

ART Clinics in India” to regulate, and supervise surrogacy. These guidelines have the provisions for setting up of State Accreditation Authorities, Appropriate Authorities for regulation of ART procedures and ART Clinics in the States/UTs. These guidelines have been further re-iterated in the year 2015 to the State/UT Governments asking them to regulate surrogacy in their respective State jurisdictions.

Increase in food adulteration cases

†1699. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI KANAK LATA SINGH:

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

- (a) the details of increase recorded in respect of adulteration of essential solid and liquid food items in the country;
- (b) the details of action taken during the last three years in respect of adulteration of various essential food items;
- (c) the number of persons punished in respect of adulteration cases during the last three years; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that requisite success is not being achieved in punishing the people involved in adulteration, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) While separate data in respect of violation of food safety standards for solid and liquid food is not maintained centrally, as per information made available by the States/UTs, out of the 69949, 72200 and 60548 food samples analysed during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively, 10380 (14.8%), 13571 (18.8%) and 12077 (19.9%) samples were found to be adulterated/misbranded.

(b) to (d) The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 primarily rests with the State/UT Governments. Samples of food items are drawn by the State Food Safety Officers and sent to the laboratories authorized by the FSSAI for analysis. In cases, where samples are found to be not conforming to the provisions of the Act, the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, action as per the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations 2011, is taken. As per information made available by the States/UTs, the Number of Cases Launched (Criminal/Civil) and the Number of Conviction/Penalties are as under :

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Number of Cases Launched Criminal/ Civil	Number of Conviction	Penalties/Amount raised
2012-13	5840	3175	₹ 5,24,95,016
2013-14	10235	913	2932/₹ 7,29,89,474
2014-15	9230	1355	2682/₹10,64,03,414

Reduction in Funding of TB and AIDS Control Programmes

1700. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of TB and AIDS patients in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of deaths occurred due to TB and AIDS during last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether allocation for TB and AIDS control programmes has been reduced during 2014-15;
- (d) if so, the details of allocation for the same during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16;
- (e) whether global funding for AIDS control in India has decreased by 90 per cent during the current year; and
- (f) if so, how Government would ensure TB, AIDS and other disease-free India with budgetary cuts for health schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) The number of TB and AIDS patients in the country State-wise is given in the Statement I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) The number of deaths reported under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) and for AIDS reported at ART Centres is given in the Statement III and IV respectively (*See* below).

(c) and (d) There has been a rise in budgetary allocation for the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme by the Central Government in 2014-15. Details of actual fund allocation for 2013-14, 2014-15 and the current year, are as under: