ANNEXURE-IV

‘Women in Haryana”

Media’s Concern Over Girl Child
बाप ने ही बेच दी बेटी

संस्कृति अनुसार भी के समय धीरंगी में है। उनके पिता ने दो श्रद्धा करते रहे और शुरू में हरिजनों में काम किया जा रहा है। उनके पिता ने धीरंगी अर्थव्यवस्था और शिक्षा की दिशा में एक महानुभव के रूप में काम किया जा रहा है।

भागीय मुद्दे और 29 जनवरी की रखरखाव के लिए मुद्दे और 30 जनवरी के बाद में होगा बाधित। वातावरण के लिए सिलसिला लगाएगा।

माता की ममता फिर तार-तार

जानकारी में मिली नवजात बच्ची

भारत में दर्ज किए गए जन्मों के उल्लेख के साथ, नवजात बच्ची की संख्या का आंक बढ़ा रहा है। नवजात बच्ची की संख्या का आंक बढ़ा रहा है। नवजात बच्ची की संख्या का आंक बढ़ा रहा है।
Eve-teasing: Haryana villagers say no to schools

C Shamsher | TNN

Chandigarh: In reaction to police inaction in alleged eve-teasing and harassment cases, involving schoolgirls in Haryana’s Jind, five village panchayats have barred 300 students of the area from going to the schools.

The decision, taken by panchayats of Rampnagar, Seekh, Pathri, Kurad and Haat came into effect few days back in response to deteriorating law and order situation.

Sarpanches and members of the five panchayats decided to boycott schools in the area after frequent incidents of eve-teasing and harassment outside schools.

Villagers said the girls, in the area, are feeling so insecure that they are scared of stepping out of their homes.

While former sarpanch Rambhaj, who participated in the panchayat, said they had complained to the police, SHO Bhaiwani Singh said, “There was some violence in the area on Thursday, as a result of which the villagers protested.

But it was just a stray incident, in which people quarrelled.”

प्रेमी तिरस्कार: इस स्थान का लिखित बांट देना उपयोगी है। (प्रभाव तरीके के बारे में आगे बढ़ता है)

सचिवालय, अन्नदुर्गा परिवहन सेवा, विकास परिवहन सेवा सहित कुछ अन्य सरकारी सेवाएं यहाँ पर प्रदान की जा रही है। इन सरकारी सेवाओं का वर्तमान रूप से आगे बढ़ा दें।
NEW DELHI, June 17

How long will women have to cry and die in silence, is a question often asked but seldom answered.

At a time when medical science has forged ahead and is unraveling the mysteries of genes, women in India and all over the world still die of absolutely preventable problems related to child birth.

Health or maternal care is usually not the top priority of any political party. It was only in the last elections that most of them included a small section of women, their rights and empowerment at the far end of their manifestos. However, it must be pointed out to them that in India three quarters of the 150,000 women who die each year during child birth live within a few miles of a health unit or district hospital where emergency care is or should be available.

At least three million young women died so far in this decade due to pregnancy and child birth. "They continue to die each day at the rate of 1,600 everyday, yesterday, today and tomorrow," says UNICEF's progress of nations report, released last week.

The report points out that birth, education, and nutrition -- the three pillars of any society -- is still to be accepted by people and governments.

According to report, India with an average of 570 maternal deaths for every one lakh live births may be better off than 1,800 in Sierra Leone and 1,700 in Afghanistan, but the country still has a long way to go.

The report expresses concern that despite the realisation that family planning services and basic medical facilities would drastically reduce maternal deaths, this sector receives less than two per cent of all governmental health spending in the developing world and less than two per cent of all international aid.

The UNICEF report says that for every woman who dies at child birth or due to pregnancy, approximately 30 more incur injuries, infections and disabilities that go untreated, unspoken, which are humiliating, painful and debilitating.

"It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the issue of maternal mortality and morbidity, fast in its conspiracy of silence, is the most neglected tragedy of our times," it says.

The report points out that hundreds of thousands of women die in their teens, twenties and thirties each year. Over 1,40,000 die of haemorrhaging on their way to hospital or when attempting each such procedure each day.

Over 75,000 die with brain and kidney damage caused by convulsions, due to problems related to pregnancy and child birth. Another 1,000 die of sepsis and meningitis. (The report says that 50,000 women and girls attempt each such procedure each day).

Apart from maternal deaths, every year at least 15 million women suffer injuries in child birth. The report says at a conservative estimate, till now some 300 million women, that if more than a quarter of the adult women in the developing world would have suffered such injuries.

UNICEF addresses the basic question, how can such a heavy burden of death, disease and disability continue for so long with so little outcry?

In part, the conspiracy of silence surrounding the issue is a reflection of the fact that women are conditioned not to complain, but to cope.

No matter the injuries or disabilities, they will usually continue to look after children, fetch and carry wood and water, work for hours in the fields and shop for the family, hoping the pain would go away, the wound to heal.

They neither ask, nor receive a little help, or medical care, or consideration for what they have suffered.

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The World Bank report on women's health in India released last week has genuinely catalogued the variety of ways in which women are discriminated against. As girls, they get less vaccinations, less education, less nutrition and even less time at their mothers' breasts than their brothers. When they grow up, they are less healthy than their male counterparts and succumb more easily to sickness and disease.

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When the Taliban indulges in gross human rights violations against women, we are rightly appalled. Still, we expect no better from a medieval mindset. But when a vibrant democracy committed to upholding legal safeguards for all its citizens looks away and these are ignored, there is cause for alarm.

The report is based on census 2001 which shows a decline in the sex ratio in the age group zero to six across India, particularly in the northern states. The worrying trend is that this is far stronger in urban areas than in rural areas and among literate rather than illiterate women. This contradicts the myth that with increasing levels of affluence and education, gender biases get eroded gradually. Obviously, economic considerations are no longer the main cause of son preference. A study in Punjab shows that religious and social factors count far more in urban areas and among business communities.

