

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:—

(a) restrictions have been imposed for import of blood and blood products without AIDS clearance certificate.

(b) All the state health authorities/hospitals/STD clinics have been alerted to look for AIDS.

(c) All the blood banks have been instructed to screen the professional blood donors for AIDS.

(d) All the state health authorities have been advised to ensure strict sterilization practices in hospitals and clinics and to use pre-sterilised disposable syringes and needles as far as possible.

(e) Guidelines have been sent to all the state health authorities for health care personnel.

(f) All the mass media channels have been involved in educating the people on AIDS, its nature, transmission and prevention.

(g) Orders have been issued to all blood banks for mandatory screening of all blood donors for virus Hepatitis-B.

Findings of Study on Family Planning Programmes

153. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study on family planning programme has recently been conducted by Government;

(b) if so, what are the significant findings of the study;

(c) whether the incentives offered by the Government to family planning adopters have been found to be adequate by the study made; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to provide more incentives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. The major findings of the study are given in the statement given below.

(c) Among the adopters of family planning methods who had received incentives, about one-third were satisfied with incentives offered to them, while about another one-third were not satisfied and the rest expressed no view. However, among the adopters who gave suggestions, 89% said that the incentive amount should be higher.

(d) No new incentives are being proposed for the present.

STATEMENT

Some of the major findings of the Evaluation study on Family Planning Programme conducted by Planning Commission are as below :

- (i) The non-adopters are almost as knowledgeable and convinced about the advantages of family planning as the adopters.
- (ii) A large proportion of both adopters and non-adopters were aware of the terminal methods of tubectomy and vasectomy. The non-terminal methods of IUD/Copper-T and condom were known to a much lower percentage of the respondents.
- (iii) Those who had gone in for family planning had done so Chiefly for economic or personal reasons and on health and medical grounds.
- (iv) 97.4 per cent of the respondents adopted family planning voluntarily.
- (v) Whereas 91.4 per cent of the sample adopters had been married and had their first child by the time the female partner was 25 years of age, only 21.9 per cent i.e. a little over one fifth of these had begun to practise a family planning method by that time.
- (vi) The percentage of adopters in different income brackets did not show any marked variations from