

Government of India is implementing “National Rabies Control Program” approved during Twelfth Five Year Plan, with an objective to prevent the human deaths due to rabies and to prevent transmission of rabies. The program has two components - Human Component and Animal Component.

The Human Component is being implemented in all the States and UTs. National Centre for the Diseases control is the nodal agency for the Human Component of the program.

The Animal Component is being pilot tested in the Haryana and Chennai. The Animal Welfare Board of India, Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change is the Nodal agency for the Animal Component of the program.

Health is a State subject. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to ensure the availability of anti-rabies vaccine. However, under the National Health Mission (NHM), funds are provided to States/UTs to strengthen their health care system including support for anti-rabies vaccines based on the requirement posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans.

Expenditure out of GDP on health sector

278. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India spends less of its GDP on health than some of the world's poorest countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that every Government hospital serves an estimated 61,000 people in India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in India an estimated one bed is meant for 1833 people; and

(d) if so, reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per World Health Statistics 2015 published by World Health Organization (WHO), Total expenditure on health as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2012 for India is 3.8% as compared to Burundi 8.2%, Central African Republic 3.8%, Democratic Republic of Congo 3.6%, Malawi 9.2% and Niger 6.1%.

(b) and (c) As per National Health Profile (NHP) of India- 2015 published by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the

average population served per Government hospital and per Government hospital bed as on 01.1.2015 in India, are 61011 and 1833 respectively.

(d) Since Health is State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Government to make efforts for increasing the bed strength in the Hospitals under their jurisdiction. However, the Central Government provides assistance to the State Governments in their efforts to provide better health care facilities to people through various schemes such as National Health Mission (NHM). The Central Government has also decided to open new All India Institutes of Medical Sciences at different locations of the country and up-grade existing medical institutions. Expansion of existing facilities and creation of new facility in a Hospital is an on-going process and is undertaken as per the requirement and availability of resources.

Non-accredited food testing labs

279. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that as many as 24 laboratories in the country for testing food items are running without FSSAI notification and have not obtained accreditation from the NABL, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such labs are getting grant in aid from Government;

(c) whether such labs are equipped with technical staff and state-of art machines, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total samples picked up by FSSAI, lab-wise and findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per Section 43(1) of the FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority may notify food laboratories and research institutions accredited by the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories or any other accreditation agency for the purposes of carrying out analysis of samples by the Food Analysts under this Act and as Section 43(2) of FSS Act, 2006, the Food Authority is required to establish or recognize by notification, one or more referral food laboratory or laboratories to carry out the functions entrusted to the referral food laboratory by this Act or any rules and regulations made thereunder. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has informed that it is not aware of any laboratories not notified by it carrying out testing of food for regulatory purposes.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

(d) The details of samples picked up by Public Laboratories are given in the Statement.