

- (i) Information, Education and Communication Programmes to create awareness about importance of small family;
- (ii) Provision of contraceptive services through sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and Hospitals;
- (iii) Assistance to State/UTs to maintain certain family welfare infrastructure;
- (iv) Assistance to NGOs for implementing family welfare schemes.
- (v) Immunisation against six-vaccine preventable diseases.
- (vi) Prevention and management of diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection etc.

All these programmes are implemented in both urban and rural areas.

Treatment of T.B. patients in private hospitals

2228. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of drugs and basic facilities for T.B. in Government hospitals, a large number of T.B. patients are seeking treatment from private hospitals/practitioners;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to encourage private sector to control T.B.;

(d) whether there are any issues pending before D.T.A.B. with respect to effective treatment with fixed dose combinations, in line with 1997 guidelines of WHO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) and (b) The

National T.B. Control Programme is implemented through District T.B. Centres and Chest Clinics which are equipped with necessary laboratories and extra facilities for diagnosis of TB cases. The Centres/Clinics provide free of cost diagnosis and treatment facility including supply of anti TB drugs for the TB patients. No authentic data is available in regard to the number of TB patients seeking treatment from private sector. However, T.B. patients also seek treatment from private hospitals/practitioners due to various reasons.

(c) All out efforts are being made to involve the private practitioners in the National TB Control Programme (NTCP). A number of continuing Medical Educations (CMEs) have been conducted throughout the country for educating the private practitioners in NTCP.

(d) and (e) No issues are pending before D.T.A.S. with respect to effective treatment with fixed dose combinations in line with WHO guidelines of 1997.

Establishment of Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences at Faridkot

2229. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH
LIBRA:

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

(a) whether Punjab Government has requested the Central Government for providing Rs. 50 crores for the establishment of the Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences at Faridkot;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A request was received in the Planning Commission from Chief Minister of Punjab for grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 crores for the establishment of Baba Farid-University of Health Sciences at Faridkot. A token provision of Rs. 10 lakh was made for in the Annual Plan 1997-98 and for Annual Plan 1998-99 a provision of Rs. 5.00 crores has been made for the purpose by the Planning Commission. However, detailed project document has not been received and the same will be considered by the Planning Commission as and when the same is received. Health is a State subject and responsibility of providing Health care facilities and establishment of institutions of medical education is the concern of respective State Governments.

CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries in the Capital

2230. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) in which year the last CGHS Homoeopathic dispensary/unit was set up in the capital;

(b) the number of allopathic CGHS dispensaries/units set up since the last CGHS homoeopathic dispensary/unit was set up in the capital; and

(c) the reasons for discrimination in setting up Homoeopathic CGHS dispensaries in comparison to other system of medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) 1986

(b) Seven

(c) As there is more demand for opening of Allopathic dispensaries compared to other systems of medicine and due to constraint of resources, no

new Homoeopathic dispensary/Unit could be opened after 1985.

Issue of Ayurvedic Medicines by CGHS dispensaries in Hyderabad-Secundrabad

2231. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS dispensaries in Hyderabad-Secundrabad have started giving Ayurvedic Medicines, instead of the prescribed Allopathic medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken against those involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DALIT EZHILMALAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Research on contents of Bottled Mineral Water

2232. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

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

(a) whether he is aware of the results of a research on contents of bottled mineral water being marketed in India, being conducted by the Consumer Education and Research Society, Ahmedabad;

(b) if not, whether he would enquire into the results of such researches;

(c) whether 10 out of 21 sampled bottles of mineral water sold in the market have failed the tests; and

(d) whether floating particles, arsenic aluminium, etc. found in the sampled bottles violate the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act?