

2. The requirements of beds in the hospital of a college for 50 students be reduced to 400 beds; for 100 students to be reduced to 500 beds and for 150 to be reduced to 750 beds.
3. At least 25 acres of land should be owned and possessed by the applicant to set up a medical college. In the regulations of 1993 the size of the plot is not specified.
4. There would be admission of only one batch in a calender year in which permission is granted.
5. The applicant should provide Bank deposits in the joint name of the applicant and Medical Council of India as per the amount specified and the interest thereon should accrue to the Medical Council of India.
6. The teaching hospital should be owned by the applicant. Colleges are not to be set up in rented buildings.
7. Letter of intent for setting up a medical college may be issued by the Central Government to the applicant without MCI Inspection of the institution and on consideration of MCI report on evaluation of the application in terms of the desirability and prima-facie feasibility for setting up the medical college at the proposed location.
8. A broad format be prescribed for Essentiality Certificate so that necessary information is available to the MCI and the Government to make their recommendations.
9. A schedule of receipt of applications for establishment of new medical colleges and processing of the application by the Central Government and the MCI be prescribed.

HIV Cases in Gujarat

1018. SHRI PRAFUL GORADIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of HIV positive cases in Gujarat, as compared to total number of such cases in the country;

(b) whether a large number of AIDS cases have been registered in Banaskantha district of the State;

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(c) if so, the steps being taken to control the disease;

(d) the arrangements made for treatment of such cases and to control its spread in other districts;

(e) whether medicines prescribed by doctors are easily available with the chemists; and

(f) whether the treatment is affordable by the people in general?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The percentage of HIV positive cases in Gujarat as compared to the total number of cases in the country is 1.92% (as on 30th November, 1999).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The reported AIDS cases are distributed throughout the State. The National AIDS Control programme is being implemented throughout the State. The various components of the programmes are given below:—

1. Strengthening programme management capabilities of state level.
2. Creation of awareness amongst high risk behaviour groups and general public about HIV/AIDS,
3. Control of Sexually transmitted diseases and condom promotion,
4. Promoting blood safety and rational use of blood through proper licensing of blood banks and encouraging voluntary blood donations.
5. Strengthening capacity for surveillance and diagnosis; and
6. Extending training in clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

(d) to (f) The drugs for opportunistic infections are easily available with chemists and are also supplied free of cost to the patients admitted in Government hospitals. These drugs are affordable to the patients.

National Malaria Eradication Programme

1019. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of states where the National Malaria Eradication Programme is being implemented at present;