The problem is particularly worrying in Delhi, the capital city with the lowest sex ratio of 845. Among the highest female sex ratio is in the affluent areas of the capital. But, any move to enhance the brand value of women is resisted bitterly — the women's reservation Bill falling through the cracks is one example. School textbooks reinforced gender stereotypes, as demonstrated by a recent study in a prominent media vehicle. Hindi films which perhaps have a far greater impact on people than all the government's well-intentioned pro-girl child campaigns often portray women as victims and totally male dependents. Perhaps what is needed is a gender secular remake of Amar, Akbar, Anthony, Anitra, Abuj, Anna, anyone?

The sex ratio skewed despite literacy, economic progress:

This line from Pete Seeger's immortal song, 'If we have all the young girls gone? — have we', is apropos.

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In business communities, the caste of social rituals, the son is the natural heir and also the custodian of religious rites. The girl child, in contrast, is from birth expected to play no role in the decision-making and, therefore, is not seen as being of any value to her parents at any stage. Of course, as with all other forms of social evils, there is no depth of law to combat sex selection.

The sex ratio skewed despite literacy, economic progress:

This line from Pete Seeger's immortal song, 'If we have all the young girls gone? — have we', is apropos.
कसाई डोक्टर ने मारे थे 
250 अजन्मे बचे

महाराष्ट्र में जुलूस

प्रिंसेस कितेबी को जीत के लिए पहले प्रिंसेस डोक्टर अनेक

'ब' ने मुंबई के दौड़ में 250 क्रम में शान कूले को

रौना किया है, मात्र 300 मिटर नहीं में आए पुलिस के संकेत

रौना करते हैं। इसे करना ठीक है के बहुत दोहराने के लिए सब

रौना को भी सफलता प्रदान ने प्राप्त किया था।

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निर्देश 4 पर ।

First jail term for foeticide

By Neelam Raaj/TNN

New Delhi: Five million missing girls later, the country has seen its first ever conviction for foetal sex detection. On Tuesday, a subordinate judicial magistrate in Haryana sentenced a doctor and his assistant to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 5,000 each for violating the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994.

Although the Act has been in force for 12 years, this is the only such conviction. The previous one in Punjab was for improper maintenance of records and the doctor got away with a fine.

Dr Anil Sabhani and his assistant Kartar Singh were caught red-handed when a team of government doctors went three decy patients to his clinic, Anil Ultrasound, in Palwal, Faridabad. "Marked notes were recovered from the doctor’s pocket and we had video proof of Sabhani telling the decy patients the sex of the fetus," says Dr Bholak Metha, who was part of the team that conducted the raid in October 2001.

Giving details of the order, Dr R A Agrawal, civil surgeon, Faridabad, said the SDJM had taken note of the declining sex ratio in the country and the state. "Because of persons like the convict, the day is not far when there will be no girl child," the SDJM noted.

Hailing it as a landmark order, activist Sabu George said, "This is what can happen when someone — in this case, a group of government doctors — decide to implement the law. But Faridabad is just one district in the country and the situation won't improve till there is similar action in every district."

Haryana, along with neighbouring Punjab, has one of the lowest sex ratios in the country. Dr Punit Bedi, a specialist in Foetal Medicine, estimated that around 20,000 female foetuses are aborted every year in Haryana. The number is higher in Punjab — 40,000 — and even Delhi notches up a depressing high 23,000, he said.

"Sex selection is a huge volume, low risk business. Volumes have to be huge because one or two cases don’t get the doctor much money and the risk low because truly anyone is ever caught," said Dr Bedi. "It’s a Rs 500-1,000 crore in

 Kangana Chhoda se bach nikalat

हूँ, बेटियों के हत्यारे

यूग यहूदा जैसे संज्ञाये अपराध की तफावत करने के लिए

फूलर की गुहाओं की ज्ञातता नहीं होती है। ज्ञातता होती है

तो वह एक अग्रणी कान्य यूग के अविश्वसी की

नेराप्त.'

पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी

प्रिंसेसों को संख्या से ही ज्यादा धर्म के कारण एक कुल में भी केंद्रीय सेवा का समापन की से नहीं, किंतु

अपने तय अविश्वसी कान्य अपार प्रयोग को कार्यान्वयन के लिए लिंग-विश्वसी के सूचक हैं। इसका हाल

है कि इस कार्यान्वयन में हो रहे अविश्वसी कान्य के 

कार्यान्वयन में हो रहे अविश्वसी कान्य के 

कार्यान्वयन में हो रहे अविश्वसी कान्य के 

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कार्यान्वयन में हो रहे अविश्वसी कान्य के 


35 female foetuses found in well

Doctor Couple Held In Punjab

Gur Kirpal Singh Ashk | PAT

Patiala: Recovery of at least 15 aborted foetuses from a well located behind a private nursing home here on Wednesday sent shock waves across Punjab, which is already fighting a losing battle with an adverse sex ratio.

The foetuses were recovered from behind Sahib Nursing Home in Patran town following a raid by state health authorities and police. Sources said around 30 to 35 of them had been thrown in over the past three months.

According to Patiala civil surgeon Dr Varinder Singh Mohi, he directed superintending medical officers from Shutrana and Samana to conduct raids after he was tipped off around 8 pm on Tuesday that two dead foetuses were lying in the well.

An hour later, Dr Mohi received a call from Shutrana SMO Dr Harbans Singh Sra requesting him to visit the nursing home as the matter was very serious. Dr Mohi, however, did not give the exact number of foetuses recovered. Police also reportedly seized surgical instruments, medicines and other material used for abortions in the nursing home, which was not authorised to conduct medical termination of pregnancies.

Sources said the matter came to light when a ddi (mid-wife) blew the cover off when she was pushed out of the nursing home after an altercation, a deputy commissioner Rakesh Verma said combing operations would also be carried out to see if more such clandestine operations were being conducted elsewhere.

The entire operation was supervised by Punjab health services (family welfare) director Dr Bana Harinder, while secretary health D S Guru and deputy commissioner Rakesh Verma remained in touch with the raiding parties till 3 am on Wednesday.

Verma said they had sealed the entire nursing home after the raiding party had completed their operation.

