

2019





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List of Holidays:

1" January - New Year's Day 26" January - Republic Day 21" March - Holi 14" April - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Birthday 15" April - Assamese New Year's Day (Bihu)

19th April - Good Friday 1st May - May Day 18th May - Buddha Purnima 5th June - ID-UL-FITRE

14th July - Beh Deinkhlam

17th July - U Tirot Sing Day

12th August - ID-UZ-ZUAH (Bakrid)

24th August - Janmashtami

1th September - TITHI OF SRI SRI SANKAR DEV

2th SEPTEMBER - GANESH CHATURTHI

1th September - Muharram

2" October - Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday 5" October - Durga Puja (Maha Saptami) 7"-8" October - Durga Puja 2" Notember - Durga Puja 2" November - All Soul's Day 8" November - Wanglala Festival 10" November - Prophet Mohammad's Birthday 12" November - Guru Nanak's Birthday 23" November - Seng Kutsnem 12" December - Pa-logan Nengminza Sangma 18" December - Death Anniversary of U Soso Tham 24"-27" December - Christmas Festival 30" December - U Kiang Nangbah



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"
 - o 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
 - o Volunteer Monitors
 - o Travelling Faculty
- > Undertake family counselling wherever possible
- > Create community level awareness through NGOs and clients
- > Build awareness among 'doctors of tomorrow'
 - o Medical students
 - o 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 women?

- 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.
- o Names of their spouses of fathers;
- o Date on which they first reported for such counselling

For Every case

- o 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 women 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:

- o Case Record
- o Forms of consent for invasive procedures (form G)
- Laboratory results, microscopic pictures & sonographic plates or slides
- $\circ~$ Recommendations & letters from referring doctor





NARENDRA MODI Prime Minister

STOP SEX SELECTION, SAVE THE GIRL CHILD.

Pre-Conception Sex Selection & Pre-natal Sex Determination is a Criminal Offence





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 advertisment 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 recods, 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 advertisment regarding sex selection.

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THE PRE-CONCEPTION AND PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUE (PROHIBITION OF SEX SELECTION) ACT, 1994

The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) 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.

VIOLATIONS	SECTION / RULE	PENALTIES
MINOR OFFENCES Non-availability of copy of the PNDT Act in the registered centre Non- Display of registration certificate in the centre. Non-Display of Board in the premises in English and Local Language that 'Disclosure of the sex of the foetus is prohibited under law'.	Rule No. 17(2) Rule No. 6(2) Rule No. 17(1)	FOR MINOR OFFENCES: 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 Show cause notice u/s 20(1),(2) for temporary suspension of registration. Or Under Section 20(3)
2. Advertisement relating to pre-conception and pre-natal determination of sex.	Section 22(1), (2).	U/s 22(3) of the Act, imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000/-
3. Unregistered centres. It includes all such centres where any portable equipment capable of detecting sex before or after conception is used. The owner of such equipment may be having a registered facility somewhere else.	Section 3	Section 23 imprisonment which may extend to 5 years and with fine which may extend to Rs. 50,000/
4. Irregularities in registered centre Owner/employee conducting the ultra- sonography not qualified. More ultra sound Machines /equipments where as less number register. Minor deficiency in record Keeping.	Section 3(2) and Rule 3(b). Under Rule 4.6 and Under rule 9.	The Appropriate Authority or person authorized thereupon may: 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.
5. Record Keeping Irregularities in record keeping as per revised form 'F' are a major offence.	Section 4, 29 and Rule-9.	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/
6. Sex Selection	Section 3A. 4(5). 6 read with section 2(0)	Punishable u/s 23 of the Act.

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).