

Upgradation of Cancer Treatment Centres in Kerala

*280 DR. T. N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery for central assistance to upgrade their facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of approval of these proposals; and

(d) by when the final approval to these proposal is expected to be given ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAMNABI AZAD): (a) to (d) The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases & Stroke (NPCDCS) envisages strengthening of Government Medical College Hospitals and erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres across the country as Tertiary Cancer Centres (TCC) for providing comprehensive Cancer care services. These institutions are eligible for financial assistance upto Rs. 6.00 crore (Rs. 4.80 crore from Central Government and Rs. 1.20 crore from State Government). Government of India has considered proposals from Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery for financial assistance under TCC scheme and has released funds to the tune of Rs. 4. 80 crore each as Government of India's share to Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram and Malabar Cancer Centre, Thalassery during year 2011-12.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTION**Drinking water projects under PPP model**

2016. SHRI T. M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up independent bodies in each State that will decide the tariff to be charged for drinking water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to develop drinking water project under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government had discussions with the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) There is no such proposal in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

(b) to (e) Water is a State subject. The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement with efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP. As such it is for State Government to decide on implementing rural drinking water supply projects under public private partnership (PPP) model.

At the Government of India level, the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme is being implemented on pilot basis in 11th Five Year Plan with a budgetary provision of Rs.248 crore. The scheme proposes holistic and accelerated development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat (or a group of Gram Panchayats) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas. The primary objectives of the scheme are the provision of livelihood opportunities and urban amenities in rural areas to bridge the rural-urban divide. Under the Scheme the selected private partners would be required to provide amenities like water supply and sewerage, roads, drainages, solid waste management, street lighting and power distribution and undertake some economic and skill development activity as part of the PURA project. The private partners may also provide 'add-on' revenue-earning facilities such as village linked tourism, integrated rural hub, rural market, agri-common services centre and warehousing etc. in addition to the above-mentioned amenities.

The private sector is given the flexibility of selecting the Gram Panchayat(s) on the basis of socio-economic guidelines such as a critical population size of 25,000-40,000 in an area of about 25 square kilometer.

The private developer is responsible for creating and managing the designated infrastructure and amenities in the Panchayat area over a period of ten years. During the pilot phase, while there will be an emphasis upon rural development priorities, there shall also be an effort to dovetail the developers' perspective on an economically viable project.

Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a 3-year Technical Assistance programme to support the Government of India during the pilot phase and help prepare for the up-scaling phase.

With regard to the implementation of the pilot phase, Expression of Interests (EoI) were sought from the private sector entities in 2010. 93 EOIs were received. Out of these 45 organizations have been qualified. They were asked to submit detailed bid along with concept plan. Nine organizations had submitted 14 proposals. Thereafter consultations

with State Governments where the PURA projects were to be started by the Private organizations were held and suggestions of the State Governments were obtained. Consequently 11 proposals were qualified and the concerned private entities were asked to submit Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). Accordingly, 6 organizations have submitted 9 DPRs. So far two DPRs, for Malappuram and Thrissur districts in Kerala have been approved and launched on 24.2.2012

Water Purification Plants in Coastal Areas

†2017. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up water purification plants in some coastal areas of the country for providing drinking water;

(b) if so, the number of such plants established by Government, their locations, the date of their commissioning, the cost of each plant and the per litre water purification cost; and

(c) the number of people and the cost at which they are getting purified drinking water from these plants, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Water supply is a State subject. For providing safe drinking water in rural areas of the country, Government of India is assisting the States technically and financially through the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Power to plan, design, sanction and implement rural water supply projects including water purification plants in coastal areas have been delegated to the State Governments and they maintain the data. Similarly, Government of India is supporting the States financially through the centrally sponsored programmes viz., Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for providing safe drinking water in urban areas. The State Governments / Urban local bodies are responsible for providing water supply and setting up water purification plants, operate and maintain them. Hence, the Central Government does not maintain data on the issues raised.

Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that a demonstration thermal desalination plant has been set up in the North Chennai Thermal Power Station. In addition, 3 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) Plants of 1.0 lakh litre per day capacity were installed in the Lakshadweep island of Kavaratti, Minicoy and Agatti. According to cost estimates recently by an independent agency for LTTD technology, the operational costs estimates per litre of desalinated water works out to be 19 paise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.