

3. International Conference on Magnetic Resonance in Biology Systems.
4. Regional Workshop on Planning and Management of Women's education in South Asia,
5. Publication of the Indian National Commission's Bulletin.
6. International Training Course on Design of Civil Engineering Structures for Wind Loads,
7. Preparation of Curriculum Units and Instructional Materials relating to International Understanding.
8. Seminar on New Energy Sources.
9. Training Programme in Documentation and Dissemination of the Culture Heritage.
10. Preparation and circulation of an Exhibition on the theme of International Understanding.
11. International Seminar on the theme of Youth and the Ideal of Human Unity.
12. Setting up of a Regional Information Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants,
13. Watershed resource management course at Master's level in hydrology, School of Hydrology, University of Roorkee.
14. International Seminar on Unesco-in Retrospect and Prospect.
2. Development of NMR Spectrometers of Oilseeds Characterisation, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.
3. Post Graduate Engineering Education and Research, Baroda.
4. Compressibility and Viscosity of liquids at high temperature and pressure, University of Delhi.
5. INSAT for Education - Schools Division, Department of Education.
6. Studies on Deterioration and Conservation of Metals, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.
7. Curriculum Development for Technician Education.
8. Education in International Management at Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore and three other Institutions.
9. Establishment of a Centre for Advanced Studies in Biomass refining and Bio-conversion at Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi.

[English]

Centres for AIDS Treatment

151. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the centres opened to treat AIDS cases stating whether such opening was justified due to (i) number of patients; and (ii) nature of treatment and medical facilities available therefor;

(b) whether survey by ICMR reveals that only 10 per cent of the 300 blood banks in the country screen blood for Hepatitis B virus and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what positive steps have been taken in the country to guide the people and to treat the patients; and

(d) how abruptly this virus has appeared in our country ?

STATEMENT-II

List of Projects funded by U.N.D.P and being implemented by Unesco in India

Sl. Title of the Project
No.

1. Study of effects of Environmental Pollution of Cultural Property, National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property, Lucknow.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) For early diagnosis of AIDS and prevention of its spread, 11 diagnostic centres and 4 referral centres have been established as per details given in the statement given below. It is proposed to cover the entire country with diagnostic centres, which will be established shortly. The opening of these centres is justified as early diagnosis is the key to control AIDS and prevent its further spread.

(b) According to ICMR survey report, out of 307 blood banks, 52 blood banks have been testing for viral hepatitis B surface antigen. Strict instructions have been issued to all the blood banks to screen compulsorily all the donors for hepatitis B surface antigen.

(c) Extensive efforts are being made to educate all segments of the population through mass media. Booklets and pamphlets on AIDS have been printed and distributed to professionals and general public. People have also been guided through advertisements in national and regional dailies, weeklies and periodicals, Door-darshan and AIR.

(d) The detection of AIDS infection has been due to the screening and surveillance programme launched by ICMR since 1985. There is no clear epidemiological information about the origin of the infection in our country.

STATEMENT

List of Diagnostic Centres for AIDS

1. Madras Medical College, Madras.
2. Christian Medical College, Vellore.
3. National Institute of Cholera & Enteric Diseases, Calcutta.
4. School of Tropical Medicines, Calcutta.
5. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute, Patna.
6. Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh.

7. Institute of Medical Sciences, Srinagar.
8. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
9. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
10. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
11. Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubneshwar.

Referral Centres for AIDS

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
2. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi.
3. National Institute of Virology, Pune.
4. Christian Medical College, Vellore.

Hepatitis B and AIDS Virus

152. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per report published on 7 June, 1986, in the leading National newspapers, there are atleast 30 million people in this country who are carrying Hepatitis B virus who could be vulnerable to AIDS virus;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out to find the number of people who are carrying or infected with Hepatitis B and AIDS virus or diseases; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the spread of dreaded disease AIDS and Hepatitis-B virus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE) : (a) and (b). Various surveys in India indicated Hepatitis B carrier rate to be around 2 to 5% amongst the population. However it is not true that Hepatitis B carriers are more vulnerable to AIDS virus.

(c) The following measures are being taken for the prevention of AIDS and Hepatitis-B virus:—