be alert of families who already have daughters:
  - Studies show that chances of sex selection and elimination of daughters are higher when the families already have one or more daughters.
- Track births in your institution/clinic to monitor worsening or improvement in sex ratio at birth
- Provide information about erring doctors to the Appropriate Authority
- Form informal groups - “champions on the issue”
  - Motivate colleagues to hold discussions on sex selection
  - Help to form groups of like-minded doctors to stimulate action on the issue such as the “doctors against sex selection” group, who can provide information and engage in awareness activities of NGOs
- Create awareness among the medical community
  - Volunteer Monitors
  - Travelling Faculty
- Undertake family counselling wherever possible
- Create community level awareness through NGOs and clients
- Build awareness among ‘doctors of tomorrow’
  - Medical students
  - Interns, house officers

Making Your Clinic & Hospital PCPNDT Act Compliant

The pre-conception and pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of sex Selection) Act, 1994 is both prohibitory and regulatory in nature.

- Prohibits pre-conception sex selection and regulates foetal sex determination
- Regulates use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques like ultrasound
- Restricts sale of ultrasound machines
- Advertisement for sex selection is punishable

Violation of the Provisions of the PCPNDT Act is a Punishable Offence
Key steps for complying with the PCPNDT Act

- Register the facility (including the machine) and display the registration certificate. Every clinic/facility where a mobile machine is used has to be registered.
- Inform the appropriate Authority of any change in the machine, facility or qualified staff
- Maintain transparent and complete records
- Preserve records for up to two years. They have to be made available at the time of inspection

Under what circumstances can pre-natal diagnostics techniques be offered to a pregnant woman?

- Age > 35 years: Since it is known that after the age of 35 years the incidence of congenital foetal malformations increases.
- Previous two or more spontaneous abortions/foetal loss.
- Exposure to potential teratogenic agents such as radiation, drugs, infection, chemicals.
- Family history of mental retardation or physical deformities such as, spasticity or any other genetic disease.

The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) has given a list of 23 indications for which ultrasonography can be offered to pregnant women. These conditions are listed in the PCPNDT Act.

What should ultrasound & imaging clinics do to be Act compliant?

Display of Information at the Clinic

Registration certificate, copy of the Act and a display board in English and a local language saying “DISCLOSURE OF THE SEX OF THE FOETUS IS PROHIBITED UNDER LAW RULE 17 (1)”

Maintain Records as Prescribed by Law

- Mandatory Records
  - Register showing in serial order
  - Name & Addresses of men or women given genetic counselling and/or subjected to prenatal diagnostic procedure or test.
  - Names of their spouses of fathers;
  - Date on which they first reported for such counselling

- For Every case
  - The referrals of the doctor recommending the scan
  - A declaration by the doctor that he/she has neither detected nor disclosed the sex of the foetus to anybody in any manner.
  - A declaration from the pregnant woman regarding her non-interest in knowing the sex of the foetus.

Maintain Forms as Prescribed by Rules of the Act

Maintain the Forms D (Records for genetic Counselling Centre), E (Records for genetic Laboratory) and F (Record for the pregnant women by ultrasound clinics, etc)
- Multiple copies of forms can be photocopied from the PCPNDT Handbook on Act and Rules
- Send complete report based on above forms statutorily by 5th of the succeeding month (for the previous month) to the Appropriate Authority or any officer so authorized.

Other Medical Records

- Other records that are kept by the clinic include:
  - Case Record
  - Forms of consent for invasive procedures (form G)
  - Laboratory results, microscopic pictures & sonographic plates or slides
  - Recommendations & letters from referring doctor
Stop Female Foeticide
A Crime against humanity
An·o donggipa Me·chik bisako so·otaniko champengbo
Mande jatni kosako dos dakani

Prenatal Sex determination is a punishable offence
An·o dongmittingo Me·a ba Me·chik bi.sa ong·gen uko
ui·na niani niamgita sasti man·na nanga

Save Girl Child
Me·chik Bisako Naljokatbo
STOP SEX SELECTION, SAVE THE GIRL CHILD.
Pre-Conception Sex Selection & Pre-natal Sex Determination is a Criminal Offence

NARENDRA MODI
Prime Minister

Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques act 1994

Every offence under the PC&PNDT Act 1994 is Cognizable, Non-Bailable & Non-Compoundable

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE ACT

- Prohibits sex selection before & after conception.
- Prohibits advertisement related to determination and selection of sex of foetus, even through internet.
- Mandatory registration for facilities providing diagnostic services capable of determination of sex.
- MAINTENANCE and PRESERVATION of records, including “Form F” is mandatory for all facilities