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काख तूक सिमटती कहाएं

1996 में पिरसमा में हुए आकलन के अनुसार बहरी एक दिन में 12 से अधिक कहानी-शृंखलाओं का ग्राम्यकात्र करीब जाय यादि यह में कम से कम 4400 भूमि की हियादये।

हरियाणा ने पिछले 40 सालों में तरकारी की जगह है, मार दी कई क्षेत्रों मसनाद शिखा, स्वस्थ्य, मानव संसाधनों और संस्थाओं के बिना फंसने की गति धीरे है। कृषि क्षेत्र में भी हाल कुछ ऐसा ही है।
लड़किया घटना से समाज का अंतर और गहराई

लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई

कुश्त्री में समस्या का बाल लिंग अनुपात, संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्ट से दूर खुलासा

लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई

भारत में पुरुष और महिला के बीच काफी अंतर है, जिसके कारण महिलाओं के लिए जीवन में कुछ संस्कृति, समाज और व्यक्ति के लिए असर होता है। इस अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई को समझने के लिए सर्जनशील रूप से लिंग अनुपात की जिम्मेदारी में लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई का अर्थ है।

लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई का अर्थ है कि महिलाओं की जुगन्नता और सशक्तता की होनी होती है जो कि पुरुष की जीवन की तुलना में कम होती है। महिलाओं के लिए अधिक मान्यता और सशक्तता को जीवन में प्रदर्शित करने के लिए ज़रूरी है।

लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई का समाज को उत्पन्न करता है जिसमें महिलाओं के लिए अधिक रास्ते होते हैं। इसलिए, समाज को गहरा जानना महत्वपूर्ण है कि लिंग अनुपात का अंतर और गहराई को समझना और उसे दूर करने के लिए कुछ उपाय की जाएं।

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Panchayats turn into kangaroo courts

2004
On October 10, 2004, 20-year-old Sonia Dahia, a resident of Asanda village in Karnal district, was ordered by the traditional councils of three villages (khap panchayats) to annul her marriage because she belonged to the same gotra as her husband. Sonia and Ram Pal had been married for over a year and were expecting their first child. As many as 700 men attended the khap panchayat — women are not allowed to participate — and ordered Ram Pal to sign the divorce papers. The plucky Sonia, however, refused to obey the khap's orders. It was only after the courts stepped in that the couple were allowed to live together.

2005
The marriage of Renu and Sunil Malik of Aultana village in Gohana district was pronounced invalid as they belonged to the same gotra. The couple fled to Gujarat with their child. They were tracked down by police and brought back. Renu and her child were sent to a nari niketan and Sunil was put behind bars.

2007
Manoj and Babli of Karora village in Kalmi district were murdered. Their bodies were recovered from a canal in Hisar district.

It's Love vs Gota in prosperous Haryana. And deciding the fate of young couples are all-powerful caste Panchayats who dole out fatawa at will. Sunday Times finds out why the Khaps are laying down the law...
समुद्र के बावजूद पिछड़ने की उम्मीद?

है जैसे कि बात नहीं है कि आधुनिक शस्त्रों से बचित होने का अवसर है। बस सब जीवन के लिए अनुकूल लागू है और जीवन का लाभ ही लाभ है।

सामाजिक लोगों की दिशा और उनकी हित के लिए आत्म सुधार का भी मार्ग रह जाता है। कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने का मौका है कि आत्मसुधार का धार्मिक लोगों की हित के लिए आत्म सुधार का मौका है।

समुद्र के बावजूद पिछड़ने की उम्मीद?

है जैसे कि बात नहीं है कि आधुनिक शस्त्रों से बचित होने का अवसर है। बस सब जीवन के लिए अनुकूल लागू है और जीवन का लाभ ही लाभ है।

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क्या है खारिजफरोज़ा?

बजाए जाता है, क्या है खारिजफरोज़ा? यह न्यूज़यर्स को एक दृष्टिकोण देता है। इस पर कहना नहीं है कि देख की खरीदने के लिए कितने धाराजय और समयफर्जी हैं।

क्या है खारिजफरोज़ा?

खारिजफरोज़ा एक ऐसी ख़बर है जिसमें कुछ सच्चाई और कुछ बातें होती हैं। इस्तेमाल करने से बहुत अच्छी बातें होती हैं। केरलमें इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

उम कम तो दाम जमा?

दाम के बाद बाजार में इस्तेमाल करना जरूरी है। उम कम तो दाम जमा करते हैं और उनके बाजार में इस्तेमाल करना होता है।

जानकारी के साथ उपलब्धि प्राप्त करने के लिए खारिजफरोज़ा का उपयोग करें। उम कम तो दाम जमा करना जरूरी है।
Villagers Are Lured Into Marrying Off Their Daughters For A Few Thousand Rupees

Lapung (Ranchi): A pull of a bride has descended on Dari village in Lapung block of Ranchi district ever since Harku Sahu returned from Haryana where he had gone after receiving the news of his daughter's death. Married in this village to Ajmer Singh in July 2005, Tripala, who was carrying his child, was hacked to death allegedly by her husband in a paddy field for refusing to bear male heirs for his brothers. Both Harku and his wife Dasmi now regret the decision. "We agreed to marry Tripala in Haryana only after Singh offered to pay Rs 13,000 for the marriage through a middleman," said Dasmi.

Even if they now curse the day their daughter had been married and vow not to marry off the other two daughters for money, they nevertheless admit that there is little or no option.

Steeped in abject poverty with no means of livelihood in the villages except for some meagre farming, the fathers of most girls here find it hard to marry them off with the demands of dowry going sky high.

Villagers revealed that middlemen from Haryana where an uneven sex ratio has resulted in marriageable girls almost disappearing from the place and males hunting for brides in Jharkhand and other eastern states for bearing male heirs, roamed freely here. Taking advantage of the socio-economic conditions, they lured the parents either for marrying off their daughters in Haryana after an exchange of a few thousand rupees or for working outside as domestic helps. The money matters a lot for the poor families here which are burdened with marriageable girls, said Raju Lohra, adding that after a deal is struck through a broker, the groom comes alone or with a relative and the marriage is solemnised.

