

[9 July, 2004]

RAJYA SABHA

Information in respect of number of children dying from poor hygiene is not centrally maintained. However, according to a nationwide household survey carried out by National Samples Survey Organization in 2002, 18% of urban dwellings do not have access to toilet facilities. As per latest estimates provided by Ministry of Rural Development, the rural population without access to sanitary facilities is 65%.

Sanitation is a State subject and the Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments. Ministry of Rural Development is running Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 398 districts of the country in the field of rural sanitation with a total outlay of Rs. 3750 crores and proposes to extend the campaign to all rural districts by the end of Tenth Plan. Hygiene education is imparted to children under School Sanitation & Hygiene Education (SSHE) programme of TSC to change hygiene behaviour. The Central Government is also implementing the low cost Sanitation Scheme for flush latrines in urban areas.

Shortage of essential medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

124. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various CGHS dispensaries functioning at present in Delhi are facing severe shortage of essential medicines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the necessary steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to supply sufficient essential medicines to CGHS beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA UKKSHMI): (a) Adequate quantity of medicines are available in CGHS dispensaries. However, any drug prescribed by the Specialists and not available in the dispensary is made available to the beneficiaries from the Authorised local chemist on the basis of individual prescriptions. In case of emergency, authority slip is issued to the beneficiaries for immediate procurement directly from the authorised local chemist without any payment, so that the beneficiaries are not inconvenienced.

Indents have already been placed for procurement of medicines from HSCC and MSO on the basis of requirement given by the CGHS dispensaries to ensure adequate supply of medicines.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the question do not arise.

Development of RML as health promoting hospital

125. SHRI R.P. GOENKA:

SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, a Central Government Hospital in New Delhi, has been selected to be developed into a "health promoting hospital", as part of a W.H.O. project;

(b) if so, the details of the project and present status of its implementation; and

(c) the details of any similar drawn up to upgrade other leading hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital is being developed as a health promoting hospital with the WHO Assistance on pilot basis. The salient features of the project are:

- i. to carry out health status and risk assessment of the health personnel at such hospitals.
- ii. To develop a health promotion unit at the Hospital and sensitize the staff about concepts of health promotion.
- iii. To initiate health promoting activities in the Hospital for its employees initially and ultimately for general public at large.

A health Promoting Unit has been created in the hospital. Yoga class is started. Sensitization and Health awareness survey of staff has been initiated.

There is no proposal to develop any other hospital as health promoting hospital at present.