

(b) to (d) The entire process of admission and fee structure are regulated by the Admission Committee and Fee Structuring Committee constituted in each State under the Chairmanship of retired High Court Judge, in pursuance of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgement dated 14.08.2003 in the case of Islamic Academy of Education Vs. State of Karnataka & Ors. and judgement dated 12.08.2005 in the case of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors.

As per time schedule notified by the Central Government in pursuance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Madhu Singh case, the date of commencement of academic session of MDS Courses in 2nd May and the last date for completion of admission process in 31st May.

Decline in sex ratio in Orissa

†1274. SHRI SURENDRA LATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in sex ratio in 80 per cent part of country;
- (b) the details of such clinics where sex determination technique is being use for female foeticides and the action being by the Government to keep in check these clinics;
- (c) whether incidents of female foeticides have been noticed continuously even after making the law to stop the sex determination test;
- (d) whether Government have any plan for cancellation of the licence of such ultrasound clinics and to cancel their registration forever;
- (e) whether Government has any plan to make the law of sex determination test more stringent; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS):
(a) to (f) The Sex Ratio (SR) (number of females per thousand males) has increased from 927 to 933 from 1991 to 2001. However, the Child Sex Ratio (CSR) has declined from 945 to 927 during the same period. State-wise SR and CSR is enclosed as Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to the answer to USQ 1242 part (a) to (f).]

As on 12.10.07, there were 398 ongoing cases in the Courts for various violations of the law. 120 ultrasound machines were sealed and seized for violation of the law. Though most of the cases relate to non-registration of the centre/clinic, 64 cases relate to determination and disclosure of the sex of the foetus. 36 cases have been filed against people who have given advertisement about facilities of pre-conception/pre-natal sex selection. State Governments are requested to take effective measure for speedy disposal of ongoing cases.

Stringent punishment are prescribed in the Act as under so as to serve as a deterrent for minimising violations of the Act:

- Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine up to Rs. 10,000.
- For any subsequent offences, he/she may be imprisoned up to 5 years and fined up to Rs. 50,000/100,000.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- The name of the registered medical practitioner is reported by the Appropriate Authority to the State Medical Council concerned for taking necessary action including suspension of the registration if the charges are framed by the court and till the case is disposed off.

Further, Appropriate Authorities are empowered with the powers of a Civil Court for search, seizure and sealing the machines, equipments and records of the violators of law including sealing of premises and commissioning of witnesses. It has been made mandatory to maintain proper records in respect of the use of ultrasound machines and other equipments capable of detection of sex of foetus and also in respect of tests and procedures that may lead to pre-conception selection of sex. The sale of ultrasound machines has been regulated through laying down the condition of sale only to the bodies registered under the Act.

The Government, on continuing basis, is taking action to strengthen the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC and PNDT Act) as well as creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms.

Osteoporosis

†1275. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about fifty per cent women and twenty per cent men are suffering from osteoporosis, the disease of bones; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to cure the people of this disease and to make available medicines in health centres?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS):
(a) As per information received from Indian Council of Medical Research, Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone density and micro architectural deterioration of bone tissue. The consequence increase in bone fragility of the spine, Hip and forearm. The prevalence of osteoporosis in Indian women or men is not known. However ICMR has conducted a community based multicentric study entitled "Assessment of Prevalence of osteoporosis in adult population in India". The result of the interim analysis of the study indicates that overall prevalence of osteoporosis in men is 33.6% and for women is 31.2%.

(b) All facilities to treat the patients of arthritis and osteoporosis diseases are available in the Safdarjung Hospital, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital, with adequate infrastructure.

Reconstructive surgery of patients under National Leprosy Elimination Programme

1276. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Leprosy Elimination Programme (NLEP) will provide Rs. 5,000 to the leprosy cured person for the treatment of his/her deformity;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.