

Ordinance, Sovereignty and Business: An Analysis of PCPNDT Action Prenatal Act and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Procedures, 1994

Shiv Kumar Sharma^{1*}

¹Mahatma Gandhi Nursing College, India.

ABSTRACT However, sex discrimination is a common and common practice during time and place except in a few cases, it takes a deep and widespread spread in India as it begins not only with the birth of a girl child but also before that. To summarize the practice of 'sexism' and gender-based abortions India not only has. The Antenatal Pregnancy Act and the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Procedures (PCPNDT), 1994 is an Indian Government Act enacted to curb female foeticides and to reduce the declining gender balance in India. The act prevented the determination of sex before childbirth. All genetic counseling centers, genetic laboratories or genetic clinics working on counseling or conducting prenatal diagnostic techniques, such as *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) pre- and post-pregnancy implantation genetic diagnosis come under the preview of PCPNDT. Do it. However, the sex ratio has moved to a better place. According to a recent study by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS), there are 1020 women out of every 1,000 men in India since December 2021. In 1901 there were fewer than 3.2 million women than men in India, but by the 2001 Census inequality had risen by more than 10, to 35 million. This increase has been attributed to female infanticide, special abortions (aided by increased access to prenatal sex), and neglect of female children.

Keywords: Antenatal Pregnancy Act and the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Procedures (PCPNDT), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), *In vitro* fertilization (IVF)

Address for correspondence: Shiv Kumar Sharma, Mahatma Gandhi Nursing College, India. E-mail: shiv98n@gmail.com

Submitted: 10-Mar-2022

Accepted: 20-May-2022

Published: 29-Aug-2022

THE PURPOSE OF THE PC PNDT ACT

- Prohibition
- Regulation
- Prevention

The law provides for the prohibition of sexual orientation, before or after pregnancy, and the regulation of prenatal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic or chromosomal abnormalities or certain birth defects or sexual disorders and to prevent their misuse in determining sex lead to fetal killer. for women; and, on related or related matters

GENDER SELECTION INCLUDES

Any procedure, procedure, test or control or authorization or provision of anything for the purpose of confirming

or increasing the chances of a fetus having a certain gender is strictly prohibited under Section 1, 3A, Section 5(2) and Section 6.

VIOLATIONS

- There is no USG machine placement in the unregistered area [Sec. 3(1)].
- No institution should determine the sex of the fetus [Sec. 6(a)].
- No institution should employ an unqualified person [Sec. 3(2)].
- Even a qualified person conducting USG on unregistered premises is a serious breach [Section 3(3)].

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

Access this article online
Website: www.ijfans.org
DOI: 10.4103/ijfans_196_22

How to cite this article: Shiv Kumar Sharma. Ordinance, Sovereignty and Business: An Analysis of PCPNDT Action Prenatal Act and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Procedures, 1994. *Int J Food Nutr Sci* 2022; 11:140-142.

FEMALE FOETICIDE IN INDIA

This process began in the early 1990's when ultrasound techniques were widely used in India. It was customary for families to remain childless until the birth of a male child.[4] Baby genital mutilation and special abortions for medical professionals today have grown to US \$ 244 million. The stigma attached to women and the popularity of boys has led to many forms of gender-based violence against men. [5] According to the Indian census, the gender ratio in the 0-6 age group in India ranged from 104.0 per 100 women in 1981, to 105.8 in 1991, to 107.8 in 2001, to 109.4 in 2011. The rate is very high in 2011. Certain regions such as Punjab and Haryana (126.1 and 122.0, from 2001).

NOTABLE FEATURES

Offenses under this act include performing or assisting in the conduct of a prenatal diagnostic procedure in unregistered units, sexual orientation, conducting PND testing for any purpose other than that specified in the act, marketing, distribution, provision, hiring, etc., they have any loud sound system or anything else that can detect the sex of the fetus. The main provisions in action are