Tripala who was semi-literate, had even come to the village with her husband after marriage but nothing appeared amiss then, her neighbour Meena Devi said. Two other girls of this village have been married off in Haryana and their parents are now unsure of the future of their daughters.

A few yards away from Harku's hut, fear is visible in the eyes of Suman Kumari whose sister Urmila was married to a rich man in Haryana in 2005 for Rs 15,000. Though her sister is apparently happy and has even become the mother of a baby boy, Suman fears that her parents will sell her off to Haryana. "I will not marry in Haryana," she said.

On sale: Brides for Haryana villagers

On sale: Brides for Haryana villagers

Dohola (Haryana): Tripala came from a small village in Jharkhand all the way to Jind in Haryana to get married, and probably remain for the rest of her life less miserable than her other family members back home. Instead, she died—killed by her husband who wanted her to have sex not just with him but also his brothers.

"She was kept as a prisoner in her own house," whispers Kaushalya, a cousin of the murdered tribal girl. There is fear and anxiety in her voice. But there is little she can do. There was little even Tripala could do.

Thousands of kilometres away from home, girls from places like Jharkhand, the North-East and Bengal routinely put their lives and happiness in jeopardy because the few thousand rupees their families get for them are more than they can ever imagine to earn in a lifetime.

Haryana needs the women from these far-flung places because of the appalling sex ratio and these women need the money. So they troop in, aware of the risk they are putting themselves into, for as little as Rs 25,000. That is the "going rate" for a bride from outside in this state.

Kaushalya, married to Surinder, was also "acquired" for this sum. The money was handed over to her parents. In the village, the sarpanch says it is just a section which is into buying brides. He is obviously lying. In fact, he feigns ignorance that bride-buying happens at all. "Some people may be doing it," Ramchandar, the sarpanch, says. "It is because the boys are not settled in life and nobody is ready to get their daughters married to them."

Kaushala's sister, too, has been married off here. She was married to a widower who paid Rs 27,000 for her. Accepting that he bought his wife, Satish Kumar says, "(But) the girl's parents did not take any money. It went mainly to the middleman who arranged the marriage." Now that Tripala has been murdered, Satish fears that his wife, who has gone home for a vacation, may not return.

Next to Satish's house live two brothers who have wives from Tripura. One of them, Rita, just 18, is married to Pappu, who is old enough to be her father. Her cousin Supriya is married to Pappu's brother. It's tough for the girls because they can't speak the language and it's an alien, fearful land.

Asked why they came so far, Rita answers, tears welling up in her eyes, "Marriage back home requires anywhere between Rs 80,000 to 1 lakh. Our parents are poor woodcutters. Grooms from here don't ask for money."
THEY DON'T WANT DAUGHTERS, BUT THEY DO WANT WIVES.
IT'S A SUPPLY CRUNCH ALRIGHT FOR MALES IN HARYANA. NOT
FAR FROM THE GLITZY MALLS OF GURGAON LIE THE THRIVING
MANDIS OF FLESH—WHERE THE PRICE OF A 'BRIDE' IS OFTEN
LESS THAN THAT OF A COW. NEELAM RAJ REPORTS

By Sonali Das/TNN

Ranchi: Polyandry, the ugly consequence of Haryana's skewed sex ratio, has claimed yet another victim and for the first time a state government has stepped in to probe the incident.

The murder of a 16-year-old tribal girl, sold as a bride to a farmer in Haryana's male-dominant state, has pushed the Jharkhand government to initiate a probe.

Tripti Kumari had to pay the price for refusing to play Draupadi to her farmer-husband and his brothers. According to the Jharkhand welfare department, which is conducting the investigation, the girl from Dobra village in Ranchi district was purchased by a farmer from Dobola village in Jind district of Haryana.

After a forcible marriage to obtain a male heir, the farmer, Ajmer Singh, allegedly killed her in the last week of February because she refused to have sex with his brothers.

Welfare department officials said Tripti was lured to Haryana by an agent, who promised employment.

Haryana police and Jharkhand resident commissioner in New Delhi Rajiv Guava swung into action after some non-governmental organisations and local newspapers informed the state after which director Puja Singhal flew to Haryana to investigate the incident.

Ajmer was arrested by Haryana police on Sunday.

Trafficking of women from the eastern state to Haryana has become a common occurrence in Haryana where adverse sex ratios, ranging from 850 to 1,000 in the 0-6 age group as per Census 2001 — has resulted in a dearth of brides. Once married — often with the complicity of the village panchayat — the girls are mentally and physically coerced into sleeping with the husband's brothers. Sociologists working in these areas say sometime these women are dumped after they produce a male heir or forced to undergo abortions if the foetus is female.

Welfare department officials confirmed that Tripti was not the first such case they have dealt with. An 18-year-old girl, Munia, who hailed from Koderma in Jharkhand, was forcibly taken to Haryana by her brothers. A farmer from Dohola village in Ranchi district paid Rs 30,000 in the 0-6 age group as per Census 2001 — has resulted in a dearth of brides. Once married — often with the complicity of the village panchayat — the girls are mentally and physically coerced into sleeping with the husband's brothers. Social workers working in these areas say sometimes these women are dumped after they produce a male heir or forced to undergo abortions if the foetus is female.

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And you thought polyandry died with the Mahabharata. . . . As landholdings shrink and an adverse sex ratio makes women scarce, wife-buying and sharing are no longer frowned upon in Punjab’s Malwa region. Neelam Raaj hits the road for a reality check

Both Arora and Deep agree that the problem is that society does not frown on polyandry. “Widow remarriage has never been encouraged as it leads to fragmentation of landholding. The widow is married off to a brother— it’s called putting a @chadar @ on the property stays in the family,” says Arora.

Jnanpith awardee and noted Punjabi writer Professor Gurdial Singh dates the practice to pre-independence, saying it is well-documented in many novels, short stories and plays. “Then the reason was poor agricultural income due to lack of irrigation facilities. Now the small landholdings— only 3.5 acres on an average— have resulted in a revival of polyandry,” says Arora.