PROVISION OF IMPRISONMENT AND FINANCIAL PENALTIES UNDER THE ACT

- Upto 3 years of imprisonment with fine up to Rs. 10,000/- for doctors / owners of clinics for the first offence and cancellation of medical registration of doctor for 5 years for subsequent offence
- Up to 3 years of imprisonment and up to Rs. 50,000/- fine for husband / family member or any other person abetting sex selections.
- Up to 3 years of imprisonment with fine up to Rs. 10,000/- for any advertisement regarding sex selection.

www.mygov.in  www.mohfw.nic.in  www.pmindia.gov.in
@MoHFW_INDIA  YouTube mohfwindia
**THE PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE (PROHIBITION OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994**

The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act, 1994 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to stop female feticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India. The act banned prenatal sex determination.

The Act mandates compulsory registration of all diagnostic laboratories, all genetic counselling centres, genetic laboratories, genetic clinics and ultrasound clinics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIOLATIONS</th>
<th>SECTION / RULE</th>
<th>PENALTIES</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MINOR OFFENCES</td>
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<td>FOR MINOR OFFENCES:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-availability of copy of the</td>
<td>Rule No. 17(2)</td>
<td>Punishment may extend to 3 months imprisonment or with fine, which may extend to Rs. 1,000/- for first offence. Additional fine upto Rs. 500/- per day for the period of contravention for subsequent offence. Or</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNDT Act in the registered</td>
<td>Rule No. 6(2)</td>
<td>Show cause notice u/s 20(1),(2) for temporary suspension of registration. Or</td>
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<tr>
<td>centre</td>
<td>Rule No. 17(1)</td>
<td>Under Section 20(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Non- Display of registration</td>
<td></td>
<td>U/s 22(3) of the Act, imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-</td>
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<td>certificate in the centre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-Display of Board in the</td>
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<td>Section 23 imprisonment which may extend to 5 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 50,000/-</td>
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<td>premises in English and Local</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Language that “Disclosure of the</td>
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<td>sex of the foetus is prohibited</td>
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<td>under law”.</td>
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<td>2. Advertisement relating to pre-</td>
<td>Section 22(1),</td>
<td></td>
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<td>conception and pre-natal</td>
<td>(2).</td>
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<td>determination of sex.</td>
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<td>3. Unregistered centres, it</td>
<td>Section 3</td>
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<td>includes all such centres</td>
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<td>where any portable equipment</td>
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<td>capable of detecting sex before</td>
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<td>or after conception is used. The</td>
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<td>owner of such equipment may be</td>
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<td>having a registered facility</td>
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<td>somewhere else.</td>
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<td>4. Irregularities in registered</td>
<td>Section 3(2)</td>
<td>The Appropriate Authority or person authorized thereupon may:</td>
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<tr>
<td>centre Owner/Employee conducting</td>
<td>and Rule 3(b).</td>
<td>Issue show cause notice u/s 20(1)(2) of the Act and with the endorsement of the Advisory Committee, may suspend (for a reasonable period) or cancel the registration, as per the magnitude of the violation. May take Suo Moto action u/s 20(3) and suspend the registration without issuing show cause notice. Note: During the period of suspension of registration, the equipment shall be sealed and signed and kept with the owner. After cancellation of the registration, the equipment has to be sealed and seized. Anybody aggrieved by the above decision may appeal to the higher-level Appropriate Authority within 30 days of the action. The appeal shall be disposed of by the higher authority within 60 days of its receipt.</td>
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<td>centre ultrasoundography not</td>
<td>Under Rule 4.6</td>
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<td>equipments where as less number</td>
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<td>register Minor deficiency in</td>
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<td>record Keeping.</td>
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<td>5. Record Keeping</td>
<td>Section 4, 29</td>
<td>Contravention (a major offence) of provision of section 5 and 6 of the Act and punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-</td>
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<td>Irregularities in record keeping</td>
<td>and Rule-9.</td>
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<td>as per revised form ‘F’ are a</td>
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<td>major offence.</td>
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<td>6 read with</td>
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<td>section 20(0)</td>
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**NOTE:**
All offences under the Act are cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable (Section 27).
Even a case has been registered by the police, no court shall take cognizance except the complaint has been filed by the AA or by the person/group who had served a legal notice of 15 days to the AA already (section 28).
Action u/s 20 and filing of criminal complaint u/s 28 can go simultaneously (section 20).