

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):** (a) and (b). The prices of cotton/wollen cloths are dependent upon factors such as demand-supply position, cost of production and taxes levied thereon. The incidence of taxes per metre of cloth depends upon the duty at fabric stage and duty at fibre yarn stage.

[*Translation*]

#### **Post Sterilisation Deaths**

2459. **SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of males and females who died due to failure of sterilisation operations during last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the amount of compensation paid by the State Government and Union Government to the next of the kins of deceased; and

(c) the preventive measures adopted in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY):** (a) The number of males and females who died due to failure of sterilisation operations during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89 in States/U.Ts are furnished in the statement below. The cause of deaths are as under:

1. Septicaemia, peritonitis, and paralytic illious.
2. Surgical shock.
3. Anaphylactic/Neurogenic shock.
4. Cardic Embolism.

5. Tetanus Infection.
6. Meningitis and Encaphalitis.
7. Injury to the Bowel and Arteries.
8. Cardio-respiratory Arrest.
9. Hyperpyrexia.

(b) An amount of Rs. 10,000/- is paid to the next kin of those who die due to sterilisation operation as compensation as per the policy laid down by GOI. Complete information is being collected from State/U.T. Government.

(c) A number of guidelines and instructions are being issued by the Government of India to State/U.T. Governments for their strict compliance at the peripheral/service centres to prevent death and complications developed due to sterilisation. These are as follows:

- (1) Establishment of Centres of Excellence at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras for imparting training to doctors in standards for male and female sterilisation to bring about quality control and assurance to the acceptors of the family welfare methods;
- (2) Constitution of District/State Level Committees to oversee the complications and mortality occurred due to sterilisation/MTP/IUD and to investigate into the causes of death for their prevention to the extent possible.
- (3) Central Laparoscopic Training Centres are functioning in leading medical colleges/institutions to impart training to

- doctors in laparoscopic sterilisation techniques to bring about quality control and assurance in the National Family Welfare Programme.
- (4) Supply/introduction of the best of laparoscopes and tubal rings for administration under the National Family Welfare Programme to prevent complications and deaths after sterilisation.
- (5) Holding of meetings of the Directors of Health Services/ State Family Welfare Officers and senior gynaecologists working in States/UTs to evaluate the working of the sterilisation programme in States/ U.Ts. as per the guidelines/ instructions issued by the Government of India for their strict compliance in the Service Centres and at camp sites.

**STATEMENT****Post-Sterilization Deaths in State/UTs. during the years 1986-87 to 1988-89**

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	Post-Sterilisation Deaths					
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
		Male			Female		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	42	33	40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—	5	3	5
4.	Bihar	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	1	2	4	26	29	25
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	5	6	6

**Post-Sterilisation Deaths**

Male Female

**Sl.No. States/UTs.**      1986-87      1987-88      1988-89      1986-87      1987-88      1988-89

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8

8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	2	1	3
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	NR	—	—	NR
10.	Karnataka	2	—	—	62	43	49
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	4	—	35	34	28
13.	Maharashtra	6	—	—	42	36	40
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Post-Sterilisation Deaths**

	Female
Male	

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	2	—	2	30	28	28
19.	Punjab	4	1	—	11	13	6
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	23	23	10
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	6	—	73	79	44
23.	Tripura	—	—	—	2	1	1

**Post-Sterilisation Deaths**

Male Female

Sl.No.	States/UTs.	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12	4	1	39	23	28
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—	9	18	27
26.	A & N Island	—	—	—	—	—	1
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	1	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	—	1	2	3
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Post-Sterilisation Deaths**

	Female
Male	

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
SI.No. States/UTs.						
1	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. Pondicherry	1	—	—	1	3	1
33. M/o Defence	—	—	NR	—	1	NR
34. M/o Railways	—	—	—	3	—	1
Total :	31	17	8	416	381	352

NR—Information not yet received—Nil.