Punjabi’s infamous skewed sex ratio is also to blame, says the writer. “On one hand, they have to buy wives and on the other, they short female futures. Ultrasound clinics do brisk business across the State despite being banned and if the parents don’t find a quack, the village midstwife is there to help with the abortions. Women die in the process but that doesn’t stop anybody,” says the naib tehsildar.

Roshan Singh has a defence ready: “With so much labour, how can we afford daughters?”

But what about the lack of brides for the men to marry then? “It’s no wonder that mandidi where women are auctioned off— like the one in Mangharia village— have become common,” says kuldeep Singh Deep. Adds Neerja Voravia, a young IPS officer who has served in Mansa district for over two years, “During my stint, many cases of girls from West Bengal and Bihar being married off to farmers came to my notice. We freed some girls who were minor or had been married against their wishes. But the problem was that in a large number of cases, the women had three to four children and were content to stay in wedlock. The police are helpless in such cases.”

Mansa deputy commissioner Rajkumar Chaudhary wanted to know how the authorities could act if there was no complaint. “These marriages are not solemnised so these attract no punishments under the Hindu Marriage Act or the Indian Penal Code. Moreover, these happen with the consent of the family.”

What’s needed is a solution to the economic problems of the area, stresses Deep, who stages street plays to spread awareness. “Women are reduced to tears when they watch the play but tears won’t help. They have to find a voice to speak. Draupadi remains just a character in an epic.”

Inputs from Balwant Garg
(Some names have been changed to protect identities.)
50 तर्क बाद बहुत से घरों में नहीं दिखेगी दुल्हन

बालक—मातिका जन्म दर अनुपात में गिराए

- 945 लड़कियों के लिए केवल 927 लड़के
- प्रतिवर्ष करीब 50 लाख भुना हुआ है।

यह एक निवेदन है कि महिलाओं द्वारा महामारी के होम खात्मा हो रही है। जीवन में पुत्र—पुत्री वाले राष्ट्रों में यह सब हुआ। यह माना जाता है कि यह भारतीय सामाजिक संरक्षण (अधिकृत) के अनुसार देश में बालकों का बालकों का अधिकतम अनुपात है।

इन दिनों मैं कुछ त्रुटि का बालक की दर से घरों में नहीं दिखेगी दुल्हन।

ब्याह के समय की 11 अक्टूबर

प्रथम वेळा जी दूर पजने के लिए कहा जाता है कि कर्म सिलसिले कहा जाता है?

रामबहादुर अजी • कुकुयो, 11 अक्टूबर

किसी से कुकुयों के दादा तथा माँ ने कहा कि अपने पति में दूर पजने का काम बैल्डो रहे।

तब दुल्हन की बालकों के बालकों का अद्वितीय कालिक अनुपात है।

क्रियाकलाप का अनुपात में गिराए

प्रथम वेळा जी दूर पजने के लिए कहा जाता है?

व्याह के समय की 11 अक्टूबर
Killers docs caught on camera

Chandigarh: Ten medical practitioners—among them a gynaecologist and the current president of the Sirsa unit of Indian Medical Association—were caught on camera during a sting operation conducted illegal MTPs (medically-terminated pregnancies).

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Haryana:

वर्तमान स्थिति और सशक्त कार्यरतता के लिए जितें जितें जितें
<kpi>2006 declared as the Girl Child Year</kpi> । A separate University for women to be set up
<kpi>Facility of concessional travel for girls in Haryana Roadways buses</kpi>
<kpi>Rebate of 2% on stamp duty in registration fee at the time of transfer of property in the name of women</kpi>
<kpi>Reservation of 33% posts for women</kpi>
<kpi>Social Welfare</kpi>
<kpi>A unique scheme 'Ladi' for balancing adverse sex ratio and 'Ladi Social Security Pension Scheme' introduced</kpi>
<kpi>Samman Pension' for freedom fighters increased from Rs.1,400 to Rs.3,500 per month</kpi>
<kpi>Monthly pension of Rs.600 for the blind and 100% physically challenged persons</kpi>
<kpi>Unemployment Allowance increased to Rs.2,500</kpi>
<kpi>Dr.AmbadeeK Meritorious Students Scheme for SC/BC and Indira Gandhi Priyadarshini Vyak Shagun Yojana for SC below poverty line introduced</kpi>
<kpi>Salai Karamchari to be given special allowance of Rs.200 per month</kpi>
<kpi>Rs.25,000 for repair of each charpau of Scheduled Castes.</kpi>
<kpi>Education</kpi>
<kpi>Education budget increased by 50%</kpi>
<kpi>Rajiv Gandhi Scholarship Scheme introduced</kpi>
<kpi>Education City to be set up as a Centre of Excellence</kpi>
<kpi>Focus on technical and computer education</kpi>
<kpi>Edusat and Soft Skills Training Programmes introduced</kpi>
<kpi>Health Services</kpi>
<kpi>Health Services budget increased by 65%</kpi>
<kpi>Second phase of Reproductive and Child Healthcare Programme started at a cost of Rs.749 crore</kpi>
<kpi>Vikalp' and 'Arogya Kosh' schemes introduced to provide health services to the poor</kpi>
<kpi>Janani Suraksha Yojana and Janani Suraksha Yojana introduced</kpi>
<kpi>Scheme to construct 300 delivery huts</kpi>
<kpi>Medical mobile units set up in each district.</kpi>
<kpi>Concessions to Traders</kpi>
<kpi>VAT system simplified and rationalised</kpi>
<kpi>Decision to reduce the rate of VAT on a number of items and its exemption on many others</kpi>
<kpi>Khadi Garmodyog Units exempted from VAT</kpi>
<kpi>One-time 'Bhatti' tax for hailwa added abolished</kpi>
<kpi>Common salt made tax free</kpi>
<kpi>Rate of tax on medicines reduced from 14% to 4%</kpi>
<kpi>Goods bought from CSD canteens also made tax free</kpi>
<kpi>On-line facility of filing returns by traders introduced</kpi>

चंडीगढ़: हरियाणा के मुख्यमंत्री भूपिंदर सिंह होडा ने मार्च 2006 में इस्तीफा दिया था।

वर्तमान स्थिति

बाल व महाल राहस्य

कड़ाया भूष हत्या पर

उम्राकैद होगी?