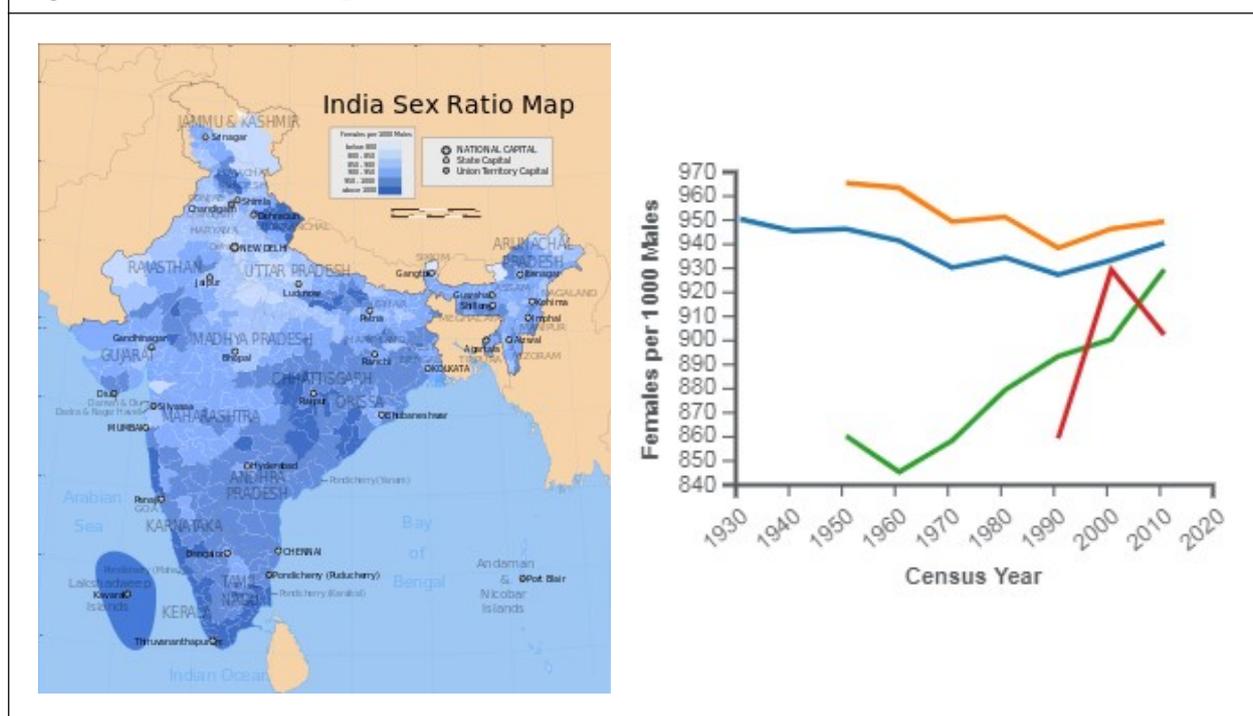
1. The Act provides for the prohibition of sexual orientation, before or after pregnancy.
2. Controls the use of prenatal diagnostic methods, such as ultrasound and amniocentesis by allowing them to be used for diagnostic purposes only:

1. Genetic abnormalities
 2. Metabolic disorders
 3. Chromosomal abnormalities
 4. Some birth defects
 5. Haemoglobinopathies
 6. Sexual disorders.
3. No laboratory or institution or clinic will perform any tests that include ultrasonography for the purpose of determining fetal sex.
 4. No person, including the legal practitioner, shall transfer the sexual organs of the fetus to a pregnant woman or her relatives by name, symbol or any other means.
 5. Any person who places an advertisement for prenatal and prenatal care by means of notice, circular, label, cover or any other text, or advertises internally or otherwise in the electronic or print form or engages in any visible representation in the collection, drawing on the wall, signal, light, sound, smoke or gas, can be detained for up to three years and fined Rs. 10,000.

AMENDMENT IN 2003

The Pre-Natal (Regulation and Prevention of Abuse) Act, 1994 (PNDT), amended in 2003 to become the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (Prohibition of Sex Selection) (PCPNDT Act) to improve regulatory technology. in sexual choice.

Figure 1: India Sex Ratio Map



IMPACT OF THIS AMENDMENT

1. An amendment to the act is primarily intended to provide a pre-pregnancy choice approach to the act.
2. To bring the ultrasound into its ambit.
3. To empower the central governing body, the constitution of the state governing body.
4. Provision of severe penalties.
5. To empower the relevant authorities in the civilian court to search, seize and seize equipment and equipment of offenders.
6. To regulate the sale of ultrasound equipment on registered roads only.

REGIONS AND TERRITORIES OF INDIAN UNIONS ACCORDING TO GENDER RATIO

However, the sex ratio has moved to a better place. According to a recent study by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS),

there are 1020 women out of every 1,000 men in India since December 2021. In 1901 there were fewer than 3.2 million women than men in India, but by the 2001 Census inequality had risen by more than 10, to 35 million. This increase has been attributed to female infanticide, special abortions (aided by increased access to prenatal sex), and neglect of female children.

REFERENCES

1. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/mukhbir-yojna-govt-raises-incentives-to-rs-2-5-lakh/articleshow/56962005.cms>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prenatal_sex_discernment
3. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/fig2_284709275