

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of the Hospital
13.	Odisha	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar
14.	Bihar	All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna
15.	West Bengal	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata

Note:-

- (i) Autonomous Institute under Central Government.
- (ii) All other serial no 1 to 14 are central Government Institutions.

Distribution of chlorine tablets

1800. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chlorine tablets which are distributed to purify water in case of sporadic cholera, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis are not available with health department of a number of State Governments in the country, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether any request has been received from the State Governments for replenishing chlorine tablet stock, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) Public Health is a State subject. Information about availability of chlorine tablets with Health Department in the States is not maintained in the Ministry.

(b) Public Health being a State subject, under the National Health Mission support is provided to States/ UTs for strengthening of their healthcare systems including for drugs based on requirements posed by the States in their Programme Implementation Plans. No such request has been received in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the recent past.

Cases of milk adulteration

1801. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases of milk adulteration/ artificial milk made out of Urea and Palm oil have been detected in the last one year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and what remedial measures are adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE): (a) and (b) Some cases of adulteration in milk/artificial milk made out of Urea and Palm Oil have come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). As per information made available by State/UT Governments to FSSAI, the details of samples of milk collected, tested, found not conforming to the prescribed standards and action taken during year 2014-15 are given in Statement (*See below*). Implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the Food Safety (FSS) Act, 2006 and regulations thereunder primarily rests with the Food Safety Departments of the States/Union Territories. Regular surveillance, monitoring, inspection and random sampling of food products are undertaken by the officials of Food Safety Departments of the respective States/ UTs to check that food products comply with the standards laid down under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, and the rules and regulations made thereunder. In cases, where the food samples are found to be non-conforming to the prescribed standards, recourse is taken to penal provisions under Chapter IX of the FSS Act, 2006. The FSSAI also regularly follows up with the State/UT Government authorities through intermittent communications and interactions during the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee, which comprises the Commissioners of Food Safety of all States and UTs, for effective implementation of the FSS Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder. In order to pay a focused attention to the adulteration of milk and milk products, a special cell has been created in the FSSAI. The FSSAI had organized an interface between the wholesale consumers of milk and milk products including major mithaiwalas, and testing equipment/ kit manufacturers to ensure the quality of milk and milk products used/ purchased/ supplied by them. After shortlisting by the Special Cell, the FSSAI has in the month of April, 2016, distributed rapid milk testing equipment [Electronic Milk Adulteration Tester (EMAT) with Milk Analyser] to three States/UTs *i.e.* Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and UT of Chandigarh on pilot basis. The Cell is presently coordinating with the States to check adulteration of milk and milk products.

Statement**Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report of Milk for the year 2014-2015**

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total No. of samples taken	No. of Samples Analysed	No. of Samples found adulterated and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/ Penalties	
					Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties/ Amount raised in Rupees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	271	271	25	6	4		₹ 1,77,000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	21	4		4		2
4.	Assam	94	94	17	6	5	2	
5.	Bihar	33	12					
6.	Chandigarh	13	13	2		2		
7.	Chhattisgarh	95	95	37				
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli							
9.	Daman and Diu							
10.	Delhi							
11.	Goa	34	28					
12.	Gujarat	1110	1117	97	0	51	2	18/₹244000
13.	Haryana							
14.	Himachal Pradesh	42	37	39		3	1	₹1000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (till Dec'14)	165	173	54		57	42	₹2,33,100
16.	Jharkhand	22	17	1	1	1		
17.	Karnataka	287	279	40				
18.	Kerala	100	96	4				
19.	Lakshadweep							
20.	Madhya Pradesh	983	948	282	21	170	58	58
21.	Maharashtra	2024	1620	421	22	103	33	₹ 10,34,000
22.	Manipur							
23.	Meghalaya	1	1					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Mizoram							
25.	Nagaland	1	1					
26.	Odisha	72	72	15				
27.	Puducherry	50	50					
28.	Punjab	1350	1329	434	250		18	
29.	Rajasthan							
30.	Sikkim							
31.	Tamil Nadu	165	158	36	1	28	26	₹ 4,72,500
32.	Telangana	57	57	6		6	3	₹ 25000
33.	Tripura	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Uttar Pradesh							
35.	Uttarakhand	207	160	45				
36.	West Bengal							
TOTAL		7211	6649	1559	307	434	185	78/ ₹21,86,600

Establishment of National Institute for Geriatric diseases

1802. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any research on Geriatric diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up a National Institute for Geriatric diseases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The Government has launched the Longitudinal Ageing Study in India (LASI) project on 22nd March, 2016 under tertiary level activities of National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE) to assess the health status and well-being of the elderly population (aged 45-60) in India. This project is going to be one of the largest comprehensive ageing surveys in the world with a sample size of 60,250. LASI project is being