

चितरंजन एम्स इंस्टीट्यूट, कोलकाता भी बनाया जा रहा है। इसी प्रकार से एचआईवी की डिटेक्शन के लिए hundreds of clinics have been created all over the country, including in the North-East.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कैंसर के ट्रीटमेंट के लिए, जो कि बहुत महंगा है, दवाइयाँ और further treatment, which is very expensive, how are you going to make it possible for the poor people who can't afford to go abroad for treatment to get treated and cured here?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: There are two aspects. I think you must be aware of Ayushman Bharat Yojana where some ten crore poor families with poor socio-economic status as per the 2011 Census Report will be benefited. They are being provided a support of ₹ 5 lakh. That is one area through which we are doing it. Then, apart from that, I have also mentioned in my answer, we have created these AMRIT Deendayal outlets and opened them in 159 institutions and hospitals all over the country where costly drugs and drugs related to cancer, etc. are provided at far subsidized rates.

**Ambiguity in Food Safety and Standards Act in
registration of petty vendors**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the newspaper reports that there is ambiguity in Section 31(1) and 31(2) of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2016 as far as registration of petty vendors, retail hawkers and temporary stall-holders of food is concerned, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any mechanism with Government to check the quality of food being supplied by these petty vendors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No such report has come to the notice of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) regarding the ambiguity in Section 31 (1) and 31 (2) of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006 as far as registration of petty vendors, retail hawkers and temporary stall-holders of food is concerned.

Clause (1) of Section 31 of FSS Act is an omnibus clause stating therein that no person shall commence or carry on any business except under a license. Clause (2) is an

exception clause which allows the petty businesses of the kind mentioned therein to carry on business by registering themselves.

Implementation and enforcement of FSS Act, 2006 primarily lies with State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. In order to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food to the consumers and for keeping a check on the problems of food adulteration in the country, the State food authorities are advised from time to time to keep a strict vigil by regularly drawing food samples from all sources *viz.* manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, petty hawkers etc. and to take strict action against the offenders under the provisions of FSS Act, 2006. The Commissioners of Food Safety of States/UTs are regularly conducting surveillance and enforcement drives to ensure the availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. In cases where samples are found to be non-conforming to the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and regulations made thereunder, penal action are initiated against the defaulting Food Business Operators (FBOs) as per the provisions of FSS Act, 2006, and Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, in his reply, the hon. Minister has stated that no such report has come to the notice of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. Sir, in this regard, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Section 31(1) stipulates that licence is compulsory for food business. But, Section 31(2) exempts petty vendors from taking licences but stipulates registration with appropriate authority which is compulsory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask question.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, there is ambiguity between these two Sections—Section 31(1) and Section 31(2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He understood it. It is about the ambiguity.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, the question is: How is registration different from taking licence because they have to anyhow register with the Government?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I think, I have explained in the answer that there is no ambiguity. You have to read both the Sections together. Section 31(1) says that for big outlets, it is compulsory and you have to take licence. Section 31(2) is basically for petty food shops and small shops where they have to register. They have to be in the knowledge of the Government system. The policy of the Government is that you have to be more educative and less coercive for them. So, we have already organised a lot of workshops for them. Thousands of them have been trained all over the country.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is the Government monitoring the consumer safety of food products being sold by these petty vendors? And, at the same time, will it ensure that the local Government does not harass petty vendors in the name of registration by charging them with exorbitant fee and imposing unreasonable conditions?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I have already answered that our policy for them is to involve them more and more in education so that they have clean food outlets and to have less of coercive policy. That is part of the policy. That is why, there is a different Section. They are only supposed to register and the others are supposed to take licence.

Ayushman Bharat Yojana

*118. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ayushman Bharat Yojana seeks to provide a benefit cover of ₹ 5,00,000/- per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation;
- (b) if so, the details of the number of claims made all over India under the Yojana since 2018, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that around 1,50,000 Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs) are to be established under Ayushman Bharat Yojana; and
- (d) if so, the number of HWCs established since 2018, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes. Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) provides health coverage up to ₹ 5.00 lakh per family per annum to around 10.74 crore poor, deprived families based on the Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization.

(b) The State-wise details of the number of claims made and amount of claims on account of hospital admissions are at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Under Ayushman Bharat –Health and Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs), 1.5 lakh Health Sub Centres and Primary Health Centres are to be transformed into Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs). So far, approvals for 52,744 AB-HWCs have been accorded.

(d) 19,282 operational AB-HWCs have been operationalized as on 17.06.2019. The State-wise details are at Annexure-II.