

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been enacted by the Government of India to provide for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments in the country (both Government and Private) with a view to prescribing the minimum standards of facilities and services provided by them. In terms of the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments are required to display their rates at a conspicuous place, charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined by the Central Government from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. They are also required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments.

(b) The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 has been adopted by 10 States namely, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Assam and by all Union Territories (UTs) except Delhi. All other States and Union Territory of Delhi have not adopted the Act as yet and therefore, its provisions cannot be enforced in the States which have not adopted the Act.

(c) Under the National Health Mission (NHM), financial and technical support is provided to States/UTs to strengthen their healthcare systems including support for Clinical Establishments Act, 2010, based on the requirements posed by States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans.

(d) Health is a State subject. The Government has been pursuing remaining States to adopt the Act. The States need to adopt the Act in terms of Article 252 of the Constitution of India.

Availability of banned chemical carbide in market

1785. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has banned chemical carbide used for artificially ripening the fruits, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the said chemical is widely available in the market even after its ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Manufacture of most

chemical products covering organic/inorganic, dyestuffs & pesticide is de-licensed, except for a few hazardous chemicals. Calcium carbide is a chemical compound which is used for production of acetylene, calcium cyanamide, acetylene gas, and in steelmaking. As per sub-regulation 2.3.5 of the Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sale) Regulation, 2011, no person can sell or offer for sale or have in his premises for the purpose of sale under any description, fruits that have been ripened artificially by use of acetylene gas, commonly known as carbide gas.

Administration of Sports Injury Centre, Safdarjung Hospital

1786. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether an arthroscopy and sports injury clinic had been set up at Central Institute of Orthopaedics of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, how a separate Director has been appointed for Sports Injury Centre whereas it should have been under the Director of Central Institute of Orthopaedics;

(c) how, Deputy Director, Consultant and HR Manager have been appointed in Sports Injury Centre whereas they should be manpower for Central Institute of Orthopaedics;

(d) whether a separate website for Sports Injury Centre has been allowed by the Medical Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital; and

(e) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) An arthroscopy and Sports Injury Clinic was set up at Central Institute of Orthopaedics of Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) The Government approved establishment of Sports Injury Centre(SIC) at Safdarjung Hospital by upgrading the Sports Injury Unit to function as a self-sufficient Department at a cost of ₹ 70.72 crores. Sports Injury Centre being a separate Department, the Head of the Sports Injury Unit was designated as Director of SIC.