कन्या भूष हत्या

रोकने की सशक्त

की नई पहला

महिलाओं की सहायता देने वाले कार्य को समर्पित करेंगी सशक्तता।

बाल नुक्सान, समाज त्याग हरियाणा ने कन्या भूष हत्या पर रोकने की पहला ली। कन्या भूष तले छोड़ने के लिए भूषकर्मियों से कुर्सी और विज्ञापन करके निशानी रखा। यह निशानी छोटे छोटे जगहों पर लगाई जा रही है।

स्वागतम: नई पेपर्स बैरिस्टर्स ने हरियाणा सरकार के अध्यक्ष कर्तर देवी ने जारी की यह घोषणा।

मई में करीब 1,500 बालिकाएं नहीं मौत होंगी। इसके लिए सरकार ने कई क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रमों जैसे 'लड़की बचाव अभियान', 'परिवार बचाव अभियान' और 'परिवार बचाव सेवा योजना' का आरंभ किया।

इसके अलावा, सरकार ने चार्ज दिया कि बालिकाओं की सहायता के लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में आयोजित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का प्रारंभ किया। क्षेत्रों में आयोजित कार्यक्रमों का उद्देश्य बालिकाओं की सहायता करना है।

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कुल के बाद देखा जाऊंगा। रोकने के लिए क्या आए हैं।

प्रवास

संत करेंगे बेटियों

की हिफाजत

प्रस्ताव

मजला के बाद खुला हुआ रोकने के लिए वचन पुकारा आया

प्रकुपल

भूमि हत्या रोकने को आगे आए?

8th marriage vow, for saving girl child

संत ने दी स्वीकृति

इस अभिव्यक्ति के लिए स्वीकार सुनी हुई, भवन हरसागर (फिका जी), संत आसाराम बाबू, बहुमुखी विवाहिता बहू जी की लिखित व अंशों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करता हुआ, साथ ही साथ साथ महिलाओं, बड़ी परिवारों जी जैसे हर संस्कृति चाहे, गुरुवार के कण्याकुंवरी जी के स्वीकार की है।

बेहद सराहनीय सेवाः इमाम

नवीकरण में ईसा की लिखित मूर्खता की सहायता में 23-24 मई को अभिव्यक्ति होने वाले स्थानीय युवा पूर्व चिकित्सक द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया। प्रो. पाषाण के अनुसार इस नवीकरण के दौरान बहुमुखी विवाहिता आयोग के भीतर जी ने इस प्रकार का उपहार दिया है, जो भीतर वक्ता के लिए इसकी सहायता के लिए, तो पूर्व चिकित्सक द्वारा पूर्व चिकित्सक द्वारा हिफाजत की तादाद का बदला हो गया है।

संत मंदिर ने आजै उमिये

में हुई रोकने के लिए सदस्य कार्यकर्ता ने इस अभिव्यक्ति का आयोजन शाम कर दिया और नवीकरण के दौरान बहुमुखी विवाहिता आयोग के भीतर जी ने इस प्रकार का उपहार दिया है, जो भीतर वक्ता के लिए इसकी सहायता के लिए, तो पूर्व चिकित्सक द्वारा पूर्व चिकित्सक द्वारा हिफाजत की तादाद का बदला हो गया है।

देवकरण धर्मस्ताता में हुआ जागरूक समाज का सम्मेलन

‘भूमि हत्या रोकने को आगे आए’

31/Dec/07 D.B.
Special prices for best sex ratio village

Rs. 5 lakh for village with best sex ratio in the State

Strict implementation of PMACT Act

Registration of 165 Village Health Surveillance teams suspended

Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention to provide quality ante-natal, natal and postnatal services easily accessible to women living in urban slums of Haryana. The voucher scheme harnesses the available private infrastructure by involving the existing private healthcare providers. The scheme is being implemented through mother NGOs, working in the respective districts, along with the State Health system. Key person in the scheme is 'Sakhni', a link between clients and private healthcare providers and responsible for facilitating the clients by availing ante-natal checkups, institutional delivery, referral, transport and immunization of the newborn. Services available at Panchkula, Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Yamunanagar, Sonipat, Rewari and Gurugram.

Delivery Huts provide safe institutional delivery services in clean, hygienic and women friendly environment locally, contributing to reduction in maternal and infant mortality, ensure 100% ante-natal and birth registrations, ensure early detection of high risk and complications and timely referral and immunization of newborns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Delivery</th>
<th>Rural BPL Mother</th>
<th>Urban BPL Mother</th>
<th>Rural SC Mother</th>
<th>Urban SC Mother</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institutional</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STATE HEALTH SERVICES AT A GLANCE**

- 50 Hospitals
- 87 Community Health Centres
- 417 Primary Health Centres
- 2,433 Sub-centres
- 41 Dispensaries
- 20 District TB Centres
- 3 Medical Colleges
- 1 Advanced technology
- 2,488 Doctors
- 2,056 Paramedics
- 1,570 Staff nurses
- 2,644 ANMs
- 14,000 ASHA
- 14 MRI, Ultrasound
- 1,000 population in rural areas

By Health Department

Govt. of Haryana
भाने लगीं लाडलियां

सोच बदली, आंकड़े भी बदलने

चौधरी युवराज शर्मा

हालांकि बुधवार का सुबह, लक्ष्य प्रदर्शन अपनी स्वभाव प्रदर्शन को बदलने ही नहीं चाहता। 2001 के कारण से मोदी प्रदर्शन के बच्चों को स्वभाव प्रदर्शन करने वाली पहल के रूप में भी बदलने में फिरी।

केवल अपराधी दंग के रूप में रोकने के लिए आकार है, लेकिन उपलब्ध है और उसका मान फिरने ही होता है, लेकिन राजनीति बदल रहा है। कई फिल्में और प्रामाण्य स्वामित्व के नजर में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए हैं।

कानून के माध्यम से लाडलियों को आकार प्रदर्शन करने का अनुमान नहीं है। वह उपन्यास में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए गेम का अनुमान नहीं है। वह वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन करने का अनुमान नहीं है।

लाडलियों का भी आकार प्रदर्शन करने का अनुमान नहीं है। वह वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए गेम का अनुमान नहीं है।

फेक एंड फिगर्स

इससे बाकी है उम्मीद...

