

(b) whether Jan Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) has opposed to any exemption of doctors or hospitals from licensing under the CEA;

(c) if so, the response of Government thereon;

(d) whether the JSA has demanded a grievance redressal mechanism for patients in case of violation of the standards and punishment for lapse; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Yes. The Indian Medical Association has, in its correspondence with the Department of Health and Family Welfare, stated that the objectives sought to be achieved by Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010, can also be achieved by accreditation of such establishments by National Accreditation Board for Hospitals (NABH).

(b) Yes.

(c) Accreditation is a voluntary process and cannot be the basis for regulation. Only very few health care facilities have voluntarily applied for NABH accreditation so far. Besides, NABH accreditation is a costly process and increases the cost of healthcare for consumers. It is, however not a substitute for registration and regulation under the Clinical Establishment (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

(d) Yes.

(e) Grievance redressal mechanisms form part of the Minimum Standards of the Clinical Establishments and it is the responsibility of the Clinical Establishments to provide such mechanisms in their establishments. The implementation of the provisions of the Clinical Establishments Act and Rules there under is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, many State Governments have not adopted the Act as yet.

Unnatural deaths from diseases

†1881. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of unnatural deaths due to various diseases has increased abruptly in India;

(b) if so, what are the main causes of such deaths; and

(c) what are the action/measures taken by Government for healthy living which will decrease unnatural deaths?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA) : (a) As per the data available from the National Health Profile-2015, the number of cases of unnatural deaths have increased over the past few years. The relevant statistical information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Unnatural deaths are due to external causes such as natural calamities (like floods, earthquakes, landslides, cyclones etc.), injuries including road traffic accidents, burns, electrocution etc., and deaths due to homicide, suicide and poisoning.

(c) The Government of India has established the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) as the apex body, to lay down the policies, plans and guidelines for Disaster Management and for timely and effective response to disasters, in order to prevent mortality due to disasters and calamities.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing a scheme named “Capacity Building for developing Trauma care facilities in Government Hospitals on National Highway” to enhance infrastructure to deal with trauma cases.

Government also encourages de-addiction programmes, road safety measures, promotion of healthy living and prevention of substance abuse.

*Statement**Number of deaths due to accidents in India for year, 2005-2013*

Sl. No.	Causes	Year								
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A.	Natural Calamity	22415	21502	25153	23993	22255	25066	23690	22960	22759
B.	Un-Natural Causes									
1.	Air crash	6	2	-	19	12	23	18	14	45
2.	Collapse of structures	2718	2399	2623	2833	2847	2682	3161	2682	2832
3.	Drowning	23571	25571	27064	27206	25911	28001	29708	27558	30041
4.	Electrocution	6987	7619	8076	8067	8539	9059	8945	8750	10218
5.	Explosions	643	824	669	792	Dec., 10	493	532	403	449
6.	Falls	9132	9821	10497	10637	10622	11571	11867	12319	12803
7.	Factory/machine accidents	671	869	836	858	1044	1043	1091	1007	955
8.	Fire	19093	19222	20772	22454	23268	24414	24576	23281	22177
9.	Fire arms	2254	2161	2046	1639	1504	1688	1250	1217	1203
10.	Sudden Deaths	18519	19450	21311	22738	24836	27364	26649	28961	31278
11.	Killed by animals	847	864	1007	827	962	981	1233	959	998

12. Mines or quarry disaster	456	409	435	371	423	355	385	359	387
13. Poisoning	20800	23434	25447	24261	26634	28012	29478	30748	29249
14. Stampede	346	18	75	434	110	113	489	70	400
15. Suffocation	1549	1696	1313	1496	1257	1400	2013	2075	2187
16. Traffic accidents	118265	131652	140560	144587	152689	161736	165072	168301	166506
17. Other causes	31389	32478	35992	35135	35906	40057	39473	41611	45917
18. Causes not known	14514	14713	16907	13962	17534	20591	21254	21707	20113
TOTAL (B)	271760	293202	315641	318316	334766	359583	367194	372022	377758
TOTAL (Natural + Unnatural)	294175	314704	340794	342309	356353	384649	390884	394982	400517

Source: Accidental deaths and suicides in India 2013, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs.

Website: ncrb.gov.in.

Written Answers to

[15 December, 2015]

Unstarred Questions 259