

Committees at facilities, improvement in quality of care, expansion of nursing staff and operationalization of new born corners. The shortcomings noted by the Review Mission include certain gaps in human resources and low utilization of services.

(d) The Government has taken various steps to provide adequate services under NRHM which *inter-alia* include:—

- Launching of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), a new initiative under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which entitles all pregnant women, accessing public health institutions, completely free and cashless deliveries including free medicine with zero 'out of pocket' expenses.
- Multi skilling of the available doctors through trainings such as Life Saving Anesthetic Skills (LSAS). Basic Emergency Obstetrics and Neonatal Care (BeMONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (CeMONC) to overcome shortage of specialists.
- Allowing contractual appointment under NRHM to immediately fill gaps so as to meet the requirement of manpower.
- Engaging over 50158 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to bridge the gap between community and health facilities.
- Improvement in infrastructure of Government health care facilities and providing Mobile Medical Units and Referral Transport facilities.
- Supporting States to take up Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to change the health seeking behavior of people.
- A scheme has been launched from 2nd October to provide free generic medicines in OPDs and inpatient facilities across the State.

Absence of basic healthcare facilities in Jammu and Kashmir

2270. SHRI G.N. RATANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural medical colleges are proposed to be established in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) under NRHM;

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the quality and reach of healthcare facilities in Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) whether it is a fact that certain areas in Jammu and Kashmir are deprived of the basic healthcare facilities; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to cover such areas under NRHM?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The medical colleges in the country are established as per the provision of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and regulation made thereunder. For the academic year 2012-13, the Medical Council of India has received a proposal for establishment of new medical college at Srinagar by the Imman Hussain (A.S.) Foundation.

(c) to (e) Jammu and Kashmir is one of the 18 high focus States and health care services in Jammu and Kashmir are provided through a network of 83 Community Health Centres, 398 Primary Health Centres, 238 Allopathic Dispensaries, 1907 Sub-Centres and 346 Medical Aid Centre. Further, the Central Government provides monetary and non-monetary incentives under NRHM budget to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for supporting basic healthcare facilities.

Drug abuse in the North Eastern Region

2271. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern Region has a record of high drug abuse especially among young people;

(b) the list of banned drugs and other medicines used as substance abuse in the North Eastern Region; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, which is the nodal Ministry as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 for all matters relating of "Alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse and rehabilitation of addicts/families", has informed that there is not authentic data to clearly indicate that North-Eastern Region has a record of high drug abuse, especially among young people.

(b) Various compounds which are illicit drugs as per WHO are:—

1. Opioids (Opium, Heroin, Cap. Propoxyphene, Tab/Injection Buprenorphine, Injection Pentazocine and cough syrup containing Codeine).
2. Cannabis products (Ganja, Charas, etc.)
3. Stimulants (Amphetamine, etc.)
4. Hallucinogens

(c) Supply reduction of these abused substances is done by the Narcotics Control Bureau and the States' law enforcement agencies working in Coordination with each other.