चौधरी युवराज शर्मा

लाडलियों का आंकड़ा भी गाया। इसमें प्रदर्शन संख्या है।

शाबास...

- चौधरी युवराज शर्मा का भी वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन का अनुमान नहीं है। वह वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए गेम का अनुमान नहीं है।

प्रमाण रहे सामर्थ्य

चौधरी युवराज शर्मा का भी वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन का अनुमान नहीं है। वह वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए गेम का अनुमान नहीं है।

अब नहीं आती शर्म...

चौधरी युवराज शर्मा का भी वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन का अनुमान नहीं है। वह वास्तव में आकार प्रदर्शन करने के लिए गेम का अनुमान नहीं है।

पूरी लड़की का समय और समस्त स्थितियाँ जैसे मात्सरियों की जरूरत अभियान कार्यान्वयन, उसके बीच उठने वाला प्रदर्शन था।
प्रामकी छोरियां चक दी हाकी निमाइँ रामचंद्र सिन्हा

प्रामकी छोरियां के जन्म के समय, अर्कुलापूर गांव के बॉस ने उन्हें बीबी कहा जाता था। उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी के साथ एक छोटा सा गांव में बिताया। उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी का नाम दिखाया था। प्रामकी छोरियां के जन्म के बाद, उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी के साथ एक छोटा सा गांव में बिताया। उन्होंने अपनी पत्नी का नाम दिखाया था।

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हरियाणा की बीटियों की वापसी के धार
कोख में जगह बेंशक न हो, सारा आकाश हमारा
गमष खरब
हाकी दुंगी में रखके
वर्स 2007 के बाद नए मगमार ब्रांड का नाम रखा।
गुजरात गेंद में 26
जनवरी 1984 को
जमशेद ने वाली बाली मगमा इनी
सल्व वज्रीना की टीम को कबार दिया।
मगमा ने नैंनी
कप में अंतरराष्ट्रीय
पैच के बाद नए नए
लोग रहे और अपने वज्रीना
सल्व वज्रीना की टीम को 2008 से नीचे अंतरराष्ट्रीय
पैच में नामुमकिन बना।
मगमा के नेतृत्व में टीम
मेदिलास, हॉलोडॉक, अंतरराष्ट्रीय में टॉप इंडियन।
सरकार ने नाम को भी दोहराया।

The Global Indian
हरियाणा की बेटी

पीड़ित में जन्मी पहली महिला सीएस

1972 ताज की आवेदन प्रमुख ने प्रमुख इंडिया
की हरियाणा की वाली मगमा दर्जा
वर्तमान है। प्रमुख इंडिया के सल्व वज्रीना
सल्व वज्रीना का रखा धार
प्रमुख इंडिया के पाल सल्व वज्रीना
मेदिलास, हॉलोडॉक, अंतरराष्ट्रीय में टॉप इंडियन।
सरकार ने नाम को भी दोहराया।

पहली महिला ने करना
हरियाणा को रेडी की अवधारण के बाद, इंडिया की
महिला में बढ़कर इंडिया रन, लिंग
अंतरराष्ट्रीय कॉर्ट में गली बिल को महिलाओं को से।
सभी वज्रीना वर्तमान है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय]
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सभी वज्रीना वर्तमान है और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय]
**New test can reveal baby’s sex in 7 wks**

*Non-Invasive Technique Bad News For India*

Neeilam Raaj | 17

New Delhi: Baby Jack or baby Jill? A new non-invasive test now reveals the gender of a foetus weeks before it can be detected by ultrasound. This medical breakthrough, which could have far-reaching implications for India’s skewed sex ratio, identifies the sex of a foetus at just seven weeks with a simple blood test.

Scientists at the UK’s Institute of Child Health, who successfully conducted trials on more than 70 pregnant women, worked on tiny amounts of ‘free foetal DNA’ found by the paternal monomer of the mother’s blood. Researchers analysed this to identify genes that are present in the father and can be passed on to the foetus.

Knowing the foetus’s sex, they say, will halve the need for further risky tests during pregnancy because many genetic disorders affect only boys or girls.

Researchers tested women whose babies were at risk of being affected by X chromosome disorders such as Duchenne muscular dystrophy. These disorders usually affect boys.

They also tested women at risk of carrying girls with a condition called congenital adren al hyperplasia (CAH), which causes the genitalia to develop abnormally if identified early enough. CAH can be treated in the womb steroids. In both cases, the new test revealed the sex of the foetus.

The ethical impetus of this test, they say, is widely available, is here. That was the main benefit. Linked genetic diseases - whether or not a genetic disease can be identified or not - is a matter of concern in every family. The key is to show that this is not just about finding out a child’s sex, but also about the future.

The study found that more women are choosing to have their foetuses tested for sex-related disorders. The ethical implications of this are obvious when the test is used in women with babies at high risk of a genetic disorder. It avoids the risks associated with invasive testing in about half of the women, and in cases of risk of CAH, patient could avoid taking steroids when the foetus was found to be male. "Incidentally, Dr Chitty also anticipates a non-invasive technique called genital skin culture, which can also predict sex." The ethical impetus of this test is widely available, is here. Researchers analysed this to identify genes that are present in the father and can be passed on to the foetus.

**Attractive parents have daughters: Study**

Roger Dobson & Yuba Bessaoud

Hollywood’s most beautiful couple, Brad Pitt and Angelina Jolie, are in the grip of evolutionary forces that made it inevitable that their children would be a girl.

According to research, attractive parents are 26% more likely to have a daughter than a son as their first child. It is an inexorable process that has resulted in women becoming increasingly more attractive than men. This is because of the "attractive evolutionary strategies" that each sex has adopted to survive, say researchers at the London School of Economics.

