

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare during the Eleventh Five Year Plan initiated a scheme titled 'Capacity Building for Developing Trauma Care Facilities in Government Hospitals in National Highways'. Under this scheme, a total of 118 trauma care facilities were identified including 5 trauma care facilities in West Bengal. Fund to the tune of ₹ 9.5021 crore was released under various components to these Trauma Care facilities in West Bengal.

It has been decided to add trauma care facilities in 85 Government Hospitals/ Medical Colleges during the Eleventh Plan in or around National and State Highways, preferably in accident prone areas on those highways and states not covered earlier during Eleventh Plan. It has also been envisaged that the Trauma Care facility is to be located at every 100 km distance from the selected National/State Highway.

So far 24 District Hospitals/Medical Colleges have been approved to provide support under this Scheme during Twelfth Plan.

#### **Strategy for handling genetically transmitted cancer disease**

946. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cancer disease passes on from generation to generation in families in India, while medical infrastructure in the country is far less to cope with this task;

(b) whether it is proposed to speed up such facilities to take care of such patients so as to control this type of genetically transmitted family disease;

(c) whether it is proposed to work out some system whereby poor people are afforded cheap and affordable treatment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) to (d) There are various causes and risk factors of Cancer. The family history of cancer is a risk factor in case of certain malignancies.

Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system. The data for medical infrastructure and the quantum of shortage of specialists for Cancer treatment is not centrally maintained. The number of teletherapy machine in the country is less than the norms of WHO and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Government of India has approved a scheme for enhancing the Tertiary Care Cancer facilities in the country. Under this scheme, GoI will assist 20 State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and 50 Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Government of India had launched a comprehensive National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS) in 2010 with focus on 3 types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer. From 2013-14 onwards, interventions under NPCDCS for prevention, early detection, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, which can be taken up upto District level, have been brought under the umbrella of National Health Mission.

The treatment in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosing and treatment of Cancer.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. 489 NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, include 47 anti-Cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund

(HMCPPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

**Denial of promotions to TV NC/TV ANCS**

947. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether TV NC/TV ANCS appointed in DD in 1988 in senior scales have got no promotion and Government has created cadre of special/principal correspondent, if so, the details thereof along with promotional avenues of both;

(b) whether CAT Hyderabad and Andhra Pradesh High Court directed to induct them into IB(P)s and promote them retrospectively, if so, the action taken thereon and present status thereof;

(c) whether science officers and some other groups were inducted into IB(P)s by executive order;

(d) whether Government had informed Rajya Sabha in 2009 that new cadre would be created, if so, the action taken thereon and present status thereof; and

(e) the reasons for creation of new cadre when appeal filed by Government was pending in the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE) : (a) TV NCs /TV ANCS were engaged as Artists on Casual contract basis for a period of six months in 1988. In March 1989 it was decided to engage them as “Artists” on a fresh contract of 5 years. In May 1993 they were declared as regular temporary Government Servants with retrospective effect *i.e.* 1988. In the absence of Recruitment Rules for this cadre, they could not be granted promotion. However, eligible officers were given Assured Career Progression/Modified Assured Career Progression. Two posts of Special News Correspondent and one post of Principal Correspondent were created on 27.8.2010 to open the promotional avenues in the cadre. The Recruitment Rules for these employees have been notified on 24th March, 2014 which, *inter-alia*, provide for promotion to the higher grades.

(b) The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) Hyderabad and High Court -