While reproductive success for males depends largely on the status of the father (as sons from higher-status families inherit their position and are in turn able to procreate and invest in their offspring), daughters’ reproductive successes depend on their youth and attractiveness.

"We have shown two things," said Dr Satoshi Kanazawa, who led the research. "Beautiful parents have more daughters than ugly parents, because physical attractiveness is heritable and because daughters benefit from attractiveness more than sons. We have also shown that women on average are more attractive than men, because over evolutionary history the slight bias of beautiful parents to have daughters has accumulated so that girls have become more and more attractive than boys." Sunday Times London

**Advantage Women**

by Swagato Ganguly

India has one of the most unbalanced gender ratios in the world - 927 girls per 1,000 boys among children up to the age of six. How worried should we be? This is one of the hottest topics among feminists, who target sex-selective abortions following ultrasound tests. They ought to relax, because this is one trend working in their favour in the long run. Getting into a lather over ultrasound tests will not get us anywhere. A ban on divulging the sex of the foetus has been in place since 1984, but it is unenforceable. Where authorities have tried to crack down, doctors and parents have evolved elaborate codes to convey this information while remaining within the letter of the law. There are, on the other hand, advantages to a situation where the only girls that are born are wanted by their parents.

Patriarchal society has at present a range of strategies to deal with unwanted girl children - from female infanticide to denying them their fair share of nutrition, education and health care. When baby girls are genuinely wanted by their parents, this bias will lessen and the girls will grow up empowered.

As India moves towards becoming a bachelor nation there will be fewer women on the marriage market, and many men to choose their partners from. This will enhance women’s bargaining power, and the main impact of India’s big problems positively. India’s galloping HIV/AIDS rate is because many women cannot choose their sexual partners, but this change will make the future better. Women will also be able to choose when they have children, which will ease the nation’s population burden. Modern advances in reproductive technology may even make the role of men, women and that they will continue to be needed. This makes the role of women invaluable if society is to prolong itself. If sex-selective abortions continue at their present pace they will, at some point of time, in the balance from a patriarchal to a matriarchal society.
Doc prescribed special diet to plan child’s sex

Ahmedabad: Few know that Dr Rajan Joshi, son of Gynaecologist Sanat Joshi who is named in the female foeticide of Pooja Salot, promotes a therapy by which a particular diet can help plan the sex of the child before conception.

Ten members of Pooja’s in-laws’ family were arrested for the foeticide and for harassing her to produce a male child. The elder Joshi was named in the case and both father and the son are absconding.

The father-son duo practiced at the same hospital called Dr Joshi’s Gynaecological and Maternity Hospital at Ellilbridge, Pooja confirmed on Tuesday that it was Dr Rajan who had performed the abortion. “It was not Dr Sanat but Dr Rajan. He had also talked to me about the diet therapy to get a boy but I declined,” Pooja said. According to Dr Joshi, his diet therapy was 96% successful in helping couples choose the sex of their child.

According to his theory, if a woman is given a high sodium, high potassium, low calcium, low magnesium diet for 6 to 8 weeks prior to conception, she will attract only the Y sperms, resulting in the conception of a male child.

If a woman is given a high calcium, high magnesium and low sodium low potassium diet for 6 to 8 weeks prior to conception, the sperms from her own will attract only X sperms resulting in the conception of a female child. A study conducted by Dr Rajan between 1993 and 1998, which is posted on a website boasts of a success ratio of 96%.

“Out of 6,400 patients treated for male progeny I have achieved success in 6,306 patients a success rate of about 97%,” Dr Joshi is quoted in the paper as saying. The paper also states that sex determination is illegal but sex selection is not. Out of the 1,100 patients treated for bearing girls, Dr Joshi claimed success in 1,097 patients.

Dr Joshi’s therapy also suggests that intercourse immediately after ovulation increases the probability of bearing girls.

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Now, find baby’s sex on Net

It Gives Same Information As Ultrasound Scan At 20 Weeks

Parents can find out the sex of their baby at just six weeks by using a home test available on the Internet. The £189 mail-order kit works by testing a single drop of a pregnant woman’s blood.

Dr Anoop Gupta, who runs Delhi IVF and Research Centre, remembers being shocked when he first heard of the test six weeks prior to conception, the success rate of 97%.

The 20-week scan comes a month before the legal limit for an abortion. Some health authorities have already stopped revealing the information at 20 weeks for fear of wrong-sex terminations.

For those whose babies are at risk of gender-specific genetic conditions such as muscular dystrophy, these tests may be offered.

Duncan Robertson

Made in America: It’s a boy!

Indians Head For US To Use Tech To Select Child’s Gender

By Meenakshi Kumar/TNN

New Delhi: As the government cracks the whip on sex determination clinics in the country, India’s super-rich couples are heading to the US to realise their dream of a baby boy. With the help of a technology that can select the sex of a child at the conceiving stage, desperate Indians are shelling out as much as Rs 10 lakh to order a male baby.

A top US doctor confirms that among the Indians who visit him, an overwhelming majority asks for a boy.

A Los Angeles-based fertility doc, Dr. Steinberg, who specialises in sex-selection treatment, has been seeing a number of Indians traveling all the way to his clinic, Fertility Institutes.

“We see about two to four couples from India every month,” he confirms. And the request from Indians, he adds, is “primarily for boys”. Even though he refuses to divulge any names or details, citing it as a “very personal issue”, this revelation doesn’t come as a surprise. Many Indians will go to any length out of sheer desperation for a male child.

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The sex-selection technology was primarily meant for identifying embryos that may be carrying fatal genetic diseases. But in the last few years, it has been used for choosing the sex of the baby. In fact, the first baby girl was created in 1995 by a technology called MicroSort.

In the United States and Canada, couples are increasingly opting for the technology for ‘family balancing’. This means if a couple has three boys, they may ask for a girl or if they have two boys and one girl, they may want another girl to balance the family.

Interestingly, Indians, too, have cited family balancing as the reason.

► ‘Gender-selection tech not fool-proof’: PT